

## MANLIUS FARM 1799-1910 PATTEN, MALLORY, CLEMENT

: Manlius Farm (1799-1910) :

Stephen Mallory Clement (1825-1892), the great-great grandfather of the generation born in the 1940's, grew up on a farm in central New York State. He left home in the 1840's, and after working in Camden, NY, settled in Fredonia, NY in 1850, where he lived for 19 years before moving to Buffalo in 1869.

His childhood home was a 45 acre farm southeast of Syracuse, NY, in the town of Manlius Center. The farm was established by his great-grandfather, Silas Patten (1747-1800) at the time of the settlement of central New York after the Revolution.



*Lot 45 is located at the "L" in Manlius*

With the end of the War, and the signing of peace treaties with the Indians of the Six Nations in 1788, many Yankee families migrated out of New England into central and northern New York. These settlers were children of Connecticut and Massachusetts farmers who were seeking more space and more fertile soil. Some were the siblings of the oldest (or sometimes the youngest) brother of the family who was going to inherit the home farm. The siblings would often

migrate together in an extended family of brothers- and sisters-in-law, and even with the parents who wanted to re-settle with their children.

Many families began to migrate immediately after the war in response to the pressures at home to re-settle but also in response to the glowing reports from returning veterans of the virgin timber lands and ready access of farm produce to Eastern markets via river transportation.

In Onondaga County 1.2 million acres were set aside by the government, and called The Military Tract, to compensate soldiers in the Revolution for their service. The lands were laid out in 600-acre blocks and subdivided into 200-acre lots.

Manlius, New York is located on the old east-west Indian path (later Rt. 20). The Erie Canal was to run nearby, and the railroad later ran very near the town. There are vast rail yards north of Manlius, parallel to the NY State Thruway that attest to that stage of development.

The Town of Manlius consists of Manlius, Dewitt, Manlius Center and Minoa. The Patten / Mallory / Clement farm was located in Lot 45, north of Manlius, in Manlius Center, near Minoa. It originally consisted of 100 acres, lying between the road, now known as Clemons Rd (reflecting the clipped accent of the area) and Limestone Creek. The farm lies in the river plain, while the house and barn were built along the road, on the raised ridge.

: Silas Patten & Thankful Eaton :

The first of the extended Manlius family to settle there was Silas Patten (1747-1800) who purchased 100 acres in Military Tract #45 from Joshua Knowlton for \$975 in 1799. Not much is known about Silas Patten. It is presumed that he was a veteran of the Revolutionary War. He is found in the Census of 1790, in Duanesburgh, Albany Co.,

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southwest of Schenectady, NY. He is listed as: 1 male > 26, 3 males < 26, and 3 females. He was probably born in Connecticut: a Nathaniel Patten of Killingly, CT, who married in 1730, had a son named Silas. The connection has yet to be confirmed, but it is a good surmise that he is our Silas.



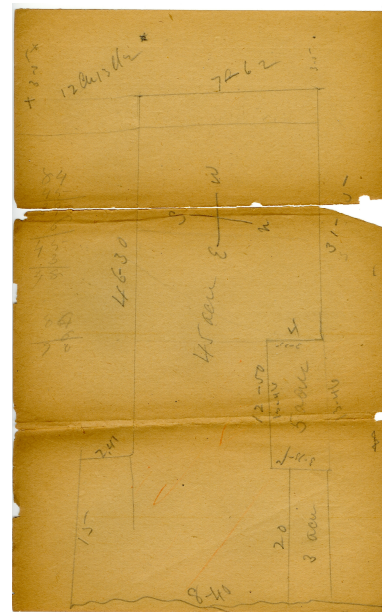
Onondaga County Library  
Detail of an 1869 map of Manlius, NY

His wife was Thankful Eaton (1756-?) born in Tolland, CT, daughter of Joseph Eaton (1730-<1806) and Elizabeth \_\_\_\_ (1737-1790). Joseph's greatx3 grandfather was John Eaton (1611-1658) who emigrated to, and was a founder of Watertown, MA in 1635.

Joseph Eaton's family lived in Ashford, CT, which is not far from Killingly. Many members of the Eaton family, near relations and distant cousins, migrated to New York State at this time, and the name is ubiquitous there, even now.

Silas & Thankful had four children, mentioned in Silas' will: Jerusha, our ancestress, Thaddeus, Joseph and an unnamed sister who left a grandson of Silas' named William McCrady.

Silas was able to work the farm for only a short time before he died in March 1800, at the age of 53. It is not known what was the cause of death, but he did leave a will, suggesting that he wasn't carried off by an accident. He makes references to his Maker, typical of the time for a religious man making out a will. He signs his name "Yeoman" in the deed of sale, and "Gentleman" in his will. Jerusha was 24, Thaddeus about 20, and Joseph was a minor, under 18.



SMC1 Strongbox  
Map of the Manlius Farm drawn by Stephen Mallory Clement

Thaddeus Patten was born around 1778 and his death date is unknown. He had a wife named Elizabeth (1776-1833) who is buried in the Manlius Center Cemetery, up the road from the farm. It is not known what became of Joseph Patten.

There was a private cemetery behind the Manlius farmhouse which had no markers. The owner in 1967 recalled stone markers there in his youth, but didn't know what happened to them. Silas was presumably buried there.

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Silas' widow, Thankful Eaton Patten, remained a widow as far as we know. It is not known when she died, but presumably she is also buried in the family cemetery.

The 1790 census of New York shows several Eaton families living near the Pattens in Duanesburgh, and they settled in and around Manlius. They may have helped the family run the farm.

Origin Eaton, (pronounced in Manlius with a hard "g"), was the most prominent member of the early Eaton migrants, known as a founder of nearby Fayetteville, NY. His cousin Joseph was Thankful's father, who was a blacksmith. It may be that Silas Patten was also a blacksmith.

: Thomas Burr Mallory &  
Jerusha Patten :

By 1794 Jerusha Patten had married Thomas Burr Mallory (1773-1808). He was known as Burr Mallory, and most of what we know of him comes from a single line in notes written by Stephen Mallory Clement (1825-1892):

"Burr Mallory died at 35 with consumption, bot farm 1801, religious man, a blacksmith."

The Mallory family traces its roots back to Peter Mallory (~1623-1701) & Mary Preston (1629-1690) who emigrated to New Haven at the time of its founding in 1644. Peter Mallory signed the Planters' Covenant, and was a large landholder in what is now West Haven. Peter's grandson Thomas, Jr. moved to Woodbury, CT and established a large clan in that area. Thomas Jr.'s son Gideon, and his wife Olive Hurd Mallory had Thomas Burr there on 20 Jan 1773, the youngest of 12 children.

Thomas Burr Mallory and Jerusha Patten Mallory's first child was born in 1794, so he was part of the Patten family at least five years before Silas settled in Manlius. He may have been known to Silas Patten as a fellow

blacksmith. In the 1790 Census listing for Silas Patten, in Duanesburgh, NY, there are three males under 26, and Silas had only two sons. The extra person was probably Burr Mallory, as an apprentice (aged 17) and a son-in-law to-be.

Mallory's tenure on the farm was also short. While Stephen Mallory Clement says he was 35 when he died (1808), the 1810 Census lists Burr Mallory as a head of household. He may have died at 37 in 1810 or shortly thereafter, as Jerusha is referred-to as "late the wife of Burr Mallory" in an 1812 land transaction.

The farm lies along Limestone Creek in the lowlands around Syracuse. The area was known to be unhealthy: prosperous Syracusians moved to upland towns, like Cazenovia, in the summer to avoid the Malaria that would be so devastating later to the Erie Canal builders. A damp climate may have hastened the effects of Tuberculosis, a common ailment of the time.



PWC 1971

*View east from the barn*

Burr Mallory and Jerusha had five children, all daughters. Their daughter Olive (1802-1880), our ancestress, was six at the time of her father's death.

The farm and forge may have been worked by the Patten brothers, by Thomas Bassett, Jerusha's second husband, or perhaps Eaton kin. The blacksmith's role was crucial to a



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farming community, and the job called for figure of size and stamina.

: Thomas Bassett & Jerusha Patten Mallory :

Jerusha Patten Mallory married second, Thomas O. Bassett. There is no sign of a Thomas Bassett in the land records or census records for Onondaga County, so we know next to nothing about him.

SMC1's notes seem to indicate that he & Jerusha had a son, Thomas O. Bassett, born according to later census records, in 1820. Thomas O. Bassett (1820-1869) was a much younger half-brother of Olive Mallory. He later had a store on the Erie Canal, and is listed in the censuses until 1860. His last land record was in 1868. After 1849 he is called Orzo T. Bassett, for reasons unknown. S. M. Clement, Sr's datebook for 11 Jan 1869: "Rec'd dispatch from Ozias informing me of the death of Bassett."

: Ozias Sherwood & Jerusha Patten Mallory Bassett :

Jerusha's third husband was Ozias Sherwood (1776-1846), son of Amos Sherwood (1745-1808) and Molly Fanton, of Easton, CT. Ozias' youngest child by his first wife, Betsey Beers, was born in 1832. If this date is accurate (OS was 52) then Jerusha could only have married him after that date. So presumably their spouses, Thomas Bassett (Sr.) and Betsy Beers Sherwood, died at around that date, and Jerusha remarried about then. Her death date is unknown, and she is assumed to be buried on the farm.

Ozias Sherwood's son Joseph Sherwood (1806-1849) married Burr & Jerusha Mallory's daughter Thankful Mallory (1806-1852), so the families were known to each other. It's possible that Frederick & Olive Clement's first son, born 1823, received his first name from Ozias Sherwood.

Ozias Sherwood appears as the head of household in Manlius in the censuses of 1820, 1830 & 1840. It is unclear where he was living at each census, since he does not appear in the Onondaga land records. He is assumed to be buried in the Patten / Mallory / Clement burial ground on the farm.

: Frederick Clement & Olive Mallory :

In 1820 Frederick Clement (1799-1881) worked on a farm in neighboring Dewitt, NY, then came work on the Manlius farm. He was the son of Stephen Clement (1768-1846) and his wife, Mehitabel Penny, who lived in Henderson, Jefferson County, NY. Frederick was the youngest of four sons and a daughter. According to notes in Stephen Merrell Clement's hand, Stephen came from Amenia, NY. Several of his children were born in Herkimer, and Frederick in Bridgewater, NY. The family then settled in Henderson, southwest of Watertown on Lake Ontario, sometime around 1810. Frederick would have been about 10 when the family arrived in Jefferson County.



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*Frederick Clement 1799-1881  
only known image*

Frederick worked on the Manlius farm for several years before he and Olive Mallory were married in September 1822.



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Stephen Mallory Clement, in a letter to his son Stephen Merrell Clement, on his 21st birthday in 1880, referred to the often-difficult early life of Frederick and Olive in Manlius & Dewitt:

*"I well remember the time when in my teens [1837] being at work with my father for the Syracuse & Utica Rail Road Co. The work was disagreeable, the weather extremely cold & my clothing insufficient. In my shivering condition I then & there resolved that if God spared my life I would if possible, by industry & economy, try to accumulate property so that when I reached my father's age [36] it would not be necessary for me to work as I then saw him working. My sympathies went out to him more than for myself for he had seen better days."*



PCW/Merrell Wreden

*Olive Mallory Clement 1802-1880*

Stephen left another document describing his parents' career ups & downs. It seems that while they struggled significantly early-on, in their later years, with the help of their children, they reached a level of financial stability.

: Farm Census 1850 :

Productions of Agriculture. etc.: Improved acres: 51; Unimproved: 3; Cash value farm: \$3,000.\*; Value of implements: \$120.; horses: 2; milch cows [sic]: 5; working oxen: 2; other cattle: 2; sheep: 28; swine: 2; value of live stock: \$343.; Indian corn: 200 bushels; oats: 1,00 [sic]; wool (lbs) 23; peas & beans: 30 bushels; Irish potatoes: 50 bushels; buckwheat: 20 bushels; value of orchard products in dollars \$5.; butter: 1000 lbs.; hay: 20 tons; value of animals slaughtered: \$120.

: The Buildings :

At the time of Ozias Sherwood's tenure, around 1830-1840 judging from the style of it, a new house was built on the east side of Clemons Rd, presumably replacing an older house, built by Silas Patten. An undated photo, from Stephen Merrell Clement's (1859-1913) photo album, shows the house and barn, with a bearded man at the front fence, and a woman on the porch. The couple were probably Ozias Clement & Jane, his wife, or possibly Frederick & Olive Clement.



CJC/SMCIII Album

*Manlius farmhouse of c. 1840 and barn from the north*

In 1889 Stephen Mallory Clement bought the farm from his brother Ozias for \$13,000. Ozias moved the old house to the west side of the road, and built a new house in 1893, that was still standing in 1967, and 1971, when I

*Stephen (1768-1846)<sup>1</sup>, Frederick (1799-1881)<sup>2</sup>, Stephen Mallory (1825-1892)<sup>3</sup>, Stephen Merrell (1859-1913)<sup>4</sup>, Norman, Edith, Merrell, Harold, Marion, Stuart<sup>5</sup>*

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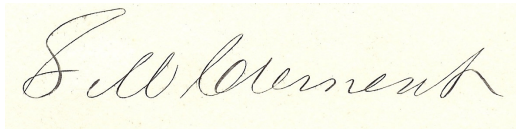
visited the farm. After the death of Ozias in 1910, Stephen Merrell Clement sold the farm, 111 years after it was purchased by Silas Patten, his great-great-grandfather.

: The Children of Frederick & Olive Clement :

Frederick & Olive had five children: Ozias Clement (1823-1910), Stephen Mallory Clement (1825-1892), Jerusha E. Clement (1829-1890), Frederick Clement, Jr. (1832-1894), Thomas Burr Clement (1834-1920).



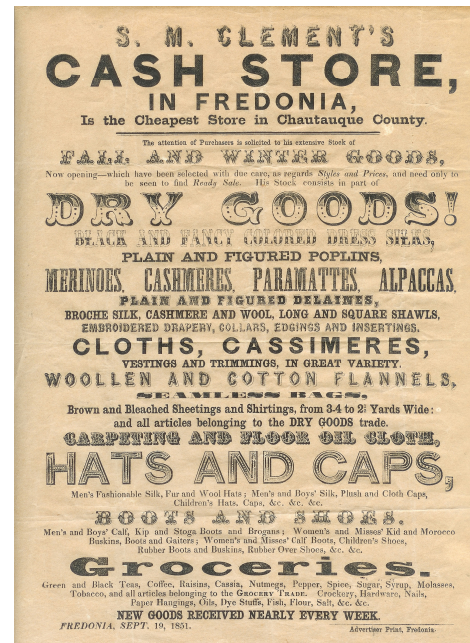
Ozias Clement (1823-1910) was born in Kirkville, NY. He remained on the farm in Manlius. He worked for the railroad when it came through: his census listing for 1855, where his occupation was listed as "contractor," included seven single men, each listed as "laborer." He was the town's constable, and town supervisor. He married Jane Flint (1833-1900) in 1870. They had no children.



Stephen Mallory Clement (1825-1892) worked on the farm as a boy. He took a note for \$72 from a neighbor, for the purchase of a cow: his first financial transaction. He had a store on the Erie Canal, that ran near the farm, worked in a dry goods store in Camden, NY, near Oneida Lake, and moved to Fredonia, NY before 1850 to work for the brother of his employer in Camden. The Miner brothers may have been related to the Mallorys in Woodbury, CT: Thomas Burr Mallory's grandmother was Hannah Minor, of Woodbury. (The spelling of the name varies.)

Stephen founded S.M.Clement's Cash Store ("The Cheapest Store in Chautauque County"), a dry goods store, in Fredonia in

1850. He sold the store to his brothers Frederick and Thomas in 1855, and went to work for Miner's Bank. He helped form the Fredonia Bank, was its Cashier (Chief Financial Officer) and later its president. He remained president until 1883. He was also president of the Bank of Dunkirk.



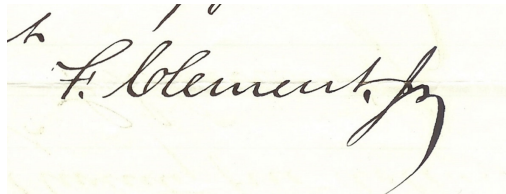
SMC1 Strongbox

He was persuaded to come to Buffalo in 1867 to be the Cashier of the Marine Bank, which had recently lost its president. He became president in 1883, and remained so until his death in 1892.

He was married to Sarah Elizabeth Leonard (1824-1891) in 1851, and they had four sons: two died in infancy, and one died at 15. Stephen Merrell Clement survived to succeed his father as president of the Marine Bank.

Jerusha E. Clement (1829-1900) lived on the farm her entire life. She was unmarried, and died at the age of 60 of tuberculosis, a reminder of her grandfather's fate.

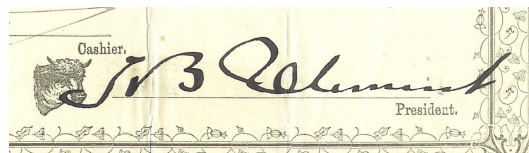
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Frederick Clement, Jr. (1832-1894) worked for his brother Stephen in S. M. Clement's Cash Store in Fredonia from 1850 to 1855, when he and Thomas bought the store. It's unclear when the brothers ended their operation in Fredonia.

Frederick had his ups & downs: Stephen loaned him \$200 in 1879, and added the notation, "The circumstances under which this note was taken are such that I feel justified in charging the amount to benevolent account which I have done and it is not counted among my assets..."

Frederick was in New York City briefly, and then he and his sons had a grocery store in Galesburg, IL until 1881 when he moved to Faribault, MN to join his youngest brother Thomas Burr. No doubt through Thomas' influence he was made president of the Minnesota Cereal Milling Co., of Faribault. He died from injuries suffered in an explosion at the Polar Star Mill, another of Thomas' interests.



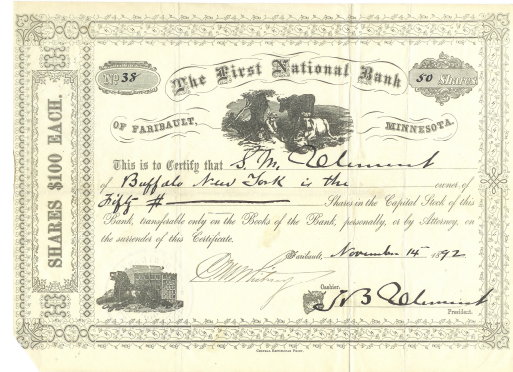
Thomas Burr Clement (1834-1920) worked in the Fredonia store with his brothers, owned the store, and then moved to Faribault, ("fair-a-bow") MN in 1864, where he traded for four years. He then founded the First National Bank of Faribault. His brother Stephen was a board member for a time.

He was a pillar of the community there: a stockholder in the Polar Star Mills, president of the Faribault Gas Works, on the County Board of Supervisors for 10 years, Member of

the Minnesota State House of Representatives in 1875, in the State Senate 1878-1888, Mayor of Faribault, 1877. He was a beloved character in the town: many people named their children Clement, after him.

In 1890, on the advice of his brother Frederick, the bank invested large sums of money in the development of a mine in Orinico, in South America. With the Spanish-American war the investment was wrecked, and the First National Bank of Faribault foreclosed in 1905. Thomas was 71.

Although he had the approval of the board for the investments, when judgment was passed by the Federal Bank Examiners, Thomas bore the blame and was sent to prison in Stillwater, MN for three years, from 24 July 1907 to 24 Aug 1910, when he was pardoned by President Taft, through the intervention of his many friends.



SMC1 Strongbox  
Stock certificate of 1892 for Faribault National Bank  
owned by Stephen Mallory Clement

He emerged at 76 years old a broken man. He commenced to pay off his depositors with his own money, and was left penniless.

In 1856 he married Emma Jean Johnson and had two daughters, and in 1867 married Ellen Johnson, Emma's sister, and had two sons.

: Visits to Manlius :

I visited the farm in 1967. The original Patten house had been moved across the road to



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make way for Ozias Clement's newer house, north of the barn.

The Patten-Mallory house was a small two-story clapboarded house of about 25 feet by 40 feet, oriented north-south, parallel to the road. It had a lean-to shed in the back and an enclosed porch across the front.



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A photo in one of Grandma Clement's photo albums shows the house in its original location, next to the barn. A larger wing projected out the back, and the porch was shallower and open.

In 1967 the then-owner of the farm, Arthur Bishman, recalled that as a child, in 1934 or so, a large black car swept up to his father's house, and a tall well-dressed man emerged and negotiated to have the farm's small



cemetery fenced-in. An older woman remained in the car, and was referred-to as Grandma. Harold Tripp Clement recalled that Norman Parsons Clement was the man, with their mother Carolyn Tripp Clement.

Shortly thereafter fencing material was delivered by train, and Mr. Bishman, Sr. put up the cyclone fence that we were leaning against as he told the story.

In 1971 I talked to Charles Sherwood, born in 1885, who lived in Manlius Center. He recalled that a trip to Syracuse (about 15 miles away) took two hours by horse-drawn wagon, while Fayetteville was ½ hour by horse. He remembered a Clement funeral service that was delayed an hour waiting for a family member to arrive from Buffalo by train to



PWC 1971

Minoa. The man emerged from the car with an enormous floral arrangement. This may have been Stephen Merrell Clement arriving for Ozias' service in 1910.

The cemetery probably contains Silas Patten, Thankful Eaton Patten, Thomas Burr Mallory, Jerusha Patten Mallory Bassett Sherwood, Lucy Mallory, and perhaps Jerusha's other spouses, Thomas Bassett & Ozias Sherwood. The Fayetteville Cemetery, south of the village of Fayetteville, contains the memorial to Frederick & Olive Clement, Jerusha Clement & Ozias & Jane Flint Clement. There are no Mallorys or Pattens in this cemetery.

The farm property was sold in the 1990's to make way for a housing development. The two houses, the barn and the cemetery are gone. The sign for "Clemons Road" remains.

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: SMC1 Notes :

The following notes were written in pencil on cheap pad paper, possibly on a train, since the writing is cramped & quick. The text is essentially a run-on sentence. The spelling is as written:

"Frederick Clement came to Manlius 1820 from Jefferson Co. and worked at the farm of Jerusha [Patten] Malory after Burr Malory died; married her daughter Olive Sept 1822. Ozias born in June 26 1823. S.M.C. born Feb 24 1825.

Fred'k after marriage moved to Kirkville to work farm where Ozias was born, then to a farm in Dewitt (formerly Manlius) which he bot, where S.M.C. was born, in a log house 2 rooms since torn down, where he lived 6 years and sold for \$600. and worked farm in S.p??, where Fred was born, for one year and then went to Manlius Center where he opened a store for Canal supplies wh. he ran for 2 years and then bot in Center for #200 down, but he had the deed, a 50 acre farm at the west end of the Farnham farm and lived there 2 years when Tom was born, lost this farm by failure of man to whom he sold timber and then moved back to the Center when S.M.C. was 11 years old and opened a general store with Nathaniel Brown who was a rascal and they failed in the panic of 1837. Farm sold out by sheriff. And to pay balance of firm debt sold their last cow which the law could not touch, to pay for an endorsement.

Reduced to absolute poverty when Frederick Clement took his axe into the woods and received a piece of pork for his pay, and his wife went to her mother for a bag of barley meal. Olive sick at the time of the sheriff's sale, and when the children were crying said to them that God would provide for them. S.M.C. @ 12 [1837].

After the Sheriff's sale Fred'k got job in Dy. [Dewitt] & boys helped, Ozias driving team & Stephen cart for short time, say 2 or 3 mos. then both boys got positions in store, S.M.C. @ abt. 13 years, at \$10. per month & board himself & as soon as they got \$15 they got a cow, then with next money skated to Syracuse & bot clothes, then got 12.50 each left over when they ~~loaned to Orson Smith~~ bot off Alvin Smith, his bro Orson's note for \$25. which he had given for cattle. S.M.C. was then 13 yrs old from which time the boys began to save up for themselves until S.M.C. got 72 when he comm. business for himself at Center with Henry Reals at age of 16 [1841]."