

HISTORY
OF
CAYUGA CO.
* NEW YORK *
WITH ILLUSTRATIONS
1789 1879

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History of Cayuga County,
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—1789.—

HISTORY

—OF—

CAYUGA COUNTY,

NEW YORK,

WITH

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

OF

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

BY ELLIOT G. STORKE.

ASSISTED BY

JAS. H. SMITH.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

List of Citizens who assisted in the publication of
the History of Cayuga County with
Personals,.....

INTRODUCTORY.

THE authentic records of CAYUGA COUNTY are generally supposed to be limited to the present race of settlers, embracing a period of about one hundred years, and that all its anterior history was involved in the doubt and obscurity of vague Indian traditions.

But civilized and thoroughly educated men dwelt here more than two centuries ago. As early as 1656, French Missionaries resided in this County, and instructed the Redmen, not only in the mysteries of their Holy Faith, but also in some of the arts and improvements of their age, of which interesting remains have, from time to time, been found by subsequent settlers.

Those Missionaries wrote out full and minute accounts of their experiences with the Indians, including more or less of their habits and modes of life. The latter, however, were most minutely given in respect to the Huron and other Canadian tribes, who were first visited, and those details are not repeated in their account of the Cayugas. The latter are chiefly confined to a description of their efforts to Christianize the savages. These Missionary reports, denominated "Relations," were sent to France and hidden away in the musty alcoves of French libraries, and, so far as they relate to the Cayugas, have not, until quite recently, been accessible to the general reader. For the translation and publication of the latter we are indebted to the thoughtful efforts of one of our own citizens,* for the earliest and most interesting facts in the history of the County.

Until the present undertaking, the history of this County has not been written. The materials for such a work were widely scattered. They laid in the imperfect town, county, society and private records, and in the vague and faded memories of individuals. The written records were often fragmentary and, sometimes, entirely wanting; and of the first generation of settlers, but few only remain.

The great labor and difficulty of collecting and collating such material into systematic order, and in reconciling conflicting statements, can, therefore, be readily apprehended. Much time and diligent research have been required. Competent men have visited every locality in the County; public and private records have been carefully examined; well-informed residents consulted, and information obtained from every other available source.

* REV. CHARLES HAWLEY, D. D., President of the Cayuga County Historical Society.

An earlier preparation of this work would have lessened the labor and produced more satisfactory results ; would have given access to the personal experience and relations of the very first settlers, with whom have died facts and incidents which are now beyond recall.

It must, therefore, be obvious that the time for the publication of such a work had fully come, and a longer delay would only have added to the obscurity of the facts, and the difficulty of their acquisition. At this date, though we have not the personal experience, and the incidents in the lives of the very first settlers, as detailed by themselves ; we still have their "oft told tales" from the lips of their immediate descendants and can thus collect and chronicle, with a close approach to accuracy, the facts of early history.

In our researches for those facts we have been greatly aided by the intelligent, industrious and successful efforts of the Cayuga County Historical Society in the same field, to whose interesting and valuable collection of historical records and papers, we have kindly been given access, and from which we have derived much valuable material. The following papers read before the society and on file with it, have especially aided us in the preparation of the chapters to which they respectively relate : "Travel and Transportation," by the late J. LEWIS GRANT ; "Art and Professional Artists," by Major T. J. KENNEDY ; "Medical Societies," by THEODORE DIMON, M. D. ; "Homeopathy," by HORATIO ROBINSON, M. D. ; and the elaborate and scholarly "Biography of the late Hon. ELIJAH MILLER," by the Hon. BENJAMIN F. HALL.

We have also consulted the following, among many other similar works : SMITH'S History of New York ; Colonial, Documentary and Natural Histories of New York ; COLDEN'S Five Nations ; KIPP'S and PARKMAN'S Jesuits ; SCHOOLCRAFT'S Notes ; BANCROFT'S and LOSSING'S Histories of the United States ; ABBOTT'S and GREELEY'S Histories of the Rebellion ; CLARK'S Onondaga ; New York Civil List, 1879 ; and files of the New York and local journals.

The data for the several town histories have been derived from the various town, society and private records, and from gentlemen well informed in local history. To the latter, who are too numerous for individual mention, we hereby express our grateful acknowledgments.

That errors have in all cases been avoided we do not expect ; so far as we have relied upon the perfection of memory, our statements are subject to its lapses ; but such verbal and traditional statements have in all practicable cases been verified by records, and are, in the main, believed to be substantially correct.

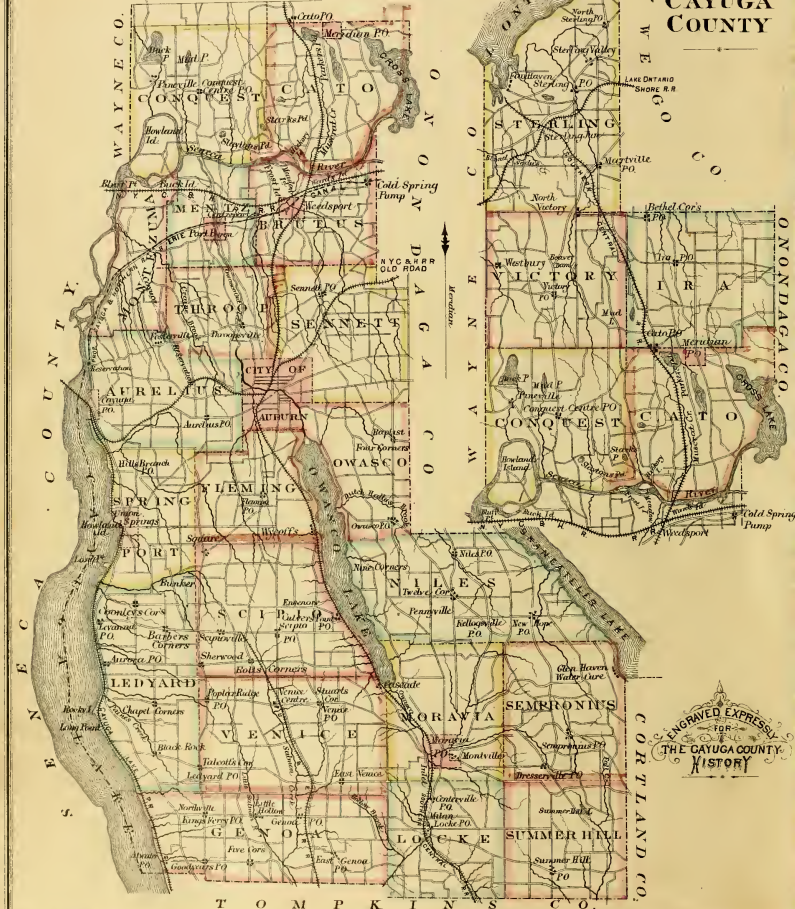
E. G. STORKE.

J. H. SMITH.

MAP OF CAYUGA COUNTY NEW YORK.

Scale, 5 Miles to one inch.

NORTH PART
OF
CAYUGA COUNTY



ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY
FOR
THE CAYUGA COUNTY
HISTORY

T O M P K I N S C O .

HISTORY

OF

CAYUGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

CHAPTER I.

NATIVE INHABITANTS.

THE IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY—PERFECTION OF ITS ORGANIZATION—TRADITION OF ITS ORIGIN—HIAWATHA'S ADDRESS TO THE COUNCIL—EXTENT OF THEIR SWAY—SOURCES OF THEIR POWER—THEIR CIVIL, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CODES.

THE first inhabitants of Cayuga County, of whom authentic records have been preserved, were the Cayugas, one of the five nations that formed the famous Iroquois Confederacy. That Confederacy was the best organized and the most powerful of any on the Continent. Its history is not only very interesting in itself, but is also very closely connected with the early settlement and development of this part of the State, and may, therefore, in a brief form appropriately introduce the general history of the County. The history of the five nations is, also, the history of the Cayugas, as their interests were always closely allied and their habits and usages essentially the same.

The Confederacy, at its first formation, comprised five separate nations,—the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas. Territorially, the Onondagas were the middle nation. The Oneidas and Mohawks lying to the east, and the Cayugas and Senecas to the west of them. The seat of their government was upon Onondaga Lake, where their wise men,—the civil rulers of the league,—assembled to deliberate upon and determine all questions of

national concern; and here their council fires burned for many generations.*

The union of the separate nations was formed anterior to authentic history; its date rests only upon the authority of vague Indian traditions, which are legendary and fabulous. Like all rude nations, they trace their origin to supernatural agencies. Divested of the hyperbole of their language, the following is a brief account of their origin:

Hundreds of years ago, Ta-oun-ya-wat-ha, the deity that presided over the fisheries and streams, visited the earth to clear the streams, point out the best fishing and hunting grounds, and bestow good gifts upon the people. He crossed Lake Ontario at Osh-wah-kee, Oswego, and disclosed to two hunters, whom he there met, the object of his mission. They, at the invitation of the visitor, accompanied him over all the lesser lakes, when he made a full provision for the sustenance of all good men. He taught the people the art of rais-

* The council fire at Onondaga was finally extinguished January 19, 1777, in the following speech of the Oneida chiefs to Colonel Elmore: "Brother—We are sent here by the Oneida chiefs, in conjunction with the Onondagas. They arrived at our village yesterday. They gave us the melancholy news that the grand council fire at Onondaga was extinguished. We have lost out of their town by death ninety, among whom are three principal sachems. We, the remaining part of the Onondagas, do now inform our brethren that there is no longer a council fire at the capital of the Six Nations. However, we are determined to use our feeble endeavors to support peace through the Confederate nations. But let this be kept in mind, that the council fire is extinguished. It is of importance to our well being, that this be immediately communicated to General Schuyler, and likewise to our brothers, the Mohawks. * * * The reasons for this step have never been satisfactorily explained, and still remains a mystery.

ing corn and beans, made fishing and hunting free, and distributed liberally the fruits of the earth.

Having done all this, the spirit man decided to live as man, among the children of men, whose habits and character he henceforth assumed. He was given the name of Hi-a-wat-ha,—very wise man,—and was consulted by multitudes. After a few years of quiet, a ferocious band of warriors from the north of the great lakes, attacked them and slaughtered many of their people. Hi-a-wat-ha, being consulted, advised a grand council of all the tribes, which was held at a spot on the banks of the Oh-nen-ta-ha, (Onondaga Lake,) believed to be near the present site of Liverpool. Three days had the council fire burned, but Hi-a-wat-ha was absent. He was sought and found in great dejection and informed the messengers that he had concluded not to attend the council, for, he said, he had a fearful "foreboding of ill fortune." But the business of the council awaited his presence. After repeated solicitations and communion with the Great Spirit, he consented to attend the council, accompanied by a favorite daughter, where he was received with great respect. Soon after he was seated, a monster bird, of such size as to darken the sky, descended with the speed of lightning, piercing with his monster bill the body of Hi-a-wat-ha's daughter, killing her instantly; the bird being also killed. The father was greatly dejected, and remained for three days prone upon the earth, during which no business was transacted. Finally recovering, he joined the council and its deliberations proceeded. At the second days' session, he made them the following address:

"Friends and Brothers—You are members of many tribes and nations. You have come here, many of you, a great distance from your homes; you have convened for one common purpose, to promote one common interest, and that is to provide for our mutual safety and how it shall best be accomplished. To oppose these hordes of northern foes by tribes singly and alone, would prove our certain destruction; we can make no progress in that way; we must unite ourselves in one common band of brothers. Our warriors united, would surely repel these rude invaders and drive them from our borders. This must be done, and we shall be safe.

"You, the Mohawks, sitting under the shadow of 'the great tree,' whose roots sink deep into the earth, and whose branches spread over a vast country, shall be the first nation, because you are warlike and mighty.

"And you, Oneidas, who incline your bodies against 'the everlasting stone,' that cannot be moved, shall be the second nation, because you give wise counsels.

"And you, Onondagas, that have your habitation at 'the great mountain,' and are overshadowed by its crags, shall be the third nation, because you are greatly gifted in speech and mighty in war.

"And you, Cayugas, a people whose habitation is 'the dark forest,' and whose home is everywhere, shall be the fourth nation, because of your superior cunning in hunting.

"And you, Senecas, a people who live in 'the open country,' and possess much wisdom, shall be the fifth nation, because you understand better the art of raising corn and beans and of making cabins.

"You, five great and powerful nations, must unite and have but one common interest, and no foe shall be able to disturb or subdue you.

"And you, Manhattans, Nyacks, Metoacks and others, who are as 'the feeble bushes,' and you, Narragansetts, Mohegans, Wampanoags and your neighbors, who are 'a fishing people,' may place yourselves under our protection. Be with us and we will defend you. You of the South and you of the West may do the same, and we will protect you. We earnestly desire your alliance and friendship.

"Brothers, if you unite in this bond, the Great Spirit will smile upon you, and we shall be free, prosperous and happy; but if we remain as we are, we shall be subject to his frown; we shall be enslaved, ruined, perhaps annihilated forever; we shall perish, and our names be blotted out from among the nations of men.

"Brothers, these are the words of Hi-a-wat-ha. Let them sink deep into your hearts. I have said it."

The great Confederacy was immediately formed and it continued until its power was broken by the war of the Revolution. Such is a summary of the tradition of their origin, current among the Onondagas, and given on the authority of two of their head chiefs.

But, however or when its origin, the success of the union was complete. Not only did it end the internal wars of the separate nations, but it enabled the Confederacy to exterminate, or effectually subdue, their troublesome neighbors. They assumed the title of the "People of the Long House," and started upon the war-path, to revenge themselves upon their enemies, in which they were remarkably successful, becoming, in time, the dictators of the continent, holding practical sway over a territory estimated to be

twelve hundred miles long by eight hundred broad, embracing a large part of New England and reaching thence to the Mississippi; while the Cherokees and Catawbias in the far south were humbled by their power.

From the conquered nations they exacted tribute, and drew conscripts for their armies. They adopted the Tuscaroras, who resided in Carolina, into the Confederacy in 1713, and were thereafter known as the Six Nations. From the extent of their conquests, the number of their subject nations, and the tribute and military aid rendered to them by the latter, they have been called the "Romans of the New World."

This Confederacy, so widely controlling in its influence, held in actual possession a territory extending only from the Hudson to the Niagara, and from Lake Ontario to the Susquehanna; and of their own warriors could bring into the fight barely two thousand braves.

The westernmost nations, the Cayugas and the Senecas, occupied the most inviting part of the Confederacy,—the beautiful "lake country," and the equally beautiful but more fertile valley of the Genesee. Here the greatest improvements had been made in the building of houses, and the cultivation of the soil. Their traditions credited the Senecas with a residence in "the open country," and as "best understanding the art of cultivating beans and corn," and of "building cabins." The correctness of these traditions is fully verified by the account given by General Sullivan when passing over this region in the Fall of 1779, on his famous campaign, just one hundred years ago, and nearly fifty years before the settlement of the present people. Whether the improvements described by him were the result of early missionary instruction or made by an anterior race is an unsolved question. The trees had been removed from thousands of acres; old orchards existed, and evidences of long cultivation abounded. General Sullivan reports that in 1779, "the Indian town of Genesee contained one hundred and twenty-eight houses, mostly large and elegant. It was beautifully situated, encircled by a clear flat extending a number of miles, over which fields of corn were waving, together with every kind of vegetable that could be conceived of." Similar towns were also found at other points of his march. The whole valley presented the appearance of having

been cultivated for generations, and the farms, orchards and gardens were cultivated with care. Apples, pears and peaches were among the fruits produced.

It is, perhaps, difficult for the generation of young readers to now fully credit the accounts of the degree of civilization to which the Senecas had attained at that early date; yet, Colonel Stone, in his life of Brant, says, "that they had several towns and many large villages laid out with considerable regularity. They had framed houses, some of them well finished, having chimneys and painted; they had broad and productive fields." The "howling wilderness" and the "dark forest," usually associated with all Indian life, had here given place to cultivated fields, fruitful orchards and gardens, and comfortable houses. The sources of the great power and influence of the Five Nations may be found in their habits and modes of life, and in the rare wisdom of their social and political systems. They were forest tribes, subsisting mainly by the chase.

Between the various Indian tribes of this country there were marked physical differences. The figure of the Iroquois was erect and commanding; he was reserved and haughty; cool, deliberate and cunning. The prairie Indians, with very different habits, were more nervous, social and excitable. Charles T. Hoffman, Esq., thus traces the cause of these differences: "The Pawnees, following the buffalo in his migrations, and having always plenty of animal food to subsist upon, are a much better fed and a larger race than those who find a precarious subsistence in the forest chase; while the woodland tribes, who, though not so plump in form, are of a more wiry and, perhaps, muscular make, have again a decided advantage in figure and gait over the fishing and trapping tribes of the North-west that pass most of their time in canoes. This difference in character and physical appearance between the different Indian races, or rather between those tribes which have such different methods of gaining a livelihood, has not been sufficiently attended to by modern authors, though it did not escape the early French writers on this country. And yet, if habit have any effect in forming the character and temper of a rude people, it must of course follow that the savage who lives in eternal sunshine upon flowery

plains, and hunts on horseback with a troop of tribesmen around him, must be a different being from the solitary deer-stalker who wanders through the dim forest, depending upon his single arm for subsistence for his wife and children."

But the Iroquois differed more from the other nations in their civil, social and political systems. Their Confederacy was a very efficient though simple plan of union. The entire control of all civil matters affecting the common interest was vested in a national council of about fifty sachems,—though in some instances as many as eighty,—chosen at first from their wisest men in the several nations, and afterwards hereditary in their families. All the nations were represented. Each nation had a single vote in the council, and no measure could be adopted except by the concurrence of all the nations. To produce this unanimity, the persuasive powers of reason and eloquence were constantly employed, and here were trained their famous orators.*

In his own nation, each sachem was a local civil magistrate, and decided the differences between his people, in public audiences of his tribe. In military matters he had no control; these were confided to chiefs of tribes. If he engaged in war, he held only the rank of a common warrior. This national council met as often as their exigencies required, on the shore of Onondaga Lake, and discussed and decided all questions relating to peace or war; negotiations with other nations, and all matters of common interest relating to the internal affairs of the Confederacy. Every question was fully discussed with dignity and courtesy.

Each nation was divided into eight clans or tribes, each having a specific device or totem. These devices were wolves, bears, beavers, turtles, deer, herons, snipes and hawks. The first four, in all the nations, were accounted brothers of each other; the last four, though brothers of each other, were cousins only to the first four. Each tribe composed a family, but, while all its

members were accounted brothers and sisters of each other, they also were brothers and sisters of the members of all the other tribes having the same device.

Here was an ingenious linking of all the members of each tribe to all the others in the Confederacy. That bond of union was also further strengthened by the laws applicable to marriage. No one of the brothers,—that is, no one bearing either of the first four devices, wolf, bear, beaver or turtle,—could seek his bride from any tribe having those devices; but must take her from cousins,—that is, from one of the tribes bearing one or the other of the last four devices. The tribal brothers and sisters could not intermarry.

It will thus be seen that in forming their social and political codes, the Iroquois displayed much shrewdness and wisdom. They bound their people together, not only by the strong ties of political interests, but of affection; linking together the separate parts of each tribe and nation, and also each nation to every other.

CHAPTER II.

NATIVE INHABITANTS, (CONTINUED.)

THE IROQUOIS AND EARLY COLONISTS—FRENCH, DUTCH AND ENGLISH SETTLEMENTS—THE VARIOUS WARS BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND THE IROQUOIS FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTION—FAILURE OF THE FRENCH—TRIUMPH OF THE ENGLISH.

FRANCE, Holland and Great Britain supplied the first colonists of Canada and New York. The first permanent French settlement in Canada was made in 1608, on the site of Quebec, by Governor Champlain. The Dutch built a fort on Manhattan Island in 1614, and one at Albany in 1615; but they had sent out ships to traffic with the natives as early as 1610. In 1664 the English supplanted the Dutch and rapidly colonized the eastern coast. These dates are important as showing the first opportunities of intercourse with the whites which the natives had enjoyed.

* The orators studied euphony in their words and in their arrangement. Their graceful attitudes and gestures and their flowing sentences rendered their discourses, if not always eloquent, at least highly impressive. An erect and commanding figure, with a blanket thrown loosely over the shoulder, his naked arm raised, and addressing, in impassioned strains, a group of similar persons sitting upon the ground around him, would, to use the illustration of an early historian of this State, give no faint picture of Rome in her early days.—*Smith's History of New York.*

The French maintained friendly relations with the Canadian and Western Indians for nearly one hundred and fifty years, with whom they carried on a large trade, supplying the natives with such merchandise and commodities as they needed, in return for furs and skins. But for nearly that entire period, the French were at war with the Iroquois, the Dutch or the English, always aided by their Indian allies.

When the French built their fort at Quebec in 1608, the Adirondacks—a very powerful band of Indians—had been defeated by the Iroquois after several severe contests, and were not only driven from their lands in northern New York, but were pursued into Canada and driven to the vicinity of the French settlements. Champlain supplied the Adirondacks with arms, and joined them in an expedition against the Iroquois, and here began that horrible series of barbarities which continued for more than a century and a half, from which the French in Canada and the colonists of New York suffered beyond description. The former much more than the latter, a just punishment, as the originators of the horrid work.

The French justly expected to produce great terror among the Iroquois by their fire-arms, and to force them to easy terms of peace. They met and easily routed a few hundred of them on the shore of Lake Champlain, and then returned to Canada. But though greatly frightened at the noise and the destruction wrought by the French guns, the Iroquois were not induced to make ignoble terms of peace, but contented themselves for the time by hiding in the wilderness. This occurred in 1609, and was the first meeting of the Iroquois with the white men.

The next invasion was in 1615, when Governor Champlain led an expedition, consisting of a few Frenchmen and four hundred Huron allies, in an attack upon an Iroquois fort, situated in the country of the Onondagas. According to Champlain's account, the village was enclosed by four rows of interlaced palisades thirty feet high. It was near a body of unfailing water, and conductors had been so arranged along the palisades as to lead the water for extinguishing fires. Inside were galleries protected by ball-proof parapets.

At the first fire the Indians fled into the fort; Champlain then constructed a movable tower of

sufficient height to overlook the palisades and moved it near to the fort, placing marksmen therein to fire over the palisades, while the men themselves were protected by the tower. Unsuccessful attempts were made to fire the palisades, but Champlain's forces, consisting mainly of undisciplined Hurons, could not be controlled and they suffered severely from the arrows of those in the fort. Champlain himself was severely wounded, and many of his allies were killed and wounded. The latter became so disorderly as to compel the abandonment of the expedition, which, after lying before the fort for six days, started on its return to Canada.*

The Five Nations now artfully sued for peace. To this the French consented on the condition that they might send Jesuit priests among them, their object in this being to win over the Five Nations to French allegiance; but on the arrival of the priests, the Indians held them as hostages to compel the neutrality of the French while they made war upon the Adirondacks. This they did, and severely defeated them within a few miles of Quebec. So severe were the losses of the Adirondacks, and so terrified were the Indian allies of the French, that several of the tribes fled to the remote South-west beyond, as they believed, the reach of their terrible enemies. The Adirondacks, however, remained, and on them the Five Nations planned another raid. They gave out that they would pay the Governor of Canada a friendly visit, and set out upon it with a thousand warriors. Meeting on their way a leading chief of the Adirondacks, they completely deceived him and secured his confidence. They learned from him that his people were scattered into hunting parties, whose precise localities they also ascertained. They then murdered the unsuspecting chief, and, dividing their own forces, fell upon the scattered parties

* The precise location of this fort has been for some time in controversy. It had been considered as located upon the shore of Onondaga Lake, yet General John S. Clark, of Auburn, N. Y., who has carefully examined the question, says: "That the east branch of the Limestone is the dividing line absolutely between the historic and pre-historic town sites of the Onondagas; and that Champlain's narrative contains internal evidence, in statements of fact, unquestionably, that the fort was within a few miles at least, and south of Oneida Lake." General Clark designates "a well-known town site in Madison County on the farm of Rufus H. Nichols, on what is known as the Mile Strip, about three miles east of Perryville, as the home of the Onondagas at that period, and as being the identical position of the fort attacked by Champlain."

of the Adirondacks, who became their easy prey. That brave and powerful nation,—the only one that had hitherto successfully resisted them,—were thus annihilated by the strategy of the Iroquois.

In 1650 the Hurons and the Utawawas who had fled, as they supposed, beyond the reach of the Five Nations, were sought out by the latter; but, being advised that their dreaded enemy was on their trail, they made their home with the Pottawatomies. Yet, even here, they were compelled to make peace with their old conquerors.

In 1665 the French colony at Quebec received a reinforcement of some fifteen hundred soldiers. The Governor, now feeling himself sufficiently strong, resolved to punish the perfidy of the Five Nations by an attack upon the Mohawks. This he attempted the ensuing Winter, but the expedition failed for want of supplies, the troops suffering greatly. The following year, 1666, the effort was renewed with all the available force of the French with the view of breaking the power of the Five Nations; but, with their usual sagacity, the Mohawks not being strong enough to successfully contend against so powerful a force, fled to the forest on its approach, and left the enemy to exhaust himself in a contest with privation and hardship in the wilderness, which he soon did, abandoning the expedition after destroying a few hamlets. The losses suffered in this expedition so humbled the pride of the French that they negotiated a peace in 1667.

Between the Dutch and English in New York and the French in Canada there was a constant rivalry for the Indian trade in furs and skins, which was very lucrative. The Dutch and English maintained a nearly unbroken friendship with the Five Nations, and the latter by their great prowess exercised such control over the Western Indians as greatly to interfere with the French trade with them. The frequent collisions of the colonists with each other, and with the Indians, grew out of the rivalry for this trade. In these contests for the Indian trade, the French were the most adventurous and successful, sending their traders far into the wilderness, and protecting them by forts and garrisons. But the Five Nations were a great hindrance to their success. They often interrupted supplies of goods and ammunition destined for their trading posts, as well as the furs and skins in

their transit to the East, and made them their own. The Senecas were the most prominent in these raids, and held the French in less respect than any other of the Five Nations. They were less controlled by the Jesuit priests, who had but little influence with them. From the English they received supplies of arms, ammunition and other goods, and their relations to the latter were intimate and friendly.

In 1685 the Marquis de Nonville succeeded as Governor of Canada, and, coming with strong reinforcements, he resolved to divert the Five Nations from their inroads among the river Indians by giving them employment at home; and especially to overawe and punish the Senecas. Accordingly, in 1687 he invaded them with a force of two thousand French and Indians.

The Five Nations were aware of the strong force sent against them, and made every possible arrangement for defense. In the first and only encounter with the Senecas, M. de Nonville's army was completely routed with severe loss, being unexpectedly attacked by the Senecas lying in ambush. The French did not risk another engagement, but contented themselves with destroying a few hamlets and corn-fields and left for home, disappointed and chagrined at their failure.

On their way they built a strong fort at Niagara, garrisoned it with one hundred men and provisioned it for eight months. This fort the Five Nations closely besieged, and the garrison nearly all perished by hunger. This bold inroad into the most powerful nation of the Confederacy alarmed them, and they applied to the Governor of New York for protection, which was promised them. They were advised not to make peace with the French, and supplies of arms and ammunition were promised them.

But M. de Nonville called a meeting of the chiefs of the Five Nations at Montreal, with the object of arranging terms of peace, and they decided to send representatives for that purpose. Adario, chief of the Western Indians, having a distrust of the French and anxious to prevent the intended peace, ambushed the embassy and killed or made prisoners the whole body, pretending to be acting for the French Governor without a knowledge of the object of the mission; when informed of its object by his prisoners, he manifested great indignation at the treachery

and dismissed them with presents. They returned, burning with indignation, completely deceived by the crafty manner of Adario.

War followed. The French knew nothing of the cruel treachery of Adario, nor of the advance upon them of a strong Indian force. Twelve hundred warriors thirsting for revenge, on the 26th of July, 1688, landed stealthily on the island of Montreal and began their horrid work with nothing to impede them. They "burned, plundered, sacked and laid waste the country on all sides," slaughtered its inhabitants without mercy, to the estimated number of one thousand, and returned gluttoned with vengeance, with but insignificant loss. In October the Five Nations repeated their visit to this ill-fated island, and ravaged, murdered and burned the lower part of it, taking many prisoners.

These successes of the Five Nations were spread widely among all the Indian tribes, lessening French influence with them, and inspiring still greater dread of the Iroquois. The French colony was in great disorder, and the Western Indians were seeking to ally their interests with the English. If that should be effected, the destruction of the colony appeared inevitable. They could not endure burdens much more oppressive than those under which they now suffered. They had lost several thousand of their people by stealthy savage inroads; no one left his home without fear of a lurking foe, while the torch was liable at any moment to be applied to his cabin, and the tomahawk to fall upon the defenseless heads of his wife and children. Crops were planted and cultivated in constant fear, and when grown were often doomed to destruction. Provisions were, therefore, in short supply, and a threatened famine was added to the other horrors of the situation.

In 1689, Count Frontenac, whose management of the colony had been sagacious and much more successful than any of the other Governors, was again sent to arouse its flagging spirits. He sought to convene a council of the Five Nations and negotiate a peace with them. This they declined. He then employed force to terrify and induce them to remain neutral in the war existing between the French and English. Accordingly, he sent out three separate parties to attack the English settlements, one of which attacked and desolated the village of Schenectady. The

purpose of these expeditions was to lessen the influence of the English with the Five Nations, but they failed of their object. This was in the Winter of 1689-'90.

Count Frontenac still continued his efforts to bring about a peace with the Five Nations, sending ambassadors to them for that purpose; but they made them run the gauntlet and then delivered them to the English. The Iroquois kept up their raids upon the French settlements, inflicting serious injury and producing constant alarm.

A combined land and naval force, under the command of Major Peter Schuyler, made attacks upon Quebec and Montreal; but they were repulsed, and the expedition proved a failure. The Indians, however, still continued their stealthy raids, which were more dreaded and really more destructive to the French interests than the more imposing efforts of their English allies.

In the Summer of 1691, Major Peter Schuyler led a party of the Five Nations in a successful attack upon the French settlements, which they despoiled. The Five Nations also took possession of the passes between the French and their allies, the Western Indians, and captured the traders and others going over those routes. They also made another bold incursion into the territory about Montreal, carrying everything before them except the fortresses, to which all who could retired, and in which, while the Indians remained, they kept themselves imprisoned. On their return this expedition was pursued by a French and Indian force, and suffered a considerable loss.

In June, 1692, a formal treaty of alliance and friendship, was entered into between the English and the Five Nations, meanwhile Count Frontenac was not inactive. In January, 1693, he set out with a force of seven hundred French and Indians on snow-shoes, for a Winter campaign among the Mohawks, and after suffering terrible hardships in their long march through the forests, succeeded in capturing three of their castles and about three hundred prisoners. Though pursued on their return by a party of Albany militia, they escaped without serious loss. This successful raid greatly alarmed the English settlers, and dispirited the Five Nations. They saw that surprises could be made by their enemies as well as by themselves, and the Iroquois were now

more inclined to listen to the French proposals of peace, and the latter, having been the greater sufferers from the war, were quite anxious that it should cease.

Through the next two years, 1693-'94, peace negotiations were carried on, to which the Cayugas, Onondagas, and Oneidas were more inclined than the Senecas and the Mohawks. The Senecas hated the French and were not so much influenced by the Jesuit priests as the Middle Nations, while the Mohawks were the immediate neighbors of the English, and much influenced by them in favor of continuing the war although they had been the greatest sufferers from it.

While the question of peace was under discussion, a prominent chief who had visited Canada to confer with the praying Iroquois who resided there, and having there learned the French conditions of peace, reported them to a general convention in Albany, composed of commissioners from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey. The French terms were found to be inadmissible. They were that the English should not trade with the Canada Indians, or the other Indian allies of the French; that the French might rebuild and garrison the fort at Cadaraqui, and their Indian allies should be included in the peace. To these terms the Five Nations would not consent; and the negotiations failed.

The Governor of Canada now proposed to force them to submission, and made arrangements to attack the Mohawks in force. But his plans being reported by an escaped prisoner, and learning the preparations made to repel him, he abandoned the purpose. In 1695 he sent a party to repair the fort at Cadaraqui which was important to the French trade with the Western Indians, as a place for supplies and deposit for the men in the trade to and from the West and of security in time of war with the Five Nations. The fort was repaired and garrisoned and named Frontenac, in honor of the Governor. He now began preparations on a large scale to effect the subjugation of the Five Nations. He collected all his regular troops, the whole body of the militia of the colony, and all the Western Indians whom he could muster; prepared cannon and mortars, and every destructive military device known to the times, and began his march on the

fourth of July, 1696. Their destination was the Onondaga Nation, which they finally reached; but the Onondagas, informed by an escaped Seneca prisoner of the host of the enemy and of the destructive engines they used, burned their castle and bark cabins and fled with their families to the forest, leaving only their fields of corn for the French to ravage. The Onondagas are said not to have lost a single man by this, the most formidable expedition which the French had ever brought against the Five Nations. It was a signal failure. It was, however, a great drain upon the feeble resources of the colony. In it had embarked the great body of the agriculturists, and at a season of the year when their labors were required to cultivate and secure their crops. A famine was the result, producing great suffering, aggravated by repeated inroads of small bodies of the Iroquois who carried away many captives and much property, keeping the settlements in constant alarm. The French, at the same time made similar attacks upon the English in the vicinity of Albany and, as most of the men engaged in these predatory raids on both sides, were Indians, the horror and terror which they produced can be easier imagined than described.

The Western Indians, hitherto in close alliance with the French, and from whom the main part of their trade had come, now concluded a peace with the Five Nations, desiring to avail themselves of the benefits of a trade with the English, from whom they believed they could procure goods on better terms than from the French. The Cayugas in September, 1697, made application to the English at Albany for ammunition, in order to defend themselves from the French.

By the treaty of Ryswick, signed September 10th, 1697, peace was established between the English and French, but a question subsequently arose as to the Five Nations. The French were not willing to include them in the settlement, but the English so strongly insisted upon it, that the point was finally conceded, and a general peace for the time prevailed, both between the French and English, and also between the other Indians and the Five Nations. Still the old rivalries and jealousies between the French and English continued. The former, through the great influence of the Jesuit priests that resided with the Five Nations, had an advantage which

the English did not possess. The priests induced very large numbers of the Iroquois to locate in Canada, where they were clothed and maintained by the French, instructed in the Roman Catholic faith, and taught to regard the English as enemies and the French as their best friends. So large had been the flow of the Iroquois into Canada, that Robert Livingston, the English Secretary of Indian Affairs, in 1700 reported that "more than two-thirds of them had removed."

This alarmed the English, as they saw the domestic treatment of the Indians by the French was not only rapidly alienating them from the English, but secured them as residents of their country and in every way allying them to their interests. The most active steps were, therefore, taken to counteract French influence and to win back the Five Nations to their former allegiance to the English crown. For this purpose repeated councils were held with them, their wants and grievances fully ascertained, and immediate steps taken to supply and redress them. The fullest assurances were given the Indians at these councils that the King would protect them; that the English had always been their friends, while the French had constantly sought to destroy them; that the Jesuit priests had filled their ears with false stories only to cheat them; that the English would build them forts for their protection and supply them with arms and ammunition, and that they would supply them with clothing and necessary utensils, and send and maintain protestant ministers among them for their instruction.

The result of the several councils held with the English, was a pacification of the Indians. In a council of the Cayugas, Onondagas, Oneidas, Senecas and Mohawks, held August 11th, 1700, they declared through their chief speakers, that "they would discredit the idle tales of the French, continue firm to the crown of England, if it will protect them from its enemies, and were thankful for the promise of protestant ministers," and that, though the French had promised them Jesuit priests, they were determined to "stick to the religion of the King." Earl Belmont responded, "we have a law for seizing and securing all Jesuit priests, and I would gladly put the law in operation against these disturbers of mankind." The Indians promised to seize, and bring them

before him, and not allow them in their country. A fort was to be built for them at Onondaga, and, in case of war, one hundred English soldiers to be placed therein with the necessary arms including cannon. While the fort was building, Earl Belmont "gave the sachems two hundred bags of balls of one hundred pounds each, two hundred fuses, two hundred pounds of lead, two thousand flints, one hundred hatchets, two hundred knives, two hundred shirts, forty kegs of rum of two gallons each, sixty-three hats, three barrels of pipes, with tobacco, etc."

As showing the effect of religious instruction upon some of the Indians at this early day, we quote the following answer of one of their principal chiefs, Sadekanaghtie, to the proposition to furnish them with protestant ministers:

"God hath been pleased to create us, and the sun hath shined long upon us. We have lived many years in peace and union together and we hope, by your instructions, to be taught to be good Christians and to die in the Christian faith. Let us, therefore, go hand in hand and support each other. We were here before you, and were a strong and numerous people, when you were but young and striplings. Yet we were kind and cherished you, and, therefore, when we propose anything to you, if you cannot agree to it let us take counsel together that matters may be carried on smoothly, and that what we say may not be taken amiss. When we are to be instructed in the protestant religion, pray let not such severity be used as the Jesuits do in Canada, who whip their proselytes with an iron chain, cut off the warriors hair, put them in prison, and when they commit any heinous sin, the priest takes his opportunity when they are asleep and beats them severely. Now, as a token of our willingness to be instructed in the protestant religion, we give nine beaver-skins."

The peace and good-will established by these various acts of kindness toward the Five Nations bound them permanently to the English; but lest the Jesuit priests should again seduce them from their allegiance, a stringent law was passed in 1700 by the Colonial Assembly of New York, by which the penalty of hanging was imposed upon every Jesuit priest that came voluntarily into the province. The English were most assiduous in their efforts to keep bright the chain of friendship with their Indian allies, for on that depended the success of their trade with them, and the security of their frontier settlements. They distributed liberal presents to their chiefs, five of whom were taken to England to give

them an idea of the splendor and power of the government that protected them. By the treaty of Utrecht, concluded March 31st, 1713, the French relinquished all claims to the country of the Five Nations, which thereafter became an appendage of the English crown.

There being now no war-paths in the North or West for the Five Nations to traverse, they turned their attention to the Southern Indians who had been engaged in hostilities against the white settlements in that locality; they chastised their old enemies, the Flatheads, living in Carolina, and returned with many scalps and prisoners. While on this expedition, 1713, they adopted the Tuscaroras as their Sixth Nation. That nation had been one of the most powerful of the Southern Indians; but had been severely beaten in a terrible war just before the arrival of the Iroquois, in which they had lost one thousand warriors. The Iroquois took them under their protection and finally located them among the Senecas, in the now County of Niagara, where a remnant of them still remains.

From 1744 to 1748 the French and English were again at war, which was concluded by the treaty of Aix La Chapelle, April 30th, 1748. This contest had been for the possession of the Mississippi Valley, which the English claimed as an extension of their coast discoveries and settlements, and the French by right of occupancy, as their forts extended from Canada to Louisiana, and formed a "bow of which the English colonies were the string." At this time the English colonists numbered over one million, while the French had only about sixty thousand. But this war had settled nothing, the question was still undecided.

In 1755 the contest was renewed and what was called the "old French war" began, which was continued for eight years and was concluded by the treaty of Paris in 1763. In this war the Canadian and Western Indians adhered to the French, and the Six Nations to the English. The French were vanquished and the sovereignty of the country conceded to England.

The differences hitherto existing between France and England and their colonies were now finally settled; but the English colonists and the parent country were soon to engage in a war of equal duration with the "French war," and attended with greater sufferings and sacrifices.

The Iroquois that had so long and so faithfully adhered to the colonists and the King in all their contests with the French, were now to be divided, the larger part siding with the King against their white neighbors. One thousand eight hundred of their warriors engaged during the war of the revolution in the British service, while but two hundred and twenty adhered to the colonists. The Cayugas, Onondagas and Senecas were of the former, and were often on the war-path rendering the crown very important services.

Their atrocities at Wyoming and along the frontiers of New York aroused Congress to earnest efforts to so effectually cripple them as to prevent the recurrence of similar outrages. Accordingly in the Summer of 1779, a formidable expedition, under the command of Generals Sullivan and Clinton, was dispatched into the territory of these nations with instructions "to cut off their settlements, destroy their crops, and inflict upon them every other injury which time and circumstances would permit."* This order of the commander-in-chief was most successfully executed. A force of five thousand men well armed, including artillery, and every way prepared for the work in hand, invaded the territories of the Cayugas, Senecas and Onondagas, defeated the combined forces of the British and Iroquois, driving them from a strongly intrenched position about one mile from Newtown, now Elmira, creating the wildest panic among them.

The following extracts from the journal of an officer that accompanied Sullivan's expedition will show some of the more interesting incidents of the campaign:

"AUGUST 31st, 1779.—Decamped at eight o'clock, marched over mountainous ground until we arrived at the forks of Newtown; there entered on a low bottom; crossed the Cayuga branch and encamped on a pine plain. * * * Here we left the Tioga branch to our left. * * *

"SEPTEMBER 2d.—Came up with the army at the town (Catharine's Town) and encamped.

"SEPTEMBER 3d.—Destroyed it together with the corn, beans, etc., and decamped at eight o'clock in the morning; after marching three miles fell in on the east side of Seneca Lake. * * *

At two o'clock passed Apple-tree Town, situated on the bank of the lake. This day marched eleven miles over high, though level, ground. * * *

* Washington's letter to Governor Clinton.

" SEPTEMBER 4th.—Marched twelve miles, * * * and encamped in the woods beside the lake. This day and yesterday passed several corn fields and scattering houses, which we destroyed as we passed along. * * *

" SEPTEMBER 5th.—Decamped in the morning, and about twelve o'clock arrived at Kandaia, a fine town, lying about one-half mile from the lake; here we found a great plenty of apple trees; it evidently appears to be an old inhabited town; their houses were large and elegant, some beautifully painted; their tombs likewise, especially their chief warriors, are beautifully painted boxes, which they build over the grave, of planks hewn out of timber. * * *

" SEPTEMBER 7th.—* * * Arrived at sundown at the north-west corner of the lake where we destroyed a town and some corn and proceeded to Kanadaseago, the capital of the Senecas. This town lies on a level spot of ground about one mile and a half north of the lake and consists of about sixty houses and great plenty of apple and peach trees. * * *

" SEPTEMBER 8th.—The army employed this day in destroying the corn, beans, etc., at this place, of which there was a great quantity. The rifle-men were detached this morning to Kashanguash, about eight miles south.

" SEPTEMBER 10th.—* * * About two o'clock fell in with a small lake at the outlet of which lies the town of Canandaigua, consisting of upwards of twenty houses, which we set fire to and decamped. This town, from the appearance of the buildings, seemed to have been inhabited by white people; some of the houses have very neat chimneys, which the Indians have not, but build a fire in the center around which they gather.

" SEPTEMBER 11th.—* * * Reached Haneyaye. * * * This town lies at the head of a small lake in a rich valley, consisting of thirteen or fourteen good houses and neatly built. Here, likewise, we found a great quantity of corn, beans, etc.

" SEPTEMBER 13th.—* * * Marched to the town where we were employed in destroying the corn, etc., until noon; from this place Lieutenant Boyd of the rifle corps was detached with fifteen or twenty men to reconnoiter the next town seven miles distant. Killed and scalped two Indians in the town. On his return found his retreat cut off and surrounded by five or six hundred savages; defended himself until his men were all cut off but himself and one man, when he surrendered; whom we afterward found in Chenessee Castle tortured in a most cruel manner."

The horrid death of this young and gallant officer is thus related by Colonel Stone in his life of Brant:

" From the battle-field, Brant conducted Lieut. Boyd and his fellow captive to Little Beard's town, where they found Col. Butler with a detachment of (British) rangers. While under the supervision of Brant, the Lieutenant was well treated and safe from danger; but the chief being called away in the discharge of his multifarious duties Boyd was left with Butler, who soon after began to examine him, by questions as to the situation, numbers and intention of General Sullivan and his troops. He, of course, declined answering all improper questions; whereat Butler threatened that if he did not give him full and explicit information he would deliver him up to the tender mercies of the Indians. Relying confidently upon the assurances of the generous Mohawk chieftain, Boyd still refused, and Butler, fulfilling his bloody threat, delivered him over to Little Beard and his clan, the most ferocious of the Seneca tribe. The gallant fellow was immediately put to death by torture, and in the execution there was a refinement of cruelty of which it is not known that a parallel instance occurred during the whole war. Having been denuded, Boyd was tied to a sapling, where the Indians first practiced upon the steadiness of his nerves by hurling their tomahawks apparently at his head, but so as to strike the trunk of the sapling as near to his head as possible without hitting it, groups of Indians in the meantime brandishing their knives and dancing around him with the most frantic demonstrations of joy. His nails were pulled out, his nose cut off and one of his eyes plucked out. His tongue was also cut out and he was stabbed in various places. After amusing themselves sufficiently in this way, a small incision was made in his abdomen and the end of one of his intestines taken out and fastened to the tree. The victim was then unbound and driven around the tree by brute force until his intestines had all been literally drawn from his body and wound around the tree. His sufferings were then terminated by striking his head from his body."

" SEPTEMBER 14th.—* * * After fording the river, raised a considerable hill timbered chiefly with white oak and entered on another flat on which stands the capital of the Chenessee, consisting of upward of one hundred and twenty houses, and vast quantities of corn, beans, pumpkins, potatoes, etc.

" SEPTEMBER 15th.—This morning the whole army paraded at six o'clock to destroy the corn, etc., which could only be done by gathering the corn in the houses and setting fire to them.

" SEPTEMBER 16th.—This morning after destroying the corn, etc., on the south-east corner of the flats, recessed the branch of the Chenessee River on logs. * * *

" SEPTEMBER 20th.—* * * This morning detached Colonel Zebulon Butler, of Wyoming,

with the rifle corps and five hundred men to Cayuga Lake to destroy the settlements there. *

"SEPTEMBER 21st.—This morning detached Lieutenant-Colonel Dearborn, with two hundred men, to destroy the corn and settlements along the south side of Cayuga Lake. * *

"SEPTEMBER 28th.—Colonel Butler with his detachment arrived, having destroyed a vast quantity of corn, beans, apple-trees, etc., on the east side of Cayuga Lake, and burnt three towns, among which was the capital of the Cayuga tribe. This day Colonels Cortland and Dayton were sent with large detachments to destroy corn."

This was the most terrible blow the Iroquois had ever received, and from which they never recovered. The whole country of the Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas was overrun, their towns, orchards and crops destroyed, and themselves compelled to seek refuge for support among other nations, as their own supplies were destroyed. They fled in large numbers to Niagara and were supported by the English, and few only of the whole number ever returned to their lands.

The great severity with which they were treated may be criticised; but the cruelties which they had inflicted upon the settlers at Wyoming, Cherry Valley and elsewhere, were the most horrid and wanton, and so long as they had the power their repetition was feared. The Indians scattered over their wooded country could not be taken, and the only way, therefore, by which they could be conquered was the one resorted to—the destruction of their means of living. When we read the story of Indian barbarities practiced upon the scores of thousands of New England and Eastern New York settlers, and the dread and fear in which they lived for a generation, and compare it with the quiet and peace that attended the early settlement of Central and Western New York, from which this campaign drove the red man, we can then see its beneficent results and the far-seeing wisdom that planned and executed it.

The modern descendants of the ancient Iroquois are now largely located at Forestville, Wisconsin. They are said to number six thousand at that point, of whom the Cayugas form the larger part. Two thousand of their number can read and write, and they have twenty-nine day and two manual-labor schools. They support themselves by cultivating the soil, and display

their superiority over the other tribes in the arts of civilization in as marked a degree as they did in their old prowess in savage warfare. They are not dying out. Their numbers rather increase than diminish. The number on this reservation, and the descendants of the Six Nations in Canada, are believed to nearly equal the census of the Confederacy before its power was broken by the whites.

CHAPTER III.

NATIVE INHABITANTS, (CONTINUED.)

JESUIT MISSIONS AMONG THE CAYUGAS—THE JESUIT RELATIONS—DURATION OF THE MISSIONS—DETAILS OF THE VARIOUS CAYUGA MISSIONS—THEIR RESULTS—WHY THE MISSIONS FAILED—RESULTS OF THE FAILURE.

IN the preceding chapter incidental reference has been made to the influence of the French Jesuit missions among the Five Nations. In the present chapter a more detailed description will be given of their early missionary operations among the Cayugas which embodies the earliest information concerning them, dating back more than two hundred and twenty years, and more than a century before the present race of white men occupied our soil.

The history of their operations in this County had not until about three years since been accessible to our citizens. At that time, Rev. Charles Hawley, D. D., President of the Cayuga County Historical Society, a gentleman thoroughly informed in aboriginal history, conceived and executed the plan of supplying the deficiency. After considerable research, he obtained a copy of the "Relations des Jesuits," in the old original French, and translated and published so much of those "Relations" as applied to this county from 1656 to 1672. A copy being forwarded to Dr. John G. Shea, the eminent Indian historian, he replied, under date of New York, November 1st, 1876, thanking Dr. Hawley "for his admirable translation," and for the happy idea of "thus giving to the present residents of the old land of the Cayugas these records of intelligent and devoted men laboring there two

centuries ago." Dr. Shea at the same time offered to translate from the old "Relations" all that he could find applying to the Cayugas, and did so, carrying the history forward to 1679. It is from these "Relations" thus supplied by the courtesy of Dr. Hawley that we make up the record contained in this chapter.

It will be noticed that in the relations respecting the Cayugas, very little is said of their habits and modes of life, except as connected with their religious instruction. The reason for this is that full and minute descriptions, bearing upon the former subjects, had been given in previous "Relations" of the Huron missions.

These missionaries were educated men. They took careful notes of what they saw and heard; made maps and drawings and made out full and elaborate reports of their operations, published in large and expensive volumes, which are exceedingly rare and interesting, as containing the first accounts we have of our native inhabitants.*

The first missionaries arrived in Canada in 1625. They came for a very different purpose from that which had actuated the previous settlers. The latter had come to traffic and make gain, and in carrying on their operations often deceived and swindled the red man. But the missionaries came to teach and christianize the heathen. The traders had come with guns and swords to inspire terror and to enforce obedience; the missionaries were heralds of peace and good will. They came from the most enlightened nation of Europe to dwell among barbarians,—to learn their languages and usages so as to be able to instruct and influence them. They came from an old to a new country; from a mild to a rigorous climate, and exchanged a life of comparative ease and refinement in France for the privations and hardships of the wilderness among savages.

As showing the discomforts of the Indian homes of the fathers, we quote the following from the "Jesuits in North America," (Parkman's,) being a synopsis of the relation of Le Jeune, the first Indian missionary:

"Here among the lodges of bark were stretched innumerable strings of hide, from which hung to

dry an incredible multitude of eels. A boy invited him into the lodge of a withered squaw, (his grandmother,) who hastened to offer him four smoked eels on a piece of bark, while the other squaws of the household instructed him how to roast them on a forked-stick over the embers. All shared the feast together, his entertainers using as napkins their own hair, or that of their dogs."

But the discomforts of a Winter lodge, as described by the same author, were very great:

"Enter the hut, there in a space of thirteen feet square were packed nineteen savages,—men, women and children, with their dogs,—crouched, squatted, coiled like huge hogs, or lying on their backs, with their knees drawn up perpendicularly to keep their feet out of the fire. The bark covering was full of crevices, through which the icy blasts streamed in upon him from all sides, and the hole above, at once window and chimney, was so large that as he lay he could watch the stars, as well as in the open air; while the fire in the midst, fed with fat pine-knots, scorched him on one side, on the other he had much ado to keep himself from freezing. At times, however, the crowded hut seemed heated to the temperature of an oven; but these evils were slight when compared with the intolerable plague of smoke. During a snow storm, and often at other times, the wigwam was filled with fumes so dense, stifling and acrid that all its inmates were forced to lie flat on their faces breathing through mouths in contact with the cold earth."

So much for the discomforts of the missionary homes with the Indians. Another extract from the same excellent and graphic author, will show the horrid barbarities to which they were at all times exposed. Father Bressani, a missionary among the Hurons in 1644, was taken prisoner by the Iroquois and compelled to endure their relentless cruelties, which Mr. Parkman thus describes: "They split his hand with a knife between the little and ring finger, beat him with sticks until he was covered with blood." They then stripped him, and, though the weather was very cold, exposed him to it on the torture scaffold for two hours compelling him to sing. They then permitted the children to torture him by thrusting sharpened sticks into his bruised flesh, and also compelling him to dance, pulling out his hair and beard and burning his flesh with fire-brands, accompanied with the cry, "We will burn you to death." This was continued every evening for a week. After this they burned him with live coals and hot stones, greatly enjoying his agony for hours. In this condition,

* On ancient worm eaten pages, between covers of begrimed parchment, the daily life of this ruined community (the Hurons) its firesides, its funeral rites, its festivals, are painted with a minute and vivid fidelity.—*Parkman's Jesuits.*

bruised, burned, and lacerated as he was, they compelled him to undergo a march of several days, when they suspended him by the heels, and afterwards placed food for the dogs upon his body that cruelly hurt him in biting it off. He was finally liberated, sold to the Dutch, regained his strength and reëntered the missionary field.

Theirs was a rare and heroic self-sacrifice, and they devoted themselves to their appointed work with marvellous zeal and fidelity. They were, in a large degree, successful in winning the confidence of the red men, though some of them were submitted to the torture and the flames and most of them carried their lives in their hands. While they were sincerely and enthusiastically devoted to the work of evangelizing the Indians, it cannot be denied that many of them exerted a strong political influence in behalf of his most catholic majesty, the King of France, by allying the various savage tribes among whom they dwelt, to the French interest.

The French missions were maintained for nearly a century, and of many of the tribes, little has been or can be known, except what is supplied by their "Relations."

In 1645-'6, Father Jerome Lallemand, comparing the different Iroquois Nations, said that "the Cantons of the Cayugas and Senecas surpass them all by the excellence of the soil, the beauty of the country and the mildness of the climate. The inhabitants, being influenced by these super-inducements, have always shown themselves the most tractable of all the Iroquois."

The first mission founded among the Cayugas was in 1656, and soon after the establishment of the Onondaga mission. The latter was the first Iroquois mission and had had a favorable beginning; a chapel had been built, a school opened, and a fort projected for the defense of the nation from its enemies.

The missionaries at Onondaga now arranged to extend their labors to the Cayugas and Senecas. The Cayugas had been represented in the first missionary council at Onondaga, where they were received with much formality. The council, though engaged in important ceremonies, adjourned them until the following day in honor of their distinguished guests with whom they exchanged complimentary presents. Saonchiogwa, the head chief of the Cayugas, was very cordial to the "Black Robes," as the priests

were called, and assured them of his desire to take them as brothers, understood to be a mark of the highest confidence, and was so accepted by the missionaries. The next day the several nations represented in the council, engaged in formal replies to the speeches and presents of the missionaries, and with their songs of welcome.*

After the Onondagas had bestowed and explained the presents, Saonchiogwa, chief of the Cayugas, replied in a long, eloquent and sagacious speech. In behalf of his nation and himself, he thanked the French for having adopted them, and pledged himself that they should never dishonor the proud distinction. They had never been adopted except by persons of rank; but adoption by the French was the crowning glory of all their alliances. He closed by striking up a song, both new and pleasing, in which all his companions joined, keeping time by striking their mats, while he danced violently. The import of his exclamations was a warm approval of the whole proceedings, which he emphasized by a present of beads.

In pursuance of the wishes expressed by this council, six Jesuit fathers left Quebec, May 17th, 1656, and with them came also several laymen. A council was convened at Onondaga soon after their arrival and the alliance heretofore made, was confirmed by the distribution of additional presents. A few weeks later a representative Cayugan, in behalf of his nation asked that one of the fathers might be sent to them. He assured them that such was the desire of all his people, and that a chapel would be built for their use.

This request was granted. Father Menard was sent to the Cayugas, and Chaumanot to the Senecas. They arrived among the Cayugas in August, 1656, from whence, after a short stay, Chaumanot proceeded to his work among the Senecas, Menard remaining among the Cayugas.

To preserve the alliance which had been formed with the French at Onondaga, "to keep bright

* "They sang,—'Happy Land! Happy Land! in which the French are to dwell!' which was responded to by the Onondagas, led by their chief: "Glad Tidings! Glad Tidings! It is well that we have spoken together. It is well that we have a heavenly message. I salute thee. My brother, I salute thee. It is well you have come to us. O, the charming voice. O, the charming voice thou hast." They added this: "Farewell to war! Farewell to the hatchet! Until now we have been enemies; henceforth we are brothers, yes, we are truly brothers."

the chain of friendship" with the Indians, annual presents must be exchanged. This Menard considered a very agreeable necessity, as, in the distribution of these presents, it opened the way for him to proclaim to them the faith here, in a way similar to that which had so well succeeded at Onondaga.

He found, however, in fact, great antipathy not only against the faith but against their own persons also. These dislikes had come to the Iroquois through the Hurons, among whom the black-robbers had labored for many previous years. The Hurons insisted that the missionaries brought with them sickness and misfortunes.*

And so strong were their antipathies that the first presents which Menard bestowed were unavailing, and worthless, but the principal men of the nation, from motives of policy, did not break with the missionary; but set their Huron slaves at work to build a bark chapel, which at the end of two days was completed and ready for occupancy.

The fathers spread the floor with "beautiful mats," and arranged two images in the chapel, one of our Lord and the other of our Lady. The effect, Menard relates:

"So greatly surprised our barbarians that they came in crowds to consider it, and gaze upon the countenances and movements of the two images. I thus had abundant opportunities to explain our mysteries; and so inquisitive were they about the images, that each day was but one asking and answering of questions from morning till night; the result of which was that they were so subdued in spirit, that in a few days we had many converts, not only of the Hurons and slaves, but also from the natives of the country.

"Many brought their children to me for baptism, and aided me in teaching them the prayers by repeating them after me; and, in a short time grace brought such marvellous changes that the

little children, who, at the first, made me the constant object of their ridicule and sport now rendered me the offices of good angels, conducting me into the cabins, attending me wherever I visited, and giving me the names of those I baptized, as well as those of their parents, that which these barbarians are accustomed to carefully conceal from us, believing that we record their names that we may send them to France and there procure their death by magic."

The first person whom father Menard deemed worthy of baptism was a man eighty years old, and as he relates, "nigh unto death," and in whom he found "all the dispositions of a soul chosen for heaven." The second was a cripple deformed by a cancer, by whom the father was received with joy, and who was so assiduous in his application to the work assigned him by the priest, that he speedily administered to him the sacred rite. The chief interest, however, which surrounded this second case, was that the now suffering Iroquois had been a renowned warrior, and was one of the party one thousand strong who, on the 16th of March, 1649, had attacked, captured, and burned the Huron town of St. Ignace, and on "that same day had slain with his own hands eight Hurons and taken five others prisoners," and had bought of the Mohawks the two captive fathers, Brebeuf and Lallemand, who were in the town at the time of its capture, in order to restore them to liberty. They returned the wampum belts, however, which had been the price of the freedom of the captives who were "burned with all imaginary fury.*"

This second convert was much esteemed by the Cayugas, and his conversion to the Christian faith led many others to embrace it; not only by his influential example, but "through the zeal of his discourse." But Menard met the difficulties

* "The persecutions of the Jesuit priests among the Hurons, had been marked by deeds of peculiar cruelty, originating mainly in a belief in their power as sorcerers and conjurers. Pierre Chaumanot was emerging from a house at the Huron town called by the Jesuits St. Michael, where he had just baptized a dying girl, when her brother, standing hidden in the doorway, struck him on the head with a stone. Chaumanot, severely wounded, staggered without falling when the Indian sprang upon him with his tomahawk. The bystanders arrested the blow. Francois Le Mercier, in the midst of a crowd of Indians at the town of St. Louis, was assailed by a noted chief, who rushed in raving like a mad man, and, in a torrent of words, charged upon him all the miseries of the nation. Then taking a brand from the fire, he thrust it into the Jesuit's face, and told him that he should be burned alive."—*Parلمان on Jesuits*.

* Brebeuf was led apart and bound to a stake. He seemed more concerned for his captive converts than for himself, and addressed them in a loud voice, exhorting them to suffer patiently, and promising heaven as their reward. The Iroquois, incensed, scorched him from head to foot to silence him; whereupon, in the tone of a master, he threatened them with everlasting flames for persecuting the worshippers of God; as he continued to speak with voice and countenance unchanged, they cut away his lower lip and thrust a red-hot iron down his throat. He still held his tall form erect and defiant, with no sign or sound of pain; and they tried another means to overcome him. They led out Lallemand, that Brebeuf might see him tortured. They had tied strips of bark, smeared with pitch, about his naked body. When he saw the condition of his superior, he could not hide his agitation and called out to him with a broken voice, in the words of St. Paul, "we are made a spectacle to the world, to angels and to men." Then he threw

common to all the early French missionaries. He said :

" Our faith is accused of being the murderer of all who profess it ; and the death of several christians of Onondaga, having given occasion for this delusion of the savages ; and the speech of a certain chief, an enemy of our religion, made at a council, served to excite still more their prejudices. So that not only many natives of the country, judging it was safer to believe what this man of authority among them said, than to put faith in the totally opposite experience of our ancient Hurons, have begged me to regard it well for them to omit attendance at prayers until their fear of me should abate ; but also they accuse the faith of the French of all the evils, both public and private, with which they are afflicted. Thus it is, that a certain apostate endeavored to make these barbarians believe, citing the Hollanders for proof of what he said, when he asserted, that the children of the Iroquois died two years after their baptism ; and that the christians, either broke a leg, or pierced their foot with a thorn, or became emaciated, or vomited up the soul with the blood, or were attacked with some other signal malady."

In learning the Iroquois language, father Menard had for teachers three brothers, given him " by the providence of God," of good natural dispositions, kind, patient and assiduous as teachers ; and he was so rapidly instructed in the language by them as soon to be able to reciprocate their kindness by giving them religious instruction, of which with the aid of the images, he was able to give them an apprehension.

The superstitious notions of the Indians often put the lives of the missionaries in jeopardy. Menard was accused of being a sorcerer, that he had over the people the power of life and death ; that he could if he so willed, heal the sick, and if they died he was responsible for their death. Some of the more suspicious sought to rid the

himself at Brebeuf's feet ; upon which the Iroquois seized him, made him fast to a stake, and set fire to the bark that enveloped him. As the flame rose, he threw his arms upward with a shriek of supplication to heaven. Next they hung around Brebeuf's neck a collar made of hatchets, heated red-hot ; but the indomitable priest stood like a rock. A Huron in the crowd who had been a convert of the mission, but now was an Iroquois by adoption, called out, with the malice of a renegade, to pour hot water on their heads, since they had poured so much cold water on those of others. The kettle was accordingly slung and the water boiled, and poured slowly on the heads of the two missionaries. " We baptize you," they cried, " that you may be happy in heaven, for nobody can be saved without a good baptism." Brebeuf would not flinch ; and in a rage they cut strips of flesh from his limbs and devoured them before his eyes.

Other revolting cruelties followed and the horrid scene closed.—
Condensed from Parkman's Jesuits.

nation of so powerful and dangerous a guest, but were restrained by others. Menard, at this his first visit, gained many converts, but at the end of two months, for reasons not explained in the " Relations," left for Onondaga. He, however, returned to the mission after a brief absence, accompanied by several Frenchmen, and also by many prominent Cayugas, who had visited him at Onondaga to urge his return. He found his chapel in the same condition in which he had left it and at once resumed his labors and reported that his prospects of success were as good as those of Onondaga. The first missions among the Cayugas and Onondagans were, however, of short duration. The Mohawks became jealous of the French, and the Oneidas murdered three of the colonists. The French retaliated and ill blood was excited. A conspiracy, involving the complete destruction of the colony, was disclosed to the French by a christian Indian, and in February, 1658, the colony secretly fled to Canada.*

A war followed between the French and the Five Nations, lasting about two years. Through the influence of Garaontie, the chief sachem of the Onondagans, and a firm friend of the missionaries, an embassy headed by the chief of the Cayugas, Saonchiogwa, was dispatched to Montreal to negotiate a peace. They arrived in July, 1660, without previous notice to the French that they wished for peace. Presents were brought

* The colony was under the command of Dupuys, who, relying implicitly upon the good faith of the Indians, had neglected to preserve his canoes. To construct new ones in view of the Indians would advertise them of his intentions and bring their hatchets upon the settlements at once. He, therefore, had small bateaux made in the garrets of the Jesuit's houses, and kept them concealed when finished. A young Frenchman had been adopted into the family of a chief and acquired great influence over the tribe. By their customs an adopted son had all the privileges of a son by birth. When Dupuys had a sufficient number of bateaux finished, this young man went to his foster father, and, in a solemn manner, related that he had dreamed the previous night that he was at a feast where the guests ate and drank everything that was set before them. He asked the old chief to permit him to make such a feast for the tribe. The request was granted and the feast was spread. Many Frenchmen were present, and with horns, drums and trumpets, kept up a continual uproar. The French, meanwhile, were diligently embarking and loading their bateaux, undisturbed by the feasting savages. At length the guests, who had been eating and drinking for hours, ceased gormandizing to take some repose. The young Frenchman commenced playing upon a guitar, and, in a few minutes, every red man was in a profound slumber. He then joined his companions, and before morning the whole colony was far on the way toward Oswego.—*Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, Vol. I, p. 229.*

as pledges of the desired peace, and they were explained in an eloquent and adroit speech by Saonchiogwa, which he concluded thus: "A black-gown must come with me, otherwise no peace, and on his coming depend the lives of twenty Frenchmen."

The proposals were accepted and Father Le Moyne who seven years before had first visited Onondaga and subsequently all of the Five Nations and was therefore well known to them, was sent with them. He was received at the mission house of the Onondagas, by the sachems of the Onondaga, Cayuga and Seneca nations. The proceedings of the embassy were ratified, and Le Moyne visited different parts of the missionary field, spending a month with the Cayugas, where, by the aid of a French surgeon who accompanied him, he successfully treated patients sick with the small pox.

Le Moyne thus speaks of the reasons which led him to visit the Cayugas: "The Iroquois, of Cayuga, who are less cruel and whom we have found more affectionate (than the other Iroquois nations,) especially in view of our sympathy for the remnant of the Huron church among them, were moved with compassion at our troubles, and in order to give protection to the father, invited him to come and instruct them until the danger should have passed. The father was rejoiced at this offer, more for the sake of the salvation of these barbarians, than for any consideration of personal safety, and went to serve them for some weeks. He was received with public acclamation, and found an ample field for the exercise of his zeal."

The missions were now interrupted by eight years of war between the Iroquois and the French at the end of which the faithful Garaconite succeeded in his desire for the reestablishment of the missions. He went himself to Quebec on this errand, and, in October, 1668, returned with fathers Milet and de Carheil. Father Etienne de Carheil arrived at Cayuga on the 6th of November, 1668. A chapel was built for him and the mission dedicated to St. Joseph. Of this mission he writes: "The church begins already to grow. It numbers among its converts not only women and children, but also warriors, two of whom are among the most noted, one because he bears the name of the Burgh of Cayuga, which he maintains with honor, and the other in conse-

quence of his riches and valor. * * * Beside the town of Cayuga, which is the seat of the mission, there are two others under his charge, one four leagues from there, and the other nearly six leagues. The last two are situated upon a river (Seneca,) which, coming from the region of the Andastague, descends at four leagues distant from Onondaga, on its way to empty into Lake Ontario."

Father de Carheil found it very difficult to overcome their superstitions. He framed a prayer in ridicule, "according to their notions," addressed to the beaver, which the Cayugas regarded as the "Master of their life."

"We must pray," said he, "to the Master of our life; and since this beaver is the Master of thy life, let us offer him a prayer: Thou, O, beaver, who canst not speak, thou art the Master of the life of me who can speak! Thou, who hast no soul, thou art Master of my life, who has a soul."

Visiting a sick person, with the design of baptizing her, he is invited to a feast, the Indian panacea for disease, at which everything must be eaten as a means of curing the invalid. He thus rebukes the practice: "I do not see, my brothers, that I can heal her by making myself sick by over eating, and by a remedy which the master of our lives forbids; since it would make two persons sick instead of one."*

After these rebukes, the father was often repulsed, driven from the cabins while attempting to offer consolation or aid to the sick. They believed that by pouring water upon their heads, as in baptism, he caused their death, and the most determined opposition was made to his ministrations. His death was resolved upon, and those intent upon it were only restrained by the active influence of his friends. He was chased from one cabin by a young warrior for refusing to admit that in "roasting an ear of Indian corn in the ashes, he was roasting the master of his life."

But this danger soon passed, and Father de Carheil lived and labored among the Cayugas for sixteen years from 1668 to 1684. He had had much previous experience as a missionary, having been sent twelve years before, 1656, as a missionary to the Hurons, and could speak their language

* These feasts often lasted for days, accompanied by howlings and dances and all sorts of extravagant actions.

and that of the Iroquois with fluency, and composed valuable works in both languages.

Father de Carheil writes from Cayuga, under date of June, 1670, that this Canton has three principal bourgs or villages: Cayuga, Thiohero and Ontare, or St. Rene. The Indian reverence for, and faith in dreams, gave Father de Carheil much anxiety and trouble. It was with them a very controlling superstition and the main source of their error. They regarded dreams as revelations of the Divine will, to which they must yield implicit obedience.

Father Chaumanot, who came to Cayuga with Father Menard, in 1656, and proceeded thence to the Senecas, relates a few illustrative cases:

"It is not long since, that a man of the bourg of Cayuga, dreamed one night that he saw ten men plunge into a frozen river through a hole in the ice and all came out of a similar opening a little way beyond. The first thing he did on awakening, was to make a great feast, to which he invited ten of his friends. They all came, it was a joyous occasion. They sang, they danced and went through all the ceremonies of a regular banquet. 'This is all well enough.' At length said the host, 'You give me great pleasure, my brothers, that you enjoy the feast. But this is not all. You must prove to me that you love me.' Thereupon he recounted his dream, which did not appear to surprise them; for immediately the whole ten offered themselves for its prompt execution. One goes to the river and cuts in the ice two holes, fifteen paces from each other, and the divers strip themselves. The first leads the way, and plunging into one of the holes, fortunately comes out at the other. The second does the same; and so of all of them, until the tenth, who pays his life for the others, as he misses his way out and miserably perishes under the ice."

But a more cruel sacrifice was sometimes made in compliance with the demands of a dream. This too happened, as Chaumanot relates, to a Cayugan. He dreamed that he had made a cannibal feast, and thereupon invites the chiefs of the nation to assemble in council, and informs them of his dream, and states that if not executed it will cost the life of the nation. One offers his brother as a sacrifice; but the dreamer demands a woman; a maiden is offered and prepared for the cruel ordeal; but, while all are expecting the sacrifice of the innocent victim, the dreamer exclaims,—“I am content, my dream is satisfied,” and the offered victim is released.

Among the converts to the faith in 1670, was the famous chief of the Cayugas, Saonchiagwa.

He, next to Garicontie of the Onondagas, was the most influential of the Iroquois chiefs, and a sincere and devoted friend of the missionaries. He was baptized by the Lord Bishop of Canada, whither he had gone as the head of a commission to negotiate a peace. The ceremonies attending his baptism were very elaborate and imposing, and calculated to make a deep impression upon the minds of the ignorant savages. They were concluded with a magnificent feast at which were present large numbers of Iroquois, Algonquins and Hurons, all of whom were liberally entertained, and, on their departure, loaded with supplies for those left at home.

In 1671, Father de Carheil, on account of ill health, was obliged to take a rest from his labors, which he did for a year. Father Rafeix, of the Seneca mission, supplying the place in de Carheil's absence; the latter returned at the end of the year 1672, and remained with the mission until 1684.

Of Father Rafeix's labors, de Carheil writes in his relation of 1672-'3:

"The number baptized this year is fifty-five, of whom eleven are adults, the rest are children; of whom thirteen received baptism in the chapel with the ceremonies, the others without ceremonies. I had not yet until this year been able to baptize any one, except secretly and without any one being cognizant of it, except those from whom I could not conceal it, when necessity and an evident danger of death obliged me to prepare them for this sacrament by a previous instruction, with which I could not dispense, on account of their too advanced age. I was compelled to act in this manner, to avoid the calumnies which hell raised up against me and against baptism, by the universal idea which he had imprinted on all minds that this first and most necessary of all sacraments had not the advantageous effects which I had declared to them; but others, quite contrary, which I concealed, in order to bring them to it more easily, and of which the chief two which sprang from it as their source, were a speedy death, and an eternal captivity after death, under the dominion of the French. As the rage of the demons could invent nothing more contrary to the salvation of the souls of my dear mission than this thought, therefore, I could hope to do nothing for the establishment and advancement of the faith, except by banishing it from their minds; or, at least, gradually diminishing it, although with the efforts I had made in this direction in previous years, I could not see any success, and this even, I could hope for it still less than ordinarily; because

sickness and death had been more frequent than before. * * * As for the eleven adults whom I baptized, they are all dead, inasmuch as I no longer baptize any who are not in danger of immediate death, apart from which I find none who are susceptible of all the dispositions necessary to baptism. License in marrying and unmarried at their option, the spirit of murder and human respect prevent their becoming docile to instruction. Of the children baptized, eighteen are dead, who, added to the adults, make in all twenty-nine. * * *

The "Relations" of 1674-'5 are mainly confined to a description of de Carheil's missionary instruction and their results, similar in character to those already quoted.

The "Relations" of 1676-'7 are quite brief in respect to the Cayuga mission. A noticeable change of opinion in reference to the Senecas and Cayugas is expressed. Le Moyne, it will have been noticed, gave as a reason for visiting the Cayugas, that they were "more tractable and affectionate" yet here we have the opposite opinion given, thus: "The upper Iroquois, that is to say those that are the most remote from us, as the Sonowtowan, (Senecas,) and the Ouoguen, (Cayugas,) are the most haughty and the most insolent, running after the missionaries with ax in hand, chasing and pelting them with stones, throwing down their chapels, and their little cabins, and, in a thousand other ways treating them with indignity."

But the apostolic zeal of the fathers supports and consoles them; "knowing well that the apostles did not plant the faith in the world otherwise than by persecution and suffering." They say they had baptized within the year three hundred and fifty Iroquois, and that the spiritual gain among the Cayugas was fifty persons.

The notice of the mission of 1677-'8 is also very brief and of the same general tone; "Father de Carheil, who had experienced most of the effects of Iroquois fury, and who for the last two years had been in approximate danger of death, had not failed to administer at Ouoguen, (Cayuga,) baptism to fifty persons, and to send to heaven more than forty children who had died with baptismal grace."

Father Dablon thus sums up the condition of the several Iroquois missions, for the six years, from 1673 to 1679:

"By all that we have related, it may be judged that the Iroquois mission render great glory

to God, and contribute largely to the salvation of souls. This encourages the missionaries, amid the evident danger of death in which they have lived constantly for three years, that the Iroquois speak of making war upon us; so that they have not been willing to leave their missions, although they were urged by their friends, who warned them of the evil designs formed against their persons. They accordingly persevere in laboring for the conversion of these peoples; and, we learn that God has rewarded their constancy by a little calm, which he has given them, and by more than three hundred baptisms which they have conferred this last year to which I add that the preceding year they had baptized three hundred and fifty Iroquois. The year before Father Garnier had baptized fifty-five in one of the towns of the Sonowtowan; Father de Carheil as many at Ouoguen; Father Milet forty-five at Onelout, (Oneida); Father Jean de Lamberville more than thirty at one of the towns of Agnie, (Mohawk), and Father Bruyas, in another, eighty; Father Jacques de Lamberville, seventy-two at Onnontage, and Father Pierron ninety at Sonowtowan. It is estimated that they have placed in heaven more than two hundred souls of children and sick adults, all dead, after baptism."

Nothing further is now accessible bearing upon the Jesuit missions among the Cayugas, resident in New York. A colony of this nation had located in Canada, at the western extremity of Quinte Bay, in fear of the Andastes, and among them missions were established; but it is not within the scope of this work to trace their operations there, and we close this subject with the following succinct, able and eloquent summary of the causes of the failure of the Jesuits:

"The cause of the failure of the Jesuits is obvious. The guns and tomahawks of the Iroquois were the ruin of their hopes. Could they have curbed or converted these ferocious bands, it is little less than certain that their dream would have become a reality. Savages tamed, not civilized, for that was scarcely possible, would have been distributed through the valleys of the great lakes and the Mississippi, ruled by priests in the interests of Catholicity and of France. Their habits of agriculture would have been developed and the instincts of mutual slaughter repressed. The swift decline of the Indian population would have been arrested, and it would have been made through the fur trade, a source of prosperity to New France. Unmolested by Indian enemies and fed by a rich commerce, she would have put forth a vigorous growth. True to her far-reaching and adventurous genius, she would have occupied the West with traders, settlers and garrisons and cut up the virgin wilderness into fiefs, while as yet

the colonies of England were but a weak and broken line along the shores of the Atlantic; and when at last the great conflict came, England and liberty would have been confronted, not by a depleted antagonist, still feeble from the exhaustion of a starved and persecuted infancy, but by an athletic champion of the principles of Richelieu and Loyola.

"Liberty may thank the Iroquois, that by their insensate fury the plans of their adversary were brought to nought and a peril and a woe averted from her future. They ruined the trade which was the life-blood of New France; they stopped the current of her arteries and made all her early years a misery and a terror. Not that they changed her destinies. The contest on this continent between liberty and absolutism was never doubtful; but the triumph of the one would have been dearly bought, and the downfall of the other incomplete. Populations formed in the habits and ideas of a feudal monarchy and controlled by a hierarchy profoundly hostile to freedom of thought, would have remained a hindrance and a stumbling block in the way of that majestic experiment of which America is the field.

"The Jesuits saw their hopes struck down and their faith, though not shaken, was sorely tried. The providence of God seemed in their eyes dark and inexplicable; but, from the standpoint of liberty, that providence is as clear as the sun at noon. Meanwhile let those who have prevailed, yield new honor to the defeated. Their virtues shine amidst the rubbish of error, like diamonds and gold in the gravel of the torrent."*

CHAPTER IV.

NATIVE INHABITANTS, (CONCLUDED.)

INDIAN HABITS AND USAGES—INDIAN DWELLINGS—DETAILS OF THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND USES—INDIAN TOWNS—HOW BUILT AND FORTIFIED—SOCIAL USAGES—LAW OF MARRIAGE—LICENSE—EXPERIMENTAL MARRIAGES—FAMILY DISCIPLINE—EMPLOYMENTS AT HOME—GAMBLING UNIVERSAL—DANCES AND FEASTS—FIVE STATED ANNUAL FESTIVALS DESCRIBED—THE WAR DANCE—MEDICAL FEASTS—DREAMS—WIZARDS AND WITCHES—BURIALS—IROQUOIS SUPERIORITY.

WE shall close the part of our work devoted to "Our Native Inhabitants," with some of the more striking usages which prevailed among them when first visited by the

* *Parkman's Jesuits.*

whites. These usages will throw much light in a concrete form, upon their character and capability, and show them to have been "as patient and politic as they were ferocious."

INDIAN DWELLINGS.—These, though rude, were generally built with considerable labor and care. They usually were about thirty feet square. The sides were formed of thick saplings set in two parallel rows, the tops bent inward toward each other to form the roof, the upper ends fastened together, and the sides bound together by cross poles or guides. In some cases separate poles formed the rafters. An open space about one foot wide extended the whole length of the ridge, securing at once the double purpose of window and chimney. Transverse poles were bound to the uprights and over the roof, the whole covered with bark overlapping like shingles and held in place by smaller poles bound to the general frame. At each end was an enclosed space for the storage of supplies of Indian corn, dried flesh, fish, etc., which was kept in bark vessels. Along each side ran wide scaffolds, some four feet from the floor, which, when covered with skins formed the summer sleeping places, while beneath was stored their firewood gathered and kept dry for use. In some cases these platforms were in sections of twelve to fourteen feet, with spaces for storage between them. Overhead poles were suspended for various uses, to smoke and dry their fish and flesh, hang their weapons, skins, clothing, Indian corn, etc. In cold weather all the inmates slept on the floor, huddled about the fires, which were built upon the ground floor, up and down the centre of the house.

The interiors of all these houses were thickly covered with smoke and soot, arising from the large fires maintained for warmth or for cooking. The effect of living in such dense and acrid smoke was to produce weakness of the eyes, and in the aged often blindness.*

The foregoing was the general style of the Iroquois and Huron houses. But many of them

* "He who entered on a winter night, beheld a strange spectacle; the vista of fires lighting the smoky concave; the bronzed groups encircling each, cooking, eating, gambling, or amusing themselves with idle badinage; shrivelled squaws, hideous with three score years of hardship; grisly old warriors scarred with war clubs; young aspirants whose honors were yet to be won; damsels, gay with ochre and wampum; restless children pell mell with restless dogs each wild feature in vivid light."—*Parkman.*

were much longer : some are described that were two hundred and forty feet in length, and tented by as many as twenty families, each with their wolfish dogs, the latter as regular occupants of the cabins as the children.

INDIAN TOWNS.—The Indian towns were but an irregular and confused aggregation of Indian houses, clustered together with little regard to order, and covering from one to ten acres. They were often fortified with palisades about thirty feet high. Large trees were felled by burning, the process being aided by hacking off the coals with stone hatchets. By a similar process the trees were separated into suitable lengths for the palisades, which were set on an embankment surrounding the town, formed from the earth cast from a deep ditch. The palisades were set in several rows, and often interlaced with flexible branches, to prevent their destruction by fire, a common effort of an enemy. Wooden conductors were so placed as to conduct water to any part of them ; interior galleries and parapets were formed of timber, for the protection of those within the enclosure ; ladders and a supply of large stones completed the means of defense.

In building and fortifying their towns, large quantities of timber were consumed, and about their villages, therefore, large tracts were cleared and opened to their rude cultivation. In that work the squaws were employed with their bone or wooden hoes, in planting and cultivating corn, beans, pumpkins, tobacco, sunflowers, hemp, fruit trees, etc. When the soil in one locality became exhausted, and the timber so far consumed as to be at an inconvenient distance from the towns, the latter were removed to a new locality, these removals occurred at varying intervals of from ten to thirty years. Hence the numerous remains of Indian towns, orchards, etc., found scattered throughout the country.

SOCIAL USAGES.—The laws of marriage were exceedingly lax. There was no form or ceremony. The acceptance of a gift from a suitor, by the intended wife, and the return on her part of an armful of fuel and a dish of boiled maize, sealed the compact. Marriages were dissoluble at the pleasure of the parties and separations occurred for trifling causes. Among the Hurons experimental marriages were common, which usually were of short duration, and sometimes a score of such experiments were made before a

final settlement was concluded ; great license was tolerated without loss of reputation to either party. Notwithstanding the entire freedom of the parties to separate at will, the great majority of Iroquois marriages were permanent. The wife when married entered the lodge of her master and, in accordance with the customs of her nation, became thenceforward a drudge. She tilled the soil, prepared the firewood, gathered the harvest, dressed the skins, prepared the hemp for, and made the nets and rush mats. She cooked the food, and when on the march, bore the burdens of the party, the men built their houses, made their pipes and weapons and were otherwise mainly employed in hunting or war.

Family discipline was little resorted to. Filling the mouth with water and spurring it over the refractory urchins, or denuding and plunging them into cold water, were the principal means employed.

Taciturn, morose and cruel as the Indians were usually in their hunting and warlike expeditions, in their own cabins and communities they were very social, patient and forbearing ; in their festal seasons, when all were at leisure, they engaged in a round of continual feasting, gambling, smoking and dancing. In gambling they spent much of their leisure and staked all they controlled on the chances of the game, their food, ornaments, canoes, clothing and even their wives. Various devices were employed, plum stones or pieces of wood, painted black on one side and white on the other, these were put into a wooden bowl, which, being struck heavily upon the ground, caused the balls to bound upward, and the betting was upon the white or black faces that were uppermost when they fell. The game had a peculiar fascination, in which two entire villages sometimes contended, and cases are related where some of the contestants lost their leggings and moccasins, and complacently returned home barefooted through the snow. Some of the Iroquois believed that they would play this game in the spirit land.

DANCES AND FEASTS.—The Iroquois had five stated annual festivals or thanksgivings, each conducted in a manner appropriate to the especial event commemorated.

The first, in the Spring, in gratitude for the abundance of the sap and quantity of sugar, in which the aged chiefs pointed out to their young

men the paths which they should pursue to secure the continued favor of their ruling deity, Ha-wah-ne-u.

The second, after corn-planting, when thanks were rendered for a favorable seed time; instructions were given for the care and cultivation of the crop, and the great spirit was invoked to give to it a healthy growth and an early maturity.

The third, when the green corn was ready for use, in which thanks were rendered for this valuable gift, which was prepared and consumed in great quantity and in a variety of ways, boiled, roasted, in succotash, etc., closing with songs and dances, the head men smoking the pipe of peace.

The fourth, at the close of the corn harvest, in which thanks were returned for its abundance, followed by the usual festivities.

The fifth, the crowning and concluding festival of the year, is held immediately after the return of the hunters from the chase, with their wealth of game and skins. This is celebrated with peculiar pomp and ceremony. The whole nation is invited to assemble at the council house, by runners, who visit every cabin. Immediately the fires are extinguished in every wigwam, the houses purified and new fires kindled. This occupies the first day. The managers then visit each house, to gather the gifts of the people, and all must give something, or receive a *rub*, from the managers, which leaves a mark difficult to erase and which remains a signet of disgrace. The gifts consisted of various articles of food, or necessary supplies. These gifts are supposed to represent the sins of the people, which will be expiated by the sacrifices soon to be made.

Meanwhile many have met at the council house, and have been engaged in leaping, running, dancing, and their various national sports. When all the gifts of the people have been gathered, and which they call the ills of the nation, preparations are made for the great sacrifice, which is the offering of two white dogs, to which the sins of the nation have, by a formal ceremony, been transferred. These dogs are suffocated and brought with much ceremony into the council chamber and laid upon the platform. Meanwhile each gift had been presented by the giver to the master of ceremonies, who had received it, ejaculated a prayer, and then hung it up in the council house. The dogs were now to be sacrificed by fire,

which was ready outside the house. After chants and prayers the dogs were, in turn, cast upon the fire, with tobacco and sundry herbs, and were consumed, the whole ceremony concluding with the

WAR DANCE.—This War Dance was intended to represent the return of a war party, in which thirty young braves, fully armed, painted and adorned, with representations of scalps, rushed into the council house and were cordially received by the chiefs and aged men, by whom they were questioned, and to whom they recounted their exploits in detail, with all the earnestness and gesticulations of actual transactions, showing how and where they had met the foe, how many they had slain, the fortitude of prisoners under torture, and their own willingness to again enter the war path. Then followed the thrilling war dance. Their bodies were almost naked and painted with striking and fantastic figures. A rude, but conspicuous head dress, ear and nose jewels, deer hoofs dangling from their ankles, with hatchets, war clubs and bows with full quivers, gave the warriors a most grotesque, yet warlike appearance, akin to real life. One of the party was bound to represent a captive, and told that his career as a warrior was now over, that he must be tortured by fire, and that his courage would be shown by the fortitude with which he should endure his sufferings. This was followed by a wild war-whoop. The victim manifested total indifference to his fate. They danced violently about him, made continual feints as if to dispatch him with their hatchets or war clubs, the victim remaining calm and taunting them with their ignorance of the arts of torture, and lauding his own exploits. This dance lasted more than two hours, during which the warriors had exerted themselves to the utmost, were drenched with perspiration, their breasts heaving with their violent efforts. The cord binding the prisoner having been cut he peered slyly about him, and seeing an opening in the ring, darted for it like an arrow; but the gleaming of hatchets, the thud of war clubs, mingled with deafening yells, told that the effort was vain, and he sank, imitating perfectly the struggles of the dying, the slow and solemn death song, chanted as they marched around the dead, closed the scene.*

* Condensed from Clark's Onondaga.

The foregoing is an accurate description of the war dance of the Onondagas, which is the same as that of all the five nations. These dances are intended to represent actual events relating to peace or war, generally the latter, and are said to be such perfect representations of the scenes depicted as to give the beholder a knowledge of them, merely by the pantomime, though ignorant of the language. If they are going to war, the dance delineates the preparations for it and all the common incidents attending it, their arming, departure, arrival in the enemies' country, the encampment, the attack, the struggle, the victory and the torture of captives; and so vivid and natural are all the personations, that the beholder believes them real transactions, shuddering at the horrible and life-like representations.

PRODIGALITY OF FEASTS.—Some of their feasts were extremely profuse, in which the whole village, or even several villages were entertained. Cases are cited by the early missionaries where twenty deer and four bears were served up. The invitation was concise, "come and eat," and the guests, furnished with dish and spoon, responded. Songs preceded the repast, the host announcing the contents of each kettle, which were served by the squaws.

MEDICAL FEASTS.—These were for the cure of the sick, and every guest must eat all that was set before him. If he did not, the host was offended, the community in great peril, for the vengeance of the spirits would be aroused, and death to the invalid and disaster to the nation be likely to follow.

OTHER MEDICAL PRACTICES.—The Indians believed diseases resulted from supernatural agencies, and the curative means which they employed were mainly spiritual and extremely nonsensical. They beat, shook, pinched and bit their patients, and sought to expel the evil spirits by deafening noises and various incantations. Their physical remedies were limited mainly to the process of sweating, which was a general and very efficacious resort. The reputed skill with which the Indians are credited in the use of herbs for the cure of diseases, is a mere fable. Dances, feasts, games, and unearthly din in the cabin of the invalid, kept up for hours, sufficient to make the well sick, strewing ashes about the hut, rolling one of the number in skins, and numerous other superstitious mummeries. These were their chief remedies.

DREAMS.—These were the great oracles of the Indians, and were implicitly obeyed. They believed them to be direct emanations from the Great Spirit, and as such, were immutable laws to them. From this source many of their evils and miseries arose. In them were revealed their destiny, and their duty clearly pointed out, war and peace, health and sickness, rain and drouth, all were revealed by a class of professional dreamers.

WIZARDS AND WITCHES.—These were the great bane of the Iroquois. Murderers were innocents compared to them, for murder could be atoned for by presents. Witchcraft was punishable with death in all cases. Any one might kill a witch on sight. They believed that witches could transform themselves at will into any one of the wild animals or birds, or even assume the shape of logs, trees, rocks, etc., and, in forms invisible, visit public assemblies or private houses and inflict all manner of evils. The delusion was at one time so prevalent and the destruction of wizards and witches so great as to seriously lessen the population.

RATTLESNAKES.—These the Indians never destroyed, because they believed them to be the offspring of the devil, and their destruction would so anger the evil spirit that he would destroy their success in hunting.

BURIALS.—The Indian corpse was fully clad, including a fur cap, deer skin leggings and moccasins, and was thus well prepared for his long journey. The graves were about three feet deep, lined with polished bark, into which the body was laid. An Indian woman brought a kettle of provisions, deer skin and sinews of the deer to sew patches on his moccasins which would, they believed, be worn out in his long journey to the spirit land. These the squaws carefully laid in the grave; an Indian followed, laying his weapons and often other valuables in the coffin, when it was covered with a large piece of bark and the grave filled with earth. For twelve successive days the grave was visited by friends twice daily, before sunrise and after sunset, and great lamentations made and mournful songs chanted.

Among the Hurons, once in ten to twelve years, the skeletons and bodies of their dead of the entire people, were gathered together in one immense sepulcher embracing several acres in extent, for which cleared areas were chosen. At

such times might be seen the mournful processions from every village of the Hurons, bearing the skeletons or bodies of their dead relatives to a common burial place. The ceremonies attending the event lasted for days, and were very imposing. The subsequent discovery of these immense deposits of bones has elicited much curious inquiry on the part of those not familiar with the old French Relations. Father Brebeuf saw and fully explained one of these burials in 1636.

THE IROQUOIS' SUPERIORITY.—When compared with any other of the savage tribes of the country, the Iroquois stand at the head. He was said to be "the Indian of Indians," by whom were systematized and unified the elements that among the other nations were crude and disjointed. They had larger brains than any others of the race, the internal capacity of which were larger than that of the Mexicans or Peruvians, an average of five heads giving a capacity of eighty-eight cubic inches, only one forty-fourth less than the Caucasian men.*

CHAPTER V.

LAND TITLES—MILITARY TRACT.

UNCERTAINTY OF MILITARY LAND TITLES—
CONGRESSIONAL LAND BOUNTIES—BOUNTIES
TO HIGHER OFFICERS—STATE BOUNTIES—
CONDITIONS OF THE GRANT—SURVEY OF THE
MILITARY TRACT—ITS LOCATION AND EXTENT—
NAMES OF THE ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS—
DISTRIBUTION OF THE GRANTS—CONFLICT
OF CLAIMANTS—LITIGATION—DEEDS TO BE
RECORDED IN ALBANY—COMMISSION OF
AWARDS—REPORTS ON FILE IN CLERK'S
OFFICE.

AS the first settlers of this County and of this part of the State suffered greatly from the uncertainty of their land titles, being frequently ousted from their possessions by previous claimants, a brief history of the tenure by which the first lands were held, becomes necessary.

Cayuga County formed a part of what was called the "Onondaga Military Tract," embracing the present counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Onondaga, Cortland and parts of Wayne, Steuben and Oswego, which was set apart for the payment of land bounties to the soldiers of the Revolution under the laws of Congress and of this State.

The Congress of the United States, on Sept. 16th, 1776, enacted:

"That Congress make provision for granting lands in the following proportions to the officers and soldiers who shall engage in the military service of the United States and continue therein to the close of the war, or until discharged by Congress, and to the representatives of such officers and soldiers as shall be slain by the enemy.

"Such lands to be provided by the United States; and whatever expense shall be necessary to procure such lands, the said expense shall be paid and borne by the United States, viz:

"To a Colonel, 500 acres.

"To a Lieutenant-Colonel, 450 acres.

"To a Major, 400 acres.

"To a Captain, 300 acres.

"To an Ensign, 200 acres.

"To each non-commissioned officer and private, 100 acres."

By an Act of August 12th, 1780, Congress made the following provisions for the higher officers, viz:

"To a Major-General, 1,100 acres.

"To a Brigadier-General, 850 acres."

The Legislature of this State, on March 27, 1783, after referring to the above action of Congress, resolved as follows:

"And, whereas, the Legislature of this State are willing to take upon themselves the said engagement of Congress, so far as it relates to the line of this State, but likewise as a gratuity to the said line, and to evince the just sense this Legislature entertains of the patriotism and virtue of the troops of the State serving in the army of the United States:

"Resolved, therefore, that besides the bounty of land so provided as aforesaid, the Legislature will, by law, provide that the Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals now serving in the line of the army of the United States, and being citizens of this State; and the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the two regiments of infantry, commanded by Colonels Van Schaick and Van Cortlandt, such officers of the regiment of artillery commanded by Colonel Lamb, and of the corps of sappers and miners as were, when

* Crania Americana,

they entered the service, inhabitants of this State; such of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the said last mentioned two corps, as are credited to this State as parts of the troops thereof; all officers designated by any acts of Congress subsequent to the 16th of Sept. 1776; all officers recommended by Congress as persons whose depreciation of pay ought to be made good by this State, and who may hold commissions in the line of the army at the close of the war; and the Rev. John Mason and John Gano shall severally have granted to them the following quantities of land, to wit:

- "To a Major-General, 5,500 acres.
- "To a Brigadier-General, 4,250 acres.
- "To a Colonel, 2,500 acres.
- "To a Lieutenant-Colonel, 2,250 acres.
- "To a Major, 2,000 acres.
- "To a Captain and Surgeon, 1,500 acres.
- "To a Chaplain, 2,000 acres.
- "To every Subaltern and Surgeon's Mate, 1,000 acres.
- "To every non-commissioned officer and private, 500 acres."

On the 20th of March, 1781, the Legislature of this State authorized the raising of two regiments for the defense of the frontiers and offered a bounty to the officers and men equal to five times the grant of the United States.

The Act of March 28th, 1783, further provided:

"That these lands so to be granted as bounty from the United States, and as a gratuity from this State, shall be laid out in townships of six miles square; that each township shall be divided into one hundred and fifty-six lots of one hundred and fifty acres each, two lots whereof shall be reserved for the use of a minister or ministers of the gospel, and two lots for the use of a school or schools; that each of the persons above described shall be entitled to as many such lots as his bounty and gratuity lands as aforesaid, will admit of; that one half of the lots each person shall be entitled to shall be improved at the rate of five acres for every hundred acres within five years next after the grant, if such lots are sold by the original grantee, or within ten years from such grant, if the grantee shall retain possession of such lots; and that the said bounty and gratuity lands be located in the district of this State reserved for the use of the troops by an act entitled 'An Act to prevent grants or locations of the lands therein mentioned,' passed the 25th day of July, 1782."

Delay ensued in surveying the land and in awarding the grants, and the soldiers became clamorous for the promised bounties. After various modifications of the law, the act of Feb. 28th, 1789, finally directed:

"That the Commissioners of the Land Office shall be, and they are hereby authorized, to direct the Surveyor-General to lay out as many townships in tracts of land set apart for such purposes as will contain lands sufficient to satisfy the claims of all such persons, who are or shall be entitled to grants of land by certain concurrent resolutions, and by the eleventh clause of the act entitled 'An Act for granting certain lands promised to be given as bounty lands by the laws of the State and for other purposes therein mentioned,' passed the eleventh day of May, 1784, which townships shall respectively contain 60,000 acres of land, and be laid out as nearly in squares as local circumstances will permit, and be numbered from one progressively to the last inclusive; and the commissioners of the land office shall designate every township by such name as they shall deem proper."

The several townships were to be mapped, subdivided into six hundred acre lots, and consecutively numbered from one upward. The quantity of *fifty acres* in one of the corners of each lot was made subject to a charge of forty-eight shillings to meet the cost of survey, and if not paid within two years, the same was to be sold.

By the Act of February 28th, 1789, six lots were reserved in each township, one for promoting the gospel and public schools; another for promoting literature; and the four others to equalize fractional divisions, and to meet the cases of such as drew lands covered with water.

One million eight hundred thousand acres were set apart for this purpose on the Indian lands in the western part of the State, their title to which had previously been extinguished. It was surveyed and mapped as speedily as possible, and on the third day of July, 1790, the following twenty-six towns were reported as surveyed, mapped and numbered, and they were designated by the following names:

- "Township No. one, Lysander.
- " No. two, Hannibal.
- " No. three, Cato.
- " No. four, Brutus.
- " No. five, Camillus.
- " No. six, Cicero.
- " No. seven, Manlius.
- " No. eight, Aurelius.
- " No. nine, Marcellus.
- " No. ten, Pompey.
- " No. eleven, Romulus.
- " No. twelve, Scipio.
- " No. thirteen, Sempromius.
- " No. fourteen, Tully.

- "Township No. fifteen, Fabius.
 " No. sixteen, Ovid.
 " No. seventeen, Milton.
 " No. eighteen, Locke.
 " No. nineteen, Homer.
 " No. twenty, Solon.
 " No. twenty-one, Hector.
 " No. twenty-two, Ulysses.
 " No. twenty-three, Dryden.
 " No. twenty-four, Virgil.
 " No. twenty-five, Cincinnatus.
 " No. twenty-six, Junius."

"Galen" was added in 1792, to comply with the law requiring grants to hospitals, and "Sterling" in 1795, to meet the still unsatisfied claims for bounty lands, so that the military townships reached the aggregate number of twenty-eight.

On the first of February, 1791, the commissioners began to draw the lots for the claimants. There were ninety-four in each town. One lot was drawn for the support of literature; one, near the center of the town, was set aside for the support of the gospel and common schools. The balance went to compensate the officers and to those who drew lots covered with water. This distribution extended at intervals over two years, and great embarrassments arose from conflicting claimants. The soldiers, in some cases, had sold their claims to different parties, and a large amount of litigation resulted, extending over many years. In January, 1794, an act was passed to prevent in the future the frauds, by which so many titles to the military lands had been decided to be illegal. It required all the existing deeds, conveyances and contracts for the military lands, to be deposited with the clerk of the county at Albany, and those not so deposited, after a specified date, were declared fraudulent. The names of the claimants were posted in the clerk's offices in Albany and Herkimer counties.

So general and widespread was the confusion and uncertainty as to the titles to lands, that the courts could not dispose of the accumulated cases, and a commission was appointed by the Legislature consisting of Robert Yates, James Kent and Vincent Matthews, to hear and finally determine all cases of disputed military land titles. After years of tedious and laborious investigation, the docket was cleared and the military land titles finally settled.

The "balloting book" in which are entered the names and lots respectively drawn by the

several claimants in the entire military tract; the "book of awards," in which are entered the awards of the commissioners and the "dissents" therefrom, are all filed in the county clerk's office of this County, and date back to 1798.

CHAPTER VI.

FORMATION AND TOPOGRAPHY.

EARLY CIVIL DIVISIONS—FORMATION OF THE COUNTY—SIZE OF THE FIRST TOWNS—FIRST TOWN MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS—RAPID SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY—FIRST SETTLER—SITUATION—GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY—LAKES, RIVERS AND STREAMS—FORMATION OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS—TOPOGRAPHY OF THE SOUTHERN TOWNS—OF THE NORTHERN TOWNS.

FORMATION OF THE COUNTY.—The earliest civil division in this part of the State was Tryon county, formed in 1772, and changed to Montgomery in 1784. It included the entire State west of a north and south line drawn through the center of Schoharie county. Ontario county was next formed, January 27, 1789, and included all that part of Montgomery county lying west of a north and south line drawn through Seneca Lake, two miles east of Geneva. Herkimer county was formed in 1791, extending from Ontario county to Montgomery. Onondaga was formed from Herkimer, March 5th, 1794, and included the original military tract, the present counties of Cayuga, Seneca, and Cortland, and parts of Tompkins, Wayne and Oswego. Cayuga was formed March 8th, 1799, and then embraced Seneca and a part of Tompkins county.

The early towns were very large. Whitestown, formed in 1788, embraced the entire State west of Utica, and there were in it when formed, less than two hundred inhabitants. The town officers were scattered from Geneseo on the west to Utica on the east. This large town was afterwards divided into Mexico, Peru and Whites-town, Mexico embracing the eastern half of the military tract. The first town meeting in Mexico, was held at the house of Seth Phelps, in the

town of Ledyard, and the first general election in the town of Whitestown, was held at the Cayuga Ferry. If the voters residing as far east as Utica came to Cayuga to vote, traversing over eighty miles of forest roads, they paid a full equivalent for the right.

The first settlement* within the present limits of Cayuga County was made in 1789, and the subsequent influx of emigrants into the County was very rapid. In 1800, twelve years after the first settler had fixed his home here, Cayuga County had 15,097 inhabitants, the accessions thus averaging for eleven years, over 1,200 per year; while Onondaga had then but 7,698.

The tendency of early emigration was, therefore, to the "lake region," the reputation of which for health and fertility, had been widely circulated by the officers and soldiers of Sullivan's army,† whose reports were confirmed by the subsequent surveyors and land seekers.

SITUATION.—Geographically this County lies about equi-distant from Albany on the east and Buffalo on the west. It is the easternmost of the lake counties, having Skaneateles Lake on its eastern boundary, Owasco Lake in the interior, and Cayuga Lake upon the west, with Lake Ontario on its northern boundary; the counties of Oswego, Onondaga and Cortland, bound it on the east, Tompkins on the south, and Seneca and Wayne on the west. It extends from north to south a distance of 55 miles, with an average breadth of about 14 miles, embracing an area of 760 square miles, exclusive of 160 square miles of the waters of Lake Ontario, or 486,400 acres.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTY.—The inclination and drainage of the County is in a general northerly direction; the table lands near the center of the town of Scipio, being the source of the principal streams which flow southerly through the towns of Venice and Genoa;

* Roswell Franklin, from Wyoming, was the first settler, locating at Aurora, in 1789. He had been in the battle of Wyoming, in which his wife was killed and one of his children taken captive by the Indians. He is said to have been so much depressed by his misfortunes, as to lead him to self-destruction.

† In the first address upon the subject of agriculture delivered in this County before an Agricultural Society, by Humphrey Howland, he stated that Sullivan's soldiers, in 1779, while destroying the immense mass of corn which they found growing and ripened, or ripening, in the Genesee Valley, were so impressed by the size and perfection of the ears, that they carried samples of them to their homes in their knapsacks, and thus widely advertised the fertility of the region.

but, with this exception, and a part of Sempronius and Summer Hill, the waters of the county are discharged into Lake Ontario.

SURFACE.—The surface of the county is, generally, susceptible of easy cultivation, being either flat, or its ascents gradual. The hills that border the valleys of the Salmon creeks in the towns of Venice and Genoa, and those in Niles, Moravia, Locke, Summer Hill and Sempronius, form the principal exceptions, the comparative elevations of which will be given in the "topography of the towns."

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LAKES.—Lake Ontario, lying on the extreme northern boundary of the County, is 130 miles long and 55 miles wide. It is 232 feet above tide-water, and its greatest depth is 600 feet. The only harbor on this lake in the county, is Little Sodus, elsewhere fully described.*

The surface of this lake, as also of our other great lakes, is subject to variations of level, that of Lake Ontario varying about four and three-fourths feet between the extremes, and the period of variation extends through several years, caused, it is believed, by long prevailing winds and unequal amounts of rain and evaporation. Sudden and unaccountable variations of several feet in the level of the surface of this lake, have, at different times occurred and given rise to much speculation as to the cause.

Cayuga Lake, on the south-western border of the County is 387 feet above tide, 40 miles long, and at and above Aurora, exceeds three miles in width. Owasco is 770 feet above tide, has an extreme width of one and one-fourth miles and a length of ten and three-fourths miles. This lake receives the drainage of the eastern parts of the towns of Fleming, Scipio, Venice and Genoa, the whole of the surface of Moravia and Locke, the north-western part of Summer Hill, nearly two-thirds of Sempronius, and fully three-fourths of the town of Niles, the entire surface drained into the lake, being over 100,000 acres.

Cross Lake, about five miles in length by one mile in breadth, is formed by the discharge of Seneca river into a shallow basin, out of which it flows, the lake receiving little other drainage. A large swamp borders this lake on the west, and another on the north.

Besides these larger lakes, there are Duck Lake and Mud Pond in the north-western part of Con-

* See History of the town of Sterling.

quest, Otter Lake and Parker's Pond in Cato, and Summer Hill Lake, in the town of that name.

RIVERS.—Seneca is the principal river of the County. It receives the entire drainage of the immense water-sheds that drain into Canandaigua, Seneca, Cayuga and Skaneateles Lakes, and hence bears a large and, with the seasons, a greatly varying body of water. Besides the outlets of these lakes it receives, as has been shown, the principal drainage of Cayuga County in a multitude of streams, of which the larger are the Owasco Outlet, Cold Spring, Cayuga, Crane's, and Bread Creeks. The principal streams in the south part of the County are the Cayuga Inlet, having its source in the hills of Locke and Moravia, and the Big and Little Salmon Creeks, rising in the hills of Venice and Genoa, and flowing southerly.

FORMATION OF THE TOWNS.—A town of Aurelius was formed in the county of Ontario, by the Court of General Sessions of that county, January 27, 1789. This town, it should be remembered, was outside of the territorial limits of what afterwards became Onondaga and Cayuga Counties, and should not be confounded with the Aurelius in Cayuga County, which was one of the "Military Townships," formed January 27, 1789, but was enlarged by an act passed March 5th, 1794, "to divide the State into counties and towns," and described as containing "all the townships of Cato, Brutus and *Aurelius* and all of the *reservation* north of the town of Scipio and west to the center of Cayuga Lake. Auburn was formed from Aurelius, March 28th, 1823. Brutus and Cato, original military townships, but merged in Aurelius by the act of March 5, 1794, were detached and formed into separate townships on March 30, 1802; Conquest,* from Cato, March 16, 1821; Fleming, from Aurelius, March 28, 1823; Genoa, from the "Military Tract," as "Milton," January 27, 1789, name changed April 6, 1808; Ira, from Cato, March 16, 1821; Ledyard, from Scipio, January 30, 1823; Locke, from Milton, now Genoa, February 20, 1802; Mentz, from Aurelius; as Jefferson, March 30, 1802, name changed April 6, 1808; Montezuma, from Mentz, April 8, 1859; Moravia, from Sempronius, March 20, 1833; Niles, from Sempronius, March 20, 1833; Owasco, from Aurelius, March 30, 1802;

* So named from the conquest or success of the party favoring the division over their opponents.

Scipio, from the Military Tract, March 5, 1794; Sempronius, from the Military Tract, March 9, 1799; Sennett,* from Brutus, March 19, 1827; Springport,† from Scipio, January 30, 1823; Sterling,‡ from Cato, June 19, 1812; Summer Hill, from Locke, as Plato, April 26, 1831, name changed March 16, 1832; Throop, from parts of Aurelius, Mentz and Sennett, April 8, 1859; Venice, from Scipio, January 30, 1823; Victory,§ from Cato, March 16, 1821.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE TOWNS.—In the town of Sempronius is the highest land in the county, rising to the height of 1,700 feet above tide. The hills ascend sharply from the shores of Skaneateles Lake to a height above the valley, of from 800 to 1,000 feet. Deep valleys have been cut through the drift and shales in this town, by Mill, Swamp and Fall Brooks.

In Summer Hill, the surface lies from 1,000 to 1,100 feet above tide, and the valley of Fall Brook is from 300 to 400 feet below.

In Niles the highest elevation is 1,470 feet above tide and 700 feet above Owasco Lake. The hills of Moravia rise between 300 and 400 feet above the flats and their sides are often steep and precipitous. The mean elevation of the hills of Locke, is about 1000 feet above tide, while they rise from 300 to 400 feet above the valleys, through which the Cayuga Inlet flows; but they spread out into fine undulating uplands. In Genoa, the highest land is 1000 feet above tide, and 670 above Cayuga Lake, from which it gradually rises. The ridges, running north and south through the town, are divided by the two valleys, through which flow the Big and Little Salmon Creeks; the ridges rising from 50 to 150 feet above them.

In Owasco, the land rises gradually from the lake to an extreme height of about 500 feet.

Scipio has a high rolling or level and generally feasible surface for cultivation, lying on the summit of its range of towns, the drainage from it being both to the north and south. It rises gradually about 500 feet above Owasco Lake at its

* So named in honor of Judge Daniel Sennett, an early and enterprising settler of the town.

† So named from two celebrated springs, which unite and form the water power of the village of Union Springs.

‡ So named in honor of Lord Sterling, of Revolutionary fame.

§ So named because of the success, or victory, of the party favoring the division, over their opponents.

highest points, except near its shores, along which extends a steep bluff.

In Ledyard from its eastern boundary, where it rises about 500 feet above the lake, the land gradually declines to its shores. Numerous small streams flow through it into the lake.

In Venice are deep valleys running north and south, near the center of the town, and through which the Big and Little Salmon Creeks flow. Its highest summits rise from 300 to 400 feet above Owasco Lake. Its general surface is a rolling upland, but on the lake and the west bank of Salmon Creek the declivities are abrupt.

Fleming has a northerly and easterly inclination sloping towards the lake for three-fourths of a mile with a rolling surface, easily cultivated. Its ridges run north and south, and rise from 150 to 250 feet above the lake.

Springport rises gradually from Cayuga Lake, to an elevation between 400 and 500 feet, with a generally plane or moderately rolling surface

Such is the general topography of the twelve towns lying south of the city of Auburn. We will now present the topography of the northern towns of the County, with some contrasts between them and the southern towns.

Lake Ontario, on the northern border, is 232 feet above tide water, and 155 feet lower than the surface of Cayuga Lake.

The highest ridges in the town of Sterling, rise 200 feet above the lake, and are therefore 532 feet above tide, or about 1200 feet below the highest elevation in the County in the town of Sempronius; and 350 feet below the table lands of Scipio. Sterling has a slight northerly inclination, and its streams flow into the Little and Big Sodus Bays. Courtright Brook and Little Sodus Creek are the principal streams. Little Sodus Bay is two miles long and one mile wide, and furnishes one of the finest harbors on the shore of the lake. The water is of ample depth, it is thoroughly land-locked by the high lands on three sides, and its entrance has been improved by liberal appropriations by the general government. It is elsewhere fully described.*

East of the bay is a large swamp, embracing several hundred acres, and also another in the south part of the town. Some parts of the town are exceedingly stony and difficult of cultivation.

The surface of the town of Victory is but mod-

erately uneven, the hills not exceeding fifty feet in height. In the south-west part is a large swamp. As in Sterling, so in this town, some parts of it are very stony.

In Ira, also, the surface is gently undulating, the hills rising from fifty to seventy-five feet above the valleys.

Cato has no elevation exceeding fifty feet above the valleys, and not above two hundred feet above Lake Ontario. Seneca River bounds the town on the south, along which the land is flat and subject to overflow. Cross Lake is a body of shallow water, five miles long by one broad, into, and from which, the Seneca River flows. Otter Lake is about two miles long and Parker's Pond, of circular form, is about one mile in diameter, the outlets from both, flowing into Seneca River. Along the river, in this town, the ground is low and swampy and subject to inundation. That part of the town of Conquest which borders upon Seneca River, is low and swampy and subject to overflow, and a swamp about eighty rods wide extends from the river through the town.

Duck Lake, in the north-west part of the town, is about one mile in diameter. The general surface of the town is rolling upland. Howland's Island, in the south-west corner of the town, formed by a branch of Seneca River which surrounds two thousand seven hundred acres, was owned by Humphrey Howland, and descended to his son Penn. It has now passed into other hands. Nearly one-third of its exterior surface bordering the river is low and swampy and the balance rolling and fine upland.

The north-western and northern parts of Brutus are level, rising but a few feet above the level of Seneca River, by which considerable portions are overflowed. It is exceedingly rich and productive. In the southern and south-eastern parts rise frequent and very fertile drift-hills, from fifty to seventy-five feet above the general surface. Cold Spring Brook, in the western part of the town, rising in the Tyler Spring in Auburn, and Bread, or Putnam Brook, flowing centrally through the town, and having its head-waters in the town of Owasco, are the principal streams; the latter is a canal feeder, and both empty into the Seneca River.

That part of the town of Mentz, which lies upon the Seneca River is low and more or less swampy; in the south rise fertile drift-ridges.

* See History Town of Sterling.

The Owasco Outlet flows through the center of the town, and furnishes a very valuable water power.

The town of Montezuma is enclosed on its western and northern sides by the Seneca River, which at the north-western corner of the town, turns sharply to the east, sending a northerly arm around Howland's Island. The surface of this town is generally low and flat, but where it is susceptible of cultivation it is exceedingly fertile in the grasses and all the grains that are cultivated. This town is rich in its exhaustless deposits of alluvium, drained for thousands of years from the surface of Cayuga, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, and Wayne counties, and stored here for the use of man, and which, it is believed, will be utilized to restore the exhausted fertility of the bordering upland, and as in Holland and Belgium, be converted, with less labor than there, into one of the most valuable and productive regions of the globe.

The "Cayuga Marshes," extending along the Seneca River in Aurelius, Montezuma and Mentz, embrace about forty thousand acres, and in the opinion of the State Geologist, are underlain by shell marl.*

This marl is an excellent fertilizer, being exceedingly rich in animal and mineral phosphates; and efforts are now being made to utilize it and give it a commercial value. The deposit extends in places to a great depth, and covers immense areas, being practically inexhaustible. Along the canal in the town of Mentz, a little west of Port Byron, works have recently been erected for the purpose of preparing it for the market. Similar works have been in operation for a longer period just across the Seneca River, in Seneca county, a little above Montezuma, and considerable quantities have been shipped to New York both in the crude and manufactured state.

Montezuma also abounds in salt springs, from which large quantities of salt have, at different periods, been made; but its manufacture has been abandoned owing to the superior strength of the Onondaga brines. The town of Aurelius is flat or gently undulating, with many drift-hills, gradually inclining to the north and west, and is one of the best agricultural towns in the County. Owasco Outlet, and Cayuga and Crane Brooks, are the principal streams.

Sennett has a level or gently rolling surface, the slopes of the hills being long and gradual, rising from 50 to 100 feet above the valleys. There is very little swamp or waste land, and it is one of the most fertile and best cultivated towns in the county.

CHAPTER VII.

GEOLOGY, SOIL, CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS—SOIL OF THE CENTRAL AND NORTHERN TOWNS—FORMATION OF OUR BEST WHEAT LANDS—SOILS OF THE SOUTHERN TOWNS—THE DAIRY REGION—THE GRAIN GROWING REGION—EFFECT OF LAKE ONTARIO ON THE SNOW FALL—COMPARATIVE STATISTICS IN DIFFERENT TOWNS—AGRICULTURAL RANK OF CAYUGA COUNTY IN THE STATE.

GEOLGY.*—The lowest rocks of the County are the Medina sandstone, outcropping on the shore of Lake Ontario in the town of Sterling; and the highest are the Portage and Ithaca groups, crowning the tops of the hills in the south part of the county. Between them successively appear, in an ascending order, the Oneida conglomerate, and Clinton groups in the south part of Sterling; in Victory is the Lockport group; in Cato, Brutus, Conquest and Mentz, the red shales of the Onondaga salt group; in Auburn, Aurelius and Springport, and along the Cayuga Lake and its outlet, are gypsum beds of the same group; in Owasco, Auburn, Fleming and Springport, the water-lime and Oriskany sandstone; and above them successively appear the Onondaga and corniferous limestone, the Marcellus and Hamilton shales, Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and the Portage and Ithaca groups.

In Sterling, the Medina sandstone and the Oneida conglomerate are quarried for building purposes. In Victory, the blue limestone and red shale are covered by deep drift. Ira is underlain by the Medina sandstone, and Conquest and

*See History of town of Montezuma, where this subject is more fully considered.

*The geological peculiarities of the several towns, will be found in connection with their local history.

Cato are underlaid with disintegrated red shales. Montezuma is underlaid with the rocks of the Onondaga salt group, in which appear the red, green and yellow shales. In this group are found all the gypsum masses of Central New York.

In Mentz, the underlying rocks are red shale, gypsum and limestone of the Onondaga salt group. In Brutus, plaster beds exist and have been worked to some extent. In Sennett, limestone has been quarried for building purposes, and burned into lime. In Auburn, the Onondaga limestone has been extensively quarried for the construction of its public and private buildings. It underlies the whole region, and its outcrop appears in various places covered with thin layers of earth and easily accessible. The same is true of Aurelius and Springport. Water-lime also abounds in Auburn, and has been considerably used as cement. In Springport are found and worked the most extensive plaster beds in the county, and there too are extensively quarried the best varieties of limestone both for building purposes and for quick-lime. This is the southern boundary of the limestone region of the county.

SOIL.—The soil of the different parts of the County is exceedingly various. From the alluvial lands, and extensive flats that border the Seneca River, to the lofty hill ranges in the south and south-eastern parts of the county, there is found nearly every variety of productive soil, yielding a varied and rich return to the cultivators. The central and northern towns abound in drift-hills, the soil of which is mainly formed from the decomposition of the shales that underlie them, and are composed of very similar materials. They are, generally, of gradual and moderate elevation and all are highly productive. The soil of these hills, generally, is a fine quality of sandy and gravelly loam,* with a due admixture of clay. Their texture is such as to permit the free admission of air and percolation of water.

Our best wheat lands are those over which the materials worn off in the geologic ages from our limestone formation have been most largely deposited Aurelius and Springport furnish,

* Loams are composed of sand, clay and lime, and of animal and vegetable matters in a state of intimate mixture, the clay varying from twenty to fifty per cent., and the lime rarely exceeding five per cent. They are our richest and best soils.

perhaps, the most complete illustration of this statement of any of the towns of the County; although the composition of most of the drift hills in the northern and central towns, is such as to produce large crops and a fine quality of wheat, the same being true of Ledyard, Venice and Genoa.

In Springport and Ledyard there are but little waste lands and their natural drainage is good. Ledyard has a general north-westerly aspect, inclining to and bordering upon Cayuga Lake. The lake is here about three miles wide, the water deep, seldom freezing in winter, thus modifying the climate and affecting the productions of the lands that border upon it. The soil of Ledyard is a sandy and clayey loam and very fertile. The soil of Genoa along the lake is clayey, but elsewhere consists of a rich sandy and gravelly loam which is very productive. The soil of Venice is of a fine quality of clayey and gravelly loam; in that of Summer Hill the clay predominates. In Sempronius we find a good quality of clayey, sandy and gravelly loam, with a mixture of disintegrated slate and limestone. In Niles, the soil is a gravelly and clayey loam, producing fine crops of grain and grass. In Locke and Moravia, the soil among the hills consists of a gravelly loam, mixed with clay; in the valleys, it is a deep rich loam formed of gravel and disintegrated slate and limestone.

The soil of the County, from its great variety, is, consequently, adapted to the various products which are successfully cultivated in Central New York. The four south-eastern towns, Moravia, Locke, Summer Hill and Sempronius, and a part of Niles, are better adapted to pasturage and dairy products than to the production of grain. All the towns of the County north of, and including Owasco, Fleming and Aurelius, excepting the Seneca River basin, are largely composed of drift hills, having a generally northerly and southerly range; nearly all have a deep soil and were originally covered with a heavy growth of forest trees. Some of them have now been under cultivation for three-fourths of a century, and with undiminished productiveness. They give rise to springs of pure water and produce rich and sweet grasses, and grains of the finest quality. Those who dwell upon them are above the "fogs of the valleys," breathe a pure and wholesome atmosphere, and are thus physically invigor-

ated, while their minds are elevated and enlivened by varied and beautiful landscapes.

This is the great grain producing section of the County. The dairy region is mainly in the towns of Moravia, Locke, Summer Hill and Sempronius. The fruit producing section, in its greatest excellence, is found on the borders of the lakes, although fine fruits are grown in nearly all the towns. All the grains, grasses and fruits of the region, excepting the peach and winter wheat, are successfully grown, the latter failing in a few localities only.

CLIMATE.—The great difference in elevation of the different parts of the County, and their proximity to, or distance from the lakes, make quite a variation in climate. The difference is especially manifest in the greater depth and longer continuance of snow in winter, and the later maturity of crops in the more elevated towns. In the entire south-eastern section of the County, including the towns of Scipio, Niles, and a part of Owasco and Moravia, Locke, Summer Hill, and Sempronius, the snows of winter fall earlier, are deeper and longer continued, than in the central towns, while in the towns of Sterling, Ira, and Victory, and to a less extent in Conquest and Cato, a greater fall of snow also occurs, than in the central towns; but, in this case, from a different cause than increased elevation. Lake Ontario is always open in winter, and its waters, warmer than the air, are constantly discharging vapors that, when driven by the prevailing north-westerly winds over the land, are congealed and descend upon it in snow. These snow storms gather over the lake, on gusty days, like summer thunder showers and pour their fleecy contents over the land in the range of the winds, intermitting with them.

The difference in altitude between the Cayuga Lake basin and the Sempronius summit, is thirteen hundred and thirteen feet, and of the Lake Ontario basin, fourteen hundred and sixty-three feet. Experiments have shown that every three hundred feet of elevation, produces a variation of about one degree in temperature; the difference in temperature, therefore, between these localities arising solely from the comparative elevation should be over four degrees; but the deep, broad, unfrozen and comparatively warm waters of Ontario and Cayuga Lakes exert a modifying influence upon the air passing over them, thus

keeping its temperature at a higher range, which is shown in the earlier maturity of grains and fruits, and in the less quantity, and earlier disappearance of snows. In the high tablelands rising from 500 to 600 feet above the lake in Scipio, Venice, Genoa, etc., the average temperature is several degrees lower, and in consequence, more injury to vegetation results from frosts while there is a greater depth and longer continuance of snow and a later maturity of crops.

PRODUCTIONS.—These differences in Geological formations, elevation, soil and climate, result necessarily, in marked differences in the kinds, qualities and quantities of the crops grown in the several towns. In the following towns, the leading interest is dairying, as shown by the census of 1875. In the five towns of Niles, Moravia, Locke, Summer Hill and Sempronius, there were in 1875, 6,987 cows, and but 4,416 sheep, nearly twice as many cows as sheep; while in the five larger towns of Ledyard, Scipio, Springport, Aurelius and Fleming, there were but 3,514 cows, and 13,309 sheep, or a proportion of sheep to the cows, eight times greater than in the five former towns.

The five south-eastern towns raised but 54,491 bushels of winter wheat in 1874, while the five other towns named raised 233,782 bushels, or a quantity more than four times greater. Sempronius and Summer Hill together raised but 250 acres of winter wheat in 1874. The five south-eastern towns raised a larger proportion of Indian corn, 141,310 bushels, while Scipio and the four other towns raised 257,231 bushels. Sempronius, though one of the smaller towns, mowed 4,736 acres, and plowed but 2061 acres. Springport mowed but 1,782, and plowed 3,366, mowing less than half as much ground as Sempronius. Niles had the greatest number of milch cows, 1,686, Moravia next, 1,519, while, of the country towns, Springport had the smallest number, 483. Of wheat Aurelius produced the largest quantity, 71,359 bushels, over one-tenth of the entire product of the County; Cato ranked second, with 53,331 bushels; Springport third, with 50,273. Conquest leads in the production of Indian corn, producing 107,412 bushels; Genoa next, with 82,945 bushels; Cato third, with 72,981 bushels. Sterling produced the greatest quantity of oats, 83,160 bushels; Genoa, 78,377; and Venice, 74,606. Of potatoes, Sterling produced a much

larger quantity than any other town, 88,846 bushels, and Sennett, 62,207 bushels.

Ira produced the most apples, 80,471 bushels; Victory next, 67,940; Sterling next, 64,116; while the otherwise agriculturally rich town of Springport is credited with but 8,971. Moravia is credited with the largest production of hay, 6,094 tons; Niles, with 6,086; and Sterling, with 5,806 tons. Scipio leads in the production of barley, with 37,569 bushels; Aurelius, with 33,628; and Cato, with 33,197. Ira sent to the cheese factories the milk of 535 cows; Moravia, 458; and Sempronius, 291. Conquest made in her families 17,381 pounds of cheese; Owasco, 9,250; and Sennett, 8,299; while Moravia made but 525 pounds. Niles leads in the production of butter, 234,973 pounds; Moravia next, 195,195; Sempronius, 194,435; and the small town of Summer Hill, 186,613, more than the two large towns of Brutus and Cato combined.

In comparison with the other grain growing counties of the State, Cayuga holds a very high rank as to the quantity produced per acre of land, which is the true test of agricultural excellence. Of the four great staples, winter wheat, Indian corn, oats and hay, she stands at or near the head of all the grain-growing counties, and the few counties that excel her do so but in small degree. In winter wheat Cayuga is fifth, in Indian corn, fourth, in oats, fourth, and in hay, fifth. Of winter wheat the State at large averages 16.16 bushels per acre, Cayuga, 18.55. Of Indian corn the average of the State is 32.33; Cayuga produces 40.77. Of hay the State average is 1.13 tons per acre, Cayuga, 1.27. Of oats the State averages 28.59 bushels, Cayuga, 34.13. Wheat, Indian corn, hay and oats, constitute the source of nine-tenths of the wealth annually drawn from the soil. The corn, aside from the quantity annually marketed, is largely fed to animals, and forms the basis of the pork, beef, fowls, etc.; while the hay, an index also of pasturage, is the great source of the dairy interest of the County.

The study of the census of 1875, one of the most careful ever made in the State, will we believe, deeply interest the agriculturists of the County, and convince them that their lines have indeed fallen in pleasant places; that they occupy a section of the State as fertile and productive as any within its borders. That the farmers of the County are disposed to keep up the fertility of

their lands is shown by another short but comprehensive paragraph in the census, viz.: that Cayuga County used more fertilizers in 1875 than any other two of the rural counties of the State.

In a succeeding chapter we shall give a history of the efforts made to improve the agriculture of the County, and a full detail of its productions from the census of 1875.

CHAPTER VIII.

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION.

EARLY MODES OF TRAVEL—DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED—WESTERN INLAND LOCK NAVIGATION CO.—CANAL PROJECTED—SURVEYS—EARLY ROADS—STAGES—FREIGHT WAGONS—ERIE CANAL—ITS IMPORTANCE—RAILROADS—COMPARED WITH CANALS.

THE routes over which the early settlers came to Cayuga County, and by which their families and their household and other goods were transported, were circuitous, rude and toilsome in the extreme.

The first summer route was by water from Schenectady to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. The Hudson River furnished a feasible means of reaching Albany; but between that point and the mouth of the Mohawk so many difficulties were to be met, that the river was abandoned and the land route taken, a distance of sixteen miles over the sand-barrens, very difficult to traverse. At Schenectady the Mohawk was taken to near the Little Falls, fifty-six miles distant; and on this part of the route the navigation was comparatively easy, the current was gentle and the water sufficiently deep for the flat-bottomed boats used upon it.

At Little Falls a portage of three-fourths of a mile was encountered, through a rocky gorge, over the jagged surface of which a rude and crooked way was made, and over it were carried by men the canoes and light boats, while the heavier boats were drawn by oxen. These larger boats were from twenty to thirty feet long, and from four to six feet wide, flat-bottomed and of

light draft. Upon the upper edge and on both sides ran a wale or plank, the entire length, upon which the boatmen walked as they slowly poled the boats up stream. This was done by placing one end of a long pole on the bottom of the river and the other against the shoulder, and thus, by pushing, the boat was propelled.

After passing Little Falls there was a free passage of six miles, to the "German Flats," where, by reason of shoals, a short portage was made. From thence to Utica, fifteen miles, the passage was again free. Between Utica and Rome the water was shallow and obstructed by trees felled into it by the settlers. At Fort Stanwix, now Rome, immigrants left the Mohawk and passed into Wood Creek by a portage of about two miles. This was a small, yet navigable stream, that flowed into Oneida Lake after a course of about thirty miles. From Oneida Lake the route lay through the Oswego and Seneca Rivers to the outlets of the Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. On the latter, at Seneca Falls, their last obstruction was met.

The time required to make this journey from Schenectady to Seneca Lake was from fifteen to twenty days, and the bateaux then used were propelled by three men, and would carry about one and a half tons. A single family with few effects would, therefore, constitute a full load. This was the summer route of travel. In winter, the immigrants came on rude sleds drawn by oxen, through an unbroken forest, over a rude pathway made by widening the Indian trails, and often upon routes the only guides to which were blazed trees.

The summer route referred to was under the control and management of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company, incorporated in 1791. This Company rapidly improved the navigation of their line, by constructing locks at Little Falls, removing the other obstructions in the Mohawk, and connecting that river with Wood Creek by a canal, straightening the former and shortening the distance over it nearly one half. Boats were now put upon the route propelled by five men, that would carry twelve tons, and ten days only were then required to go from Schenectady to Seneca Lake.

These improvements, limited as they were, are said to have doubled the value of the contiguous lands. For many years the route was liberally

patronized by the flood of immigrants that were seeking homes in Western New York. It was the great popular line to the West, passing through Cayuga County. It bore thousands of the early settlers to their new homes, brought to them their merchandise, and carried their produce to the eastern markets.

ERIE CANAL.—As settlements increased, the shoulders of men were found inadequate to push through the tortuous channels of the natural water courses the needed supplies and productions of the people, and as early as 1803, Gouverneur Morris sounded the key note when he said "Lake Erie must be tapped and its waters carried over the country to the Hudson." The project of an artificial canal between the Hudson and the lakes, was vigorously canvassed from 1807 till the conclusion to build the work was reached. The survey was ordered in February, 1808. James Geddes, of Syracuse, was entrusted with the preliminary surveys, and instructed by the Surveyor-General as follows:

"As the provision made for the expenses of this business is not adequate to the effectual exploring of the country for this purpose, you will, in the first place, examine what may appear to be the best route for a canal from Oneida Lake to Lake Ontario, in the town of Mexico, and take a level and survey of it; also whether a canal cannot be made between the Oneida Lake and Oswego, by a route in part to the west of the Oswego river, so as to avoid those parts along it where it will be impracticable to make a good navigation. The next object will be the ground between Lakes Erie and Ontario, which must be examined with a view to determine what will be the most eligible track for a canal from below Niagara Falls to Lake Erie. If your means will admit of it, it would be desirable to have a level taken throughout the whole distance between the lakes."

The whole expense of this preliminary survey was only \$675. Mr. Geddes submitted his report on the three different routes in 1809. He most favored the interior route without passing through Lake Ontario.

These surveys established the practicability of this interior route for a canal, and the next step was to secure the means to build it. An effort was made to secure the aid of the General Government in 1809, and the surveys and plans were laid before President Jefferson, who carefully examined them, but regarded the scheme as in the highest degree chimerical and disposed of it in

the following summary way: "You talk of making a canal three hundred and fifty miles through the wilderness; it is little short of madness to think of it at this day." But there was "order" and energy in the "madness" of the canal men at that day; they persevered and triumphed.

In 1810 a commission was appointed, consisting of DeWitt Clinton, Stephen Van Rensselaer and seven others, to explore the inland navigation route. They did so, and made a favorable report the next year. James Geddes and Benjamin Wright were then employed as engineers, and a second and fruitless effort was made to secure Congressional aid. In 1812 the commissioners reported that "the canal should be built by the State of New York on her own account."

The war of 1812-'15, suspended operations relating to the canal; but the Legislature of 1816 authorized the loan of a million dollars, and the section from Rome to the Seneca River was to be the first completed. This conclusion was based upon the possible contingency that the full plan might not be executed, and if not, the completion of this section would, with the Mohawk River, furnish greatly increased means of interior communication.

The report of the engineers, Messrs. Geddes and Wright, was made in 1816, embracing a careful survey of the line from Rome to Black Rock and revised estimates of the cost of the entire canal, placing it at \$5,000,000.

On June 27th, 1817, the first contract was made, and July 4th of that year the first spadeful of earth was lifted at Rome from the grand Erie Canal with appropriate ceremonies. The first contractor was John Richardson, of Cayuga County. Ninety-four miles of the canal were completed in the autumn of 1820, and in November, 1825, the entire work was finished from the Hudson to the Lakes, at a cost, including the Champlain Canal, of \$8,273,122.66.

In July, 1820, boats commenced running between Utica and Montezuma three times a week, the trip requiring two days, and the fare on the packet boats, including board, was \$4. Stages ran from the principal interior villages for the transportation of passengers, and freight wagons for goods and merchandise. In 1821 the boats ran from Montezuma to Schenectady.

In the completion of the Erie Canal our citi-

zens took a lively interest and made arrangements to celebrate the event. On the 29th day of September, 1825, a meeting of the citizens of Auburn was held at the Western Exchange, then kept by Holt & Curtis; Dr. Erastus Humphreys was Chairman, and William H. Seward, Secretary. The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That we hail with great satisfaction the approaching completion of the Erie Canal, the most splendid work of internal improvement undertaken in any country, and that we will heartily cooperate with our fellow-citizens in other parts in celebrating the same."

Elijah Miller, Erastus Humphreys and S. W. Hughes were appointed a committee to arrange for the celebration. That event occurred at Port Byron—then Bucksville—on the 27th day of October, 1825, and was an occasion of great festivity. An ox was roasted, cannon fired, speeches made and toasts given; one of the latter, as exhibiting the enthusiasm excited by the event, we reproduce.

By James Lucky, Esq.:

"The grand Erie Canal; a monument of wonder, which at its commencement was looked upon by its friends with fear, and by its foes as an impossibility. But fear has been lost in joy, and impossibilities have been overcome; the work is completed and it is ours to 'rejoice with exceeding joy.'"

"Weed's Basin" and "Bucksville" were sharp rivals for the honor of being the port of entry for the more pretentious village of Auburn, and of the business of the county to and from the canal. Stages were run over both routes, and a lively freight and passenger traffic was maintained for fourteen years, until the construction of the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad.

EARLY ROADS—STAGES.—The first roads through our County followed quite closely the Indian trails. In 1790, General Wadsworth and a party of immigrants, widened the trail from Whitestown to Canandaigua. In 1797, \$45,000 were raised by lotteries, under the authority of the State, to improve its various roads, the great Genesee road receiving \$2,200, of this sum. That road through this County was, substantially, the old road through Skaneateles and Mottville, through Franklin street in Auburn, and thence westerly nearly on a line with Genesee street, to Cayuga Ferry, which was about one mile north of the present Cayuga Village.

In 1797, the Cayuga Bridge Company was in-

corporated, comprising John Harris, Thomas Morris, Wilhemus Mynders, Charles Williamson and Joseph Annin, the latter the Sheriff of the County in 1800. The bridge was completed in that year, at a cost of \$25,000.00. Its length was one mile and eight rods.

THE SENECA TURNPIKE COMPANY. — This company was incorporated in 1800, to construct a turnpike road six rods wide, from Utica to Canandaigua; twenty-five feet of it, in the center, to be covered with gravel, or broken stone, to a depth of fifteen inches. They were permitted to place gates ten miles from each other, and to exact twelve and one-half cents toll for two-horse teams, and twenty-five cents for four horses. The Cherry Valley Turnpike was also laid out in that year, running from Cherry Valley, in the county of Otsego, to the outlet of the Skaneateles Lake, where it connected with the great Seneca Turnpike.

In 1804, an act was passed giving Jason Parker and Levi Stevens the exclusive right to run stage wagons for seven years, on the new turnpike between Utica and Canandaigua. These were the first stages which ran through Cayuga County. The number of passengers to each coach was limited by law to seven adults, and the stages made two trips per week. In 1805, John Post fitted up three stage boats, or bateaux with seats and oil cloth coverings, to run between Utica and Schenectady. The current would carry the boats down the Mohawk; but they were poled up by men, the same as were the other boats of the "Navigation Company."

The population of Cayuga County and of the entire Military Tract was, at this time, increasing with wonderful rapidity, and the supplies of merchandise which they required and the shipment eastward of their surplus productions, so over-taxed the public means of transportation, that they were supplemented by private freight wagons, carrying farm products to Albany and returning laden with merchandise. A caravan of teams from a neighborhood would go in company and assist each other, by doubling teams up heavy hills or through the deep sloughs. These long journeys, the round trip often occupying two weeks, were thus cheered by mutual aid and sympathy, and were rather interesting episodes in the routine of early farm life. At the hospitable *inns*, which arose by the way-side

every few miles, these hardy and happy teamsters would pass a noon, or night, as cheerfully as any modern traveler in the pretentious hotels of today. Besides these farm-teams heavy transportation wagons were regularly run over the Seneca Turnpike, often drawn by from seven to nine horses, and carrying a proportionate load. The wagons were massive, with very broad tires, to prevent them from penetrating the road-bed. The writer well remembers the interest with which in early boyhood he viewed the broad and distinctly marked paths left in the highways by the wheels of these "big wagons," and the great difficulty which they encountered in passing through the miry road south of the "Bottsford Tavern," three miles north of Auburn.

THE SHERWOOD'S AND OTHER STAGE LINES.— In 1809, Isaac Sherwood, of Skaneateles, became a partner of Jason Parker of Utica, in the stage line through this County, carrying the United States Mail. In 1816, a line of stages left Canandaigua every week-day, and ran to Utica in thirty-six hours. The proprietors were Thomas Powell, J. Parker, J. Wetmore, Aaron Thorpe and Isaac Sherwood & Co. From Utica east, a tri-weekly line ran to Albany, under the control of the same parties. This "old line mail," held the exclusive control of the passenger transportation over the great central line of travel, until 1828, and their business was large and remunerative.

In that year the "Pioneer line" of stages was put upon the route. It was intended to further the reforms demanded by a large public sentiment opposed to Sunday traveling. A national society "to promote the due observance of the Sabbath," had been formed. The members of this society were required to sign written or printed pledges to patronize only those lines of stages, steam, and canal boats, that ran only on secular days. Auxiliary societies were formed throughout the country, and liberal subscriptions made to carry out the plan of running "six day lines." The old stage companies offered to sell their stage property to the new organization; but their offer was rejected and the gauntlet thrown down for a terrible stage war.

The old companies were financially strong; understood their business fully; had, by an experience of years of successful business, mastered all its details, and were, of course, prepared to maintain a sharp contest with their inexperienced

rivals. They had but one interest over the principal lines of travel in the State, and they united, as one man, in the fight. The old contestants at this time were: Jason Parker, A. Shepard, S. D. Child, and T. S. Faxton, of Utica; Isaac Sherwood, of Skaneateles; J. M. Sherwood, of Auburn; C. H. Coe, of Canandaigua; Adams & Blinn, of Rochester; B. D. Coe, of Buffalo; E. Phillips, of Syracuse; S. Goodwin, of Madison; William Storey, Cherry Valley; Asa Sprague, of Schenectady; and A. Thorpe, of Albany.

Many stage lines then converged at Auburn, from Homer, Ithaca, Oswego, Aurora, &c., and hence the struggle for passengers at this point was sharp. The "Pioneer line" obtained control of the Western Exchange, then the leading hotel of the village, where the old line horses had been kept, and hoped thus to embarrass and defeat their rivals; but a new place was quickly fitted up opposite the Bank of Auburn, entitled the "Bank Coffee House," and made the general headquarters here of the "old line."

The citizens of Auburn and of the county generally were not idle spectators of the contest. They came in large numbers to the aid of the old stage interest, and to defend, what they believed to be a sacred individual right, attempted to be forcibly wrested from them by a class of men whom they denominated *fanatics*. At a very large public meeting, at which it is said one thousand were in attendance, Rev. John Jeffreys, of Mentz, stated the object of the meeting, and the following is one of the resolutions adopted.

"Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that all associations and combinations of men, formed to prescribe and dictate to others in what manner they shall observe and keep the Sabbath, are subversive of the free exercise of the rights of conscience; and that this meeting hereby enters their solemn protest against the forming, or organizing any religious party in politics."

Archibald Green, William H. Seward, and Dr. Campbell, were appointed a committee to publish the proceedings of the meeting in pamphlet form.

The opponents of the "Pioneer line" did not object to legitimate competition in running stages, or in other business; but they did object to combining the religious opinions of a portion of the community, to coerce those who differed from them.

To secure a more rapid transit of passengers, and thus increase patronage, J. M. Sherwood &

Co., caused to be built for them, a sufficient number of light, yet strong, coaches, to carry six passengers only, drawn by their fleetest horses, and driven by their most reliable men, and denominated the "Telegraph line."

The building of the "American Hotel," now St. James, was an outgrowth of the stage contest. It was commenced in 1828 and finished and occupied in 1830, by J. M. Sherwood & Co., and was the head-quarters of their stage business. The hotel was kept by Thomas Noyes, and the agent of the large stage business, was the ever bland and courteous Consider Carter, kindly remembered, by all that knew him. The new and rapid "Telegraph line"; the building of the "American"; the failure to secure the carriage of the United States Mail; but above all the failing support of their enterprise by the great body of the people, were so many broken links in the chain of their hopes, that the "Pioneer" speedily waned, withered and died; leaving the field again free to the "old line," which they held until January 28th, 1838. On the completion of the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad, the eastern bound stages were hauled off; and many of the horses were employed for about a year and a half in drawing the cars upon wooden rails between Auburn and Syracuse.

RAILROADS.—The first movement towards the construction of a railroad from Auburn to the canal was made in 1828, in which year the committee of the Legislature on Canals and Internal Improvements, reported favorably upon the subject of lending State aid to the construction of the road from Auburn to Weed's Basin. Their reasons for favoring the measure were *first*: it would be a feasible and cheap experiment, and furnish a model for improvements of a similar kind; *second*: the needed accommodations of the people, and *third*: the advantage it would be to the interests of the State represented in the Auburn prison.

The same committee add: "That in particular districts, and for particular objects, improvements by railroads can be usefully extended; but that they can bear a fair competition with well located and well supplied canals, remains to be proved; and while railroads are of minor consideration, yet as tributaries to the canals, they will be of vital importance." The committee add, "that unemployed convicts could be engaged in the con-

struction of the road," and they unanimously agreed upon a bill for the purpose. Francis Granger was the chairman of the committee, and the presumed author of the report, but the measure failed.

AUBURN AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—Pursuant to the action of a public meeting held at the Western Exchange in January, 1832, an application was made to the Legislature, then in session, to incorporate a company to construct a railroad to the canal. The charter was finally obtained May 1st, 1834; (Chapter 228 Session Laws.) The incorporators were: Daniel Sennett, Ulysses F. Doubleday, Bradley Tuttle, David Munro, Grove Lawrence and William Porter, Jr. The following named gentlemen were appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions of stock, viz.: Daniel Sennett, Ulysses F. Doubleday, Bradley Tuttle, John Seymour, Halsey Phelps, Stephen Van Anden, David Munro, John Wilkinson, Grove Lawrence, Hezekiah Earll and William Porter, Jr. The organization was perfected in January, 1835, as follows: Elijah Miller, President; A. D. Leonard, George B. Throop, N. Garrow, J. M. Sherwood, S. Van Anden, Richard Steele, John Seymour, Abijah Fitch, E. E. Marvine and Allen Warden, of Auburn, and Henry Raynor and Vivus W. Smith, of Syracuse, Directors; E. F. Johnson, Engineer, and Levi Williams, Assistant Engineer; Levi Lewis, Superintendent. About six months were spent in surveying and locating the road, and work was begun upon it in December, 1835. The first payment to contractors was in January, 1836.

The construction of this road was met with unexpected embarrassment. The very severe financial panic of 1837, and the general suspension of banks and the failure of business men, rendered it difficult to negotiate the necessary funds; but the energy and perseverance of the directors overcame these obstacles, and on January 8th, 1838, the road was open from Auburn to Geddes, the cars being drawn by horses until June 4th, 1839, when the first locomotive was used. Amos Sherwood, Alfred Conklin, J. H. Chedell, Thomas Y. How, Jr., John Wilkinson, C. C. Dennis, and George H. Wood, have been prominently connected with its management.

This road was first intended to be a part of a line of communication extending to the head of Owasco Lake, and its depot terminus was to

have been near the stone mills of Messrs. Burr & Thorne, and there connect with the projected Owasco Canal. A freight depot was secured on the south side of Genesee street, and used for some time. This road had the exceptional privilege, at that day, of carrying freight. William G. Fargo commenced his eventful life in transportation, in the capacity of freight agent in this depot. Silas W. Arnett and George C. Skinner, were, in turn, his successors.

The freight cars then used had but four wheels, and three tons constituted a full load. These freight cars were hauled to and from the car house, then on Van Anden street, to the freight depot, one at a time, by horses owned and driven by Jabez Gould. "Uncle Nat Williams," long the prince of freight men between Auburn and the Erie Canal, was the freight conductor on this road. He was succeeded on the 5th day of Sept., 1841, by J. Lewis Grant, this being his first experience in railroad business in which he subsequently became distinguished as the superintendent and manager of several important lines. The depot was fixed at its present location by law, after a long and bitter controversy.

The early passenger cars rested on four wheels, had three compartments, with seats running lengthwise upon the sides like those of an omnibus, and each compartment would seat eight persons. There was no room to move about, or stand upright, any more than in the late stage coaches. Side doors opened into each compartment through which "collector," as he was called, could enter. He passed from one compartment and car to another, by hanging to a hand rail near the top of the car, and walking on a foot piece extending the length of the car on the outside, and about four or five inches wide. Collector Wilkinson lost his life by slipping from his frail foot-hold one snowy night and rolling beneath the cars.

The first eight-wheel coach, with center aisles and end platforms, was put upon the Auburn road in 1839, and it was, for several years, the only eight-wheeled car upon the entire line to Albany. The locomotives then used were about one-fourth the present weight.

The Auburn and Rochester Railroad was completed November 4th, 1841, finishing the chain of roads from Albany to Buffalo, then comprising seven separate companies, as follows: Albany

and Schenectady, Utica and Schenectady, Syracuse and Utica, Auburn and Syracuse, Auburn and Rochester, Rochester and Attica, and Attica and Buffalo. Each of these roads was operated separately and, at the terminus of each, the passengers and baggage changed cars, the check for the baggage being a chalk mark upon it, indicating its destination. Seven different tickets must be procured by each through passenger, and there were the same number of conductors to "punch," not the tickets, but the sleepy and irritated travelers, who could take but little rest between the terminal stations. This annoying practice was soon superseded by through tickets and through cars. The Auburn and Syracuse and Auburn and Rochester Railroads, were consolidated in July, 1850, and a general consolidation of all the roads was effected under the general title of the "New York Central," on May 17th, 1853.

THE DIRECT LINE OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The line from Syracuse to Rochester, composed of the Auburn & Syracuse and the Auburn & Rochester Railroads, was one hundred and four miles over a crooked route with heavy grades. In 1849, the attention of Mr. John Wilkinson, of Syracuse, and others was called to the necessity of constructing a more direct and level railroad between Syracuse and Rochester, and with that object in view they organized the Rochester and Syracuse Direct Railroad Company, August 1st, 1850, with a capital of \$4,200,000. The surveys were made by O. C. Childs, and showed that a level railroad could be constructed twenty-two miles shorter than the old line. This road was built in the ensuing years under the direction of James Hall, engineer, and opened in 1853. In 1855 it was consolidated with the New York Central Railroad Company which was formed under the Act of April 2d, 1853, authorizing the consolidation of the several roads in operation and in contemplation between Albany, Troy, Buffalo and Niagara Falls. The stock of the company was received at \$130, and each stockholder received a like amount of stock of the new company at par, and for the difference, certificates or premium bonds bearing six per cent. interest, and payable May 1st, 1883.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—This road extends from Fair Haven, on Lake Ontario, to the village of Sayre, Pa. It is one hundred and

twenty miles in length, opening a very direct and easy communication between the great centers of trade, New York and Philadelphia, and the fertile and productive region bordering upon, and tributary to the road, including the western part of the Dominion of Canada. It has not only opened to much of this region a means hitherto wanting, of railroad communication with the commercial centers; but has also been the means of cheapening transportation over all the competing lines; and, when we take into account the large annual shipments both ways over these several routes, and the gain to the shippers in the reduction of freights, the necessity and value of the road can be clearly seen.

It is largely a coal road, penetrating the Pennsylvania coal region and connecting it by a short and direct route with central and western New York and Canada; its coal carriage is immense. The fisheries of the lake, the lumber of Canada, and the merchandise and grain of the tributary region furnish a large and increasing volume of business, for the proper transaction of which the officers of the road have assiduously prepared, by a careful ballasting and improvement of the road-bed, supplying rolling stock, reconstructing bridges, erecting warehouses and elevators, and by improved facilities for handling coal and grain.

Like most of our early efforts in the construction of railroads, those directed to the work of building a road over this line were a failure. As early as 1852 an effort was made by the organization of a company entitled the "Lake Ontario, Auburn and New York Railroad Company," with a capital of \$1,500,000, of which the directors were: President, Thomas Y. How, Jr.; Secretary, B. F. Hall; Treasurer, Joshua Burt; Directors, Roland F. Russell, Worthington Smith, Hiram S. Farrar, Moses T. Fell, O. C. Crocker, Lyman Murdock, Isaac Bell, David Cook, Robert Hume; Engineer, Levi Williams. The route was surveyed and established upon what is familiarly known as the Murdock Line, its southern terminus being Pugley's Station and Fair Haven its northern. The right of way was procured over most of the line, contracts made, and about \$375,000 expended in grading. So many of the original subscribers defaulted that funds for its continuance could not be procured and the enterprise collapsed.

The effort was renewed in 1858 and a company organized to construct the road and work began on the line from Weedsport to the lake, on which about \$450,000 were expended. Operations were suspended by the rebellion, and not efficiently renewed until 1865, when a reorganization of the company was effected, and the location of the southern line of the road changed by adopting the route through Moravia, Groton and Dryden. The several towns on the line issued the necessary amount of bonds to secure the completion of the road, which was rapidly effected. The officers were then as follows: Cyrus C. Dennis, President; J. J. Taylor, Vice-President; William H. Seward, Treasurer; George I. Post, Secretary; Thomas C. Platt of Owego, William Lincoln of Newark Valley, Hiram W. Sears of Dryden, H. K. Clarke of Groton, William Titus of Moravia, Charles P. Wood, William C. Barber and George J. Letchworth of Auburn, and John T. Knapp of Cato, Directors.

The road was completed and trains moved over it in 1869. The business of this road is constantly and largely increasing. For the year ending December 1st, 1877, about 240,000 tons of coal were transported over it, and the passenger and general freight traffic was also large. Its facilities have been greatly increased and its advantages as they become more widely known are better appreciated, and its patronage thereby extended.

It is the policy of the managers to keep the road in perfect order. In extensions and repairs they have used during the past year over \$1,000,000 feet of lumber, 50,000 ties and four miles of steel rails. The company has now sixteen locomotives, nine passenger coaches, five baggage cars, eight cabooses, forty-nine box cars, eighty-two flat cars, twenty gondolas, and two hundred and forty-eight coal cars. The rolling stock is mostly new and in good condition. The road has always been operated with exceptional care and accidents upon it have been of rare occurrence.

The advantages of this road to the people of the County, by whose funds mainly it was constructed, have already yielded a full return for the investments made in it, and its permanence is fully assured.

The following are its present officers: Elmore

P. Ross, President; T. C. Platt, Vice-President; J. N. Knapp, Secretary; C. L. Rich, Treasurer; Henry D. Titus, Assistant Treasurer; J. G. Knapp, General Superintendent; and Charles A. Warden, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

CAYUGA SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—This road extends from Cayuga to Ithaca, a distance of thirty-eight miles. This company was first organized in 1865, as the Cayuga Lake Railroad Company, with the following directors: Henry Wells, E. B. Morgan, T. Delafield, J. J. Thomas, D. Anthony, A. Beardsley, C. H. Adams, L. A. Pelton, Samuel Adams, J. H. Burr, H. J. Grant, Joseph Esty, B. B. Howland, Henry Wells, President; C. H. Adams, Secretary; and T. Delafield, Treasurer.

The line was surveyed by George Geddes, of Syracuse, who recommended the shore-line, on account of its favorable grades, and as dispensing with one line of fencing. Work was begun upon the road in 1871, and completed and trains run over it in 1873. But the panic of the latter year embarrassed the finances of the company, and the property was sold by a foreclosure of the second mortgage bonds. The company was then reorganized as the Cayuga Lake Railroad Company, with a capital stock of \$400,000, and a bonded debt of \$800,000. The President of this company was T. Delafield; Vice-President, F. Collins; Secretary and Treasurer, James Stillman. Directors: James Stillman, D. B. Coe, F. Collins, G. C. Morris, James R. Cox, A. H. Goss, E. H. Patterson, Horace T. Cook, J. J. Thomas, T. Delafield, J. Lewis Grant, H. Grant.

Under this management the road was run until 1877, when, as the earnings of the road were only sufficient to meet its running expenses, there was no alternative except the sale of the road by a foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds, and it was bought in by the bondholders, who sold the property to Judge Packer for \$425,000 of the stock of the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad.

An organization was then made under the title of the Cayuga Southern Railroad Company, and is run by R. A. Packer in the interest of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. The length of the road is thirty-eight miles, and its original cost, including equipments, was \$1,450,-

oo. Of this sum the bonds of the town of Springport were issued for \$100,000, and the town of Lansing for \$75,000, in exchange for the stock of the company. The latter was blotted out by the sale of the road. The failure of this enterprise was due to a non-fulfillment of the original plan of a connection with the Ithaca & Athens Railroad.

The Erie Canal has now been in use a trifle over a half century, and it has been a work of national importance. It opened a cheap and capacious means of communication between the populous East and the nearly unoccupied West, by which the manufactures of the former and the productions of the latter could be readily exchanged. The settlement of the West was by that means, rendered not only possible but profitable. To its broad and fertile prairies, the labor and the capital of the East and of Europe was speedily turned, and its settlement and general improvement was rapid beyond all former example. Beyond reasonable question, the settlement and development of the country was advanced a full quarter of a century beyond what it could have been without the Erie Canal. Without it, the same settlements and improvements would doubtless have been made; but at a much later period. Railroads, after experience had perfected them, would have produced similar results, but their construction would have been delayed. The passengers and the freight to be transported between the East and the West, were the outgrowth of the Erie Canal improvement, that had populated the latter.

In 1827, the Hon. Francis Granger, a man of large experience, and so far as time had developed results, of generally sound views, predicted that railroads could never successfully compete with canals, but would become valuable tributaries to them. He could not, however, foresee the changes which a half-century would produce, and in the light of present facts would doubtless have revised his conclusions.

The New York Central Railroad in 1877, carried 6,803,680 tons, of which 4,300,000 was eastern bound freight, a quantity sufficient to load one of the largest canal boats of to-day every fifteen minutes, day and night during the entire season of canal navigation. The New York Central is but one of six trunk lines running from the West to the seaboard, and their

united eastern bound freight would require a fully loaded boat to depart every two and a half minutes. Were all these lines but tributaries of canals like the Erie, they would over-tax the capacity of a full half dozen of them; but the present facilities for the transportation of passengers, have not only kept fully even with those for the movement of freights, but, in many respects, have surpassed them. Wherever the face of the country will permit it, air-line railroads have been constructed—connecting the main points of the country by the shortest practicable routes; the road beds are carefully graded and firmly ballasted; steel rails have taken the place of iron, securing safety and durability; strong locomotives with an extreme power of movement of little less than one hundred miles per hour; coaches that combine comfort and even luxury, wherein days and nights may be spent, the lodging and the larder nearly equaling those of a good hotel, in which may be reached in a few days the farthest bounds of the continent. In 1817, four days were required to reach Auburn, by stage, from Schenectady, 157 miles. In 1879, in the same time, the passenger can travel over 2,500 miles.

CHAPTER IX.

HISTORY OF THE PRESS—NEWSPAPER AND BOOK PUBLISHING—MEN OF THE PRESS.

GROWTH OF THE AMERICAN PRESS—IMPROVEMENTS—AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN, COMPARED—PERFECTION OF THE MODERN PRESS—PRESS HISTORY OF THE COUNTY—NUMBER OF LOCAL JOURNALS—THE FIRST NEWSPAPER—THE LEVANNA GAZETTE—THE WESTERN LUMINARY—THE AURORA GAZETTE—THE CAYUGA TOCSIN—THE FIRST NEWSPAPER IN AUBURN—THE VARIOUS NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED—BOOK PUBLISHERS—BOOKS PUBLISHED—MEN OF THE PRESS.

THE Press of this country has had a marvelous growth. In 1840 there were in the whole United States but sixteen hundred and thirty-one newspapers, of all kinds, now we have over seven thousand. The circulation, of all the newspapers

in 1840 was one hundred and ninety-five million copies a year, but it is now over two thousand millions. More than ten times greater than in 1840, and an average annual increase, for nearly forty years, of about 30 per cent.; but in the gain in the size of the sheets now published, in the amount, quality and variety of the matter, in the number and character of the illustrations, in the quality of the paper and the perfection of the letter-press, the progress has been greater still. In the number of newspapers published, the United States are far in advance of any of the old nations. We issue more newspapers than four principal nations of Europe, viz: Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy. This fact is important as indicating the comparative reading habits of our people and those of Europe.

The mechanical facilities for the neat and rapid production of press-work, have kept even pace with, if they have not led, the other departments of mechanical progress. The contrast is surprising between the rude presses of seventy years ago, and the marvelous perfection of the press of to-day. The former would print a few hundred small sheets daily, by the severe toil of two strong men; the latter 20,000 mammoth sheets in a single hour, and fold and direct them ready for the mails, all by mechanism; aided only by the slender fingers of delicate girls.

The Press history of Cayuga County extends through a period of eighty-one years. Since the issue of the first newspaper, there have been published in it over sixty different local journals, and hundreds of thousands of standard and miscellaneous books issued by the two publishing houses which flourished here from 1848 to 1856. The first settlements made in the County were at or in the vicinity of Aurora, Levanna and Cayuga. The early courts were located at one or the other of these places, and in this part of the county—then part of Onondaga—the first newspapers were published.

The first newspaper, was the *Levanna Gazette and Onondaga Advertiser*, issued at Levanna on the 20th of July, 1793, by John Delano. With the exception of the *Ontario Gazette*, issued the year before at Geneva, it was the first paper printed in the State west of Whitestown.

The *Western Luminary*, was started at Watkins' Settlement, now Scipioville, on March 24th, 1801.

The *Aurora Gazette*, edited and owned by the brothers Henry and James Pace, was issued at Aurora on April 30th, 1806, and continued less than two years.

The *Cayuga Tocsin* was started at Union Springs in 1812 by R. T. Chamberlain.

These four were the only newspapers issued in the county, outside of Auburn, until after the completion of the Erie Canal, in 1825.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER IN AUBURN.—The Paces, not having succeeded at Aurora, and the county seat having been removed to Auburn, came hither and started

The *Western Federalist*, on June 7th, 1808. It was printed on a blue tinted sheet, not much larger than cap paper, and very coarsely executed. The type had seen service in England, whence it had come with the owners, and was very badly worn. On the questions which led to the war of 1812, these Englishmen sided with the mother country, offending many of their readers; but as theirs was the only local paper, in which all legal advertisements must be inserted, they continued the publication until compelled to yield by the decline of federalism and the rivalry of the *Cayuga Patriot* and the *Auburn Gazette*.

The *Cayuga Patriot* was first published at Auburn by J. G. Hathaway, in 1814. He was succeeded by Samuel R. Brown. The *Patriot* was politically opposed to the *Federalist*, defending the supporters of the war, and sustaining Daniel D. Tompkins, in opposition to DeWitt Clinton. It was the organ of the party of which Enos T. Throop was a leading representative. It was a small quarto, coarsely printed; but conducted with fair ability and well sustained. Its office was over a wagon-maker's shop on the west side of the river, near what is now Mechanic Street, and here that veteran journalist, Thurlow Weed, was a type-setter in 1814. James Beardsley published the *Patriot* in 1817 and David Rumsey—father of the present Justice of the Supreme Court of that name—in 1819. At the later date, U. F. Doubleday bought the establishment. Isaac S. Allen became a partner eight years later, and on April 1st, 1827, bought out Mr. Doubleday, who had been elected a member of Congress. Willett Lounsbury became a partner December 30th, 1833, and so continued until his death, May 18th, 1843. Mr. Allen then became the sole owner. On June

12th, 1845, Mr. Doubleday bought the paper, and on November 17th, transferred it to Henry A. Hawes and Henry M. Stone who published it under the firm name of Hawes & Stone, until June, 1847, when it was consolidated with the *Tocsin*, under the title of the *Cayuga New Era*. The *Patriot* was published here over thirty years.

The *Auburn Gazette* was first issued in June, 1816, by Skinner & Crosby,—Thomas M. Skinner and William Crosby. It was published as a neutral paper, pending the reorganization of parties, after the decline of federalism. After two years it was changed to the *Cayuga Republican*, Mr. Skinner being really the sole owner and publisher; yet, for political reasons, appearing only as *printer* of the paper. It soon became a leading and thorough party organ, advocating the principles of the "Clintonians." Mr. Skinner conducted the *Republican* for fifteen years, when in May, 1863, it was united with the *Free Press*.

The peculiarity of the *Republican* was that its editors were seldom announced, and local departments not regularly maintained. The latter feature was a general characteristic of the country press of that day. There were also few original articles except when important elections were pending, the journals being made up mostly of extracts from eastern city papers.

The *Evangelical Recorder*, a weekly religious magazine, was started in January, 1818, by Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, and continued for one year.

The *Advocate of the People* was issued in 1818, and discontinued at the end of a year.

The *Free Press* was the next paper issued in Auburn, in 1824, by Richard Oliphant. His brother Henry bought the paper five years later, and published it till its union with the *Republican*, as stated above, the combined papers taking the name of the *Auburn Journal and Advertiser*.

The *Free Press* was an influential, a well managed and successful journal. It was the largest newspaper in the State west of Albany, and a strong rival of the *Cayuga Patriot*, to which it was politically opposed.

The *Gospel Messenger* was started in Auburn in 1826, by Rev. John C. Rudd, D. D., rector of St. Peter's Church, and principal of the Auburn Academy. It was a weekly paper, devoted to the advocacy of the doctrines of the Episcopal Church, but was liberal to all sects. It was

ably edited, Dr. Rudd having been one of the clearest and most forcible of writers. From Auburn the paper was removed to Geneva, and from there to Utica.

The *Gospel Advocate* was started in Auburn by Doubleday & Allen, January 1st, 1828, Rev. L. S. Everett, Universalist, editor. It was 8vo. in form, published semi-monthly, and continued for three years. Rev. O. A. Brownson was one of the contributors; then of the Universalist denomination; he subsequently joined the Catholic Church, and became a distinguished writer and editor of a review. He was a man of vigorous talents, but of changeable views, having been first a Presbyterian, then a Universalist, and finally a Catholic.

The *Diamond* was commenced in 1830, and continued for a short time only.

The *Cayuga Democrat* was started by Frederick Prince in 1833, but was succeeded in 1835 by

The *Auburn Miscellany*, by the same publisher. In 1839, he discontinued the *Miscellany*, and became foreman in the office of

The *Western Banner*, started in that year with Francis S. Wiggins as editor. Its name was changed in 1841, to

The *Auburn Banner*, and sold to the Methodist Book Concern in New York.

The *Primitive Christian*, by Rev. Silas E. Shepard, Disciple, was started in 1835, and continued for six years. It advocated the religious views of that sect. For nearly a year a discussion was maintained through this journal of the tenets of the Disciples and Universalists, by its editor and the Rev. G. W. Montgomery. The discussion was able, courteous and quite interesting. Mr. Shepard was the author of

The *Prison Chronicles*, which were published here anonymously at this time, and in which the alleged cruelties practiced in the Auburn Prison were scathingly rebuked, and their authors most severely reprobated; but who wrote or published these articles could not be discovered, although the most vigorous and searching efforts were made by the victims to discover the author. Suits were instituted against the supposed publishers without discovering the true originator of them, and the matter remained a mystery for over forty years. In the biographical notice of Mr. Shepard, who died at Troy, Pennsylvania, in Oc-

tober, 1877, the fact of his authorship of the chronicles was confessed. The chronicles were ably and vigorously written, in the Biblical style, and were very personal and scathing.*

The *Conference Record* was commenced in Auburn by Rev. J. S. Chamberlain in 1837.

The *Cayuga Tocsin*, second, was started April 5th, 1839. It became the organ of the Free Soil, or Barn-burner division of the Democratic party.

The *Patriot*, sustained the Conservative or Old Hunker division. These distinctions were kept up until 1847, when a partial truce was made, and the two papers were united under the name of the *Cayuga New Era*, which will be described in its proper place.

The *Tocsin* was first published by Miller & Hine, into which the *Genoa Spy* was merged, Gelam Hine having published the latter paper at Genoa. Miller & Stowe, and Merrill & Hollett were successively its publishers and Thomas Y. How, editor.

The *Northern Advocate*, Methodist Episcopal, was first started by Rev. John E. Robie, in April, 1841, with Revs. F. G. Hibbard and William Hosmer, editors, and continued as a private enterprise until May, 1844, when it was purchased by the Methodist General Conference, and continued here as

The *Northern Christian Advocate* for twenty-eight years, under the following editors: Rev. Nelson Rounds, from 1844 to 1848—four years; Rev. William Hosmer, from 1848 to 1856—eight years; Rev. F. G. Hibbard, from 1856 to 1860—four years; Rev. Isaac S. Bingham, from 1860 to 1864—four years; and from 1864 to 1875, by Rev. D. D. Lore, D. D.,—eleven years, and until his death. The paper was, however, removed to Syracuse two years before his death. William J. Moses was the agent and business manager of the paper here for twenty-eight years.

The *Star of Temperance* was started here by L. H. Dewey, in 1845, and removed to Rochester in 1848.

The *Auburn Journal and Advertiser*, *Weekly*, was first issued here in May, 1833. In March, 1846, Mr. Oliphant issued the weekly under the title of the *Auburn Journal*, and the daily under that of the *Daily Advertiser*, the second daily paper issued in Auburn.

The telegraph wires were first brought into Auburn in May, 1846, and made a great change in the transmission and publishing of news. Hitherto several days had been required to bring news from the seaboard, which now required only as many minutes, and if the news was sent, it must be distributed promptly, creating the necessity for a daily paper at all important business centers, and the *Daily Advertiser* was quickly followed by the *Daily Tocsin*. The telegraph gave a great impulse to interior newspaper progress.

On September 14th, 1846, Mr. Oliphant sold his papers, the *Weekly Journal and Advertiser*, to Henry Montgomery, who, in about twenty months, assigned to Charles T. Ferris. Mr. Ferris afterwards bought the papers and published them until August 22nd, 1849, when he sold them to George W. Peck, Oscar F. Knapp taking a one-half interest therein, Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Peck, editors, and Mr. Knapp business manager, the firm being Knapp & Peck. Afterwards Mr. Peck became the editor-in-chief. That arrangement continued, the former gentleman being aided, in later years, by his son Horace J., and the latter by his two sons, Henry D. and George R. The firm so continued until the death of George W. Peck, in July, 1878, when his sons succeeded to their father's interest in the two papers, under the same firm name.

These papers have been published the longest of any in the County under one ownership, and have been signally prosperous. They hold a prominent place amongst the larger and more important journals in the interior cities of the State.

The *Cayuga New Era*, formed in 1847 by the union of the *Patriot* and *Tocsin*, the two Democratic rivals, was designed to heal the old divisions in that party on the subject of slavery extension; but time only widened the breach and increased the bitterness of the contest, which finally culminated in the terrible and disastrous events of a four years' war. This journal was published for nearly ten years, first by Merrill, Stone & Co., and afterwards, successively, by Stone, Hawes & Co. Finn & Hollett, and William L. Finn, and discontinued in 1857.

The *Auburn Daily Bulletin*, the first of that name, was issued as a campaign journal, in 1848, by Stone, Hawes & Co.

* See article, Auburn Prison.

Auburn's Favorite was first issued by N. P. Caulkins, in 1849, and the *Masonic Union* by Finly M. King, in 1850. A few monthly numbers only of the latter were issued. The *Spiritual and Moral Instructor* in 1851, the *Farmer and Mechanic* in 1856, changed in 1857 to the *Teacher's Education Journal*, both by P. B. Becker, and the *Spiritual Clarion*, in 1856, were unsuccessful experiments and of little public importance.

The *Cayuga Chief* was commenced January 4th, 1849, by Thurlow W. Brown. It was an original, vigorous and outspoken temperance journal, continued here for eight years, when it was removed to Wisconsin, and there continued under the same ownership. Emma, sister of Thurlow W., was early associated with her brother in the literary and business management of the paper, for which she evinced peculiar qualifications.

The *Christian Ambassador* was first established in New York City as the successor of the *Christian Messenger*, on the 4th of December, 1850, and Rev. J. M. Austin, of Auburn, appointed editor. Early in January following, it was removed to Auburn and conducted here for about twelve years under the supervision of Mr. Austin. It was published in the interest of the New York Convention of Universalists, by a stock company, and was very successful.

The *Auburn American, Daily and Weekly*, was issued by William J. Moses in February, 1855, and continued until June 20th, 1859, when the name was changed to

The *Auburn Daily and Weekly Union*, Moses & Vail, publishers. The *American* was the organ of the political party of that name, while the latter existed, and vigorously and ably advocated its principles. The *Union* was continued until March 6th, 1861, when it was sold to Knapp & Peck, and consolidated with the *Advertiser and Journal*.

The *Northern Independent* was established in August, 1856, by Rev. William Hosmer, aided by a publication committee. It had its origin in the anti-slavery zeal of its projectors, by whom the regular church journals were considered as too conservative, and not sufficiently outspoken on the slavery question. When slavery died the paper was discontinued.

The *Orphan's Friend* was started in 1857, edited by J. W. Wilkie and printed by Knapp & Peck, and is still continued.

The *Auburn Democrat*, weekly, was started by Stone, Hawes & Co., in August, 1857, and continued about five years, until Mr. Stone entered the army. William S. Hawley succeeded and issued

The *Spirit of the Times* for about one year and a half, when it was discontinued.

The *People's Union and Advocate of Political Reform*, was published during the local canvass of 1862, the contributors to which were Michael S. Myers, Warren T. Worden, C. L. Adams and others.

The *McClellan Banner* was published during the Presidential campaign of 1864, by P. W. Rhodes and C. L. Adams.

The *Semi-Weekly Herald*, Democratic, was begun in 1865 by N. T. Hackstaff and G. E. Bostwick, and continued for about six months.

The *Cayuga County Democrat*, issued in September, 1866, by Charles F. Durston & Co., was transferred the next year to J. N. Bailey, who published it for four years, when the paper was sold to William J. Moses.

The *Auburn Morning News*, daily and weekly, Republican, was issued in July, 1868, by Dennis Brothers & Thorne. William H. Barnes, editor-in-chief; Theodore H. Schenck, literary editor; and Charles A. Warden, city editor. It was discontinued in January, 1871.

The *Auburn Daily Bulletin* was started February 16th, 1870. K. Vail & Co., editors, publishers and proprietors. It is independent in all things, and liberally supported. Its local department is conducted by Charles A. Caulkins, whose contributions are often quaint and humorous.

The *Auburn Daily News* was started by the Auburn Printing Company, William J. Moses, President, and H. Laurens Storke, Secretary and Treasurer, on July 16th, 1872, and

The *Weekly News and Democrat*, on August 12th, of that year. The *Daily News* is a morning paper, and is a well conducted journal. These are the only Democratic papers in the county.

The *Cayuga County Independent*, was first issued February 8th, 1874. J. N. Bailey & Co., publishers; A. B. Hamblin, printer. It is published weekly, is well conducted, and, as its name implies, is independent in its treatment of men and things.

The *Auburn Daily Item* was started in June, 1877, by Urban S. Benton & Co., G. H. Wheeler, editor, November 8th, 1877, the *Item* was merged in

The *Evening Auburnian*, which was then enlarged and published by a stock company, of which Homer N. Lockwood is President; U. S. Benton, Secretary; M. C. Cuykendall, Treasurer; A. W. Lawton, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Its title is the "Auburnian Printing Company," and the enterprise has been successful.

THE LATER COUNTRY PRESS.—Since 1827 the following papers have been published outside of Auburn, namely:

The *Port Byron Chronicle*, in 1844, by Frederick Prince.

The *Port Byron Gazette*, in 1849, by Charles T. White, sold in 1860 to B. W. Thompson, also sold to William Hosford in 1861, and in 1862, to Charles Marsh who changed the name to

The *North Cayuga Times*.

The *Port Byron Chronicle* was started in October, 1861. In July it was sold to Edward Clarke, and in November, 1873, to Ransom & Johnson. Charles E. Johnson is now the sole owner.

The *Cayuga County Courier*, was first issued at Moravia in October, 1863, by A. O. Hicks, who was succeeded in 1865, by W. M. Nichols; and in March, 1867, by A. J. Hicks and A. H. Livingstone. In December following A. H. Livingstone became the sole editor and owner, and so continued until December 31st, 1870, having changed its name to

The *Moravia Courier*. At the latter date M. E. Kenyon, became the sole owner and editor, and changed its title to

The *Moravia Valley Register*, improving both its literary and mechanical departments.

The *Weekly News*, by Uri Mulford, was started at Moravia in January, 1872, and removed to Auburn in 1875, and, for a few months, published here in the interest of the Prohibition party.

The *Moravia Citizen*, a religious, temperance and political sheet, begun by Rev. Charles Ray in June, 1876, is still continued.

There have been two newspapers printed at Meridian, viz:

The *Meridian Sun*, in June, 1854, and

The *Meridian Advertiser*, one year after, each continued about one year.

The *Weedsport Advertiser*, started in 1827, by Frederick Prince, was changed three years later to

The *Northern Phoenix*, by the same publisher.

The *Weedsport Sentinel* was started in February, 1867, by John Gibbs & Son; sold to S. D. Lee & Bro., four years later, and on October 12th, 1872, it was bought by George R. Nash. J. B. Rogers then purchased a half interest therein, and it has since been published by them, under the firm name of George R. Nash & Co.

The *Cayuga Chief*, second, started on June 16th, 1877, by Dr. I. D. Brown & Co., editors and publishers. It is independent and

"Pledged to no party's arbitrary sway;
We follow Truth where 'er she leads the way."

The *Cayuga Tocsin*, first, was started at Cayuga in 1812, and has already been noticed.

The *Cayuga Telegraph*, was started by William Clark, in 1850.

The *Union Springs Advertiser*, begun in April, 1865, by James B. Hoff, editor and publisher, is still continued.

The *Central New Yorker*, started in April, 1865, by F. F. De Wolf, was continued about one year only.

The *Central New Yorker*, second, started at Auburn in 1878, and published in the interest of the "National" party, is still continued.

THE BOOK PRESS.—The firm of DERBY, MILLER & CO., was organized in March, 1848, and was the first regular book publishing firm in the County. It consisted of James C. Derby, Norman C. Miller, general partners, and James B. Thomson, special partner. The firm was reorganized in May, 1860, Mr. Thomson retiring, and Elliot G. Storke, Edward Munson and Chas. F. Coffin, becoming members, Mr. Storke as general partner. They soon established their wholesale house in Buffalo, retaining their manufactory in Auburn. William Orton was at this time a partner, and was the head of their New York house when the latter was established, and so continued while the firm was in business.

Alden & Markham and *Alden, Beardsley & Co.*, were also extensive book publishers here between 1852 and 1858, and their business was large and flourishing. Derby & Miller were, at one time, the largest miscellaneous book publishers of any

in the State, out of the city of New York, and Alden, Beardsley & Co., held the second place among such houses. In 1857, both firms went into liquidation.

The contrast between the sale of books in the nine years between 1848 and 1857, and similar sales now, is very striking. Notice the following sales of books made at the former period by Derby, Miller & Co. :

History of the Mexican War,	35,000	copies.
Life of General Taylor,	40,000	"
Life of John Quincy Adams,	40,000	"
Life of the Empress Josephine,	50,000	"
Lives of the Three Misses		
Judson,	50,000	"
Fern Leaves, by Fanny Fern,	70,000	"

Cayuga County has been distinguished above any other of the interior Counties of the State, not only for the production of the greatest number of books, but also for the number of local authors, of whom the following are a part only: Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., Rev. Laurens P. Hickok, D. D., Rev. Henry Mills, D. D., Rev. Edwin Hall, D. D., Rev. D. K. Lee, Rev. D. Holmes, Rev. William Hosmer, Rev. J. M. Austin, Hon. William H. Seward, Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Clarence A. Seward, Esq., P. Hamilton Myers, Esq., David Wright, Esq., Hon. B. F. Hall, John S. Jenkins, Esq., Henry Montgomery, Esq., Thurlow W. Brown, Esq., Mrs. Helen F. Parker, and Miss Margaret Conklin.

The first book written and published in the County was in 1815, by Samuel R. Brown, entitled a "*History of the Late War*," in two 12mo. vols., published by J. G. Hathaway, Auburn, and printed at Manlius, by Kellogg & Beardslee.

Elliot G. Storke, in 1858, edited and published at Auburn the *Family, Farm, Garden and Domestic Animals*, in one large octavo volume, and in 1864 wrote and published a complete history of the *Great American Rebellion*, in two octavo volumes. In 1869, Henry Hall prepared a "*History of Auburn*," in one 12mo. volume, and Henry and James Hall, in 1873, prepared "*Cayuga in the Field*."

We will close the Chapter on the History of the Press, with brief, characteristic sketches of a few of the "men of the press," who, by long and conspicuous connection with it, have won a place in its annals.

The *Cayuga Patriot* was the first paper published in the County that became thoroughly es-

tablished and continued for a long series of years, under the management, for the most part, of the same persons. The first publisher of that paper of whom recollections are preserved, was SAMUEL R. BROWN, with whom in 1814, that veteran journalist, Thurlow Weed worked, and of whom he writes :

"Nor shall we ever forget the upper story of a wagon-maker's shop, where the *Cayuga Patriot* was printed ; for there we worked, and laughed, and played away the winter of 1814. Samuel R. Brown, who published the *Patriot*, was an honest, amiable, easy, slipshod sort of a man, whose patient, good-natured wife, was 'cut from the same piece.' Mr. Brown the year before had been established at Albany with a paper called the *Republican*, under the auspices of Governor Tompkins, Chief Justice Spencer, and other distinguished Republicans, with whom Mr. Southwick of the *Register*, and then State Printer, had quarreled. This enterprise, like every thing in our old friend Brown's hands, failed, and he next found himself at Auburn, then a small village without a sidewalk or a pavement, and, save Sackett's Harbor, the muddiest place we ever saw. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were originals. Neither of them, so far as we remember, ever lost temper, or even fretted. The work in the office was always behind hand, and the house always in confusion. The paper was never out in season, and neither breakfast nor dinner was ever ready. But it was all the same. Subscribers waited for the paper until it was printed, and we for our meals till they were cooked. The office was always full of loungers, communicating, or receiving news."

ULYSSES F. DOUBLEDAY, long connected with the *Patriot* as editor and proprietor, was distinguished for the strength, originality and accuracy of his mind ; for purity of purpose, and integrity of character. His readers, therefore, were greatly influenced by his writings, regarding him as right in the positions he assumed, because of the soundness of his judgment ; and honest in the expression of his opinions, because of the acknowledged purity of his character. He was one of the most prominent journalists of the County.

WILLETT LOUNSBURY, also of the *Patriot*, was too diffident and retiring to succeed at the bar, for which he had been educated ; but he won success as a journalist, and, for nearly ten years, was the responsible editor of the *Patriot*, holding that position at the time of his death.

ISAAC S. ALLEN, also of the *Patriot*, was business manager of that paper while connected

with it, and its success was largely due to his careful prudence, of which his whole business life has furnished a conspicuous example. He lives in his green and happy old age to enjoy the fruits of careful industry, temperance and frugality, and is with a single exception, the only living representative of our earlier press.

THOMAS M. SKINNER, the oldest survivor of the men of our early press, at the age of nearly ninety, resides at his home on North street. Though physically feeble he has yet clear mental perceptions. His first connection with our press was sixty-three years ago. He opened the first book-store in Auburn, and was a newspaper publisher here for twenty-six years.

FREDERICK W. PRINCE had a press experience here and elsewhere, running through thirty-two years. He established, on his own account, ten different newspapers, in six different localities, and his experience was the most varied and eventful of any publisher in the County. He was a good writer, and an exemplary and highly respected citizen, but an unsuccessful journalist.

THADDEUS B. BARBER has been connected with the press of Auburn for over thirty years, in the various departments of the business. For skill and artistic neatness as a printer, he has never been excelled by any one of his local compeers.

ANDREW SHUMAN, the present editor of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Illinois, was a printer boy in Auburn in 1846, was interested in the publication of two papers here before he attained his majority, was remarkable for self-reliance and industry, educated himself thoroughly in a preparatory school, by his own exertions, and has won his way to success, in his chosen field of journalism, and is also equally successful as a politician.

KENDRICK VAIL, an associate printer's apprentice with Andrew Shuman, has subsequently and creditably filled every position in the business, including that of foreman, pressman, editor, and publisher, and is, at present the publisher of the *Auburn Daily Bulletin*.

GEORGE W. PECK was connected with our local press for twenty-eight years, from 1849 to 1877, as editor and one of the proprietors of a very flourishing daily and weekly journal, to which he assiduously devoted his time and talents, and thereby won a liberal competence. He died on the 2nd day of July, 1877.

OSCAR F. KNAPP, senior partner of the firm of Knapp & Peck, publishers and proprietors of the *Auburn Daily Advertiser* and *Weekly Journal*, was born in Groton, N. Y., February 19, 1819. At seven years of age he was left an orphan, and at the age of fifteen, entered the office of the *Jeffersonian and Tompkins County Times*, to learn the art of printing, continuing there about one year. He then spent four years in the office of the *Cortland Republican*, completing his trade, and came to Auburn in the Spring of 1839. Here he engaged as foreman in the office of the *Auburn Journal and Advertiser*, then owned and published by Oliphant & Skinner, and continued four years. His salary was small, yet by prudence and economy he accumulated sufficient to pay for and stock a fifty acre farm, bought at the low rates then ruling for farm lands. Having married, he settled upon, and cultivated it for three years, when, feeling satisfied with rural life and farm experience, he decided to return to his case and press, and the spring of 1846 found him established in the job office of the *Journal and Advertiser* in Auburn, where he remained until August, 1849, when, as related, he became joint purchaser, with the late Geo. W. Peck, of the paper now published by his firm.

Mr. Knapp has been engaged as practical printer and publisher for over forty years, and for the past thirty years as publisher of a leading daily and weekly journal in Auburn. He has made his art the means of the most complete and gratifying success and secured an ample fortune. It has been no sudden gain; but the accretion of years of patient and assiduous toil, in which untiring industry, prudence and economy have been important factors. The story of his life but adds force to the maxim: "Wealth arises more from the savings than from the gains of business."

JOHN S. JENKINS, was an elegant and forcible writer, the author of several valuable works which were published here, and as editor of and contributor to our local press, held a prominent position.

THURLOW W. BROWN, editor of the *Cayuga Chief*, author of the *Temperance Tales and Hearthstone Reveries*, and a lecturer of distinction upon temperance, was a bold, vigorous and effective writer and speaker, entirely devoted to his favorite cause. He worked here energetically for eight years, when he removed to Wisconsin, and there continued the same benevolent work.

REV. WILLIAM HOSMER, editor of the *Northern Christian Advocate* and of the *Northern Independent*, and also the author of several works of merit, was connected with our local press for about twenty years. He was distinguished for great independence, earnestness and zeal in the advocacy of his opinions. As a reformer he stood in the front ranks, and boldly confronted his opponents. Like Phillips he scorned the hissing mob, by whom the earlier reformers were assailed. He is now weakened by disease, and calmly awaits the final summons.

BENJAMIN F. HALL, as editor and author, has rendered valuable services to our local press. He has prepared many valuable works, chiefly relating to legal subjects, and is a ready and fluent writer.

Of the book publishers of the County, JAMES C. DERBY and NORMAN C. MILLER were the most conspicuous. They were partners in the business. The former was really the originator of regular book publishing here. By his peculiar aptitude for trade, he was well fitted to bring business to his firm, and in that way contributed largely to its success. In the manufacturing and accounting department, Mr. Miller had superior efficiency, and their united efforts were, for many years, crowned with complete success.

CHAPTER X.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION—SCHOOLS.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL PROGRESS COMPARED—EFFECTS OF PIONEER LIFE—EARLY DISADVANTAGES—SCHOOL BUILDINGS—BOOKS—TEACHERS AND TEACHING—SCHOOL DISCIPLINE—ITS BARBAROUS MODES—INCENTIVES TO STUDY—COUNTY SUPERVISION—IMPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS—TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS—INSTITUTES—NORMAL SCHOOLS—PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF AUBURN.

THE historic records of our County would be incomplete if there were not found in them some account of the means and agencies employed for the intellectual and moral development of the people. If there has not been as

manifest and decided progress in the means for the mental, as for the physical improvement of our people, there have, nevertheless, been very decided advances made in the former, as will clearly appear in a review of the early history of our schools.

Physical progress, the world over, has always outrun the mental. For this the reasons are obvious. Physical wants are imperious and their supply is necessary to existence. Life depends upon attention to them. Moreover, physical progress is easily seen and appreciated by the simplest observer and its necessity and importance acknowledged. All can see it, for it is manifest to the external senses. The millions that crowded to our Centennial Jubilee, saw with wonder and admiration, understood and appreciated the marvellous creations of the mechanical and artistic genius of the world. In that display, where the genius and skill of cultivated minds were manifested in external and sensible objects, all were interested, as they could appreciate the results of skill and toil applied to material things. But mental and moral progress are less apparent and the means and agencies by which they are affected are not so easily seen. They operate so slowly and so obscurely, and their results are so widely separated from their causes, as to appear only in the lives and characters of the developed man and woman.

It has been well said that "the pulsations of a nation's heart are to be counted not by seconds, but by years;" and so the formative effects of culture are fully manifested only in matured lives, and those effects are so far removed from the causes which produced them that their connection is rarely traced except by the educated. It really requires culture to understand the needs and advantages of culture.

But our early settlers were surrounded by circumstances quite unfavorable to mental progress. The country was new, the people poor, and all their surroundings demanded close attention in order to meet the absolute wants of their physical natures. While nearly all of the descendants of New England ancestry in this County and in the State, and their number was relatively large, brought with them a love of learning, as they understood it, their conception of the import of the word was very different from ours. To be wholly unlettered was a disgrace; but to be able

to read, write and cipher, was regarded as amply sufficient, and all beyond that, except for the learned professions, was held to be a mere waste of time and money.

Of culture, of that discipline and training of the faculties by which the thorough student of to-day is prepared, solely by the unaided exercise of his own disciplined powers, to go on almost indefinitely in the attainment of knowledge, they knew little. Such was the popular estimate of education among the masses seventy-five years ago. It was the "dark age" in our intellectual history; dark by reason of the inevitable exclusion of intellectual light. The dense trees of the unbroken forest excluded the sunlight from the soil not more fully, than did the unfavorable surroundings of the settler shut out from his children the light of intelligence; and this was the common condition of education in the central counties of the State, where the same general causes, the same hinderances and helps operated to produce kindred results.

WHY OUR EARLY SCHOOLS WERE POOR.—The energies of the first generation were so severely taxed to remove the forests and all the other diversified obstacles which beset them as to leave little opportunity for mental improvement. Discipline of muscle, rather than of mind, was the great demand, imperious physical wants engrossed and compelled attention for many years.

The first generation in this County were, nevertheless, thoroughly educated in many very important respects, in lessons not sufficiently taught in the vaunted schools of to-day. They were taught many of the nobler lessons of true manhood. Their education gave them sound bodies, sterling common sense, pure minds and industrious and economical habits. They were thoroughly schooled in self-denials. A sense of mutual dependence cultivated in nearly all a mutual sympathy and helpfulness. To aid the needy, was a common characteristic, whether in sickness or in the common affairs of life. They were, moreover, homogeneous, had similar habits, tastes and aspirations, and were, mainly, of similar nationalities.

As communities, they were kind, social and orderly; quite unlike the gold-hunters and other speculating adventurers of to-day, or the recent immigrants of diverse, and often opposing nationalities and creeds, who have since thronged our

shores, filled our towns, or spread over our broad domains. The early settlers of this County and State also differed greatly both from the settlers of Plymouth and from those who have recently formed, and now form, the great bulk of our western settlers.

The settlers of Plymouth comprised a large proportion of thoroughly educated men, capable of organizing the State, the church and even the university. The leading minds in that community were men of marked individuality, distinguished alike for boldness of thought and independence of action. They had fled from tyranny at home to seek freedom of opinion here, at the cost of privation and hardship; and New England owes to those bold, brave spirits, much of the prestige which she has always maintained in politics, religion and learning.

But the struggles and privations of a new country for a century and a half, while they did not lessen the enterprise and vigor of their descendants who successively tenanted new regions, took from them the means of mental culture, so that, for several generations, instead of progress, there was really a retrogression of learning. But the West was mostly peopled by those who lived at the East after the "revival of learning," and had carried with them, and planted along our western parallels, a more enlightened and liberal system of instruction, perfected during the period from 1830 to 1860.

EARLY DISADVANTAGES.—The children of the first settlers of this County opened their eyes upon rude surroundings. Those settlers lived in log houses and, generally, were descendants of pioneers in other places, who for a generation or more had combated similar difficulties. Their own education was limited. They themselves felt the need of more thorough instruction, and were anxious to give it to their children. But how could this be done? Where were the books, or the teachers? Suitable books, for the instruction of children and youth had not been introduced and competent teachers were not in the County. But schools they must, and schools they did, maintain, for longer or shorter periods each year.

A brief glance at the early school building, school books, the teachers at their daily work, and their method of discipline and instruction, will show the early condition of our schools.

OUR EARLY SCHOOL BUILDINGS, like the homes of the children, were generally of logs. The windows were small and far between, the otherwise deficient light being supplied by the capacious chimneys, and by crevices in the walls and ceilings. This is no fancy picture; nor need we go any further back in our history than 1844 to find full counterparts of just such school buildings, still in use in this County. They were fully described in the reports of the supervisory officers of that day. In such buildings our ancestors in this County received their first lessons; among them was one who became president of the United States.*

On dark days the pupils would be arranged before, and around the base of, the large chimney, utilizing the light which poured down its capacious throat, and without which, study would have been impossible. The floor and ceiling were of loose, rough boards, through the joints of which the wind would freely circulate, affording an abundance of fresh air. The seats were often formed of riven portions of forest trees, or, where saw mills existed, of planks or slabs, supported at either end by roughly formed and acute angled legs, and without backs. Those legs would often seek in vain for a secure rest upon the uneven floor, but without doing so. From such seats, sufficiently high for adults, dangled for six tedious hours daily, the uneasy limbs of children from four to six years of age, with no support for either the legs, arms or backs. Here they must cling to the plank, or slab, and keep quiet, under the penalty of a blow from the whip, or ferrule, of the master, or mistress, of ceremonies. When weary, and they would soon become so, sleep would overtake, not only their limbs, in which the circulation was impeded by the sharp-angled seats, but also their entire bodies, and a careless rock of the uneasy seat would precipitate the sleepers to the floor. But the broad open fire-places of those primitive school rooms were objects of the highest interest. It was not alone the light which they supplied, grateful and necessary as that often was; they were miniature bon-fires, on which the otherwise underlighted eyes of the pupils rested with pleasure. They would gorge, at once, and without crowding, a full quarter of a cord of wood, and, when in full blast, glowed like the log heaps of the settlers' fallow ground.

Around the blazing pile, the pupils on their entrance would range themselves, and by repeated turnings, would at length so saturate with warmth their thick, home-made clothing as, for a short time, to be comfortable upon their seats, but for a short time only; for "may I go to the fire?" was, on cold days, the constant cry of the pupils. In summer those open fire-places were beautifully adorned by the skill and taste of the sylvan mistress, with various green branches from the near forest, and with such wild flowers as the season afforded. Carving was one of the arts into which the school boys of that day were thoroughly indoctrinated, and the use of the pocket knife was well understood by them; for

"The Yankee boy before he's sent to school
Well knows the uses of that magic tool,
The pocket knife,"

and the benches and forms of all the early school rooms were honey-combed by his industry. Not having congenial employment for his head, he sought and found it for his hands. Such were the general condition of the school houses of the County, for a full generation after its first settlement, and very many of the same sort existed as late as 1840.

THE SCHOOL BOOKS.—It should be remembered that at the time, and for many years after the first settlement of the County, books of any kind were a luxury rarely seen in the homes of the people, excepting the family Bible and hymn book, and the annual calendar, or almanac. School books were then very few, and confined to the three subjects, of reading, spelling and arithmetic; the latter for the boys in all cases, but not always for the girls. The girls, it was thought, were sufficiently educated if they were taught to read and write. Their fathers, brothers, or husbands could do the "reckoning" for them. The first books were of English production. Dilworth's spelling book and arithmetic had been generally used in New England, and many of them found their way into the early schools of this County, having descended to the children from the parents, who had used them. Webster's Spelling Book, published in 1783, was the first American school book printed in this country, and it soon found its way into our schools to the exclusion of nearly every other spelling book, and became the constant companion of all

* Millard Fillmore.

the pupils, from their entrance to their exit, and they were so long and so thoroughly drilled upon it that some pupils would recite half the words contained in it.

The New Testament was a common reading book in the earlier periods into which the pupil graduated directly from the spelling book. There were then no "grades" in the schools, or any first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth readers, as at the present day. Usually one reading book sufficed; but pupils would read in whatever book the parents might send, no matter what its title or subject. It might be Robinson Crusoe, or Pilgrims Progress; and it was all the same, if there was but one book of the kind in the school. Webster's Spelling Book, however, soon became nearly universal. Murray's English Reader and the Columbian Orator followed, and were fixtures in the schools for a full quarter of a century.

These books comprised the finest classical productions of the men of the age; but were utterly unsuited for the children into whose hands they were placed, and who mumbled and stumbled through their classic paragraphs, with as little comprehension of them, as though they had been written in a dead language. But it should be remembered that comprehension of a lesson, at that time, was not considered important; that was not the object. The pupils were then taught simply to read, not to comprehend. They were too young to understand the lesson, but would do so when they were older. This false and pernicious error ran through every study. Lessons were put into the hands of a child of eight years of age, which developed minds only could comprehend.

TEACHERS AND TEACHING.—It will be conceded that the teachers of that day, as a class, were not competent to their work, nor their instruction guided by any intelligent rules. They had been very imperfectly educated, and could not teach others what they did not know themselves. The very perfect text-books of to-day supply largely the deficiencies of teachers; but then both teachers and text-books were deficient, and the result was what we have described. But all the schools and teachers of the first generation were not equally inefficient. There were in the hamlets and villages a few well educated teachers, who were good instructors; and fine

scholars have graduated from even our early backwoods schools; geniuses, whom no obstacles could repress, and whose peculiar mental vigor led them on to conquer every obstacle in their paths.

The early school discipline was but a counterpart of the prevailing errors of the time. It was mainly physical. The whip and the ferrule were as constant companions to the teacher as the book, or the pen. The book in his hand, the whip or ferrule under his arm, and the pen over his ear, all were equally intended for use. The pupils were urged to be orderly and diligent by pungent and often painful persuasion. A goodly store of well seasoned switches was always ready for extra occasions, when, as often happened, wholesale floggings were to be inflicted. The whip in the hand of the teacher fell frequently upon the mischievous or the idle, and generally without warning or explanation. This impromptu discipline and the thorough preparation of the teachers for offense or defense, created in many schools a state of merely suspended warfare; the relations between the teacher and the pupils being essentially belligerent, and liable at any time to break out into open warfare.

In the teacher, therefore, strong physical proportions and firm courage were very necessary to success. On the entrance of a new teacher, he would be as carefully scanned as competitors in the prize ring, not to estimate his mind, manners, or morals, but the power of his muscles, and the probable chances of success if a conflict should arise.

With young pupils the whip and the ferrule were supplemented by many ingenious yet cruel devices, a gag in the mouth, a most barbarous punishment, standing on one foot, holding an object in the extended or uplifted hand, resting one hand and one foot upon the floor, holding a heavy weight in both hands, the body inclined forward. These and many other cruel tortures which the law forbids to be inflicted upon the felons in our prisons, were regularly used for more than a generation in Cayuga County, to incite in children the love of order, of books and of schools. Is their general failure a wonder?

Incentives to study, as we have just shown, were mainly coercive, but emulation and rewards were also employed; emulation mainly confined

to the spelling exercises, and rewards to the primaries, place-taking in spelling, and simple gifts to the small children. The post of honor, the head of the spelling class, was eagerly sought for, and, in the absence of other proper incentives, doubtless benefited the brighter pupils, who usually would carry off the palm; but the less gifted were depressed by thus constantly publishing their inferiority in the little community in which they daily moved.

Emulation was also employed in an interesting and exciting form in the process termed "spelling down," an exercise still continued; but the greatest interest centered in the spelling schools of the time, which for the lads and lasses, had connected with them more pleasant and endearing associations than any or all of the other school exercises.

Of all the studies pursued in our early schools, reading was the most imperfectly taught. The unnatural, listless, drawing monotone in prose, or the sing-song in poetry, was nearly universal. It was the result of a habit formed in childhood, continued and confirmed in youth, and immovably fixed in manhood. So general was this habit of expressionless reading that a good reader was seldom heard. The schools tended only to form and fix the habit, and books and newspapers were so rare that home reading, except of the Bible, was little practiced, and the idea that the Bible must be read in a peculiarly solemn tone did not help to form good readers. Among the masses of the people of this County for about a quarter of a century, good reading had nearly become one of the "lost arts." It was, at least, but imperfectly preserved, amid the rigid demands and privations of forest life.

Arithmetic was better taught. Its utility was apparent to all, and every boy was initiated into its mysteries, or rather its mummeries, for its mysteries were seldom revealed. Its operations were largely mechanical, yet so long and continuous was the drill that most of the boys could "do the sums" as far as the "rule of three," before they left school. Each pupil was taught singly without classes or blackboards. Indeed, in 1842, there were but two blackboards in the entire County. It was a slow and laborious operation for the teacher to "work out" the various "sums" for the pupils on their slates as models for them to imitate, for the progress was chiefly

one of *imitation*, the pupils, by long practice learning to follow their teacher's model or method of solving the questions under the different "rules." "Please show me how to do this sum?" was a question constantly repeated in all the early schools.

It would be interesting to compare the copy-books and the facilities for acquiring the art of writing, existing in our schools fifty to seventy-five years ago, with those of to-day. The pupils came with home-made copy-books of coarse, unruled paper, varying in quantity from one to a half dozen sheets, home-made inks compounded of domestic dyes, a flat lead pencil formed of hammered lead, a goose quill and a ruler. Ready-made writing books, ruled paper and steel pens were yet in the future. Pens were "made" and copies "set" by the teacher. "Please make" or "Please mend my pen," were regular appeals to the teacher. In cold weather, the fire-place would, each morning, be surrounded by ink-stands to thaw their frozen contents. The teachers generally were clumsy penmen, and being changed every few months, there were very few decent chirographers among the pupils.

This rude condition of our popular schools was gradually changed. The rapid increase of our population, averaging for the first thirty years more than twelve hundred per year, led to a corresponding improvement in the means and condition of the people. Hamlets and villages arose and educated men in large numbers became residents of them. The professions and most of the employments soon had in them men of liberal attainments, whose children were to be educated. Nearly all of this class were the organizers and patrons of private schools, the popular schools not being at that time, in their judgment, or in fact, worthy of intelligent patronage. Hence, though there were a few educated and competent teachers thus employed in the instruction of the children of the more intelligent, the public schools were still neglected, and in them very little improvement was made.

From 1789 to 1838, the State from time to time, from the sale of lotteries, appropriations of public lands, and from revenues derived from United States deposit funds and other sources, had been accumulating a fund, the income of which was annually appropriated to the support of common schools. This fund in 1838 amount-

ed to over three-fourths of a million of dollars. From the administration of Governor George Clinton, every Governor and Secretary of State has advocated and recommended a liberal encouragement of common schools, and laws for their internal administration have been enacted, and from time to time changed. The first general law was passed in 1795. It appropriated \$50,000 annually, for five years, to the support of the common schools. Each county was required to raise by tax an amount equal to one-half its distributive share of this sum, and town commissioners and district trustees were authorized to be appointed. On this subject, at that time, Governor Clinton said:

"While it is evident that the general establishment and liberal endowment of academies are highly to be commended and are attended with the most beneficial results; yet it cannot be denied that they are principally confined to the children of the opulent, and that a great portion of the community are excluded from their needed advantages. The establishment of common schools throughout the State is happily calculated to remedy this inconvenience, and will, therefore, engage your early and decided consideration."

The same liberal support was given to the common schools by Governors Jay, in 1800, Clinton, in 1802, Lewis, in 1805, and Tompkins, during his administration, and defects in the laws were sought to be corrected. In 1811 a commission was appointed by the Legislature, consisting of five persons, to revise the system of common school organization, whose report in 1812 was adopted, and Gideon Hawley was appointed State Superintendent, which position he held until 1821, when the Secretary of State was made *ex-officio* Superintendent of Schools.

But the practical operation of the school system of the State was far from satisfactory. Attempts were regularly made to correct defects. Eight academies, one in each Senatorial district, were designated in 1835, for the instruction of common-school teachers. District school libraries were established in 1838; and in 1841 the supervision of the schools was confided to Deputy or County Superintendents. In 1843 Town Inspectors and Commissioners were superceded by one Superintendent of Schools in each town. A State Normal School was organized in 1844, especially intended for the instruction of common school teachers, and opened on the 18th of December following.

The office of County Superintendent was continued for six years, and had been the means of effecting important improvements in the schools, but the appointments, made by the County Supervisors, were, in some instances, injudicious, and the office was brought into disrepute and abolished in 1847, against the earnest protest of the best friends of education in the State. It was, however, practically restored in 1856, by the institution of the office of School Commissioner, which is still continued. Free schools throughout the State were established in 1849, the act being submitted to the people, by three-fourths of whom it was approved. Its practical operation was found to impose unequal taxation and a re-submission of the law to a popular vote was demanded. In 1850 the vote was taken, and the law again sustained, but by a lessened majority.

The free school law was abolished the year following, and the provision was made to raise \$800,000 annually, by State tax, which was afterwards changed to a three-fourths mill tax, by which the country schools were mainly relieved from rate bills. The establishment of free, union, or high schools was permitted by law in 1853. There has, therefore, been no lack of interest in education on the part of the State, and it has, from first to last, liberally contributed to its support and advancement. But the great difficulty has been amongst the people themselves, as to the right use and application of the means provided, and a lack of intelligent comprehension of the best method of giving to their schools the highest efficiency.

Between 1830 and 1850 is the period during which thorough improvements in our schools had their origin; and the first important impulse was given by the introduction of improved school books, prepared by intelligent educators. In that period, also, the range of studies was greatly enlarged. Grammar, geography, natural philosophy and algebra found their way into the common schools, and chemistry, botany, astronomy, geology and mental and moral philosophy, into our public high schools.

Much of the credit of this reform must be conceded to that now troublesome and importunate class, the authors and publishers of school books. There was a great need of better books, and authors and publishers came in swarms to supply it. Each author, or publisher, acting as critic

of the defects of rival books, and as instructor in the great method of teaching the subjects embraced in his own. This gradually led to a more careful consideration of the whole subject and was the first step in educational reform.

There was a coincident and great change in the educational literature for children and youth, of which the "Peter Parley" and the "Abott's Books" were examples, and of which millions of copies were sold, and whose influence upon the young was most wholesome. S. G. Goodrich, the author of the Peter Parley books, who wrote more books for youth than any other American, and who has been called the "Napoleon of the Pen," gave, in four lines, the "Golden Rules" which should be the guide of the educator, whether parent or professional teacher.

"Begin with simple lessons—things
On which the children love to look ;
Flowers, insects, pebbles, birds on wings,
These are God's spelling book."

Between 1830 and 1850 was also the period during which education and the best means for its improvement formed the great subject of discussion, in which were engaged the ripest scholars and soundest educators of the age: Emerson, Mann, Woodbridge, Alonzo Potter, David P. Paige, and scores of others. They prepared masterly papers or books, which were widely disseminated over the country, enlightening the public and leading to the institution of the county supervision of our schools in 1841, the establishment of teachers' institutes in 1842, of the State Normal School for the special training of teachers, in 1844, followed by seven other similar institutions in different parts of the State, and of provisions for the free education of all the youth of the State a few years later.

The county supervision of the public schools, established in 1841, was the most efficient agency that had theretofore been employed to reform their great deficiencies. The officers entrusted with this duty, became among the people educational missionaries, carrying into all the schools the usages and practices of the best educators and acting as the instructors of both teachers and patrons. The people of the several districts were frequently convened, and the wants and deficiencies of the schools and the means of supplying them carefully pointed out. The teachers themselves were separately convened in county meetings and practical teaching discussed. Regu-

lar teachers' associations arose from these meetings and have been continued to the present time, forming important links in the chain of reform; but the limited time to which these meetings were restricted, prevented a satisfactory consideration of the various topics presented.

Teachers' institutes were a direct and necessary outgrowth of these associations in which the teachers of a county were held in an annual session of about two weeks and carefully instructed by competent educators in the science and art of teaching. The first teachers' institute in the State was held in 1842. They were held in Cayuga County among the earliest, and at the first three sessions there was an attendance of over five hundred teachers. These institutes so enlisted the public favor that they have been regularly maintained for the last thirty-five years, have been recognized, and in part sustained by the State, and organized in most of the counties. They were held in 1877 in fifty-five counties, at which there was an attendance of 11,892 teachers.

In 1845, coincident with or very soon after the formation of teachers' associations and institutes in the counties, the State teachers' association was formed and has since been maintained.

The County and State association and teachers' institutes were accompanied by the organization in 1843, of a State Normal School, located at Albany, and specially designed for the training of public school teachers. It was so satisfactory in its results that it was afterwards followed by seven similar institutions in other parts of the State, and they are to-day in active and efficient operation. The free school system of the State and of its cities and villages, was also the direct outgrowth of the educational activity during the decade from 1840 to 1850.

The results of all these agencies have been a marvelous change in many of the common and high schools of the State, and Cayuga County has not fallen behind in the march of improvement. Her public schools, especially in the city of Auburn and in the principal villages, that in 1840 were "a by-word and reproach," not patronized by the wealthy and the intelligent, nor worthy of it, are now the recipients of the patronage of all classes, and, for the right instruction of children and youth, are, beyond question, the best schools in the County. In the city of Auburn,

the change has been the most marked and decided, and is mainly due to the intelligent and persistent efforts of a few devoted men, amongst whom C. P. Williams, long a teacher in the city and officially connected with the administration of the schools holds a conspicuous place. B. B. Snow, under whose quiet but thorough course as superintendent for many years, the schools have constantly improved, deserves special mention for the important aid which he has rendered and is rendering in school reform.

The board of education of the city, to whom, by law, are confided the care and management of the schools, are so soon convinced of their efficiency by personal inspection, as to lead them cheerfully to adopt the measures necessary to maintain it. The greatest improvement arose from the institution of the academic high school, which is the rallying point of the hopes, and goal of the ambition of all the grades below it. Few, indeed, may enter it, yet most of the pupils hope and strive to do so, and it is a constant stimulant to all in the public schools. Much has been done for the improvement of popular education in Cayuga County; yet "eternal vigilance" is necessary to maintain and perpetuate it.

CHAPTER XI.

ART AND PROFESSIONAL ARTISTS.

ARCHITECTS—SCULPTORS—ENGRAVERS—PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE PAINTERS—LADY ARTISTS—EMINENT LOCAL ARTISTS.

THE large number of artists who were natives, or have been residents of Cayuga County, and the eminence to which several of them have attained, were a surprise to us as the long list has gradually been unfolded, and as our readers examine it, we believe that they too will find it greatly to exceed their expectations.

ARCHITECTS.

The architects of this County have, for the most part, been also practical builders, their genius and taste leading them so to cultivate their natural powers as to give them leading positions as designers and draughtsmen.

LAWRENCE WHITE, judging the genius of the man by the perfection of his work, was not only the first in point of time, but also the first in skill in his line, in this County. He designed and erected the old First Presbyterian church in Auburn, said, by experts, to have been as pure an exemplification of the Corinthian order of architecture as existed in the State, and was so complete an illustration of the skill of the man that no other example need be cited.

DEACON JOHN I. HAGAMAN, from a carpenter's apprentice, became a thorough expert in architectural drawing and designing, and was an instructor in the art in Auburn for many years as well as the designer of many of its public and private buildings, including the Second Presbyterian church, the court house and the town hall. He projected the map of the city of Auburn, published in 1836, and the buildings illustrated upon it.

WILLIAM B. OLMSTEAD followed the business of architect and builder in Port Byron and in other parts of the County, and at present ranks among the first architects of the city of Brooklyn.

CALVIN OTIS was a pupil of John I. Hagaman in 1841, and attained distinction as an architect, practicing his profession in Geneva and in Buffalo.

JOHN MAURICE practiced architectural drawing successfully in Aurora, in 1858, and afterwards in St. Louis, Mo., and was a designer and builder of good reputation.

MUNROE HAMLIN is one of the very few men now working at his trade as a carpenter and joiner, who served in it a regular apprenticeship. He is not only an excellent practical workman but a good architectural designer and draughtsman.

NELSON HAMLIN, a native of the County, learned the trade of a carpenter here; studied and practiced architectural drawing in the city of Brooklyn for twenty years, and recently in Auburn for a few years, designing several important buildings here. He now resides in Brooklyn.

SAMUEL D. MANDELL, a native of Aurora, in this County, began architectural drawing in 1848, studied it thoroughly, and became distinguished. He designed Wells College, E. B. Morgan's residence, and two churches in Aurora, and afterwards many elegant and costly build-

ings in California, and in Kentucky. He now resides at Aurora.

BLANCHARD FOSGATE, JR., perfected himself in architectural drawing and designing by careful study and practice, and now devotes himself successfully to the work in the city of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

CHARLES FREDERICK SCHWEINFURTH, could not well avoid being an artist, as his parents, on both sides, are such. After carefully studying architecture, under a competent master, he received an appointment in the office of the Supervising Architect at Washington, where, for five years he has been perfecting himself in his art, in which he is destined to attain præminent distinction.

ENGRAVERS.

Of engravers we may mention :

GEORGE WHITFIELD HATCH, who was a half-brother of Governor Enos T. Throop, with whom he began the study of the law in Auburn. His tastes led him to study engraving, and he engaged with A. B. Durand, of New York. He became one of the great firm of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, celebrated for their perfect bank note engraving, and as the originators of the "American Bank Note Engraving Company," which executed the larger share of the engraving of the notes and bonds of the Government. Mr. Hatch was reputed to be one of the best plate engravers in the country. His remains repose in Fort Hill Cemetery.

JOHN CHESTER BUTTRE is a native of Auburn, born in 1821; he received an academic education, and a few private lessons in drawing from which his own genius led him to painting, in which he received casual instruction. Not succeeding in his first efforts at painting to his satisfaction, he tried wood engraving, for penny toy primmers, and persevered under many disadvantages, in various forms of that work.

At twenty-one years of age, by the kindness of Mr. Hatch he was given desk-room in the engraving department of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch. Here he so rapidly perfected himself as an engraver as very soon to secure remunerative orders; and from that day to this he has followed his chosen profession, and has attained in it eminent success, professionally and financially.

SCULPTORS.

In native professional sculptors, Cayuga County

has been deficient, being credited with but one such, though Erastus D. Palmer honored us by a residence in the County of about two years.

BYRON N. PICKETT, son of a Port Byron barber, was a born sculptor, and developed such marks of genius and perfection of work, without instruction, as to arrest the attention of Mr. Palmer who kept him for several years in his employ. He is now established in New York, and has produced several valuable works, including a model of the bust of Professor Morse, cast in bronze, and erected in Central Park, New York.

ERASTUS D. PALMER, though not a permanent resident of the County, was nevertheless employed here about two years in the execution of orders from prominent citizens, of Aurora and Auburn, and in the production of ideal pieces. He is a sculptor of great and deserved celebrity.

WALTER G. ROBINSON, from the business of grave-stone cutting, developed the true genius of a sculptor. A bas-relief of Secretary Seward executed by him, is an excellent likeness, and a marble bust of the Secretary, cut by Mr. Robinson, is considered by the family superior to all others.

PORTRAIT AND LANDSCAPE PAINTERS.

With these, Cayuga has been exceptionally favored as will be seen in the following brief sketches.

WILLIAM DICKINSON, residing in Auburn, in 1816, and Daniel Steele, a native of Aurelius, were our earliest portrait painters. Mr. Steele and his wife were both artists. They have practiced their profession in Washington, D. C., and in the West and South.

JEHU KNAPP was born in Connecticut in 1801, took his first lessons in arabesque painting from William Dickinson, of Auburn, and subsequently studied in New York and Philadelphia, after which he established himself in Auburn. He here painted a portrait of William H. Seward, now in the possession of the family. Though Mr. Knapp was a good artist, he was compelled to supplement his artistic with practical work in house and sign painting to gain a livelihood.

CHARLES LORING ELLIOTT, one of the most distinguished artists that our country has produced, was born in a rude dwelling near Scipio Center, in 1812. He removed with his parents to Auburn. His father, who was a builder,

erected a house on the corner of William street and Love Lane, and here the boyhood of the great artist was passed. He was a natural mechanic, and fond of the pursuit. He early manifested a fondness for drawing and painting, from which his father and friends sought to dissuade him, as a poor paying employment. But his love of art grew, which his father sought to overcome by placing him first in a store, and next at school. It was, however, all the same in both places; neither business nor books would draw him away from his pencil and his brush. Seeing this, his father sought to direct the boy's genius to architectural drawing, as more profitable. That work he could do, but it did not please him; he wanted to paint. At length he was placed under the instruction of Colonel Trumbull, the eminent painter, and president of the Academy of Fine Arts in New York. He next studied with Onidor. But his means failing, he left the city, and, for the next ten years, took his lessons in the school of nature. In 1845 he returned to New York, and for the rest of his life, was eminently successful, and had the reputation of being the best portrait painter of his time in the country.

EDWIN W. GOODWIN was an artist of good reputation, resident in Auburn in 1835. He was expelled from a Methodist Church here for his anti-slavery views, in the expression of which he would not be restrained. He died at Ithaca, New York, in 1845.

CHARLES W. JENKINS was born in Owasco, July 9th, 1821, a son of a house painter, which business he pursued in Auburn for a time, until he entered the studio of E. W. Goodwin. He practiced his profession here until 1837, when he removed to Syracuse, thence to Utica, and in 1848 removed to New York city, where he has since practiced his art.

RANDALL PALMER located in Auburn in 1839. Among the portraits which he painted here were those of that notorious hero of the "Patriot," or "Rheuben" war, William Johnson, and of the bold and devoted daughter of the latter. He painted well, and was an artist of merit. He died about 1842, from the effects of a fall.

T. J. KENNEDY, was born at Saratoga Springs, New York, October 13th, 1820. He began the work of painting, as an apprentice, in Troy, N. Y., at the age of twelve years, was soon employed

in ornamental coach painting, decorating them with landscapes, and allegorical pictures, many of which were fine works of art. Here he also received, for the six years of his apprenticeship, lessons in drawing and painting landscapes, and in portrait painting, from the best artists in those branches in Troy. He came to Auburn in 1838, at the instance of Col. J. M. Sherwood, then a large stage proprietor here, and has since resided here. He has executed several large and fine pieces, "Mazeppa" and the "Last Arrow," among them, and many landscapes that have received favorable notices of art critics. He is an amateur artist of much merit, though the business of paint merchant and sign and house painting, has engaged his principal attention. He was the first man in the County to practically prepare for the great rebellion, by enlisting men, and was actively and efficiently engaged in the service during the war.

GEORGE L. CLOUGH was born in Auburn September 18th, 1834. His father died while George was yet an infant, leaving a widow with slender means and six dependent children. As early as ten years of age he developed a taste and tact in art, and his first picture, executed about this time, on a fragment of a board, is still preserved. From ten to eighteen years of age he was employed in compounding medicines, working by the piece for Dr. Blanchard Fosgate, and finding time to practice his favorite art. The excellence of his work arrested the attention of the artist Palmer, and the latter induced the mother to let her son go into his studio, where his chances of improvement were much increased. Here he continued until 1844, when he opened a studio of his own. About this time Charles L. Elliott came to Auburn to paint the portrait of Governor Seward, and fortunately for Clough, selected his room for the purpose. He was much benefited by the example and kindly hints of this great master. But his patrons were few, and the young artist was severely taxed for the means of support. William C. Barber generously gave him an order for six pictures, paying him one-half in advance. These were followed by other orders, and he soon found himself able to spend a few months with Elliott in New York, there perfecting himself in portrait painting. When he reopened his room in Auburn, he met with fair success, and married

a daughter of Robert Peat, in 1848. Under the patronage of the Barbers and other friends, he visited Europe in 1850, spending about a year in the principal art galleries of Germany, France and Italy. Since his return he has devoted his time mainly to landscape painting, to which his taste has always inclined him, and in which he is a close and severe imitator of nature.

There are, it is said, in the city of Auburn alone, over four hundred of his paintings, indicating clearly that as a painter, George L. Clough has been highly honored and liberally patronized by those among whom he has chiefly resided.

WILLIAM E. McMASTER came to Cayuga County with his parents when a lad, worked at carriage painting at Weedsport with his father, and evinced an early and great fondness for portrait painting, receiving therein some instruction from Miss Munson of that place, and also from the artist Palmer. He was afterwards a student of Charles L. Elliott, and of the great painter, Vanderlin. In his habits he has been cosmopolitan, practicing his art in the various cities, towns and villages of this country and in Europe. He is an artist of genius and has executed a vast number of portraits of eminent personages, including those of President Buchanan, and of Marshal McMahon, President of the French Republic. He has also been prominent as a political writer and speaker, and as a professional sportsman.

JOSEPH R. MEEKER was a native of Newark, New Jersey, born in 1827, and came with his parents to Auburn about 1836. Here he engaged first in a printing office, and next with T. J. Kennedy in painting, being anxious to become an artist. In the preliminary lessons he was instructed by Mr. Kennedy. In 1845, he went to New York to perfect himself in art studies, depending for his support upon the practice of plain painting. Here he spent three years of struggle and toil, when he returned to Auburn, greatly improved in his chosen art. He roomed with Mr. Clough in cheap quarters, they boarding themselves and studying together about a year, when Mr. Meeker established his easel in Buffalo, N. Y. Here, after a hard struggle, he won gratifying success. In 1852, he removed to Louisville, Ky., where for seven years his success was indifferent, and he re-

moved to St. Louis, Mo., where he "pitched his tent," in 1859. But the war soon followed and broke up his business. He then secured the position of paymaster in the navy, and there continued for four years. On the steamboats upon the Mississippi he had a fine opportunity to see and delineate the interesting natural scenery upon its shores, and he improved it, carrying back with him to St. Louis, at the close of the war, much material for future use. He has since steadily pursued his profession, and won in it abundant success. Mr. Meeker is not alone distinguished as a successful and accomplished artist; he is an able writer on art, and is distinguished for his general culture. He was the originator, and is the President of the St. Louis Art Society, among the most successful of such associations in the country.

HENRY WELLS, the son of a shoemaker in Clarksville, was, at the age of fourteen, bound an apprentice to T. J. Kennedy, to learn plain and sign painting. Mr. Kennedy soon discovered the boy's genius in art, and instructed him in its elementary principles, for about three years, when he gave the boy his indenture, and advised him to go to Philadelphia, to pursue and practice art, and support himself meanwhile by plain painting. There he found an opportunity to draw on wood, and was well paid for it. Going to Mount Vernon, he drew the house and tomb of Washington, had them engraved and published on his own account. Being novelties, the picture had a good sale, five hundred copies having been purchased in Auburn alone, and the enterprise paid well. He continues his designs on wood for the magazines and other publications, and also paints fair pictures in oil. He has been a diligent student and is a cultured and refined gentleman, now about forty years of age.

JOHN R. PAGE, was born in Elbridge, Onondaga county, in 1821; was first a cabinet-maker and next a farmer, and is still engaged in the latter pursuit. He took up art at the age of thirty, as an aid to his judgment of cattle, though always fond of delineating animals. In that specialty he has become so thorough an expert in the critical judgment of blooded horses and cattle, that he has few, if any, equals in the country. He will read off the points and pedigree of an animal on first sight with great rapidity and with surprising accuracy, being rarely incorrect in his

judgment. He paints cattle in oil, giving nearly perfect representations of the originals, and executes neat engravings of them on wood or stone. In 1851, he prepared all the illustrations for the Catalogue of Cattle issued by Col. Morris, of Fordham, the first one of the kind issued in this country. The excellence and perfection of that work gave to Mr. Page a national reputation, and the claim upon his time and talents for similar work has since been very great from all parts of the country, including California and the Pacific Coast. He illustrated the American Herd Book of Short-Horn Cattle, in sixteen volumes, and also the Canada Herd Book. His services have been sought in England. As an auctioneer in the sale of valuable animals he has no superior. He sold the famous York Mills herd, one cow in which brought the fabulous price of forty thousand dollars. He owns and neatly cultivates a farm in Sennett, rears choice animals and good products, is a genial and social gentleman, a fine specimen of genius practically and usefully applied.

FREDERICK M. COFFIN, a native of Nantucket, born in 1822, came to Auburn with his parents in 1845, and is the only surviving son of his widowed and aged mother, with whom he resides, and to whose comfort he administers with true and exemplary filial affection. He early manifested a genius for art by drawing and grouping animals. In 1846, he engaged as clerk in the store of F. L. Griswold & Co., in Boston. We next find him engaged in sketching and drawing figures for a fresco painter in Boston. He returned to Auburn and engaged again as merchant's clerk, but keeping up his habit of sketching and drawing, producing striking representations of groups of people whose portraits were readily recognized. In 1849, he drew on wood for engravers and executed portraits in crayon. He next spent a year in the collector's office in Buffalo, and three subsequent years in designing and drawing on wood for the publishers. He illustrated several of the books published in Auburn by Derby, Miller & Co., as well as works for Buffalo, and New York publishers. In 1854, he took up his residence in New York and devoted himself exclusively to drawing and designing for the magazine and book publishers of that city and Boston. Too close application impaired his eyes and he traveled for a season as a means of restoration.

He enlisted and served three years in the war of the Rebellion, sketching many military and natural scenes. He then directed his attention to painting cattle in oil, locating himself with his parents in Sennett, where he industriously applied himself to painting horses, cattle and pastoral scenes, adding greatly to his already large store of art productions. But the death of his father and brother devolved upon him the sole care of his aged mother and aunt, for whose comfort he generously relinquished his art studies and dutifully devoted himself to his relatives — an interesting and forcible illustration of the beauty of his character.

GEORGE H. MATTHEWS, a native of Utica, born in 1834, removed in early life to Buffalo, N. Y., where he pursued art studies under various masters, and came to Auburn at nineteen years of age. He has been principally engaged here in portrait painting, and has probably executed more portraits of the citizens of Auburn than any other resident artist, and his portraits are all faithful likenesses of their subjects. His merits as an artist are appreciated, and he is so liberally patronized that he makes his profession a financial success, which is a rare thing in a city the size of Auburn. Notwithstanding his complete success as a portrait painter, he has continually expressed a wish to change his employment. He has a great fondness for the works of the dramatists, and the facility with which he can recite their productions is a marvelous illustration of the power of his memory. It is said that he can repeat verbatim fifty entire plays, of Shakspeare, Bulwer, Sheridan and Knowles, and, when on his walks, is often so absorbed in their silent recitation, as to pass his most familiar friends unnoticed.

JOSEPH HASKILL, son-in-law of the late Joseph Choate, has painted portraits in Auburn, and elsewhere in the County for many years, and in New York City, Detroit, &c. He now resides and practices his profession in Syracuse.

FRANK R. RATHBUN, a native of Burlington, Vermont, was early inclined to sketch mechanical objects, and those relating to natural history. After preliminary studies, he was engaged in the geological survey of Vermont, in sketching the scenery and animals to illustrate that work. He went out with the Nineteenth Regiment and made drawings of the birds of the Chesapeake.

Subsequently he was mechanical draughtsman for a firm of manufacturers of cotton machinery in Worcester, Mass. He is now engaged in this city in painting objects of natural history, drawings of birds, various designs for book publishers, and artistic ornamentation generally.

NICHOLAS B. KITTELL was a resident in Auburn in 1865, and for several years painted portraits here quite satisfactorily, and is now continuing his profession in New York City, and maintains a fine reputation, both as an artist and a social and pleasant gentleman.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM B. GIFFORD are natives of Aurora, N. Y., the latter, granddaughter of Humphrey Howland. They possess ample pecuniary means, and are both enthusiastic lovers of art. They are yet young, and have been, and are, carefully perfecting themselves in art studies in the best schools in this country and in Europe, devoting to them their time and all the necessary means. They both paint portraits, and are now pursuing their studies in New York City, with every prospect of attaining eminence in their profession.

GEORGE W. KING was born in Auburn in 1836, and worked at the carpenter's trade until twenty-five years of age. He had a natural taste for art which was early and constantly shown by the use, first of his pencil, and subsequently of crayons. He would employ nearly every fragment of leisure in delineating some animal or other object upon a board or box, or whatever was at hand, on which he could construct the image of his fancy.

His mechanical employment did not please him; but his love of art was controlling, and it impelled him to its pursuit against strongly opposing obstacles. He had slender means, without influential friends, and was of amiable and modest disposition, and not calculated to push his way to success through an adverse and jostling crowd. His early struggles, between the strong promptings of his taste and his inability to gratify it, were therefore severe; yet he decided to go to New York at a venture, and to test what might come of it.

He accordingly went thither and entered the drawing class at the Cooper Union. Fortunately for him he soon made the acquaintance of the kind-hearted and distinguished portrait painter, Page, who became his firm friend and

benefactor; and when Mr. King's means failed he aided him in procuring work in coloring photographs, which partly relieved his necessities. His generous patron went farther and invited Mr. King to accompany him and his family to Eaglewood, N. J., and to make his home with them, and he did so.

Here he had the good fortune to meet and secure the warm friendship of the artist, Innis, who became so much interested in Mr. King as, for nearly a year, to give him voluntary and valuable instruction in landscape painting, and to compliment him for his skill in that department of art, in which his progress was rapid. He was greatly encouraged by the flattering approval of so competent a master, with so full an opportunity for critical and careful judgment.

In 1864 he returned to Auburn and opened a studio; but like most young artists, he did not secure satisfactory patronage. Returning to New York, he worked at a salary on crayon heads, for which he was well paid. He again came to Auburn, and went thence to Oswego, where, for three years, he found liberal patronage, and, obtaining commissions, he went to California, made numerous sketches of the Yo Semite valley and has finished several fine paintings of that remarkable region, which are much admired.

In the spring of 1873, he went to Europe and devoted about a year and a half to a careful study of its works of art. He then returned to Auburn, and in 1876 removed to Philadelphia which has since been his home.

ALEXANDER F. LOANANS, a French artist of genius and ability, and a connoisseur in his profession, came to Auburn in 1854, and painted here for about two years. He had many marked peculiarities. He could paint with great rapidity, and could with little apparent effort make showy pictures, which he could, and did sell cheap; yet realizing a full equivalent for the time devoted to them. He would frequently arise from his bed at night, and by the light of a lamp lay his ideal subject rapidly upon the canvas for future study, and at other times, for weeks together would work with a peculiar zest, as if inspired with a supernatural enthusiasm. Like most artists he was a wanderer and his whereabouts and subsequent career are unknown to us.

SANFORD THAYER, the son of a small farmer, was born in the town of Victory, in this County,

July 19th, 1820. At the age of fourteen his father died, leaving his family in such poverty as broke it up, and scattered its members, and young Thayer was left to shift for himself. For four years he worked at farming, barely supporting himself, his art genius burning for gratification. At this time, slender in purse and wardrobe, he came to Auburn to learn to paint. He was directed by the artist Goodwin, to whom he applied for a position, to go to a carriage painter, to take lessons in plain painting, and this he did; but failing of employment, he returned to his old work upon the farm and in the smithy. He was finally employed in Skaneateles in carriage painting. Fortunately, Elliott, the great painter, then resided in Skaneateles, engaged in the execution of a design on a fine carriage. Thayer watched with great eagerness the work of this master, and attempted to copy it when completed. While absorbed in the effort he was surprised by Elliott, who kindly criticised and complimented the rude, yet promising effort of the young man, giving valuable practical hints to the great joy of the would-be artist, who was thus firmly fixed in his purpose to become an artist, and he fully executed it. He applied himself diligently to his work, and years after he again met Elliott in Syracuse, to whom he exhibited a portrait of a boy which he had painted, and was delighted and encouraged by words of commendation. The friendship thus formed between these two geniuses continued till Elliott's death. The latter painted two splendid portraits of Thayer, which were said to have been his finest productions. He was selected to complete the orders left unfilled when Elliott died, a compliment of significant import. Mr. Thayer still resides in Syracuse and, as health permits, still executes fine works of art.

LADY ARTISTS.—MISS CELIA MURDOCK resides with her father in the town of Venice in this County. She is an artist of much merit, and has practiced and taught art successfully for many years. She is now traveling in Europe.

MISS CARRIE WOODRUFF NOYES, is a cultivated lady, a professional and accomplished artist, con- ceded by art critics to draw and paint better in water-colors than any other resident lady artist.

MRS. MARY VIGUS, was a native of Port Byron and a self-taught artist. She became an instructor in art at a ladies' seminary in Memphis,

Tenn.; married, and on the death of her husband supported, and still supports, herself and two boys by her profession.

MISS LOU ANN MUNSON, when a resident of Weedsport in 1841, and afterwards, painted portraits in oil with much acceptance. She is now Mrs. Sunderlin, and resides in Philadelphia. She is a sister of Mrs. James Henderson of Auburn.

MISS GERTRUDE L. STONE, daughter of Col. Henry M. Stone, late of Auburn, early evinced an excellent taste and tact in drawing, and has taught pencil and crayon drawing for many years in schools of her own, and in young ladies' seminaries. She is now an instructor of art in a ladies' school in Ohio.

MISS ELIZABETH M. BEMIS, a native of Auburn, is a lady of good general culture, and has been specially instructed in drawing in the New York Academy of Design. Her work is strongly commended by art critics, as indicating skill, culture and care. She is now acceptably teaching drawing in the public schools of Auburn.

MISS FANNIE BEMIS, sister of the foregoing, was educated in pencil drawing and crayon work, in Cooper Institute and the New York Academy of Design, and was the recipient of the first prize, a gold medal for the best drawing, a compliment well merited, as evinced by the excellence of her work. Her crayon portraits are much commended by competent critics, and give full satisfaction to her patrons. For some three years she taught drawing in the Howland school at Union Springs.

It will thus be noticed that Cayuga County has been the home of a very large number of professional artists, of varying ability and success, most of whom contended against poverty and adverse circumstances, and won their reputations by following their own native impulses for art, which no obstacles, however severe; could repress. They were born artists, and their birthright they claimed and won.

Of engravers, we may well be proud of George Whitfield Hatch and John Chester Buttre; the former, the foremost of bank note engravers, and the latter the peer of any in steel portrait engraving; while Elliott, in portrait painting, won a national reputation, and Meeker, Thayer and Page, with the long list of other artists, whose careers we have briefly chronicled, won deserved distinction in their several fields of labor.

towns had been advanced from four to eight-fold, while the personal property of the County had in the same period increased only about two-fold.

COMPARATIVE VALUATIONS OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—The foregoing table furnishes a guide as to the relative estimated value of the real and personal property at the different periods from 1814 to 1822. The personal property of the County was assessed at one-seventeenth of the value of the real property. But, for the next two years, from 1822 to 1825, it was suddenly raised to one-fifth, an increase in two years in the assessed value of the personal estate of the County of more than three hundred per cent. From 1835 to 1838 it was still farther advanced and reached the highest relative amount at any period in the whole history of the County, and was rated at one-third of the real estate. Here the increase ended. From 1838 to 1850 the personal property fell off one-half and was rated only one-sixth the real. From 1851 to 1860, very nearly the same proportion was maintained, but from 1873 to 1877 the proportion was lower than at any other period during the last fifty years and was less than one-seventh of the real property.

TAXATION.—The foregoing table also supplies some interesting facts relating to taxation. In 1840, but thirty-seven years ago, (the table closes with 1877,) the gross tax upon the County and the towns for all purposes, was but \$41,632. The population was then in round numbers 50,000; the taxation, therefore, was about eighty cents *per capita* of the population, and that was the highest tax which up to that time, a period of more than forty years, had been levied upon the County.

The amount for the next ten years did not greatly vary from that, and in 1850 the gross tax was but \$50,000, about the same *per capita* as in 1840. The gross tax upon the County between 1850 and 1860 was more than doubled, arising mainly from the large increase during that decade, of the State tax, which, it will be noticed, had arisen from \$5,581 in 1850 to \$59,245 in 1860, the increase from all other sources during those ten years being only \$28,092. But the great flood of taxation rolled in upon us from 1863 to the present time. At the former date the war claims were being paid, and the gross

taxation reached its climax in 1864, when we paid \$621,283, about \$10 for each man and woman and child in the County. From that time it has been gradually lessening until now. During these fourteen years the County of Cayuga paid \$5,431,623 in taxes, an amount greater than the entire property valuation of the County at any time during the first forty years of its existence.

An examination of the foregoing table will show the sources of the trouble and also our gradual release from it. Up to 1863 our County and town taxes had been relatively light, less than \$50,000 for the former, and an average of about \$12,000 for the latter. But they suddenly arose to hundreds of thousands in consequence of the military expenses of the time, and, in respect to the towns, the added burden growing out of their indebtedness for the construction of railroads. The State tax, owing to the same general causes, was enormously increased, rising in 1872 to \$163,578; but the latter has been reduced to \$54,868 in 1877, only about \$9,000 more than it was in 1857, twenty years before. The County taxes have fallen to \$55,910, but the town taxes still aggregate high figures, \$197,919, owing mainly to liabilities incurred for railroad construction.

EARLY SUPERVISORS.

The Supervisors of the County of Cayuga in 1818 were the following: William Allen, Scipio; William Clark, Genoa; Nehemiah Wisner, Aurelius; James Leonard, Mentz; Charles Chamberlain, Locke; William Satterlee, Sempronius; Elijah Devoe, Owasco; Rufus Sheldon, Brutus; Augustus F. Ferris, Cato; John McFadden, Sterling,—representing ten towns.

The town of Auburn was first represented in the Board of Supervisors in 1824, Elijah Miller being the first Supervisor from that town. There were then eighteen Supervisors, as follows: Auburn, Elijah Miller; Aurelius, Robert Cook; Brutus, Sylvester Sheldon; Cato, John Jackway; Conquest, William Crowell; Fleming, Lyman Loomis; Ira, William H. Noble; Genoa, William Wilber; Locke, Silas Bowker; Ledyard, Ephraim C. Marsh; Mentz, James Leonard; Owasco, Geo. R. Brinkerhoff; Springport, Asa W. Burnham; Scipio, John Daniels; Sempronius, William Satterlee; Venice, John Beardsley; Victory, Roswell Enos.

The fact is disclosed by the proceedings of our early Supervisors that the principal sources of local taxation were damages paid to land owners for new roads laid through their lands; bridging streams, for the support of the poor, and for bounties paid for the destruction of wild beasts.

PAUPERISM.—Contrary to the common belief, we have had the poor with us always. The early settlers were not all self-supporting. The hardships and privations of the early emigrants caused much sickness amongst them; many heads of families died, leaving sick and dependent members who required temporary support from the more favored. There were not then many chronic paupers, but the aggregate assistance required was relatively large.

Before the erection of the County Poor House, in 1825, the amount paid by the towns for the support of the poor, was nearly equal to all the other town expenses.

Aside from the maintenance of the paupers and the expenses incident to opening new roads, the other town expenses were very light. The town of Aurelius, which in 1818 included the village of Auburn, paid in the four years from 1818 to 1821 inclusive, for all local purposes \$3,244.04, of which sum \$2,354, or more than two-thirds, went for the support of the poor, and a similar expense, for the same purpose, was imposed upon the other towns of the County. We, therefore, had indigence and pauperism sixty years ago, relatively to the numbers of the people, nearly as great as at the present time.

In 1823 the town of Auburn was formed and in 1824 the entire town expenses were but \$302.21, or excluding damages incurred for laying new roads, it amounted only to about one hundred dollars. In 1825 the town paid \$200* to improve highways and the same amount for the support of the poor, and for all other local expenses \$47.36. In 1827 it was still less. We append the items as found in the records of the Supervisors proceedings of that year.

Asa Munger com. of schools three years,	\$11.25
Hackaliah Burt, " " two "	7.50
John Patty, " " one "	3.75
Samuel Dill, com. of highways,	1.00
Collector's commission,	1.59

Total, \$25.09

It is quite apparent from the early records of the bills audited by the Board of Supervisors of

the County, that official incumbents did not then depend upon office for their support.

In further demonstration of the poor expenses, before the erection of the County Poor House, we append the following: The town charges of Scipio in 1824 were \$380.41, of which sum \$250 was for the support of the poor; Ledyard \$288.68, of which \$250 was "poor money"; Owasco, \$182.37, of which \$100 was "poor money"; Locke, \$212, of which \$150 was "poor money"; Sempronius, \$447, of which \$250 was appropriated for the support of the poor, and so on through the list of towns and the records of years.

These heavy expenses for the support of the poor, led the Supervisors at their session in 1825 to take measures for the erection of a County Poor House, a site for which, comprising seventy-nine acres, was procured on the farm of Thomas Stevenson, then in the town of Brutus. George Casey, Daniel Sennett, Henry Polhemus and Salmon Tyler were appointed superintendents for the erection of the building and superintending the general object of County pauperism. Two thousand dollars were appropriated in 1825 to this object, and three thousand dollars in 1826. The building was completed in the latter year, during which fifty-two paupers were received, and in 1827 the number had risen to one hundred and fifty, a number of inmates exceeding the present average.

The first lunatics were sent to the Insane Asylum from this County in 1843, when four were taken to Utica by Dr. J. D. Button. The present number of insane maintained by the County in the two asylums of Utica and Willard is seventy,—fifty-two at the latter who are considered incurables, and eighteen at the former many of whom are considered as curable cases. The whole number of insane persons in the County in 1875, was 157, an increase in this unfortunate class within twenty-five years of about three-fold, and nearly equaling the aggregate number of the blind, idiotic and deaf and dumb in the County. The cost to the County of maintaining the insane in the asylums, exclusive of clothing, is four dollars per week at Utica, and two dollars and sixty cents at Willard, thus imposing in the support of these unfortunates, an annual tax exceeding \$12,000.

Sylvester Willard, M. D., was the first physi-

cian to the poor house. Dr. Boyce has held that position for the past seventeen years, receiving a salary of \$250. In 1843 the cost of maintaining the poor of the County outside of the poor-house was \$7,224.55, and at the poor house \$3,707.62, a total cost of \$10,932.17. In 1877, at the poor house the cost amounted to \$7,741.94 and outside of it \$31,407.21, an aggregate cost for the maintenance of the poor of \$39,149.15, nearly four times the aggregate of 1843. The present average weekly cost of the maintenance of the paupers at the County Poor House is one dollar and fifty-six cents, independently of the annual products of the farm. E. L. Phelps held the position of Keeper of the Poor House for seventeen years, and Morris M. Olmstead that of Superintendent of the Poor for twenty, and is the present incumbent of that office.

CHAPTER XIII.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND STATISTICS.

EARLY DISADVANTAGES—FIRST SOCIETY AND ITS PROCEEDINGS—SECOND SOCIETY—ITS OFFICERS AND PROCEEDINGS—MORAVIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—NORTH CAYUGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—GENERAL HISTORY OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—CAYUGA COUNTY PATRONS—FIRE RELIEF ASSOCIATION—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

IN a County naturally so favorable to so varied and abundant agricultural productions as Cayuga, associations might be expected among the farmers for their own mutual improvement; but for nearly a quarter of a century the early emigrants had to maintain a stern contest with rude nature and had little time or means for anything else. The forest had to be removed, roads constructed, streams bridged, mills erected and most of their own clothing prepared. Those who enjoy the improved facilities of the present day, with all the arts and conveniences of life, can but feebly conceive the difficulties and embarrassments under which the first settlers labored. They had a fertile soil to cultivate, when once the trees were removed, which needed no

phosphates to enrich it, yet mowers and reapers tedders and hay-rakes, had they then been known, could not have been used among the knolls and stumps of the early farms. The old "bull plow" with its wooden moldboard, and wrought iron and steel-pointed share; the home-made drag, supplied with wooden teeth, and formed of the forked branch of a tree; the native cattle, pastured in the woods in the summer and often "broused" in winter upon buds and branches of forest trees; the swine, fed upon the native roots and nuts and running free and wild in the woods, all as nimble as the other wild animals; all these rude accompaniments were not suggestive of public exhibitions.

The "art and science of agriculture" was not then known to, or thought of, by the early farmers. "What they knew about farming," was to clear the land and cast and cover the seed; protect its growth from the ravages of beasts and vermin; harvest and secure the products, and then to find some means to grind enough grain for the family supply, and to find a market for the remainder, which for a few years was supplied by the needs of the new comers.

In 1818, however, a successful effort was made to form the Cayuga County Agricultural Society. On the fourth day of February in that year a meeting was held at the house of Amos Adams in Scipio, and an organization completed. David Thomas, was made President; Silas Holbrook, Vice-President; John Tift, Treasurer; and Joshua Baldwin, Recording Secretary. On September 7th following, David Thomas delivered an address before the society, which is believed to have been the first address upon agriculture delivered in the County.

In that address Mr. Thomas said: "Cayuga County, which we have to cultivate, contains 697 square miles with less than one square mile of waste land; nearly every other part is suitable for a garden."

David Wright, Esq., of Auburn, also addressed the same meeting and said: "If the farmers of Cayuga County do not march in the van of the agricultural host, the fault must be theirs. Nature has been no step-mother to them. With a soil of great fertility and well adapted to the growth of the principal agricultural productions of this latitude we have, in addition, inexhaustible beds of gypsum, quarries of lime-stone,

swamps of marl and a fair promise of an abundance of salt."

On the 20th of October ensuing, the first Fair and Cattle Show in Cayuga County, was held at Auburn. The animals were exhibited in a field on the farm of William Bostwick, south of the Court House, and the other articles in one of the stores of the village. The fair was held for two days and was an occasion of great interest, being largely attended. The church bells were rung for a half hour in the morning of each day, an expression of the jubilant satisfaction of the people of the village at the presence of their rural friends. The exhibition was closed by a long and formal procession from the Court House to the Presbyterian church. Here prayers were offered, hymns sung and an address delivered by David Thomas, full of sound practical thoughts. Twenty-five prizes were awarded, consisting of silver cups and teaspoons, of the aggregate value of two hundred and thirty-one dollars. One of these cups then awarded is still in the possession of H. H. Bostwick, Esq., of Auburn.

These Fairs were annually held for many years, and were a decided benefit to the farmers of the County. But the burden of maintaining them fell upon a few who became weary of bearing it and, after about fifteen years, the enterprise was abandoned.

Another society was organized on the 22d day of July, 1841, of which Humphrey Howland was the first president, and the following gentlemen were the Vice-Presidents: John M. Sherwood, of Auburn; Loring Willard, of Aurelius; Isaac Bell, of Brutus; Luke Hollister, Cato; Levi Colvin, Conquest; David O. Durkee, Ira; William F. Tompkins, Fleming; Mathias Hutchinson, Genoa; Wing Tabor, Moravia; Samuel Bell, Mentz; Isaac Sisson, Locke; John I. Brinkerhoff, Owasco; Jonathan Richmond, Ledyard; Mr. Fuller, Sempronius; John W. McFadden, Sterling; E. A. Howland, Venice; Mathias Vanderheyden, Victory; John Sittser, Sennett; U. F. Doubleday, Scipio; Luther Fuller, Niles; Henry Crane, Springport; and Martin Barber, Summer Hill.

The following were the Presidents of the Society from 1841 to 1855 inclusive, namely:

Humphrey Howland,-----	1841
John M. Sherwood,-----	1842-1845
Ezra W. Bateman,-----	1846

Chester Gridley,-----	1846-1849
Lyman Sherwood,-----	1850
William Howard,-----	1851-1852
E. W. Sheldon,-----	1853
John S. Clark,-----	1854
Abraham Burlew,-----	1855

The following were the Secretaries of the Society for the same period:

William Richardson,-----	1841-1845
Benjamin F. Hall,-----	1845-1848
John B. Dill,-----	1849
T. M. Pomeroy,-----	1850
H. H. Bostwick,-----	1850-1853
Luman W. Capin,-----	1854
John B. Dill,-----	1855

There was a reorganization of the Society under the act of April 15th, 1855, when new articles of association were formed under the name of the Cayuga County Agricultural and Horticultural Society. The first associates were Thomas S. Bentley, Charles P. Wood, David Wright, Abraham Burlew, Harrison Hopkins, Henry Fellows, Benjamin Ashby, Henry S. Dunning, John B. Dill, Harvey A. Lamphere, Hiram O'Hara, Henry H. Bostwick, I. W. Quick and others.

The first directors were Thomas S. Bentley, of Brutus, President; Horace T. Cook, of Auburn, Secretary; H. H. Bostwick, Treasurer; William D. Osborn, of Mentz; Abraham Burlew, of Springport; Henry Conklin, of Owasco; Charles P. Wood, of Auburn; and Mathias Hutchinson, of Genoa.

The Presidents of the Society from its reorganization until the present time have been as follows:

Thomas S. Bentley,-----	1856
Grove Bradley,-----	1857
Henry W. Dwight,-----	1858-1859
William Webster,-----	1860
Alanson M. Clark,-----	1861-'2-'3-'4-'5-'6-'7-'8
Allen D. Morgan,-----	1868-1869-1870
Jay Lewis Grant,-----	1871-'2-'3-'4
John B. Shank,-----	1875-'6-'7-'8

The Secretaries of the Society since its reorganization have been the following:

Horace T. Cook,-----	1856
Larned C. Mann,-----	1857-'8-'9
B. B. Snow,-----	1860
John G. Hosmer,-----	1861-'2-'3-'4-'5-'6-'7
A. S. Hamblin,-----	1868-'9
John G. Hosmer,-----	1870-'71-'72
A. B. Hamblin,-----	1873-'4-'5-'6-'7-'8

The Vice-Presidents were Henry Willard, of Aurelius; Harvey A. Lamphere, of Brutus; Moses Robinson, of Cato; Hardy Cole, of Con-

quest : Calvin Leach, of Fleming ; Henry Pardee, of Genoa ; John E. Terpening, of Ira ; J. Hewitt, of Moravia ; John S. Clark, of Mentz ; M. D. Murfey, of Locke ; George Thomson, jr., of Owasco ; Elijah Brown, of Niles ; Samuel C. Crowley, of Ledyard ; Hector C. Tuthill, of Sempronius ; Morell S. Fitch, of Scipio ; Henry Fellows, of Sennett ; George W. Truesdell, of Springport ; J. Barber, of Summer Hill ; Joseph Eldridge, of Victory ; Mason White, of Venice ; and George B. Cole, of Sterling ; Horace T. Cook, Secretary.

Larned C. Mann has held one or the other of the responsible offices of secretary or treasurer of this society since its reorganization twenty-three years ago. H. H. Bostwick held the office of treasurer for six years, John G. Hosmer that of secretary for ten years, and A. B. Hamblin the same office for eight years. It is a compliment to the capacity and fidelity of these officers that they continued so long to discharge, for a trifling consideration, so arduous a duty, and that the records and accounts of the society, for so long a period, have been so faithfully kept.

Among those who have delivered addresses before the society are David Thomas, David Wright, Humphrey Howland, B. P. Johnson, Nathan Burchard and A. S. Divens.

In 1856 a new departure was taken by the introduction of riding, driving and trotting matches. In the "ladies' riding match" in 1856, nine prizes were offered and awarded to as many different ladies, and in the "ladies' driving match" seven prizes, Mrs. Henry taking the first prize in both, Miss Smith, the second prize in the "riding match," and Miss Cuykendall, the second prize in the "driving match." It was the first and only experiment of the kind.

In 1856 the conclusion was reached to purchase permanent exhibition grounds and to erect thereon buildings and show-pens, and grade a half mile track. Nineteen acres were bought for this purpose of Henry S. Dunning, at \$150 per acre, and the ground fenced and improved with the track, show-pens and necessary buildings, costing in the aggregate about \$6,000 and forming ample and very complete accommodations for the intended purpose. An effort was made to change the location of the grounds to the eastern part of the city, provided a sale of present grounds could be made on satisfactory terms.

They were accordingly advertised ; but satisfactory offers for the same not being made the contemplated change was not effected. This offer to sell the property created the false impression among many that the society was about to disband, which was not contemplated.

Among the novelties and objects of interest often shown at the annual fairs, was an old and unique clock, shown in 1859 by James Law, which was owned by an English sovereign three hundred years ago, a card upon which bore the following inscription :

"Three hundred years have nearly fled
Since my royal owner lost her head ;
Amid her country's pomp and power,
I marked the time and told the hour."

MORAVIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The constitution of this society was adopted September 20th, 1858, and its by-laws on the 26th of the same month. Sidney Mead was the first president of the society ; M. W. Alley, secretary, and E. P. K. Smith, treasurer. Its first purpose was to perfect a town organization for social and agricultural improvement. The first fair was held October 12th, 1858, and annual fairs have now been held for twenty years with very gratifying success, both as respects its financial receipts, which indicate the attendance, and the display of the animals and agricultural and mechanical products, which have regularly increased.

The entire receipts of this society the second year of its existence, from all sources, was but \$114, while the total receipts for 1877 were \$1,229.01. It was early found that the residents in the ten southern towns of the County took a lively interest in this organization, to the administration of which they were admitted in 1859, with the following Vice-Presidents : G. L. Mead, Moravia ; E. W. Bateman, Venice ; J. C. Smith, Scipio ; H. C. Tuthill, Sempronius ; E. E. Brown and H. W. Lockwood, Niles ; Grover Stoyell, Summer Hill ; Jonathan Conklin, Locke ; Albert Lester, Genoa ; and Thomas Gould, Ledyard. The Directors appointed at the same time were Sidney Mead, James H. Jewett, P. M. Stoddard, John Cortright, E. P. K. Smith, and P. D. Livingston. The southern towns of the County were this year cordially invited to participate in all the operations of the society and the invitation was generally accepted. This cooperation has since been uniformly maintained, so that, though bearing the local name of the town in

which the enterprise originated, and to which is due the credit of its institution, it is still in its practical operations the "South Cayuga Agricultural Society," which as the antithesis of the "North Cayuga Society," would be now its appropriate name.

As the means of the society increased, suitable buildings and show-pens have been provided including a track for the trial of the speed of horses. The history of this society, as shown by its records, presents a very gratifying exhibition of progress, indicating that the localities which for twenty years have sustained it with increasing interest, will continue to do so, and that it will remain a fixed and permanent organization.

The following gentlemen have been the Presidents of the society: Sidney Mead, C. C. Jewett, John Stoyell, James H. Jewett, C. S. Jennings, and E. Greenfield. The latter gentleman has held the office from 1866 to the present time. The following have been the Secretaries of the society: M. K. Alley, William Tallman, John L. Parker, M. L. Everson, Henry Cutler, Jr., A. H. Livingston, B. Alley, M. E. Kenyon, W. H. Day and Edward Thomas, the latter gentleman having held the office for four years. The following have been the Treasurers: E. P. K. Smith, B. F. Everson, H. H. Tuthill, B. F. Everson, Thomson Keeler, three years, M. L. Everson, C. S. Jennings, M. R. Allen, S. Edwin Day, L. D. Sayles, William E. Keeler, the latter for the past four years.

The society has had in its Board of Directors and as vice-presidents and patrons, many of the best practical farmers of the towns which patronized it. The present Directors, 1879, are: C. S. Jennings, Moravia; J. Grant, Locke; J. H. Holden and M. Rooks, Moravia; V. S. Richardson, Sempronius; O. Snider, Moravia; John Tift, Genoa. The Vice-Presidents are: D. B. Satterlee, Locke; Emmett Leghorn, Locke; Walker Wood and Chauncey Hamblin, Genoa; Delos Kimball and Harmon Mosher, Venice; Calvin Tracey, Scipio; G. B. Wyckoff, Owasco Lake; Henry A. Morgan, Aurora; John R. Austin, Owasco; A. W. Ellis and E. Brown, Niles; Julius Fitts and Gardner Mason, Dresserville; F. Mix and B. Robbins, Summer Hill; Lorin Smith, Fleming.

NORTH CAYUGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This society was organized in 1878 with the fol-

lowing officers: President, Harvey A. Putnam; Vice-President, Millard Colburn; Secretary, E. C. Bryant; Treasurer, D. Seward Sheldon. Directors: Brutus, W. G. Pierce, William Henderson, Phillip Martin and C. A. Wilson; Cato, W. E. Robinson and John W. Smith; Conquest, T. E. Montayne and Grover Lane; Ira, Harvey Ferris and W. H. Carr; Mentz, Orrin Paddock and O. V. Lewis; Montezuma, John Mills and James D. Ney; Sennett, John R. Page and Fred. Fellows; Sterling, H. C. Curtis and Isaac Turner; Throop, Chauncey Wethey and Egbert Hadden; Victory, John D. Lane and N. Jones; General Superintendent, Charles Dixon.

The first annual fair of this society was held at Weedsport in October, 1878, and was well patronized and attended notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The ten towns embraced in this society are among the richest in the County and their varied and fine productions of grain, fruits, animals and vegetables and the handicraft of their households and mechanic shops, furnish ample material for exceedingly interesting public exhibitions, which, it is believed, now that they have been inaugurated, will be permanently maintained.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.—Agricultural societies were early fostered and patronized by the State. Its contributions to this purpose were not large and were conditioned upon the raising of an equal amount by the societies to which the State patronage was extended. * The small pitance bestowed by the State stimulated the activities of the farmers so generally as to lead to the formation of such associations in nearly all the counties and a large number of towns and districts of the State.

Their great utility, when properly managed, cannot be questioned. The best skill and the greatest success of the practical farmers of the section represented at the fairs, are brought to the notice of all who attend them. Proper emulation is excited by seeing what others have done and an ambition is aroused in many observers to imitate their example, whether it be in the production of grains or fruits, the rearing of animals, or in the utilizing of the improved tools and implements which are thus brought to their notice.

Agricultural fairs have not only an economic,

and a money value in the direction intimated; but when instituted in and conducted by a rural population, and confined to the exhibition of farm and household products, and the tools and implements appropriate to their production, they are occasions of pure and pleasant social intercourse.

Counting the several annual County Fairs, from their first institution to the present time, they cover a period of over fifty years, and the interest in them is greater to-day than at any former period of our history. Under the present County Society, they embrace a period of thirty-eight years, in which the organization has been maintained intact, and exhibitions continuous. The district associations which had been formed, independently of the central society, have withdrawn some of the patronage which the latter would otherwise have enjoyed; yet these local societies have done, and are doing great good. They have brought nearer home the exhibitions of agricultural progress and success; and a larger number can therefore conveniently patronize and attend them, than could be induced to gather at a County center. Large and deeply interested throngs attend them, the premiums offered are satisfactory, and the receipts equal or exceed the expenses.

The town, district and County associations, are auxiliary to the State Agricultural Society, to which they report. The State society was formed in 1832, revived and extended in its scope in 1841, when the first State fair and cattle show was held. Since the latter date, annual fairs have been held, and a large and exceedingly valuable volume of the "transactions" of the society annually published. That work has now reached its thirty-eighth volume. These transactions have been published in large numbers and widely circulated in this County and throughout this State. They comprise papers of great value to our farmers, and have tended greatly to improve the agriculture of the State.

Cayuga County has supplied but one president of the State society, Col. John M. Sherwood, of Auburn. Col. Sherwood began his agricultural career at 50 years of age. He had spent his life till then in management of the great stage lines running from Albany to Buffalo, of which a full account is given under the head of transportation and travel. He carried to his farm the same

energy and force of character which had marked his management of the great stage lines of John M. Sherwood & Co., but not with equal success. His large farm was finely improved and thoroughly cultivated and stocked with the choicest of flocks and herds. He reared none but the finest animals which he spared no care nor cost to procure. In that respect he benefited his County and State more than himself. The flocks and herds which have descended from those of his introduction still remain and some have been exported as very superior animals. Col. Sherwood was president of the first reorganized agricultural society of the County in 1842.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE ORDER.—This association of the tillers of the soil originated with O. H. Kelly, a farmer of Minnesota, his purpose being to unite and secure the coöperation of the various agricultural societies of the country, for their mutual aid and benefit. He submitted his plans to various gentlemen in Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, in coöperation with whom the draft of the first degree of the Order was completed on August 6th, 1867.

In September following, a circular was prepared by the leader of the movement, and sent to individuals, prominent in agriculture, by whom the plan was very cordially and generally approved. Some fifty different names were suggested; yet "Patrons of Husbandry" was chosen as the most appropriate name and the word "Grange" selected to designate the place of meeting. These facts then should be borne in mind,—the individual is a "Patron of Husbandry," the place of meeting is a "Grange."

The National Grange was organized, December 4th, 1867, at the office of Master Wm. B. Saunders, at Washington, D. C., there being less than twenty members present.

The following were the first officers: Master, William B. Saunders, Washington, D. C.; Overseer, Anson Bartlett, of Ohio; Lecturer, J. R. Thompson, of Vermont; Steward, Wm. Muir, of Pennsylvania; Assistant Steward, A. L. Moses, of New York; Chaplain, Rev. A. B. Grosh, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, Wm. M. Ireland, of Pennsylvania; Secretary, O. H. Kelly, of Minnesota; Gate-Keeper, Edward P. Farris, of Illinois.

The Patrons of Husbandry embrace the following subordinate organizations: First degree, *Laborer*, (man), *Maid*, (woman); second degree, *Cultivator*, (man), *Shepherdess*, (woman); third degree, *Harvester*, (man), *Gleaner*, (woman); fourth degree, *Husbandman*, (man), *Matron*, (woman). State Grange—fifth degree, *Pomona*, (hope). National Grange—sixth degree, *Flora*, (charity); seventh degree, *Ceres*, (faith).

New York State Grange was organized in November, 1873, first Master, George D. Hinkley.

CAYUGA COUNTY PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—The first introduction of the Order into this County, was made January 12th, 1874, by the organization of Cayuga Grange, No. 47, at Meridian, in the town of Cato. This was followed, at different times, by the organization of the following in the different towns: Brutus, No. 48; Mentz, No. 49; Throop, (No. 70); Union, of Owasco, No. —; Scipio, No. 74; Union, of Springport, No. 86; Logan, No. 107; Kings Ferry, No. 125; Springport, No. 182; Levanna, No. 187; Moravia, No. 201; Sherwood, No. 208; Home, No. 232; Fleming, No. 258; Owasco, No. 271; Aurelius, No. 371; Sennett, No. 383; Genoa, No. —; making a total of 19 Granges with a total membership of about 1,500.

Embraced in the number are very many of the best agriculturists of the County, and by frank intercourse with each other in the Grange, very interesting social and business acquaintances have been made.

Among the many worthy gentlemen who have served in the several offices of the Order, may be mentioned, Milton Rude, M. C. Remington, Milton Munroe, H. H. Treat, J. E. Hadden, H. A. Putnam, E. B. Marvin, Abraham Brinkerhoff, from the north, and J. W. Shank, J. and A. Baker, John Shank, J. C. Peckham, Wm. Peckham, J. L. Searing, Wm. P. Sisson, D. C. Gould, L. C. Goodyear, J. Corwin, from the south part of the County, together with a large number of other gentlemen, equally active and efficient, whose names we have not the space to record.

In the spring of 1876, the National and State Granges recommended the counties to organize the *Pomona*, or fifth degree. This was not satisfactory to the delegates in Cayuga County; but the latter determined to reorganize the local

council, and appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. This constitution was adopted by the council on June 1st, and the following officers elected: Master, Wm. Sisson; Overseer, Abraham Brinkerhoff; Lecturer, J. C. Peckham; Chaplain, Milton Rude; Steward, William Peckham; Assistant Steward, Edgar Howell; Secretary, C. W. Brown; Treasurer, A. House; Gate-Keeper, Millard Coburn; *Ceres*, Sarah Van Sickle; *Flora*, Mrs. E. Culver; *Pomona*, Catherine Eaker; Lady Assistant Steward, Minerva Hadden. Executive Committee, E. B. Marvin, H. H. Treat and J. W. Shank. Purchasing Agent, M. C. Remington.

The annual meeting of this council is held in the city of Auburn, on the first Tuesday in June, and quarterly meetings are held in June, September, December and March, at the different Granges, as may be determined, and special meetings are called at the pleasure of the council.

Though this council was not strictly regular, or in full compliance with the rules of the Order, it was nevertheless of much practical benefit in the purchase of agricultural implements, groceries and fertilizers. The executive committee arranged with dealers in Auburn and elsewhere, to procure goods for awhile at highly satisfactory discounts; yet from neglect, or other cause, the members of the Order did not generally avail themselves of the full benefits thus offered them. The purchasers were too generally anxious to avail themselves of the advantage of wholesale discounts on the purchase of single articles, or goods in small quantities; and dealers soon saw that in a trade so conducted, the advantages were all on one side, and the measure, for the time, was, to a large extent, a failure. At present there is no organized system of trade existing in the Order in this County, though purchases are made by some of the Granges, through systems successfully maintained in other counties, and an indirect and decided benefit has resulted, particularly in the purchase of fertilizers.

In this item alone there has been saved by the farmers of the County many thousands of dollars, and intelligence has been gained, which will inure to their future benefit. In the sale of their products, in the purchase of implements and tools, in the benefits of the Patrons' Fire Relief Association, in the social and educational influence of the Order, by which each of its members become pos-

essed of the information of all, consists a part of the advantages which the Patrons of Husbandry confer upon its members. It is more comprehensive than the Farmers' Club, in that it embraces both sexes and is rendered more attractive by a pleasing ritual, and the subtle charm of secrecy.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY FIRE RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This association was the happy thought of the Hon. Milton Rude, of Weedsport, and first made known at a meeting of the County councils of the "Patrons" on the first day of March, 1877. A committee was appointed to draft articles of association, consisting of Milton Rude, H. H. Treat, Elisha Cook, J. J. Ammerman, and J. L. Giles. These articles were adopted by the council on the seventh day of June following. On June 30th, 1877, pursuant to request of the council to send one representative from each grange to perfect their organization, there met in convention in Auburn the following representatives :

	P. O. Address.	No. of Grange.
Milton Rude----	Weedsport, N. Y.	48
J. L. Searing-----	Poplar Ridge, N. Y.	208
H. H. Treat-----	Box 80, Auburn, N. Y.	70
J. L. Giles-----	Skaneateles, N. Y.	271
Pardon Brown--	Aurora, N. Y.	187
D. B. Post-----	Owasco Lake, N. Y.	258
S. C. Van Sickle	Cayuga, N. Y.	86
J. H. Baker ----	Aurelius, N. Y.	371
George W. Bell--	Montezuma, N. Y.	107
C. H. Corwin--	Five Corners, N. Y.	132
Alfred Lanterman	Kings Ferry, N. Y.	125
Joseph Eldridge--	Union Springs, N. Y.	182
L. W. Treat-----	Port Byron, N. Y.	49

Upon consultation it was found that there were fifty-six applications for insurance in the proposed organization, of property to an amount exceeding \$100,000, and that the plan was received with great favor. By-laws were adopted and the following officers chosen :

Milton Rude, President, Weedsport, N. Y., Grange No. 48.

J. L. Searing, Vice-Pres't, Poplar Ridge, N. Y., Grange No. 203.

J. H. Baker, Secretary, Aurelius, N. Y., Grange No. 371.

H. H. Treat, Treasurer, Auburn, N. Y., Box 80. Grange No. 70.

The members present were declared directors of the association. The members reassembled pursuant to adjournment, on July 28, at which applications for insurance were reported, amount-

ing to \$133,611, and the decision was made to carry out the purpose of the organization. The rates fixed in the first instance were one-ninth of one per cent. on the less hazardous, and one-seventh on the more hazardous risks, the money thus obtained being intended to meet the few expenses incident to the organization and maintenance of the business.

The necessary books and blanks were procured by the treasurer, the cost of which was \$113.12, and the association was now ready to commence business. The first policies were issued on the eleventh day of August, 1877, and at the next annual meeting on September 19th, \$197,412 worth of property had been insured owned by eighty-one persons.

The compensation of the officers is two dollars per day for necessary services, and the secretary is allowed fifty cents additional for the issuing of each policy. The local directors are each allowed one dollar for survey and application.

On the 27th of July, 1878, one year after the organization of the association, there had been one hundred and twenty-one policies issued on property to the amount of \$302,921, with no loss during the year, nor any assessment.

No one can become a member of this association who is not a member in good standing, of the Patrons of Husbandry. All the farm property usually insured is embraced in the policies of the association.

The successful initiation and progress of this association is certainly remarkable. It is entirely voluntary, without legal sanction, and bound together only by the honor of its members. The principle on which it is founded is clearly a sound one. It is a mutual insurance company in which the risks and benefits are as nearly equal as it is possible to have them. The members are all engaged in the same pursuit and their property is about equally exposed to destruction by fire, and when so destroyed, the associates are united to mutually bear the loss in proportion to their respective interests in the common organization as represented by their several policies.

The following tables taken from the census of 1875, will show by towns the area of farm lands, the value of farms, of farm buildings, of live stock and of implements, the area of crops and the amount of agricultural productions :

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Civil Divisions.	AREA OF LAND IN FARMS.			PRESENT CASH VALUE.				Cost of Fertilizers bought in 1874.	Amount of Gross Sales from Farms in 1874.
	IMPROVED.	UNIMPROVED.		Of Farms.	Of Farm Buildings other than Dwellings.	Of Stock.	Of Tools and Implements.		
		Acres.	Woodland.					Other.	Dollars.
City of Auburn.	2,643	96	848	608,100	66,250	37,100	12,180	734	31,336
Aurelius	16,614	1,314	942	1,743,472	202,659	158,607	56,190	1,778	184,442
Brutus	10,234	1,242	1,001	918,292	134,825	100,795	37,528	571	175,331
Cato	15,854	3,797	837	1,444,735	244,360	158,843	80,118	476	174,335
Conquest	13,895	3,831	2,643	1,195,952	141,830	141,093	45,407	538	170,154
Fleming	12,403	1,267	40	1,330,454	153,750	130,106	63,345	5,742	116,549
Genoa	20,222	3,805	315	1,828,575	211,010	172,615	65,236	5,442	153,228
Ira	17,134	3,026	996	1,467,763	174,730	177,778	81,534	31	157,711
Ledyard	18,342	2,544	3	1,423,365	211,264	190,623	80,243	7,968	132,343
Locke	11,819	2,179	677	727,065	54,060	92,247	18,777	550	67,623
Mentz	7,246	991	1,845	762,800	94,625	70,185	26,333	385	63,138
Montezuma	7,528	844	1,178	625,440	72,545	74,054	26,431	356	67,594
Moravia	12,424	2,722	1,836	1,144,135	126,559	145,795	44,844	409	105,471
Niles	18,152	3,863	1,202	1,368,610	211,540	181,919	56,984	2,931	161,372
Owasco	11,112	1,606	544	792,505	165,225	94,555	34,921	2,591	86,228
Scipio	20,206	2,297	.....	1,507,580	196,040	164,019	45,002	2,854	157,543
Sempronius	13,174	4,308	775	779,420	118,515	117,950	38,567	.....	76,103
Sennett	16,070	1,801	206	1,594,973	195,225	154,005	42,137	1,245	140,462
Springport	11,885	1,222	.....	1,416,035	147,195	126,077	39,124	1,484	134,949
Sterling	18,343	5,017	3,388	1,696,350	187,900	202,018	63,537	261	132,753
Summer Hill	11,822	2,489	1,764	672,605	92,110	109,613	24,126	218	88,146
Throop	10,002	821	640	1,014,115	115,310	99,909	35,353	1,243	104,654
Venice	20,956	3,854	186	1,544,800	205,800	171,335	54,685	7,020	144,805
Victory	16,085	4,641	508	1,257,129	159,150	144,172	53,826	191	99,685
Total	336,165	59,667	22,373	28,864,270	3,682,477	3,215,413	1,127,428	45,018	2,866,435

Civil Divisions.	AREA PLOWED.		GRASS LANDS.				BARLEY.				
	In 1874.	In 1875	AREA IN PASTURE.		AREA MOWN.		Hay produced 1874.	Grass Seed prod'd 1874.	AREA.		Produced. 1874.
			In 1874.	In 1875.	1874.	1875.			1874.	1875.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
City of Auburn	897	1,000	698	657	828	755	1,128	10	142	181	3,743
Aurelius	5,730	5,231	3,160	3,319	3,902	3,586	4,746	1,085	1,209	1,507	33,628
Brutus	3,423	3,319	2,622	2,602	2,529	2,430	3,585	1,244	664	808	16,322
Cato	5,552	5,371	3,515	3,510	2,878	2,767	4,064	280	1,520	1,875	33,197
Conquest	4,903	5,010	4,218	4,124	2,870	2,717	3,681	147	492	508	11,106
Fleming	4,729	4,880	2,505	2,552	2,718	2,482	3,549	360	915	1,204	21,518
Genoa	7,015	6,530	5,076	5,511	4,380	4,217	5,166	182	1,071	1,333	24,818
Ira	5,024	5,051	4,064	4,065	3,454	3,434	5,330	120	767	1,931	17,736
Ledyard	7,953	6,833	3,570	3,589	3,570	3,344	4,022	729	1,051	1,499	23,398
Locke	2,792	2,872	5,145	5,072	3,279	3,131	3,661	140	53	96	1,285
Mentz	2,541	2,400	1,894	1,876	1,713	1,673	2,692	99	143	280	3,349
Montezuma	2,810	2,744	2,265	2,197	1,731	1,570	2,241	.....	541	662	15,378
Moravia	3,189	3,223	4,729	4,703	3,966	3,856	6,004	144	200	214	5,214
Niles	5,590	5,554	5,356	5,389	4,710	4,705	6,086	364	1,058	1,386	25,385
Owasco	3,601	3,192	2,558	2,561	2,442	2,249	2,910	22	472	626	11,196
Scipio	5,297	5,733	3,111	3,606	3,746	3,196	5,004	16	1,710	1,568	37,509
Sempronius	1,953	2,061	5,095	5,090	4,751	4,736	5,525	70	50	61	1,057
Sennett	4,878	4,859	4,204	4,198	3,727	3,479	4,554	79	888	936	22,784
Springport	4,990	3,336	2,353	2,389	1,969	1,782	2,519	17	977	1,174	29,318
Sterling	7,062	7,477	5,613	5,489	4,494	4,653	5,806	229	160	313	3,797
Summer Hill	1,872	2,035	5,340	5,164	4,556	4,444	5,388	9	33	19	765
Throop	3,251	3,135	2,497	2,419	2,526	2,347	3,145	7	223	223	5,633
Venice	5,969	5,045	5,248	5,204	4,955	4,523	5,826	478	1,017	1,206	25,877
Victory	5,184	5,005	5,057	5,181	3,840	3,881	4,514	180	133	180	2,865
Total	105,305	102,526	89,899	90,467	79,534	75,957	101,266	6,011	15,489	18,890	376,608

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Civil Divisions.	BUCKWHEAT.			INDIAN CORN.			OATS.			RYE.		
	AREA.		Produced.	AREA.		Produced.	AREA.		Produced.	AREA SOWN.		Produced.
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1874.
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.
City of Auburn...	8	4	184	275	262	12,220	158	258	6,035	....	....	....
Aurelius.....	86	60	1,630	1,323	1,516	48,205	1,615	1,828	62,974	1	11	15
Brutus.....	45	23	529	900	1,026	31,569	730	840	24,471	1	1	15
Cato.....	127	38	2,078	1,841	1,828	72,981	1,163	1,000	45,887	9	....	155
Conquest.....	165	113	2,405	1,547	1,620	107,412	1,784	2,074	62,997	117	31	1,162
Fleming.....	220	200	5,002	1,080	1,181	42,110	1,071	1,328	35,055	....	....	....
Genoa.....	383	85	8,629	2,022	2,116	82,945	2,392	2,398	78,377	....	....	....
Ira.....	208	203	2,877	1,532	1,633	54,845	1,485	1,407	51,625	33	22	578
Ledyard.....	211	221	3,897	1,631	1,803	59,100	1,637	1,671	51,205	....	....	....
Locke.....	183	174	2,882	702	790	45,436	1,255	1,374	40,583	4	2	42
Mentz.....	59	79	897	657	751	19,544	918	909	32,079	4	16	40
Montezuma.....	76	90	1,243	633	709	42,655	734	725	27,589	19	15	100
Moravia.....	125	110	2,243	612	769	24,833	1,264	1,315	44,062	4	....	25
Niles.....	175	99	3,134	1,076	1,191	43,267	1,788	2,135	57,416	1	1	20
Owasco.....	175	10	2,881	750	892	25,026	1,098	1,185	35,100	....	....	....
Scipio.....	336	153	7,008	1,688	1,325	60,793	1,762	1,477	57,417	....	....	....
Sempronius.....	139	41	2,590	314	298	17,505	1,062	1,159	35,737	....	....	....
Sennett.....	133	59	2,015	1,172	1,285	39,542	1,297	1,453	41,371	5	5	97
Springport.....	28	17	535	1,026	1,067	47,023	848	853	37,222	....	....	....
Sterling.....	376	369	4,936	1,564	1,655	57,606	2,626	2,613	83,160	128	67	1,556
Summer Hill.....	183	171	3,116	285	285	10,269	974	1,138	32,222	....	....	....
Throop.....	49	34	678	867	979	32,040	1,150	1,289	43,410	....	....	....
Venice.....	312	39	6,484	1,524	1,600	56,546	2,165	2,469	74,606	....	....	....
Victory.....	414	216	6,104	1,554	1,577	50,160	1,939	1,992	63,343	55	62	923
Total.....	4,216	2,668	73,978	26,575	28,249	1,083,548	32,921	34,930	1,123,643	381	237	4,728

Civil Divisions.	SPRING WHEAT.			WINTER WHEAT.			CORN SOWN FOR FODDER.			BEANS.			PEAS.		
	AREA.		Produced.	AREA SOWN.		Produced.	AREA.		Produced.	AREA.		Produced.	AREA.		Produced.
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874.	1875.	1874.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	
City of Auburn...	13	8	150	251	277	5,594	14	13	....	....	....	....	....
Aurelius.....	74	41	1,070	3,297	3,563	71,359	26	27	2	2	20	3	3	45	
Brutus.....	84	25	1,166	1,556	1,570	31,560	8	7	21	21	352	5	4	65	
Cato.....	8	....	93	2,564	2,709	53,331	6	2	34	18	549	1	....	10
Conquest.....	51	1	514	2,308	2,266	41,438	32	21	24	20	393	4	9	113	
Fleming.....	39	13	489	1,509	1,521	27,993	29	27	14	6	219	6	6	120	
Genoa.....	79	14	891	2,344	2,666	38,064	29	16	21	9	433	....	....	....
Ira.....	19	11	229	1,813	1,925	33,418	19	10	26	21	400	6	8	122	
Ledyard.....	181	35	2,597	2,364	2,690	39,605	53	71	13	11	223	....	....	....
Locke.....	25	15	369	585	674	8,939	49	43	13	5	209	1	....	12
Mentz.....	7	4	100	1,075	1,111	20,653	28	37	16	16	190	....	....	....
Montezuma.....	....	....	....	1,276	1,433	29,069	19	22	11	46	206	....	....	....
Moravia.....	29	24	379	793	750	15,010	51	73	10	11	168	12	17	177	
Niles.....	144	48	1,992	1,606	1,785	27,009	73	76	41	24	492	8	6	113	
Owasco.....	20	5	253	1,277	1,371	23,290	13	3	8	5	107	7	4	148	
Scipio.....	13	1	165	2,442	1,803	44,642	....	....	6	....	89	....	....	....
Sempronius.....	97	52	1,414	95	123	1,475	91	88	10	8	80	8	6	110	
Sennett.....	105	86	1,337	1,811	1,850	37,878	79	53	36	27	451	5	9	120	
Springport.....	57	....	718	2,951	3,018	50,273	11	58	13	14	241	....	4	....
Sterling.....	160	103	1,949	1,329	1,436	17,395	50	41	31	27	393	33	32	465	
Summer Hill.....	39	29	521	121	127	2,058	132	125	5	4	62	6	....	230
Throop.....	3	3	45	1,444	1,563	27,333	33	36	7	7	129	3	2	21	
Venice.....	93	27	1,084	1,833	2,112	34,144	69	58	7	....	101	....	....	....
Victory.....	31	15	371	1,609	1,630	28,002	26	26	59	38	672	21	14	371	
Total.....	1371	560	17,896	38,253	39,973	799,442	940	933	428	340	6,089	129	124	2,242	

Civil Divisions.	HOPS.			POTATOES.			TOBACCO.			APPLE ORCHARDS.		
	AREA.		Produced.	AREA.		Produced.	AREA		Produced.	Trees.	Fruit produced.	Cider made.
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874.	1874.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Pounds.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Sq. Rods.	Sq. Rods.	Pounds.	Number.	Bushels.	Barrels.
City of Auburn	54	48	8,105	...	...	...	3,685	5,028	281
Aurelius	229	236	25,219	...	...	...	18,154	20,779	698
Brutus	255	314	29,349	640	720	4,300	13,386	20,085	1,721
Cato	381	447	448,21	10,400	8,640	86,970	15,749	37,291	1,557
Conquest	6	7	5,212	319	351	33,961	4,160	5,120	34,710	17,008	36,446	988
Fleming	183	163	21,150	...	...	...	18,234	24,241	638
Genoa	212	191	25,892	...	...	...	21,882	21,025	572
Ira	305	479	36,367	18240	15520	142500	19,360	80,471	1,471
Ledyard	134	106	14,816	...	...	...	18,990	17,410	567
Locke	127	123	13,419	...	...	...	11,521	18,765	345
Mentz	158	195	16,682	...	...	...	12,659	22,855	677
Montezuma	139	233	22,559	...	160	...	8,522	13,346	665
Moravia	6	6	3,200	159	159	18,927	...	...	...	15,196	21,043	444
Niles	...	7	...	255	242	27,767	...	...	...	20,949	23,874	548
Owasco	168	160	18,805	...	...	...	16,071	23,846	631
Scipio	194	108	21,261	...	...	...	19,319	10,624	279
Sempronius	152	167	18,797	...	...	...	15,120	11,130	241
Sennett	8	13	2,500	489	661	62,207	1,280	1,120	9,631	18,981	12,463	1,282
Springport	130	124	16,190	...	...	...	12,765	8,971	408
Sterling	...	3	...	878	1,106	88,846	640	160	4,900	39,900	64,116	1,065
Summer Hill	170	163	22,415	...	...	...	11,890	13,454	253
Throop	224	248	27,087	80	...	500	11,242	25,309	672
Venice	163	143	20,936	...	...	...	28,358	24,577	411
Victory	365	505	35,645	3,040	1,280	23,024	27,264	67,940	1,259
Total	20	36	10,912	5,893	6,672	670,683	38480	32720	306535	414205	632789	17,673

Civil Divisions.	GRAPES.		MAPLE SUGAR.		HORSES ON FARMS.				POULTRY.				
	Fruit produced.	Wine made.	Sugar made.	Syrup made.	Honey collected in 1874.	Colts of 1875.	Colts of 1874.	Two years old and over.	Mules on farms, June 1, 1875.	Value owned.	Value sold.	Value of eggs sold.	
	1874.	1874.	1875.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1875.	1875.	1874.	1874.	
	Pounds.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Gallons.	Pounds.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	
City of Auburn	5,675	252	...	...	150	7	7	84	3	600	270	222
Aurelius	2,320	182	50	850	42	45	748	5	4,320	2,632	2,702
Brutus	3,950	10	105	3	285	22	27	430	10	3,012	1,660	3,088	
Cato	820	15	300	8	2,023	57	62	741	...	4,658	2,662	4,499	
Conquest	2,750	5	269	64	4,574	38	41	591	11	3,906	2,839	4,859	
Fleming	1,560	4	...	32	1,890	44	34	557	8	3,667	2,794	2,992	
Genoa	...	...	1,182	181	320	49	54	835	6	4,338	3,361	4,749
Ira	1,450	...	105	82	4,595	91	87	764	2	5,219	3,324	5,154	
Ledyard	45,700	3,650	606	180	2,041	65	50	747	13	5,468	5,154	4,146	
Locke	112	1	6,338	153	1,918	39	45	436	...	2,264	1,562	1,974	
Mentz	3,430	127	...	20	789	22	37	342	4	2,437	957	1,638	
Montezuma	970	...	...	...	675	15	24	357	20	2,132	1,788	1,226
Moravia	2,960	80	4,385	193	4,072	31	35	537	5	2,761	2,014	2,765	
Niles	1,326	100	5,300	183	920	35	46	736	8	4,229	3,776	4,998	
Owasco	...	31	90	81	1,810	20	21	443	2	2,598	2,681	2,466	
Scipio	...	...	...	...	...	44	62	678	11	1,849	2,186	1,364
Sempronius	...	...	15,346	400	47	21	25	430	1	2,070	1,247	1,841
Sennett	510	...	150	10	1,155	27	40	712	14	3,481	1,928	2,139	
Springport	28,600	...	...	...	3,225	44	40	617	2	3,074	2,126	2,091
Sterling	1,535	5	898	63	4,905	55	61	863	21	7,383	3,413	7,384	
Summer Hill	365	...	26,363	392	715	35	38	381	6	1,914	1,324	1,728	
Throop	5,070	5	...	...	1,295	25	22	463	2	2,998	2,613	3,216
Venice	150	14	2,310	144	2,070	27	58	689	2	4,237	4,521	3,870	
Victory	6,375	196	600	659	7,124	71	75	679	8	5,214	2,787	6,201	
Total	115,628	4,677	64,347	2,898	47,448	926	1,036	13,860	164	84,329	59,609	77,311	

Civil Divisions.	SHEEP.										SWINE.				
	NUMBER SHORN.		WEIGHT OF CLIP.		LAMBS RAISED.		Slaughtered.	Killed by Dogs.	ON FARMS, JUNE 1, 1875.		Slaughter'd on Farms.	Pork made on Farms.			
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874.	Of 1875.	Of 1874 and older.	1874.	1874.			
	Number.	Number.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Pounds.			
City of Auburn.	236	139	1,196	700	48	33	7	...	144	145	120	29,250			
Aurelius	2,314	2,237	11,656	10,803	1,102	954	157	46	661	965	803	181,996			
Brutus	1,462	1,307	7,463	6,783	598	704	35	9	485	929	529	118,593			
Cato	2,144	2,172	9,047	9,688	1,006	1,128	84	5	804	1,029	783	167,360			
Conquest	1,793	1,728	8,416	8,053	993	981	157	27	767	500	909	204,216			
Fleming	1,538	1,256	7,787	6,335	703	615	71	62	398	413	659	159,896			
Genoa	6,493	3,992	36,083	23,068	1,849	2,062	147	33	811	649	962	232,448			
Ira	2,502	2,443	12,118	11,850	1,274	1,339	62	22	708	1,444	872	232,382			
Ledyard	6,097	5,689	34,824	32,914	2,058	2,042	238	108	520	453	759	175,730			
Locke	1,555	1,576	7,041	7,184	830	959	30	20	237	203	336	87,433			
Mentz	422	409	2,079	1,947	245	252	29	7	296	242	345	81,851			
Montezuma	652	638	2,922	3,030	346	390	51	48	266	387	458	107,898			
Moravia	549	451	2,991	2,135	256	261	30	5	243	265	414	110,346			
Niles	1,464	1,179	7,664	6,240	716	641	75	14	636	656	703	178,082			
Owasco	1,637	1,647	7,858	7,435	601	699	46	22	280	180	421	98,115			
Scipio	3,796	2,522	21,182	14,370	632	506	40	...	424	427	646	152,570			
Sempronius	498	326	2,377	1,609	358	313	24	6	246	161	304	84,947			
Sennett	974	903	5,250	4,775	692	571	66	12	549	397	793	167,509			
Springport	1,683	1,605	8,596	8,536	637	725	54	12	787	1,030	711	157,369			
Sterling	1,914	2,146	7,815	8,940	1,110	1,328	73	22	998	853	953	225,556			
Summer Hill	917	884	4,458	4,546	658	659	109	17	347	393	322	82,209			
Throop	857	672	4,287	3,200	420	364	30	15	431	816	581	133,925			
Venice	4,846	1,689	28,442	10,266	1,564	1,799	104	13	655	1,037	737	185,300			
Victory	2,479	2,807	11,714	13,581	1,146	1,319	71	19	892	1,312	823	193,579			
Total	48,822	40,417	253,266	207,988	19,342	20,644	1,790	544	12,585	14,886	14,943	3,548,569			

Civil Divisions.	NEAT CATTLE ON FARMS, JUNE 1, 1875.													DAIRY PRODUCTS.				
	HEIFERS.			Bulls of all ages.	Working oxen and steers.	MILCH COWS, AVERAGE NO. KEPT.		COWS WHOSE MILK WAS SENT TO FACTORY.		Butter made in families.		Cheese made in families.		Milk sold in market.				
	Two years old.	Yearlings.	Calves.			1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1874.	1874.				
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Gallons.					
Auburn ..	13	19	17	13	5	286	291	40	40	7,265	200	81,925						
Aurelius ..	132	161	152	47	91	793	770	19	...	88,002	230	32,890						
Brutus ..	116	120	138	126	162	610	614	12	12	75,921	70	1,750						
Cato	235	261	283	133	221	890	892	82	29	87,763	125	...						
Conquest ..	122	202	265	103	145	1,056	1,013	186	115	106,072	17,381	483						
Fleming ..	108	115	102	39	63	633	652	95	98	78,008	1,274	482						
Genoa	202	256	311	101	68	1,022	1,043	10	...	127,120	100	580						
Ira	253	307	307	170	137	1,233	1,255	605	535	107,178	816	...						
Ledyard ..	182	198	194	101	78	642	654	...	...	93,340	1,018	3,500				
Locke	133	195	251	101	66	913	910	9	11	126,917	...	...				
Mentz	107	97	110	50	42	493	467	16	15	42,072	140	12,075						
Montezuma ..	106	120	148	70	119	545	556	217	207	40,395	100	...						
Moravia ..	285	281	340	240	48	1,466	1,519	424	458	195,195	525	7,014						
Niles	194	342	407	288	63	1,725	1,686	...	...	234,973	2,040	...				
Owasco	84	104	132	96	87	607	602	...	...	65,342	9,250	...				
Scipio	38	157	149	47	8	882	955	17	18	84,660	360	15						
Sempron's ..	215	240	284	115	8	1,526	1,510	197	291	194,435	420	150						
Sennett	109	133	151	78	18	1,032	1,011	156	98	85,633	8,299	51,734						
Springport ..	193	228	224	56	86	472	483	...	...	56,935	5,085	10,520				
Sterling ..	225	387	471	228	213	1,296	1,416	176	193	140,134	400	...						
Sum. Hill ..	211	203	309	102	4	1,344	1,362	...	...	186,613	4,448	55				
Throop	84	109	134	101	70	802	782	253	214	76,168	305	17,475						
Venice	217	262	306	124	154	1,109	1,108	114	109	136,772	140	247						
Victory	222	211	253	160	197	954	974	...	...	117,545	710	...				
Total ..	3,786	4,708	5,498	2,689	2,153	22,341	22,525	2,628	2,443	2,555,361	53,436	220,895						

STUDY OF THE CENSUS.

PROPORTION OF WOOD-LAND.—The census shows the entire County to contain 418,205 acres of land. Of this 336,165, or more than three-fourths, is *improved*, while there are in wood-land 59,667 acres, and 22,732 acres, or an average of nearly one thousand acres to a town, which is reported as not being wood-land and as "otherwise not improved." There are in the County an average of two acres of wood-land to fifteen acres of cleared-land. Sempronius and Sterling have nearly one-third of their soil covered with wood; Conquest and Cato nearly one-fourth; Victory more than one-fourth; Niles and Moravia more than one-fifth; while Springport has less than one-tenth, and Sennett less than one-twelfth, and the least proportion of wood of any town in the County.

CASH VALUE OF FARMS.—The census reports the average value of farms in Springport at about \$109 per acre, Aurelius \$91, Sennett \$83, Cato \$76, Owasco \$61, Summer Hill \$51, and Sempronius \$45, and the average value of the County at \$69.

VALUE OF STOCK.—The gross sales from all the farms of the County in 1874 were \$2,886,435, of which Aurelius supplied the largest amount, \$184,442; Cato next, \$174,375, and Conquest third, \$170,154.

USE OF FERTILIZERS.—Ledyard used the most fertilizers, the cost being \$7,968; Venice next, \$7,020. Fleming expended \$5,742 for fertilizers, and Genoa \$5,442. All the towns in the County used fertilizers more or less, the least being used in the town of Ira—but \$31 worth.

PLOWED LAND.—It will be seen that the grain-growing towns of Aurelius, Springport, Sennett, Cato, etc., plowed an average of about one-third of their improved lands, while the dairy towns of Niles, Summer Hill, Sempronius, etc., plowed about one-sixth only.

GRAPES.—Two towns, Ledyard and Springport, supplied two-thirds of the grapes grown in the County, while the northern towns, in which they would succeed finely, show a very small product.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Two towns, Summer Hill and Sempronius, supply two-thirds of all the maple sugar produced in the County.

RYE.—There was but 381 acres of rye grown in the County, of which three-fourths was pro-

duced in the towns of Conquest, Sterling and Victory.

TOBACCO.—There were 32,720 pounds of tobacco grown in the County, of which Ledyard supplied nearly one-half, and in sixteen towns the plant was not cultivated.

HOPS.—There were but 36 acres planted to hops in the County.

FARM BUILDINGS.—Of the rural towns, Cato shows the greatest value in farm buildings, \$244,360; Niles next, \$211,540; Ledyard third, \$211,264, and Genoa fourth, with \$211,010.

CHAPTER XIV.

CAYUGA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

FIRST SOCIETY—ITS MEMBERS AND PROCEEDINGS — SOCIETY LIBRARY — DISBANDMENT AND ITS CAUSE—FORMATION AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND SOCIETY—MEMBERSHIP IN AUBURN—HISTORY OF HOMEOPATHY—ITS INTRODUCTION AND PROGRESS IN THE COUNTY —HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY AND PHYSICIANS.

THE Legislature of 1806 authorized the formation of county medical societies upon which certain powers were conferred and duties imposed. Previously, all persons desiring to practice physic and surgery, were required to present evidence of their competency to the Chancellor of the State, to a Judge of the Supreme or Common Pleas court, or to a Master in Chancery, and on receiving a certificate entitling them to practice, to file it in the county clerk's office, under penalty of receiving no remuneration, or in case pay was received, to be fined \$25 each time it was received. The law authorizing medical societies conferred authority on them to grant licenses and recognize diplomas from other States and countries, but such licenses and diplomas were required to be filed in the county clerk's office under like penalty.

At that time there were not more than forty physicians in the County, which was then considerably larger than now. One-half of them met at the tavern of Daniel Avery in Aurora, August 7, 1806, and organized the *Cayuga County Medi-*

cal Society. They were Nathaniel Aspinwall, and Ebenezer Hewitt, of Genoa, David Annable, of Moravia, William C. Bennett, of Aurelius, Josiah Bevier, and Jacob Bogart, of Owasco, Nathan Branch, Joseph Cole, of Auburn, Asahel Cooley, of Fleming, Frederick Delano, of Aurora, Isaac Dunning, Luther Hanchett, Silas Holbrook, Barnabas Smith and Ezra Strong, all five of Scipio, Consider King, of Venice, Parley Kinney, of Sherwood, and James McClung, John Post and Matthew Tallman, of Scipioville. Frederick Delano was elected President, James McClung, Vice-President, Jacob Bogart, Secretary, and Consider King, Treasurer. At a meeting held in Levi Stevens' tavern, in Scipio, the first Thursday in November of that year, by-laws were adopted, five censors were elected, Doctor Barnabas Smith elected delegate to the State Medical Society, the present seal of the society ordered, and a tax of \$4 a year levied on each member, to procure a library and provide medical apparatus. The anniversary meetings were fixed to be held on the first Thursday of November, and the quarterly meetings on the first Thursday of February, May and August, and dissertations and discussions upon medical and surgical topics were provided for. The licentiates of the society were required to sign the following declaration, and the society archives contain a long file of the declarations signed by men honored in their day and generation for a faithful compliance therewith :

"I—do solemnly declare that I will honestly, virtuously and chastely conduct myself in the practice of physic and surgery, with the privileges of exercising which profession I am now to be invested ; and that I will with fidelity and honor, do everything in my power for the benefit of the sick committed to my charge."

As the law required societies to enforce its provisions in their respective counties, Enos T. Throop was appointed law-counselor in August, 1807 ; thereafter the records show that prosecutions were numerous against irregular practitioners. The by-laws required then, as now, that the place of meeting should be determined from year to year. In November, 1806, the office of Doctor Barnabas Smith, of Scipio, was selected as the place of meeting for the succeeding year. The library also was directed to be kept there, and Doctor Smith was appointed librarian. The selection of the place of meeting occasioned much

strife between Auburn and Aurora, (Scipio being accepted as a compromise,) from this time until 1818, when the southern towns relinquished their claims, and the meetings have since been held at Auburn by a tacit consent, and until 1848, at Coe's or Hudson's tavern or the Western Exchange. The library ceased its peregrinations and settled there also.

The membership of the society was large, and included most of the leading physicians in the County ; many of whose names recall recollections of active, useful and honorable lives. That they maintained a creditable professional standing is evidenced by the following citations from the society records entered in the words of Doctor Silas Holbrook, of Scipio :

"August 3, 1816, Doctors B. King, Silas Holbrook, August Miller, Andrew Groom, and Frederick Delano met at the house of Mr. Roger Kinney, of Scipio, where Doctor Delano performed lithotomy on the daughter of William Kinney, aged 7 years ; the stone weighed 13 pennyweights, 14 grains. They then proceeded to Jonathan Winslow's, where Doctor Delano performed the same operation on a daughter of Mr. Winslow, about the same age ; the stone weighing 5 pennyweights, 5 grains. The stone in the last mentioned case appeared to be a light porous substance and composed of different laminae, with an intermediate diploe, and nearly the size of the former."

In 1834, Doctor Frank H. Hamilton was appointed to report on the botanical and agricultural products of the County ; Doctor Humphries, on its mineralogy and geology ; Doctor Ira H. Smith, on its diseases, and Doctor Lansing Briggs, on its statistics, &c. In 1836, the society offered a \$25 prize for the best essay on the endemic fevers of the Western country. Doctor Frank H. Hamilton obtained the prize, and the essay was published in the medical periodicals of that day.

At the annual meeting in November, 1811, a committee of three was appointed to act in concert with the trustees of Cayuga Academy, at Aurora, to devise the best means to obtain from the Legislature a grant to the academy for the purpose of erecting and continuing an anatomical, surgical and chemical school in said academy, and the committee were empowered to use the authority and influence of the society for that purpose. The project failed at that time, but was not given up. At the annual meeting

in 1817, Doctors Pitney, I. H. Smith, and Cole were appointed a committee to consider the propriety of a medical school, at Auburn, and in 1819, the society petitioned the Inspectors of the State Prison, at Auburn, to give the bodies of deceased convicts for dissection. The Legislature subsequently by law appropriated all such bodies unclaimed by friends for that purpose. A special meeting of the society was held in January, 1820, to further the project of a medical school in Auburn, a committee was appointed to circulate a petition to the Legislature in its behalf, and Doctor Erastus D. Tuttle, then physician to the prison, was delegated to go to Albany at the expense of the society to promote this object. These efforts were put forth more especially with a view to utilizing the prison hospital for clinical instruction, and the unclaimed bodies of deceased convicts for instruction in anatomy. At the society meetings of 1825 to 1831, the undertaking was continuously prosecuted, but without avail. Hobart College, of Geneva, founded in 1825, finally succeeded in diverting the projected institution to that place. But meanwhile, aided by the grant of unclaimed deceased convicts for dissection, and the prison hospital for clinical instruction, Doctor E. D. Tuttle, the prison physician, assisted by Doctor James Douglass, of Philadelphia, and Doctors Jedediah and Ira H. Smith, as lecturers and teachers, and Doctor Thomas N. Calkins as anatomical demonstrator, opened and conducted a medical school, in a building erected by Doctor Tuttle for that purpose, next above the Bank of Auburn, on Genesee street, and from 1825 to 1829 classes of students were yearly instructed there, while the Legislature was annually besieged for a charter. At the death of Doctor Tuttle, June 22d, 1829, at the age of 39 years, Doctor John G. Morgan was appointed physician to the prison, and associating with himself Doctor Thomas Spencer, Frank H. Hamilton and others, continued the school in a building on North street, on the west side, between Genesee and Water streets. The lectures and course of instruction at these schools were of a creditable character, and Doctors Spencer and Hamilton here commenced careers, which were so signally distinguished elsewhere, as professional instructors and practitioners.

The North Street School was at one time the

subject of a popular outburst on account of the dissections carried on there, which, however, subsided without much harm. When Geneva secured the charter for which Auburn had striven, the voluntarily maintained Auburn School received its death blow, and Doctors Spencer and Hamilton became professors at Geneva. But Geneva, not possessing the advantages of a hospital for clinical instruction, was obliged at length to yield the coveted prize to Syracuse.

The spirit and standing of the society is further illustrated by the adoption at the January meeting in 1842, of a resolution appointing a committee of five, of which Doctor S. Gilmore, now of Fleming, was chairman, to publish at the expense of the society, a journal of medical news and papers prepared by members of the society. One number of this paper was published in pamphlet form, at a cost to the society of \$80, and proved too expensive to be continued. This number contained a paper on Asiatic cholera, and several others, among which was one by Doctor Consider King, of Venice, on Acute Peritonitis, in which he advocated the use of efficient doses of calomel and opium in its treatment, an early recommendation of what is now considered a standard practice. In 1841, Doctor Joseph T. Pitney, who died in Auburn, April 20th, 1853, performed successfully on a woman in Scipio, the capital operation of tying the subclavian artery on the left side above the clavicle, in the second part of its course, for aneurism. To American surgery very much is due for establishing the propriety of successful operations upon the large arteries, and to American surgery is exclusively due the credit of originating the operation of ovariotomy. Doctor Lansing Briggs was the first to perform the latter operation in this County—October 3d, 1867—and was successful in the result. He has performed the operation thirteen times, in eight of which he was successful. These evidences of a high standing of professional intelligence and skill might be largely added to. Previous to 1806, when the evidence of qualification to practice was certified by the courts, the following interesting incidents are recorded: October 6th, 1797, Judge Wm. Stevens, of the Court of Common Pleas, certified that Doctor John H. Frisbee had exhibited to him a certificate from the

Chevalier St. George, Surgeon-in-Chief of Kings Hospital, at Port Au Prince, of Doctor Frisbee's service under him at said hospital and of his qualification to practice medicine and surgery in any part of the world. A certificate of license for another member of the society was based upon the diploma granted by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of London, England; and one, decidedly Hibernian, was upon the certificate of two gentlemen, who each stated that the other was a physician in Galway, county Galway, without stating from what source their own right to be deemed physicians was derived.

The number of members who have joined the society, is about 230, who have held diplomas granted by the Medical Colleges of this State, of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and by the State and County Societies.

The society library was commenced in 1806, from the support derived from a yearly tax on the membership of an amount equal to \$20. It grew to a respectable size and was valuable in its composition. Its books and journals were circulated throughout the County and it continued to flourish till 1848, when the society virtually disbanded and sold the library at auction. The explanation of this action is to be found in the act of the Legislature, passed in 1845, affecting the practice of medicine in this State, and which it was thought would prove detrimental to the interests of the profession. It has, however, worked beneficially, in resting the prestige of the profession upon its real rather than its assumed merits; but it was not until 1864 that the society aroused from the torpor which followed this action and renewed its career of usefulness. It now numbers thirty-six members, who are drawn from all parts of the County.

The following are the members who resided in Auburn at the time of joining the society, with the date of joining:

David H. Armstrong, June 6, 1866; Chester Bradford, May 1, 1828; Asahel M. Bennett, May 5, 1814; Leander Bigelow, August 7, 1828; Lansingh Briggs, May 5, 1831; J. D. Button, February 3, 1831; Truman S. Brinckerhoff, August 31, 1864; C. C. Bates, September 10, 1873; Joseph Cole, August 7, 1806; A. H. Cogswell, May 6, 1824; A. L. Cooper, August 1, 1833; T. N. Calkins, August 7, 1834; J. Ambrose

Crane, June 1, 1837; Edward C. Cadwell, January 4, 1838; Walter Channing, May 10, 1876; R. H. Chase, June, 1871; J. P. Creveling, June, 1871; Theodore Dimon, June 3, 1841; David Dimon, June 2, 1842; — Dirker, September 12, 1871; Iddo Ellis, November 6, 1806; Charles E. Ford, January 6, 1820; Walter Fosgate, August 7, 1828; Blanchard Fosgate, June 2, 1843; C. L. George, October 3, 1866; Cornelius Groot, June 6, 1866; John Gerin, October 7, 1872; Erastus Humphreys, August 6, 1824; Frank H. Hamilton, August 1, 1833; Charles A. Hyde, January 7, 1841; Edward Hall, August 31, 1864; C. M. Hobbie, June 2, 1871; Burton B. Hoxie, June 2, 1871; William O. Luce, November 10, 1875; Stephen Mosher, May 1, 1817; John G. Morgan, February 3, 1825; O. Munson, June 8, 1838; Daniel Monroe, June 3, 1869; Francis O'Brien, October 12, 1864; Joseph T. Pitney, November 5, 1812; Aaron Pitney, February 6, 1824; Ira H. Smith, November 5, 1812; A. R. Shank, January, 1868; C. J. Spratt, June 2, 1869; Charles P. Sanford, June 2, 1869; Erastus D. Tuttle, August 6, 1818; Anna H. Searing, January 14, 1874; Ananda Sanford, June, 1871; Charles Van Eps, August 7, 1828; Charles E. Van Anden, January 18, 1861; Joseph M. Wood, August 7, 1827; Sylvester Willard, May 6, 1824; Andrew D. Wood, February 2, 1832; Noel Weaver, June 4, 1838; J. W. Wilkie, June 1, 1865; H. L. Wood, June 2, 1875; John I. Brinckerhoff, Jr., June 2, 1869.

Only two women have been members of this society. Their names are included in the above list.

CAYUGA COUNTY HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY.—The therapeutics of the Homeopathic school of medicine is founded on the theory of *similia similibus curantur*. The principle was discovered and applied by Samuel Hahnemann, an accomplished and skillful German practitioner of the old school of medicine, who abandoned a lucrative practice under Government patronage, at Gommern, near Magdeburg, on account of conscientious scruples against administering drugs according to the vague formulas then in use. Having proved certain remedies upon himself and others, he commenced the practice of his new theory at Leipsic, whence he was soon driven by the bitter opposition he encountered to Paris, where he met with success and secured converts,

among whom was Doctor Gram of Copenhagen, who, having won the highest grade of merit in the Royal Academy of Surgery in that city, came to New York in 1825, and introduced the new practice into America. It spread rapidly, notwithstanding the prejudice and bitter opposition against it, and was first introduced into Cayuga County, in May, 1841, by Doctor Horatio Robinson, sr. Dr. Robinson commenced the practice of allopathy in 1826 in the towns of Stonington, Conn., and Westerly, R. I., which he continued there 12 years, in company with his father-in-law. In 1838, he removed to the town of Potter, Yates county, N. Y., and in the fall of 1840, having been called in consultation with Doctors Williams, Heath and Childs, residing at Seneca Falls, he became acquainted with Doctor Biegler, who removed that fall to Rochester, from Albany, having settled there some five years previously from Germany. Doctor Biegler was a disciple of Hahnemann, and after a consultation with Doctor Robinson, furnished him with books and medicines and gave him directions to guide him in his experiments with the latter. Doctor Robinson became a convert to the new system of therapeutics and removed to Auburn in May, 1841, where he commenced practice. He formed a copartnership with Dr. E. Humphrey, then physician to the prison, whom he accompanied by invitation the next day after his arrival, to see a patient, a son of Sherman Beardsley, then one of the wealthy and influential merchants of the place. The patient was a boy about 10 years old, who had been sick seven weeks with fever, supervening measles and whose case Doctors Pitney and Bigelow, who had been in consultation with Doctor Humphrey, had considered a doubtful one. "The patient," says Doctor Robinson, "had no pain, but a dry, hot skin, dry, tickling cough, no expectoration, no soreness about the chest, constipation, constant thirst, no appetite, and extreme emaciation. The second day from this visit Doctor Humphrey left for New York, and I took charge of the patient. On visiting him in the morning, there being no change in his condition, I dissolved a few globules of aconite in a half tumblerful of water and directed a teaspoonful every four hours. In thirty-six hours the fever was entirely subdued. Hepar. sulph. soon removed the cough, and pulsatilla and chamomilla completed the

cure, and in eight days he was dismissed cured." This was the first case in Cayuga County treated homeopathically. Doctor Robinson's first convert to homeopathy was Doctor McCarthy, of Throopsville, the determining cause being a successful treatment by Doctor Robinson of a patient who had been treated by himself and Doctor Clary, and consigned to Doctor Robinson's care because considered incurable. Doctor McCarthy's duties were excessive as his ride extended over the northern part of the County. In 1858 or 1859 he was thrown from his carriage and received a severe contusion upon the right side of the head and face, which resulted in a carcinomatous tumor, involving the parotid gland, the submaxillary, and a portion of the thyroid gland. This injury so much impaired his naturally strong constitution that he sank into a premature grave in 1863. The second convert to homeopathy in this County was Doctor Cator, of Moravia, who was led to make inquiries concerning it from the effect of Doctor Robinson's treatment of a patient of his—a daughter of Judge Smith, sister of the late Doctor Smith, of Auburn—who, though suffering from tubercular phthisis in an incurable form, was so much improved as to be able to visit around the village, and inspired her friends with the hope of her recovery; and upon his, Cator's wife, who was suffering from a severe case of gastritis, which yielded to the remedies successfully. This was in the fall of 1841. Doctor Hiram Bennett, a partner of Doctor Cator's, ventured an investigation with like result. Doctor Cator removed about this time to Syracuse, and introduced homeopathy into Onondaga county, and Doctor Bennett, to Rochester, where he died. The late Doctor Smith, of Auburn, who was then pursuing his studies with Doctors Bennett and Cator, being thus left without a preceptor, took up the homeopathic practice, and continued in Moravia till 1862, when he removed to Auburn. During the first four years' practice in Auburn, Doctor E. C. Witheral, a brilliant student, graduated and settled in Cincinnati, where he worked up a splendid practice, and continued until he died, much lamented by both schools of medicine. Doctor C. E. Swift, now of Auburn, and Doctor George Allen went from Doctor Robinson's office and pursued a successful practice, although Doctor Allen's life was a short one. He was cut off

by consumption after about two years' practice. Doctor Peterson, of Union Springs, a lawyer by profession, turned his attention to the study and practice of homeopathy, but having no diploma, suit was brought against him before Squire Bostwick, of Auburn, and after a full trial the jury brought in a verdict of three-fourths of a cent to the plaintiff and donated their fees to the defendant. Doctor C. W. Boyce came to Auburn and commenced the practice of his profession in the winter of 1847. In the spring of 1851, Doctor Horatio Robinson, Jr., graduated from the Western Homeopathic College, in Cleveland, Ohio, and commenced practice in Auburn. A little later, Doctor Hewitt located in Genoa, where he still resides; Doctor Gwynn, at Throopsville; Doctor Parsels, at Weedsport; Doctors Frye, Sprague and T. K. Smith, at Auburn; and others in various parts of the County. Doctor Strong, a convert from allopathy, was located at Sennett. He subsequently removed to Owasco, where he resided several years, then left for the west.

Thus the new system of therapeutics continued to spread; the literature of the school, to increase; and new remedies, to multiply. In 1862 the Legislature of this State granted a charter to the State Homeopathic Society and in the following May, the Cayuga County Homeopathic Society was formed according to the requirements of the statute. In 1825, when Doctor Gram introduced homeopathy into New York, he stood alone in this country. In 1841, when Doctor Robinson introduced it into this County, there were not more than thirty to thirty-five practitioners in the country. But now the State numbers them by the thousands, the country, by tens of thousands. Within the last twenty years the system has made rapid progress. Its literature has been largely increased by the addition of new works on pathology, therapeutics, and a new materia medica; eight or ten colleges, one State insane asylum and numerous hospitals have been established under its auspices; and the intensely bitter opposition which heralded its inception and marked its early growth, has measurably diminished, although a strong professional prejudice against it still exists.

Following is a list of the physicians of all schools now practicing in Auburn; Loyal W. Allen, David H. Armstrong, C. C. Bates, C. W. Boyce, Lansingh Briggs, J. S. Brinkerhoff, James

D. Button, Thomas N. Calkins, Joseph P. Creveling, David Dimon, Theodore Dimon, Geo. S. Everts, Blanchard Fosgate, Charles A. Foster, Moses M. Frye, C. A. George, Edward Hartman, B. K. Hoxie, James N. Jenkins, W. O. Luce, David Munroe, Horatio Robinson, Horatio Robinson, Jr., Amanda Sanford, Charles P. Sanford, Alexander R. Shank, Truman K. Smith, William M. Sprague, Charles E. Swift, Daniel M. Tournier, Henry D. Whitbeck, T. J. Wilson, and A. A. White.

CHAPTER XV.

EARLY COURTS, COUNSELORS AND CASES.

FIRST COURTS IN ONONDAGA—IN CAYUGA—PROCEEDINGS—COURT RULES—JAIL AT CAYUGA—GRAND JURORS—JAIL AT AURORA—TRIAL, CONVICTION AND EXECUTION OF INDIAN JOHN—TRIAL OF DAVID WILLIAMS—COUNTY SEAT AT AUBURN—COURT HOUSES—FIRST COURT AT AUBURN—CAYUGA COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

IN 1794 Onondaga County included also Cayuga, Seneca and a part of Tompkins. The first court was held in a corn-house owned by Asa Danforth; Seth Phelps of Scipio presided, assisted by John Richardson, Silas Halsey and William Stevens, Judges. Two lawyers only attended this court, Thomas R. Gould and Arthur Breese. There were then no lawyers resident in the county.

The first session of the court of Oyer and Terminer, for the County, was held at the house of Asa Danforth, on the 21st day of July 1794, at which the presiding Judge was the Hon. Egbert Benson, a Justice of the Supreme Court, assisted by Seth Phelps and Andrew Englis. Attorneys were present from Herkimer and Whitestown. James Fitzgerald was the only criminal tried, and was found guilty of assault and battery and attempted robbery. The petit jurors on this trial were John Brown, William Linsley, Thomas Morgan, Henry Watkins, Benjamin Depuy, Nehemiah Smith, Isaac Strong, John A. Thompson, Noah Olmstead, Jr., Isaac Bailey, William Stev-

ens and Thomas Osman. Several of these jurors were from this section of the County, two from Aurelius, whose attendance upon the court must have required a very tedious journey through the wilderness. That John Stoyell of Moravia, a justice of the peace, should have been fined thirty shillings for non-attendance, was no wonder, for it was a cheap means of relief.

Seth Phelps, County Judge, held a Court of Common Pleas, at Aurora, on the 4th Tuesday in December, 1795, at which the Assistant Justices were John L. Hardenbergh and Benajah Clark.

The attorneys and counselors present at this court, were Thomas Mumford and Daniel Shepard, Thaddeus M. Wood and Benjamin Hall were admitted as attorneys and counselors.

In 1796 the courts were held at Manlius, in Onondaga County; in 1797, at Ovid, in the County of Seneca; in 1798, at the house of Comfort Tyler, in Manlius, and also at Ovid.

In the latter year James Kent, a justice of the Supreme Court held a court of Oyer and Terminer at the house of Seth Phelps, at Aurora, assisted by Seth Phelps and William Stevens, Judges. At this court the following persons were admitted to practice in the Supreme Court as attorneys and counselors: Hermanus H. Bogart, Daniel Shepard, Vincent Mathews, Thaddeus M. Wood, Glen Cuyler, Thomas Mumford, Elijah Miller, George Hall, Robert W. Stoddard, Nathaniel W. Howell, Eben F. Norton and Silas Marsh.

On the 3d Tuesday in May, 1799, Seth Phelps, County Judge, held the first court in Cayuga Co., at Cayuga Ferry. At this court it was "ordered that John Harris have the liberty faithfully to keep and attend a ferry at Cayuga Village across the Cayuga Lake." The following rates of toll were permitted:

One wagon or cart, with four horses or oxen,-----	\$.88
One wagon or cart, with two horses or oxen,-----	.66
Each person,-----	.09
Man and horse,-----	.25
Horses and horned cattle, each,-----	.12½
Sheep and hogs,-----	.02

At this court it was also ordered, "that the following rules be observed by all and every of the officers, counselors, attorneys and ministers hereof and by all other persons in any wise con-

nected therewith." Here follows thirty-five specific rules, which many years since were copied verbatim from the originals by the late Hon. Christopher Morgan. This copy has been deposited in the collection of the Cayuga County Historical Society, by Michael S. Myers, Esq. Those rules furnish a clear compend of the practice of our courts three-fourths of a century ago.

At this court it was also ordered, that the "liberties of the gaol" in and for the County of Cayuga, be established at Cayuga Village. This was done in conformity to an act which gave to the County Courts authority to fix the "gaol liberties" in the several counties of the State and determine the places at which the courts were to be held.

The County courts were mostly held at Cayuga until 1804, when the "gaol liberties" were formally transferred to Aurora. Seth Phelps held County courts at Cayuga in 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804, at which, at different times, the Associate Judges were: Seth Sherwood, John Tillotson, William Brewster, and Joseph Annin; and the Justices were: Elisha Fitch, Ezekiel Crane, John L. Hardenbergh, and John Beardsley. At Cayuga was the easiest passage over the lake, and it was nearly central to the then territory of the County, which included parts of what are now Wayne and Tompkins counties, and all of Seneca county.

A log jail was erected at Cayuga near the shore of the lake and against the bluff bank, which at that point arose to the full height of the building. It was built of hewn logs and located at the east end of the Cayuga bridge, the toll-house of which was erected directly over it, the top of the jail being the floor of the toll-house. Prisoners were let down by ladders through a trap door.

Among the attorneys that were then prominent in the practice before the courts, were Elijah Miller, Daniel Shepard, Thaddeus M. Wood, Walter Wood, Thomas Mumford, Vincent Mathews, Glen Cuyler, Silas Marsh and Eleazer Burnham.

Morgan Lewis, afterwards Governor of the State, held a Circuit Court at Cayuga Ferry, on the 3d day of June, 1800, at which the following were the grand jurors:

Jabez Bradley, Amos Rathbun, Israel Smith, David Avery, Augustus Chidsey, Wilhemus

Mynders, Grove Smith, Adonijah Tillotson, Elijah Price, Samuel Crosssett, Jonas Ward, Benjamin Hutchins, Salmon Buck, Jacob T. C. DeWitt, Ansell McCall, Noah Olmstead, Jr.

At a court of Common Pleas, held by Seth Phelps, at Cayuga Ferry, on the third Tuesday in January, 1802, Amaziah Hutchinson was licensed to keep a ferry across Cayuga Lake, on lot No. 75, in the township of Milton, at the following rates of toll :

Double team and loaded carriage,-----	\$1.25
Single " " "-----	1.00
Man and horse,-----	.50
Single team,-----	.75
Single horse, or cutter,-----	.25
A sheep,-----	.06
A hog,-----	.04

In 1801 the Court licensed James Kidder to keep a ferry across Cayuga Lake in the County of Cayuga, at the following rates of toll :

Double team and loaded carriage,-----	\$1.25
Single " " "-----	1.00
Single " without a load,-----	.75
Man and horse,-----	.50
Single horse, or cutter,-----	.25
A sheep,-----	.06
A hog-----	.09

Jonas C. Baldwin was also licensed to keep a ferry at the Jonathan Brownell landing, at the last preceding rates of toll.

Joseph L. Richardson was admitted to practice in 1802.

In 1807 the court licensed David Follett to keep a ferry across Seneca River, opposite his dwelling house, at the following rates of toll :

One span of horses, or yoke of oxen,-----	\$.25
Man and horse,-----	.12
One man,-----	.06
Cows, steers, bullocks two years old, each,--	.12½
Yearlings,-----	.06
Hogs or sheep,-----	.03

JAIL CHANGED TO AURORA.—At a court held at the school house at Cayuga, in January 1804, the "gaol liberties" at Cayuga were vacated and they were removed to Aurora in the township of Scipio.

Ambrose Spencer held a court of Oyer and Terminer, at the Aurora Academy in 1804, at which the Indian "Delaware John," was arraigned for the murder of Ezekiel Crane. The prisoner plead guilty to the indictment, and thereupon the court ordered "that the said John, a Delaware Indian, otherwise called Delaware John, for the felony aforesaid, be hung by the neck until he be

dead, by the sheriff of this County, on Friday the 17th day of August next, between the hours of one and three in the afternoon of that day; and further, that the body of the said John be delivered over by the said sheriff to Frederick Delano for dissection." The sentence was duly executed, the Indian pleading earnestly to be shot, which the law would not permit. The Indian carried with him upon the scaffold pipes and tobacco, and in answer to the question why he did it, replied that they were to smoke the "pipe of peace" with Mr. Crane in the spirit world. Why he wished to do this the sequel will show.

Ezekiel Crane, the murdered man, was killed by mistake, the Indian supposing him to be another man. Crane was one of the earlier and more prosperous settlers in the town of Tyre, now in Seneca, but then in this County. At that time the settlers were sparse and widely separated, and the Indians frequently came to their cabins in quest of food, tobacco, or "fire-water." Among them was an old Indian called Delaware John who lived in the vicinity. He was of irascible temper and a full believer in the superstition of witch-craft, so common among the natives. He was a very skillful, and, hitherto, had been a successful hunter.

Late in the autumn of 1803, a settler of the name of George Phadoc and Delaware John agreed to go out together to lay in their winter supply of game. Phadoc was very successful, killing a large number of deer and other game; while the Indian, from some unexplained cause, failed in nearly every shot he made. He was sulky and silent, his anger arose to an uncontrollable degree under the belief that Phadoc had bewitched his gun, and the old superstition that it was allowable to kill witches, took possession of him. He planned Phadoc's death. They returned home on the 11th of December. On the following morning Phadoc brought home a deer which he had killed the evening before, and when near his cabin, and as he was about to lay it down, the Indian fired and only slightly wounded him, the ball first passing through the game. Phadoc fled to the house of Asa Smith, a neighbor, and gave the alarm. Meanwhile Ezekiel Crane, followed by his man Ezra Degarmo, approached Phadoc's cabin to get some venison, ignorant of what had happened. Supposing Crane to be Phadoc returned home, the Indian pierced

him with a ball, which proved fatal a few days after. Degarmo fled and carried the news to the family of Mr. Crane. The alarm spread, and toward evening, the neighbors gathered and surrounded the hut of "old John," who, after considerable bluster, consented to a parley. He was then disarmed, bound and confined in the log jail at Cayuga until the intensely cold weather set in, when he was removed to the jail at Canandaigua, whence he was taken to Aurora for trial. This was the first homicide in Cayuga County, but not committed by a settler. It resulted from the impulses of a wild Indian superstition and was the only Indian murder of the settlers of the County.

The second homicide in the County was committed by a man named David Williams who was finally decreed to be insane. The case was tried before Daniel D. Tompkins at a court held at the Academy in Aurora in 1805. He was at first declared sane by a jury impanelled to try the question, and convicted and sentenced to be executed, but on a review of the case on appeal, Williams was adjudged to be a lunatic, and confined in the Bloomingdale asylum where he died. The victim of his mania was James Lane.

Seneca county was detached from Cayuga, March 27, 1804, which so materially changed the location of the people relatively to the places where the courts had been held, as to necessitate a change to a more central position. A law was surreptitiously enacted by which the site of the Court House was fixed at Sherwood Corners in the town of Scipio and a provision was inserted, directing the raising of \$1,500 for building a Court House at that point, and appointing John Tillotson, Augustus Chidsey and John Grover commissioners to build it.

This action of the Legislature was very unsatisfactory to a large part of the people of the County and their opposition to the location was so decidedly manifested, that the commissioners above named suspended action and the obnoxious law was repealed.

On the 16th day of March, 1804, three other commissioners were appointed with power to locate the county seat. They were Edward Savage, James Burt and James Hildreth, men residing in other parts of the State and free from personal bias. In June following, they designated Hardenbergh's Corners as the site of the court house, much to the gratification of its citizens

and equally to the disappointment and disgust of their many rivals, Aurora, Sherwood, Cayuga and Levanna.

The condition of the location required the gift by the locality, of an acre of land on what was then the farm of William Bostwick, which was readily acceded to, he receiving from a few citizens \$200 for the plat on which are now located our county buildings.

From the location of the site for several years a controversy was maintained with the supervisors, who refused to levy the tax for erecting the necessary buildings. The citizens were, however, determined and finally began the erection of a court house with their own funds, taking meanwhile the necessary steps to compel the supervisors to raise the tax by procuring the passage of a law imposing a fine of \$200 upon each supervisor refusing to levy the tax. This legislation was effective, the tax was raised, and the court house completed in 1809, at a cost of \$10,000.

It was built of wood, the jail in the first, and the court room in the second story, the latter consisting of hewn logs. As yet no clerk's office had been erected. While the work of building the court house had been suspended, the courts were continued at Aurora. The records of the County were brought to Auburn in 1807, by the then county clerk, Peter Hughes, and kept in his house, now the residence of C. L. George, M. D., and they were so kept until the clerk's office was built in 1814.

The present stone court house was projected in 1835, during the wildest period of the "flush" that immediately preceded the panic of 1837. It was of course intended to be a magnificent affair, in harmony with the spirit of the times, for the city and County, in the estimation of the people, were then rich and able to gratify all their ambitious tastes. It had been intended to surmount the already overcumbed dome with a statue of Justice, and Liberty and Temperance were to adorn the portico, but the financial crash of 1837 changed the plan.

The building cost about \$30,000 and is an architectural deformity, a continual offense to the educated eye. It was, for many years, an equal offense to the auditors, as its internal arrangements were such as to produce a perfect medley of sounds, impossible of comprehension; its in-

terior has been so changed as to obviate most of the old acoustic difficulties.

The first County Court in Auburn was held in the new and unfinished Court House in May, 1808. The preceding January term had been held at Aurora. The presiding Judge was Elijah Price; Barnabas Smith and Charles Kellogg, were the justices.

At this court the following were the Grand-Jurors:

Moses Lyon, Edward Stevenson, John Walters, Dan. Hyde, John Patty, Noah Olmstead Jr., Shadrach Terry, Robert Dill, Ebenezer Higgins, Parsons Clarke, Ruben Bierg, William Branch, Amos Tyler, Nathaniel Garrow, Epaphroditus Strong, Calvin Cole, Edward Wheeler, Roswell Franklin, Samuel Chidsey, Jonathan Russell, Gilbert Tracy.

The first circuit court was held in Auburn by Ambrose Spencer, in July, 1808.

CAYUGA COUNTY CIVIL LIST.

Cayuga County holds a distinguished position in the civil list, having furnished a President of the United States, Millard Fillmore, who was elected Vice-President in 1848, and succeeded Zachary Taylor, as President, on the death of the latter, July 9, 1850, holding the office the remainder of the term; two Governors of New York State, Enos T. Throop, elected in 1830, and Wm. H. Seward, elected in 1838, and re-elected in 1840, the latter of whom was also appointed Secretary of State in President Lincoln's cabinet, March 5, 1861, and held that office till 1869; two Canal Appraisers, Allen Warden, who was appointed April 18, 1840, and held the office three years, and Wm. Wasson, who was appointed April 5, 1855, and again April 27, 1865; a Diplomatic Officer, Enos T. Throop, who was appointed Charge d' Affaires to the Two Sicilies, February 6, 1838; an Associate Judge of Colorado, Benjamin F. Hall, who was appointed March 25, 1861; a United States Marshal for the Northern District of New York, Nathaniel Garrow, who was appointed February 25, 1837, and again June 27, 1841; a Quartermaster-General on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the State of New York, John N. Knapp, who was appointed January 1, 1873; a Secretary of State, Christopher Morgan, who was appointed November 2, 1847; a State

Treasurer, Charles N. Ross, who was appointed November 2, 1875; and a State Assessor, John S. Fowler, who was appointed February 19, 1873.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Cayuga County has been represented in this court by three judges only—Enos T. Throop, in 1823; John Maynard, from January 7, 1847, till his death, March 24, 1850; and Charles C. Dwight, appointed in place of Judge Wells, deceased, in 1868; elected for full term in 1869, and reelected in 1877.

COUNTY JUDGES.

While Cayuga County formed a part of Onondaga county, Seth Phelps, residing at Aurora, was appointed County Judge in 1794, and on the organization of Cayuga County, was continued in the same office here. His successors have been as follows:

Walter Wood, February 26, 1810.

Elijah Miller, March 13, 1817.

Gershom Powers, January 31, 1823.

Joseph L. Richardson, January 8, 1827.

In 1846, the county judges were made elective and their terms of office four years. Since then the following have been the judges:

John P. Hulbert, June, 1847; George Humphreys, November, 1851; Charles C. Dwight, November, 1859; William Hughitt, November, 1863; S. Edwin Day, November, 1877.

SPECIAL JUDGES.

The office of Special Judge is authorized by the State Constitution, and was created in this County by an act of the Legislature passed April 10th, 1849, the term being three years. It is an elective office and has been filled by the following named individuals, who were elected in November, as follows: Charles J. Hulbert, 1852; Fayette G. Day, 1857; Amzi Wood, 1863; William B. Mills, 1872; Reuben F. Hoff, 1874; Frank M. Parsons, 1877.

SURROGATES.

These officers, previous to 1821, were designated by the Council of Appointment; from 1821 to 1846 by the Governor and Senate; and since the latter date have been elective by the people.

Moses De Witt, appointed March 14, 1794, and Thomas Mumford, October 1, 1797, were the Onondaga County Surrogates.

CAYUGA SURROGATES.

Glen Cuyler, March 14, 1799; Eleazer Burnham, February 5, 1811; Glen Cuyler, February 26, 1813; Eleazer Burnham, February 28, 1815; Seneca Wood, June 7, 1820; Benjamin L. Cuyler, February 14, 1821; John Porter, March 12, 1828; Thomas Y. How, Jr., March 18, 1836; George H. Wood, April 14, 1840; Charles B. Perry, February 15, 1844; Jacob R. How, June, 1847; William B. Woodin, November, 1859; John T. M. Davie, November, 1871.

SPECIAL SURROGATES.

The office of Special Surrogate, like that of Special Judge, is authorized by the State Constitution, and was created at the same time, in the same manner and for a like period as the latter. It also is elective and has been held by the following named persons, who were elected in November, as follows: Solomon Giles, 1852; Campbell W. Haynes, 1855; John T. M. Davie, 1861; Gardiner C. Gifford, 1867; John T. M. Davie, 1870; Richard C. Steel, 1871; James A. Wright, 1877.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

These officers are now elected by the people for three years, one in each county. Previous to 1818 the district in charge of a single attorney was large, including several counties. The following have been the attorneys for Cayuga County at the specified dates:

William Stuart, appointed March 2, 1802; Daniel W. Lewis, March 9, 1810; William Stuart, February 12, 1811; Vincent Matthews, March 12, 1813; Daniel Conger, April 17, 1815; Joseph L. Richardson, January 11, 1818; John Porter, February 14, 1821; Theodore Spencer, 1828; Richard L. Smith, January 21, 1832; Michael S. Myers, January 25, 1838; Dennison Robinson, January 27, 1841; Luman Sherwood, June 3, 1844; Ebenezer W. Arms, January 1847; Theodore M. Pomeroy, November, 1850; Solomon Giles, November, 1856; George I. Post, November, 1859; Richard C. Steel, November, 1862; Charles C. Dwight, (appointed) March 27,

1866; Wm. B. Mills, November, 1866; Sereno E. Payne, November, 1872.

SHERIFFS.

While Cayuga formed a part of Onondaga, previous to March 8, 1799, the following were the sheriffs: John Harris, appointed March 14, 1794; Abiather Hull, February 9, 1796; Comfort Tyler, February 27, 1798.

CAYUGA COUNTY.—Joseph Annin, appointed March 14, 1799; Peter Hughes, August 10, 1801; Solomon Buell, January 13, 1804; John S. C. Dewitt, March 13, 1806; Jonathan Richmond, February 24, 1808; Zenas Goodrich, February 11, 1812; Charles E. Morrell, March 3, 1813; Nathaniel Garrow, February 28, 1815; Archibald Green, February 13, 1819; Nathaniel Garrow, February 12, 1821. At the latter date the office was made elective, and the term three years, the incumbent being ineligible to the office for the next succeeding term.

Nathaniel Garrow, elected November, 1822; Archibald Green, November, 1825; Peleg Gallup, November, 1828; Peter Yawger, November, 1831; Warren Parsons, November, 1834; George H. Carr, March 30, 1838, to fill vacancy; Augustus Pettibone, November, 1844; Joseph P. Swift, November, 1847; Stephen Fancher, November, 1850; John T. Knapp, December, 1852, to fill vacancy; John T. Knapp, November, 1853; Edwin P. Hoskins, November, 1856; Daniel D. Buck, November, 1859; James Mead, November, 1862; Sidney Mead, November, 1865; John E. Savery, November, 1868; John G. Hosmer, November, 1871; Andrew J. Sanders, November, 1874; Thomas Reed, 1877.

CLERKS OF CAYUGA COUNTY.

County Clerks are now elected for three years and their seals are declared to be those of the Supreme Court in their respective counties.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—Benjamin Ledyard, appointed March 14, 1794.

CAYUGA COUNTY.—Benjamin Ledyard, appointed March 14, 1799; Peter Hughes, January 13, 1804; Enos T. Throop, February 5, 1811; Elijah Miller, February 26, 1813; Enos T. Throop, February 13, 1815; James Glover, March 2, 1819; George B. Throop, February 14, 1821; George B. Throop, November, 1822;

Abraham Gridley, November, 1825; Michael S. Myers, November, 1828; William Richardson, November, 1837; Philip Van Arsdale, November, 1843; Ebenezer B. Cobb, November, 1846; Edwin B. Marvin, November, 1852; Benjamin B. Snow, November, 1858; John S. Lanehart, November, 1864; Lyman C. Comstock, November, 1870; Sidney J. Westfall, November, 1876.

STATE SENATORS.

The Counties of Cayuga and Wayne now form the Twenty-fifth Senatorial District, and Senators are elected for two years. Under the second Constitution, that of 1821, Cayuga formed a part of the Seventh District, which included the Counties of Cayuga, Onondaga, Ontario, Yates, Wayne and Cortland, and senators were elected for four years. Under the first Constitution, Cayuga was in what was called the "Western District," embracing a territory which now contains over twenty counties. Under this Constitution the territory of Cayuga County supplied but four Senators, namely: John Richardson, Aurelius, 1797; Seth Phelps, Scipio, 1798; Joseph Annin, Aurelius, 1803; and Lyman Paine, Auburn, 1820.

In 1823 the following were the Senators from the Seventh District: Silas Bowker, Bryan Green, Jesse Clark, Jonas Earll, Jr.; in 1824, the Senator elect was Jedediah Morgan; 1825, John C. Spencer; 1826, Truman Hart; 1827, William M. Oliver; 1828, George B. Throop; 1829, Hiram F. Mather; 1830, Thomas Armstrong; 1831, William H. Seward; 1832, Jehiel H. Halsey; 1833, Samuel L. Edwards; 1834, Thomas Armstrong; 1835, Chester Loomis; 1836, John Beardsley; 1837, Samuel L. Edwards; 1838, John Maynard; 1839, Robert C. Nicholas; 1840, Mark H. Sibley; 1841, Elijah Rhoades; 1842, Lyman Sherwood and William Bartlit; 1843, John Porter; 1844, Albert Lester; 1845, Henry J. Sedgwick; 1846, Richard H. Williams; 1847, Abraham Gridley; 1848, William I. Cornwell; 1849, William Beach; 1853, William Clarke; 1855, Samuel C. Cuyler; 1857, Alexander B. Williams; 1861, Chauncey M. Abbott; 1863, Stephen K. Williams; 1869, William B. Woodin; 1877, Theodore M. Pomeroy.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

As the ratio of the population of the County to

that of the rest of the State was varied, so has her representation in the Assembly, the extremes having been one and four. She has now two members, elected annually by districts.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.—1797, Silas Halsey, Comfort Tyler; 1798, same; 1799, Edward Paine, John Richardson.

CAYUGA COUNTY.—1800, and 1801, Silas Halsey; 1802, Salmon Buel; 1803, Salmon Buel, Silas Halsey, Thomas Hewitt; 1804, Silas Halsey, Thomas Hewitt, Amos Rathbun; 1805, John Grover Jr., Amos Rathbun; 1806, the same; 1807, the same; 1808, Elijah Price, Richard Townley; 1809, Henry Bloom, Ebenezer Hewitt, Charles Kellogg; 1810, Henry Bloom, Charles Kellogg, Stephen Close; 1811, Stephen Close, Ebenezer Hewitt, Elisha Durkee; 1812, Stephen Close, Humphrey Howland, Thomas Ludlow; 1813, Wm. C. Bennett, Thomas Ludlow, William Satterlee; 1814, William C. Bennett, William Satterlee, Silas Bowker; 1815, John H. Beach, Silas Bowker, Barnabas Smith; 1816, John H. Beach, John Brown, Jr., John McFadden, Barnabas Smith; 1817, John H. Beach, John Brown Jr., John McFadden, Rowland Day; 1818, William Clark 2d, Thatcher I. Ferris, Isaac Smith; 1819, William Allen, Elijah Devoe, Henry Polhemus; 1820, William Allen, Samuel Dill, John Haring; 1821, John Haring, Charles Kellogg, Henry Polhemus; 1822, Samuel Dill, Charles Kellogg, Ephraim C. Marsh; 1823, Josiah Bevier, Elijah Drake, John Jackway, John O'Hara; 1824, Josiah Bevier, Silas Bowker, Asabel Fitch, Augustus F. Ferris; 1825, Elijah Devoe, Roswell Enos, John W. Hulbert, Ephraim C. Marsh; 1826, Eleazer Burnham, Aaron Dennis, Thatcher I. Ferris, Campbell Waldo; 1827, James Kenyon, Gardner Kortright, Andrews Preston, Peter Yawger; 1828, Henry R. Brinckerhoff, Philo Sperry, Gardner Kortright, William H. Noble; 1829, Henry R. Brinckerhoff, William H. Noble, Wing Taber, Ephraim Hammond; 1830, Ephraim Hammond, Solomon Love, William H. Noble, Richard L. Smith; 1831, Solomon Love, Elias Manchester, George S. Tilford, Peter Yawger; 1832, John Beardsley, George H. Brinckerhoff, John W. Sawyer, George S. Tilford; 1833, John Beardsley, George H. Brinckerhoff, John W. Sawyer, Simon Lathrop; 1834, Dennis Arnold, Cornelius Cuykendall, Andrew Groom, Noyes

Palmer; 1835, Cornelius Cuykendall, Andrew Groom, Noyes Palmer, Andrews Preston; 1836, Dennis Arnold, Charles E. Shepard, Richard L. Smith, William Wilbur; 1837, Curtiss C. Cady, Charles E. Shepard, William Wilbur; 1838, Henry R. Filley, Isaac S. Miller, Nathan G. Morgan; 1839, Nathan G. Morgan, Henry R. Filley, John McIntosh; 1840, Artemas Cady, John W. McFadden, Andrews Preston; 1841, Darius Adams, Osman Rhoades, John W. McFadden; 1842, John L. Cnyler, Vincent Kenyon, Alvarez Tupper; 1843, Vincent Kenyon, Alfred Lyon, Darius Monroe; 1844, Ashbel Avery, Benj. F. Hall, Robert Hume; 1845, David Gould, Leonard Searing, William Titus; 1846, Samuel Bell, William I. Cornwell, John T. Rathbun; 1847, Samuel Bell, William I. Cornwell, John T. Rathbun; 1848, Ebenezer Curtis, John I. Brinckerhoff, Hector C. Tuthill; 1849, James D. Button, John I. Brinckerhoff, Hector C. Tuthill; 1850, Hiram Coon, John Richardson, Ashbel Avery; 1851, Levi Colvin, George Underwood, Delos Bradley; 1852, William Hayden, George Underwood, Delos Bradley; 1853, William Hayden, Terance J. Kennedy, Mathias Hutchinson; 1854, Justus Townsend, Moseley Hutchinson, Mathias Hutchinson; 1855, Moore Conger, David L. Dodge, William B. Woodin; 1856, Sardis Dudley, Leonard Simons, Tolbert Powers; 1857, James J. Owen, Theodore M. Pomeroy, Hiram Tift; 1858, David B. Baldwin, Chauncey M. Abbott; 1859, William W. Payne, Chauncey M. Abbott; 1860, William W. Payne, Allen D. Morgan; 1861, Heman Benton, Smith Anthony; 1862, William A. Halsey, Smith Anthony; 1863, George I. Post, William P. Robinson; 1864, Benjamin M. Close, Wm. P. Robinson; 1865, Benjamin M. Close, John L. Parker; 1866-'67, Homer N. Lockwood, John L. Parker; 1868-'69, Charles H. Weed, Sanford Gifford; 1870, Wm. H. Eaker, Stephen S. Hewitt; 1871, Charles H. Curtis, Stephen S. Hewitt; 1872, Ira D. Brown, Elijah E. Brown; 1873, Leonard F. Hardy, Elijah E. Brown; 1874, Leonard F. Hardy, Erastus H. Hussey; 1875, C. S. Beardsley, jr., Erastus H. Hussey; 1876, George I. Post, John S. Brown; 1877, George I. Post, John S. Brown; 1878, Howell B. Converse, William L. Noyes.

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Silas Halsey represented Cayuga County in

the first Constitutional convention in 1801. In 1821, the second convention, Cayuga had three delegates, namely:

David Brinckerhoff, Rowland Day, Augustus F. Ferris. In that of 1846, the County had also three delegates: Daniel John Shaw, Elisha W. Sheldon, and Peter Yawger. A fourth Constitutional convention was held in 1867, and over six months devoted to the consideration of proposed changes in the fundamental laws, but it did not complete its work. In that convention the delegates were Charles C. Dwight and George Rathbun.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

Cayuga County has been represented in the Electoral college as follows: 1812 Jotham Jayne; 1816, Richard Townley; 1824, Eleazer Burnham; 1828, Asaph Stowe; 1832, Seth Thomas; Elector-at-large, same year Nathaniel Garrow; 1836, Peleg Slade; 1840, Albert Crane; 1844, Daniel Hibbard; 1848, Stephen Fancher; 1852, William C. Beardsley; 1856, Eleazer Burnham; 1860, William Van Marter; 1864, John E. Seeley; 1868, James McLean; 1872, John H. Camp; 1876, George W. Knowles.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The following have been the representatives from Cayuga County in the Congress of the United States at the times and for the periods named:

Silas Halsey-----	1806-'08, two years.
Daniel Avery-----	1811-'13, "
Enos F. Throop---	1815-'17, "
Nathaniel Garrow---	1827-'29, "
Gershom Powers---	1829-'31, "
Ulysses F. Double-	
day-----	1831-'33-'35-'37, four years.
Thomas Y. How, Jr.,	1833-'35, two "
Christopher Morgan--	1839-'41, two "
George Rathbun-----	1843-'47, four "
Edwin B. Morgan----	1853-'59, six "
Theodore M. Pomeroy.	1861-'69, eight "
Clinton D. McDougall.	1873-'77, four "

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND COMMISSIONERS.

By an act passed April 17, 1843, the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties were directed

to appoint County Superintendents of Common Schools, and Elliot G. Storke was selected for the office in Cayuga County. The office was abolished March 13, 1847, and in 1856, (chapter 179, Laws of 1856,) the office of School Commissioner was created and made elective. The first election under the act creating the office, was held in November, 1859. The office has been held in Cayuga County by Jordan R. Chappell, Joshua C. Goodrich, David Currie, Howard Thompson, Israel Wilkinson, Robert L. Drummond, Samuel A. Cole, Hulbert Daratt, Albert W. Morehouse, Ezra Dean, William Hart, William G. Ellery, John S. Bristol, Leonard F. Hardy, Charles H. Greenfield, Wesley Mason, Eli N. Botsford, Alanson Boughton, Phineas B. Young, Archibald McIntosh, Jr., Lewis V. Smith, Lauren M. Townsend, Albert W. Morehouse, Wesley Mason and Benjamin B. Snow, the latter three of whom are the present incumbents.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

County Treasurers are elected, under the Constitution of 1846, for a term of three years. They were formerly appointed by the Boards of Supervisors in the several counties. Horace T. Cook was elected to that office in November, 1848, and has been reelected every subsequent term.

INSPECTORS OF AUBURN PRISON.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Appointment.</i>
Ashby, Benjamin	appointed Febr'y 7, 1840.
Brown, Samuel	" March 2, 1843.
Cady, Artemas	" April 16, 1822.
Cook, Robert	" April 23, 1839.
Dennis, Seneca B.	" April 10, 1818.
Doubleday, Ulysses F.	" Febr'y 25, 1834.
Fitch, Charles D.	" May 3, 1845.
Fosdick, Peter G.	" Febr'y 7, 1840.
Garrow, John	" Febr'y 25, 1834.
Gilmore, Samuel	" May 3, 1845.
Goodwin, Stephen A.	" March 2, 1843.
Hardenburgh, John H.	" March 28, 1848.
Haskins, Joshua	" April 10, 1838.
Hills, Horace	" March 13, 1824.

Hills, Horace	appointed	April 2, 1830.
Hills, Horace	"	April 6, 1832.
Hinman, Hervey	"	April 6, 1832.
How, Thomas Y. Jr.	"	Febr'y 25, 1834.
Howland, Ellery A.	"	Febr'y 7, 1840.
Iverson, Henry Jr.	"	April 18, 1840.
Jewett, Freeborn G.	"	April 10, 1838.
Lounsbury, Willet	"	April 10, 1838.
Lyon, Harvey	"	Febr'y 7, 1840.
Myers, Michael S.	"	March 2, 1843.
Noble, William H.	"	March 2, 1843.
Palmer, Eleazer R.	"	May 3, 1845.
Polhemus, Henry	"	May 8, 1839.
Potter, John	"	April 6, 1832.
Powers, Gersham	"	April 2, 1830.
Rice, Woodin	"	March 13, 1824.
Rice, Woodin	"	April 16, 1827.
Sherwood, Luman	"	May 3, 1845.
Tuttle, Bradley	"	April 6, 1832.
Tuttle, Bradley	"	Febr'y 25, 1834.
Van Duzen, Horatio	"	April 10, 1838.
Weed, Walter	"	March 13, 1824.
Weed, Walter	"	April 16, 1827.
Weed, Walter	"	April 2, 1830.
Wheeler, Elijah	"	March 2, 1843.
Williams, Ezekiel	"	March 13, 1824.
Williams, Ezekiel	"	April 16, 1827.
Williams, Ezekiel	"	April 24, 1830.
Williams, Ezekiel	"	April 6, 1832.
Williams, Ezekiel	"	Febr'y 25, 1834.
Wilson, Jared	"	May 10, 1835.

Previous to 1846 the office of Prison Inspector was appointive, the power of appointment having been conferred on the Governor and Council of Appointment, April 2, 1819, and on the Governor and Senate, April 19, 1823. The Constitution of 1846 made the office elective, and provided for the election of three Inspectors; to hold office for three years, one of whom was to be elected annually. Only two from this County held the office under this law, viz: David D. McNeil, who was elected November 3, 1868, and Thomas Kirkpatrick, who was elected November 7, 1871. The office was abolished on the appointment of Superintendent of Prisons, February 16, 1877, in pursuance of an amendment to the Constitution, approved and ratified at the general election, held November 7, 1876. This amendment makes the office appointive, and relegates the power of appointment back to the Governor and Senate.

CHAPTER XVI.

CAYUGA IN THE REBELLION.

CAUSE OF THE WAR—FIRST CALL FOR TROOPS — CAPTAIN KENNEDY'S EFFORTS — FIRST PUBLIC MEETING—ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE—RAPID ENLISTMENTS—19TH REGIMENT — KENNEDY'S BATTERY — 75TH REGIMENT — CAREFUL PROVISIONS — CALL FOR MORE TROOPS — MILITARY DISTRICTS FORMED— 111TH REGIMENT — 160TH REGIMENT — DRAFTS—IMMENSE BOUNTIES—FINAL EFFORTS—CLOSE OF THE WAR.

THE war of the Rebellion was forced upon the nation, to maintain its unity, and, as was generally believed at the North, its very existence. It was a war of one section of the country against another, of the slave States of the South, against the free States of the North. It arose from a fierce conflict of opinion between the two sections as to the place which the institution of slavery should hold in the government, a conflict which had continued from the origin of the government.

The bitterness of the discussion and the antagonisms of the parties to it, increased with time, until, on the election to the Presidency of Abraham Lincoln in the autumn of 1860, a majority of the slave States of the Union resolved to sever their political connection with the free States, and to form a Southern Confederacy, in which the institution of slavery could have free and full development.

That bold step was accordingly taken. The Confederacy was formed and the most active military preparations made to sustain and defend its pretensions. Dominion was claimed over all the national property within its territory, which, so far as possible, was seized and garrisoned. Its claims were resisted, and a long and terrible war followed.

The events and consequences of that great struggle, are too recent, have been too fully recorded and are too well known to need repetition here. But its local incidents, the part which Cayuga bore in it should, so far as the plan and limits of this work will permit, be spread upon the pages of our local history. We shall give a succinct account of the efforts and sacrifices

made by our citizens in enlisting their quota of soldiers, and a brief review of the field operations of our earlier regiments, regretting that the time within which this work must issue, and the difficulties and delays attending the collection of reliable information of the specific services of each regiment in the field, prevent a fuller notice.

President Lincoln had been inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1861; Fort Sumter was attacked on the 12th and surrendered on the 13th of April, following; Congress was convened in extra session and the President called for 75,000 volunteers. Within the next fifteen days three hundred and fifty thousand had offered themselves, of whom only the number called for could be accepted.

Cayuga County came promptly forward to aid the government. Indeed, one of her citizens, Captain T. J. Kennedy, had anticipated this action of the government by several months, and had written to Governor Morgan as early as January 6th, 1861, for permission to raise troops, to which the Governor replied on the 17th of that month, that "if the necessity arises your services will be accepted." This is believed to have been the first offer of military service in the rebellion made by any of our loyal citizens. Captain Kennedy believed that the "necessity" already existed and acted accordingly. He sent out at his own instance and personal cost, recruiting sergeants to the different villages in the vicinity, Jordan, Skanateles, Seneca Falls, Springport and Aurora, and also opened a recruiting office in Auburn, thus liberally devoting his time and limited means to this patriotic service. He wrote stirring articles for the press and sought by every means in his power to impress his countrymen with the reality of the existing danger. Our citizens were, however, slow to believe that the rash act of secession would be followed by a real war, and Captain Kennedy was considered by some as crazed by his enthusiasm. He proceeded nevertheless, and on the day of the attack upon Fort Sumter, had one hundred and seventy-five recruits drilling in an open field near the city. The events thus justified the sagacity and wisdom of his preparations.

Captain Kennedy now applied to the Governor for arms and equipments; but the "necessity" for them had not been anticipated, and they were not ready. The South had been actively pre-

paring for war for more than six months, while the North had reposed in idle and fancied security. Had our people generally been as "crazy" as Captain Kennedy was thought to be, and as orderly and intelligent in their madness, the war of the rebellion, it is believed, would have made for our record quite a different history.

There were for this splendid company of recruits no guns, no harness, no general equipments. What was to be done? The Governor stated the simple facts and inquired if the men would accept rifles and go out as infantry. This, forty only consented to do; yet by energetic efforts on the part of the Captain and his assistants, a full infantry company was enrolled which joined the 19th regiment at Elmira.

Efforts were made to recruit the 49th regiment to ten full companies, pending which, the Legislature authorized the enlistment of thirty thousand volunteers and voted three million dollars to arm and equip them. This compelled the abandonment of the plan to fill up the old regiment, and efforts were at once directed to perfect organizations under the State call.

FIRST PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF AUBURN.—On the 20th day of April, the citizens of Auburn met at the Court House to devise plans in aid of enlistments. While the people were assembling, the news reached them of the attack upon the Massachusetts troops in their passage through the city of Baltimore. The effect upon the people was electrical. Rarely has there been seen deeper or more intense feeling than at that hour swayed the large audience. General Jesse Segoine, C. S. Burtis, C. C. Dennis, T. M. Pomeroy, S. Willard, Richard Steel, Rev. D. K. Lee, E. B. Lansing and others addressed the assembly, and their earnest and impassioned utterances aroused the people, stirring them beyond the power of language to express. They resolved to maintain the Union, and yielded to it every possible support. They raised an impromptu fund of four thousand dollars for the support of the families of the volunteers, the distribution of which was entrusted to Charles P. Wood, John H. Chedell and the Mayor of the City, George Humphrey, a trust involving much difficult labor, devolving largely on Mr. Wood, but which was faithfully and judiciously executed.

The following Sunday presented a scene of patriotic enthusiasm, never before paralleled in the history of the County, and rarely in that of any community. The late sleepers were aroused by the thunder of cannon, and the streets were filled by squads of soldiers under drill of their officers. At the several recruiting stations large crowds assembled, and the number of enlistments was very large. The national emblem was everywhere displayed, not excepting the churches, wherein patriotic discourses were delivered, to intensely interested auditors. At the Second Presbyterian and the Catholic churches, the pastors were especially earnest and eloquent in behalf of a cause which then thrilled all hearts. Sixty recruits left the latter church in a body, under the influence of the stirring appeal to their love for their adopted country, and enlisted under Captain Gavigan. Three full companies were that day completed. Captain Kennedy had a surplus of fifty-six men, who were transferred to a company being organized by Captain Theodore H. Schenck. Captain Charles H. Stewart, in a single day, April 24th, recruited his company to the maximum standard. Captain Solomon Giles, of Weedsport; James E. Ashcroft, of Seneca Falls; Nelson T. Stephens, of Moravia; and James R. Angel, of Union Springs, were each, at this time, recruiting a company for the regiment then organizing.

A mass meeting of the citizens of the County was held at the court house on the 24th of April, presided over by the Hon. John Porter, who made a patriotic address. Four military companies entered the building, whose presence produced great enthusiasm. A committee on resolutions was appointed, and stirring addresses were made by Clarence A. Seward and Rev. B. I. Ives. The closing resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That in this hour of our country's peril, we know no flag but that of our fathers; and in one solid phalanx, we will march under the stars and stripes, to victory or death."

The popular sympathy for the volunteers found expression in various ways. Banners, books, flags, swords and pistols, were presented with formal ceremonies, to the several officers. Captain Baker was presented by the Sons of Temperance, with a fine brace of pistols, Major Thad. B. Barber was honored by the gift of a splendid

sword, Captain Kennedy, also with a brace of elegant pistols accompanied by a presentation address, from which we extract the following :

"You, sir, were among the first to hear and the readiest to respond to the patriotic call ; home, family, and friends, with all their endearing associations, could not hold you back ; a prosperous business, dependent for its success on you alone, could not hold you back ; but with alacrity and enthusiasm, you were first at the muster, as no doubt you will be, in the coming encounter."

Captain Kennedy also received an elegant Bible from the Board of Education. Captains Gavigan and Schenck and their subaltern officers, received swords and pistols from their friends, and the ladies of Auburn presented Captain Stewart with a fine Bible, Doctor Huntington making the presentation address.

The early preparations were now nearly completed. Five full companies had been mustered into the service and were awaiting orders to move. The movement began April 24th.

DEPARTURE OF THE FIRST TROOPS. — It was a novel and exciting scene. Few of the generation, then beholding it, had ever seen a force marshalled for real war. Here, however, were seen husbands and fathers, sons, brothers and lovers, bearing arms, and bound for fields of carnage, from which many would never return. Crowds were present from city and country, all actuated by deep feeling, some with the glow of patriotism, but more by the deeper emotion of affection ; while in the eyes of thousands trembled the tear of affectionate solicitude for the welfare of those with whom their hopes of happiness were closely allied.

It was estimated that eight thousand spectators witnessed the departure of the first battalion from Cayuga County for the seat of war. The companies that formed the battalion were those of Captains Baker, Kennedy, Schenck, Gavigan and Ashcroft, and their first destination was the military depot at Elmira. The companies of Captains Stewart and Ammon were mustered into the service May 6th, and moved also to Elmira.

THE 19TH REGIMENT.—This regiment, comprising the foregoing companies, was mustered into the United States service on the 22d day of May, as the 19th New York State Volunteers, and officered as follows :

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel, John S. Clark ; Lieutenant-Colonel, Clarence A. Seward ; Major, James H. Ledley ; Adjutant, Henry M. Stone ; Surgeon, Theodore Dimon ; Quartermaster, John Chedell ; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Dennis Scheil ; Sergeant-Major, Charles Tomlinson.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, John T. Baker ; Lieutenant, Charles White ; Ensign, Martin Laughlin ; Sergeants, Charles Tomlinson, John T. Potter, David McCreary, Barnett Nagle.

Company B—Captain, T. J. Kennedy ; Lieutenant, John Polson ; Ensign, Henry C. Day ; Sergeants, Andrew Cowan, William H. Genett, David C. Hutchinson and William H. Barnes.

Company C—Captain, James E. Ashcroft ; Lieutenant, Samuel C. Day ; Ensign, Charles B. Randolph ; Sergeants, Charles C. Graves, Adolphus W. Newton, Alonzo Jordan, and Edward Manning.

Company D—Captain, Owen Gavigan ; Lieutenant, William Boyle ; Ensign, Luke Brannock ; Sergeants, Patrick Dwyer, Daniel Downing, Patrick Handlen, and Daniel McCarten.

Company E—Captain, Theodore H. Schenck ; Lieutenant, David A. Taylor ; Ensign, Edward C. Burtis ; Sergeants, Henry F. Rider, Austin Haynes, Charles A. Henry, and James Harris.

Company F—Captain, Nelson T. Stephens ; Lieutenant, Watson C. Squire ; Ensign, Edward D. Parker ; Sergeants, Edward B. Warren, David F. Bothwell, Barna C. Goodrich, and Robert Haynes.

Company G—Captain, Charles H. Stewart ; Lieutenant, John Wall ; Ensign, Antonio E. Robinson ; Sergeants, Lewis Manders, John White, Charles B. Quick, and George E. Sherwood.

Company H—Captain, Solomon Giles ; Lieutenant, Augustus Field ; Ensign, Marquis D. Nichols ; Sergeants, Charles M. Whiteside, William A. Hedges, Willis Watson, and Montraville M. Hedges.

Company I—Captain, John H. Ammon ; Lieutenant, George W. Thomas ; Ensign, Randolph B. Kimberly ; Sergeants, Horace Silsby, William A. Kelsy, Thomas J. Lomore, and James S. Fuller.

Company K—Captain, James R. Angel ; Lieutenant, A. H. Carr ; Ensign, Lester W. Forting.

The uniforms which were supplied to this regiment were composed of that miserable shoddy material with which many of our first volunteers were clothed, but it called forth such an earnest remonstrance from our citizens to the authorities as led to a correction of the shameful abuse.

Elegant regimental and national flags were presented to the regiment at Elmira in behalf of the ladies of Auburn ; the former by the Hon. Charles C. Dwight, and the latter by Hon. B. F. Hall.

THE 75TH REGIMENT.—The first seventy-five thousand men had been called into service for only three months, but it soon became evident that their time would expire before they could be fully armed and equipped. On the 4th of May, therefore, the President issued his call for volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war, and on the first day of July following, two hundred and eighty regiments had been accepted. Congress met on the fourth of July and voted five hundred millions of money and five hundred thousand more troops. The quota of New York, under this call was twenty-five thousand men which were called for on the 25th of July, after the disastrous battle of Bull Run.

Preparations were, therefore, at once made to organize a second Cayuga regiment at the instance of Col. John A. Dodge, who unfolded his plans to a meeting of citizens on September 2, 1861, at which Chas. P. Wood presided. He would form a military depot in Auburn and arm, equip and drill the soldiers here, and thus secure them from the gross impositions inflicted upon the 19th regiment by heartless contractors. The plan was reasonable, and permission to execute it was obtained from Governor Morgan by a committee of citizens, consisting of Dr. Willard, T. M. Pomeroy, Wm. C. Beardsley and Col. Dodge, who visited Albany for the purpose. Col. Dodge was fully authorized to raise, equip, supply and drill a regiment here. These careful and authoritative proceedings, gave confidence to both officers and men ; and the work of recruiting proceeded rapidly under the following company commanders : Captains, Charles C. Dwight, Wm. Hart, John Choate, Wm. H. Cray, C. D. McDougall, Luther Goodrich, E. A. Thomas and Charles Hayden.

On Sept. 10, Capt. McDougall reported a full company ; on the 12th Truman K. Fuller, a company from Port Byron, and William H. Gray one from Auburn. On October 9th, Lansing Porter, reported a full company. Mr. Hart having accepted the chaplaincy of the 19th, transferred his men to Capt. Cray.

So rapidly had the regiment been recruited that the barracks were not prepared for them, and temporary quarters were, meanwhile prepared for them in the city, until the 9th of October, when they took possession of the barracks. The regiment was raised to nine hundred men and was designated as the 75th N. Y. V. On the 30th of November, the regiment, pursuant to order, left camp to report at New York.

As on the departure of the 19th regiment, so now, the crowd was immense. The *personnel* of the regiment was much superior to the average of military organizations. It contained very many of the best citizens of the County ; thoroughly educated and cultured men, who were voluntarily casting themselves upon the altar of their country and trusting their lives to the fortunes of war.

The following were its officers :

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, John A. Dodge ; Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert B. Merritt ; Adjutant, E. B. Lansing ; Surgeon, Michael D. Benedict ; Quartermaster, Lewis E. Carpenter ; Chaplain, Thomas B. Hudson.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, Clinton D. McDougall ; Lieutenants, Robert B. Merritt, James H. Hinman ; 2d Lieutenants, Erastus E. Brown, and Benjamin F. Thurber.

Company B—Captain, Truman K. Fuller ; 1st Lieutenant, Wm. H. Stevenson ; 2d Lieutenant, Anson Tuller.

Company C—Captain, William H. Cray ; 1st Lieutenant, Chas. Wilson Drew ; 2d Lieutenant, Augustus W. Benedict.

Company D—Captain, Chas. C. Dwight ; 1st Lieutenant, Andrew S. Corning ; 2d Lieutenant, George D. Robinson.

Company E—Captain, Luther Goodrich ; 1st Lieutenant, Wm. L. Stanford ; 2d Lieutenant, Francis A. Hopping.

Company F—Captain, Henry Bates Fitch; 1st Lieutenant, William Elias Avery; 2d Lieutenant, Horace B. Fitch.

Company G—Captain, John E. Savery; 1st Lieutenant, Lewis E. Carpenter; 2d Lieutenant, William D. Hamilton.

Company H—Captain, John Choate; 1st Lieutenant, Elbridge C. Miles; 2d Lieutenant, James E. Whiteside.

Company I—Captain, Lansing Porter; 1st Lieutenant, E. B. Lansing; 2d Lieutenant, Wm. H. Hosmer.

The regiment was assigned to duty in the department of the south. The field operations of this regiment will be considered in a future chapter.

KENNEDY'S INDEPENDENT BATTERY.—Coincident with the recruiting of the 75th regiment, Captain T. J. Kennedy had received permission to raise an independent battery of artillery; and in less than two months had one hundred and twenty-five men on his rolls. It was entitled, "Kennedy's 1st Light Battery N. Y. S. Volunteers," and was mustered into service, for three years on the 23d day of November 1861. Its officers were: Capt., T. J. Kennedy; First Lieutenants, Andrew Cowan and William P. Wright; 2d Lieut., James A. Woodruff. The under sergeants were, H. C. Vaughn, Nathaniel Thompson, O. Van Etten, James B. Wood, J. E. Johnson, and H. S. Steele. Capt. Kennedy left with his Battery, for the seat of war on December 2d.

RAPID ENLISTMENTS.—Thus in about seven months Cayuga had sent into the field two full regiments and a battery of artillery.

The 19th regiment had, meanwhile, been reorganized as the 3d artillery, and to fill it to its desired size required some three hundred men; an effort was made to recruit them, but for nearly two months little was effected. In February and March ninety men were recruited who went forward under Lieuts. Boyle, Allen, and Kirby of the 3rd artillery.

OTHER CALLS—MILITARY DISTRICTS FORMED.—The military disasters of the summer of 1862, induced the President early in July, to call for three hundred thousand men for three years, or during the war, and, on August 4th, for another three hundred thousand. This of course meant very earnest work, and it came home to the hearts and sensibilities of our people, and aroused

them to corresponding action. Cayuga was not backward in her responses to these calls.

Military Districts were formed, Cayuga and Wayne being one. The Governor appointed the following persons as the district military committee, Wm. C. Beardsley, Dr. S. Willard, Wm. H. Seward and N. T. Stephens, of Auburn; C. M. Abbott of Niles; and E. B. Morgan, and Smith Anthony, of Ledyard. To this committee was confided the entire control of the recruiting service of the district. The committee was soon enlarged by adding thereto the names of W. H. Adams, Joseph Welling and J. B. Gavitt of Lyons; G. W. Cowles of Clyde; J. E. Walker, — Pomeroy, and W. C. Nottingham of Palmyra. At a meeting of the committee on the 12th of July, the following gentlemen were added: S. K. Williams, E. A. Thomas, L. S. Ketchum, Geo. W. Cuyler, Wm. T. Barney, W. T. Gaylord, of Wayne; and Theodore M. Pomeroy, Henry W. Dwight, Wm. A. Halsey, Geo. B. Gillespie, Wm. P. Robinson, A. L. Smith, William Hosford, Chas. Near, Philo Camp, Amzi Wood, William C. Cramer, and D. J. Van Auken, of Cayuga.

FORMATION OF THE 111TH REGIMENT.—The committee designated General Jesse Segoiné as regimental commander, and appointed sub-committees to promote enlistments; these committees called war-meetings in different parts of the district, which were well attended, and at which spirited addresses were delivered. A mass-meeting was called at Auburn, on the 17th and at Lyons, Wayne county, on the 19th of July. Both were largely attended, the one at Auburn was especially enthusiastic, and stirring appeals were made by Gen. Segoiné, Theodore M. Pomeroy, Rev. Mr. Warner, and others. E. E. Marvin offered ten dollars each to ten volunteers; and Col. E. B. Morgan said he was authorized to offer two hundred dollars to the first company organized under the call, one hundred to the second, and fifty to the third. The authorization, it was believed, came from Col. Morgan's own patriotic and liberal impulses.

These efforts of the war committees, gave a new impulse to enlistments, which, especially in Wayne county, were rapidly progressing. The inducement of a national bounty of one hundred dollars, of a State bounty of fifty dollars, and a town, or ward bounty of twenty-five dollars, the latter paid by individual subscriptions, filled the

quota of the regiment in about four weeks. Its official organization was as follows :

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Jesse Segoine ; Lieutenant-Colonel, Clinton D. McDougall ; Adjutant, Henry H. Segoine ; Surgeon, William Vosburgh ; Quartermaster, James Trulan.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, Aaron P. Seely ; 1st Lieutenant, Samuel B. McIntyre ; 2d Lieutenant, Ezra A. Hibbard.

Company B—Captain, John S. Coe ; 1st Lieutenant, Jacob T. Van Buskirk ; 2d Lieutenant, John Tremper.

Company C—Captain, Ed. A. Thomas ; 1st Lieutenant, Ira Jones ; 2d Lieutenant, Theodore Lamson.

Company D—Captain, Sebastian D. Holmes ; 1st Lieutenant, Hasseltine S. Moore ; 2d Lieutenant, Erastus M. Granger.

Company E—Captain, Isaac M. Lusk ; 1st Lieutenant, Andrew D. Soverill ; 2d Lieutenant, John A. Lanig.

Company F—Captain, Benjamin W. Thompson ; 1st Lieutenant, Robert C. Perry ; 2d Lieutenant, John H. Drake.

Company G—Captain, Lewis A. Husk ; 1st Lieutenant, John I. Brinkerhoff ; 2d Lieutenant, Edgar J. A. Hueston.

Company H—Captain, Ezra H. Northrop ; 1st Lieutenant, Frank Rich ; 2d Lieutenant, Reuben J. Myres.

Company I—Captain, Sidney Mead ; 1st Lieutenant, Merrill W. Murdock ; 2d Lieutenant, Arthur W. Marshall.

Company K—Captain, S. A. Tremaine ; 1st Lieutenant, George M. Smith ; 2d Lieutenant, A. B. Capron.

ANOTHER CALL, 138TH REGIMENT FORMED.—The call of Aug. 4th for "three hundred thousand more" quickly followed ; and full and prompt compliance therewith, was the only condition by which a draft could be avoided. Efforts were, therefore, at once directed to the formation of a fourth regiment, for which authority was obtained, on the application of Wm. H. Seward, Jr., Gen. Segoine and Capt. N. T. Stephens, who had proceeded to Albany for that purpose.

Joseph Welling, of Wayne county, was selected as regimental commander, and enlistments were

made with great rapidity. Ten full companies were mustered in, within eighteen days from the issuance of the order, of which number, about three hundred were enrolled before the order was made. Its officers were :

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Joseph Welling ; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. H. Seward, Jr. ; Major, Edward P. Taft ; Adjutant, Wm. R. Wasson ; Sergeant-Major, Lyman C. Comstock ; Quartermaster, Henry P. Knowles.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, James W. Snyder ; 1st Lieutenant, James H. Hyde ; 2d Lieutenant, Rufus M. Campbell.

Company B—Captain, Truman Gregory ; 1st Lieutenant, Nelson F. Strickland ; 2d Lieutenant, William E. Greenwood.

Company C—Captain, Loyal W. Alden ; 1st Lieutenant, Harvey Follett ; 2d Lieutenant, Marshall B. Burke.

Company D—Captain, Charles L. Lyon ; 1st Lieutenant, Anson S. Wood ; 2d Lieutenant, Samuel C. Redgrave.

Company E—Captain, Selah Cornwell ; 1st Lieutenant, Seth F. Swift ; 2d Lieutenant, George C. Stoyell.

Company F—Captain, Charles Burgess ; 1st Lieutenant, Geo. W. Bacon ; 2d Lieutenant, Sullivan B. Lamereaux.

Company G—Captain, William Wood ; 1st Lieutenant, Wm. Hawley ; 2d Lieutenant, Seymour Woodward.

Company H—Captain, John L. Crane ; 1st Lieutenant, Tunis Vosburgh ; 2d Lieutenant, Daniel B. Harmon.

Company I—Captain, Hugh Hughes ; 1st Lieutenant, Orson Howard ; 2d Lieutenant, Philip R. Freeoff.

Company K—Captain, Irwin Sawyer ; 1st Lieutenant, Dennis E. Flynn ; 2d Lieutenant, Geo. P. Knapp.

160TH REGIMENT.—Although this military district, Cayuga and Wayne counties, had now sent into the field four full regiments and a battery of artillery, besides supplying many recruits to the old regiments, her quota on the call of August 4th was not yet full, and a dreaded draft was therefore impending. To avoid that the most strenuous efforts were now made. The super-

visors of Cayuga County, convened, by whom a bounty of fifty dollars was offered to volunteers. The stores in Auburn were, by agreement, closed at four o'clock each afternoon, that the energies of all might be directed to filling our quota. The mayor, by proclamation, urged the cooperation of all our citizens. Public meetings were held on the streets, and the flags of recruiting stations waved in all parts of the town. War committees were appointed to aid the work. The general committee decided to raise a full regiment, and selected Capt. Charles C. Dwight, of the 75th regiment, then in New Orleans, as its Colonel. He reached Auburn on the 20th of October, was received with flattering honors and took command of the camp, in which the enlisted men were quartered. The regiment was completed and mustered into service as the 160th New York Volunteers, November 22d, 1862, with the following officers :

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel, Charles C. Dwight ; Lieutenant-Colonel, John B. VanPatten ; Major, William H. Sentell ; Adjutant, Gordon W. Allen ; Surgeon, Cyrus Powers ; Assistant-Surgeon, David H. Armstrong ; Chaplain, William Pultman ; Quartermaster, Dighton H. Winans.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, William Potter ; 1st Lieutenant, William J. VanDeusen ; 2d Lieutenant, James B. Vaughn.

Company B—Captain, H. P. Underhill ; 1st Lieutenant, L. L. Wheelock ; 2d Lieutenant, James Kelly.

Company C—Captain, B. B. Rogers ; 1st Lieutenant, Robert B. Ennis ; 2d Lieutenant, James V. D. Westfall.

Company D—Captain, J. D. Bunerd ; 1st Lieutenant, Myron H. Shirts ; 2d Lieutenant, E. H. Sentell.

Company E—Captain, Henry Moore ; 1st Lieutenant, James Gray ; 2d Lieutenant, Nicholas McDonough.

Company F—Captain, Josiah C. Jewett ; 1st Lieutenant, Gideon F. Moorey ; 2d Lieutenant, Edwin Kirby.

Company G—Captain, Malcom Wright ; 1st Lieutenant, Horace Silsby ; 2d Lieutenant, A. S. Stillman.

Company H—Captain, Daniel S. Vaughn ; 1st Lieutenant, Charles R. Caltord ; 2d Lieutenant, Miles I. Jones.

Company I—Captain, Allen L. Burr ; 1st Lieutenant, Newton Dexter ; 2d Lieutenant, Robert R. Seely.

Company K—Captain, L. B. Hunt ; 1st Lieutenant, George L. Merrill ; 2d Lieutenant, John H. Shaver.

This ended the efforts at recruiting in this district, for 1862. Great efforts had been made and they had been crowned with gratifying success.

A DRAFT ORDERED.—In April, 1863, John N. Knapp, Esq., of Auburn, was appointed provost-marshal for this military district ; James M. Servis, of Wayne, commissioner of enrollment ; and D. R. Davis, M. D., of Seneca Falls, surgeon. They proceeded to make a complete enrollment of the entire district. A draft was ordered to take place on July 23, to fill the places of the two years' men whose term of service would soon expire. While the dreaded ballots were being drawn at the Court House in Auburn, the terrible New York riots were in progress, and intense agitation prevailed. Precautions were taken against apprehended resistance here but the draft was quietly concluded, resulting in drawing about two thousand conscripts. On the payment of three hundred dollars each, they could be relieved, and all but about four hundred and fifty did so.

The general failure of this draft to supply men led to another call for three hundred thousand men. On October 17th, 1863, another draft was ordered, and the most vigorous efforts were made to escape it by filling the quota with volunteers.

Cayuga County offered a bounty of three hundred dollars, issuing its bonds to raise the necessary funds ; the effort succeeded and by the 10th of January the quota of the district was filled. But two hundred thousand additional troops were called for on February 1st 1864, and our quota was filled within twenty days. The recruits realized from the last two calls went mainly to supply deficiencies in the old regiments.

Two other calls were made, the first for five hundred thousand one year's men in July 1864, and the second, and last on December 19th of that year, for three hundred thousand men, and fifty days were given in each case to fill the quotas by volunteering.

IMMENSE BOUNTIES.—The times were very eventful. Organizations were making for what was believed to be the closing movements of the war, which were to finally crush armed rebellion. On August 18th the Supervisors granted a bounty of three hundred dollars to each volunteer, and the common council of Auburn one hundred and fifty dollars for each recruit credited to the city. On the 19th the Supervisors raised the bounty to six hundred, six hundred and fifty and seven hundred dollars respectively, for one, two and three years' men. Individuals, expecting and dreading a draft, offered and paid enormous sums for substitutes, as high as ten, twelve and even fifteen hundred dollars. It was the golden harvest for bounty brokers, and they vigorously plied their vocation.

All these various and energetic efforts, the enormous bounties offered, and the conviction that the war would soon close, succeeded in filling the quota under the call of July, by Sept. 10th.

FINAL EFFORTS.—Another struggle was yet to be made, the final call of December 19th, for three hundred thousand men, followed; final, as we afterwards knew it to be, but then known only as one of a mighty series of exhaustive drafts, the end of which could not then be determined.

It produced great depression. The energy and spirit of the people had, for nearly four terrible years, borne them up and there had been no sign of faltering; but after all they had done, after all the sacrifices of time, money and life which they had made, each effort in raising troops having, for sometime, been regarded as the last which they would be required to make, and, after having put forth nearly all their remaining strength in raising their quota of the last five hundred thousand men, the immediate call for another three hundred thousand was very disheartening.

Renewed, but relatively unsuccessful efforts were made to recruit another regiment by volunteering. In the city of Auburn efficient and active ward committees were formed as follows: First ward, J. M. Hurd, E. C. Selover, and William Lamey; Second ward, Richard C. Steel, E. H. Avery, Albert H. Goss, John S. Fowler, B. B. Snow, and Wm. B. Woodin; Third ward, John Choate, E. G. Miles, Rolin Tracy, Enos Bostwick, Josiah Field, Chas. Wellner, William J. Moses, William B. Stevenson, Chas. A. Myers, and John S. Brown; Fourth ward,

Myron Cowell, Chester Wier. In the country towns, corresponding efforts were made.

DRAFT ORDERED.—Every preparation for a draft had, for some time, been in complete readiness, and the fated ballots must again be drawn. Captain John N. Knapp had resigned the office of provost-marshal of the 24th district on January 1st, 1865, and was succeeded by B. B. Snow.

Volunteering was continued until March 15th, when Capt. Snow began the draft at the Court House in Auburn, in the presence of a deeply interested audience. The draft was continued about ten days, for a few hours each day, recruiting filling the intervals, and drafting resorted to only when the officers were not engaged in the business of mustering recruits.

Richmond fell on the 2d of April and volunteering was thereafter greatly increased until ordered closed on April 14th, 1865, just four years after news had reached us of the fall of Sumter.

The 193D REGIMENT was rapidly organizing in camp, and very soon had its full complement of one thousand men and several hundred had been sent in squads to the general military camp at Elmira.

The 193d regiment was formed as follows:

Colonel, J. B. VanPetten; Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Gilmore; Major, Alfred Morton; Adjutant, Thurlow B. Wasson; Quartermaster, Chas. H. Bailey; Surgeon, David H. Armstrong; Chaplain, W. D. Chase.

Captains, John Jones, Edwin C. Knapp, Wm. H. Porter, Archibald H. Preston, Joel Reed, James H. Hitchcock, Sidney W. Ainsworth, Orrin D. Staplin, Wm. L. Yeckley and Wm. H. Harris.

The fall of Richmond on the 2d of April and the surrender of the Confederate forces on the 18th, necessarily closed all enlistments here, and led to the speedy closing of the office of the provost-marshal and all other military preparations.

For four full years, the people of this County, in common with those of the entire country, had suffered as never before in all their history. Nearly two million men had been enlisted and there were on the rolls and in the actual service of the United States, at the close of the war one million one hundred thousand men. Nine hundred thousand had fallen from the ranks, of which number

two hundred thousand filled soldiers graves, four hundred thousand were disabled, or rejected on second examination, or deserted, and three hundred thousand were honorably discharged, during or at the end of the war. Of this number, this military district supplied about six thousand.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CAYUGA IN THE REBELLION, (CONTINUED.)

19TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS — TERM OF ENLISTMENTS — MISUNDERSTANDINGS — UNPLEASANT RESULTS—IN CAMP AT WASHINGTON — WITH PATTERSON — MILITARY EXPERIENCE—WITH GENERAL BANKS—NEW UNIFORMS—HELD FOR TWO YEARS—RECUSANTS PUNISHED — REDUCED TO A BATTALION—CHANGED TO 3D ARTILLERY — SUBSEQUENT SERVICES.

IN the preceding chapter, we have given a connected account of the enrollment of the six regiments from this military district, and of Kennedy's battery, and of their departure for their respective fields of duty in the service of the State and of the United States. In the ensuing chapters devoted to this subject, we shall subjoin as full an account of their field and camp service as our limits will permit.

19TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The companies comprising this regiment, pending its full completion, had been quartered at the military depot at Elmira, where they were initiated into the earnest and severe experiences of camp-life, as contrasted with the home quiet, and the conveniences and comforts to which most of them had been accustomed. The rough barracks, the coarse and poorly cooked food, and the beds of straw had to be accepted as the inevitable lot of the soldier and was borne with varying degrees of patience, corresponding to the individual temperaments.

The first five companies of the regiment reached Elmira on the 29th of April; Captains Stewart, Giles and Ammon, arrived on the 9th of May; and on the 14th, all the companies having arrived, orders were issued by the State military

board "that the several companies commanded by Captains John T. Baker, Owen Gavigan, Theodore H. Schenck, Chas. H. Stewart, John H. Ammon, Solomon Giles, Nelson T. Stephens, J. E. Ashcroft, T. J. Kennedy, and J. R. Angel, be severally accepted and formed into a regiment to be numbered 19, and that orders be forthwith issued for the election of regimental officers thereof." A brisk and spirited canvass followed, in which were considered the names of Colonel John M. Dodge, H. V. Howland, Gen. Segoin, and Major John S. Clark, resulting in the choice of the latter for Colonel, by a nearly unanimous vote, and of the other officers as stated in the official organization of the regiment in the preceding chapter.

Attention had been called to Major Clark for the reason of his general qualifications for the position, and particularly by a voluntary, perilous, and successful act of heroism in running the rebel blockade between Baltimore and Washington a few weeks before, wherein several previous messengers had been turned back. He, by his perseverance, skill and boldness, succeeded, conveying dispatches to our forces, with which he returned to Washington.

Regular and thorough drills were maintained, though the weather was rainy and inclement, and the men not sufficiently clothed to comfortably resist the chills and damps of the season. The men of this regiment had enlisted for two years and doubtless felt themselves bound to that term of service should the war continue so long. The military board of the state, as early as May 1st, 1861, had offered to furnish thirty-eight regiments for two years' service and the offer had been promptly accepted on May 3d. The Nineteenth regiment having enlisted for two years and the military authorities of the state having offered, for two years, the services of thirty-eight regiments, of which the Nineteenth was one, which offer had been accepted, it was clearly the duty of the mustering officer to have sworn them in for that period. But a bad blunder was made, and the men of the Nineteenth regiment were sworn into the United States service, on May 22d, for three months only.

As might have been expected if the war continued, trouble came of it. We had sanguine men who at that time believed the war would be short, and their council may have governed in the mus-

tering of the 19th for three months. However that may have been, the error was committed and unpleasant results followed. The rank and file were ignorant of the real facts in the case, were not informed of the action of the State and National authorities, and when sworn into the service for three months regarded the contract as binding.

On May 24th, the men received their uniforms, which by a most shameful fraud of the contractors, were composed of that miserable shoddy material, and the color, instead of the regulation blue, was a dingy gray, the cloth, of which they were composed had no inherent strength and the garments very soon fell to pieces. Our spirited and proud boys were therefore clothed in uncomfortable and unseemly rags, mortifying to their feelings, and an affront which deeply wounded them. In this affront to the regiment, their friends at home fully participated; a public meeting of citizens was called, and a deputation sent to Albany, to protest against the outrage and to seek to right the wrong which, after long delay, was finally done.

Meanwhile on May 31st Colonel Clark applied for marching orders, and was directed by the Secretary of War to proceed to Harrisburgh, Pa., for which place the regiment started on June 6th, 750 strong. On their way through Pennsylvania, they received flattering and grateful ovations from the people, who lavished upon them the most generous and liberal hospitality.

At Harrisburgh, Col. Clark received a dispatch from General Patterson, to proceed at once to Chambersburg, but before doing so, the former telegraphed both to General Scott and Patterson, and the former ordered the command to Washington, whither it immediately proceeded. This proceeding of Colonel Clark gave offense to General Patterson who afterwards remembered, and resented it to the prejudice of Colonel Clark. At Baltimore the regiment prepared for anticipated trouble from the rebel and rowdy elements of the city; the bayonets were fixed and rifles loaded, each with a ball and three buck shot and, formed in column of half companies, they resolutely and firmly marched through the rebel city amid the taunts and jeers of a rough and excited populace, from whom an attack was momentarily expected. But the demonstrations proceeded no further than taunts, vile imprecations upon

the "hated Yankees," and repeated jostlings of the regiment, which passed unharmed on to Washington, arriving at three o'clock P. M.

The regiment was soon ordered into a camp of instruction, located on the hills north of the city, whither it proceeded on the 10th of June. Cayuga was the name given to their quarters. The camp was soon arranged in systematic order, tents floored with boards, and thorough military rules enforced. Regular drills were instituted and maintained, and the hitherto novices in tactics soon became familiar with the manual and maneuvers. The season of the year was inviting, the weather pleasant, and the health of the regiment generally good, though measles were to some extent prevailing.

The regiment remained here nearly a month, when, a decision having been reached to advance upon Richmond, orders were given to Colonel Clark, by Major-General Sandford, on July 5th to be ready with his command to march by noon of the day following.

The plan was, that General McDowell, who lay with his army opposite Washington, was to proceed directly upon Richmond, while General Patterson was to demonstrate from Williamsport upon the army of General Johnston, then near Winchester and detain the latter, while the former movement was being made. General Patterson had under his command a force of over 20,000 men; but he had so hesitated and delayed, that General Sandford with four New York regiments, of which the 19th was one, was sent to reinforce him.

The 19th promptly executed the order and filed out of camp before noon of the 10th, General Sandford with the balance of the regiments following the next day. Colonel Clark proceeded by the way of Baltimore to Harrisburgh and Chambersburg to Hagerstown, where the command debarked. Orders were met here to follow General Patterson, who had gone on to Martinsburgh, sixteen miles from Winchester; and also to bring with them a thirty-pound rifled gun, which was expected to have reached Hagerstown before the arrival of the regiment, but as it was, it did not reach there until thirty-six hours thereafter. From Hagerstown to Williamsport is six miles, and the heavy ordnance must be transported on trucks over the common highways. Col. Clark decided not to wait for the arrival of

the gun with his full command, but detached Capt. Kennedy with his company to await its arrival and to bring it forward, the balance of the regiment making a night march to Williamsport. Early the following morning the march for Martinsburgh was resumed. The Potomac, which at the crossing was about three feet deep, was reached and forded, giving the regiment its first experience of the kind,

Captains Schenck and Stewart with their commands were left at the ford to aid Capt. Kennedy, when he, with his cumbrous freight, should arrive; but when the regiment had advanced to Falling Waters, six miles from the ford, those two companies were ordered to rejoin the regiment, and the whereabouts of Capt. Kennedy were sought for.

The long delay had not been anticipated, and when finally the gun came, there were also with it a large quantity of stores; the gun required ten horses to transport it, and the whole train comprised seventy-five wagons. It was put under way as soon as possible to join the regiment. This is but one of a long series of mistakes which characterized the earlier movements of our armies. It was a very hazardous movement to entrust so large and valuable a train in the enemy's country to the escort of a single company, but it reached its destination without interference. Meanwhile the regiment had reached Hagerstown, and were, with a battery and three other regiments, on the 11th of July, brigaded as the 8th brigade, and placed under the command of Col. Schwarzwaldler, and constituted a part of the 3d division of Gen. Patterson's command, Gen. Sandford commanding the division, about 8,000 strong.

Gen. Patterson's forces now exceeded 23,000 men, with two batteries, and lay, for about one mile, along the hills south of Martinsburgh, confronting the rebel force under Gen. Johnston of 20,000 men, that lay at Bunker Hill, a few miles distant; so close indeed were the two armies that their respective pickets were in immediate proximity, and rebel cavalry scoured our outposts. The 19th was posted on the extreme right, the post of danger, and a nightly fusilade was kept up from the rebel picket line upon our outlying post. Here the regiment lay for several days.

Corporal Martin Webster and private S. J. Tobias sought to vary the monotony of camp

life by a short foraging expedition; but were captured by a squad of rebel cavalry, after a sharp skirmish with them, which the boys maintained from behind a stone-wall, and in which one of the assailants was killed, and Tobias wounded. They were taken to Libby prison, where the latter died, and the former, after being taken, first to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and next to Salisbury, N. C., was exchanged, and rejoined his regiment in June, 1862.

Colonel Clark led out repeated foraging expeditions in quest of army supplies. On the 11th of July, he took out on such an errand, seven companies from the 19th, and three from the 28th N. Y. While engaged in gathering supplies he sent a company up the road, with directions to lie in ambush, and to permit all that came, to pass, but to intercept their return. Soon about forty cavalry came dashing down the road, and discovered some of the decoy party, who had strayed into view and were fired upon. The main body, too eager to wait, returned the fire. The other companies under the lead of their Colonel, rushed upon the scene; but the assailants, firing, wheeled and fled. In this affair one of the 12th New York was killed and three of the cavalry were wounded.

Before leaving Washington, disaffection toward their Colonel had arisen among several of the officers of the 19th, and they had drawn up formal charges against him, among which were those of harsh and ungentlemanly treatment of officers and men, and profanity. These were laid before General Patterson, at Martinsburgh, who had not forgotten Col. Clark's neglect of his first order, nor his failure to escort the heavy gun and the accompanying stores with his full command. The General suspended Colonel Clark from the command of the regiment, which then devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence A. Seward. Col. Clark was put under arrest to be tried by court-martial; but though he repeatedly demanded to be tried, his demand was never granted. It is perhaps a sufficient commentary upon the merits of this whole question, to state the view taken of it by Gen. Banks, who succeeded Gen. Patterson, and who, after a full examination of the facts, voluntarily relieved Col. Clark from all the disabilities growing out of his suspension from command, and gave him his choice of the old position in the regiment, or a

position on the staff of the Major-General commanding. Col. Clark accepted the position of aid-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Banks, and held it through all that General's campaigns, rendering, on several occasions, signally important services.

After lying four days at Martinsburgh, the order was given on July 14th to advance to Bunker-Hill, which was reached with only a slight skirmish of the advance with six hundred of Stewart's cavalry, but who were speedily stampeded by our artillery. The New York troops encamped that night in a wheat-field, the sheaves of which supplied them with pillows and couches. Foraging had been forbidden; yet the army would not go hungry with an abundance of supplies within reach. They took the liberty to help themselves, and fed bountifully upon the various productions of old Virginia, including poultry, pigs, mutton, beef, vegetables and fruits and whatever edibles came within their reach.

Patterson halted here, hesitating what to do. He had received peremptory orders from General Scott, either to fight Johnston, or so demonstrate against him as to prevent his junction with the rebel General Beauregard, against whom McDowell was advancing; but he did neither. His dilatory and unsoldiery conduct greatly incensed General Sandford; but, as a subordinate, he could only advise, not direct the operations to be made. On the 17th of July, Gen. Patterson moved, not toward, but away from the enemy, toward Charlestown, opening an easy and undisputed pathway for Johnston to unite his forces with those of General Beauregard, and thus determined the issue of the bloody field of Bull Run on the 21st of July.

On his march to Charlestown rebel cavalry watched and reported the movements, and when they found them to be no feints, but a direct retirement of the army, the enemy unmolested, quickly marched through the gap thus opened for him and accomplished his awful work. What a fearful responsibility rests upon the cowardly, or traitorous head of the vacillating General. Patterson reached Charlestown on the evening of the 17th, the 19th regiment encamping in a field near that in which John Brown had been hung, many of the men visiting the scene of the tragedy. Here the army lay idly for four days, until the morning of that fatal Sunday, on which

was fought the disastrous battle of Bull Run, when it moved to Harper's Ferry, and encamped upon Bolivar Heights. On the 25th of July, Patterson was superseded by General N. P. Banks, and sent home, followed by the execrations of the army and the country.

General Banks found his army so weakened by the expiration of the terms of service, as to make it necessary in the then defeated and disorganized condition of Mc Dowell's forces, to withdraw across the Potomac. In preparation for this movement, and to guard the passage, General Banks despatched Captain Kennedy with his own company and those of Captains Schenck, Gavigan, and Stewart, with two guns of the Rhode Island battery to occupy the heights on the Maryland side of the river. The army moved over and encamped on this side, picketing its shore for some forty miles up and down the river. The rebels occupying its opposite banks.

Here the army lay for three weeks pending its reorganization and was thoroughly drilled and disciplined. In the reorganized army the 19th regiment formed a part of the eighth brigade which was commanded by Colonel George H. Thomas, who soon became here very popular and efficient as he afterwards was in more trying and responsible positions.

The shoddy rags which till now had dangled from, and deformed the bodies and mortified the spirits of the men of the 19th Regiment, were, on the 30th of July, duly exchanged for neat and substantial uniforms, which were at once the comfort, pride and joy of the long abused soldiers. While lying here, Captain Kennedy proceeded with a detachment of about one hundred men in a night march to Lovettsville, three miles from the river, to attempt the capture of a rebel cavalry patrol that was in the daily habit of reconnoitering in the vicinity. But on this occasion the cavalry came by a different route from that usually taken by them, and fled so quickly when they discovered our detachment that only a long range shot could be obtained, resulting in wounding a few of them and in capturing trifling supplies. The incident was not important in itself, except as a relief to those engaged in it from the tedium of camp life.

While lying idly in camp, and the three months limit of their time of service rapidly approaching, the men matured their plans for returning home,

to which, so far as they knew, there was no objection. The 5th and 12th New York regiments brigaded with them, returned home on the 30th of July and the first of August, forcibly reminding the members of the 19th that on the 22d of the latter month they too would leave for their homes. Rumors were, however, circulated that they were to be retained for the full period of their enlistment, two years, and an appeal was made to General Banks for his judgment in the premises. He expressed the opinion that they could be held only for three months, the period of their muster. Lieutenant-Colonel Seward, then in command of the regiment, and an able lawyer, coincided with General Banks.

But special orders No. 323 issued at Albany, August 2d, 1861, finally settled the matter. It directed that Colonel Clark should "report with his command to the Adjutant-General of the army for duty under the orders of the United States government, for the remainder of the term of the enlistment of the regiment, into the service of the United States."

On the 12th of August the order was announced in camp producing great surprise and indignation. The men were greatly disappointed, they had made every arrangement to return, and had been cruelly kept in ignorance of their legal obligations. Had section 3d of the New York act of April 16th been promptly read and fully explained to them, they would have clearly seen their obligations and obeyed them. The phraseology of that act was as explicit as words could be, thus :

"They," the enlisted men, "shall be at all times liable to be turned over to the service of the United States, on the order of the Governor, as a part of the militia of the State, on the order of the President, &c."

That was the obligation which the men of the 19th assumed on their enlistment, and special orders 323 legally bound them to service for the full two years. But the 22d of August had not yet come. The regiment moved with the army to Hyattstown, ten miles south of Frederick, and encamped. Here the subject was thoroughly canvassed by officers and men, all of the former and the great body of the latter, though disappointed in their expectations, still accepted the inevitable, against which they clearly saw it was useless to contend.

The 22d of August came at length and the

test of compliance with, or resistance to the order was to be made. The 19th was formed and over it was placed a strong body of armed men, including a battery of artillery, to quell instantly any and all attempts at mutiny or insubordination. Major Ledlie, in a few words, informed the regiment that they were turned over to the service of the United States for the remainder of the two years. Adjutant Stone read the special order 323. Their arms were then stacked. Major Ledlie then commanded the men to advance and take their arms. All the officers at once did so, as did all of the men in the companies of Captains Kennedy and Stewart, except a single recusant in the latter. Companies C, H, and K, stepped forward with few exceptions; but the larger part of the others held back. There were 280 who refused to obey. In Captain Gavigan's company, but one of the men obeyed, and he, because his time would soon expire, as his term of enlistment had been special. The recusants who were put under arrest, finally numbered 203. Captains Kennedy and Stewart were congratulated by Colonel Thomas on the noble conduct of their respective commands, but on hearing a full account of the case declared the men free from blame, and that they had not "been treated right," a conclusion to which all dispassionate men must arrive.

General Banks, understanding the great grievances of the men, gave them time to consider the matter. They were labored with by their officers, and the whole case, its causes and necessary consequences, was fully explained to them. General Banks and Father Creedon, of the Holy Family Church in Auburn, earnestly pressed upon them their obligations, and all but twenty-three finally returned to duty. The recusants were tried by court martial and sentenced to the Dry Tortugas for two years. They were pardoned the following November on condition of serving out the remainder of their time honestly and faithfully, and they did so.

The men who manifested such remarkable firmness in their resistance to what they believed to be a great wrong were "Michael Banett, Wm. Buckley, Thomas Burke, Daniel Doyle, James Downell, James Dwyre, Wm. Galvin, Thomas Green, Thomas Head, John Hogan, Patrick Kellaher, Michael Lacy, Francis McCarthy, John McKean, John O'Brien, and James Tracy of Co. D ;

John L. Crounce and James Gaffney, Co. E; Morgan L. Joslyn, Co. G; Samuel Barr, John P. Barber, Walter M. Fowler and Morris Ryan of Co. I.

The camp of the regiment was now changed to Seneca Creek, in the vicinity of Hyattstown, where it remained until the 24th of September. Meanwhile the brigade commander had been changed, Colonel Biddle succeeding Colonel Thomas, who was transferred to a command in the West. At the latter date the regiment was ordered to Muddy Branch, to guard the depot of supplies established there, where from ten to fifteen hundred wagons were daily loaded and despatched. In this duty great vigilance was required to protect the very valuable freight from rebel raids upon it, and heavy picket and patrol duty was exacted. The regiment remained here through October and November and fitted up their tents with comfortable fire-places of their own invention, consisting of a covered ditch extending outwards a few feet from the tent and connecting with a fire-pit within it, the latter covered or nearly so with a flat-stone, while the outer terminus of the flue surmounted with a barrel, or other arrangement for a short chimney, finished the work; such fire-places, very quickly constituted, became common in all our armies during the rebellion.

By furlough, discharges on account of disability, and other causes, the regiment was reduced in September 1st to 639 men, and on the 2d Capt. Kennedy was detached for the recruiting service in Cayuga County. Lieut.-Colonel Seward resigned his commission on the 13th, owing to impaired health, and was succeeded by Major Ledlie, Capt. Stewart being elected Major. It was expected that Colonel Clark would soon resign his commission and the command of the regiment devolve upon Lieut.-Colonel Ledlie. In the frequent absence of the latter, the command and drill of the regiment mainly devolved upon Major Stewart, who from that time forward, in an especial manner, displayed his admirable military and soldierly talents and won the deserved esteem of officers and men. The regiment was reduced to a battalion by consolidation of companies, and Captains Stephens and Angel, and Lieutenants Squires, Parker, Carr, Fosting, and Field were at their own request, mustered out, Capt. Angel raised a new company.

On Sept. 25th, the 19th Regiment was transferred to the third brigade under command of Colonel G. H. Gordon, and on the 8th of October, that brigade was placed under the command of Gen. A. S. Williams, who instituted a thorough course of military instruction. In October and November a large number of desertions occurred, which the vigilance of the officers could not prevent; sixty-seven deserted in October and November, fifty in a single night. On December 1st, the regiment numbered but 425 effective men. Capt. Baker resigned and left Nov. 5th.

The plan of consolidating the 19th Regiment with the 28th N. Y. Volunteers was now broached, but a display by its officers before Gen. Williams of the thoroughness of its drill and the zeal and capacity of its officers, defeated the scheme and new and vigorous efforts were made to replenish the regiment. Capt. Giles, Lieut. Boyle, and Sergeant Barrus were detached on recruiting service.

Col. Clark having been relieved by Gen. Banks from all disabilities arising from his suspension from command and been offered and accepted a position on his staff, he resigned the command of the 19th Regiment. Major Ledlie then became Colonel, Major Stewart, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain Giles, Major.

The plan of converting the 19th Regiment into artillery was now formed and successfully executed. The singular and sad fortune of the regiment, the zeal, fidelity and admitted capacity of its officers, and the fact that it had come from the home of Secretary Seward, had not only drawn public attention to it, but had prepared the way for successful appeal in its behalf. Justice, long deferred, was soon to be awarded to it. Col. Ledlie visited Washington, had an interview with Secretary Seward, and proposed his plan, which was cordially endorsed by the Secretary. The latter accompanied Col. Ledlie on a visit to Gen. McClellan, the result of which was that an artillery regiment, 1,900 strong was authorized to be raised, of which the 19th was to form a part. The order for this purpose was dated December 11th, 1861, and in addition to directing the formation of the regiment of heavy artillery, the design of which at that time was to defend the Capital, there was this significant clause:

"And any companies which may now be serving as light artillery, will be detached, and mus-

tered as independent companies, and their places in the regiment will be supplied by other companies."

This clause was interpolated to do justice to Captain Kennedy, who, when detached on recruiting service as theretofore related, had raised a battery of artillery that had been mustered into the United States service on November 23d, as the 1st Independent N. Y. Battery.

This gave a new and strong impulse to recruiting, in which all heartily joined. On December 18th. Captain Angel reported with a full company, K, William Richardson, First, and T. J. Messereau, Second Lieutenants.

The autumnal rains and the heavy traffic over the roads, rendered them so heavy as to compel Gen. Banks, on December 1st, to change his base of supplies from Muddy Brook to Frederick. Here they established winter quarters. The march of thirty miles to this point over horribly muddy and half frozen roads, was extremely fatiguing, but it was accomplished in two days. A camp was here selected in a piece of woods, through which ran a fine stream. Substantial huts were built, with a base of logs three to four feet high, the crevices filled with mud, surmounted with tents, and then floored and supplied with fire-places. Here the regiment remained in comfortable quarters, until January 6th, when the threatening movements of the enemy under Stonewall Jackson, in the vicinity of Hancock, demanded attention. That village, where was stationed a Union brigade, was shelled on the 13th of December, and the attack vigorously repelled by our artillery. Jackson had concentrated along the Upper Potomac a force of some 20,000 men, and to strengthen our lines there, it was decided to forward thither the 3d Brigade, then consisting of the 10th and 28th New York, 5th Connecticut and 46th Pennsylvania Regiments, Gen. Williams, commanding. The march was through snow several inches deep, and the first night, while under the temporary command of Col. Donnelly, it was compelled to encamp in the open fields without the protection of tents, and suffered intensely. The cruel commander was severely reprimanded by Gen. Williams for his harsh treatment of the men. The third night the regiment found quarters in Hancock.

Here they were subjected to all the privations and hardships incident to a winter campaign, until February 18th, 1862. Heavy patrol, picket

and engineer duties were required of the men. The village was small, and its accommodations insignificant. Exposure brought on colds and fevers, including the dreaded typhus, attended with many fatal results. As a sanitary measure the camp was removed to the open fields, and the men supplied with Sibley tents, holding fifteen men each, warmed with the Sibley stoves, and well ventilated.

At the date mentioned, pursuant to the order of the War Department, the regiment started on its return march to Washington, in furtherance of Special Order No. 584, issued on the 30th of December, reciting that "the 19th Regiment of New York State Volunteers is hereby organized into an artillery regiment, to be known and designated as the 3d Regiment of New York Volunteer Artillery." Before leaving, the Brigadier-General commanding complimented the regiment, officers and men, for their good order, discipline and their marked improvement in drill. A three days toilsome march over very bad roads brought them to Frederick, where cars awaited them, and in which they reached Washington on the 22d.

Here closed the career of the "Old Nineteenth" without a battle, after much toil and many sacrifices on the part of both officers and men, and with little of that *eclat* usually attaching to successful military achievements. Subsequently, in another organization, and under a new name, the same officers and men won many laurels upon sharply contested fields, and earned the undying gratitude of the country.

CHAPTER XIX.

CAYUGA IN THE REBELLION—(CONTINUED.)

THE THIRD NEW YORK ARTILLERY—ORGANIZATION—IN FORT CORCORAN—CHANGED TO LIGHT ARTILLERY—SERVICE IN NEW BERNE—EXPEDITION TO GOLDSBORO—BATTLE OF WHITEHALL—ATTACK ON NEW BERNE—IRON CLAD ALBERMARLE—VARIOUS MILITARY OPERATIONS—SERVICES OF THE SEVERAL BATTERIES—MEMBERSHIP AND LOSSES.

THE Special Order, No. 584, directing the formation of the 3d New York Heavy Artillery, bore date December 11, 1861. At

that time the efforts which had been made to recruit for the 19th Regiment by Captains Kennedy, Giles and Angel were supplemented by the personal efforts of Colonel Ledlie and others.

Recruiting for the 3d Artillery was not, however, confined to the 21st Military District. Accessions were obtained from various sources. Captain Edwin S. Jenney, of Syracuse, raised in his vicinity one hundred and forty-two men; Battery H of the regiment was formed from skeleton companies from Utica and Rome; Battery M came from Cortland and Battery B from New York City, and all these recruits concentrated at the latter point, and were clothed in heavy artillery uniforms and supplied with, and drilled in the use of rifles, a requirement of the arm of the service for which they were destined. They numbered five hundred and thirty men and were accompanied to Washington by Major Giles, where they arrived on the 21st of February, joined the camp of the "Old Nineteenth." They were assigned by General William F. Barry, commanding the defences of Washington, to Fort Corcoran, on Arlington Heights. This was one of the series of five forts, on the west side of the Potomac, intended for the protection of the Capital. It was on the plantation of the Rebel General Lee, whose elegant and costly mansion was occupied for his headquarters by Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart. It was an elevated, healthy, and in every way, a very pleasant location for an army. With the Sibley tents well floored, warmed and ventilated, the camp well laid out and supplied, the men of the 3d Artillery began a very agreeable military experience.

At this time the official organization and numerical force of the regiment were reported as follows: Colonel, James H. Ledlie, November 18, 1861; Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles H. Stewart, December 23, 1861; Majors, Henry M. Stone, December 23, 1861, Solomon Giles, January 23, 1862, T. J. Kennedy, January 23, 1862; Adjutant, J. Fred. Dennis, December 23, 1861; Quartermaster, John H. Chedell, May 29, 1861; Surgeon, Theodore Dimon, May 20, 1861; Assistant Surgeon, William H. Knight, October 17, 1861; Chaplain, William Hart, November 14, 1861; Commissary Sergeant, George E. Ashby; Sergeant-Major, Frank G. Smith.

Company A—Captain, Charles White, 35 men;

Company B—Captain, J. J. Morrison, 101 men; Company C—Captain, James E. Ashcroft, 63 men; Company D—Captain, Owen Gavigan, 95 men; Company E—Captain, Theodore H. Schenck, 64 men; Company F—Captain, Edwin S. Jenney, 142 men; Company G—Captain, John Wall, 89 men; Company H—Captain, William J. Riggs, 102 men; Company I—Captain, John H. Ammon, 96 men; Company K—Captain, James R. Angel, 96 men; Company M—Captain, James V. White, 145 men; a total of 1,091.

On the 23d of the previous November, Captain Kennedy's Independent Battery had been mustered into the United States service and had up to this time been attached to the army of the Potomac, rendering important service. Colonel Ledlie desired to attach it to the 3d Artillery and to secure the revocation of the order constituting it an independent command, in which he succeeded, and it was entered on the rolls as Company L, and as such a few reports were made by Captain Kennedy, but when he was elected Major in the 3rd Artillery the command of the battery devolved upon Captain Cowan, who, for reasons never fully explained, maintained its independent existence to the end of the war.

In Fort Corcoran the 3rd Artillery were thoroughly instructed in the heavy artillery exercise in all its parts, the men being divided and drilled in the different forts. They were nearly all raw recruits in this arm of the service, and its very alphabet had to be taught them, but they had intelligent and thorough commanding officers, and rapid progress was made. Accessions were, from time to time, made to the regiment, so that by April it numbered 1,350 men. So many new men brought together during the inclement season, subject to heavy guard and patrol duty, was attended by much sickness, the veterans of the old 19th mostly escaping.

The old aqueduct bridge over the Potomac was strictly guarded and no one permitted to pass unchallenged. One night, however, an attempt was made to do so by the driver of a heavy carriage from the Maryland side, on the plea that it contained distinguished official persons, a probable ruse to test the fidelity of the guards; but their pretensions were useless. The carriage and its inmates were promptly arrested and brought into the presence of Lieutenant Stewart, who

found he had as prisoners, President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, and General McClellan who, having sufficiently assured themselves of the vigilance of the watch, retired, proceeding to General Porter's headquarters.

The cruel and blundering heartlessness with which men in authority sometimes treated our soldiers, was exemplified at Fort Corcoran. Doctor Lyman, medical director of Porter's division, ordered all the sick to report to Surgeon Dimon without previous notice, and for whose comfort no proper accommodations existed. In a few days five hundred invalids were thrust upon his care without any reports of their previous treatment, without nurses, sufficient medicines, or any suitable place for them, and this in the inclement month of March, with good hospitals one and a half miles distant. As soon as possible tents were erected in which to shelter the sick, and all the aid administered which was possible by the daily and nightly attendance of the Surgeon. Here the suffering men remained until the 24th of March, notwithstanding the continued efforts of the Surgeon to secure their transfer to hospitals. They were then transferred to the hospital at Georgetown.

The regiment was now to be changed to light artillery, for which purpose, on the 22d of March, they drew new uniforms, and on the 24th received marching orders. They had been selected as one of four regiments destined to reinforce General Burnside, then successfully operating on the coast of North Carolina. On the 25th they broke camp at Arlington and proceeded to Annapolis, whence, with three other artillery regiments, they embarked in transports for Hatteras Inlet, on the 28th. They were accompanied by the 2d Maryland, 17th Massachusetts, and 3d New York, the whole under command of Col. T. C. Amory, of the 17th Massachusetts. The entire 3d Artillery Regiment with its 1,300 men, its 700 horses, and several companies of the 103d New York, were stowed away in the capacious steamer *Fulton*, which proceeded with its consorts bearing the other regiments to the place of destination. After an experience of sea-sickness rarely equalled, the expedition arrived at Hatteras Inlet on the 30th of March. They were here transferred to lighter vessels and ascended the river Neuse about one hundred miles to New Berne, which had on March 14th, been

captured by General Burnside, and which lies above the confluence of the rivers Trent and Neuse and contains about 8,000 inhabitants. Camp was formed on the western bounds of the city, where they were visited by General Burnside, who was very much delighted with the fine *personnel* of the regiment and its complete equipment, which he highly complimented. Burnside arranged to fortify New Berne strongly on its western side by the erection of forts; the strongest was named Fort Totten, and became identified afterwards with the heroic achievements of the regiment.

Captain Ammon, at his own request, was permitted with his company armed as infantry, to participate in the siege of Fort Macon, which guarded the entrance to Beaufort harbor, then proceeding under General Parke. His company was landed eighteen miles below New Berne, whence they marched to their destination and joined the forces operating against the fort. Fort Macon was a very strong fortress and had been early occupied by the rebels. It mounted sixty ten-inch columbiads and was garrisoned by a force of four hundred and fifty men.

Captain Ammon, with Company I, were now to put into practice some of the lessons in the use of heavy artillery which they had learned at Fort Corcoran. They proceeded to Bogue Island opposite the fort, under fire of its batteries, but fortunately, owing to the imperfections of their range, no casualties occurred. At night they moved over to the side of the island nearest the fort, and began the erection of a battery within four hundred yards of it, an earthwork on which to mount ten-inch mortars. They raised the loose sand eight feet high and kept it in place on the inside by sand bags wired together. Lieutenants Kelsey and Thomas erected another battery in the vicinity and there was erected in front and in advance of the others another earthwork on which were mounted four parrot guns. Nearly two weeks were spent in the erection of these works and mounting the guns and mortars; eight mortars and four parrot guns. The latter were brought up and placed in position at night; a fusilade of shot and shell was kept up from the fort while the work was proceeding, yet the men learned to listen to the reports of the enemy's guns and to watch and dodge the approaching missiles.

The fort was summoned to surrender on the 24th, and our batteries opened upon it the 25th, the blockading fleet cooperating. General Parke had posted a strong picket line to protect the batteries from assault. At five o'clock A. M., the parrot battery opened on the fort followed instantly by all the eight mortars. After about twenty minutes the fort responded vigorously with eighteen guns, one of them a 128 pounder columbiad.

Such an armament industriously handled would hurl an immense amount of metal at the works of the besiegers, and it did so, casting up immense clouds of sand, which would sometimes nearly bury the men without materially interfering with the operation of the batteries, which soon obtained an accurate range and maintained a very destructive fire. About nine o'clock four of our gunboats steamed up and commenced an enfilading fire; but the water was too rough for effective work and they were compelled to retire.

The effect of the fire upon Captain Ammon's works finally began to tell, and, pending repairs, it was for a short time silent; but the mortars were soon again at work with their former accuracy of range and destructive effect, manifest in the growing weakness of the fire from the fort, whose guns, one after another, had been dismounted until at three o'clock, P. M., all but one had been disabled and silenced. The end was close at hand.

At four o'clock a white flag was displayed from the fort and after a parley, an armistice was agreed upon until the following day, when the fort surrendered with all it contained. In the fort eight men were killed and twenty wounded, and four hundred and thirty prisoners were captured, also four hundred stands of arms, twenty horses, and one ton of powder. One man only of the besiegers was killed, William Dart, of Ammon's Battery, who had imprudently exposed himself and was struck by a solid shot.

The success of the siege and the freedom of our men from casualties was certainly marvelous. The fort was reputed second in strength only to Fort Sumter, was heavily armed and sufficiently garrisoned, while it was assailed and carried by hastily erected sand batteries, made under the direct fire of the fort. That men in such a position, under the fire of such a fort, should escape

with a single fatal casualty and yet capture the fortress, was so signal an instance of military success as to crown the participants in it with deserved renown. General Burnside gratefully acknowledged the service in a special order, and Captain Ammon received from the field and staff of his regiment a rich and beautiful flag, inscribed "Fort Macon, April 16, 1862," with a very complimentary note.

During April, work on Fort Totten was continued and several acres were enclosed by a sand wall eight feet high and from 12 to 15 feet thick, in which 28 heavy guns were mounted, comprising 32, 60 and 100 pounders. These were all in position and the fort in a good defensive state by the first of June.

The 3d Artillery hitherto had been unsupplied with field guns. General Burnside had with him but one other field battery, the First Rhode Island, and was therefore anxious to complete the armament of the 3rd Artillery at the earliest possible moment. Major Kennedy had come on from the Army of the Potomac and been placed in command of one of the three battalions into which the regiment was now divided, the other commanders being Majors Giles and Stone. The batteries were but slowly supplied, and, at first, with guns of various calibres, entailing much trouble to supply them with the requisite ammunition, as they ranged from 12 to 24-pounders. The full complement of a battery is six guns, six limbers, six caissons, forge, baggage-wagon and one hundred horses. In the work of supplying and drilling the several batteries both in light and heavy artillery practice, the summer and autumn of 1862 was mainly spent. Several details were made however. Battery G, Captain Wall, on the 28th of May, was sent to garrison the fort at Washington, North Carolina; Battery K was sent to General Reno; and Battery M, Captain White, was sent to garrison Fort Reno, on Roanoke Island, but was soon transferred to Fort Hatteras.

General Burnside's Coast Division, aggregating nearly 15,000 men, was now in a condition, it was believed, to strike effective blows by advancing into the interior of North Carolina and cutting the rebel communications between that State and Virginia, supplementing the advance of the Army of the Potomac under General McClellan. Orders were accordingly given on July 1st for an

advance in the direction of Kinston, for which full preparations were made, but the disasters which had befallen the Northern army in the Chickahominy caused a sudden change of plan. The advance was arrested by telegraph from Washington, and orders given to General Burnside to forward the brigades of Generals Parke and Reno to Fortress Monroe, to provide against threatened disaster from that quarter. They were speedily sent, General Burnside following on the 4th of July. Thus was withdrawn fully two-thirds of the forces operating in North Carolina, and the small force left to hold our various positions there was put on the defensive. General Foster was entrusted with the command of the Department. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart was made Chief-Engineer of the Department on General Foster's Staff, on the 10th of August, and was especially entrusted with the defenses of New Berne, which, with its diminished garrison and the offensive demonstrations of the rebels, required close and intelligent care. Strong defensive works were being erected about the town, which in January, had been so far completed as, it was believed, to secure the place from capture. The work was mainly done by contrabands, hundreds of whom were employed.

As illustrating one of the thousand forms of swindling to which the temptations of the war gave birth, it should here be noticed that these contrabands knew nothing of the value of the money in which they were paid and a trifling part only of what was their due was paid to them, while their marks were affixed to vouchers for the full aggregate, the balance going to enrich the miserable swindlers. This practice was continued for months, before it became known and was arrested.

On June 27th, Capt. John Wall, of the 3d Artillery, with ninety men, had been sent, armed as infantry, to strengthen the garrison of Washington, North Carolina, a town of three thousand inhabitants, situated on the north bank of the Tar River. Here they were employed in perfecting, through the months of July and August, the defenses of the place, and in drilling. The swamps surrounding them produced so much sickness in August, as to bring into the hospital, an old academy building in the town, nearly two-thirds of Captain Wall's men.

At four A. M., August 6th, a cavalry force of four companies and a battery of four guns of the 3d New York Artillery, Captain William J. Riggs, marched through Washington, on a reconnoitering expedition to Rainbow Bluff. At this time a dense fog prevented the rebels from discovering this movement. Just at this time a raiding party of the enemy, five hundred strong, and two companies of cavalry, came suddenly into the town through a corn-field, the fog obscuring all observation, capturing our sentinels. Two regiments from their barracks were promptly on hand, and, hearing the firing, Captain Riggs and the four cavalry companies returned and joined in the defense of the town. The rebels, with dogged obstinacy maintained a street fight for hours, the obscurity of the dense fog aiding their operations. The four guns of battery G, stored in the hospital grounds, the men being too sick to use them, were the first object of attack and capture, showing that the party was posted as to the enfeebled condition of the garrison. They had horses ready harnessed to hitch to the captured guns, which were speedily turned upon our men. The gun-boats Picket and Louisiana steamed up and rendered what aid they could; but the former exploded her magazine and retired, an accident by which nineteen men were killed. The assailants, after a loss in killed and wounded of nearly one-fourth their number, fled the town pursued by the cavalry. The 3d Artillery lost four killed, eight wounded, nine prisoners and four guns.

Both batteries engaged in this affair, B and H, inscribed "Washington, North Carolina, September 6th, 1862," upon their flags.

Captain Kennedy, with four batteries and twenty guns, was sent with an expedition ten thousand strong, designed to cut the Weldon Railroad. It started on the 3d day of November, but on reaching Tarboro, so strong a force of the enemy was found concentrated in their front, that the expedition returned, leaving the batteries at Plymouth to protect the town.

The next important movement in which the 3d Artillery participated was the expedition to Goldsboro, twelve thousand strong, intended to engage the enemy in that quarter and prevent his concentrating against General Burnside, who was then moving upon Fredericksburgh, Va. Lieut.-Colonel Stewart accompanied the expedi-

tion, with several contrabands, ready for rough engineering, and they found ample employment in removing fallen trees and other obstructions from the path of the army. On the 12th, slight skirmishes with the enemy took place with no damage to us. On the 13th, at the passage of South West Creek, opposition was met, but it was speedily dispersed. On the 14th the army had neared Kinston, and, two miles in advance of the town, the enemy six thousand strong was encountered, strongly fortified, holding the route of our advance. The position was assaulted and a severe action followed, in which the 3d Artillery played a conspicuous part. After a persistent defense in which they received and inflicted severe losses, the enemy fell back to Kinston, which was abandoned as our forces proceeded. Our loss was thirty-eight killed and one hundred and eighty-five wounded. The 3d Artillery had no killed and only ten wounded. The rebel loss was 250 killed and wounded, 400 prisoners, 500 small arms, 11 cannon and other stores. Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburgh left a large rebel force free to resist Foster's contemplated advance to Goldsboro. He decided, nevertheless to proceed, and at Whitehall next day he met a force of the enemy, 10,000 strong with ten pieces of artillery. A brisk artillery and infantry fight ensued. Our batteries of thirty guns were brought to bear on the enemy's position for over two hours, by which his guns were silenced. General Foster had no time to lose, and hastened on his march to Goldsboro. Our loss in this engagement was 75 killed and wounded. The 3d Artillery had but two killed and thir- teen wounded.

That day the army came within two miles of the railroad bridge, over the Neuse, to destroy which was one of the objects of the expedition. The bridge was sharply defended, but fired and burned, and the railroad torn up, thus severing the main line of rebel communication in this quarter. The purpose of the expedition being accomplished, a return march began. The rebels had already massed a large force in the vicinity, and the army was, at first, threatened with an attack, but it safely returned to New Berne.

Colonel Ledlie was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General on December 24th, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieut.-Colonel Stewart, who, in 1863, was promoted to

the Colonelcy. Major Stone was made Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain Jenney became Major. The forces in North Carolina were increased to an army corps and Major-General Foster placed in command.

The Confederate government was greatly annoyed by General Foster's energetic movements, and resolved to drive him from the State, sending for this purpose General D. H. Hill with fully 20,000 men. The first demonstrations of this force were against New Berne, on March 13th, at three different points; an actual attack being made only on Fort Anderson, an unfinished earthwork. This was vigorously assailed by General Pettigrew, but was so resolutely and skillfully defended that the assailants retired. They could not capture the weakest of our defenses and therefore abandoned the hope of capturing New-Berne.

But Washington was less strongly fortified, and that town, General Hill believed, could be regained. He proceeded thither, planted his batteries, and bombarded it for ten consecutive days, wasting an immense amount of Confederate ammunition.

The Tar river, on which the town is situated, is three-fourths of a mile wide and navigable. The enemy erected heavy batteries below the town on the river, intended to prevent communication with New Berne; but General Foster nevertheless cast himself into the fort and directed its defense. As ammunition or provisions grew short they were supplied by running the batteries at night. In the fort were 2,200 men, assailed by 20,000 commanded by an able General, well supplied with artillery and every means of offense. The persistence of the siege, induced General Foster to raise it, and running the batteries, he proceeded to New Berne to prepare for it; but General Hill, anticipating his purpose, retired, abandoning the siege.

In May the two years' limit of the enlistment of the members of the old 19th would expire, and on the 20th of that month they sailed for home, reaching Auburn on the 26th. They were received at the depot by military and civic escort, conducted to the Western Exchange, where they were welcomed by a patriotic address by John N. Knapp, the provost-marshal, and supplied with a bountiful collation. They were mustered out the 2d of June and paid off on the 6th.

The companies that returned and the number in each were as follows :

Battery A—Captain White, and Lieutenants Tomlinson and Potter; 75 men.

Battery C—Lieutenant Randolph; 83 men.

Battery D—Captain Gavigan and Lieutenants Boyle, Brannick and Dwyer; 63 men.

Battery E—Lieutenant Dennis; 80 men.

Battery G—Captain Wall and Lieutenant Thompson; 56 men.

Battery I—78 men.

Battery K—78 men.

A total of 524 men. Surgeon Dimon returned with this section of the regiment. On the withdrawal of these two years' men, the 3d Artillery was reduced to 889 men, comprising the following companies :

Battery B—Captain Ashcroft; 142 men.

Battery E—Captain Schenck; 105 men.

Battery F—Captain Taylor; 133 men.

Battery H—Captain Riggs; 133 men.

Battery I—Captain Ammon; 113 men.

Battery M—Captain Howell; 131 men.

Colonel Stewart's request to recruit for the regiment was granted, being cordially endorsed by General Foster, who added that from the 3d Artillery had been drawn "all the excellent light artillery batteries we have formed in this department, * * * nine in number."

The enlistments added about 300 recruits to the regiment. The two departments of Virginia and North Carolina were, on July 18th, placed in command of General Foster, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe, General John J. Peck commanding the District of North Carolina. General Peck made a careful inspection of his effective forces, and of the difficulties and dangers of his position, and became fully convinced that it was the resolute purpose of the enemy to drive him from North Carolina and rescue the State from Federal control. He therefore diligently strengthened his defenses, and prepared for the expected attack, which came on February 1st, 1864, when, about two o'clock A. M., in a thick fog, the rebels, 12,000 strong, attacked one of the outposts of New Berne, nine miles from the city. The garrison defended themselves bravely, and fell back in good order, reinforcements being sent to their support. Beach Grove, another outpost, one and a half miles distant from the position first attacked, was occupied by Lieutenant Kirby and a strong force of the enemy was interposed between him and our main works, rendering his

position untenable, and obliging the garrison to surrender. The officers were sent to Libby Prison and the men to Belle Isle, where the latter nearly all died. The former were successively transferred to Macon, Charleston and Columbia. While engaged in cutting wood at the latter place Lieutenant Kirby, Colonel Sidney Meade and Lieutenant Oliphant made their escape and safely reached our lines at Knoxville, Tennessee.

The assailants, after two days' vigorous efforts, became convinced that New Berne was too strongly fortified for successful assault, and retired, having lost 35 killed, 100 wounded and 1,000 deserters. Our loss was 100 killed and wounded, and 280 prisoners.

This raid upon New Berne was a warning which led General Peck to immediately erect more and stronger defensive works. The enemy remained in the vicinity, threatening every assailable point, inciting constant alarm, and compelling unceasing vigilance.

The rebel iron-clad *Albermarle* was at length ready and came forth to aid in the rescue of the State. It drove our wooden vessels out of the Roanoke, and, acting in concert with General Hoke with 7,000 men, on April 20th captured Plymouth and 2,000 prisoners.

General C. N. Palmer succeeded General Peck on April 25th, the latter being called to Virginia. Washington was evacuated, fearing that the fate of Plymouth would, otherwise, befall it, as we had then at this point, no vessels which could resist the formidable *Albermarle*.

On the 4th of May, New Berne was assailed by the rebel General Hoke, who drove in our pickets toward night, and demonstrated strongly the next day, waiting for his formidable ally, the *Albermarle*; but that craft was so severely handled by our war vessels at the entrance of the sound that she withdrew altogether from the fight, and in October was sunk by a torpedo. General Hoke, relying upon that vessel, summoned the city to surrender on the 6th, but was sternly refused, and, learning the fate of the *Albermarle*, retired from New Berne.

The Confederate necessities at this time in Virginia caused the withdrawal from North Carolina of its forces, and left it open to new inroads by our troops, which were frequently made.

The forces which General Foster had collected for a contemplated attack upon Wilmington were,

diverted to aid in the reduction of Charleston, and sailed for Hilton Head, arriving there at different dates during the first week in February, 1864. They numbered about 11,000 men. Accompanying the force was a brigade of light and heavy artillery, commanded by Brigadier-General Ledlie, a large battalion of which, from the 3d Artillery, was commanded by Major Kennedy, comprising 400 men, 22 guns, and 400 horses.

On the 9th of February, the artillery had encamped on the Island of St. Helena, on the north side of Port Royal harbor. General Hunter was then in command at Charleston, and to him General Foster reported. The latter was coldly received, and, on communicating with Commodore Dupont, found him not ready to cooperate, and that there was an evident "hitch" in the plan of operations. General Foster left for Fortress Monroe ostensibly for siege guns, but he did not return. General Hunter embodied the entire corps as reinforcements, against which many of its officers protested. General Ledlie, at his request, was permitted to return to New Berne. Major Kennedy's battalion of the 3d Artillery was retained and lay in comparative idleness for nearly two months; but on April 3d set sail with the fleet, bearing the troops from St. Helena, destined for Stono Inlet, to aid in the contemplated attack upon Charleston.

During the attack of the fleet upon Fort Sumter on the 7th, Batteries B and F of the 3d Artillery and 4,000 troops, were landed on Folly Island, commanded by General Seymour, ready at the proper time with pontoons, to seize Morris Island.

The attack upon Charleston failed of success, and on the 12th of April the fleet, with the 10th Army Corps, returned to Port Royal. The 3d Artillery, excepting Batteries B and F, was retained at Beaufort and St. Helena until near the end of May, when it was ordered to New Berne. Batteries B and F were retained by General Hunter, and by his successor in command, General Gilmore. These two batteries participated actively in the several operations of the army on Folly Island, in the capture of Morris Island and Fort Wagner and Fort Gregg, and in the long continued bombardment of Fort Sumter. The batteries led the advance of the army, supporting the pickets, and were much exposed in the erec-

tion and working of batteries covered by the enemy's guns. They performed much valiant and efficient work.

On the 10th of July, the attack on Morris Island was made, in which about fifty guns were brought to bear upon the enemy's works. The batteries had been so quietly placed and so thoroughly covered that their position and force were a surprise to the enemy, who soon replied vigorously. The iron-clad fleet, consisting of five monitors, steamed up and so effectively seconded the land batteries that, after a contest of three hours, the rebel works were assaulted and carried by the infantry, capturing nine cannon, two mortars, a variety of stores, and many prisoners. The victory was promptly won and with trifling loss, placing our forces within six hundred yards of Fort Wagner. In the attack, Batteries B and F were distinguished for their rapid and accurate firing.

On the following day an attempt was made to storm Fort Wagner by the brigade under command of General Strong. It was resolutely and bravely made, but repulsed with the loss of 150 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The work was found to be stronger than was anticipated, and Gen. Gilmore resolved to silence it by heavy bombardment and then assail it with an overwhelming force. Seven days were spent in the erection and mounting of batteries, and on the 18th of July the fleet in the harbor and the batteries on the island opened upon the fort a furious cannonade, which had few parallels during the war. This was continued for twelve hours, when, at evening our troops gathered on the beach for the terrible assault. It was made in force, pushed with fruitless bravery and failed; the assailants, in their approach to the fort were exposed to a terrific fire and the enemy came out of their strong bomb-proofs, uninjured by the heavy bombardment. For three terrible hours the assailing column persevered in the desperate work and was finally compelled to retire with a loss in killed, wounded and missing of 1,530.

A siege followed; twenty-nine days and nights were spent in incessant toil, and formidable batteries were completed. Batteries B and F of the 3d Artillery occupied the right of the line. The wall of Fort Sumter facing our batteries was strengthened by sand bags to the height of forty-five feet, and fifteen feet thick, which, with the

brick wall made a total thickness of thirty-six feet. The fort was in range of our batteries over two miles distant, and the purpose of our preparations was thought by the enemy to be a probable attack upon it, and they judged rightly; on the 16th of August experimental shots were discharged at the fort, and an effective range secured. The iron-clad fleet joined in the bombardment of Sumter. The batteries for seven days, gave their undivided attention to the rear wall, which was pierced and crumbled into ruins, and the fort practically disabled. Its surrender and that of the works on Morris Island were demanded and refused, and notice given that the bombardment of the city of Charleston would speedily follow, which, although five miles distant, was found to be within effective range of Gilmore's heaviest guns, the missiles from which reached the heart of the city.

Coincident with the preparations for the bombardment of Sumter, General Gilmore had vigorously prosecuted the work of his approaches to Fort Wagner, on which he was employed from the 18th of July to the 6th of September, when the long and difficult work was completed and orders given for the assault on the following morning. The enemy, however, evacuated both Wagner and Gregg during the night, leaving in our hands nineteen heavy guns, a large supply of ammunition and seventy prisoners. This placed the city and harbor of Charleston directly within the sweep of our guns.

The fame of the 3d Artillery had become so noted, that it was the great rallying point for recruits. It had upon its rolls in June, 1,700 and in October, 2,500 men and 11 full batteries, forty guns and 1,000 horses.

In October the dreaded and fatal typhus fever prevailed to an alarming extent and several officers of the 3d Artillery were attacked and two died, Lieut.-Colonel Stone and Lieut. Hilles, and also, sixty men. The death of Colonel Stone was deeply lamented and was a serious loss to the regiment. He was a very active and efficient officer and his many excellent qualities of head and heart, greatly endeared him to his comrades in the army, and his friends at home.

Various and relatively unimportant details from the 3d Artillery were sent out during December and January, whose contests and captures were mainly with and of pigs and poultry, which we cannot take the space to chronicle.

Battery F, Captain Day, had been sent on September 5th, with an expedition to Jacksonville, Florida, where it remained over two months. Captain Day, in October, returned home on a furlough, when the command of the Battery devolved upon Lieutenant Titus, who, with Captain Messereau of Battery B, was ordered to join, under General Foster, an expedition intended to cooperate with General Sherman in his great march to the sea. The final point of destination was Grahamsville, ten miles inland from Boyd's Neck, where General Foster's forces were landed. The object was to blockade the railroad there. The force comprised 5,000 men, largely composed of colored troops. A brisk skirmish with the enemy took place within a few miles of Grahamsville, in which both of the Batteries actively participated, and in which Lieutenant Wildt of Battery B was killed. The Confederates fell back to Honey Hill, where strong fortifications had been erected. They were here attacked, and, for the rest of the day a desperate and bloody battle was maintained with great bravery and at a fearful sacrifice of life by our troops. The two Batteries, B and F, were engaged in the fight and were more exposed to the fire of the infantry and sharpshooters than is usual with artillery, and suffered correspondingly. Lieut. Crocker was wounded in the right eye, but kept his place for a full hour after receiving his wound; many of the men were also wounded, but none killed. Our efforts to open the way to Grahamsville failed. The rebels held the Hill, and our army, sadly depleted, fell back toward the Landing, having lost in killed and wounded 746 men.

On the 6th of December a new and successful attempt was made to reach the railroad at another point, this time from Devaux's Neck, whither they proceeded in gun-boats. The railroad was ten miles distant from the Landing. The advance of the army was resisted by a strong force of the enemy, and on the 7th a four hours' engagement was maintained, in which we lost 80 killed and wounded, Battery F, one wounded. The railroad was reached and carefully guarded, preventing the passage of trains.

Here news was received that General Sherman had reached Savannah, and General Foster opened communication with him by sea, strongly fortifying the railroad with heavy guns to prevent the rebel General Hardy from escaping

over it from Savannah; but he fled the city in another direction. Sherman's and Foster's forces now took the necessary rest and made preparations for further movements. Savannah was placed under the command of General Foster, who was also to cooperate in the movement upon Charleston, while General Sherman was to continue his triumphal march until its final close at Spottsylvania Court House.

General Foster's movements began on the 1st of February, with four army corps, and with them were the fighting Batteries, B and F. But they had little else to do than march, watch the movements of the enemy, stop, or advance, as the general events of the campaign required. The fall of Savannah on the 21st of December, and the combined movements of Sherman and Foster, led also to the fall of Charleston on the 18th of February, after a gallant, successful and protracted resistance against the mightiest engineering of modern warfare, as was ever made by a beleaguered town.

Little else now remained for the army in this quarter to do, except to "hold, occupy and possess the places and the property belonging to the Government," and this it proceeded to do. Batteries B and F, after their long and arduous service, accepted with gladness the order "to help occupy, hold and possess," the city of Charleston, where they remained until the conclusion of peace.

While Batteries B and F, and those at New Berne, had been employed as we have related, other portions of the 3rd Artillery had been employed in other and equally important fields of duty, for the several batteries composing the regiment were, as necessity demanded, detached on special service. Battery H, Captain Riggs, and Battery M, Captain Howell, were, in October, 1863, ordered to Fortress Monroe, in which vicinity they were chiefly employed in guard duty, until General Butler's plan of proceeding to Richmond had been matured. In April, 1864, those batteries were attached to Butler's forces in the attempt to capture the rebel city, as were also two other batteries drawn from New Berne, Battery E, Captain Ashby, and Battery K, Captain Angel. The four batteries were under command of Major Schenck.

Battery E proceeded to Bermuda Hundreds and participated in the bloody battles at Drury's

Bluff on May 13th and 14th, and was in the hottest of the fight. Captain Ashby displayed great coolness and bravery under the most trying circumstances, his battery contributing largely to the escape of our army from capture in the battles of the 14th. By some blunder his battery was left without infantry supports, and the enemy charged upon it. Two charges were repulsed by the rapid volleys of the artillery, protected by the obscurity of a dense fog, which prevented the contestants from seeing the position or judging the number of their foes.

At the third and most furious assault, the battery was overcome and three of its guns captured, the horses being shot. Captain Ashby and Lieutenant Fuller were wounded and one of his men was killed and several wounded. Under the circumstances, the small number of casualties was a marvel. Our losses in these terrible battles were 4,000 killed, wounded and prisoners; and the rebel loss was 3,000. Battery E, during the battle, fired 419 rounds. For the next two weeks there were almost daily battles between Butler's forces and the enemy. While Battery E had been winning laurels in the Peninsula, Battery M had been in garrison at Fort Powhatan, resisting rebel attacks; in an expedition to Spring Hill, resulting in the capture of the place; at Wilson's Landing, repulsing a desperate rebel charge; after which they came to the front and shared in the toils, conflicts and dangers of the long and bloody siege of Petersburg. Battery K joined in the siege on May 16th, building, garrisoning and defending a fort at Spring Hill, from repeated rebel attacks. The battery participated in the attack upon Petersburg June 14, 1864, opening the first fire upon the enemy's line of defenses, resulting in its capture, including its material, and 300 prisoners. But the city was not captured; like Richmond and Charleston, it was destined to be one of the "last ditches" wherein the rebellion was to die, and for ten long and fearfully tragic months it successfully resisted all our efforts to capture it, and surrendered only on the collapse of the rebellion.

We have not the space to chronicle in detail the varied services of Batteries B, K, M and H, in the numerous and important parts borne by them in that long siege. The thorough experience of both the officers and men, their expertness in handling and firing their batteries, and

their coolness and good judgment under the most trying circumstances, were so well known and so highly appreciated in the army that they were actively engaged in responsible positions during nearly the whole progress of the siege, attended by almost daily battles, suspended only during the inclement winter weather. On the night of April 2d, both Richmond and Petersburg were evacuated, and the several batteries of the 3rd Artillery, which so long had lain before and about the latter city, proceeded to and occupied Richmond, whence they were ordered home for final muster out.

It now only remains for us to trace the operations of Batteries A, Captain Russell; C, Captain Mercer; D, Captain Van Heusen; G, Captain William H. Kelsey; and I, Lieutenant Richardson, each having about 180 men. These several Batteries on March 3d, 1865, accompanied an expedition from New Berne, 6,000 strong, under the command of General Cox, destined for Goldsboro, which place in the then condition of our military affairs, it was important to take and hold; and this expedition was but a cooperative force acting in concert with Major-General Schofield, then commandant of the department, having under his command an aggregate force of 21,000 men.

Colonel Stewart had been so fortunate, as to have found a map of the region over which they were to go, carefully drawn by rebel engineers from accurate surveys, and so minute in its data that he could and did prepare, in advance, suitable bridges for the several streams over which they were to pass, in anticipation of their destruction. This enabled the army to advance with less delay at the streams, though the roads were blocked by fallen trees. At a tributary of the Neuse, its passage was on the 7th, strongly contested, both by infantry and artillery, holding a fortified position. After feeling the position of the enemy, and believing it to be a strong one, General Cox decided to entrench and await reinforcements, which were soon to arrive. The position was in a heavy and dense wood, and the entire night was industriously and, events showed, very wisely spent in perfecting defensive works by felling the trees, lopping the branches and throwing up breast-works of earth and timber.

In the morning, the enemy appearing quiet, a reconnoissance was made by two regiments of

infantry, a squad of cavalry and a section of Battery I, Lieutenant Seymour. The artillery opened on the enemy, and eliciting no response the firing was kept up at intervals for nearly three hours without any reply, when they suddenly found themselves flanked and enveloped by three rebel brigades, that had made a wide detour. Our force was overpowered and one of its guns and seven hundred prisoners captured; including five from Battery I. One man from the latter was killed.

General Hoke, commanding the rebels, then attacked our position with great violence; but the men had so thoroughly protected themselves by fallen trees and earthworks that they held their ground and kept the enemy at bay, though they outnumbered us two to one. Pending the fight, General Ruger arrived from New Berne with a division of infantry, and, joining in the battle, quickly drove the enemy from our front. Our men were so well protected that notwithstanding the large force of the enemy and the fury and persistence of the attack, our losses in killed and wounded were small. The 3d Artillery lost but one man killed, William A. Foster, of Battery I, and five wounded. Batteries C and D did very effective work in this engagement, and though much exposed, they fired their discharges so rapidly upon the assailing columns as to check and repel them. Batteries G and I were also briskly engaged in the work of repelling the eager assaults of the enemy.

The next day it rained incessantly and it was spent in comparative quiet; the enemy had been reinforced and occupied a carefully entrenched position, which we did not care at that time to assail, as we were waiting the arrival of General Couch with reinforcements. On the morning of the 10th, Hoke, relying on his superior numbers, threw a heavy force suddenly upon our rear, but he found us prepared to receive him. Here the batteries again displayed their effective skill and, united to the destructive infantry fire, after a short, but to the enemy a very destructive contest, they fled in disorder. After a short interval, heavy masses of men were again rushing upon our works determined to take them, this time entering the heavy abatis by which our position was defended, but it was useless, they only came into the "jaws of death," and after a half-hour's effort, retired. Our loss was less than two

hundred; that of the Confederates, over two thousand; four hundred of their dead and wounded were found in the abatis after the fight. As illustrating the comparative safety of artilleryists in action, it may be stated that the 3rd Artillery had but two men wounded in this hotly contested battle.

On the 11th General Couch arrived, swelling Schofield's army 20,000 men. When Hoke decamped to reinforce Johnston in his final struggles with Grant and Sherman, Schofield was in communication with the latter, and they were to combine their forces at or near Goldsboro. Schofield proceeded by the way of Kinston, leaving a brigade and Batteries A and B, 3rd New York Artillery, to hold the town, he proceeded with the balance of his forces, including Batteries C, D and I, on his way to Goldsboro, living upon the country, as Sherman's policy was: "If anybody must suffer let the rebels suffer." The army made the first day eighteen miles, more than half the distance to Goldsboro. The next day, March 21st, heavy skirmishing was maintained and a large force of negroes employed in repairing roads and bridges; but Goldsboro was reached and the army commenced entrenchment at once. Signal guns were fired by Battery I to advise Sherman of their arrival, until responses were received, when a courier was sent to Sherman. The latter reached Goldsboro on the 23d of March, and was received with a Major-General's salute from Battery I. He proceeded on the 25th, to City Point, and held a conference with General Grant, returning on the 30th to Goldsboro.

On the 22d, the army of the Ohio had been reinforced. General Schofield appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy his chief of artillery, comprising thirteen batteries. General Sherman's army, after its terribly exhausting march of over six hundred miles perpetually harassed by the enemy, sadly needed rest and refitting. Most of the men had worn out their shoes, were barefooted, and their clothing tattered. To rest and refit this army, the time from the 1st to the 10th of April, was spent. On the latter day, the whole army, 70,000 strong, set out for Smithfield, in pursuit of Johnston, who had about 35,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. Smithfield was entered on the 11th, and here the news was received of Lee's surrender, and especial efforts

were to be made to arrest the further retreat of Johnston; but that officer had also received the news, and seeing the folly of any further effusion of blood, made overtures of surrender. Terms were finally agreed upon, ending the great rebellion and the toils and sacrifices, not only of the 3rd Artillery, but of all our soldiers in the field.

FINAL REVIEW.—The light batteries encamped at Raleigh until early in June. Here the whole army was reviewed, and the splendid artillery brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy, especially attracted the attention of the commanding General, and the 3rd New York Artillery received his particular commendation. In the latter part of June they were paid off, mustered out, and returned to their several homes.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE THIRD ARTILLERY.—When mustered out the 3rd Artillery numbered 2,200 men. The lowest number at any time had been 600 men, and its highest, 2,550, and it had connected with it in the aggregate, at different times, 4,408 men.

LOSSES.—The losses by disease were 247, in battle, 15, in rebel prisons, 70, wounded, 233, by desertion, 347; ten guns were lost in action. The number killed and wounded was, therefore, less than one in ten of the average number of the regiment, while the number that died of disease, independent of the prisoners, was nearly equal to the killed and wounded.

When we know that the regiment engaged in sixty-four battles, sieges and skirmishes, the foregoing list of casualties seems surprisingly small. It is, however, due to causes that fully explain the reason. Artillery generally engages its enemy at long range, and its guns and gunners are usually protected by natural or artificial hills, or works of their own erection. Unlike infantry, they occupy a small space; to shell a position successfully, test shots are required and a change of position prevents the enemy from obtaining an accurate range. It is with artillery the same as with general officers; it occupies positions remote from the center of conflict and, except when flanked, surprised, or in the confusion of defeat, is much less exposed than infantry, as the very instructive experience of the 3d Artillery repeatedly and abundantly proved. For the most part they had an excellent equipment; they had been most thoroughly drilled by officers who

knew and conscientiously performed their duty, and the men therefore knew how to handle their guns with telling effect; and when a body of grays came within the sweep of their guns, they suddenly bit the dust or retired before them. Their exceptional freedom from casualties was, therefore, due to their less exposure, to the skill and efficiency of the officers and men of the regiment, and to the further fact, that on very few occasions, were they engaged where our forces were defeated, and where, in the confusion of retreat and the swoop of cavalry, artillerymen often greatly suffered.

CHAPTER XX.

CAYUGA IN THE REBELLION, (CONTINUED.)

THE 75TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS—ORGANIZATION—SERVICE ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND—IN NEW ORLEANS—LA FOURCHE EXPEDITION—ATTAKAPAS EXPEDITION—SIEGE OF PORT HUDSON—EXPEDITION TO TEXAS—ITS VARIOUS MILITARY SERVICES IN THE SOUTHWEST—ORDERED TO WASHINGTON—IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—MUSTERED OUT.

THE organization of this regiment has been given in a previous chapter; its camp and field operations were as follows: The regiment was destined for the defense of Fort Pickens, Florida, where they arrived on the 14th of December, 1861, and encamped on Santa Rosa Island, in "Camp Seward."

Opposite to their camp, across the channel, and a little over a mile distant, stood Fort Mc Rae, which, with the navy yard and all the other government property in that vicinity excepting Fort Pickens, had been seized by the rebels. The latter fort had been defended and held by a loyal and brave officer, Lieutenant Slemmer, until reinforced in July by the 6th New York regiment, the Billy Wilson Zouaves. Colonel Harvey Brown, of the regular army, at this time commanded the post.

This position of the 75th was, in many respects, a very trying one. The island on which they encamped was composed of barren sand, without

any vegetation whatever. From its white surface the glaring rays of the sun were reflected as from a field of snow, and the ocean winds which swept over it, would carry its fine sharp particles into the nostrils and eyes and cover the bodies of the men. Its loose and yielding particles made the traveling through it very laborious and it was besides the abode of innumerable and very large fleas hungering and thirsting for Yankee blood, which they drew as eagerly as the hot-headed rebels themselves. Water could be obtained only by sinking barrels a few feet in the sand, when the sea water that filtered in, could be used for a few days, when it would become brackish and new pits were sunk.

In the vicinity, occupying Fort Mc Rae, in and on the adjacent mainland, lay General Bragg, with a force more than double our own. While, therefore, we had a strong fortress for our protection we could only act on the defensive, and keep ourselves in close proximity thereto. The health of the regiment suffered greatly from the change of climate and of habits, giving the surgeons active employment in attentions to the sick, and many deaths occurred.

The command lay quietly in the camp for about two weeks, when a rebel flag on a passing steamer, presented a too tempting target not to be fired upon, and a salute from battery Lincoln was given it and a shot thrown into the navy yard. This provoked a return fire both upon the fort and the camp. One of the earliest shots had struck so closely to the head-quarters of the 75th as to compel the removal of the regiment farther back. The two forts and all the batteries, on both sides, kept up an artillery duel until 4 o'clock A. M. of the next day. Fort Mc Rae was seriously damaged by our fire, and several buildings in the navy yard set on fire. Very little injury was inflicted on Fort Pickens, and but one man seriously hurt. The abandoned camp even remained uninjured. The night following the "long roll" was sounded and the line quickly formed, but it was a false alarm. The regiments were called out repeatedly in that way, and kept in constant preparation to resist night attacks which were feared from the superior force of the enemy lying near. Frequent reconnaissances were made up the island to be assured that all was right, and great vigilance was maintained.

In January regular and thorough company and battalion drills were instituted and maintained, and the regiment soon became as expert as regulars. Here the regiment lay through the winter. On the 9th of May 1862, the rebels evacuated and burned Pensacola, including the navy yard. New Orleans had been captured, and General Butler could now easily obtain forcible possession of Pensacola, with its valuable stores. These, so far as possible, the enemy removed, the balance was abandoned and burned. The main force from Santa Rosa then moved over to Pensacola and established themselves there in comfortable quarters, without opposition, gladly exchanging the Sahara-like island, for the cheerful inland verdure. Here they found solid earth to tread upon, welcome shade to exclude the fierce rays of the sun and, as regarded physical comforts, the men were well provided for. Here they remained nearly four months. Major Babcock was provost-marshal and Captain Dwight served on General Arnold's staff, as Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Inspector-General; and Chaplain Hudson took possession of the Episcopal church edifice in which to hold the regimental services.

With a wily General in his vicinity, having a force superior to his own, General Arnold knew the hazards of his position and took the precaution to fortify it carefully. He sent out frequent reconnoitering parties in search of information, and foragers for whatever would contribute to the sustenance of the army. He acted on the conviction that he was in an enemy's country and that it was all right to sustain his men upon its available resources. Cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, and the fruits of the region were therefore liberally appropriated. The various expeditions sent out from Pensacola during the four months of encampment there, though successful in capturing supplies, did not encounter the enemy.

Lieutenants Stevenson and Miles, who had been home on recruiting service, returned on the 24th of June with forty-one recruits, who were organized as Company K, placed under the command of Captain Stevenson and sent over to garrison Fort Pickens, relieving Company I, which, with a Company of regulars, had formed the previous garrison. Here their discipline and drill were thorough, being instructed by officers of the regular army.

The climate, as the hot season came on, began

to tell on the health of both officers and men, producing much debility and sickness. Chaplain Hudson resigned in July, and Sergeant Powers obtained leave of absence. Colonel Dodge was also so severely affected by the climate as to ask leave of absence, for recovery, but General Hunter denied it. The Colonel was therefore compelled to offer his resignation, which was accepted, and he returned home. Captain Mc Dougal, who had received a flesh wound in the thigh, by the carelessness of a picket, returned home for recovery and there accepted the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 111th New York Volunteers. On the 31st of August, the 75th embarked for New Orleans, where they arrived on the 3d of September, and were placed under command of General Butler, who mustered out the regimental band. Here Captain Dwight took formal leave of the regiment to return and assume command of the 160th New York Volunteers, much to the regret of his associates of the 75th, to whom he was greatly endeared. Illness compelled Captain Choate to resign. Lieutenant Corning succeeded Captain Dwight. Lieutenant Miles became Captain of Company H, and Lieutenant Stanford of Company K.

On the 28th of September, General Butler organized a reserve brigade, the 25th, comprising four regiments, of which the 75th was one, two batteries and several companies of cavalry, intended for the celebrated "La Fourche expedition" into the interior of Louisiana to secure control of the railroads in that section, and of the large supply of sugar and cotton there produced.

The brigade was under the command of General Godfrey Weitzel, a competent and gentlemanly officer; Major Lewis E. Carpenter acted as Brigade Quartermaster.

On the 25th of October the brigade landed a few miles below, and marched to Donisonville, occupying the town which, the night before, had been abandoned by the rebels. Here a levy was made by Quartermaster Carpenter on what horses and mules could be found, and the men on such poultry and pigs as came in their way.

On the next day the army was put in motion down the eastern side of the Bayou La Fourche, between which and the river was the levee or artificial embankment. Abundant stock was secured and crowds of slaves came within the lines, the planters generally retiring, as our

soldiers advanced. In the afternoon they were advised by a negro that there was a large force of the enemy down the Bayou and scouts confirmed the report. They did not however make a stand until the next day, when in a favorable position for them, near Labadieville, they disputed our passage; but after a sharp action of an hour's duration, they were flanked and put to flight, losing 60 killed and wounded and 150 prisoners. The 75th was so posted in this action as to lose but a single man, Abram Terwilliger, yet the brigade lost 18 killed and 74 wounded. After the action the dead were buried, and the wounded cared for, when the army encamped near the field.

Next day the march was renewed and, excepting slight skirmishing, met no opposition, and in the afternoon the army entered and occupied Thibodeaux, a village of about 3,000 inhabitants.

The 75th went into camp, with the Brigade, one mile below, and remained here for more than three months. Here was the center of the sugar producing region, and Captain T. K. Fuller of the 75th was especially charged by General Butler with the duty of securing it for the government. Very large quantities were taken; liberated negroes, confiscated mules, and wagons being used for the purpose. It is stated that General Butler confiscated over a million dollars worth of sugar while at New Orleans. He believed in the war maxim "that to the victors belong the spoils" and he took them without stint.

While in camp here scenes of not unusual occurrence elsewhere during the war were daily presented. The masters had left, and the slaves, for the time, had taken their places, and were greatly elated at the eminence so suddenly attained. The mansions were deserted by their owners and many things about them were appropriated by the darkies and brought into camp, including every variety of clothing and provisions, and even personal and household ornaments.

Three miles from the camp was the residence of General Braxton Bragg, commanding the rebel forces in that quarter. His mansion and the grounds had been extremely elegant, but the vandalism of the soldiers had made a wreck of the mirrors, pictures, carpets, and costly furniture, and transferred its useful articles as chairs, stoves, &c., to the Quartermaster's department.

Early in November, Chaplain Q. S. S. Goss

arrived to supply the place made vacant by Chaplain Hudson's resignation.

On December 7th, commissions were received for Lieutenant-Colonel Merritt, who was made Colonel; Major Babcock, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Quartermaster Carpenter, Major. Lieutenant J. H. Hinman was made Captain of Company I. Camp rest was soon to be broken and an active campaign begun.

On December 16th, 1862, General Banks assumed command of the Department of the Gulf and, receiving large reinforcements, formed the 19th Army Corps. Among the reinforcements, was the 160th New York, which was brigaded with the 75th, and was included in the First Division, Second Brigade.

On the 10th of January, General Weitzel, with the Second Brigade, was sent on an expedition designed to capture the rebel iron-clad gunboat *Cotton*, then in Bayou Teche. Four small gunboats, *Calhoun*, *Kingsman*, *Estella* and *Diana*, were to cooperate in the attack. The troops reached on the afternoon of the 13th the hamlet of Pattersonville, on the bank of the Atchafalaya.

Here the brigade was formed in order of battle, and advancing two miles, reached the Teche, when skirmishing commenced with the cavalry posted here, ending in a volley of musketry, and a few shells, which dispersed the enemy. Our army encamped here for the night. In the morning, Captain Fitch was detailed by General Weitzel, with sharpshooters, to pick off the gunners on the *Cotton*, and Captain Savery, with Company G, and Lieutenant Thurber, Company A, were sent out on the picket line to push the enemy lying in the earthworks.

The gunboats now came up as near the *Cotton* as the obstructions in the river would permit, and opened on the vessel and the rebel batteries further up. The foremost of the boats ran upon a torpedo and was disabled, and Commodore Buchanan was killed. The boats took no further part in the action. Captain Fitch, with sixty sharpshooters, now came up on a run and poured such a fire upon the gunners on the *Cotton* as to kill or drive them all below. The boat tried to escape, and finally cut the hawser and proceeded up the stream. Our soldiers followed closely. In this service, Lieutenant Whiteside, a brave and noble young officer, fell mortally

wounded, urging on his boys to finish their work and not to mind him as he was past help. The gunboat *Cotton* finally came under the protection of an artillery redoubt which drove off our sharpshooters. Further effective work at that point was discontinued; but between the rebel infantry and Captain Savery's skirmishers during the forenoon, a brisk affair occurred in which the Captain and his men drove the rebel line from ditch to ditch across the cane field, for over two hours, occupying in succession the ditches from which they drove the foe when, the latter being reinforced, our boys retired.

We lost in this day's engagement in killed, Lieutenant James E. Whiteside, and private John Noble; wounded, 16. The brigade encamped on the field expecting further work in the morning, but before daylight the enemy set fire to the gunboat and retreated. The object of the expedition, the destruction of that vessel, was thus accomplished, and the expedition returned to camp where, for the next three weeks, little of interest occurred.

Early in February, the 75th and the 160th, were sent to Brashear, and were here joined by the 114th New York. The post was called Camp Reno, and commanded by Colonel Smith of the 114th. The time was here spent in drills and reconnoissances, in guarding the gunboats at night, and various expeditions in the boats to look after the movements of the enemy in that quarter. On one of these expeditions, a party from the 160th New York, on the *Diana*, were captured with their vessel.

Learning from deserters that the rebels from the vicinity of the Teche, 5,000 strong, were arranging to attack Camp Reno, Colonel Smith called for reinforcements, and two regiments and a battery were added to his force.

Major Carpenter was assigned to the Quartermaster's department in New Orleans; Colonel Merritt was made Brigade Inspector. Their places were supplied by Captains Cray and Savery. Surgeon Benedict had been promoted to chief medical officer of the brigade. Assistant Surgeon Powers was Surgeon of the 160th, and Doctor D. M. Root was his successor. Captain Fitch, on the 9th of March, was detailed as provost marshal at Brashear, and afterwards as acting Commissary of Subsistence. Lieut. Fitch was made acting ordnance officer on Weitzel's staff.

Negro troops were now being rapidly enlisted. Captain Luther Goodrich was made Colonel of a colored regiment, the 17th, and Lieutenant Francis A. Hopping succeeded to the command of Company E. Willis G. Goodrich, Silas R. Barber and C. S. Bentley, held commands in the 17th colored regiment.

Chaplain Goss, who had been very sick, resigned his commission early in March, unable to endure the effects of the climate. Captains Miles and Porter, for the same reasons, resigned their commissions; the former was succeeded by Lieutenant George H. Curtice, and the latter by Lieutenant Frank Silsby.

No event of especial importance in which the 75th was engaged, occurred until General Banks began his famous expedition for the conquest of what was called the Attakapas country, one preparation for which had been the destruction of the gunboat *Cotton*, as we have related. This country was the garden of Louisiana. Its planters were rich and rabid secessionists. It was a flat region, filled with bayous, and sluggish though navigable streams.

General Banks' forces exceeded 12,000 men, including Weitzel's brigade, in which was the 75th and 160th New York. The forces reached Burdick on the 9th and 10th of April, and on the 11th an advance was ordered to Pattersonville, nine miles above, skirmishing continuing nearly all the way, the 75th being deployed. The next morning, April 12th, General Banks made a careful reconnoissance and then moved forward in force, General Weitzel's brigade in the advance. The enemy soon appeared in numbers and drew up in line of battle in front of a large sugar house. The Union cavalry was sent forward to attack them, but on their approach the rebels fled across the Teche.

The enemy had constructed a strong line of earthworks, extending on both sides of the river, some three-fourths of a mile, in which were mounted about thirty guns, defended by a strong rebel force, commanded by Dick Taylor, son of the ex-president. The river had been obstructed by an old bridge, and the now rebel *Diana*, with her powerful armament, patrolled it above the obstructions. One brigade, Goodwin's, crossed the river on pontoons and were to operate in the rear of the works. Four of our gunboats on the river coöperated.

During the afternoon of the 12th, from three o'clock till dark, there was heavy firing on both sides, the commanding General having advanced his men sufficiently near the enemy's works to draw their fire, and thus learn their position and the strength of their batteries, the *Diana* also joining on the rebel side.

On the 13th the battle was renewed and reinforcements crossed to the opposite side of the river. The contest was mainly with the artillery. The charges which had been made by the enemy met so valiant and strong resistance as each time to repel them. The *Diana* was soon disabled and compelled to withdraw, and our strong and sustained fire began to tell upon the works of the enemy, many of whose guns were dismantled, and the fire of their batteries lessened.

General Banks had learned that General Grover was advancing on Franklin, but ten miles above them on Bayou Teche, and that, therefore, his plan of attacking the rebel front and rear would be likely to succeed. He was by no means inclined to abandon it. The severe results to the enemy's works of the firing on the 13th had assured them of the extreme doubt of their withstanding another day's siege, so they quietly withdrew during the night and escaped.

The casualties in these series of contests were not large, when the exposure of the men and the duration of the fight are considered; it did not exceed 250 killed and wounded, and the 75th lost but 3 killed and 15 wounded.

On the 14th the army advanced to Franklin with no other interruption than slight cavalry skirmishing, and encamped a mile beyond the town. The main reliance of the enemy, in this quarter, had been their defensive works and their gunboats on the river, all of which were now destroyed. Little other opposition here was therefore expected.

On the morning of the 14th of April the march was resumed and continued for eighteen miles, and on the 15th extended to twenty miles, passing two miles beyond the town of New Iberia, a few miles to the west of which were salt works of great value to the Confederacy. These the cavalry destroyed. Here Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Seward brought dispatches to General Banks from Washington, and he was a very welcome guest in the camp.

The army had now reached a rolling region

away from the swamps and morasses over which they had been so long marching, and large fields of cane and herds of cattle abounded.

The advance continued on the 17th until two o'clock, when they found the bridge over the Bayou Tortue destroyed; but in two hours it was repaired and passed, and the march continued without much interruption to Opelousas, which was reached on the 20th of April, coincidentally with the capture of Butte la Rose by the navy. General Weitzel's brigade was posted in the vicinity of Opelousas. Here some two weeks were spent in gathering together and shipping the vast amount of cotton stored in the vicinity. Some had been burned, but the amount collected was large; all the transportation and negroes that could be found were impressed into the service of collecting and shipping it.

On Monday, May 14th, the march was renewed and, after four days of continuous and toilsome tramping in the heat, but without opposition from the enemy, the army reached Alexandria, and rested until Saturday, when Generals Weitzel's and Dwight's brigades were sent in pursuit of the enemy who had fled up the Red River. After a two days' march, during which the enemy fled before our advance, orders were received from General Banks to return to Alexandria, as the decision had been made to attack Port Hudson, abandoning for that purpose the Red River expedition. The movement upon Port Hudson was in cooperation with General Grant's operations against Vicksburg; Generals Weitzel and Dwight therefore returned to Alexandria.

On Sunday, May 17th, Gen. Weitzel's brigade began its march for Port Hudson, and Gen. Banks' entire forces had concentrated in its vicinity by the 25th and were so disposed as to make upon the place a simultaneous attack. On the 27th General Weitzel's brigade, which included the two Cayuga regiments, was on the right of the army, General Grover commanding.

At the appointed time Gen. Weitzel's brigade was in position, but the time of attack had been changed from five to six o'clock, A. M. Between our lines and the enemy's work, lay a line of woods. Through this screen, promptly at the appointed hour, General Weitzel advanced, meeting, as he emerged from the woods, a fierce fire from the rifle pits, and a storm of grape and cannister

from the enemy's batteries, on a hill beyond. This checked his advance for a time, when the second line advanced and stormed and captured the first line of rifle pits; but there now appeared before them a deep gorge or valley, 100 rods wide, broken by numerous ravines and obstructed by trees, forming a nearly impenetrable abatis hidden in which were two regiments of sharpshooters. Beyond this, rose an eminence, on which were the nearly finished works of the enemy, in which batteries were placed. Into such a terrible jungle the 75th Regiment, led by Col. Babcock, plunged on the run. The color-bearer was the first to fall, but his place was quickly filled. Lieutenant Avery was killed, and many of the men wounded. In this valley, for hours a contest was maintained with the sharpshooters, many of whom were killed and hundreds captured. The ravine was wooded and a sort of Indian combat was maintained from tree to tree and from stump to stump. Gradually and in scattered groups, they ascend the slope toward the main work of the enemy, maintaining throughout the day their position, and keeping by their accurate firing, the heads of their enemies behind their parapets, and the gunners from their batteries. Heavy batteries were, during the forenoon, placed in position, and these maintained a furious and effective bombardment upon the forts of the enemy; and from the river flats a simultaneous bombardment was kept up upon the town into which were dropped hundreds of 13 and 15-inch shells.

At nightfall the army held the positions it had gained during the day. In this encounter, the 75th bore the brunt of the battle and suffered severely, having 15 killed, including four officers, Lieutenant William E. Avery, First Sergeant, William H. Storke, Color-Sergeant, Lyman Hill, and Sergeant A. H. Earll, and 86 wounded.

From this time until the 14th of June, Port Hudson was closely invested; the 75th was relieved from duty at the front in consideration of its valor and sacrifices on the 27th. Heavy siege guns and mortars were brought round from the river flotilla and placed in commanding positions; in all 103 pieces of ordnance were brought to bear upon the enemy. These, with the coöperative fire of the fleet, kept up a nearly incessant roar, and cast into the enemy's works a vast number of shot and shell.

It was believed that the enemy was short of artillery ammunition as, for some time past, their artillery fire had greatly slackened. To test this, General Banks ordered and maintained for thirty-six hours a continuous bombardment, but nothing was developed by it. A feigned attack was then made along the entire front about midnight on the 9th of June, and a fire of infantry and artillery was delivered, to which the besieged replied vigorously with their infantry, but feebly with their artillery. This done, the infantry was ordered to lie down and the fight was continued over them by sharpshooters in the rifle pits, and by the artillery. A rain began and the advance withdrew. Few casualties resulted from this night attack; none in the 75th.

On the night of Saturday, June 13th, another attempt was made to take the works by assault, and in this, as in the first assault, the 75th were assigned a responsible and dangerous part; they executed it bravely but without success, and after an entire day of resolute and fierce combat, which fully convinced the commanding General that the works in his front were too strong to be taken by assault, he withdrew his men.

Our losses were severe, numbering in the 75th, 11 killed and 74 wounded, amongst whom were Lieutenant Hutchinson, Sergeants Orville W. Munroe, P. D. Olmsted, and Corporals Albert O. Remington and Charles Hilliard, killed; and Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Babcock, severely wounded in the thigh; also Captain John E. Savery in the arm and knee, severely; First Lieutenant Benjamin E. Thurber, in the knee, seriously; First Lieutenant Anson Fuller; Second Lieutenant, Charles W. Crocker.

After this repulse little effective work was done, except to keep up at intervals the bombardment and the duel of sharpshooters, driving saps, and talking of a third assault, to which the army, in view of recent experience, were not much inclined. But news came on the 7th of July that Vicksburg had surrendered, with its 27,000 men and 125 guns. Port Hudson followed as soon as the terms could be settled, and over 6,000 prisoners were secured.

The 75th led the column into the captured town, a post of honor, won by its distinguished gallantry and purchased by the blood of so many of its comrades. At night the troops were put aboard transports in the river.

While our army had been engaged before Port Hudson, the enemy had regained Alexandria, Opelousas, Thibodeaux, Berwick and Brashear. Donaldsonville had been attacked, but successfully defended. The next movement was to regain the lost ground, no longer tenable to the rebels since Vicksburg and Port Hudson had fallen and the Mississippi was opened for its entire length.

The army proceeded with no important opposition to Donaldsonville, which it occupied on the 10th of July. In the absence of General Weitzel in New Orleans the command of his brigade devolved upon Colonel Merritt, whose Acting Assistant Aid-de-Camp and Provost-Marshal was Lieutenant Lansing, whose place as Adjutant was filled by Lieutenant Hosmer. Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock was called to New Orleans to act as Provost Judge.

Three weeks were spent here with but a single feeble effort of the enemy, on the 13th, upon two of our brigades, Dudley's and Morgan's, which was promptly repelled and with small loss. On the 30th of July, the 2d brigade, Weitzel's, was placed in charge of La Fourche district as far as Brashear, and moved its camp thirty miles to Thibodeaux, on the 3d of August.

Furloughs and leaves of absence were here granted many of the men and officers under the belief that active operations would during the intensely hot weather be suspended. But on the 31st of August they were started on an expedition, the object of which was to regain at least possession of the seaports of Texas. The Sabine Pass, at or near the mouth of that river, was to be the first point of attack.

The force sent on this expedition was about 4,000 men from the 19th corps, and General Weitzel's brigade; the force to be under the command of Major-General Franklin. Commodore Bell, commanding the West Gulf Squadron, was to reduce the fort, when the troops were at once to occupy the town. But in attempting to land, the troops were barred by an impassable swamp, the *Granite City* protecting them in their attempts to find solid ground. The other three steamboats drew up towards the fort and threw into it their huge shells, without eliciting any response. They finally opened on the gun-boats with eight heavy guns. The *Sachem*, the lightest draft of the four gun-boats, was gradually working into a position where she could attack

the fort in a weaker part when she had her steam chest penetrated by a shot, completely disabling her, and compelling her to surrender. The *Clifton*, approaching the Battery to deliver her broadsides with more effect, ran aground directly under the guns of the fort, of which she became a still target, and her boiler was pierced when Captain Crocker fired a nine inch shell through the vessel from stem to stern, so disabling her as to render her of no value to the enemy. The other two vessels retired from the now fierce contest. Our killed, wounded and prisoners in this engagement were 250; in the 75th, 92 men, including six killed. The expedition was an utter failure, and the 75th returned to Algiers.

A land expedition to Texas was next attempted, and a force of about 20,000 men was placed under command of General C. C. Washburn. The 75th formed a part of this command, and left for Brashear on the 15th of September, whence, by easy marches, the army proceeded to New Iberia, where it arrived on the 6th of October, the enemy retiring as we advanced with but little skirmishing. During the 7th and 8th the army moved on to the crossing of the Vermillion River, where the enemy had erected some defenses, which, when flanked by the cavalry, were quickly abandoned by them, and the command reached the Bayou Carrion-crow, where ten days were spent in refitting the army with new shoes, clothing and blankets. While here, an effort was made to mount the 75th Regiment by levying horses, saddles, &c., upon the planters, and with partial success. It required all the ingenuity of the Yankee boys to find the hidden animals and equipments which were concealed with all possible care. Many pathetic appeals were made by the plundered inhabitants to spare the much needed family horse, but the boys, anxious to be relieved from the toils of the long marches before them, did not heed the appeals, but took all they could find which would possibly answer the purpose.

Not only were horses and their equipments thus taken from the rebels, but army supplies of all descriptions, forage, flour, sugar, groceries, cattle, pork, etc., so far as the region afforded them; but the supply obtainable was small. Two large armies had already traversed this region and another was now a third time gleaning from its scanty supplies. The vigorous men, both white

and black, were in or with the rebel army, and only the women, old men, and a few slaves were left; and the latter, as our army advanced, followed it. The people were generally helpless and could only plead for the protection of their property.

The rainy season had set in; the roads became nearly impassable; and the question of supplying so large an army became a very serious one, so serious as to lead to the abandonment of the campaign, and the army fell back to New Iberia.

The 75th, being now mounted, was detached from General Weitzel's brigade and ordered to report to General Lee of the cavalry, at New Iberia. They were here brigaded with two other cavalry regiments, the brigade being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Redfield, and the 75th by Captain Thurber. Adjutant Lansing had resigned and returned home.

Foraging expeditions, a few brushes with the scattered rebel forces without loss to the regiment, the reenlistment for three years of most of its members, about eighty only excepted, and supplying themselves with cavalry uniforms, formed the principal incidents during its stay at New Iberia.

On the 8th of January, 1864, the regiment started on its return home on a furlough of thirty days, granted as one of the conditions of their reenlistment.

The prisoners from the 75th, about eighty in number, who had been captured at the unfortunate attack upon the Sabine Pass, were confined about three months in a stockaded prison near the town of Hempstead, fifty miles north-west of Houston. Their fare and treatment here were much better than had been accorded to our men in the more northern prisons. They were paroled on the 18th of November, 1863, and escorted by a guard over a march of three hundred miles, occupying nineteen days, and lodged in a camp nine miles from Shreveport. Here they passed three very disagreeable months, often tantalized with the hope of exchange, which Colonel Dwight, the exchange commissioner, finally effected, and the men relieved from a captivity of ten months' duration.

Upon the expiration of their furloughs the 75th, numbering about 400 men, started for the front and reached Washington on the 5th. Here a great disappointment awaited them. The con-

dition of being mounted, on which they had enlisted, was to be denied them. They were remanded to the infantry service under the command of Colonel Merritt.

On the 19th of May, in the steamer *Daniel Webster*, they again set sail for the Department of the Gulf, reaching the mouth of the Mississippi on the 30th. At Morganza Bend they were brigaded with five other regiments, as the 1st brigade, 2d division, and 19th corps, under the command of General Franklin. The division was commanded by General Grover, and the brigade, temporarily, by Colonel Merritt. At Morganza Bend were about 15,000 troops. Here they lay, comparatively inactive, from the 4th of June to the 3d of July, when, with their division, they embarked for New Orleans, destined to reinforce the army of Virginia. The command of the brigade was transferred to Brigadier-General Birge. On June 11th Major Carpenter resigned and returned home, much to the regret of his associates. On July 13th they sailed for Bermuda Hundreds, reaching their destination on the 22d and encamping in close proximity to the rebels. Here they were held in various defensive duties, without engaging the enemy, until the 31st, when with their own and another brigade, they were ordered to Washington, to protect it from raids with which it was threatened. They remained in its vicinity for two weeks. Lieutenant-Colonel Babcock here joined and assumed command of the regiment. Colonel Merritt, owing to ill health, had been transferred to hospital duties at Washington.

On the 14th of August, the 2d division was ordered to join the army operating in the Shenandoah Valley. After a week's march the army reached Charlestown and encamped in its vicinity, where, expecting an attack, earth-works were constructed; but the camp was changed nearer Harper's Ferry during the night, encamping on Bolivar Heights. The 75th was sent out on a reconnoissance the next day, the 23d, and skirmished the entire day with the enemy's pickets. Colonel Babcock on the 24th, was sent out with three regiments, and skirmished briskly with the enemy. On the 28th the 75th moved to its old camp near Charlestown, resting two or three days to strengthen its old defenses. On the 29th, in a cavalry skirmish, 500 of the enemy were captured. The camp was next moved to

Berryville, twelve miles distant, and fortifications constructed. Here the troops remained for two weeks, with an active and close watch over the wily rebel General Early, by his equally vigilant foe, General Sheridan, who, when the proper time should come, was prepared to "send him flying through Winchester."

Winchester was eleven miles from our camp at Berryville, and here and in the vicinity General Early's force lay, the pickets of the two armies being not far apart. On the morning of September 19th, the two armies came in collision and the furious and bloody battle of Winchester was fought. By a stratagem, Early at first succeeded in routing and stampeding a portion of our army, which indicated its complete defeat; but, stimulated by the magnetic presence of General Sheridan, the escaping fugitives were reformed and returned to their work with such bravery and persistence as to transform what threatened to be a rout, into a complete victory for our troops, and Early was thrown into even greater disorder than were our own forces earlier in the day. He fled through Winchester to a defensive and fortified position, at Fisher's Hill, three miles south-east of Strasburg, pursued on the following morning by our army. Here we flanked the enemy's position and by a concerted and simultaneous charge drove him from his position in great disorder and pursued his shattered forces for several miles, inflicting a loss from the 19th to the 25th of fully 10,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our losses were severe, numbering in the 75th a total of 81, of whom 16 were killed, 51 wounded and 14 prisoners. Colonel Willoughby Babcock was mortally wounded.

The Valley of the Shenandoah is an exceedingly fertile region, producing wheat of excellent quality and in great abundance, as well as other grains, hay, vegetables, &c. Its productions went to supply the hordes of guerrillas that preyed upon our sick and wounded or any of our men on whom they could pounce and carry off. The rebel army were largely fed and supplied from this "Garden of Virginia," therefore, after Early's defeat, General Sheridan's army was instructed to destroy the barns, stacks and stores of hay and grain, wherever found, reserving only what was necessary to supply our own forces. The rich valley of the Shenandoah and its

affluents were swept as with a devouring fire, and became, in the track of the army, a scene of desolation.

The Confederates were unwilling to see their fair fields thus desolated and their supplies cut off, and were determined to drive General Sheridan from the valley. General Lee, therefore, sent Early a reinforcement of 16,000 veterans to accomplish that object. General Early's forces on the 18th of October were concentrated near the base of Fisher's Hill; General Sheridan occupied an entrenched position on Cedar Creek. The night of the 18th was foggy and dark and by taking a wide detour, General Early enveloped the left flank of our army by three full divisions, captured our pickets and suddenly and fiercely fell upon our camp before the men could be formed. It was utterly dark, and our unformed lines were swept back in confusion and disorder. The surprise was so complete that many of our men left their tents hatless and shoeless. The 8th Corps was thoroughly routed, their artillery and camp captured, their guns turned upon the disordered fugitives that rushed in wild disorder upon the 19th Corps, which also gave way. The 6th Corps was also forced back, losing heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners, and twenty cannon. The Army of the Shenandoah was thus driven back nearly three miles, forced off the turnpike, and stragglers were scattered along the way to Winchester, twelve miles distant, where General Sheridan had staid the night before. He was quickly in his saddle and dashed forward to the scene of the disaster. Facing the stragglers he rallied them with the encouraging words: "We are going back to our camp. We will lick them out of their boots." And he did it.

The enemy, supposing the foe completely routed, had made no disposition for defense, but were occupied in plundering our camp. General Sheridan gathered his scattered forces in order with magic celerity, returned, fell furiously upon Early's forces, and completely routed them, following them with his cavalry sixteen miles. He compelled them to abandon everything that would impede their flight—cannon, small-arms, knapsacks and clothing. Forty cannon, including the twenty captured from us in the morning, sixteen hundred small-arms, fifteen hundred prisoners and two thousand of the enemy's killed and wounded, were left in our hands,

Our losses in the morning had been heavy, but were trifling in the evening, aggregating altogether 3,000 killed and wounded and 800 prisoners. The 75th had three killed, sixteen wounded and thirty-one missing.

History records no more remarkable instance of the retrieval of a lost battle, without reinforcements, solely by the energy and ability of the commanding general. General Grant, in communicating the intelligence of the victory to the War Department said, "It stamps Sheridan, what I always thought him, one of the ablest of Generals."

For the next six weeks there was some skirmishing with Early's cavalry, but he carefully avoided a general engagement. General Sheridan fulfilled his instructions in a further and most thorough destruction of supplies in the Blue Ridge valley. On the 9th of November camp was moved to Winchester, where the now veterans were mustered out, including Surgeon Benedict, Chaplain Worth, Major Thurber, and Captains Fuller and Silsby, and a consolidation of the regiment into five companies followed with many changes in the company officers.

The battle of Cedar Creek was the last engagement in which the 75th participated, and here really closed their active military history, but not their military organization. That battle was fought on the 19th of October, 1864, and the regiment did not reach home until September 24th, 1865. Meanwhile they were ordered to various points and changed as the demands of the service required; to Stephenson's Depot on the 19th of December; to Baltimore on the 6th of January, 1865; and to Savannah on the 11th of January, where they remained six months, acting chiefly as police to maintain order in the city. The regiment was sent on July 24th, 1865, to Hawkinsville, 200 miles west of Savannah, but ordered back to be mustered out on the 9th of August following.

The regiment very gladly received the intelligence. The war had really closed four months before, and both officers and men were very anxious to bid adieu to the sunny, suffocating and malarial South, and to breathe once more the peaceful and pure atmosphere of their native latitude. They longed for home with its affections, its freedom, its peace and quiet. Four full years in camp and field, had given them a satia-

ting experience of war, its discomforts, toils, sacrifices and horrors; but they had the satisfying conviction that the land which they had helped to save was now "all ours,"

"Ours from the North Lake's crystal waves,
To the silver Southern foam;
Ours by the changeless right of graves,
Ours by the lives to come."

CHAPTER XXI.

CAYUGA IN THE REBELLION, (CONTINUED.)

CAPTAIN KENNEDY'S BATTERY—WAR EXPENSES—BOUNTIES PAID BY CAYUGA COUNTY FROM 1862 TO 1865, INCLUSIVE—CAYUGA COUNTY WAR LOAN BONDS—AMOUNTS PAID BY THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

CAPTAIN Kennedy, it will be remembered, first raised an independent battery of artillery, but, for want of guns and equipments, was compelled to change it to an infantry company. He still cherished his first idea and sought to realize it. He had, while absent on a recruiting service, been supplanted in the line of promotion by junior officers, and felt a strong desire to disconnect himself from a regiment in which he believed his just claims had been disregarded. Through the influence of the Secretary of State, he finally secured an order authorizing him to raise a battery of artillery, to be attached, "until otherwise ordered," to the 19th Regiment; one condition of which was that it was to be completed in 30 days. By very energetic efforts it was completed in 28 days. Col. Nichols, of the regular army, one of the staff of Governor Morgan, being at this time in Auburn to muster in the 75th New York Volunteer Infantry, was consulted by Captain Kennedy, who made known to the Colonel his military grievances and expressed his wishes to be organized into an independent command. Colonel Nichols admitted the justice of Captain Kennedy's claims and instructed him as to the course to be pursued to be mustered out of the 19th Regiment and into an independent battery, which was carried out. The commissions were forwarded to the company officers and Captain Stevenson, of the regular

army, then recruiting at Seneca Falls, duly mustered the company as an independent battery of artillery. This is a concise, and is believed to be a correct account of the organization of Kennedy's Battery.

On the 2d day of December, 1861, orders were received by Captain Kennedy to report with his battery at Washington, D. C., which was promptly executed. The battery was here inspected by Major-General Barry and Staff, and orders given for mustering it. General Barry became and continued a warm friend of the battery. It was ordered to Camp Barry near Washington, for instruction. The battery while here was honored by a visit of the Secretary of State and also with an invitation to visit the White House, which was accepted. President Lincoln, and Secretaries Seward and Chase, each addressed the members of the battery, to which Captain Kennedy responded.

Major-General Doubleday, a native of Auburn and an artillery officer of distinction, rendered the battery kindly assistance. The first battery of Rodman guns distributed to our army was to Captain Benson of the regulars, and the second, to Captain Kennedy's Battery. There was a great deficiency of guns at this time, and to receive their equipment, while even the batteries of the regular army were unsupplied, was a flattering compliment.

Being fully equipped, Captain Kennedy applied for marching orders to General Barry, and was directed to report at Baltimore, to Captain Ayers of the Regular Army, then commanding a battalion of light artillery attached to the 6th army corps, commanded by General W. F. Smith. At this time the battery was in perfect trim in every respect, supplied with every needed requisite and the men and animals in fine condition. The battery was reviewed on its departure by General Barry. In Camp Griffin, at Baltimore, the time was passed in routine camp duties, company and battalion drills and in target firing. The 6th corps was composed of veterans and the men of the battery found their position here very pleasant.

Orders were given to march some fifteen miles to join the head of General Hancock's command. The day was rainy and the marching very heavy. The battery encamped on Flint Hill, near Fairfax Court House. Here the army remained sev-

eral days and was reviewed by General McClellan. The next movement was toward Fall's Church, six miles distant. There were eleven of the battery then on the sick list, and these were left behind in a hospital tent, with a nurse to care for them. They could not be moved for want of proper transportation. The distance was rapidly made over a very muddy road and through the rain. The army encamped at Fall's Church at night and the following day advanced to near Fairfax Seminary and encamped. The soil here was a quicksand, thoroughly saturated by the protracted rain, which continued to fall in torrents, accompanied by a fierce wind, which blew down the soldiers' tents, and compelled them to pass a night of extreme discomfort. In the morning the stream over which the army was to pass was found to be greatly swollen by the rains. The attempt to ford it was made, but the ambulances were capsized and many sick and wounded men were drowned. The camp on the following day was changed to a more favorable locality, where the soil was firmer. In sight of the camp were quartered one hundred thousand soldiers. Here the battery was drilled in the manual of the piece and saw a review of the "Grand Army" by Generals McClellan and McDowell.

Here Captain Kennedy was offered the commission of Major in the 3d Artillery, and Colonel Ledlie and Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, through whom the offer was made, claimed the battery as part of the 3d Artillery. Captain Kennedy denied the claim and refused to be sworn as Major, and for the time remained with his battery, participating in the varied movements, at that time being made by our army, to Alexandria City, Fortress Monroe, Hampton City, Newport News, Youngstown and Warwick River, where the battery fired upon the rebel gunboat *Teaser*, and where an artillery duel was for two days maintained with the enemy, the nights being devoted to the construction of earthworks, in which service both officers and men were greatly exhausted. The third day, after a march of six miles through deep mud, the battery was posted at Lee's Mills, in front of the enemy's works, and were held in reserve, exposed to the enemy's fire for six hours, when they were ordered forward to join the battle. They were ordered to fire upon certain works of the enemy, preparatory to their assault, which was gallantly and effectively done. As a mark

of honor, Captain Kennedy was directed to hold his ground and discharge half-hourly guns through the night. The battery remained in the trenches several days, and moved forward with the army from before Yorktown.

While lying before Yorktown, which is not far from Lee's Mills, Captain Kennedy, acting under the advice of Major-General Sumner, accepted the proffered commission of Major in the 3d Artillery, on the 16th day of April, 1862. The battery was then formally turned over to Lieutenant Andrew J. Cowan, who was its commander during the remainder of the war. Captain Kennedy left his battery with much reluctance; between him and his command the relations were mutually pleasant. A striking evidence of the attachment of the men to their commander is found in the fact that a petition to Secretary Seward to use his influence to secure the transfer of the battery to the 3d Artillery, was signed by all the officers and men then connected with it, excepting two lieutenants.

The battle of Williamsburgh was about to take place and Major Kennedy applied to Major-General Smith for permission to remain until it was over, which was granted. He was placed upon the General's staff, and during the three days of that desperate battle he rode along the lines collecting and reporting information at headquarters. In that battle his Battery did effective work. After the battle the Major bade adieu to his old command, and left for his new field of duty. His old Battery remained with and shared the varied fortunes of the army of the Potomac, and won for itself imperishable honors.

WAR EXPENSES.

It will be seen from the following tables and statistics that Cayuga County's part in the war of the Rebellion was one of which she has just reason to be proud, one to which her sons in future ages will recur with pride and satisfaction. Her commendable promptitude and generous responses to the successive calls for men and her lavish expenditure of means, alike evince a high order of patriotism and a keen appreciation of the merits of the question which that fearful and desperately sustained contest settled forever; forever, because in the interest of truth and justice, which, though "crushed to earth will rise

again." She aided not more by her contributions of men and means to the successful issue of the war than by the statesmanship and sagacity of her Seward, whose voice in the highest councils of the nation, and whose shrewd diplomacy, holding at bay the hostile armies of unfriendly nations, made easier and more certain the victories gained by our armies in the field.

The following three tables, for which we are indebted to Horace F. Cook, Esq., the very careful and accurate County Treasurer, will show the sources and amounts of the "war taxes" paid by our citizens for bounties to volunteers, during the Rebellion; to which should be added the large sums paid by individuals for substitutes, and also the immense "Internal Revenue taxes," imposed upon the various objects and industries, and for which large sums are still paid, fully equalling, it is believed, the bounties paid to volunteers. The startling aggregate of these various "war taxes and expenses" sufficiently explain where the resources of the people have been expended.

Bounties paid by the County, from 1862 to 1865, inclusive:

TWO CALLS OF 1862 FOR 600,000 MEN.

In 1862 the bounties paid were \$50 and \$100, and in the following proportions:

Number of men paid \$50 each 196, amount	\$ 9,800 00
" " " 100 " 207, "	26,700 00

CALLS FOR 1863 AND 1864 AGGREGATED 800,000 MEN,

To whom bounties, on our quotas were paid as follows:

Number of men in 1863 paid \$100 each 48, amount	\$ 4,800 00
" " " 1864 " 300 " 11444 "	343,200 00
" " " " 600 " 928, "	556,800 00
" " " " 650 " 5, "	312,500 00
" " " " 700 " 127, "	88,900 00

CALL OF 1864 FOR 300,000 MEN.

In the year 1865, \$500 and \$300 were paid to one year men, \$400 to two years' men, and \$600 to three years' men; the number in each class was as follows:

Number paid \$500 each 1, amount	\$ 500 00
" " 300 " 39, "	11,700 00
" " 400 " 5, "	2,000 00
" " 600 " 665, "	399,000 00

There was paid in 1864 for procuring recruits	\$1,005 00	\$1,446,650 00
In 1865 "hand money"	68,015 00	
Incidentals	11,310 13	80,340 13

\$1,525,990 13

Thus making the total number of men receiving bounties 3,425, and the total amount paid, \$1,525,990 13.

CAYUGA COUNTY WAR-LOAN BONDS.
Principal and interest which have been paid thereon :

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
First series.....	Principal, \$ 9,200 00 Interest, 218 63	Principal, \$ 422 89 Interest, 1,400 00	Principal, \$ 4,200 00 Interest, 120 54	Principal, \$ 120 54 Interest, 49 50	Principal, \$ 1,077 61 Interest, 419 75
Third series.....	Principal, \$ 540 00 Interest, 1,150 00	Principal, \$ 1,044 45 Interest, 1,792 05	Principal, \$ 10,445 00 Interest, 4,115 01	Principal, \$ 10,445 00 Interest, 4,115 01	Principal, \$ 10,445 00 Interest, 4,115 01
Fourth series merged in fifth.....	Principal, \$ 784 00 Interest, 1,601 20	Principal, \$ 1,601 20 Interest, 1,601 20	Principal, \$ 16,012 40 Interest, 7,744 98	Principal, \$ 16,012 40 Interest, 7,744 98	Principal, \$ 16,012 40 Interest, 7,744 98
Fifth series.....	Principal, \$ 9,200 00 Interest, 218 63	Principal, \$ 422 89 Interest, 1,400 00	Principal, \$ 4,200 00 Interest, 120 54	Principal, \$ 120 54 Interest, 49 50	Principal, \$ 1,077 61 Interest, 419 75
Sixth series.....	Principal, \$ 15,200 00 Interest, 6,455 54	Principal, \$ 15,200 00 Interest, 6,455 54	Principal, \$ 15,200 00 Interest, 6,455 54	Principal, \$ 15,200 00 Interest, 6,455 54	Principal, \$ 15,200 00 Interest, 6,455 54
Seventh series.....	Principal, \$ 35,794 40 Interest, 1,109 27	Principal, \$ 1,109 27 Interest, 1,109 27	Principal, \$ 11,092 71 Interest, 5,272 07	Principal, \$ 11,092 71 Interest, 5,272 07	Principal, \$ 11,092 71 Interest, 5,272 07
Eighth series.....	Principal, \$ 35,794 40 Interest, 1,109 27	Principal, \$ 1,109 27 Interest, 1,109 27	Principal, \$ 11,092 71 Interest, 5,272 07	Principal, \$ 11,092 71 Interest, 5,272 07	Principal, \$ 11,092 71 Interest, 5,272 07
Ninth series.....	Principal, \$ 35,794 40 Interest, 1,109 27	Principal, \$ 1,109 27 Interest, 1,109 27	Principal, \$ 11,092 71 Interest, 5,272 07	Principal, \$ 11,092 71 Interest, 5,272 07	Principal, \$ 11,092 71 Interest, 5,272 07
Totals.....	Principal, \$ 92,000 00 Interest, 21,863 16	Principal, \$ 92,000 00 Interest, 21,863 16	Principal, \$ 92,000 00 Interest, 21,863 16	Principal, \$ 92,000 00 Interest, 21,863 16	Principal, \$ 92,000 00 Interest, 21,863 16

The money for the payment of the foregoing sums has been received from the following sources, namely :

From the State of New York in bonds and reimbursement of bounties.....	\$ 500,800 00
Interest received on State bonds.....	30,577 01
Premium received on State bonds sold.....	11,213 75
Loss on State bond of \$87,000, sold by direction of Supervisors.....	\$ 545,790 76
Interest on deposits and other items.....	18 38
Bonds charged to towns.....	3,678 89
Direct tax.....	\$ 575,039 77
Total war expenses of the County.....	\$ 542,691 57
Total war expenses of the towns.....	\$ 88,814 50
	\$ 2,208,786 47

Amounts paid by the several Towns in the County of Cayuga, by taxation, (independent of County war loans) for bounties and payment of bonds issued for money borrowed to pay bounties :

	TOWNS.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Totals.
Auburn.....										\$ 3,441 00
Aurora.....										1,000 00
Canastota.....										1,000 00
Cato.....										682 61
Conquest.....										1,311 77
Franklin.....										1,511 77
Geneva.....										5,350 00
Leedsford.....										1,441 06
Leedsford, Jr.....										1,079 09
Leedsford, Sr.....										1,428 04
Montezuma.....										1,469 80
Montezuma, Jr.....										1,469 80
Montezuma, Sr.....										1,469 80
Niles.....										1,417 68
Ontario.....										1,400 00
Ontario, Jr.....										1,400 00
Ontario, Sr.....										1,400 00
Springport.....										1,400 00
Springport, Jr.....										1,400 00
Springport, Sr.....										1,400 00
Sumner Hill.....										1,400 00
Throop.....										1,400 00
Vestal.....										1,400 00
Vestal, Jr.....										1,400 00
Vestal, Sr.....										1,400 00
Totals.....		\$ 7,617 92	\$ 44,819 21	\$ 249,000 50	\$ 79,044 76	\$ 74,662 60	\$ 9,799 12	\$ 312 04	\$ 4,133 28	\$ 2,208 04

CHAPTER XXII.

AURELIUS AND HARDENBERGH'S CORNERS.

FAVORING CIRCUMSTANCES—CHARACTER OF THE SETTLERS—FORMATION AND CHANGES OF THE TOWN—TERRITORIAL DESCRIPTION AND EARLY SETTLEMENT OF HARDENBERGH'S CORNERS—COL. HARDENBERGH—HIS HABITS AND CHARACTERISTICS—WHY THE INDIANS DISPERSED—THE FIRST MILL—ROADS—EARLY COLONIES—THE FIRST SERMON—BURIAL-GROUND—FIRST INN—JEHIAL CLARK—FIRST TANNERY—TOWN GOVERNMENT—THE "CORNERS" IN 1800—SLAVES—FIRST POST-OFFICE—PROGRESS—WILD ANIMALS—COUNTY SEAT—NAME CHANGED—CLINTON'S DESCRIPTION OF AUBURN—WAR OF 1812-'15.

UNTIL June, 1803, Hardenbergh's Corners had been the name of the hamlet out of which grew the village and city of Auburn. The settlement formed a part of the town of Aurelius and was under its government.

The circumstances attending the settlement of Aurelius, of the County of Cayuga, and of western New York, were peculiarly favorable as compared with those attending the settlement of the eastern portions of the State, and of the country generally. Sullivan, in his famous campaign against the Six Nations in 1779, had whipped them into such thorough submission that they had left, or were about leaving their lands, which, for the most part, they had ceded to the State.

The settlers, therefore, could safely penetrate the wilderness and establish their homes "with no one to molest or to make them afraid;" without any dread of the tomahawk, gun and scalping-knife of the savage, which in the East, the South and the West had been the terror of the settlers, whose cabins were often consumed and their families slain by the lurking foe. We, happily, had no Indian wars to fight, and the settlement and development of this part of the State was thus exceptionally favored.

The difficulties, toils and dangers which our early ancestors in this region encountered, were those only which are common to a densely wooded region and a rigorous climate, where abounded numerous and ferocious wild beasts, and where, for nearly a generation, few of the comforts of

civilization could be enjoyed. But the men and women who first peopled this region were equal to the task before them. They were brave of heart and strong of hand. They were hopeful, vigorous and enterprising. Present self-denials were cheerfully borne as the price of future good, and one of the most interesting facts in the lives of the pioneers of this region is the admission made by nearly all of them, that those early years, notwithstanding their hardships and privations, were, nevertheless, the happiest of their lives.

In 1789 the territory of Cayuga County was divided into townships, and opened for settlement. Aurelius and Milton, the latter changed to Genoa, were formed Jan. 27th, 1789. Aurelius was then in the county of Montgomery, which, at that time, included all the western part of the State, from a line drawn north and south through the center of Schoharie county. Its name had been changed from Tryon after the Revolution. Herkimer county was formed from Montgomery, February 16th, 1791; Onondaga, from Herkimer, March 5th, 1794, and Cayuga, from Onondaga, March 8th, 1799.

Aurelius was at first a military township, but was so enlarged as to include several townships.* That part of Aurelius which became the village of Auburn, comprised six town lots, viz: thirty-seven, thirty-eight, forty-six, forty-seven, fifty-six and fifty-seven. Lot number thirty-seven lies in the north-west section of the plot and became the property of Robert Dill, who held and improved it, though before his purchase it had passed through several hands from the soldier to whom it had been awarded. His title is dated December 12th, 1791; he sold in 1796 to Amos and Gideon Tyler, one hundred acres to each from this lot, Amos paying 40£ and Gideon 86£ for their respective purchases.

Lot number thirty-eight, in the north-east corner of the city, was purchased after the completion of the survey, on February 27th, 1789, by Garrett Van Wagener, and the sum paid for it is not stated, the title having also previously passed through several hands.

Noah Olmstead, Jr., bought the south half of this lot in December, 1794, paying for it 120£, about \$2 per acre, a part of which is now the beautiful farm of Charles Standart, Esq.

Lot number forty-six lies in the west part of

* See "formation of towns," page 36.



GENESEE ST. AUBURN. LOOKING EAST.

the city. Five hundred acres became the property of Robert Dill, for \$1,200, and 100 acres lying in the south east corner of the lot, in what is now the heart of the city of Auburn, was bought by William Bostwick for \$750, in 1794.

Lot number forty-seven embraced the southeastern section of the city, and on it was the main water-power of this locality. It was purchased by John L. Hardenbergh. He paid 90£—about 75 cents per acre—for his purchase. The bond he gave for the purchase money is dated February 20th, 1792, and a receipt of its full payment, is dated July 17th, following. This bond is on file in the collection of the Cayuga County Historical Society.

Mr. Hardenbergh had been one of the surveyors of the military lands. He had marked this lot in his field notes as "a good mill site," and had evidently fixed his mind upon its acquisition. Captain John Doughty, had drawn the lot, and sold it to Martin and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Hardenbergh.

Lot number fifty-seven was awarded to Peter Gansevoort, who, rightly estimating its prospective value, held it until 1805, when he sold it for about six dollars per acre to Samuel Swift.

COLONEL JOHN L. HARDENBERGH, the founder of the settlement which bore his name, was of Dutch descent and a native of Ulster county, in this State. He had more than the ordinary culture of the times, was a good practical surveyor and engineer and a captain in the Revolutionary army. In the latter capacity he accompanied General Sullivan in his expedition against the Six Nations, and when the military tract was surveyed he was employed in that work. He wrote up a daily journal of the movements of the army, as did many of the officers of the expedition.*

The Owasco Outlet particularly attracted his attention as furnishing ample water-power; also the beautiful and fertile regions bordering upon it. Hence his efforts to secure lot 57, in which he succeeded.

He came on to improve his property in 1793. The records which he left behind him, show him to have been systematic and methodical in his habits. His "Journal," "Orderly Book," and the "Field Notes," and other books and papers, now

carefully preserved by the Cayuga County Historical Society, attest this.

In his "Field Notes" of the surveys of the towns of Aurelius, Brutus, Cato, Scipio, Locke and Sempronius, he carefully notes the size, density and quality of the timber, the kind of soil, the rivers and streams, and the general topography of the region surveyed.

His had been just the experience to fit him for being the founder of a new settlement. He was capable, hardy, and enterprising. He had long dwelt in, and traversed the woods, and was so inured to their hardships and discomforts that for him, a new country had no terrors.

When he came, the old Indian trail from Utica to Canandaigua had been widened, and upon this rude way the first settlers of Auburn built their cabins.*

Colonel Hardenbergh built his cabin in the rear of the present City Hall. The first tree felled on the site of Auburn was chopped by the competent and faithful slave of the Colonel, Harry Freeman, and the first acres were cleared by him and Gilbert Goodrich.

His cabin was strongly built to resist the ingress of wild beasts, which were then bold and abundant, and was without a fire-place, or chimney. A "Dutch back," against which the fire was kindled, and a large opening in the roof for the discharge of smoke, comprised the simple arrangements for warmth and cooking.

But rude as was the home of the first settler of Auburn, it was, nevertheless, the seat of a wide and generous hospitality, dispensed alike to the native Indian and the hardy emigrant. A few red men yet lingered here, without disturbances, either among themselves, or between them and the whites.

But an enemy soon appeared which quickly and effectually gained a complete mastery over them and drove them from their village. Stores were started at the "Corners" about 1797, at which the Indians procured such articles as they desired, and among them was strong drink, the deadly foe of the savage, as it is also of the civilized man. Its effects upon them were quickly manifest in repeated brawls and fights, which, for a time, the friendly influence of the whites so restrained as to avoid serious results. But on

* General John S. Clark, of Auburn, by diligent and careful research, has gathered together and copied some twenty of these military journals, which throw much light upon the previous account of General Sullivan's campaign.

* The Indian trails, it has been shown by careful investigation, passed over the most feasible routes, and were generally followed in laying out the earlier roads.

one occasion, their village was the scene of a severe and terrible combat. So drunk and crazed were the Indians, that the whites could not appease them and they were left to fight off their debauch. In the morning, it was found that they had nearly all deserted their village; the great body of them, it so proved, had left the region altogether, and of the remaining few nearly all went upon their reservation near Union Springs. Those that remained here dwelt in their village on the site of the Auburn Prison.

The great western trail led through the "Corners" and crossed the outlet just below North street. Large stones at proper distances had been placed in the stream, and these tradition represents to have been once so connected by bark as to form a bridge.

THE FIRST MILL.—One of the greatest disadvantages to which the earliest settlers were exposed, was the want of mills for grinding grain and sawing lumber. The more thrifty and enterprising pioneers early directed their attention to supplying this imperious want. Colonel Hardenbergh had located his lot with the special aim of supplying that demand. As soon as possible he began the work of building a grist-mill. He threw across the Outlet a log dam just above the present stone dam of the Lewis mill. Edward Wheeler and Eldad Steel were the builders of the mill, which was made of logs and covered with boughs. When finished the mill would grind with its single run of stones about one bushel an hour.

Hitherto the nearest mill had been at Seneca Falls, or at Ludlowville, the latter now in Tompkins county, and the journey to either place over the forest roads by plodding ox teams, was long and toilsome in the extreme. Many of the settlers had extemporized domestic and very simple mills, consisting of huge mortars, formed by hollowing out large stumps with fire and gouges, and suspending from spring-poles huge pestles, by which the grain was reduced to coarse flour, nutritious and healthy.

The erection of Colonel Hardenbergh's mill was, therefore, the great event of the settlement. It drew hither most of the settlers in the vicinity, whom it relieved from long journeys, or laborious poundings of their own grain. They came not only to the Corners to mill, but for general supplies and general business purposes as well. It

brought his property into immediate notice and greatly increased its value. It was the center of business of a large bordering area.

ROADS, as a means of access to the country and as aiding or retarding its settlement, as they were good or bad, form a proper subject of inquiry. The old Genesee road from Utica to Canandaigua, was the first one built and the most used. It had been so improved in 1793, when the first settler came to the Corners, as to be passable with sleighs and wagons. This improvement had been made by the State. The "old Chenango road" leading from Chenango county along the east side of Owasco Lake to the "Corners," is believed to have been the next road built. A road was also constructed to Montezuma as early as 1794, and after 1797 was much used by the settlers in procuring salt from that place.

All these early roads were necessarily very rude. They ran through dense woods, the swamps and sloughs but little improved and most of the streams unbridged. In summer streams were forded, and in winter they were bridged with ice. In the latter season the families and goods of the early settlers were mostly transported over such roads; and into a densely wooded region our first settlers came, literally hewing for themselves a pathway to success.

The vicinity of Gettysburg, Pa., supplied an early colony consisting of ten families, amongst whom were Roeliff, Jacob and Luke Brinkerhoff, Charles and James VanTyne, Philip O'Brien, Thomas and Abraham Johnson, and Albert Demaree. They left their homes in 1791, destined for what is now the town of Owasco, but were detained at Ludlowville in perfecting their land titles for two years, not reaching their contemplated home until 1793. Another party from the same place, consisting of David, Isaac and John Parsell and two sisters, came on the same year and settled in the same town.

Solomon Tibbles came on in 1794. Jacob Van Doran settled upon the lot on which is now the residence of Peter Sittser, and Mrs. Van Doran planted the poplars in front of this dwelling in 1800. She lived to the remarkable age of 103 years.

THE FIRST SERMON.—Elder David Irish is said to have preached the first sermon to white men in the County of Cayuga, in 1794. In 1795,

Major Noah Olmstead, Jr., Zenas Huggins, Gideon Tyler and his sons Elliot, Warren, Salmon and Gideon, settled here.

THE FIRST BURIAL GROUND was on the lot on which is now the residence of C. M. Howlett, and for a time was the only burial place. In 1795, three-fourths of an acre was cleared in the northwest corner of the North Street Cemetery and fenced with logs. Gideon Tyler, Jr., was the first person buried there.

THE FIRST STORE at Hardenbergh's Corners, was opened in a log building on the site of the town hall, by James O'Brien, in 1795. Dr. Samuel Crossett soon after opened another store, also in a log building, on the site of the First Church chapel.

THE FIRST PHYSICIAN.—Dr. Samuel Crossett was the first physician, and Dr. Ellis the second, Dr. Burt read medicine with Dr. Crossett in 1796.

THE FIRST INN.—Samuel Bristol opened the first Inn in 1796, on the corner of North and Genesee streets, where is now the store of H. J. Brown. It was a small log cabin in which a store was also kept. A framed addition to it was built, and it was retained for many years as a public house. Nehemiah Smith built in 1796, a log house where is now the residence of James Seymour, on North street. Mr. Smith planted the poplars which were last year (1878) removed by Mr. Seymour and which, therefore, had stood there over eighty years. St. Clair Smith settled the same year in Aurelius, and Jehial Clark in Clarksville, the year before; the latter engaged largely in milling in opposition to Colonel Hardenbergh, in the eastern part of the settlement. They were both vigorous and enterprising men and between them there was a sharp rivalry as to which should draw to his locality the greatest number of settlers and secure the most business. Clark's Village was the name which first designated the western settlement. It was afterwards changed to Clarksville.

Mr. Clark had a fine water power on the stream, which he utilized by the erection of a substantial saw and grist mill, the latter with two run of stones. He also opened and improved the roads leading to his mills and the prospective village, of which he regarded his property as the center. His mill is yet standing and forms a part of the Mayflower Mills.

William Bostwick and Dan Hyde, arrived in 1798. The former was a builder and erected a large double log house on the north side of Genesee street where now stands the Beach block. Here he opened a tavern. The building was made conspicuous by a coat of whitewash both inside and out. A stump in the rear yard supported the family oven.

THE FIRST TANNERY.—Mr. Hyde built a tannery on the site of the Knight block, which in 1805, became the property of Elijah Esty; the former engaging in the mercantile business with Dr. Burt. The latter, two years later, became the sole owner of the business, and the former engaged in milling.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.—The town government of Aurelius was first formed in 1794. The town meeting was held at the house of Col. Hardenbergh. The voters that attended that meeting were an honest, hardy, and weather-beaten band, in strong contrast with similar gatherings of to-day. They selected their supervisor, town clerk, school committee, overseers of the poor, highway commissioners, and all the other town officers.

These elections were held annually for nine years at the house of Colonel Hardenbergh, and afterwards at some tavern or school-house in the town, at the "Corners," or the "Openings," as the light timbered lands to the west of the Corners were called.

EARLY TOWN CLERKS.—The early town clerks of Aurelius were as follows: Colonel John L. Hardenbergh, from 1794 to 1802; Samuel Crossett, M. D., from 1802 to 1803; John Haring, from 1803 to 1807; Dr. Hackaliah Burt, from 1807 to 1810; John Haring, from 1810 to 1811; David Brinkerhoff, from 1811 to 1813; Nathaniel Garrow, from 1813 to 1814; David Brinkerhoff, from 1814 to 1822; and David Calkins, from 1822 to 1823.

In 1800, the "Corners" were really yet "in the woods;" there were only about 150 acres of cleared land, and the general appearance of the place was far from inviting. Large and dense hemlock, covered all the lower parts of the hamlet, and bogs, ponds and small streams covered large areas. The roads through the place were generally wet, very muddy and difficult of passage.

Through the hamlet passed the great flood of

western emigration and its appearance rather repelled than invited settlers; other sections presented to the emigrants more inviting prospects. The "Openings" or light timbered lands in the western part of the town, and the fertile and apparently more favored regions bordering on Cayuga Lake, were strong rivals.

SLAVES.—Slaves were at this time held by such of our citizens as could afford their cost, and slavery was tolerated by law and upheld by public opinion. One of Colonel Hardenbergh's slaves purchased his freedom by clearing for his master eighty acres of heavily timbered land; and two slaves of Peter Hughes purchased their freedom in the same way. Liberty, to those who paid for it so great a price, must have been highly prized. Slaves were then advertised and sold as other chattels. Such advertisements may be seen in the early newspapers of the village.

THE FIRST BIRTH of a white child at the "Corners," was that of John H., son of Colonel Hardenbergh, in 1798. The Colonel is said to have made the acquaintance of the lady he married, a daughter of Roeliff Brinkerhoff, of Owasco, while she was waiting for a grist to be ground, which she had brought on horseback several miles through the forest. Harriet and Polly, daughters of William Bostwick, were the first girls born at the Corners, of white parents.

THE FIRST POST-OFFICE was established in 1800, at which time a mail was received once in two weeks. Stages were run over the Genesee road the same year, traveling only in the day time and making exceedingly slow progress. As late as 1817, four days were required to reach Albany. In 1804 stages ran twice a week, and four years later, three times per week. Isaac, father of the late Colonel John M. Sherwood, and Jason Parker, were the first mail carriers, the mail being borne on horseback.

The first bridge across the outlet was built of logs, in 1800. Teams had previously forded it, and footmen had passed over it on the trunks of trees felled across the stream.

A broad and substantially built plank bridge was thrown across the outlet in 1802 and was a favorite place of resort of the citizens for various athletic sports. Hard as they toiled, they yet had sufficient vigor to enjoy physical sports.

In 1800, Daniel Grant, Zenas Goodrich, Francis Hunter and Elijah Esty became residents.

The latter, in 1805, bought the tannery on North street, of David Hyde. The large elm now in front of the property was soon after planted when a mere shrub, by his daughter, the late Sally Wood. This tree has now had a growth of over 70 years, and is a conspicuous monument of the past. Abner Beach, John Kellogg, Moses Sawyer, Bradley Tuttle, and Richard L. Smith, all prominent and useful citizens, took up their residence here in 1801. Messrs. Kellogg, Sawyer and Smith were lawyers of distinction. Bradley Tuttle bought and conducted the Goodrich tavern for many years; but subsequently followed his trade as a builder, in which he became conspicuous.

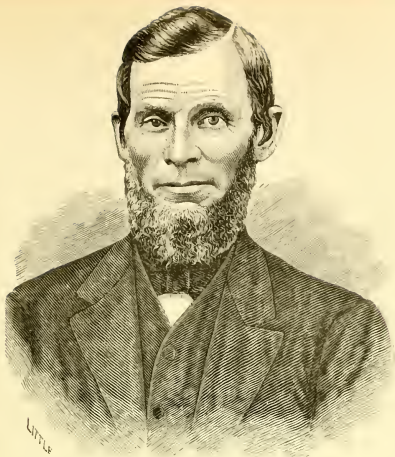
THE FIRST HATTER in the place was Seth Burgess, in 1803. Nathaniel Garrow came the same year, and Lyman Payne and Henry Ammerman in 1804. The latter, for about twelve years, kept the leading hotel of the place, the Centre House, in the long room of which for several years public and religious meetings were held; dancing parties, mountebank shows and religious meetings succeeding each other.

The brothers Robert and John Patten began business here in 1805. They had been traveling peddlers. They first opened a general store and afterwards engaged also in tanning, carrying on a large and prosperous business.

WILD ANIMALS.—The early settlers of Auburn and of the County at large, were both favored and annoyed by the great abundance of wild game. They were annoyed by foxes destroying their poultry and lambs; wolves were destructive to sheep, lambs, calves and other small domestic animals, and children and even adults were not safe from their ferocity, when they roamed in packs. Deer, bears, squirrels, and raccoons were great plunderers of the growing crops; yet the flesh of many of these animals served a valuable purpose for food and their skins were utilized for various domestic purposes, those of the deer, bear and wolf serving the double purpose of bedding and clothing.

To guard against the entrance to their houses of the voracious wolves and the bold and greedy bears, some of their cabins were entered through high windows by means of ladders, and their domestic animals corralled in high log pens at night.

The township of Aurelius, in 1797, voted a



[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

HENRY SILAS DUNNING.

HENRY SILAS DUNNING, was born in Aurelius, Cayuga County, New York, September 6th, 1816, on the farm where his grandfather Silas Dunning settled in 1796. When a young man he learned the machinist's trade which he followed some eight or ten years, becoming very expert and was often sent away to the Southern States and other distant places to superintend the erection of machinery. His health failing through overwork on one of these expeditions, he was obliged to resort to the out-door life of farming, and commenced in the year 1842, on the farm then owned by his father-in-law, Joseph Wadsworth, on Genesee street, near the western limits of the city of Auburn.

He soon after purchased other lands adjoining this farm and afterwards from time to time other adjoining farms until he finally acquired a farm of some 300 acres, which became through his careful and successful management one of the finest in New York State. He was always foremost among farmers in introducing and employing labor-saving machinery in farming operations, and in improving his farm by a thorough system of tile draining (which at that time had few supporters,) and in improving his cattle and horses by the introduction of improved breeds. He was very successful in introducing and growing the best varieties of apples, in some years selling one thousand barrels from his orchard of twenty-five acres. His views were often sought by other farmers and he was an occasional contributor to the agricultural press on various topics. Mr. Dunning was prominent in many connections outside of his farm. He was the first alderman elected to represent the new territory known as the 7th ward

after its annexation to the city. He was connected with the Cayuga County Agricultural Society from its organization, and during most of the time in official capacity.

He was elected a Director in the Auburn Gas Light Company in 1863 and in 1865 was elected its Superintendent and Treasurer. Through his enterprise and activity the business of the company was largely extended and improved. Not possessing a strong constitution the excessive labor again told upon his health and he was obliged to relinquish the charge of the company in 1869 to one of his sons. The death of his wife August 7th, 1869 was a severe blow from which he never recovered, and his health gradually failed from that time until his death April 22d, 1871.

Mr. Dunning was married October 7th, 1840, to Jane Wadsworth, daughter of Joseph Wadsworth, then a prominent manufacturer of agricultural hand implements in the western part of Auburn. She was a person of extraordinary energy, yet of quiet and unassuming character; her influence was felt far and wide through the Church, the Orphan Asylum, towards the poor, always in the cause of charity and humanity, and toward the improvement of her fellow-beings. They both became members of the Baptist Church at Auburn, at an early period, and were always afterward among the most active and influential members thereof, contributing liberally towards its support. Mr. Dunning was a life member of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. They both died at a comparatively early age and left a large family of children, six sons and one daughter, to mourn their untimely loss.

bounty of "three pounds for the head of every full grown wolf" taken in the town. This bounty was continued until those terrible and destructive beasts were exterminated, to accomplish which required nearly a generation. The town bounties were, for many years, supplemented by County bounties. The hand and purse of every settler were enlisted in this work, and large sums were expended for their destruction.

Long after the settlement was made at the Corners, the bears and wolves would enter the hamlet in search of food, and the houses were not secure from their depredations. For years the settlers went armed in the woods for self-protection. Venison was a common article of food, for deer were so abundant as to be easily taken. Corn and wheat fields were generally seriously damaged by squirrels, a pest which continued much longer than the larger animals, and they are yet abundant in our more wooded towns. They long furnished very interesting sport to gunners in the trial of skill in what was called "squirrel hunts;" a neighborhood, and sometimes an entire town, engaging in the sport for a fixed period. Competing sides were chosen, comprising equal numbers, and numerical scales agreed upon for the heads or scalps of the different kinds of game. This done, the hunters entered the woods in pursuit of game. The grand aggregate of the scalps were counted by the captains of the contesting companies, at a time and place agreed upon, and the defeated party supplied refreshments to the entire company. The quantity of game thus obtained was often very large, extending to several thousand squirrels, with large numbers of hawks, owls, crows, foxes, &c.

It was very fine sport for the hunters and greatly reduced the number of depredating birds and animals. Fish in the lakes, rivers, and brooks were also very abundant, and were easily taken in large quantities, largely supplying with food the tables of the early settlers.

The early pasture grounds were the unbroken forests, and the animals fed on the succulent branches of young trees and such herbage as the woods afforded. Cattle of the same herd would usually keep together and take wide ranges in search of food. The bells which were attached to nearly every cow had each its peculiar tone, and every owner could distinguish the sound of his own bells, which could be heard for long

distances. They guided the search of the owner of the herd, whose milch cows would generally return to the cabins at evening, though long rambles were frequently necessary to find them. Along the Seneca River were the best natural pastures and here the young animals were driven in the spring and remained until autumn.

The tavern long known as the Western Exchange, was continued as such for over 60 years. It was first erected by William Bostwick, in 1803. It was two stories high and had in its second story a ball or long room, as it was generally called, which was used for all kinds of public assemblages. Canfield Coe became the owner in 1816, and made an addition to the eastern side. E. D. Hudson succeeded Mr. Coe, and added a third story and a rear wing, greatly enlarging its accommodations. It yielded in 1863 to the march of improvement and an elegant block of buildings was erected on its site.

In this tavern was held the first public ball of the village, the great feature of which was the time at which it opened and closed. It was held in the daytime, opening at three o'clock P. M., and closing at night-fall.

The first celebration of the anniversary of the nation's birth was on July 4th, 1804. A liberty-pole was raised, and red silk substituted for a banner. The "red" was regarded as symbolizing England, and gave great offense; an effort was made to shoot it down, and the excitement ran so high as to break up the celebration. The following year the effort was successfully renewed, and the day celebrated in a manner common to the period, by reading the Declaration of Independence, an oration, a public dinner, toasts and firing of cannon.

In June, 1803, the "Corners" were given the shorter and more euphonious name of "Auburn." The place had been designated as the county seat, and a more dignified name than "Corners" was desired, which, after considerable discussion they found in that of Auburn.

COUNTY SEAT.—The selection of the county seat was attended with difficulties and delays. Until 1803 the courts had been held at Cayuga and Aurora, but efforts were made to establish the county seat elsewhere. It was first changed to Sherwood Corners, but so earnest and decided was the opposition, that the local commissioners to whom was confided the erection of the court

house, withheld action, and a new commission of disinterested men, resident in other parts of the State, was appointed to settle its location, and by them Hardenbergh's Corners was designated as the site, much to the gratification of its residents and to the disgust of rival claimants. The funds for the erection of the County buildings were refused by a majority of the Supervisors, and the erection of the buildings delayed. A law was then passed imposing a fine of \$250 upon each Supervisor refusing to vote the tax, which was effective. The tax was raised, and a wooden court house and jail erected—the latter on the first floor of the building, the court room on the second floor. The court house was located in 1803, but not finished until 1809.

RAPID SETTLEMENTS, TAVERNS.—The population of the County at this time was increasing at a rate exceeding 1,200 a year, and the central and western counties were also rapidly settling. The main line of travel was the old Genesee turn-pike, which was constantly lined with emigrants, for whose accommodation inns or taverns were greatly multiplied. At one period there were fifteen of these public houses between Cayuga village and Skaneateles, one to a mile, and they were all liberally patronized. The canal and railroads of a later day destroyed the business of these country "taverns," and the patronage of the traveling public was crowded into the more imposing city and village "hotels." In 1805 there were four taverns in Auburn and the "Centre House" was building, on the site of the store now occupied by Kerr & Devitt. It was built by David Horner, and, for the time, was an elegant structure. Its ball room was used for various public assemblies. It was occupied by the First Presbyterian Society as a place of worship for several years.

The County records were brought to Auburn in 1807, by the County Clerk, Peter Hughes, and kept at his residence, a Clerk's office not being erected until 1814.

In 1810 there were in operation in Auburn, five saw-mills, four grist-mills, two carding and fulling-mills, two distilleries and one oil-mill. D. M. Hyde built a dam and grist-mill in 1808 on the site of the present "big dam," and Robert Dill the next year erected a dam, saw-mill and forge on the site of Barber's factory. The latter were built in a thick wood. Jehial Clark

had in operation at this time, in Clarksville, a saw and grist-mill.

In 1810 Auburn contained about 100 houses and was a very active business place. There were very few idlers; industrial pursuits engaged the active attention of nearly all the people, who were ambitious and hopeful.

The following very interesting and minute description of Auburn is from the pen of DeWitt Clinton, who, in that year, visited the village, while making the tour of the State. We give it, as a very interesting description in itself, and as showing the inquisitive and careful habits of that distinguished statesman:

"Auburn derives its name from Goldsmith. It contains three tanneries, three distilleries, one coach maker, two watch makers, four taverns, two tailors, six merchants, three shoemakers, two asheries, two wagon makers, three blacksmiths two chair makers, three saddlers, three physicians, a Presbyterian clergyman and an incorporated library of 220 volumes. It is the County town, and has about ninety houses, three law offices, a post-office, a Court house and the County Clerk's office. It is a fine growing place, and is indebted to its hydraulic works and the Court house for its prosperity. There are sixteen lawyers in Cayuga County. Auburn has no church. The Court house is used for divine worship.

"It is situated on the Outlet of Owasco Lake, on Nos. 46 and 47, Aurelius. One hundred acres of 46 belong to William Bostwick, inn-keeper, and the remainder to Robert Dill. The former has asked \$150 for half-acre lots, the Court house, being on his land; and the latter has asked \$300 for a water lot on the Outlet, which is not navigable. No. 47 belongs to the heirs of John L. Hardenbergh, and covers the best waters of the Outlet, a fine rapid stream. Auburn is eight miles from Cayuga Lake, three from Owasco Lake, and not seventy-five from Utica. Owasco Lake is twelve miles long and one wide. The Outlet is fourteen miles long, and on it are the following hydraulic establishments: nine saw-mills, two carding machines, two turner shops, one trip-hammer and blacksmith shop, two oil-mills, five grist-mills, three fulling mills, one bark-mill and several tanneries. At the lower falls Mr. Dill has a furnace, in which he uses old iron, there being no iron ore.

"At this place there is a federal newspaper published by Pace, the former partner of James Thompson Callender. Pace settled first at Aurora, being attracted there by Walter Wood, and being starved out, came here and is principally supported by advertisements of mortgages, which must, if there be a newspaper in the county

where the lands lie, be printed in it, and this is the only one in Cayuga County.

"The machine for picking wool, Jehial Clark's, is excellent. The carding machine is next used, and turns out the wool in complete rolls. It can card 112 pounds per day, and one man attends both. Four shillings per pound is given for wool. Carding, picking and greasing wool, the grease furnished by the owner of the wool, is eight pence per pound. There are upwards of twenty carding machines in this County, and great numbers of sheep are driven to the New York markets. The Linseed Oil Mills, Hyde & Beach's, can press fifteen gallons of oil in a day, and with great effort, a barrel. The flaxseed is broken by two mill-stones, placed perpendicularly, like those of bark-mills, and following each other in succession. Seed costs from two to seven shillings per bushel, and each bushel produces three or four quarts. The oil sells at the mill at nine shillings a gallon. Oil is also expressed from the seed of the sunflower. One bushel makes two gallons. It is excellent for burning and makes no smoke. Oil is also made here from *Palma Christi*.

"At a mill north-west from Auburn, on Lot 37 Aurelius, a spring rises perpendicularly out of the level earth. It produces two hogsheds a minute and immediately forms a mill stream. A few yards below is a fulling-mill. The water is uncommonly good and cold. I found in it a honey-comb fossil, like those at the Sulphur Springs, at Cherry Valley, and near Geneva. This spring is called the Cold Spring. There are two or three others near it, and the creek formed from them, called the Cold Spring Creek, contains excellent trout; about a mile from the Cold Spring there is a sulphur spring. From the fossil found at the Cold Spring and the coldness of the water, it must run over sulphur. There is a sulphur spring on the margin of Cayuga Lake."

A Literary Association was formed in Auburn in 1812. A small library was procured and meetings held for the discussion of previously assigned topics. John Sawyer was the first President, and A. H. Howland, David Brinkerhoff and Eleazer Hills, the first trustees. A similar association was also formed in 1838, of which Stephen A. Goodwin was the first President, William Richardson, Vice-President, S. B. Dennis, Secretary, and B. F. Hall, Reader; Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, Peter Myers, Dr. Erastus Humphreys, William Hopkins and S. S. Dennis, were the Executive Board. In 1841 the association was duly incorporated, and was efficiently continued for about ten years, and its organization maintained until the war of the Rebellion.

Lectures and the discussion of assigned topics were regularly maintained, the lectures mainly delivered by our own citizens, and the discussions were by the members of the association. They were largely attended. It was before the era of lecture bureaux or of professional star lecturers, and the main purpose of the association was the edification and improvement of its members. The debates were free and so also were the lectures as a rule; but when, as was sometimes the case, expenses for foreign lecturers were incurred, a fee was charged to meet them. So unused were our people then to pay for literary entertainments that the attendance was usually so small as to discourage their continuance, even at the small admission fee of twelve and a half cents, and the interest in the association so rapidly declined when the public was charged for admission to its meetings that its discontinuance followed.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.—On the declaration of war in 1812, the military organization of the County was very imperfect. In the town of Aurelius a regiment was enrolled, commanded by Colonel John Harris, of Cayuga. The men were unprovided with suitable arms or equipments, and undisciplined. Three of the companies of this regiment were organized in Auburn and were better disciplined and supplied than the balance of the regiment. Captain Bradley Tuttle commanded an independent cavalry company, Captain Henry Ammerman an infantry company, and Captain John H. Compston a company of artillery; the latter was supplied with two six-pounder brass pieces.

Soon after war was declared the regiment was mustered and volunteers called for, resulting in the formation of two volunteer companies, commanded by Captain David Eldridge and Captain Henry Brinkerhoff. Those two companies and Captain Compston with his artillery, were soon after forwarded to the army commanded by General Stephen Van Rensselaer, near Niagara. The infantry companies participated in the attack by our forces upon the village of Lewiston, and a party volunteered to cross the river into Canada under Colonels Scott and Wool; but so many refused to do so that those who did cross were, after heroic resistance, overcome and captured. Captain Compston did not arrive in time to participate in the battle. The battery remained about three months on the frontier and engaged

in several skirmishes, in one of which a gun was lost. Its term of service was three months, at the end of which the battery returned to Auburn.

During the war the roads through Auburn were frequently traversed by troops and heavy supply trains. The great western turnpike passing through Genesee street, which was then unimproved, was the great line of military travel and it was rendered nearly impassable during the wet seasons by heavy truckage over it; yet the passage through the village of large masses of troops to and from the West, that often encamped here and procured supplies, made the business of the place active and profitable while the war lasted.

Buffalo was captured and burned by the enemy in the winter of 1813 and the interior of the State was thus laid open to their incursions. They were expected to invade Western and Central New York and a wild panic seized the people. Fugitives fled eastward and spread intense alarm; and the "loveliest village," it was expected, would be one of the objects of the enemy's attention and consequently it participated in the general fear. The news reached them in the evening that the "British were coming," and a sleepless and very active night followed. Major Noah Olmstead ordered out the companies of Captains Ammerman and Tuttle, to march on the following day westward, and a general search was made throughout the village for every available fire-lock, of which, in proper order for efficient use, few only could be found. The cavalry company was better supplied, and was soon formed and put under way, followed in the morning by two infantry companies, in which very many of our citizens were volunteers. At Cayuga they halted to await the mustering of the regiment, which, under the excitement of the occasion was promptly effected, and the rude, undisciplined and poorly armed force moved forward to meet the veteran red coats. A voluntary reconnoissance had been made as far as Canandaigua by public-spirited citizens, who found the alarm groundless, that there were no movements of the enemy toward the east and the patriotic band gladly returned to civil life. A company of regulars was recruited in Auburn for service in the war of 1812-'15, and also a company of riflemen commanded by the brave and impetuous Captain John Richardson. The latter company participated in several severe battles and incited by the daring

heroism of their captain, were, at all times, distinguished for bold and resolute deeds on the Niagara frontier and especially at the sortie from Fort Erie, in which the advance works of the enemy and a large body of prisoners were captured.

At the close of the war of 1812, Auburn contained about 200 buildings and 1,000 inhabitants. For the population of the place there was relatively a very large number of stores and taverns, there being some thirty of the former and six of the latter. The taverns were Demaree's, Farmers' Inn, the Centre House, Tracy's, the Western Exchange and Pomeroy's, and among the stores were those of Hyde & Beach, Robert and John Patty, store and tannery, Joseph Colt, Samuel Compston, Horace Hills, and George Leitch.

Between Genesee street and the Outlet, at this time, was a nearly unbroken wood, and an apple orchard occupied the space between the Exchange and the court house. State, Dill and Water streets were then a swamp and covered with shrubs and bushes, which were being gradually removed and the sloughs reclaimed by drainage. Few of the present residents unfamiliar with the condition of Water, Dill and State streets, at that time, can form any true conception of their forbidding aspect, nor did those who then saw the morass, anticipate that, within a single life-time, neatly laid and thoroughly drained streets and large and imposing buildings, would adorn the wild and forbidding swamp.

CHAPTER XXIII.

HISTORY OF AUBURN, (CONTINUED.)

VILLAGE INCORPORATED—FIRST OFFICERS—IMPROVEMENTS—BIBLE SOCIETIES—SABBATH SCHOOLS—COTTON-MILL—PAPER-MILL—MILITIA SYSTEM—FIRST MARKET—VISIT OF LA FAYETTE—GROWTH OF THE VILLAGE—SPECULATIVE PROGRESS—EXTRAVAGANT EXPENDITURES ON STREETS, BUILDINGS AND PUBLIC WORKS—OWASCO CANAL—RAILROADS—AUBURN COLLEGE—CRASH OF 1837—ITS CONSEQUENCES—THE PATRIOT WAR—VISITS OF CLAY, VAN BUREN AND ADAMS—WOOLEN-MILL.

IN 1815, Auburn was the largest village in Central or Western New York. Rochester and Syracuse had not then been incorporated as

villages, Buffalo had been reduced to ashes and Geneva and Canandaigua were behind the "loveliest village" in population and general business activity.

Hitherto it had been under the town government of Aurelius; but in April, 1815, it was incorporated as a village, with ample powers for the necessary improvement of the place. The first president was Joseph Colt, and the first trustees were Enos T. Throop, Bradley Tuttle, Lyman Payne and David Hyde.

Protection of the village from fire and the improvement of the streets and walks were among its first official acts. A fire engine was purchased in New York and shipped by boat up the Hudson. At Newburgh the boat was ice-bound, and the engine brought thence by team, which required fifteen days.

Auburn had a notorious reputation for mud. Its walks, where any were found, consisted of slabs irregularly laid in the spring, but regularly consumed for fuel in the winter, and her streets were a sea of mud during the wet season; hence the ordinances of the trustees for the protection and improvement of the place were seconded by the hearty cooperation of the citizens. For a further view of this subject see "Village Government."

THE CAYUGA BIBLE SOCIETY was formed at a public meeting, in Auburn, February 22d, 1815, more than one year before the formation of the American Bible Society, and the auxiliary Bible Society, in June, 1817. The object of the latter was the gratuitous distribution of the sacred Scriptures among the poor of the County. In 1818 the first Sabbath School in Auburn was begun by Dr. Richard Steel, Henry Ammerman and Noble D. Strong, for the religious instruction of the colored people of the village. It was organized in the face of much ridicule and opposition, but the men having the enterprise in charge, were not to be turned aside by the idle badinage of the thoughtless or prejudiced crowd. They were men of clear heads and pure hearts and their enterprise led not only to the success of the colored schools, but one for the white children as well, which was speedily followed by others. The hearty approval of the whole religious public was soon secured, and Sabbath Schools were soon instituted by the churches generally.

COTTON-MILL.—The first manufactory of cotton goods in Auburn is due to the enterprise of Elijah Miller and John H. Beach, who in 1814 began the erection of the cotton-mill at Clarks-ville. It went into operation in 1817. The mill, in 1822, was sold to a company, of which Alvah Worden was President, and Robert Wiltsie, Secretary. It was chiefly occupied in the manufacture of ticking. Robert Muir, George B. Throop and Nathaniel Garrow, bought the property in 1827. Though for a time the mill was operated profitably, its financial affairs finally became so embarrassed as to necessitate its sale. It then passed through several hands, by none of whom was its prosperity restored until it was purchased in 1853 by L. W. Nye, by whom and the lessees, Howlet & Bailey, it was run with highly satisfactory results.

THE FIRST PAPER-MILL.—Thomas M. and George C. Skinner and Ebenezer Hoskins, erected, below the cotton-mill just described, the first paper-mill in Auburn, which was put in operation in 1829. It made chiefly fine writing papers, which found a ready market for several years; but in 1837 they, in common with nearly all business men, were forced to close out their business and their interest in the property was transferred to the Cayuga County Bank in 1840. The subsequent lessees of the mill were L. W. Nye and Charles Eldred, who were succeeded by David S. West, Henry Ivison and Chauncey Markham. A company was formed in 1849 with a capital of \$20,000, the trustees of which were David S. West, L. W. Nye, John C. Ivison, David Foote, Henry Ivison, Aurelius Wheeler, Asahel Cooley and Russell Chappel. The business department of the company was placed in charge of S. H. Henry, and William H. Barnes superintended the manufacturing department. In 1854 there was a reorganization of the company with an increased capital, and its business was greatly enlarged. The two large publishing houses here of Derby & Miller and Alden, Beardsley & Co., were large consumers of the paper produced by this company. In 1858 the mill was destroyed by fire and the business discontinued.

The first Auburn Bank was organized in 1825, the instruments being procured by the liberal subscriptions of our citizens.

In 1828 a memorable effort was made in Auburn and throughout the country, to promote the

due observance of the Sabbath by organizations, the object of which was to prevent Sunday travel. State, central and local auxiliary societies and a large combination of individuals were formed to effect this object. The incidents and results of this movement are given in the article relating to "Travel and Transportation," to which the reader is referred.

The militia system of the State was, at this time, very imperfect. It was regarded by our citizens as the merest farce, and unsuccessful efforts were made to reform it by a change in the laws of the State. Failing in that, a few public-spirited men attempted to supply the deficiency by voluntary efforts to raise, equip and drill an artillery regiment, to comprise five companies, one from each of the towns of Auburn, Brutus, Scipio, Locke and Genoa. The Auburn company was commanded by Captain William H. Seward. The regiment was finally organized in 1829 with Mr. Seward as Colonel; John Wright, Lieutenant-Colonel; Lyman Hinman, Major; Oscar S. Burgess, Adjutant; John H. Chedell, Quartermaster; Nelson Beardsley, Paymaster; Frank L. Markham, Surgeon; Dr. Blanchard Fosgate, Surgeon's Mate. The regiment was denominated the 33d Artillery. The organization was kept up about 13 years, when it was disbanded.

FUSILEERING.—The military system of the State was regarded as so farcical and inefficient that an attempt was made to so scandalize it as to shame the authorities into the adoption of measures for its improvement. For this purpose bodies of *Fusileers*, so called, were formed and rigged out in the most fantastic style. They were mounted, the better to carry and display their bulky and varied trumpery of immense wooden swords six to eight feet in length, their straw valises the size of small cotton bales, their bedaubed and clay faces and calico uniforms of every conceivable size and shape, the whole forming a most ridiculous burlesque when mounted and piled upon nags, that were as unique in deformity as were the loads they bore.

These Fusileers exhibited their fantastic drill and discipline and their ridiculous uniforms, on occasions of the militia parades, drawing immense crowds of spectators, and so incensing the legal "trainers" as, in some cases, to lead to their expulsion from the field. Though the burlesque was ridiculous in the extreme, it led to the

revision of the laws and to the improvement of the militia system.

THE FIRST MARKET in Auburn was opened in 1820, by Edward Patten, and the business is still continued here by his descendants.

LA FAYETTE made a tour of the country in 1825, accompanied by his son George Washington LaFayette. His reception in Auburn was very enthusiastic. Vast crowds from the village, the County and adjoining counties, came to greet him. He was met at Cayuga by a reception committee in carriages, and an escort of cavalry and mounted citizens. He rode in a barouche drawn by six beautiful chestnut horses, supplied for the occasion by the Sherwoods, who were then the great stage proprietors of this route. An imposing display of military companies, Revolutionary soldiers and Free-Masons lined the road in front of Fort Hill, across which an evergreen arch was thrown, bearing the words:

"Hail Patriot, Statesman, Hero, Sage!
Hail Freedom's Chief; hail Gallia's Son!
Whose laurels greener grow with age,
Won by the side of Washington."

On passing the arch a salute of artillery was fired from the hill above them, the bells of the village pealed their welcome, and deafening cheers were given by the thousands that lined the wayside. It was a bright and beautiful day in June, and everything conspired to give *acclat* to the imposing event. It is related that on reaching the Western Exchange, the General recognized in the crowd an old soldier who had served under him and rushing to him, he threw his arms about him and heartily kissed him, to the great amusement of the crowd.

He was received by Colonel John W. Hulbert, in an elegant and patriotic speech, to which the General made a graceful and fitting response. Introductions and greetings followed, succeeded by a repast, served in a shaded field in the rear of the hotel. Toasts were drank from the wine cups, and, as was the usual practice of the times, accompanied by volleys of artillery and martial music. A ball followed in the evening which was visited by the Marquis, from which at eleven o'clock, P. M., he departed in a carriage for Syracuse, escorted as far as Elbridge by a committee of citizens. It is now easy enough to take a midnight train to Syracuse; but at that time it was no special luxury to drive twenty-six miles after eleven, P. M., over the hilly and rough roads

which then formed the thoroughfare to Syracuse; yet the General was due there on the following day, and he kept his engagement. From Syracuse eastward, he traveled by way of the grand Erie Canal, whose packet boats were then regarded as the perfection of luxurious travel.

PREPARING FOR A PANIC.—In the fifteen years, between 1820 and 1835 Auburn had rapidly increased in population, having risen from 2233 in the former, to 5363 in the latter year, and improvements of all kinds had increased in a still greater ratio. As before the panic of 1873, there was scarcely any limit to the expenditures for public or private improvements, so, for several years before that of 1837, the expenditures for buildings, street and other improvements, and in the purchase of real estate, had been on the most extravagant scale. Every one believed himself rich, or at least, that he would soon be so. Money was abundant, easily obtained, and very liberally used. As usual, at such times, credits were readily granted, and indebtedness largely increased. The streets were graded and macadamized, and shade trees planted by the concurrent action of the citizens. The wooden bridge over the Outlet on Genesee street was replaced by a costly stone bridge, so imperfectly constructed, that when the supporting wooden arches were removed it fell into ruins. Eighty new residences were erected in 1835, and the same year, the eleven stone stores comprising the Exchange block. The old market and present City Hall, costing about \$30,000, was erected in 1836. The plan had been to locate in the first story all the butcher's stalls, and to confine their business exclusively to this building; but John E. Patten, under legal advice, refused to obey the ordinance, which the courts declared illegal, and the plan was abandoned. The building has recently been refitted for the several city offices. The court house was erected in 1836, costing about the same as the town hall. The Auburn House and Merchants' Exchange, completed in 1839, was another expensive enterprise of this year, undertaken by an association of our citizens. But the ambition, enterprise and resources of our citizens were not bounded by merely local improvements, extensive and magnificent as these were. In 1835, The Owasco Canal Company engaged their earnest attention and they resolved to go forward with the work, to lay, on

the 14th day of October, the foundation stone of the "big dam," which was to raise the waters of the Outlet to a level with the surface of the lake, and that the Hon. Wm. H. Seward be requested to deliver an address on the occasion. Arrangements were made for a grand and imposing procession in which a special and interesting feature was the appearance of the several trades, plying, on appropriate cars, their respective arts. The day was fine and the attendance very large. Mr. Seward's address was one of his happiest, and the liveliest enthusiasm was aroused.

The exercises were followed by a dinner at the American, with toasts, and concluded by a ball in the evening. The construction of the dam was at once commenced and carried up as the water permitted during the next three years to the height of 25 feet. Thirty-eight feet had been the proposed height of the dam. In the meantime the financial collapse of 1837 had come and borne down many, on whom the progress of the work depended, and it was suspended. Had it been otherwise, and had no "Mill River" disaster resulted from the giving away of the big dam, it would have largely added to the water-power of the city, estimated at 700 horse power, and would, in that view alone, have been an important and paying investment, while the proposed navigation of the Outlet would, in the light of subsequent improvements, have been of no practical consequence.

The project of a railroad to the canal at Weedsport and to Syracuse were also suggestions of the vigor and enterprise of our citizens, resulting in the building of the latter. Of the \$400,000 of authorized capital of the latter road, Auburn and its immediate vicinity supplied \$350,000.

AUBURN COLLEGE.—The ambition of the "Loveliest Village" was by no means satisfied with the public, private and internal improvements in which she had so liberally engaged. She also aspired to the honor and literary advantages to be derived from the location of a college here, under the patronage and direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It was suggested by the Oneida Conference and approved by that of Genesee. The plan also met the hearty approval of our principal citizens, including such influential and substantial men as Seward, Garrow, Throop, John Seymour and others. The purpose was really entertained and

earnest and hopeful efforts at one time made to carry it into practical effect. At a meeting called to consider the subject and held at the Methodist Church, in Auburn, \$18,000 were subscribed, a committee to solicit additional subscriptions appointed, and a board of trustees organized. So encouraging were the prospects that the trustees obtained the consent of the Regents of the University to charter a college whenever the proposed conditions were complied with, viz. : A building erected of the value of \$30,000 and an endowment of \$50,000, which the trustees believed, in the then condition of the country, could be readily procured. Such, doubtless, would have been the case if the season of prosperity, so called, had been continued a year longer. As it was, \$40,000 was pledged, a fine site, comprising ten acres, donated, plans prepared and every preparation made for building. But the crash came and the plan of the Auburn College sank in the general ruin.

THE FINANCIAL CRASH OF 1837.—As we have seen, the business prosperity of Auburn for several years previous to 1837 had been unchecked and, on the approach of the new year, the people were animated by the same golden visions by which the last few years had been gladdened. "A Happy New-Year" had come, and the distant rumbling of the coming storm was soon heard. The banks of the State manifested symptoms of distress. On them rested the risks of the general business of the country. They were the dispensers of mercantile and business credits and were sound only as their customers were so. In the fancied prosperity of the previous years and the visionary wealth which floated before the minds of the people, the latter had freely indulged in expensive luxuries, and the large amount of foreign goods which had been consumed had drained the country of specie to meet the large balances of trade; and when, as was now speedily manifest, the banks saw that the large discounts to their customers could not be paid, further accommodations to them became impossible and a general suspension of specie payments by the banks followed, as well as the general stoppage of payment by creditors of all classes. The suspension of specie payments by the banks of the State for one year was authorized by law, and the circulation of bills of a less denomination than five dollars was prohibited.

This latter measure was a source of great inconvenience and compelled corporations and individuals to issue their checks of small denominations, varying from five cents to three dollars, and these checks and notes were the principal circulating medium for years, of which at one time their amount was estimated at \$150,000. A part was lost or worn out and the balance redeemed.

The depression in its worst form continued about five years, during which the decline in real estate was very large, sales being made at one-sixth of the fictitious valuations of 1836. It followed necessarily that large fortunes were swept away, enforced economy in expenses induced, projected enterprises abandoned, and the progress of the village arrested, throwing large numbers out of employment and producing much distress. The village recently so active, so full of hope and visions of greatness, was suddenly deserted, and disappointment and despondency reigned in their stead.

Several of our citizens took an active part in what was called the "Patriot War," the object of which was to revolutionize the government of Canada. The leader of the movement was an enthusiastic Canadian of the name of W. L. McKenzie, an editor of more zeal than discretion, though a good writer and effective speaker. He secured a large number of followers in Canada and made an unsuccessful military demonstration upon Toronto. He then came to the United States with the view of organizing here a military force of sufficient strength to accomplish his purpose. In furtherance of his plans he visited the region bordering upon Canada and organized secret lodges of Patriots or Reubens, one of which, in Auburn, is said to have comprised 700 members pledged to his cause. After perfecting his plans, the proposed invasion was attempted on the 7th day of November, 1838, with a small force, of which about 40 were from the Auburn lodge. They landed at Windmill Point, and after a short conflict with the Canadian forces, were overpowered, and such of them as had landed were taken prisoners, four of whom were Auburn men, namely, E. P. Senter, Oliver Lawton, Asa Priest and Bemis Woodbury. The prisoners were tried and sentenced to death, but Senter and Lawton were pardoned, and the sentences of Priest and Woodbury, commuted to twenty-five years banishment.

Auburn was honored, at different periods, by visits from three eminent statesmen, Henry Clay, President Martin Van Buren, and John Quincy Adams; the two former in 1839, and the latter in 1843. Mr. Clay was welcomed by an eloquent address by Parliament Bronson, Esq., to which he responded in his own peculiarly happy and eloquent style. Mr. Van Buren was addressed by George Rathbun, Esq., and the response from the President was forcible and pleasantly expressed. Ex-President Adams was welcomed to Auburn by Governor Seward, in a classical and beautiful address, and the reply of "the old man eloquent" engaged the fixed attention of an immense audience. The ex-President while here, was the guest of Governor Seward.

THE FIRST WOOLEN-FACTORY.—The site for the mill was selected on the property of the Owasco Canal Company, by the Auburn Woolen Company, of which the following were the officers: John Porter, President; Henry G. Ellsworth, Manufacturer; Joseph T. Pitney, John H. Chedell, Abijah Fitch, E. P. Williams, William C. Beardsley, Bradley Tuttle, and C. D. McIntyre, Directors. The capital was fixed at \$100,000, but was increased to \$158,400 in September, 1851, in order to finish and properly supply the mill.

While the first results of the operation of the business were satisfactory, it soon proved unremunerative to the owners, by whom it was sold to Philadelphia parties at a heavy loss to the stockholders. The mill passed afterwards into the hands of Samuel Bush and an associate. In 1859, C. N. Fearing bought the establishment. Of the present organization of the company, which has existed since 1864, Mr. Fearing is the President, associated with Benjamin L. Swan and William G. Wise, as Trustees. The latter is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, and Samuel Laurie is the Superintendent. The capital of the present company is \$200,000 and, under the existing management, the mill has been steadily and successfully operated, and has greatly aided the settlement of the eastern portion of the city and, by its large pay roll, contributed to the advancement of the place.

The Company have a branch mill in the western part of the city, upon the Outlet, which is under the same management, and has added largely to the growth and prosperity of that locality.

CHAPTER XXIV.

HISTORY OF AUBURN, (CONTINUED.)

INCORPORATION OF THE CITY—FIRST CITY OFFICERS—POPULATION—INTEREST IN EDUCATION—FORT HILL CEMETERY—BUSINESS AND THE WAR OF 1861—MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY—ITS FIRST SUCCESSSES—CAUSES AND RESULTS OF ITS FAILURE—FIRST STATE PRISON—AUBURN PRISON—ITS ERECTION AND HISTORY—CONVICT LABOR—SILK CULTURE—CAUSES OF ITS FAILURE—THE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CONVICTS.

ON the 21st day of March, 1848, Auburn was incorporated as a city, having then a population of 8,500, the first Mayor being Cyrus C. Dennis.

Eleven years had now passed since the crushing ordeal of 1837, and the wounds of that disaster had healed slowly, yet but few disabling effects remained, and despondency and inertness had given place to hope and activity. Aside from the general interest felt and manifested in improving the means for public education and those for the institution of the seminary here for the higher education of young ladies, measures were taken for the organization of the Fort Hill Cemetery Association. Twelve Trustees were chosen, namely: E. T. Throop Martin, Thomas Y. How, Jr., James C. Derby, Benjamin F. Hall, William C. Beardsley, Isaac S. Allen, Cyrus C. Dennis, Z. M. Mason, Nelson Beardsley, John H. Chedell, M. S. Myers and John W. Haight. The grounds were duly consecrated with solemn ceremonies on the 7th of July, 1852, Michael S. Myers, Esq., delivering the introductory address. Two odes were sung, one composed by Henry Oliphant, and the other by Rev. J. M. Austin, and a concluding and very appropriate address delivered by the Rev. Prof. L. P. Hickok, D. D.

The grounds were neatly graded and improved and have since been the general burial place of the city, in which repose the remains of many of our honored citizens, including those of two ex-Governors—William H. Seward and Enos T. Throop.

BUSINESS AND THE WAR OF 1861.—The impulse given to the business of the country by the war of 1861, had been unparalleled in all its

previous history. The immense sums which were loaned and disbursed during the decade from 1862 to 1872 for various purposes, by the general government, the loyal States, counties, towns, cities, corporations, individuals and associations, have been estimated at ten thousand million dollars.

This vast sum was rapidly and widely distributed to the families of soldiers in bounties and wages, to producers of all kinds to supply the necessities and the waste of war, to laborers of all kinds engaged in the production of supplies, to manufacturers for whose productions the demand exceeded the supply, to railroads and shippers, whose facilities for transportation were generally inadequate, necessitating new roads and rolling stock, new boats and ships to meet the extraordinary demands. Every miner of coal and worker in iron or wood was constantly employed, as well as those engaged in the manufacture of fabrics and clothing. There was apparently no limit to the demand, and arrangements to supply it were constantly and largely augmented.

Manufacturing centered in the villages and cities, wherein the demand for all sorts of laborers was constant, and to them they flocked from the country in crowds. It is shown by the State Census of New York, that during the period under review, the cities and villages of the State gained seventeen inhabitants where the country gained but one; a convincing proof, if such were needed, of the abnormal condition of the industry of the country, wrought by the incidents of the war.

Accommodations must of necessity be provided in the villages and cities for this vast influx of population, for whom buildings must be provided, and their erection in large numbers gave additional activity to the already over-excited industries, and dwellings, stores and shops of all kinds were augmented in proportion to the increase of customers.

The extreme demand for labor and all its products, advanced their prices to rates hitherto unknown, and the liberal compensation made the laborers free purchasers and good customers of the several dealers, whose business was correspondingly large and profitable.

The ten years under consideration brought a marvelous change in all our cities and villages, and Auburn shared in the general change. During that period her population and material

wealth were doubled, and her churches, halls and stores assumed palatial magnificence. The habits of our citizens had also greatly changed, and their average living expenses had more than doubled. Taxes had increased more than four-fold, and to meet the large augmentation of expenses, required a corresponding increase of receipts, or a radical change of habits.

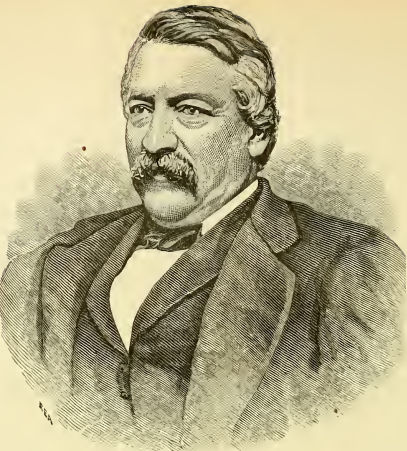
When the reaction of 1873 occurred, a sudden and general check was given to the recent business activity, followed either by a general stoppage or the unprofitable use of the wheels of industry, and throwing out of employment much of the labor hitherto fully employed and liberally rewarded. Few of that class had expected or were prepared for the emergency of enforced idleness. Although for years they had received fully double the usual compensation, their current expenditures had, in nearly all cases, equalled their current receipts, and want and distress immediately followed the stoppage of work.

A rapid decline in property followed from the fabulous values of the ten years of inflation, and many fortunes were thus blotted out, or largely diminished. The general effect has been to amass the wealth of the city and country in fewer hands, in those of the cautious and conservative class, who, familiar with the laws of business and the reactions inseparably following excessive overtrading, kept themselves aloof from the hazardous and speculating ventures in which were engulfed the fortunes of the less cautious and discriminating.

Auburn suffered much less from the reaction of 1873 than from that of 1837, mainly for the reasons of the greatly increased wealth of her citizens, their less relative liabilities for works of public or private improvements and the generally sound condition of the banking institutions of the country. Hitherto the banks of the country, being on a specie basis, felt, and generally gave way from the effects of commercial distress among the first, and withheld from the manufacturing and commercial classes their usual accommodations at just the times when those accommodations were indispensable to them. The banks in 1873 were non-specie paying and by carrying their customers over the tidal wave of reaction, saved very many of them from commercial ruin.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO.—This enterprise originated in Auburn. It was based





[Photo by Ernaberger & Ray.]

Justus Lewis Grant

JUSTUS LEWIS GRANT was descended from New England ancestors. His father, Justus Fales Grant, was born at Wrentham, Mass., July 4th, 1799. The maiden name of his mother was Hannah Hale, and they were married at Dunstable, now Nashua, New Hampshire, about 1816. Mr. Grant's father was an edge tool manufacturer, and a superior mechanic. Justus Lewis was born at Nashua, N. H., November 4th, 1818. When he was eleven years of age, in 1829, his father located in Auburn, and engaged in the establishment of Joseph Wadsworth, in the manufacture of scythes, hoes, &c., with whom, and his son Samuel, he continued until his death, in 1845. He died suddenly of paralysis. The writer of this sketch has often heard Mr. Grant, when referring to the sudden death of his father, express the fear that he too might die suddenly and of a similar disease. J. Lewis Grant was twice married. His first wife was Miss Betsey Allen, whom he married Dec. 5th, 1835. They settled in Michigan where, in the fall of 1838, his wife died, and the same year he returned to Auburn. On Oct. 27th, 1839, he married Abby Janette Mills.

Mr. Grant was systematic and methodical in his habits. He kept a diary, from which we take the following extract:

"During the four years succeeding our arrival in Auburn, I passed most of my time at school, under the kind and intelligent teaching of Mr. Jonah J. Underhill. At the age of fourteen, my father desired me to assist him in the support of his family. With assurances from him that I might choose any other trade or profession in the spring, I entered the trip hammer shop under his instruction. My proficiency was even greater than I had dared to hope. I was well pleased with the business, and was satisfied to adopt that trade in preference to any other."

Here he continued until he was twenty-three years of age.

Mr. Grant was a natural mechanic, and rapidly became an expert worker in metals. His subsequent successes as a railroad man are largely due to the practical knowledge thus obtained, which supplemented and perfected his natural genius. His first railroad experience was on the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad, in September, 1841, under the superintendency of E. P. Williams, as freight conductor. His capabilities as a mechanic were soon so manifest that he was appointed locomotive engineer of that road, and was afterwards entrusted with the charge of its entire motive power, a very responsible trust, but one which he discharged with singular acceptance and success.

In August, 1850, he was appointed "Superintendent of motive power" of the Rome and Watertown Railroad and took up his residence in Rome, where he remained some six years; when, in February, 1856, he was called to Toronto, Canada, to take charge, as General Superintendent, of the Northern Railway of Canada. Here he remained and successfully discharged his duties until December 31st, 1862, when the bitterness of feeling which grew

out of our civil war led to the demand that he should take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. This he refused to do, and resigned his position and returned to Auburn, purchasing the Van Tyl farm, intending to devote his life to rural quiet.

But that was not to be. He was too thorough an expert in railroad affairs and the value of his services as such too widely known, to permit his retirement. On the opportunity of the late Dean Richmond, he consented to take the Superintendency of the Buffalo & Erie Railroad, on May 6th, 1864. That position he was induced to resign in August of that year, to assume the General Superintendency of the Merchants' Union Express Company, whose business was then widely extended. This position, chiefly office work, and very different from his previous experience, was not congenial to him, and he resigned to enter again his chosen field, as President of the Southern Central Railroad, an enterprise which had engaged, from its inception, his liveliest interest, and to the success of which he had devoted his time and means. His next and last railroad experience was as Superintendent of the Cayuga Lake Shore Road. He was at the time of his death, and for some time previously had been, Superintendent of the Auburn Water Works Company.

The death of Mr. Grant was sudden and sad. He was returning from the west accompanied by his wife and daughter, Mrs. Parish. He was apparently in his usual health and geniality of spirits. The train had passed Rochester, and, expecting his son Herbert, and son-in-law, Mr. Parish, to pass them, was standing in the rear doorway to greet them. He was there stricken with apoplexy, and immediately expired, Oct. 19th, 1878, aged 60 years.

Mr. Grant left a widow, three sons, Julius Herbert, J. Lewis and Albert Edward and one daughter, Irova Janette, Mrs. Parish. He had lost by death one son and two daughters.

It was in his social relations in his home and the community, that the beauty and excellence of his character conspicuously shone. He was eminently social, kind and generous. No one could know him intimately, who had a mind to perceive and a heart to feel, and not be impressed with his kind and genial spirits. Blessed with a peculiarly happy temperament himself, it was his delight to make others happy, and few if any of our citizens had more or warmer friends. For one who through life had been engrossed with other parents, he possessed and cultivated in an unusual degree a literary taste. He was fond of poetry and has written and published many pieces of merit. To the interests of the Universalist Church, of which he was a member, he devoted all the activities of his generous nature, and there his loss will be more deeply felt than anywhere else outside of his own family. It is rare indeed that we find united in one person the same business capacity, and the same genial and happy social temperament that distinguished J. Lewis Grant.

upon the conviction that the merchants of the country, being the principal patrons and supporters of the express business could, by a concert of action, establish and successfully maintain an express company in their own interests and greatly lessen the exorbitant charges which had hitherto been exacted by the old express companies controlled by few men whose profits had been very large.

At a conference of Elmore P. Ross, William C. Beardsley, John N. Knapp, and Elliot G. Storke, a prospectus was adopted, in which the necessity, plans, purposes and benefits of the proposed organization were fully set forth, and the proposal made to form a joint stock association, under the laws of New York, of the merchants and business men of the country. The plan was received with great favor and was carried into effect in the spring of 1866 by the following organization: Elmore P. Ross, President; William H. Seward, Jr., Vice-President; John N. Knapp, Secretary; William C. Beardsley, Treasurer; Theodore M. Pomeroy, Attorney; the Executive Committee comprised the following gentlemen: H. W. Slocum, Elmore P. Ross, Elliot G. Storke, William C. Beardsley, Clinton T. Backus, William H. Seward, Jr., John N. Knapp and John A. Green, with sixteen prominent merchants, located at the principal commercial cities of the country as local trustees of the company.

The nominal capital was fixed at \$20,000,000, on which such assessments only were to be made as might be necessary to meet the demands of the business as it developed.

The plan was submitted to the business men of the country and the subscriptions were so liberal as to compel the limiting of the amount of individual subscriptions and to the speedy closing of the books. The stock was widely distributed, and the number thus interested in making the enterprise successful was very large.

Equipments were speedily supplied and contracts for transportation upon the railroads made. Agents, messengers, superintendents and other necessary officials were procured, largely from the experienced men of the old companies, and the business of shipping goods by express began in the autumn of 1866.

The old express companies, the Adams, American and United States, had long held the monopoly of express transportation. They had

worked in harmony, each company having particular routes, the goods received by either company were, when necessary, forwarded to their destination by transference to the others.

The new company had, therefore, to meet the competition of three thoroughly organized and wealthy companies, entirely familiar with the business, and determined to retain it by crushing out the proposed competition. The competition was therefore sharp from the beginning. That competition was manifested in the extremely low rates at which the old companies offered to transport goods, so low indeed that before the struggle ceased goods were transported by express on passenger trains, at about the rates of ordinary freight carriage, and the mass of goods thus thrown upon the express lines was so enormous as greatly to embarrass and delay the passenger trains, by overloading them and by the delays at stations in discharging and loading goods. The number of coaches loaded with express goods often exceeded those occupied by passengers.

The managers of the principal railroad lines soon saw that they could not long sustain the draft thus made upon them for freight carriage and that they must adopt some method to close the fight. They shrewdly adopted a method of doing so and at the same time one that, while it lasted, paid them well. They advanced the rates of transportation of express goods from three to six hundred per cent., the effect of which increased enormously the losses of the several companies and made it a question of time only, when ruin or a compromise must ensue. After a plucky and resolute contest of over two years during which the Merchants' Union had covered with its express lines nearly all the Northern States, and had drawn from the stockholders and expended some five millions of dollars, and the resources of the competing companies were also greatly depleted, a compromise and final union was effected, by which the Merchants' Union and American Express Companies were merged under the name of the American Merchants' Union, and a satisfactory division of assets and shares in the profits were mutually arranged. The combined companies are now operated under the old title of the American Express Company.

The plan of the Merchants' Union was at once bold in conception and vigorous in execution. It

was a very strong organization, composed as it was of some ten thousand of the principal merchants and shippers of the country; men of means, whose patronage was regarded as a surety of success. It would clearly have been so but for the difficulty not fully anticipated, of transportation. That difficulty was fatal, and rendered the contest a hopeless one from the time of the imposition of such enormous freight charges.

No organization which has originated in Auburn, has ever given to the city a wider public reputation, or, while it lasted, engaged more generally the interest of our citizens. It was an earnest and zealous effort to break up the control of powerful and exacting monopolies, and has effectually demonstrated the dangers of their existence and the difficulties of their eradication.

THE AUBURN PRISON.

The prison system of this State was first instituted eighty-two years ago, by the erection, in the city of New York, of the Newgate Prison, first brought into use in 1797. Previously thereto various severe punishments had been inflicted upon the criminals of the State, the stocks, public whippings and brandings, and the death penalty were inflicted for some sixteen enumerated offenses. This extremely rigorous and cruel code, an inheritance from the barbarous statutes of England, was offensive to the enlarging humane spirit of the age and the suggestion to substitute for it confinement in the State Prison was received with satisfaction. Such confinement, it was believed, would accomplish a three-fold object: the humane treatment of felons, the relief to society from their depredations, and, in many cases, their reformation.

But the plan of organization first adopted, owing to inexperience, was by no means perfect. It included the employment of the convicts at hard labor during the day, and their confinement at night in squads of from ten to twenty in one apartment. It was soon found that the great leniency with which the convicts were treated and the abundant comforts with which they were supplied, rendered their confinement of no particular terror to evil doers. The social intercourse of their lodgings, in which were mingled old and hardened offenders with tyros in crime,

had the effect to deprave the latter, becoming to them schools of vice, with expert teachers, who gloried in instructing them in the arts and devices of criminal practice. Such prison discipline did not deter from crime nor reform the convicts.

The contrast between the sanguinary code which had recently existed and the freedom and comforts of a prison home as then supplied, made the latter utterly ineffectual. Convictions were greatly increased, and within ten years, Newgate Prison was filled, and the necessity existed of pardoning the less, notorious criminals to make room for the newly convicted, and to such an extent was this necessary that the reports show the pardons and convictions in 1809 to be equal.

This large number of criminals regularly let loose upon society created alarm and led to the adoption of measures for the erection of a new prison, the site of which was fixed at the village of Auburn. It was commenced in 1816 and completed in 1820. The main building and cells and apartments were, however, so far completed in 1817 as to admit of the reception of convicts, but the work-shops were yet incomplete.

The convicts first received were employed in the erection of the prison and when that was finished, in job work of various kinds, the same as that done by the jobbing shops of the village, and under the supervision and in behalf of the State. The contract system had not then been instituted.

Defective as the first experiment at Newgate had proved it was, nevertheless, continued in Auburn, and was followed by the same results, the insubordination and demoralization of the convicts. The prisons of the State were not realizing the public expectation, and a change was demanded. The trouble, it was believed, arose mainly from the laxness of discipline and the promiscuous mingling of convicts in their lodging rooms. These were the convictions of those most thoroughly conversant with the practical workings of the system then existing. There was, nevertheless, in the public mind a morbid sensitiveness upon the subject of rigid convict discipline and much controversy over the question. As to the seclusion of the convicts in separate cells at night there was great unanimity

and the north wing of the prison was, therefore, constructed on this plan, and each convict completely isolated from his fellows at night. In the day time he was kept at work by the careful surveillance of his keepers, and enforced silence maintained. The rules of silence, diligence and order were enforced by the thorough use of the "cat."

The "cat-o'-nine-tails" was the instrument chiefly used in flogging convicts. That employed in the prison had, however, but six tails, lashes or strands. These were distributed along the broad edge of a triangular piece of flexible leather, which, at its point, was fastened to a handle about two feet long. The lashes were about eighteen inches long and were formed of hard waxed shoe thread and would cut the flesh like "whips of steel." In the hands of a muscular officer, anxious to subdue refractory convicts, they were cruel instruments, but effectual in securing obedience. A bath of brine, applied to the lacerated skin after flogging, was not, at first, a very soothing anodyne, though its ultimate effects might be beneficial.

This arrangement of cells and change of discipline was made by William Britton, the first agent, who died in 1821. He was succeeded by Captain Elam Lynds, by whom the most rigorous discipline was enforced. Under his administration the whip was not spared and the "ways of the transgressors were emphatically hard." He abolished the table system, compelling the convicts to take their meals in their cells, and the manner of marching to and from the shops now in use was of his introduction. Under his administration the experiment was made of classifying the prisoners into three divisions—those who were serving second, or more terms, formed the first class, and were doomed to solitary confinement; the second class, the next in hardship, were alternately confined and permitted to labor; and the least hardened were regularly employed. It was a very dangerous experiment to make, and one, the result of which, led to its speedy abandonment. Of the eighty-three men of the first class, who were immured in solitary cells, five had died in less than a year, and another, in a fit of delirium, had leaped from the upper gallery to the floor of the wing.

Such a system, so destructive of the mental and physical powers, could not long be maintain-

ed, and the law authorizing it was repealed in 1825.

The outside public, influenced by distorted and exaggerated accounts of the cruelties practiced in the Auburn Prison, became much excited and the influence of the popular sentiment penetrated the thick walls of the prison itself, and led to the positive refusal of some of the officers to inflict upon certain convicts the punishment demanded of them. This humanity was, however, exceptional: the rule being a ready compliance, on the part of subordinates, with the exactions of their superiors. In December, 1825, a female convict died, as was alleged, from the effects of brutal whipping, leading to the appointment of a Legislative Committee of Investigation and to a change in the agency of the prison. Gershom Powers became the agent.

Mr. Powers took the middle ground between the extremes of lenity and severity, and the prudence and wisdom of his administration won the popular approval, while the discipline and efficiency of the prison was fully maintained. In order that the officers and the public might at any time and unobserved by those in the shops, see what was going on within them, he caused passages to be constructed around them with narrow slots, through which those in the passages could see the convicts and the officers while they were themselves unseen. Through these passages only the visiting public were admitted. Two benefits were claimed for this, a satisfaction of the public suspicion, and a secret scrutiny of the interior affairs of the prison, the latter leading to a more faithful discharge, by subordinates, of their duties.

The prison for the ten years from 1828 to 1838 was very satisfactorily managed by the agents, Levi Lewis and John Garrow. At this latter date Elam Lynds, to the great surprise and indignation of the people, was again appointed agent. He at once signaled his advent by the introduction of very obnoxious changes; he again abolished the table system of feeding the convicts, took from them knives and forks, and compelled them to adopt the Turkish mode of eating with their fingers. This unnecessary and barbarous exercise of tyranny aroused anew public indignation. Public meetings were held and denunciatory resolutions passed; a serial publication, entitled the *Chronicles*, was anonymously issued, in

which the barbarities practiced in the prison were severely rebuked.

Agent Lynds was indicted by the grand jury and strenuous efforts were made for his removal. About this time a convict was choked to death by a piece of meat lodging in his throat, attributed to eagerness to eat, impelled by extreme hunger, and hence that the convicts were not properly supplied with food; or, that not having a knife and fork to properly divide his food, the accident arose from that cause.

The public clamor now rose louder than ever and was so decided and emphatic in its tone as to compel the resignation of Captain Lynds and those of the inspectors who had been his special advocates and supporters. He was succeeded by Dr. Noyes Palmer, by whom the old order of things was restored, and the public agitation quieted.

The use of the "cat"* in our prisons was abolished in consequence of the death, from whipping, of a convict, who, it was claimed, had feigned sickness to avoid labor. The excitement which grew out of it led to the substitution of the shower-bath, yoke, paddling,† and other forms of punishment.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PRISONS.—For twenty-eight years, from 1818 to 1846, the control and management of the prisons was invested in a Board of five local inspectors, appointed for two years by the Senate, on the nomination of the Governor. Those inspectors appointed all the subordinate officers of the prisons, and directed their general management. By the Constitution of 1846 this plan of government was changed, and the prisons of the State, were placed in charge of three State inspectors, holding their offices for three years, one of whom annually retired and a successor was chosen. In practice this change was really no improvement over the previous system. The prisons that had hitherto been self-sustaining and had often shown balances in favor of the State, were, from year to year exhibiting increasing deficiencies, and large annual ap-

* Under the present prison system the Superintendent of Prisons can employ any method or degree of punishment which he may deem necessary. The existence of this power is, of itself, a check upon disobedience.

† Spanking with a paddle, or flat piece of wood, three feet long, two feet of which is used as a handle. The blade part of the paddle is about three and a half inches wide and one foot long, covered with leather, with which the convicts were punished upon their naked bodies by blows of from twelve to eighteen in number.

propriations were required to meet them. These deficiencies at length attained alarming magnitude and so clearly indicated dishonesty and fraud, that a very capable committee of investigation was appointed by the Legislature with full power to probe to the bottom the prison affairs of the State. That committee consisted of Louis D. Pillsbury, George R. Babcock, Sinclair Tousey and Archibald Niven. They commenced their investigations in June, 1876, and made their report to the Legislature in December following. Their report embraced over eight hundred pages, containing the questions propounded and the answers given by the various officers and contractors in the different prisons, and corroborating testimony of convicts.

They summarize the sources of the pecuniary losses of the State as follows:

"*First*—In the great lack of discipline among the convicts, which put it in their power to do much or little of the labor required of them in a given time.

"*Second*—This state of things prevented the agent and warden, or other authorized officials, from making contracts for convict labor on terms as favorable to the State as if the convicts were under proper discipline.

"*Third*—Contractors of doubtful pecuniary responsibility were thus enabled to contract labor because a lack of discipline lessened the competition for such labor.

"*Fourth*—Contractors were not required to pay promptly for convict labor; nor was ample security, in many cases, required of them.

"*Fifth*—Property belonging to the State has been sold on credit to irresponsible persons, without security.

"*Sixth*—Purchases for the prisons have been made at large and even exorbitant prices.

"*Seventh*—Extravagant prices have been paid for work done at the prison and for materials furnished, in and about the manufacture of lime, iron, &c.

"*Eighth*—Too many employes have been receiving pay for services which were unnecessary and could have been dispensed with.

"*Ninth*—A general want of economy in nearly everything connected with the prison.

"*Tenth*—Prison officials have received and appropriated State property to their own use without making compensation therefor.

"*Eleventh*—Extra services and traveling expenses, unauthorized by law and unnecessary, swell the indebtedness."

These several specifications were fully sustained by the testimony, and so strong a case was presented in the general facts of the deficiencies

and in the preliminary report of the commission, that the proposal to so change the Constitution of the State as to confide the care of the prisons to one superintendent was triumphantly endorsed and Louis D. Pilsbury was appointed Superintendent of the prisons of the State. Mr. Pilsbury had long been connected with the management of the Albany penitentiary, of which his father had been the founder, and which had won and held the reputation of being one of the best managed penal institutions of the country.

The superintendent appointed the wardens, physicians and chaplains who were removable at his pleasure; the comptroller appointed the clerk, and the several wardens appointed their subordinates in their respective prisons and were held responsible for their internal administration.

Thoroughly informed of the previous maladministration of the prisons by months of the closest scrutiny into their affairs as a member of the committee of investigation, and prepared by education and experience to correct existing defects and abuses, Mr. Pilsbury entered vigorously upon the work. He had no untested experiments to make; he was an expert, a thorough professional in prison management and discipline, which was quickly manifest in the improved regularity and order with which the prisons were in all respects managed. There were no divided councils. He alone was umpire, and he assumed and, so far, has judiciously discharged the great responsibility. In the two years of his administration he has reduced the annual prison deficit nearly \$500,000, made the Sing Sing Prison, which had been the greatest leech upon the treasury, self-supporting, and Auburn Prison, it is believed will, during the ensuing year, show a balance in favor of the State.

The tax levied upon the people of the State to meet the deficiencies in the several prisons for the last ten years, has been as follows:

In 1869-----	\$595,774.45
1870-----	461,304.99
1871-----	470,309.23
1872-----	405,881.84
1873-----	597,289.01
1874-----	588,537.42
1875-----	545,549.69
1876-----	704,379.85
1877-----	369,688.08
1878-----	229,971.83

Thus reaching in 1876 the enormous aggregate of \$704,379.85.

The two months of December and January indicate that, under the administration of Hon. William J. Moses, the present Agent and Warden, Auburn Prison will yield a revenue instead of showing a deficit, as the receipts for those two months exceed the disbursements by over \$1,700. The average cost of every description per convict in the Auburn Prison for the month of December, as compared with the prisons at Sing Sing and Clinton, was as follows:

State Prison Expenditures:	
Auburn-----	\$10,429.63
Average per convict-----	8.94
Sing Sing-----	15,888.19
Average per convict-----	9.49
Clinton-----	10,643.02
Average per convict-----	17.14
For Ordinary Support:—	
Auburn-----	\$5,527.07
Average per convict-----	4.75
Sing Sing-----	9,301.00
Average per convict-----	5.56
Clinton-----	7,339.37
Average per convict-----	11.85

The prison at Sing Sing offers, in its superior facilities for cheap transportation, advantages to the contractor not possessed by the Auburn Prison, and for that reason, with equal economy and efficiency of internal administration, should make the better exhibit, but instead, the foregoing figures indicate the reverse, and show that the cost of maintaining a convict in Sing Sing during December, was \$14.85, in Auburn, \$13.69, a difference in favor of the Auburn Prison, \$1.16 per convict. "Reform" in prison administration is thus clearly shown to have been inaugurated and the efforts of officials in our penal institutions are directed earnestly to secure both their economical and efficient management, enforcing discipline and order and as a concomitant, securing profitable industry, profitable to the contractor and the State. The great need and the real progress of prison "reforms" are shown by the following expressive figures, which need no comment:

STATEMENT of Earnings, Expenditures and Deficiencies of the Auburn Prison for the years 1875-'76-'77 and '78, together with a statement

of the Earnings, Expenditures, Deficiencies and Surplus for January 1876-'77-'78 and '79 :

Years.	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Deficiency.
1875	\$76,557.20	\$192,944.50	\$116,387.30
1876	78,025.99	194,505.28	116,479.29
1877	80,615.22	179,865.13	99,249.91
1878	116,641.18	150,820.42	34,179.24

Years.	Earnings.	Expenditures.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
1876	\$6,568.74	\$17,189.31	\$10,620.57	
1877	6,730.86	16,038.16	9,307.30	
1878	9,170.87	13,298.95	4,128.08	
1879	11,411.47	9,749.53		\$1,661.94

CONVICT LABOR.—When the Auburn Prison was erected the village contained only about one thousand inhabitants, of whom a sufficient number were mechanics and artisans to meet the demands of the business which centered in the place. The convicts, who exceeded them in number, were mainly employed upon the same kinds of work, and were, so to speak, employes of the State, gathered from the entire prison district, and their labor put in direct competition with that of a small village. That competition took the bread from the artisan class, and was too serious to be patiently borne. It drove many of them to other localities, or employments, as a means of livelihood.

At first these complaints were local only, for the effects of the competition were local; but with the increase in the number of convicts and the introduction of the contract system a greater amount and variety of goods were manufactured, which were sold in the general wholesale markets, when a broader and more general complaint arose, and efforts were made to employ the convicts upon such work as would not compete with the general industry of the country. The manufacture of silk, it was believed, would meet the case and prove advantageous to those employed in it directly, and indirectly to the country and State in the production of cocoons.

In 1841, under the agency of Henry Polhemus, the test was made and continued for several years. It was entered upon with much hopefulness and enthusiasm. The measure had been urged upon the Legislature by Governor Seward as one calculated to relieve the embarrassments attending the question of convict labor, and the experiment was fully authorized by law. The results of the limited tests which had been made

in the production of silk in this country had been satisfactory. The quality of the article and the profits of its production were alike encouraging. John Morrison, an expert in silk production, was, at this time, in partnership with Josiah Barber in the carpet business in Auburn Prison. He strongly favored the enterprise and his knowledge and experience had much influence in settling the question of silk production in the prison. He could intelligently direct the several necessary processes from the culture of the mulberry on which to feed the worms to the final preparation of the article for market. The production of the mulberry was, of course, the first step to be taken; buds of the trees were procured and their culture at once commenced, and as rapidly extended as the shrubs could be procured. Cocooneries were erected and the feeding of the worms began. The first results were entirely satisfactory, the operations being directed by the intelligent advice of Mr. Morrison. The silk produced was of good quality, met a ready sale and gave a good profit to the producers. The experiments so far made were on a small scale only; but the first successes stimulated enterprise. Bounties on cocoons were offered by the Legislature and agricultural societies and their production extended with marvelous rapidity. In 1841 a sufficient supply of cocoons had been produced to justify the authorities of the prison in beginning their enterprise. The prices first paid for cocoons were from three to four dollars per bushel. The product per acre of the trees was estimated at one hundred bushels, and the pecuniary promise of the new industry was very flattering. The facilities for the manufacture of silk at the prison were from time to time increased and the vacant prison grounds devoted to mulberry trees. So far everything promised the most complete success and the liveliest hopes were excited. All the cocoons offered were promptly taken, and their cultivation was rapidly and largely extended. Cocooneries were multiplied. Breeding and feeding silk worms became a general occupation—a real mania, and speculation in the eggs and plants ran wild. Single buds were said at one time to have been sold at a dollar. The furor extended from county to county and from State to State, and the supply of cocoons offered was very large.

The silk produced at Auburn was at first of

excellent quality and found a ready market at seven dollars per pound, yielding a profit of twenty-five per cent. to the manufacturers. But with an increase in the business difficulties were encountered in the peculiar character of prison labor. The convicts were continually changing and it was difficult to secure a sufficient number of faithful and skillful men. The quality of the product of such labor could not fully be maintained, and from that cause and for other reasons not explained, the Auburn silk lost favor and was reduced in price from seven to five dollars per pound. At the latter price it could not be produced except at a loss, and the experiment of silk manufacture in the prisons of the State, from which so much had been expected, was reluctantly abandoned. The inflated bubble of speculation in the mulberry was thus suddenly burst and very heavy losses were sustained by those who had engaged in it.

With the abandonment of silk culture the authorities settled upon the old and varied industries, in which the convicts of the State have since been employed. Complaints against it are still heard in the resolutions of political conventions; but the necessity for its continuance is so imperious and the difficulties of employing the thousands of convicts, except in the usual mechanical industries, are so great, that the discontinuance of the present system can only take place when some practical substitute for it shall have been tested and its success fully established.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—As the Superintendent of Prisons is at full liberty to employ any method of discipline which he may deem best, this fact of itself operates as a check upon insubordination, and, with the other judicious changes which have been introduced, have reduced the cases of discipline to one-tenth their former number, while better order and greater industry and fidelity have also been obtained. The rules as to commutation of the time of service in the prison for good conduct, or the forfeiture of that favor for misdemeanors, are rigidly enforced, and constitute the strongest incentive to good conduct. Insubordination or mischievous behavior, is sure to lengthen their confinement which, being well understood, insures general obedience. The "hard cases" are confined for short periods on short rations of bread and water in dark cells.

The cell in which the murderer Barr hung himself, is an especial terror to such, and confinement in it twenty-four hours humbles them more than severe physical chastisement. The average period of confinement in such cells before full penitence, is less than two days, and in very obdurate cases it is extended to eight or ten days. The "cap," not a source of pain, or physical discomfort, but a badge of dishonor, is also, for certain offenses, effectually used. Severe physical discipline is very seldom required. The prevailing sentiment among the convicts is strongly in favor of good order as the best means of securing their own comfort and lessening their terms of confinement.

The spirit of riot and mischief, so prevalent a few years ago, has been checked by the strict yet just and humane rules now in force, and by the regular employments to which the convicts are now subjected. The chaplain, Rev. William Searls, who holds toward the convicts more intimate and confidential relations than any of the other officers, expresses his decided conviction that the work furnished the prisoners "has done more to produce the good order we now see in this prison than anything else that can be named." He adds that "labor is as much an auxiliary to virtue as it is a means of support," and that "work is the cure for the unrest and disorder in the prisons of the land."

The following will show that the panacea of labor is thoroughly applied.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS.—There were few idle convicts of the 1,146 confined in Auburn Prison on the first day of January, 1879; 876 were on contract, 231 on State work, 22 sick, or infirm, and 31 unemployed. At that date 562 convicts were employed at fifty cents per day, 113 at forty-two cents, and 184 at forty cents.

PRISON OFFICIALS AND SALARIES.—The number of officers now (January, 1879,) in charge of the Auburn Prison is 61; in October, 1876, it was 80. There are now

1 Agent and Warden, salary,	-----	\$3,500
1 Physician,	-----	2,000
1 Chaplain,	-----	2,000
1 Clerk,	-----	2,000
1 Principal Keeper,	-----	1,500
1 Store Keeper,	-----	1,200
1 Kitchen Keeper,	-----	1,200
1 Hall Keeper,	-----	1,200

1 Yard Master and Engineer,	"	-----	1,200
32 Keepers, each,	"	-----	900
1 Sergeant of Guard,	"	-----	900
19 Guards, each,	"	-----	780

THE EDUCATIONAL CONDITION OF CONVICTS.

—Academical, 38; collegiate, 13; high school, 32; common school, 531; no education, 149; read and write, 270; read only, 160.

HABITS.—Intemperate, 416; moderate drinkers, 342; temperate, 435. The number less than 35 years of age is 803. In the present prison family Cayuga has twelve representatives. Of the inmates 309 are of foreign birth; England supplying 48; Germany, 58; and Ireland, 95.

PRISON BUILDING.—This is situated on the west side of State street, bordering the Owasco Outlet on the south and Wall street on the north. It is in the form of a parallelogram, one thousand feet from east to west, with a breadth of five hundred feet. The central building fronting State street is three hundred and eighty-seven feet wide. The walls on State street are fourteen feet eight inches high. On Wall street they vary from twenty to twenty-six feet; west wall twenty-eight to thirty-one feet; south wall, inside, thirty feet six inches, outside, thirty-five to fifty-one feet. The thickness of the walls varies from four to five feet. The offices of the agent and warden, the clerk and the superintendent, the dwelling for the warden, and the main and keepers' hall are in the main building. The walls are surmounted by a wide stone coping, bordered by an iron hand-rail. On this coping during the day the guards patrol over designated sections, bearing loaded rifles.

The workshops and interior buildings are arranged in the form of a hollow square, inclosing a spacious court-yard, in which are walks and drives, leading to the several shops. The interior shops and buildings are separated by a driveway from the outer walls. The cells occupy the intermediate space in both wings, facing toward the outer walls, and the latter are supplied with windows, affording light and the means of ventilation. The cells are constructed of solid masonry, are three feet eight inches by seven feet, and seven feet in height. From each cell ventilating tubes extend to, and connect with pipes in the roof, effecting thorough ventilation. There

are five tiers of cells, access to which is obtained by galleries. The number of cells in the north wing and its extension, is eight hundred and thirty, and in the south wing, four hundred and forty-two, a total of twelve hundred and seventy-two. The mess-room is sixty-seven by one hundred and ten feet, with a seating capacity for twelve hundred and forty-three. The chapel is of the same size and will seat an equal number.

Ample arrangements have been perfected within the prison for extinguishing fires by the proper distribution of twelve hydrants, a supply of hose, and the organization of a fire brigade.

The sanitary condition of the prison has recently been much improved and the general health of the convicts is excellent. At this writing (February 8th, 1879,) there are but six invalids in the hospital, less than one-half the yearly average.

HOW THE PRISONERS ARE FED.—The following will show the great variety and liberal amount of food supplied to the convicts, for which we are indebted to the Hon. William J. Moses, the agent and warden of the Auburn Prison:

Gross daily consumption of meats, breadstuffs, vegetables, &c., based upon the number of inmates, which, at present writing, is 1,140.

Sunday.—1,900 lbs. flour, 30 lbs. coffee, 60 lbs. sugar, 30 gals. milk, 8 gals. molasses, hash, 200 lbs. corn beef, 15 bushels potatoes and 6 barrels of apples.

Monday.—1,300 lbs. corn beef, 34 bushels potatoes, 5 bushels onions, 1,900 lbs. flour, 12 gals. molasses, 5 gals. vinegar.

Tuesday.—600 lbs. pork, 22 bushels potatoes, 22 bushels turnips, 15 bushels beets, 6½ bushels beans, 1 bushel carrots, 1,900 lbs. flour, 12 gals. molasses, 5 gals. vinegar.

Wednesday.—1,100 lbs. fresh beef, 28 bushels potatoes, 1,900 lbs. flour, 6 bushels onions, 3 bushels turnips, 2 bushels carrots, 40 lbs. rice, 12 gals. molasses, 5 gals. vinegar.

Thursday.—600 lbs. pork, 39 bushels potatoes, 6½ bushels beans, 1,900 lbs. flour, 25 heads cabbage, 12 gals. molasses, 5 gals. vinegar.

Friday.—300 lbs. codfish, 17 bushels potatoes, 5 bushels onions, 1,900 lbs. flour, 15 gals. milk, 400 lbs. corn meal, 1 bushel turnips, 1 bushel carrots, 12 gals. molasses, 5 gals. vinegar.

Saturday.—1,100 lbs. fresh beef, 35 bushels potatoes, 40 lbs. rice, 1,900 lbs. flour, 3 bushels

turnips, 2 bushels carrots, 12 gals. molasses, 5 gals. vinegar.

In addition to the ordinary daily rations there are also furnished for the use of the inmates the following articles:

Per month.—Pepper-sauce, 1½ pepper-pods, 210 lbs. mustard, 210 lbs. pepper, 20 bbls. salt, 50 lbs. hops, 100 lbs. malt, 60 lbs. saleratus.

Per ration.—1,000 pickles, 15 bushels pickled beets.

During the season they are also supplied with:

Per ration.—2,800 ears green corn, 1,700 lbs. beet greens, 40 bushels tomatoes, 600 heads cabbage, 20 bushels parsnips, 450 doz. eggs (Easter Sunday.)

Upon the three holidays during the year the following extra rations are issued:

4TH OF JULY.—1,100 lbs. ham, 700 lbs. halibut, smoked, 350 lbs. cheese, 400 lbs. crackers, 40 lbs. coffee, 80 lbs. sugar, 25 gals. milk, gingerbread, (in the making of which is used 1,000 lbs. flour, 40 gals. N. O. molasses and 35 lbs. spices,) 10 barrels apples.

THANKSGIVING.—90 gals oysters, 30 lbs. butter, 400 lbs. crackers, 350 lbs. cheese, 40 lbs. coffee, 80 lbs. sugar, 25 gals. milk, 10 barrels apples, and gingerbread of same quality as above.

CHRISTMAS.—1,200 lbs. chickens, 400 lbs. crackers, 350 lbs. cheese, 40 lbs. coffee, 80 lbs. sugar, 25 gals. milk, 10 barrels apples, rusks, (in the making of which is used 1,000 lbs. flour, 160 lbs. sugar and 10 gals. of milk.)

NEW YORK STATE ASYLUM FOR INSANE CONVICTS.

This institution is situated in the Fourth ward of the city of Auburn, on a tract of land containing about eight acres, fronting on Wall street, and enclosed on all sides by a stone wall, twelve feet high. The original structure was commenced in 1857, and opened for the reception of patients February 2d, 1859. It then comprised a center, or administration building, with a wing on either side for patients, accommodating about forty each. An additional wing has since been attached to the west end of the building, making the present total capacity of the asylum one hundred and sixty. The front of the building is of stone and the rear of brick, the whole presenting an imposing structure, consisting of a central

building, forty-four by sixty-six feet, three stories high and a basement, with wings on either side, one hundred and twenty feet in length, and terminating in their extremities in a transept sixty-six by twenty-five feet. The wings and transepts have each two stories and a basement.

The enlargement, commenced in 1873, is a continuation of the south transept of the west wing, except that it is wider; it is about one hundred feet long and terminates in a transept, which is about seventy-five feet in length. In its external appearance the new wing corresponds, approximately, to that of the original structure, but varies somewhat from the old building in its internal arrangement. It comprises three stories, in the lower one of which are located the patients' kitchen, employés' dining-room, store-rooms, &c., and a small ward for working patients. On the first floor of the central building are located the offices, reception room and dispensary; the second and third floors comprise the superintendent's apartments; and the basement is devoted to a business office, waiting-room, kitchen, etc.

The wings and transepts are set apart entirely for the use of patients. They consist of a corridor, or hall, about twelve feet wide, running the entire length, with single dormitories opening therefrom, on one side in the old wings, and both sides in the new one. These dormitories are about eight by ten feet, and about thirteen feet high, having an average of about one thousand and forty cubic feet or space, and each is lighted by a large window, protected by an iron grating, and looking out upon the beautiful flower garden and grounds. The basement halls underneath the corridors of the old wings serve as passage-ways, and contain the main steam and water pipes leading to the wards and kitchens.

Immediately in the rear of the central building, and connected with it by corridor, is a two story brick structure, ninety feet in length by forty in breadth, in the lower story of which are located the bakery and dormitories for the employés who are not occupied in the wards; the second story contains the chapel, sewing room, store-room for goods, and the officers' quarters. Vegetable cellars are located beneath a portion of this building. The out-buildings, excepting the coal shed, are of brick and comprise a laundry, boiler-house, repair shop, meat and ice-house, barn and wagon house, green-house and piggery.

This institution was created as an asylum for insane convicts and received only that class of patients up to 1869, when its corporate name was changed, by the Legislature, to that of "State Asylum for Insane Criminals;" the object of the change being to provide for the confinement therein of an additional class, namely, the so-called "criminal insane," i. e. "Persons accused of arson, murder, or attempt at murder, who shall have escaped indictment, or who shall have been acquitted on the ground of insanity." By the same act provision was made whereby persons of this class could be transferred to this institution from the other asylums of the State. This institution was an experiment, being the first and only one of the kind then, or now, in the United States.

The first superintendent was Dr. Edward Hall, of Buskirk Bridge, Washington county, N. Y. He was appointed in November, 1858, and continued until June, 1865, when he was superseded by Dr. Charles E. Van Auden, of Auburn, N. Y., who in turn was superseded by Dr. J. W. Wilkie, also of Auburn, February 17th, 1870. The latter died in office, March 13th, 1876, and the vacancy thus created was filled by the appointment of the present superintendent, Dr. Carlos F. McDonald, formerly superintendent of the Kings county lunatic asylum, near Brooklyn, N. Y.

The scope and aim of the institution is, the protection of society from the violence of dangerous lunatics, the relieving of the inmates of ordinary asylums from contact with objectionable associates, and, at the same time, to secure kind care, and proper hospital treatment for the insane of the criminal class.

The present standard of the institution, as a hospital for the criminal insane, not only proves its utility, but has demonstrated the complete success of the experiment.

The present number of inmates is one hundred and twenty-one, one hundred and nine men and twelve women, of whom ninety-three are convicts and twenty-eight unconvicted.

The buildings used for the confinement of insane convicts are in the same general inclosure as the prison proper, to the west of which they are located, being separated therefrom by a high wall. The grounds surrounding them are beautifully laid out and adorned with trees and shrubbery.

The following table shows the annual per capita cost of maintaining patients since the opening of the Asylum :

Year.	Average No. Present During the Year.	Total Current Expenditures.	Total Cost Per Capita.
1859	27 1-73	\$16,387.07	\$606.615
1860	48 1-2	17,491.50	360.649
1861	62	14,173.85	228.610
1862	78 2-3	12,674.01	161.110
1863	80 1-10	12,035.80	150.259
1864	79 1-2	13,942.07	176.296
1865	72 2-3	16,699.18	229.542
1866	70 1-5	15,937.15	227.024
1867	74 6-17	16,933.94	227.974
1868	75 5-8	17,876.61	230.146
1869	79 1-2	13,954.92	175.546
1870	78	19,879.39	254.864
1871	67 6-100	19,332.66	288.288
1872	84	22,174.37	263.976
1873	90 5-100	22,354.08	248.240
1874	95 1-2	23,200.73	242.938
1875	105	25,163.60	239.653
1876	100 1-2	29,511.23	293.644
1877	98 1-2	23,979.37	243.445
1878	113 3-4	23,027.30	202.437

The present officers of the Asylum are : Louis D. Pilsbury, Superintendent of Prisons, Manager ; Carlos F. MacDonald, M. D., Superintendent ; W. A. Gorton, M. D. Assistant Physician ; John Grant, Supervisor ; Rev. William Searls, Chaplain.

CHAPTER XXV.

AUBURN MANUFACTURES.

THEIR EXTENT AND IMPORTANCE—DESCRIPTION OF THE PRINCIPAL MANUFACTORIES.

THE manufacturing interests of Auburn are varied and important as to value and magnitude. They furnish the staple of its commerce, and give life and activity to its other industries. They give direct employment to nearly one-seventh of its entire population, besides requiring the services of about nine hundred convicts in the State Prison; thus demanding the labor of a number equal to nearly one-fifth of the population, or, taking the statistical average as a basis of

calculation, of one from each family. With these facts before us it is not difficult to understand how vitally is the prosperity of Auburn affected by the activity or depression of its manufactures, which, from its position with respect to the great highway of travel and commerce, must continue to be its great dependence.

The Owasco Outlet, which flows centrally through the city and has a total descent within its limits by a succession of falls and rapids of about 180 feet, furnishes a splendid hydraulic power, which has been very largely utilized, there being no less than ten dams within the limits of the city, each furnishing power to one or more establishments. The New York Central and the Southern Central railroads open up accessible markets, and furnish avenues of transportation not only for the products of the manufactories, but also for the raw material consumed in them, and coal from the Pennsylvania mines, which is used in some of the larger establishments to generate steam, as an additional motor to the water from the Outlet, which, in some instances, is found to be inadequate.

Auburn, besides furnishing the capital for these enterprises, also furnishes a very large proportion of that employed in conducting the operations of the OSWEGO STARCH FACTORY, which is by far the largest establishment of its kind in the world, and which may very properly take the lead in this chapter on the manufactures of Auburn, which is and has been from the inception of that enterprise the headquarters of the concern; the financial office and a majority of the directors being located here.

THE OSWEGO STARCH COMPANY was the first company organized under the law of February 17th, 1848. Their organization and incorporation date from March 29th of that year. The incorporators were Erastus Case, Sylvester Willard, M. D., Roswell Curtis, Nelson Beardsley, A. H. Goss, Alonzo G. Beardsley, Theodore P. Case and Augustus Pettibone of Auburn, and Thomas Kingsford of Oswego, of whom Dr. Willard, Nelson and Alonzo G. Beardsley and Theodore P. Case are living and connected with the company. The capital, which at the organization was \$50,000, has been increased from time to time to \$500,000. Dr. Willard was elected president at the organization of the company and has performed the duties of that office with singular ac-

ceptance ever since. At the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Board of Directors, he was unexpectedly presented with an elegant and costly *epergne*, as an evidence of the esteem in which he was held by his associates and in recognition of his services in that capacity for a quarter of a century. He also acted as treasurer from the organization till January, 1858, when the duties of that office devolved upon Alonzo G. Beardsley, who succeeded Albert H. Goss in the secretaryship, January 20, 1849, and who is still the incumbent of both offices. Nelson Beardsley has held the office of vice-president from the date of organization to the present time. In 1874, Wm. P. Beardsley of Auburn, was appointed assistant treasurer of the company, which office he now holds. The present directors are Sylvester Willard, Nelson Beardsley, Alonzo G. Beardsley, Wm. Allen, Theodore M. Pomeroy and Wm. H. Seward of Auburn, Thomson Kingsford of Oswego, Edwin B. Morgan of Aurora, and Edward C. Chapin of New York city.

The manufactory was established in Oswego in the spring of 1848, and went into operation in the fall of the same year. The works were placed under the supervision of Thomas Kingsford and his son Thomson, to whose energy, perseverance and business capacity the great success which has attended the enterprise is mainly due. Since the death of his father, the supervision of the works has devolved entirely upon Mr. Thomson Kingsford, who possesses in an eminent degree those qualities which distinguished his father's management. At the Centennial exhibition this company made an elaborate display of its products, which, for the elegance and expensiveness of the cases inclosing their exhibit attracted more attention than any other thing of that character.

D. M. OSBORNE & COMPANY'S MOWER AND REAPER WORKS.—This is decidedly the most important industry in the city of Auburn as respects the number of hands employed, the amount of local material used, and the amount regularly distributed to the labor and commerce of the city. Its eight hundred and fifty employes, many of them heads of families, would with those dependent upon them, form a village of respectable size, and constitute a very important factor in the progress and prosperity of the city.

The funds disbursed by this company are drawn mainly from distant States, or from for-

eign countries, and are, therefore, so much added to the wealth of the locality. Unlike the commercial exchanges of one citizen with another, which is mere change of possession without any increase of the local aggregate, this establishment brings in and locally distributes funds, which otherwise would never reach us. The future growth and prosperity of the city are mainly dependent upon the continued success of this and its other industrial establishments, whose products are sold in distant markets. When, therefore, as in this case, the history of an enterprise, running through twenty years, shows a constant, and, for the last decade especially, a marvelous progress, it should be to us a source of gratification.

This company was started in 1858, with the manufacture of the Kirby reaper and mower, by David M. Osborne and O. I. Holbrook, and but twelve men were employed and one hundred and fifty machines made in that year. During the year the firm of D. M. Osborne & Co. was formed, which comprised D. M. Osborne, C. C. Dennis and Charles P. Wood. The latter retired in 1862, and Mr. Dennis died in 1866. After Mr. Dennis' death, John H. Osborne and Orrin Burdick were admitted to the firm. Meanwhile its business had rapidly increased. The single building at first used had been supplemented by several others; the twelve men with which the enterprise started had been increased to several hundred; the machines annually made had arisen from hundreds to thousands, and every needful manufacturing facility had been correspondingly increased. This was then but one of three establishments engaged here in the same business, each with large capital and each producing several thousand machines per year. The Cayuga Chief and the Dodge & Stevenson manufacturing companies were rivals for the trade. The latter company went into liquidation, and there was a consolidation of the Cayuga Chief with D. M. Osborne & Co., under the latter name.

This was a very judicious movement and brought under one general organization abundant capital, and superior business and mechanical talent. William M. Kirby, C. Wheeler, Jr., and Orrin Burdick were each distinguished for superior inventive and mechanical skill and each had given many years attention to the improvement

of mowers and reapers. It was therefore a very strong company, financially, mechanically and commercially. There was no lack of vigor or energy in the development of their business. They extended it over the United States and Canada, and into the following countries: South America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Australia and New Zealand. They sell to foreign nations annually two thousand five hundred machines.

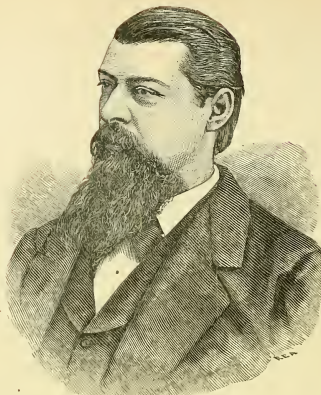
This company now make annually about fifteen thousand machines, averaging while at work over five completed machines an hour, or one in twelve minutes; they consume annually five thousand tons of coal, or over sixteen tons per diem; an equal amount of pig iron and two thousand tons of bar iron and steel; of lumber they consume two and one-half million feet, and disburse annually about one million dollars. They employ eight hundred and fifty men, to whom thirty-five thousand dollars are paid monthly.

These expressive figures so emphasize the magnitude and importance of this enterprise as to render further comment superfluous. The officers of the present consolidated company are: President, D. M. Osborne; Treasurer, A. G. Beardsley; Secretary, John H. Osborne. The Trustees are: D. M. Osborne, A. G. Beardsley, John H. Osborne, C. Wheeler, Jr., William A. Kirby, H. Morgan and O. H. Burdick.

AUBURN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—This important enterprise was organized as the E. C. Tuttle Manufacturing Company in 1867, with the following officers: Charles P. Wood, President; Israel F. Terrill, Vice-President; Delos M. Keeler, Secretary and Treasurer; James Henderson, Agent; and E. C. Tuttle, Superintendent of the manufacturing department.

The capital of the company was \$300,000, which was promptly subscribed, chiefly by the citizens of Auburn. The buildings were erected on the west side of Division street, corner of Clark, and cost at first \$120,000, to which large additions have since been made to meet the demands of the continually increasing business.

In 1871 the title of the company was changed as above, with E. C. Denio, as Superintendent, and Charles M. Howlet, Treasurer. Under the management of these gentlemen the manufacturing and commercial departments of the company were vigorously prosecuted in the face of



[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

FREDERICK VAN PATTEN.

FREDERICK VAN PATTEN, of Auburn, was born in the town of Victory, Cayuga County, N. Y., September 22d, 1836. At an early age he attended district school, and later was sent to Syracuse, where he made rapid progress for the limited time there. At the age of sixteen he became an apprentice with Mr. Joel G. Northrup, of Syracuse, to learn the machinist's trade, remaining three years. He then went to Hartford, Conn., where he found employment in Colt's Armory. Soon his ability was recognized and he was placed in charge of one of the most important departments of that establishment. Here he remained until 1861, when he was induced to accept a position with the Remingtons, the celebrated manufacturers of fire-arms, of Ilion, N. Y. He remained with them until 1864, when he went to

Auburn, and was made Superintendent of the celebrated E. D. Clapp manufactory, or the Fifth Wheel Works, of Auburn. In 1867 he became a partner in that establishment, but still continues the superintendency. He has aided in the development of the works, and the quality of their productions is now unequalled by any other similar establishment in the world. In 1857, Mr. Van Patten married Miss Caroline Hass, of Bridgeport, Conn., who died in 1871. The fruit of this union was two daughters. In September, 1876, Mr. Van Patten married Miss Libbie Steel, of Ilion, N. Y.

Mr. Van Patten's life has been sedulously devoted to his business and he has consequently gained a thorough knowledge of it in all its branches.

strong competition; the business annually increased, and the mechanical neatness and perfection of their goods gave them precedence over their rivals. Markets were sought for their products throughout this country, and their home trade largely increased. At the same time successful efforts were made to sell abroad, and a large and profitable trade was established.

The goods which they manufacture embrace nearly every variety of agricultural hand implements, extending to several hundred varieties, and including hay and manure forks, and straw and spading forks, grain, grass and bush scythes, socket, shank, planters, cotton, mortar and street hoes, cast-steel and malleable iron garden rakes, hay, straw and corn knives, grain cradles, scythe snaths and hand rakes. All the implements made by this company are of the latest and neatest designs, combining beauty of appearance and convenience and durability in use. The stock used and the mechanics employed are the best of their class, and the goods produced deservedly rank with the best anywhere made.

The company have ample facilities for the rapid, cheap and perfect production of stock. Their buildings have been from time to time extended and now cover several acres. They control two water-wheels equaling four hundred horse-power; and the most complete machinery is employed, adapted to each special class of work.

The goods of this company are very widely distributed throughout the United States and Canada, the principal nations of Europe, in South America, New Zealand and Australia.

It is an interesting fact that the forks, hoes, &c., made by this company, are sold to the old and mechanically famous nations of England, France and Germany, and are preferred by their farmers to the clumsy and heavier tools of their own production.

When put in competition with similar productions of the world, as the goods of this company have been on two notable occasions—at our own Centennial and the Paris Exposition—they received on both occasions medals of the highest merit. At all the fairs where an exhibit of their goods has been made they have been awarded first premiums; but a more significant proof of their superiority is found in the continually increasing orders from the same locality, where,

after having been thoroughly tested by practical use, they have been approved and "more of the same sort" called for. "The annual product of this company of hand tools is believed to be the greatest in variety and quantity of any factory in the world."*

The present officers of the company are T. M. Pomeroy, Vice-President; C. M. Howlet, Treasurer; E. C. Denio, Superintendent.

THE E. D. CLAPP MFG. CO.—This business was commenced in a small way in 1865, by E. D. Clapp & Co., in a part of the City Mills, on Mechanic street. The mechanical supervision of the work was in charge of Mr. F. Van Patten, a mechanic of rare ability and large experience in the armories at Springfield, Hartford, and Iliion. Mr. Clapp had been a carriage maker, and was familiar with the wants of that trade.

The first articles made were thill couplings, and to these were soon added fifth wheels. Mr. Van Patten and M. S. Fitch were admitted to the firm, and the business, within the first four years, had outgrown the limited quarters on Mechanic street. The firm, in 1869 erected a large three-story factory on Water street, ample, it was believed, to meet the demands of their business for many years to come.

Here new lines of goods were added, including stump-joints, kingbolts, and the Miner, Stevens' and Saunders' patent coupling, the latter being the only patent thill coupling of the hundreds invented, that has ever become a standard article in the trade. Their business so increased as to demand the work of two sets of hands, the factory running, for the most part, night and day.

Mr. Fitch retired from the firm in 1873 and the business was continued by Messrs. Clapp and Van Patten.

The factory, ample as it had been considered, was found inadequate to meet the demands of their augmenting business, and they erected, in 1874, a much larger factory, on extensive grounds, on the corner of Genesee and Division streets, directly on the line of the Southern Central R. R., affording facilities for the convenient receipt and distribution of their large amount of freight.

The rapid growth of the business now necessitated a further enlargement and, in 1875, an addition was erected 40 by 100 feet. A growth so rapid and continuous, for so long a period, and

* Great Industries of the United States, page 698.

during such severe and general commercial and manufacturing depression, resulted from potent and peculiar causes. The manufacture of forged carriage irons by machinery is of comparatively recent origin. Before 1860, the forging of small pieces of iron in dies, by drop-hammers had been done in New England to a limited extent only. The war gave a great impetus to the science of drop forging for gun-work, and at its close, the experience thus gained, was directed largely to improvements in the manufacture of carriage hardware. Mr. Van Patten was entirely familiar with that form of forging and die-sinking and prepared to successfully adapt it to the new industry; while the practical experience of Mr. Clapp in carriage-building, enabled him wisely to direct the kind and style of work to be done.

Hitherto this work had been done by hand, with less perfection and at much greater cost. A blacksmith shop and carriage shop had been necessary complements of each other. Now, very little hand forging for carriages is done, and only in remote localities.

This radical change in the methods of ironing carriages, is largely due to the persevering and intelligent efforts of Messrs. Clapp and Van Patten, who have made and generally introduced a more varied and practical assortment of carriage forgings than any other manufacturers in this country. They have introduced and are continually introducing new lines of goods; have invented and patented new articles and processes of manufacture, and secured the control of patented articles, which have acquired great popularity in the trade. Their Centennial exhibit embraced nearly four hundred pieces, which were the most complete and perfect of their kind exhibited, and were models of practical utility and mechanical perfection. Fifth wheels have been a specialty of their business, of which they can produce over 100,000 per year, without diminishing the production of their other goods.

A stock company was organized August 1st, 1876, comprising some of the most conservative and substantial citizens of Auburn. The paid up capital was \$150,000, and the management of the business remained with the old firm, who were the largest stock-holders. The following named gentlemen comprised the first board of trustees: E. D. Clapp, F. Van Patten, Charles Standart, Byron C. Smith, James G. Knapp,

William B. Woodin, C. C. Dwight, J. N. Knapp, L. E. Carpenter, D. E. Clapp, P. S. Hadger, and W. H. Meaker. The officers were, President and Treasurer, E. D. Clapp; Vice-President, L. E. Carpenter; Secretary, D. E. Clapp; Superintendent, F. Van Patten. The same trustees and officers have since been continued.

The business of the company soon demanded further accommodations and, in 1878, a large store-house was erected over the trestle-work at the north end of the company's grounds, and the foundations laid for new buildings, both on Genesee and Division streets, and brick offices were erected. Work is in progress on a three story brick building, 40 by 80 feet, fronting on Genesee street. When the buildings now in process of erection are completed, the factory will be of the following dimensions: Main building used for forge room and iron house, 281 by 40 feet; machine shop 40 by 80, three stories high and basement; office and warehouse, 70 feet on Genesee street, and extending back on Division street, 236 feet, to the track of the Southern Central Railroad, store-house and pattern-rooms on the north side of lot, 50 by 40 feet. The quadrilateral will be thus enclosed by buildings, the exterior frontage of which will exceed 800 feet.

The company have a large wholesale and retail coal trade and a trestle about 250 feet long, a part of which is covered and used as a freight depot. Huge drop hammers, which vary in weight from 500 to 1,500 pounds, and rise and fall by means of friction rollers, from seventy to ninety times a minute, executes their work with great perfection and dispatch. These drops and the dies which form the pieces, are all made in the factory. The red-hot iron is pressed by the blows of the drops into steel dies or moulds, which give the shape intended. Of some kinds from 3,000 to 4,000 pieces can be thus forged in a day. They are afterwards finished and fitted ready for use.

The company employ about 150 men and finish fully double the product which was possible but a few years ago. Hayden and Smith are the sole agents for the sale of their goods, which are sold in all parts of the United States, in Canada and Australia, and which include every piece of forged iron used in ironing a carriage, in a form and finish ready for application to the wood-work. Among the principal pieces are thill couplings,

fifth wheels, king-bolts, axle clips, perch plates, stump-joints, joint-ends, steps, shifting-rails, body-loop ends, slat-irons, king-bolts, and axle-clip ties, fancy-bolts, top-props, etc. These are supplied in complete sets, or in detached parts as desired. No other manufacturers supply, as do this firm, complete sets of forged iron work for carriages. The sets for top buggies contain over one hundred pieces of hardware.

EMPIRE WRINGER COMPANY.—In April, 1872, a copartnership firm was organized to manufacture and sell clothes-wringers, under the above title. The copartners were: C. M. Howlet, H. N. Lockwood, John S. Fowler, Jacob Brinkerhoff, J. N. Starin, H. V. Quick and L. G. Barger. C. M. Howlet was appointed manager and the firm commenced the business of manufacturing clothes wringers under the patents obtained by J. Brinkerhoff.

Subsequently Messrs. Starin and Quick sold their respective interests in the business to C. M. Howlet, N. B. S. Eldred and A. S. Lee. In 1874, Mr. Eldred sold his interest to L. W. Ney and Mr. Lee to C. M. Howlet. On September 1st, 1876, C. M. Howlet and E. C. Denio purchased the entire business pursuant to the conditions of the original copartnership.

In December, 1876, a company was incorporated under the laws of this State, with a capital of \$64,000. The president and manager was C. M. Howlet and the secretary, E. C. Denio; Jacob Brinkerhoff, general sales agent and Henry J. White superintendent of the manufactory.

During the year, 1876, 24,000 wringers were made and sold. During the same period, patented folding cots and washing benches were added to the product, and in 1877 the manufacture of the Empire steel-band, barbed fencing was introduced. Of the features which have given deserved popularity both to the wringers and steel band fencing of this company, they have the monopoly, under exclusive and definite patents.

The special merits of the Empire Wringer and the enterprise of the company in making them known have led to their rapid and wide introduction, not only in this country, but also in many foreign countries, in South and Central America, New Zealand, Australia, Sweden, Norway, Russia, France and Austria and to England and Germany. Large shipments are made monthly, upon regular standing orders.

The development of this business to its present magnitude has, it will be noticed, taken place during a period of general commercial depression, indicating at once unusual merit in the goods produced and skill in their commercial management.

The power is derived from the Outlet, in the seventh ward. The capacity of the manufactory is one hundred wringers and five miles of fencing per day; force employed from forty to forty-five hands.

MESSRS. SHELDON & Co., are very extensively engaged in the manufacture of the *anchor brand axle*. This business was established by Barber, Sheldon & Co., in 1865, in the prison, at which time they employed one hundred convicts in the manufacture of axles and the *Cayuga Chief* reaper and mower. In 1866, this company, Burtis & Beardsley and Reynolds & Co., each of whom were manufacturing the *Cayuga Chief*, consolidated and formed a stock company under the name of the *Cayuga Chief Mfg. Co.*, with a capital of \$500,000, and carried on business in D. M. Osborne & Co.'s shop No. 2, opposite the prison, where the castings and malleable iron used in the construction of the machines manufactured by the latter firm are now made. In 1869, Charles L. Sheldon, Franklin L. Sheldon (deceased,) and Henry Morgan, members of the firm of Barber, Sheldon & Co., purchased Eugene C. Barber's interest, and in 1875 the reaper and mower establishment was merged into that of D. M. Osborne & Co.

Messrs. Sheldon & Co. employ 240 convicts and 100 citizens, the latter of whom are mostly engaged in their rolling mill, forges and machine shop, located at Hackney Falls, now in the Seventh Ward of the city. The rolling mill is situated on the west side, and the machine shop and forges directly opposite, on the east side of the Outlet. The machine shop was formerly occupied by the *Auburn Tool Co.*, and owned by Geo. Casey, of whom it was bought in 1870, by the present firm, who added some sixty feet, repaired it, and at the same time erected a large forge shop. They have just completed (1878) a second forge shop, 100 by 40 feet, to meet the requirements of their increasing business, which now probably exceeds that of any other three similar establishments in the world. They consume daily about twenty tons of iron and steel,

the former of which is made in their own shops, and make 180,000 sets of axles per annum. Their works in the prison are propelled by power furnished by the prison dam, which has a fall of eight feet, and a 150 horse-power engine. In March, 1877, they put a 250 horse-power engine into their machine and forge shops, the heavy machinery, to which additions have recently been made, requiring more power than was furnished by the water from the Outlet, which has, at this point, a fall of twelve feet. The goods made by this firm have, from their excellence, gained for them a good reputation in the markets of this and other countries.

DUNN, SALMON & Co., of Syracuse, commenced the manufacture of boots and shoes in the prison in 1865, in which year they succeeded McDougal, Fenton & Co. They have an invested capital of \$250,000. They contract for the labor of 200 convicts at fifty cents per day. They give employment to 250 persons, twenty-five to fifty of whom are resident citizens, and are making sixty-five cases of goods per day.

JOSIAH BARBER & SONS, manufacturers of woolen goods and carpeting, on Washington street and the Outlet. This is one of the oldest business establishments in the city. It was started in 1829, by Josiah Barber, who came in that year from Hudson, Columbia county, where he had carried on the woolen business some twenty years, having been preceded in the same business by his father. He commenced operations in the prison, where he continued till 1857, being associated for several years with John Loudon. In 1846-'47 he erected the buildings he now occupies, on the site of the saw and carding-mills of Samuel Dill. The carpet-mill is 150 by 50 feet, five stories high, and the woolen-mill 238 by 54 feet, four stories high, both being built of brick, and standing one on either side of the Outlet. The woolen-mill contains ten sets of cards and forty-eight broad looms, and the carpet-mill six sets of cards and twenty-six power carpet looms. The machinery is driven by water from the Outlet, which furnishes a power equivalent to 500 horses. In 1859, his sons Wm. C. and Geo. E. Barber, were admitted to partnership, and the business has since been conducted in the above name. The capital invested is \$350,000. They employ 250 to 280 hands, about two-thirds of whom are females. Their

pay roll amounts to \$8,000 per month. The product of their looms in 1877 was 340,000 pounds of woolen goods and 150,000 pounds of carpets; 520,000 pounds of wool being consumed in the manufacture of the former, and 180,000 pounds in that of the latter.

HAYDEN & SMITH, manufacturers of and dealers in carriage and saddlery hardware. This business was established in 1830 by C. & P. Hayden, and was probably the first manufactory of saddlery hardware of any importance in the United States. Previous to 1830, and indeed for several years thereafter, nearly all these goods were imported from England. In 1833, Cotton Hayden died and the business has since been conducted by Mr. P. Hayden, who resides in New York. He has been associated with different partners, the principal of whom have been Wm. A. Holmes, who became a book-keeper in the establishment in 1836, and a partner in 1840, which relation he held till 1850; Geo. J. Letchworth, who became clerk in 1844, and succeeded Mr. Holmes in the partnership in 1850, and continued till 1873, when Byron C. Smith, the present resident and courteous manager, who entered the establishment as clerk in 1852, succeeded to the partnership. O. P. Letchworth, son of Geo. J. Letchworth, who was also a member of the firm, dissolved that connection in January, 1876, by selling his interest to the remaining partners, at which time the firm name was changed from Hayden, Letchworth & Smith to Hayden & Smith.

The firm have employed prison labor almost uninterruptedly since the business was commenced, beginning with only six men. They now employ the labor of 125 convicts, for which they pay fifty cents each per day, besides that of twenty-five persons, in various capacities, outside the prison. The value of their manufactured goods is about \$100,000 per annum. Their factory is in the prison; and their office and ware-rooms at No. 9 East Genesee street. They make a specialty of wood hames, of which they manufacture annually about 100,000 pairs, comprising some two hundred varieties. They are shipped to all parts of the civilized world.

This firm are also the exclusive agents for the sale of the carriage hardware made by the E. D. Clapp Mfg. Co. Their capital has been increased from time to time to meet the requirements of their

increased business, till at present about \$200,000 are invested.

In 1876 they increased their facilities and have since then done their own brass founding and nickel plating. Julius Robbin is foreman in the hame shop and N. S. Possons, in the foundry and buckle shop; the former having an experience of eight years and the latter of ten. Mr. P. Hayden, one of the founders of this establishment, has since established similar enterprises in New York city, Newark, N. J., Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., San Francisco and Sacramento, Cal., and Galveston, Texas, all of which, except the latter, are still in existence, and some of them doing a much larger business than the parent firm. The Galveston enterprise was started just before the war, and the stock, valued at about \$40,000, confiscated by the Confederate government and worked up into confederate harness. Several who have been educated in this establishment as clerks have started the business elsewhere. Among these are Messrs. Olmsted & Jones, who are now proprietors of the establishment in Syracuse.

SARTWELL, HOUGH & Co., manufacturers of and dealers in boots and shoes, at Nos. 2 and 4 E. Genesee street. This business was commenced in 1866, by Elbridge G. Miles, D. M. Hough, H. J. Sartwell and Wadsworth Hollister, under the name of Miles, Hough & Co., at No. 6 State street. In 1867 Mr. Hollister sold his interest to W. Crocker, when the firm became and has since remained Sartwell, Hough & Co., Mr. Miles having also severed his connection with it. In 1872, feeling the need of more room and power than their old quarters afforded, they removed to their present location. They use a capital of about \$100,000, give steady employment to about one hundred hands, about one-half of whom are females, manufacture a general line of ladies' wear, to the extent of \$150,000 to \$200,000 worth per annum, and do a jobbing business in all kinds of boots and shoes to the amount of \$250,000 to \$300,000 per annum.

FOXELL, JONES & Co., commenced the manufacture of stove hollow ware in the prison, about the middle of October, 1877, Messrs. Foxell & Jones having previously carried on the business at Troy for ten years. The capital invested is about \$50,000. They employ 160 convicts and

seventeen citizens, and are doing a business of about \$100,000 per annum. The motive power is furnished by a sixty horse-power engine. They first contracted for 100 convicts, and subsequently for 165.

NYE & WAIT, carpet manufacturers, located on Factory street, between Wall and Clark streets. In 1852, Carhart & Nye leased Josiah Barber's factory and run it till 1858, in which year they dissolved, and L. W. Nye bought the building erected in 1816 by Elijah Miller and John H. Beach, who, in 1814, purchased of Samuel Dill ten acres, including the fall, on lot 46 of the military tract. This building was used as a cotton factory and was continued as such by Mr. Nye till 1868, in October of which year he leased it to Howlet & Bailey. April 1st, 1869, it caught fire and was partially burned. In 1870 it was rebuilt, the portion not burned, the walls of the north part, being retained and forming a part of the four story stone building used by this firm as a carpet factory, for which purpose it was then fitted up. It is 40 by 110 feet. In 1868 a second building, 48 by 85 feet, also of stone, was erected, the main floor of which is used for the manufacture of worsted for the carpets made by Messrs. Nye & Wait, the latter of whom (Wm. F. Wait) was admitted to partnership March 1st, 1871. Geo. N. Nye, son of L. W. Nye, became a partner October 1st, 1876, without any change in the firm name. They use a capital of \$80,000, employ 100 hands, and make 177,000 yards of extra superfine ingrain carpets and over 65,000 pounds of worsted per annum. The motive power is furnished by water from the Outlet, with a fall of 26.9 feet.

GEORGE CORNING, SR., having contracted for 100 convicts for five years, at forty cents each per day, commenced the manufacture of shoes in the prison, January 1st, 1874. He also employs six citizens who act as foremen. He uses a capital of about \$50,000, and is making about 300 pairs of shoes per day. Mr. Corning was formerly from St. Louis, where he carried on the same business.

DAVID WADSWORTH & SON, scythe manufacturers, on the Outlet, near the west line of the city. This is one of the oldest of Auburn's manufacturing establishments. It was started in 1818, on the site subsequently occupied by the Dodge & Stevenson Manufacturing Company, by

Joseph Wadsworth. In 1829, Mr. Wadsworth bought of Benjamin Sweet the tract of land he now occupies, upon which was an old carding mill. This he converted into a scythe factory and soon after removed his establishment to that locality. He continued till about 1845, when his son, Joseph Wadsworth, rented the property and carried on the works till 1849, in which year it was willed to David Wadsworth, who has since carried on the business, having been associated as partner with Nelson Fitch from 1867 till July, 1872, and with his son, David Wadsworth, Jr., since July 1st, 1876. The present buildings were erected from 1860-'67. These works give employment to 65 men and annually turn out about 30,000 dozen scythes, hay, corn and straw knives, and grass hooks.

THE AUBURN TOOL COMPANY is the outgrowth of an enterprise started in the prison in 1823, by Truman J. McMaster and Hon. Nathaniel Garrow, who then commenced the manufacture of carpenters' planes and plane irons, and carried on the business till about 1833, when Alonzo McMaster and Jacob Young bought the establishment and continued the business under the name of Young & McMaster till 1838, when the property was bought by the firm of Z. J. McMaster & Co., which was composed of Z. J. McMaster Paul D. Cornell and Aurelius Wheeler, who, in 1847, sold to George Casey, Adam Miller, Josiah Douglass and Nelson Kitchell, by whom the business was conducted till 1858, under the name of Casey, Kitchell & Co. In 1858, Mr. Casey bought the interest of his partners and admitted to partnership J. N. Starin, Nelson Fitch, Abijah Fitch, Noah P. Clark and Alonzo G. Beardsley, who carried on the business under the name of Casey, Clark & Co., till October 8th, 1864, when a stock company was formed and incorporated, with a capital of \$75,000, which was subsequently increased to \$100,000, and the business has since been carried on under the name of the *Auburn Tool Company*, the parties last named being the incorporators and the first trustees. George Casey was elected President and has held that office to the present time. Nelson Fitch was elected Secretary and held that office till April 22d, 1868, when he was succeeded by N. P. Clark, who still holds the office. George Casey also acted as Treasurer till June 2d, 1867, when N. L. Casey, who has since held the office, was elected.

The works were removed from the prison August 1st, 1877, and now occupy a depression on the east bank of the Outlet, on Aurelius Avenue. This company employ thirty hands and make about 100,000 planes and plane irons per annum. The motive power is furnished by the Outlet, which has a fall at this point of 17½ feet. George Casey came to Auburn from Dover, Dutchess County, in 1813, and, with the exception of Jasper Trowbridge, has lived here longer than any other resident.

THE AUBURN COLLAR COMPANY manufacture horse collars of various designs in the prison. The business was commenced in 1871, by Crawford Parks and Charles Pomeroy, under the title of the *Durant Flag Collar Co.*, and continued by them till April 5th, 1872, when Byron C. Smith bought Mr. Pomeroy's interest, and C. C. Durant and S. B. Roby were admitted to partnership. In 1873 William H. Meaker bought Mr. Park's interest. Previous to the fire in the prison the company were engaged exclusively in the manufacture of the Durant flag collar, but after the fire, being unable to immediately procure flag with which to resume that business, and having a number of convicts on their hands to provide work for, they began the manufacture of leather collars, and soon after changed their name to the *Auburn Collar Co.* The partnership was dissolved by limitation in April, 1877. S. B. Roby and Byron C. Smith withdrew previous to this time, the former's interest having been bought by James Gorsline in the spring of 1876, and the latter's by the company. The partnership was continued without further change till Nov. 1st, 1877, when Mrs. Chloe Wasson acquired an interest. July 1st, 1878, Jas. Gorsline retired from the firm and Mrs. Wasson also acquired his interest. The company employ a capital of about \$20,000, and make about a hundred leather and fifty flag collars per day. They contract for fifty convicts, at fifty cents per day, but usually employ a number in excess of that.

THE AUBURN IRON WORKS were built in 1853, by Chas. Richardson, who ran them till 1868. They remained idle till February, 1870, when they were bought by Messrs. Tuttle, Reed and Dennison and put in operation. In March, 1878, Messrs. Tuttle & Reed, the present proprietors, bought Mr. Dennison's interest. The works were built for the manufacture of car axles and

were used for that purpose till 1859, when they were changed to a manufactory of bar iron and horseshoes, which was continued till the close of 1868, horseshoes being the principal article of manufacture. Thirty men are now employed in the manufacture of merchant iron. The capacity of the works is 1500 tons per annum. Their product in 1877 was 1100 gross tons. The motive power is furnished by two engines, one of eighty horse-power and the other of twenty. They are supplied with a fifty horse-power steam hammer.

BEARDSLEY, WHEELER & CO., manufacturers of the Dodge mower and reaper at 19 Water street. These works were formerly occupied by the Dodge & Stevenson Mfg. Co., who commenced the manufacture of these machines in 1858, and continued till 1875, when they went into liquidation. They were bought at sheriff's sale by the above firm, who employ some twenty men about six months of the year, principally in the manufacture of parts to the machines now in use. During the prosperity of the Dodge & Stevenson Mfg. Co., these works gave employment to 300 to 400 hands.

CARD CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—In 1824 Isaac C. Bradford came to Auburn from Cooperstown, N. Y., and commenced the manufacture of card clothing by hand, on Exchange street, nearly opposite the post-office. In 1829 he went East and bought three card-setting machines, and employed a workman here the same year to make others like them. About 1834 his brother became interested with him and they continued the business in company some two or three years. In 1840 the establishment was removed to a wooden building erected for the purpose, which occupied the site of the present three story brick building, which is 54 by 30 feet, was erected in 1853, and is situated near the "big dam." In 1841 Rufus Sargent, the present proprietor, bought an interest in the business and was associated with Horace Hotchkiss, under the name of Hotchkiss & Sargent. In 1842, Edmund Mortimer bought a half of Hotchkiss' interest, and the name was changed to Hotchkiss, Sargent & Co. In 1843, John G. Hopkins bought Hotchkiss' remaining interest, when the firm became Hopkins, Sargent & Co. In 1845, Hopkins sold his interest to the remaining partners, who carried on the business under the name of Sargent

& Mortimer, till February, 1855, when Mr. Sargent bought Mr. Mortimer's interest and has since conducted the business alone. Mr. Sargent uses a capital of about \$20,000, and gives employment to nine hands, the work being done mostly by machinery. There are in use twenty-four card-setting machines, of different styles, adapted to all the kinds of cards in use. They are unique, complicated and ingeniously constructed machines, and perform their work with rapidity and accuracy like intelligent automatons. The capacity of the establishment is about 24,000 square feet of cards per annum. The annual product is valued at about \$35,000. The motive power is furnished by water drawn from the east race, with a fall of twenty-four feet. This is the only establishment of the kind in the State, and there is only one other outside of the New England States, at Philadelphia. There have been fifteen in the State within forty years, but all except this have succumbed.

ISAAC W. QUICK, manufacturer of the improved Hussey combined mower and reaper, on Mechanic street. This machine was the first one to successfully cut grain. It was invented by Ovid Hussey and patented by him in 1837, the same year in which Cyrus H. McCormick took out his patent for the *Virginia Reaper*. McCormick's machine proved a failure, owing to a defect in the cutters. The Hussey machine had from the first the same style of cutters at present in use on all machines. Its manufacture was first begun in Baltimore by Ovid Hussey, and was continued there by him till his death during the war. About 1840, Thomas R. Hussey, brother of Ovid, commenced its manufacture in Auburn, in the old oil-mill which stood on the ground now occupied by the establishment of D. M. Osborne & Co. He subsequently removed to the site of the Osborne House, where he was in partnership with Charles Eldred. After a short time he returned to his original location, where he was burned out, when he removed to Mr. Quick's present location in 1864. November 22d, 1849, Isaac W. Quick and Geo. S. Hall, who were carrying on the grocery business under the name of Quick & Hall, bought a half interest with Hussey & Eldred. In 1850, Eldred sold his interest to the remaining partners. At the death of Hall, in 1854, Mr. Quick bought his interest; and in 1868 he bought that

of Mr. Hussey, since which time he has carried on the business alone. He uses a capital of about \$15,000; gives employment to twelve to fifteen men; and makes about 100 machines per annum.

ROBERT PEAT, furniture manufacturer, on Franklin street. In 1825, Robert Peat, father of the present proprietor, who came to Auburn with his father's family from Hull, England, in 1819, commenced the manufacture of furniture where his son's warerooms now are, on Market street, opposite the city hall, and continued there till his death in 1851, when his sons Robert and Edward Lawrence succeeded him, under the name of R. & E. L. Peat. In 1861, Robert bought his brother's interest and has since conducted the business alone. In 1848, the facilities for manufacturing were increased by renting a place on the site of E. C. Selover's brick building on East Genesee street, where, in February, 1866, they were burned out. The present brick factory on Franklin street, which is 96 by 30 feet, with two stories and basement, was erected and occupied July 4th of that year. The office and warerooms occupy three adjoining buildings, with a frontage of 112 feet on Market street, and extending back forty feet. One is of wood, two stories, and forty feet front; the others are of brick, each three stories high. Mr. Peat employs twenty to twenty-five hands, and annually turns out goods valued at \$25,000. He also deals in furniture manufactured elsewhere. The machinery in the factory is propelled by a ten horse-power engine.

W. W. CRANE, founder and machinist at 27 and 29 Water street. This business was established in 1839, by John Gaylord, who erected the foundry that year and the machine shop soon after 1846, the latter being used by him for fitting up plows, in the manufacture of which he was extensively engaged. Mr. Gaylord continued the business till 1862, when he rented the property to Merrill, Wilder & Co., who first made use of the latter building as a machine shop. In 1875, W. W. Crane, W. C. Locke and Isaac Richardson rented the property, and carried on the business under the name of W. W. Crane & Co. till 1876, when Messrs. Locke and Richardson retired from the firm, and Mr. Crane has since conducted the business alone. He has about \$16,000 invested in the business, and em-

ployes some twenty-four men, about one-half of whom are engaged in the foundry. His monthly pay roll foots up to about \$1,000. He makes steam engines, and Jones' Little Giant Water-Wheel, both to order, of the latter about twenty per annum, for Geo. H. Jones, the patentee. His principal business is jobbing and general mill work. For the last seven months the casts have averaged three to four tons per day.

L. M. WOODCOCK & Co., founders and machinists, commenced business in October, 1876. They occupy the basement of L. W. Nye's carpet factory for a machine shop, and a building 40 by 60 feet, also owned by L. W. Nye, and erected by him in 1876, for an iron and brass foundry. The capital is \$10,000, and is furnished by Nye & Wait, who are members of the firm. They give employment to thirty or forty men, and make a specialty of gear cutting, besides doing a general jobbing business.

THE STEVENS THRASHER WORKS were started in the village of Genoa about 1838, by A. W. Stevens, a native of Genoa, where thirty to thirty-five men have been employed in the manufacture of thrashing machines, of which about fifty have been made per annum. These works were moved to Auburn, October 1st, 1878, into the buildings formerly occupied by the Dodge & Stevenson Mfg. Co., which have been leased for a term of five years. With the increased facilities here afforded, they give employment to fifty men and turn out about 100 machines per annum. It is an important acquisition to the manufacturing interests of Auburn.

J. H. WOODRUFF'S BUTTON FACTORY.—This, though a comparatively recent, is a very important and valuable accession to the manufacturing interests of the city. Mr. Woodruff, who is a native of Auburn, commenced the manufacture of composition and pearl buttons in New York city, in the summer of 1876. The following fall he transferred his works to Auburn, to the building in the rear of the post-office, formerly occupied by the *Auburn Paper Bag Company*, employing at first only ten hands. Such has been the rapid development of this business that, at the expiration of the second year, we find him not only giving steady employment to 200 persons, about one-half of whom are females, but reaching out for additional room and increased facilities; the present condition of his business,

he assures us, warranting the employment of an additional hundred hands. When we reflect that this business has been wholly built up during the prevalence of an almost unprecedented financial crisis and business depression, its results are simply astounding, and challenge the annals of manufacturing enterprise for a parallel. Mr. Woodruff is erecting on Logan street, a three story brick building, with basement, 132 feet front, with a wing running back 75 feet, and an independent boiler house 20 by 30 feet. His monthly pay roll exceeds \$2,500; and the product of his factory 5,000 gross per month, all of which are shipped to a distant market. The process of manufacture is an interesting one, but the limits of this work will not admit of a description of it.

THE AUBURN GLOVE AND MITTEN COMPANY, No. 80 Genesee street. The proprietor is Edwin R. Fay, who, in 1869, commenced the manufacture of all kinds of gloves and mittens. He employs thirty persons, about two-thirds of whom are women. The average sales are about \$45,000 per annum.

THROOP'S GRAIN CLEANER COMPANY, was incorporated in 1867, and the business established in Syracuse in that year with a capital of \$100,000, which has been reduced to \$35,000. In 1869, G. E. Throop, the present proprietor, acquired the whole interest, and in 1875 he removed the works to their present location, in the rear of Barber's south factory, by means of a shaft from which the motive power is furnished. Ten men are employed, and from 150 to 400 grain cleaners for flouring mills made per annum, besides considerable custom work in perforating sheet metal.

CALVIN W. CONKLIN, boiler maker, No. 38 Water street, commenced business in 1872. He employs nine men, and makes about thirty boilers per annum, besides repair work. He was associated as partner with Alex. Forbes during the first two years. Mr. Conklin is reputed to be one of the best boiler makers in the State.

CONNIFF & YANTCH, manufacturers of agricultural implements, 43 State street. This business was established some twenty-five years since by Milton Alden & Son, who carried it on about fifteen years, till the death of the elder Alden, when it was sold to Merrill & Wilder, who continued it for two or three years, and sold to S. D. Wackman & Co., by whom it was conducted two

and a half years, till January 27th, 1876, and sold to the present proprietors, John Conniff and Godfried Yantch, who employ a capital of about \$10,000, give employment to ten men, and make a specialty of Alden's patent horse-hoe and cultivator, of which about 400 are made per annum.

THE STONE MILL, at the junction of Genesee and E. Genesee streets, is owned and occupied by Orlando Lewis, who, in company with E. C. Hall, bought the property of Wm. Hills, May 1st, 1865, for \$32,500. In 1870, Mr. Lewis bought his partner's interest, and has since been alone in the management. He came here from Spencer, Tioga county, in 1857, and was engaged in the lumber business previous to purchasing the mill property. The present mill was built in 1825-'6, by John H. Hardenbergh, son of Col. John L. Hardenbergh, the first settler in Auburn. It occupies the site of the old log mill built by the latter soon after his settlement here, and the plank mill, with which that was soon after replaced. The log mill was twenty-one feet square, and is variously stated to have contained one and two run of stones. Its attendant was accustomed, it is said, to gauge his grists, and leave the mill to do its own grinding, allowing it to run in this manner night and day. The second and third mills on this site were each built to meet the increased demands which were in excess of the capability of their predecessors. The present mill contains six run of stones, four for wheat and two for feed, which are propelled by water from the Outlet, with a fall of twelve and a half feet. It gives employment to eight men. Its capacity is 110 to 120 barrels of flour per day of twenty-four hours. Mr. Lewis has twice rebuilt the interior, the last time in 1875, when \$10,000 were expended in supplying the most improved modern mill machinery and adapting it to the manufacture of flour by the new process. It is both a custom and flouring mill, about one-third of its business being custom work.

THE AUBURN CITY MILLS, on Mechanic street, were built in 1838, by Sherman Beardsley, who run them several years. In 1870, Chas. P. Burr bought a half interest of John Y. Selover, who had run them some five or six years. In 1871, Mr. Burr bought Mr. Selover's remaining interest, and formed a copartnership with Chas. E. Thorne, under the name of Burr & Thorne. The mill is a substantial stone structure, containing four

stories besides basement. The main part is strictly a flouring mill, and was provided in 1873 with an entire new set of machinery, with especial reference to the manufacture of flour by the new process. It contains five run of stones, which are capable of grinding about 200 barrels of new process flour per day of twenty-four hours; flour made by the new process requiring about double the time consumed in its manufacture by the ordinary process. In 1875, the addition formerly used as a wheel-house, when an over-shot wheel was employed, was converted into a grist-mill, and two run of stones put in, one for flour and one for feed, the former with a capacity of converting 100 bushels of wheat into flour, and the latter of grinding 400 bushels of feed per day. The motive power is furnished by means of a race, which draws water from the "big dam," and gives a fall of twenty-six feet. Five men and a capital of about \$75,000 are employed in operating the mills. This firm were the first to do a strictly flouring business in Auburn. They started that enterprise in 1873, when their mill was supplied with new machinery, and have succeeded in placing Auburn flour in markets in which it was previously unknown. They have thus been instrumental in largely improving the local wheat market. They are buying about 100,000 bushels of wheat per annum; and made in 1877 a little over 20,000 barrels of flour.

THE AURELIUS AVENUE MILLS, owned by John S. Bristol, who acquired possession in April, 1878, consist of a grist and flouring mill, with four run of stones, and a saw mill, containing one muley saw, which are operated by water from the Outlet. They occupy the site of the mills erected by Jehial Clark, in 1798; indeed the massive timbers used in the frame-work of those structures enter into the composition of the present ones, they having been used in the construction of the "Mayflower Mills," by which name they were formerly known. This property has passed through the hands of several different owners, among whom are Edward Allen, Llewellyn and James Davis and Messrs. Coe & Slee.

FRANCIS DITTON, tanner and currier and harness maker and dealer, Nos. 16 and 18 Mechanic street, commenced the harness business in 1858. In June, 1877, he formed a copartnership with his nephew Thomas Ditton, and in that year they erected the building now occupied as a tannery,

at a cost of \$2,000, and commenced the manufacture of harness leather to be used by them in the manufacture of harness. The tannery contains thirteen vats and turns out about six hundred sides per annum. Two men are employed in the tannery and ten in the manufacture of harness and trunks. In July, 1878, Francis Ditton bought his nephew's interest. He proposes soon to enlarge the capacity of the tannery.

S. W. PALMER & Co., manufacturers of snow shovels and laundry machines, the latter consisting of washer, wringer and mangle combined, are located on Mechanic street, near the Auburn City Mills. In 1855, S. W. & J. F. Palmer commenced the manufacture of bench planes. In 1863, J. F. Palmer sold his interest to Charles Coventry. In 1871 the partnership was dissolved, S. W. Palmer continuing the business in company with C. M. Palmer, who compose the present firm. Their capital is about \$10,000. They usually employ ten hands, but have employed twenty during the larger portion of the past year. In 1877 they made 30,000 snow shovels and 10,000 ash sieves. They made during the year 1878, 20,000 wash boards and 1,000 churns. They have made about 50,000 washing machines. They occupy the building erected by Sherman Beardsley, shortly previous to 1840, for a distillery, for which purpose it was used till soon after the beginning of the war, when William H. Halladay converted it into a machine shop and erected the addition now occupied by Isaac W. Quick, and C. J. Schweinfurth.

D. P. G. & W. O. EVERTS & Co., contractors and builders, and proprietors of the sash, door and blind factory, at the "big dam." The business was commenced in 1864, by D. P. G. & W. O. Everts, in the old Selover building, which stood on the site of the brick block now occupied by Sartwell, Hough & Co., on Genesee St. After two or three years they formed a copartnership with Joshua Burt, David Simpson, James E. Tyler, Israel Shoemaker, Josiah Douglass and Adam Miller, under the name of Burt, Simpson & Co., and took a prison contract for the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, which business was continued under various names till 1873. In the winter of 1868-9, the Everts withdrew from the firm and bought the property formerly owned by the Auburn Tool Company. In August,

1870, the building was burned and their present brick structure, 56 by 45 feet, two stories and basement, with an engine room 28 by 40 feet, was erected the same year at a cost of about \$5,000. In 1869, William S. Everts was admitted to partnership and the firm name was changed to D. P. G. & W. O. Everts & Co. They give employment to nine men. They draw water from the "big dam," and have a fall of twenty-one feet.

JOHN L. SELOVER, proprietor of the planing mill on East Genesee street, opposite Seminary Avenue, commenced business in 1874. The capital invested is about \$2,000. Three men are employed. The motive power is furnished by a twenty horse-power engine.

ANDERSON & DYER, proprietors of the planing mill at 18 Market street, commenced business in 1866, on the site of Sartwell, Hough & Co.'s shoe factory, where they were burned out the same year. They then bought the site they now occupy of Robert Peat, paying therefor \$1,500, and erected the two story brick building the same year. They have a capital of about \$6,000, and employ four men. The motor is a twenty horse-power engine.

H. G. THORNTON, proprietor of the file factory, at 19 Market street, commenced business in 1865. He occupies a brick building 22 by 120 feet, the front half being two stories and the rear half, one story high, erected by him in 1866. He has a capital of \$25,000 invested in the business, employs 25 hands, and makes about 25,000 files of all sizes per annum.

REYNOLDS & Co., manufacturers of steel cultivator teeth and workers in all kinds of sheet metal, are located on Washington street near Barber's mills. The business was established in 1861, on Mechanic street, near the Auburn City Mills, by Asa R. Reynolds and his sons Samuel F., Mark and Napoleon. Mark died in 1862. The business was continued till 1868, when their father withdrew, and C. Eugene and William C. Barber were admitted to partnership, the name was changed to Reynolds, Barber & Co., and the manufacture of the clover leaf plane-irons was added to the business and continued till 1871. In 1869, Samuel F. Reynolds and C. Eugene Barber bought the interest of Napoleon Reynolds, and the following year that of William C. Barber. In 1871 the partnership was dissolved,

and Barber went to Europe as agent for the Champion reaper, of Springfield, Ohio, in which business he is still engaged. Samuel F. Reynolds resumed the business in 1875, and in 1877, C. C. Trowbridge became his partner, and the business has since been conducted under the name of Reynolds & Co. In the latter year they removed to their present location. They employ a capital of about \$10,000, and give employment to some ten men during the winter.

CHARLES F. GUION, manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds, corner of Aurelius avenue and Wadsworth street, commenced business in 1866, in company with C. G. Milk, under the name of C. G. Milk & Co., who carried on the business till the death of Milk in 1870, when Guion bought his interest. He employs a capital of about \$15,000, and generally about twenty persons. The motive power is furnished by the Outlet, which has a fall of eleven feet.

THOMAS PEACOCK, wood worker, at 20, 22 and 24 Dill street, commenced business in April, 1877, at which time he took a prison contract for one year. At the expiration of that time he removed to his present location. He bought the building of the heirs of the late John H. Chedell, paying therefor a little less than \$4,000. The capital invested is about \$10,000. He employs twenty hands, and manufactures 10,000 children's sleds, 15,000 snow shovels, 60,000 wash-boards, and 100,000 fork, hoe and rake handles per annum.

CHARLES H. SHAPLEY, pattern maker, 25 Water street, came to Auburn in the spring of 1865, having served nearly four years in the army, where he was wounded at Winchester, Va., by a rifle shot in the hip, and left unattended upon the field under the supposition that he could not live. After working four years under instructions with Merrill Brothers and B. B. Snow & Co., he commenced business for himself at his present location, February 1st, 1874. He employs one man besides himself and occasionally two.

CHARLES J. SCHWEINFURTH, carver, turner and pattern maker, on Mechanic street, commenced business in 1858, at 89 State street, and in 1866 removed to his present location. He employs three men, and is largely engaged in making pulpits, church furniture, baptismal fonts, &c.

WM. SUTCLIFFE, brewer and maltster, 88 and 90 Clark street, commenced business in 1860, in

company with his father, Henry C. Sutcliffe, and his brother, John, under the name of Sutcliffe & Sons. Henry C. Sutcliffe died January 1st, 1876, and John, in October of the same year, since which time the business has been conducted in the above name. The brewery and malt house is 200 by 60 feet, three stories, and built of brick. The capacity of the brewery is forty barrels per day; and of the malt house 15,000 bushels. This building was erected in 1868, on the site of the one erected in 1860, which had become too small to meet the demands of the increased business. A brick beer vault, sixty feet square, two stories high, was erected in 1874. An addition 86 by 30 feet is now being built to the malt house, which will increase its capacity to 20,000 bushels. Eight men are employed, and about 5,000 barrels of ale and lager made per annum, requiring a capital of \$70,000.

BURTIS & SON, brewers and maltsters, 32 and 34 Water street. The business was started some thirty years ago by Thomas W. Cornell and Cary S. Burtis, under the name of Cornell & Co., who carried on the business some ten years, when Robert Syme bought Cornell's interest and the name was changed to Burtis & Co. After four or five years Burtis bought Syme's interest, and in 1867 admitted his son Edwin C. to partnership. The brewery is 40 by 140 feet, and the malt house 30 by 100 feet, with a capacity of about 20,000 bushels; both are two stories high. Eight men and a capital of \$40,000 are employed, and 2,000 to 3,000 barrels of ale and lager made per annum.

G. S. FANNING, brewer and maltster, 3 and 5 Garden street, commenced business in 1864, in company with Norman H. Kennedy, whose interest he bought in 1868. He employs a capital of \$65,000, and thirteen men. The brewery is 88 by 35 feet, with three stories and basement; and its capacity 7,000 barrels of ale per annum. An addition of 82 by 35 feet is being built for the manufacture of lager, with a capacity of 10,000 barrels per annum. The malt house is 119 by 55 feet, with two stories and basement, and is provided with patent iron kilns. Its capacity is 50,000 bushels. He is now making twenty-five barrels of ale per week.

WM. KOENIG, brewer and maltster, corner of State and Grant streets, commenced business in 1868, in which year his brewery was erected.

He employs three men, and makes about twenty barrels of lager per day.

EDWIN B. PARMELEE, maltster, Barber street, near Washington, erected his malt house in 1875. It is a large stone structure, with a capacity of about 40,000 bushels per annum.

MRS. M. J. SCHICHT, manufacturer of paper and cigar boxes, 13 Hoffman street, office 76 Genesee street, 2d floor. The business was commenced in 1868, by R. Schicht & Co., and conducted by them about six years, when it came into the hands of the present proprietor. The capital invested is about \$4,000. Fifteen to twenty-five persons are employed, mostly girls, and about 1,000 boxes made daily.

THE AUBURN OIL WORKS, Corner of Clark and Monroe streets, J. A. Cook, proprietor. The works were erected in 1864, for an oil refinery, by Burgess Bros., who failed in 1868. In 1869, Mr. Cook leased the property, in company with Enos Lancy, whose interest in the stock and fixtures he bought in the fall of that year. In April, 1875, he bought the buildings, and has since increased the capacity of the works fourfold by the introduction of additional machinery. Mr. Cook is also a dealer in oils of various kinds, and is handling about 8,000 barrels per annum. For the last eight years, with but two or three exceptions, each month's business shows an increase as compared with the corresponding months of previous years, and during the whole period has increased from 2,200 to 8,000 barrels per annum. The capital invested is about \$15,000; the number of men employed, four.

COVENTRY & Co., (P. V. R. Coventry and N. H. Kennedy,) cigar manufacturers, Genesee street. This firm commenced business in July, 1874, Mr. Coventry having been engaged in the business some thirty-five years, a part of the time in company with his uncle, Chas. Coventry. They give employment to nineteen persons, and make 200,000 cigars per annum.

THE CENTENNIAL FILE WORKS, 15 Garden street, were established in 1876, by Wm. A. Dolphin and Frederick Tesh, the present proprietors. They employ three persons and make about \$60 worth of files per week. Their principal business is re-cutting

JOHN ELLIOTT, proprietor of soap and candle factory, 27 Garden street, commenced the business in 1854. He employs three persons, and is



[Photo by Ernsberger & Ray.]

ROBERT WHITE.

MR. ROBERT WHITE was born in Aurelius, Cayuga County, N. Y., June 27th, 1829, and is the eldest son of William and Elizabeth White, who had six children, of whom but three are now living. Robert, during his boyhood days, worked on the farm a large portion of each year, attending district school in the winter until arriving at the age of nineteen, when he apprenticed himself to Mr. S. S. Worden of Skaneateles, to learn the carriage and sleigh business. He remained with him for two years and then completed his trade under other instructors. He then came to Auburn and engaged with the firm of J. & G. Clapp, remaining with them for three years. In the

spring of 1855 he purchased the business of Applegate & Seymour, and took his brother William as partner, continuing the business under the firm name of R. & W. H. White. In 1858, the business not being successful, the firm dissolved, W. H. retiring. Robert continued the business alone until 1878, when R. G. Rowe entered into partnership with him under the firm name of White & Rowe, located at No. 22 Dill street, Auburn, N. Y.

In 1862, he married Mary A. Dougall, daughter of George and Margaret Dougall, of Fleming. They have had four children, Gertrude E., Mary E., Margaret and George Robert.

making about 8,000 pounds of soap and 60,000 pounds of candles per annum.

The manufacture of wagons and carriages engages the attention of several individuals and firms, prominent among whom are :

CHARLES E. MILLS, 20 East Genesee street.

JAMES A. STEVENS, 1 Seminary avenue.

B. COOK & Co., 22 and 24 Dill street.

S. WARBURTON, State street, opposite the Prison.

WHITE & ROWE, 22 Dill street.

HORNE & SLAYTON, 20 Water street.

Although the business consists largely in repairing, the capital invested aggregates about \$12,000; about thirty men find employment, and over one hundred wagons and carriages are made yearly.

Some twenty-six individuals find employment in the manufacture of cigars under various proprietors, among whom are :

EDWIN D. PARKER, 14 State street.

VANDERBOSCH BROS., 21 Dill street.

JOHN E. PERCY, 82 State street.

JNO. B. RICHARDSON, 69½ Genesee street.

W. H. ZEPP, 5 North street.

H. B. FAY, 5 Exchange street.

W. H. S. HURLBERT, 121 Genesee street.

MARTIN BRICKS, State street, near Water.

Some \$20,000 capital is used in this business, and 77,000 cigars made per month.

A. MC CREA, 12 State street, employs nine persons in the manufacture of confectionery, of which from \$35,000 to \$40,000 worth are made per annum.

TROWBRIDGE & JENNINGS and SENTER & CARPENTER, the former at 9 Exchange street, and the latter at 127 Genesee street, each employ two men in the manufacture of frames, in which business some \$18,000 are invested.

JOHN B. GAYLORD, iron founder, at the head of Mann street, is agent for his daughter, Mary Ann Gaylord, in the manufacture of plows and all kinds of job castings, which business he commenced the latter part of February, 1878, the building he occupies having been erected the preceding January. Mr. Gaylord first commenced the foundry business in 1839, in the buildings now occupied by W. W. Crane, which were erected by him, and rented in 1862, to Merrill, Wilder & Co. He did an extensive business there, and in 1872-'4 built the Gaylord

House. He lost a handsome property by extending pecuniary accommodations to his friends.

CHAPTER XXVI.

HISTORY OF AUBURN, (CONTINUED.)

WHOLESALE DEALERS — BANK OF AUBURN — JAMES S. SEYMOUR — CAYUGA COUNTY BANK — AUBURN SAVINGS BANK — NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK OF AUBURN — WM. H. SEWARD & Co.'s BANKING HOUSE — FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AUBURN — CAYUGA Co. SAVINGS BANK.

THE wholesale business of Auburn is not extensive, aside from that which is incidental to its manufacturing interests, and which has been noticed in that connection.

DUNNING & Co., are the most prominent wholesale dealers. They deal in hardware and merchant, bar and pig iron, and are located at 102 and 104 Genesee street, corner of Exchange. The business was established in 1836, by I. F. Terrill, who conducted the business till 1850, when A. W. Johnson was admitted to partnership, and the business was carried on under the name of Terrill & Johnson, till 1864, when F. M. Terrill, son of I. F. Terrill, became a partner and the firm name was changed to Terrill, Johnson & Co. In 1867 J. W. Dunning, who had been with the concern since 1860, was admitted to partnership, without any change in the firm name. In 1871, Mr. Johnson retired from the business, but the name was retained till the expiration of the partnership in 1873, when a new partnership was formed under the style of Terrill & Dunning, the parties interested being F. M. Terrill and J. W. Dunning, general partners, and S. J. Terrill, special partner. This partnership was renewed by the same parties at its expiration March 1st, 1876, for three years. At the death of F. M. Terrill, June 5th, 1877, a new partnership was formed by J. W. Dunning and A. W. Johnson, general partners, and S. J. Terrill, special partner, under the name of Dunning & Co., to last for five years from March 1st, 1877. The business was first begun in the Exchange Block, in the store now occupied by A. T. Miller. In

1869-'70 their present fine four-story brick building was erected and occupied by them in November of the latter year. They employ a capital of \$60,000. The business rapidly increased from \$60,000 in 1860 to \$500,000 in 1866, and continued at the latter figures two or three years; but as prices declined it diminished to about \$300,000 per year, which it averaged till 1877, when, by the addition of some lines, it increased to \$400,000.

They occupy the entire four floors of their large store, besides a large adjoining iron warehouse on Exchange street.

EDWARD D. PARKER, wholesale liquor dealer, 7 State street, commenced business in 1870, in company with Wm. M. Thomas, under the name of Thomas & Co. At the death of Mr. Thomas, April 15th, 1878, Mr. Parker acquired his interest. The capital invested is about \$25,000. The annual sales are about \$48,000, but the business has declined as compared with former years.

ADAM ECKERT, wholesale liquor dealer, 27 Genesee street, commenced business in the spring of 1871, in company with his brother, Francis Eckert Jr., whose interest he bought in August, 1875, since which time he has conducted the business alone. He employs a capital of \$8,000. The sales, which were between \$19,000 and \$20,000 the first year, increased till 1873, since which time they have diminished to about what they were the first year, by reason of the necessity for a more rigid scrutiny of the condition of those to whom credits are extended.

CHARLES F. SMITH, wholesale and retail dealer in crockery, 83 Genesee street, commenced business in March, 1877, with a stock valued at \$6,000, which he has since increased to \$12,000 to \$15,000. His sales have been largely increased and necessitated the fitting up of a basement for storage and the accommodation of his wholesale trade.

BANKS OF AUBURN.

The banking business of Auburn was an outgrowth of its manufacturing and commercial interests, to the convenient and successful transaction of which banks were indispensable. The business of the village had been transacted for about twenty years without them and their necessity was so apparent as to unite the wealth-

ier men of the County in a project for organizing a bank.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUBURN, on Genesee street, opposite State street, was incorporated March 31st, 1817, as the *Bank of Auburn*, with a nominal capital of \$200,000, which was not paid in full till 1835. At a meeting held at the house of Canfield Coe, July 7th, 1817, Nathaniel Garrow, Enos T. Throop, George Leitch, John Bowman, James Porter, Archy Kasson, Hezekiah Goodwin, Horace Hills, Walter Weed, David Brinckerhoff, Wm. McCarty, Joseph Cott and Thomas Mumford, all of whom are dead, were elected directors. Thomas Mumford was elected President and held the office two years, when Daniel Kellogg was chosen and performed the duties of the office till 1835. He was succeeded by John H. Beach, who retained the office till 1839, when choice was made of George F. Leitch, who served in that capacity till Dec. 24th, 1845, when Cornelius Cuyler was elected. He was succeeded in 1849 by James S. Seymour, who performed the responsible duties of the office till his death Dec. 3d, 1875. C. H. Merriman was President one year, and was succeeded by S. L. Bradley, the present incumbent. The first cashier was James S. Seymour, who performed the duties of that office till he was chosen president in 1849. C. H. Merriman succeeded to the cashiership, and he also retained that position till he was promoted to the presidency in 1875. He was succeeded by James Seymour, who still holds the office, and who performed the duties of teller of this bank from 1850 till promoted to the cashiership. With the exception of Thomas Alcott of Albany, Mr. James S. Seymour was, at the time of his death, the oldest bank officer in the State, he having performed the duties of cashier and president in this bank a period of fifty-eight years. To his energy, prudence and ability, is the success of this institution very largely due. His memory is redolent of good deeds and kindly acts.

He needs no other monument to endear his memory to posterity, than his own beneficent gifts. His noble charities evince at once, the purity of his character and the wisdom of his judgment. Religion and learning, the orphans, the dependent poor, and the sick, were all remembered, and he made a wise and liberal provision for each and all. Calvary Church, the Seymour Library, the Orphan Asylum, the Old

Ladies' Home, and the Auburn Hospital were but a part of the objects upon which he bestowed liberal proportions of his large estate, furnishing in his beneficence, and in his wise discrimination of objects, an admirable model for the imitation of the opulent.

Mr. Merriman held the positions of teller, cashier and president of this bank forty-two years, and until ill health compelled him to retire. This was the first bank in Auburn, and it has exerted a vast and beneficial influence upon the material interests of the community, although it was its misfortune, at an early day, to experience much bitter opposition from certain of its shareholders, who contended for its control, and sought to accomplish that purpose by efforts to depress its stock. But, happily, it outlived that antagonism, and although it has passed through many hard struggles and sustained many losses, it has, upon the whole, been very successful. The total amount of dividends paid to its stockholders to July, 1878, is \$1,290,202, which is a little more than *ten and a half* per cent. per annum on the present capital, which was not paid in full till 1835. The change in name occurred Aug. 17th, 1865, when it became a National Bank. The bank first occupied a room in Demaree's tavern which was fitted up for its use, and removed thence to the handsome brick building now occupied, which was erected for its use in 1818. Following is the official report to June 29th, 1878 :

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts-----	\$42,514 72
Overdrafts -----	1,875 57
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, (par value)-----	172,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand, (par value)---	30,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, Due from approved Reserve Agents, Due from other National Banks----	7,540 00 31,072 49 4,067 98
Due from State Banks and Bankers----	278 94
Real Estate-----	\$3,408 15
Furniture and Fixtures, 500 00	3,908 15
Checks and other cash items, including stamps-----	490 57
Bills of other Banks-----	13,455 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)-----	132 50
Silver Coin-----	1,774 91
Legal Tender Notes-----	21,750 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (not more than five per cent. on circulation)-----	7,740 00
	<u>\$738,600 83</u>

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in-----	\$200,000 00
Surplus Fund-----	40,000 00
Undivided Profits-----	49,286 06
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller-----	\$154,800
Less amount on hand with Comptroller for burning-----	1,000
	<u>153,800 00</u>
Dividends Unpaid-----	10,111 00
Individual Deposits subject to Check-----	\$178,488 97
Demand Certificates of Deposit-----	77,380 23
	<u>255,869 20</u>
Due to other National Banks-----	4,208 81
Due to State Banks and Bankers---	325 76
Bills Payable-----	25,000 00
	<u>\$738,600 83</u>

THE CAYUGA COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, 43 Genesee st., was incorporated March 14th, 1833, under the safety fund banking law of the State of New York, with a capital of \$250,000, which was reduced in October, 1874, to \$200,000. As an evidence of the prosperity of the village at that time, the abundance of money and the confidence in banking, it may be stated that five times the amount required for the capital of this bank was subscribed, of which each subscriber could hold but his *pro rata* share. The first Directors were Geo. B. Throop, Nathaniel Garrow, John Seymour, Robert Muir, Eleazer Hills, Isaac S. Miller, Levi Lewis, Stephen Van Anden, Rowland Day, Peter Yawger, Wm. H. Noble, Sherman Beardsley, and Charles Pardee, all of whom have long since passed away, except the last, who died a few months since, while residing at Skaneateles. Nathaniel Garrow was elected President and held that office till his death, in 1839. He was succeeded by John Beardsley, who performed the duties of that office till 1843, when, having been appointed agent and warden of Auburn Prison, he resigned, and his son, Nelson Beardsley, was elected to that position and has since held it. The latter gentleman accepted the position at a time when its duties were extremely onerous, and with the full expectation of speedily resuming his professional duties. The interests of the bank were very much depressed, and he came into office as the representative of a party who realized that its condition required heroic treatment to restore it to a sound financial

basis. The task was a herculean one, but Mr. Beardsley's persistent and well-directed efforts have been rewarded with a most gratifying success, though he has not felt at liberty to resume legal practice until it was too late to be desirable to do so. Geo. B. Throop was elected cashier and held that office till late in 1840. In January, 1841, Josiah N. Starin was selected to fill the position vacated by Mr. Throop, and performed the duties it devolved upon him, till June, 1873, when he resigned and was succeeded by A. L. Palmer, the present incumbent, who had previously acted in the capacity of teller, succeeding Geo. Pomeroy. On Mr. Palmer's promotion to the cashiership, Chas. C. Button, who for fourteen years previously had been discount clerk, became teller, a position he still occupies. January 1st, 1863, the bank was reorganized under the general banking law of the State, with the title of *Cayuga County Bank*, under which it did business till 1865, when it became a national bank, under its present title. The building now occupied by the bank was erected in 1834, at a cost of \$35,000. It is a plain, substantial structure, built of Cayuga limestone. It was repaired during the year 1878, at a cost of \$5,000, and is now commodious and convenient. The upper rooms have been fitted up for offices.

Following is an official report of its condition June 29th, 1878:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts-----	\$528,674 51
Overdrafts-----	413 18
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.	200,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages-----	8,040 00
Due from approved reserve agents,	57,577 20
Due from other National Banks--	5,167 80
Due from State Banks and Bankers-----	3,448 89
Real Estate, furniture and fixtures,	23,500 00
Checks and other cash items----	6,618 13
Bills of other Banks-----	7,365 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)-----	70 28
Specie, (including gold Treasury Certificates)-----	1,017 60
Legal Tender Notes-----	27,000 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (five per cent. of circulation)-----	9,000 00
Total-----	\$877,892 59

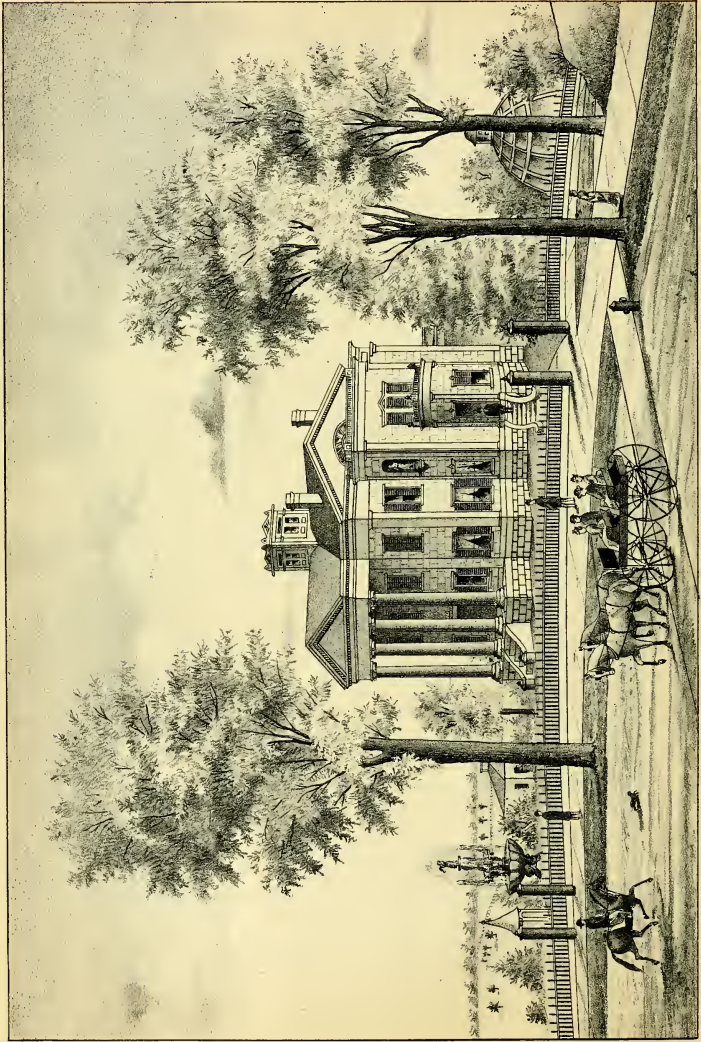
LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in-----	\$200,000 00
Surplus Fund-----	7,000 00
Undivided Profits-----	7,070 22
National Bank Notes outstanding.	180,000 00
Dividends unpaid-----	40 00
Individual deposits subject to check-----	174,224 61
Demand Certificates of Deposit--	252,155 94
Due to other National Banks....	13,478 60
Due to State Banks and Bankers--	1,923 22
Notes and Bills re-discounted----	42,000 00

Total----- \$877,892 59

The present Directors are: Nelson Beardsley, A. G. Beardsley, M. S. Myers, W. E. Hughitt, T. J. Munro, David Titus, R. A. Nelson, Chas. N. Ross, Elmore P. Ross, and D. Warren Adams. The bank has sustained some serious reverses, but on the whole has enjoyed a very fair degree of prosperity. The average annual dividend during the whole period of its existence is *eight and one-fourth per cent.*

The AUBURN SAVINGS BANK was organized under a charter granted by the Legislature of New York, March 19th, 1849, as the *Auburn Savings Institution*, and its name changed by act of the Legislature, April 24th, 1869. The first trustees were Charles B. Perry, Nelson Beardsley, Daniel Hewson, Thomas Y. How, Jr., C. C. Dennis, John Olmsted, John L. Watrous, Sylvester Willard, James O. Derby, Spencer Parsons, Samuel Blatchford and J. N. Starin; William Beach, the thirteenth trustee, being absent. Judge Charles B. Perry was elected President, and Charles P. Wood, Treasurer, each of whom filled his respective position till his death, the former, December 30th, 1859, and the latter October 7th, 1878. The *Institution* began business on Saturday, May 19th, 1849, in the front room, second story, north side of Genesee street, over the store then occupied by A. W. Hollister & Co., and owned by Eleazer Hills, the room being now a part of the carpet room of Charles A. Lee. The rate of interest allowed on deposits to January, 1854, was four per cent. At that date it was increased to five per cent., and subsequently to six per cent. per annum; but the statute now provides that it shall not exceed five per cent. per annum. In 1859, having outgrown its second story office, it was removed to the south side of Genesee street, occupying the ground floor of No. 72, a building erected for it by Alonzo G.



RESIDENCE OF S. WILLARD. GENESEE ST. ALBURN, N. Y.

Beardsley. January 18th, 1860, Sylvester Willard, M. D., was elected President, in place of Charles B. Perry, deceased, and still continues in that office. In 1869, purchases of ground were made and plans arranged for the erection of the handsome and commodious banking house on the corner of Genesee and South streets. This building was completed in 1871, and occupied by the Bank on the 19th of May of that year, the twenty-second anniversary of its business existence.

From the date of its removal to 72 Genesee street, where it first assumed the outward appearance of a bank, it grew rapidly in favor, its deposits steadily increased, and in 1876, reached the aggregate of \$2,042,253, including surplus. The aggregate deposit, including surplus, July 1st, 1878, the date of the last report to the Bank Department, was \$1,660,975. Since its organization, it has dealt with 22,800 depositors, and has paid them, in interest alone, more than \$1,100,000. The present number of open accounts is about 6,600. The present trustees and officers are: Sylvester Willard, M. D., President; John Olmsted, first Vice-President; Jos. Osborn, second Vice-President; Nelson Beardsley, Attorney; David Wright, Isaac S. Allen, Lorenzo W. Nye, John W. Haight, S. L. Bradley, I. F. Terrill, D. M. Osborne, Dennis R. Alward and William C. Beardsley. Edward H. Townsend, the Assistant Treasurer, has held that position nineteen years.

THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK, corner of Genesee and South streets, was organized January 30th, 1856, as *The Auburn Exchange Bank*, under the law of April 18th, 1838, entitled "an act to authorize the business of banking," with a capital of \$150,000, which was increased to \$200,000 in February, 1857. The first directors were W. T. Graves, W. C. Beardsley, Sedgwick Austin, Charles G. Briggs, Nathan Burr, Cary S. Burtis and J. Ives Parsons. W. T. Graves was unanimously elected President, and W. C. Beardsley appointed Cashier, March 5th, 1856. Hezekiah Earll of Skaneateles was elected Vice-President, April 21st, 1856, and was succeeded by Nathan Burr, June 24th, 1862. January 26th, 1863, C. S. Burtis was elected Vice-President, and A. G. Beardsley, Director, to fill vacancies occasioned by the death of Nathan Burr.

The resignation of W. T. Graves as President, was tendered January 26th, 1864, and accepted January 30th, 1864, with highly complimentary resolutions. At the latter date Wm. C. Beardsley, the former Cashier, was elected President, and John Y. Bostwick, Cashier, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Beardsley. Lyman Soule was elected Director and Vice-President in June, 1865. June 12th, 1865, the Directors were authorized to take action under the name of *The National Exchange Bank of Auburn*, to secure the benefits of the Assembly act of January 19th, 1865, enabling the banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the law of the United States, entitled "an act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864. The bank was authorized to do business under that name and act of June 28th, 1865. J. Y. Bostwick resigned as Cashier, February 19th, 1866, and Charles A. Myers was elected to that position June 14th, 1866. September 27th, 1867, W. C. Beardsley resigned as President, and Lyman Soule, as Vice-President, to take effect October 2d, 1867, and W. T. Graves was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the former, and W. C. Beardsley, that occasioned by the latter. Julius Earll was elected Vice-President, January 11th, 1870, and was succeeded by O. Lewis, January 16th, 1872, Wm. B. Woodin, January 14th, 1873, and Cary S. Burtis, January 13th, 1874.

Charles A. Myers resigned the position of Cashier October 14th, 1874, and Edwin S. Newton, the present incumbent, was appointed to fill the vacancy October 16th, 1874. The present Directors are: Lyman Soule, Charles G. Briggs, Cary S. Burtis, Orlando Lewis, W. T. Graves, Robert G. Stewart, and Gurdon S. Fanning. The bank commenced business in the Colonnade Block, and was removed thence to its present location, May 1st, 1877. The dividends paid by this bank have averaged *eight and one-half* per cent. per annum for the whole period of its business. This fact evinces the excellent business qualifications of its managers, and discloses the secret of the deserved popularity of this bank. The following is a report of its condition June 29th, 1878:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts.....	\$313,921 40
Overdrafts.....	1,560 31
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	137,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages.....	4,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	16,562 55
Due from other National Banks.....	10,433 50
Due from State Banks and Bankers.....	496 77
Checks and other cash items.....	7,323 25
Bills of other Banks.....	1,237 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels).....	234 27
Specie, (silver coin).....	1,267 10
Legal Tender Notes.....	6,165 00
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation,).....	10,000 00
	\$510,201 15
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$200,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	11,000 00
Undivided Profits.....	12,426 64
National Bank Notes outstanding.....	123,300 00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	104,702 82
Demand certificates of deposit.....	55,277 54
Due to other National Banks.....	3,279 77
Due to State Banks and Bankers.....	214 38
	\$510,201 15

WM. H. SEWARD & CO.'S BANKING HOUSE was organized in 1860 as a private bank, under the name of *Wm. H. Seward Jr. & Co.*, by Genl. Wm. H. Seward Jr., in copartnership with Hon. Clinton D. McDougall. It was organized for the purpose of transacting a strictly banking business, and the prosperity which has attended this House is due largely to the fact that such purpose has been rigidly adhered to. The original copartnership was continued till 1869, when Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, at present a member of the firm, was admitted to an interest in the business. In 1870 Mr. McDougall withdrew and the business has since been conducted by the remaining partners. In 1876 the firm name was changed to Wm. H. Seward & Co. The original capital has been steadily increased from time to time as the wants of the business demanded, until now, in capital, deposits, discounts and business generally it takes rank with the best chartered banks in Central New York, and its credit is unquestioned with all banking insti-

tutions in the United States and Canada. This House early recognized the necessity of meeting the demand for foreign exchange more efficiently than had been done, and has established such relations for that purpose as now enable it to draw its own drafts upon all the principal commercial centers of the civilized world. This branch of its business has proved of great advantage to the citizens of Auburn and vicinity in making foreign remittances. The banking house of the firm is located at the corner of Genesee and Exchange streets, in a new and elegant building erected especially for the purpose by Mr. Seward, and furnishing one of the most commodious and best arranged banking offices to be found in the State. Its vaults and safes are all new and of the most approved patterns, thoroughly fire proof, with as perfect protection in all respects as the present attainments of mechanical skill can provide. Mr. George M. Watson, the teller, Mr. Joseph C. Anderson, the book-keeper and Mr. S. Cady Titus, the discount clerk, have been long connected with this institution and are widely and most favorably known throughout the County.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AUBURN, 106 Genesee street, was incorporated Jan. 15th, 1864, with a capital of \$100,000, which was increased in 1875 to \$300,000, by consolidation with the *Auburn City National Bank*, which was organized July 8th, 1853, commenced business on North street, under the Academy of Music, subsequently removed to the corner of Genesee and North streets, to the place now occupied by H. J. Brown, and thence to the building erected for it and occupied since the consolidation by *The First National Bank of Auburn*, which commenced business at 123 Genesee street. The incorporators and first directors of the latter bank were Nelson Beardsley, E. P. Ross, Alonzo G. Beardsley, Josiah N. Starin, Wm. Hills, and Charles P. Wood. E. P. Ross was elected President and held that office till January, 1876, when he was succeeded by Charles N. Ross, the present incumbent, who was President of the *Auburn City National Bank* on its consolidation with this. Alonzo G. Beardsley was elected Cashier, and was succeeded July 8th, 1864, by Chas. N. Ross, who held the office till the consolidation, when Charles O'Brien, the present incumbent, who was cashier of the *Auburn City National Bank* at the time of

the consolidation, was appointed to that position. The present Directors are, E. P. Ross, Nelson Beardsley, Augustus Howland, A. G. Beardsley, Charles N. Ross, I. F. Terrill, James Kerr, Samuel D. Otis, Benj. A. Fordyce, W. E. Hewitt and James Fitch. This bank, with a single exception, has uniformly paid a *four* and *five* per cent. semi annual dividend.

Following is an official report of its condition June 29th, 1878 :

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts-----	\$731,898 79
Overdrafts-----	10,303 66
United States Bonds to secure Circulation-----	257,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mort- gages-----	17,941 30
Due from approved reserve agents	17,816 84
Due from other National Banks--	3,422 05
Due from State Banks and Bankers	1,716 29
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	30,659 87
Current expenses and taxes paid	4,327 65
Checks and other cash items----	6,742 36
Bills of other Banks-----	5,757 00
Fractional Currency-----	556 59
Specie-----	1,100 00
Legal Tender Notes-----	29,000 00
Redemption Fund with United States Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)-----	11,565 00
Due from United States Treasurer (other than 5 per cent. Redemp- tion Fund)-----	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,131,307 40

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in-----	\$300,000 00
Surplus Fund-----	15,000 00
Undivided Profits-----	39,897 55
Circulation-----	231,300 00
Dividends Unpaid-----	122 00
Individual Deposits subject to check-----	217,754 67
Demand Certificates of Deposit--	270,949 06
Due to other National Banks----	1,784 12
Notes and Bills rediscounted----	54,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,131,307 40

THE CAYUGA COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, corner of Genesee and State streets, was incorporated by special act of the Legislature, in 1864, as *The Mutual Savings Bank of Auburn*, with the following named incorporators, who were the first trustees, viz., James S. Seymour, Augustus Howland, Cyrus C. Dennis, Elmore P. Ross, Hon.

Edwin B. Morgan, Corydon H. Merriman, Hon. Christopher Morgan, Benjamin B. Snow, William H. Seward, Jr., Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy, Horace T. Cook, Samuel Adams, Guernsey Jewett, Horatio J. Brown, David Tompkins, Daniel Hewson and Morell S. Fitch, and perfected its organization February 1st, 1865, by the election of the following named officers: Cyrus C. Dennis, President; H. J. Brown, Vice-President; W. H. Meaker, Secretary and Treasurer; and Richard C. Steel, Attorney. The name was changed July 1st, 1875. The Bank commenced business on the corner of Genesee and North streets, with the *Auburn City National Bank*, and removed with that bank to their new building in March, 1869. They bought the property where they are at present located, January 1st, 1872, and occupied it July 31st, 1875. H. J. Brown was elected President July 10th, 1866, on the death of Cyrus C. Dennis, in May of that year, and Horace T. Cook was elected Vice-President the same date, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Brown's promotion to the Presidency. Both these gentlemen still hold the offices to which they were respectively elected.

On the change of the law in 1875 requiring two vice-presidents, Daniel Hewson was elected Second Vice-President, which office he still holds. Mr. Meaker has been Secretary and Treasurer since the date of its organization, and July 10th, 1866, he was elected Trustee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of C. C. Dennis. July 10th, 1866, David Tompkins resigned as Trustee, and his son, Henry G. Tompkins, was elected in his stead. On the death of the latter, Hon. Charles C. Dwight was elected July 27th, 1875, to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. November 23d, 1875, Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., was elected Trustee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Samuel Adams. December 28th, 1875, Charles Standart was elected Trustee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James S. Seymour. April 10th, 1876, Hon. E. B. Morgan and M. S. Fitch, resigned the Trusteeship, and William C. Barber and William G. Wise, were elected to fill the vacancies. April 25th, 1876, Oscar F. Knapp was elected Trustee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Augustus Howland. June 26th, 1877, Edward H. Avery and Joseph W. Dunning were elected Trustees to fill vacancies occasioned by the deaths

of C. H. Merriman and Hon. Christopher Morgan. The following is a copy of the official report to the Bank Department July 1st, 1878 :

RESOURCES.

Bonds and Mortgages-----	\$309,335 00
Stock Investments at cost-----	206,978 58
Amount Loaned on Stocks-----	6,700 00
Banking house and adjoining store, at cost-----	27,000 00
Other Real Estate, at cost-----	11,747 16
Cash on deposit in Banks or Trust Companies-----	\$44,213 25
Cash on hand-----	5,871 75
	<hr/>
	50,085 00
Amount of other assets-----	28,333 63
	<hr/>
	\$640,179 37

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors, principal-----	\$583,899 12
Interest for six months ending July 1st----	13,376 33
	<hr/>
	597,275 45
Interest on Deposits to July 1st, 1878, on outstanding certificates,	481 86
Surplus-----	42,422 06
	<hr/>
	\$640,179 37

CHAPTER XXVII.

HISTORY OF AUBURN, (CONTINUED.)

SCHOOLS—IMPERFECTION OF THE EARLY RECORDS—ACTION OF THE LEGISLATURE—EARLY SCHOOLS — SCHOOL ASSOCIATION — FIRST ACADEMY—MISS BENNETT'S SCHOOL—OTHER SCHOOLS OF THE VILLAGE—PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT—COUNTY SUPERVISION—FEMALE SEMINARY—FREE SCHOOLS—ACADEMIC HIGH SCHOOL—PROGRESS AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CITY SCHOOLS—THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—ORPHAN ASYLUM.

IT is to be regretted that the materials for a complete history of the early schools of Auburn are not now attainable. The actors in them are dead, and no satisfactory records of them have been preserved.

The schools in this locality were always partially under State patronage, the first step in a system of State education having been taken in 1784, by the creation of the Board of Regents, which was organized in nearly its present form in 1787. By an act of the Legislature passed February 28th, 1789, one lot of 600 acres was set apart in each township of the Military Tract for the support of public schools. In 1795, at the suggestion of the Regents, made first in 1793 and renewed the two succeeding years, a common school system was established, and \$50,000 annually for five years was appropriated from the public revenues for encouraging and maintaining schools in the various cities and towns.

In April, 1796, the third year of settlement here, the settlers took the initiatory step toward securing the benefits sought to be conferred by these acts. A meeting was held at the house of Col. John L. Hardenbergh, and that gentleman together with Ezekiel Crane, Joseph Grover and Elijah Price, were appointed a town committee on schools. This year a log school house was built on the west side of North street, in the locality of the Church of the Holy Family, and was taught by Benjamin Phelps, who was succeeded by Dr. Hackaliah Burt. A second school was soon after opened in *Clarksville*, in a log cabin which stood on the south-east corner of Genesee and Division streets. A frame school house, with one room, and painted yellow, was erected in 1801, on the east side of South street, and was taught first by a Dr. Steadman, subsequently by David Buck, and in 1806, by Benjamin Phelps, the pioneer teacher. When South street was straightened in later years this building was found to stand in the center of the street. It was removed and subsequently used as a store.

Benjamin Phelps opened a fourth school this same year (1801) in a log building which stood on the north side of Franklin street, between Holley and Fulton streets, and was accustomed to assemble his pupils by means of a cow bell. This school was continued only a year or two, when the building was used as a dwelling house.

In 1801, an act was passed authorizing the establishment of four lotteries, to raise the sum of \$25,000 each, one-half of which was to be paid to the Regents, and the other to the State Treasury, to be applied for the use of common schools.

This was the foundation of the literature and common school fund. In 1805, the net proceeds of 500,000 acres of the public lands, and 3,000 shares of bank stock, were appropriated as a fund for the use of common schools, the interest of which, after it had accumulated to \$50,000 per annum, was to be distributed as the Legislature should direct. But the provisions of this act measurably impaired its usefulness and efficiency, by deferring its benefits to a future day. As a consequence, the schools, left to local enterprise, languished, and the wealthier classes withdrew their patronage and encouraged the establishment of select schools.

In the fall of 1810 the project of starting an academy was mooted, and in December of that year subscriptions for that object to the amount of \$4,110 were secured. Jan. 5th, 1811, the subscribers formed themselves into the *Auburn School Association*, with Hon. Elijah Miller, David Buck, Major Noah Olmstead, Hon. J. L. Richardson, John H. Compston, John Sawyer, Jehial Clark, David Horner and David Hyde as the first board of trustees. Jan. 31st, 1811, Robert Dill, who had otherwise contributed liberally toward the enterprise, deeded a tract of five and three-fourths acres for a building site for an academy, to Rev. David Higgins, Elijah Esty, Thomas Wright, Wm. Bostwick, and Dr. Hackaliah Burt, who were to hold the same as a committee of trust till an incorporation was effected, when they were required to convey it to the trustees of such corporation, which they accordingly did Sept. 15th, 1817. February 22d, 1811, articles of agreement were entered into by Noah Olmstead, Joseph L. Richardson, David Buck, John Sawyer, David Horner, John H. Compston, Elijah Miller and David Hyde, trustees of the *Auburn School Association*, and Bradley Tuttle and Jehial Clark, by which the second party agreed, on or before Jan. 20th, 1812, to build "one house or message," sixty feet long and twenty-five feet wide, the foundation to be built of stone, sunk thirty inches below the surface of the ground and elevated the same distance above the surface, to be thirty inches thick, and three feet of the upper part of the foundation to be laid in lime mortar.

The residue of the building was to be made of brick, which were to be not less than eight inches in length and otherwise proportionate, and laid in good lime mortar. The building was to be three

stories high. The first and second stories were to be ten feet in the clear, and divided into two rooms of equal size, with a hall ten feet wide passing through the center; the third was to be eleven feet, arched overhead, and finished in one room. The floors of the first two stories were to be made of oak plank one and one-half inches thick; that of the third, of one and one-half inch pine, all planed and matched. The rest of the joiner work was to be of pine. Each room, together with the hall, was to be ceiled up to the surbase. It was to be provided with two panel doors, made of two inch pine, one at each end of the lower hall. The wall of the first story was to be of the thickness of the length of two and a half bricks; the second, not less than the length of two bricks; and the third not less than one and one-half bricks. The front and rear were to contain fourteen windows, each to contain twenty-four lights, nine by eleven inches, and be placed, four in the first, and five each in the second and third stories. A semi-circular window, with dead light, was to be put over the front door, which was also to have two side windows, each containing ten lights, nine by eleven inches.

There was to be six windows of same size as the above in each gable end. It was to be provided with two pair of stairs, with cherry hand rail, running up to the respective halls. The doors and windows were to be cased and roped in "fashionable style." The top was to be ornamented with a cupola with open belfry pointing from the center of the roof. An iron spire with vane was to be erected from the roof of the cupola, which was to be proportioned to the building and of sufficient strength to support a bell of 250 pounds weight. It was to be furnished with twenty-one movable writing desks of six and one-half feet length and three and one-half feet width, with a shelf underneath with a partition board running lengthwise through the center between the shelf and lid, and a similar partition running crosswise; also with forty-two substantial movable benches, each six and one-half feet long, and sixteen movable benches of twelve feet. A permanent seat was to be fixed quite round the sides and ends of the upper room. They were also to affix a lightning rod, providing the parties of the first part furnished one ready to be put up before the expiration of the contract. In consideration of which the trustees agreed to pay \$3,700

from the moneys subscribed by the stockholders in the *Auburn School Association*, as soon as the money could be collected by virtue of such subscriptions.

This contract is signed by all the before-mentioned persons, except David Buck and Elijah Miller. February 3d, 1812, an acceptance of the building and contract as being completely fulfilled is endorsed thereon. It would be interesting to trace the varied experiences of this institution, which played so important a part in the education of Auburn's youth, were the means at hand; but unfortunately its records were twice destroyed by fire and hence the data is not attainable. The building above described was destroyed by fire in 1816. Another was erected on its site in 1827, and was advertised Nov. 28th, 1827, as being so far completed as to permit the schools to commence there on Monday, Dec. 3d, 1827, at which time John C. Rudd was the principal. After the fire the academy was continued in the north wing of the Theological Seminary. It was removed thence, after 1822, to a two story building which had been previously used as a dry goods store and grocery, and which occupied the site of the City Hall. It was continued there till the completion of the new building, which is the main part of the present one on Academy street, occupied by the High School, and which was transferred to the Board of Education in 1866, for a nominal rent; two-thirds of the trustees, viz: P. P. Bishop, S. H. Boardman, John Brainard, Henry Fowler, A. H. Goss, F. L. Griswold, Charles Hawley, H. Robinson, H. Woodruff and R. Fisk, favoring, and one-third, viz: M. S. Myers, who was then the president of the board, Charles G. Briggs, Wm. Hosmer, C. H. Merriman and Blanchard Fosgate, who was then the secretary of the board, opposing the transfer.

There were, in the construction of the first academy, some peculiarities which indicated the educational and disciplinary views of that day, and which it may be interesting to chronicle. To guard against the propensity to whittle the desks, which then so generally prevailed, they were sanded, which, it was believed, would repel the attempt. But our youth were ingenious and enterprising and were not to be debarred of their favorite school employment by so flimsy a device. They soon found a way to raise the sanded wood and to freely use their knives, in which they found

unusual pleasure, as a triumph over the older heads, who had thought to outwit them. The desks were whittled and haggled into deformity. Compare the desks of that period with those of our schools of to-day and the contrast is very striking. The latter are kept as free from scratches and injury as the furniture in our dwellings, and the effort necessary to protect it, educates the pupils in habits of neatness and care. In the first academy *dark cells* were provided in which to confine the ugly boys, a method of discipline which our laws will not now permit to be used, except upon the most obdurate of our convicts.

In 1811, preparatory steps were taken by the Legislature to organize the common school system, which, though established in 1795, lacked efficiency from its imperfect organization. Five commissioners, viz., Jedediah Peck, Samuel Russell, John Murray, Jr., Roger Skinner and Robert Macomb, were appointed to devise a plan of organization, and June 19th, 1812, an act was passed embodying the features of their recommendations. In 1813, Gideon Hawley was appointed superintendent of common schools, an office which was abolished in 1821, when the care of the schools devolved upon the Secretary of State. This action of the Legislature gave the State a supervisory control of the common schools and held those immediately entrusted with their care to that degree of responsibility which gave them an importance in the public estimation, which hitherto they had not enjoyed. It stimulated local enterprise and numerous new schools were established, the most prominent one of which in this locality was the one on the site of the Fulton street school, known as the *bell school*, from the fact that it was the only one in the village provided with a bell. It was a brick structure, containing only one room, erected in 1818, and was conducted on the Lancasterian plan, which was then quite popular. It was taught by a Quaker named Stephen Estes. A second Lancasterian school was opened in the winter of 1822-'3, in what was then known as the western district. It was also built of brick, contained one room, and occupied the south-west corner of St. Peter's Episcopal church-yard. The third quarter's school was opened there Monday, July 21st, 1823, by Isaac Mott, "who came highly recommended by Mr. Dale, the pre-

D. H. ARMSTRONG, M. D.

DAVID H. ARMSTRONG was born in Hebron, Washington County, N. Y., January 27th, 1827. When he was four years old his father, Robert C. Armstrong, sold his farm in the town of Hebron and moved to the town of Argyle in the same county, where he bought the farm of his brother, William Armstrong. There Robert raised his family, which was six in number. After receiving a district school education, a portion of the time under the tutorage of Rev. Alonzo Flack, A. M., the present accomplished principal of the *Claremont College and Hudson River Institute*, in Columbia County, David was sent to the Argyle Academy, and at the age of twenty commenced teaching school at South Argyle. The following year he went to Wayne County, N. Y., and attended school in the academy at Red Creek, in that county. During the following winter he taught school in the northern part of Cayuga County. The succeeding spring he returned east and commenced the study of medicine with Orville P. Gilman, of Salem, N. Y., a graduate of Dartmouth Medical College. He pursued his medical studies that year, and then attended lectures in Dartmouth Medical College, where E. R. Peaslee and D. Crosby were at that time professors.

He subsequently, for five months, taught school in Whitehall, in his native county, and while there spent his evenings in the office of Dr. Adrian T. Woodard, who was a son of one of the founders of *Castleton Medical College*. The following year he returned to Salem and again pursued his studies with Dr. Gilman, and attended lectures in Castleton, Vt.

In the spring of 1852, at the age of twenty-five years, he graduated and commenced the practice of medicine at West Arlington, Vt., in one of the numerous valleys among the Vermont hills. There little opportunity was afforded him for an extensive practice, and he removed to East Greenwich, in his native county. He removed thence at the expiration of one year to Red Creek, Wayne County, N. Y., where he practiced his profession until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion.

Dr. Armstrong took an active part in recruiting the regiments raised in this locality, and on the 27th of September, 1862, he was mustered into the U. S. service by Capt. John N. Knapp, in the old armory, on the corner of State and Dill streets, now being remodelled by Mr. Chappell for a restaurant and saloon. He entered the 160th Regiment, N. Y. Vols., raised in the district composed of Cayuga and Wayne counties, as Assistant Surgeon, and served in that capacity till his promotion, in the fall of 1864, to the office of surgeon of the same regiment. Dr. Armstrong also held the latter position in the 153d Regiment, N. Y. Vols., which was also raised in this locality.

Dr. Armstrong's professional services during the war were of a high order and elicited warm commendation from his associates in arms, who give abundant testimony of his medical and surgical skill and his untiring devotion to the unfortunate sufferers placed under his care. The highly cultured Dr. Cyrus Powers, of Moravia, then Surgeon of the 160th Regiment, in a communication to I. V. P. Quackenbush, Surgeon General of New York, dated Franklin, La.,

March 6, 1864, testifies to his exemplary conduct in the discharge of his duties, and says: "Last summer, during the siege of Port Hudson, when I was unavoidably [absent] from illness, and being on detached service, he had the sole surgical care of the regiment, and acquitted himself with great credit." A petition recommending his promotion, dated in Camp near Franklin, La., March 7, 1864, is numerously signed by the officers of the 160th Regiment, from the Colonel down, and bears evidence of the esteem in which he was held. After citing his worthless for promotion, it says: "While we would regret to have him taken from the regiment, we would still rejoice to see him promoted to a place he is so well qualified to fill."

A petition similar to the last was circulated while the regiment lay near Charleston, Va., August 30, 1864, when Dr. Powers tendered his resignation as surgeon of the regiment, and bears the approval of C. B. Hutchins, Chief Surgeon of the 1st Division, 19th A. C. Under the same date, William R. Brownell, Medical Director of the 19th A. C., in a communication to J. B. Van Petten, Lt. Col. Comd. the Regt., recommending Dr. Armstrong for promotion, says: "I bear witness to his faithful and untiring exertions whilst he has been with your regiment and would call to your mind particularly his patience and untiring zeal during the siege of Port Hudson, when the strongest and firmest were nearly ready to yield from heat and fatigue. No one can deserve promotion more than he."

August 24, 1864, while the regiment lay near Harpers Ferry, Lt. Col. Van Petten made application to Brig. Gen. J. T. Sprague, A. G. of New York, for Dr. Armstrong's promotion to the position vacated by the resignation of Dr. Powers; and in a communication the following day to Dr. Quackenbush, Surgeon General of New York, he says of Dr. Armstrong: "I regard his claims and merits of a superior order. He had experience in Gen. McClelland's army,

and consequent upon Dr. Powers' ill health, which made it necessary for him to be detached. Dr. Armstrong has been our Surgeon in charge nearly two years, in seven battles and all our field service. At the battle of Bisland and the siege of Port Hudson, he was so eminently useful that Gen. Wirtzel gave him a letter, strongly urging his promotion, and advised him to endeavor to secure it, and at the same time he was also recommended for promotion by all the field officers and surgeons of the Brigade. As there was no vacancy on which he had special claim, he was not promoted. He has been very faithful to our regiment, and we have great respect for him as a talented and excellent surgeon and physician."

A memorial drawn up on the steamboat *Champion*, on the Mississippi River, and signed by forty-two officers of various grades and commands, bears grateful tribute to Dr. Armstrong's virtues as a man: to his faithfulness, while himself an invalid, in ministering to the bodily infirmities of the passengers on that steamer; to his solicitude for their comfort; and generous in supplying with his own means such medicines as they needed.

In March, 1868, Dr. Armstrong located in Auburn, where he now enjoys an extensive practice.



[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

D. H. Armstrong M.D.

ceptor of the celebrated Lancasterian School at Albany." The tuition at this school, and indeed at most of the schools of that period, was \$1.50 per quarter.

John Grover, Zenas Huggins and Cromwell Bennett, were elected the first board of commissioners, and Hon. Elijah Miller, Hon. John H. Beach, David Hyde, Reuben S. Morris and Stephen Wheaton, the first board of trustees of Aurelius, (which then embraced the city of Auburn,) under the provisions of the law of 1812, which was amended in 1814, to give it greater efficiency.

In addition to the district schools, private and select schools were opened about this period. The first of which we have any account was opened by Miss Bostwick, who kept it a few years and closed it in 1815. In 1816, Miss Almira M. Bennett, (now Mrs. Dr. Clary,) who came to Auburn in 1814, in company with her brother, Hilem Bennett, from Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass., opened a select school for young ladies where the Cayuga County Bank now stands, which she kept till the fall of 1823, when she removed to the foot of Owasco Lake, in the present town of Fleming, to which locality her father's family had moved in 1819, and opened a boarding school there, which she kept twelve years, commencing with twelve pupils and closing with about fifty. Miss Bennett was married May 28th, 1837, to Dr. Joseph Clary, then a resident of Throopsville, where he died in 1863. Mrs. Clary, now nearly ninety-two years old, (was ninety-one in January, 1878,) is living in Auburn, in excellent health, and with mental faculties wonderfully preserved.

A Miss Parrott kept a select school a few years subsequent to Miss Bennett's departure, on Genesee street, in the old Underwood building. E. Howard was teaching a school here in 1822, and advertised that "he would open an evening school in his school room on the academy green, Jan. 5th, 1823, for the instruction of young ladies and gentlemen in writing, arithmetic and English grammar." A Mr. King opened a school Monday, December 1st, 1823, in the yellow building opposite the Presbyterian meeting-house. The stone district school house in Clarksville was built in 1824. A small brick school on North street, was erected in 1827, and a similar building was erected in 1828 on School street, which derived its name

from that building. It has since been enlarged and altered and is now used as a dwelling-house.

From 1819 to 1827 various appropriations of lands, stocks and money were made for the increase of the school fund; and \$100,000 were ordered to be annually distributed, while an equal sum was required to be raised by tax. In 1835, teachers' departments were first established in academies. In 1838 the common schools were reorganized and assumed the form, which, with few exceptions, they retained till 1849. An annual appropriation from the United States deposit fund of \$110,000, an amount equal to the revenue then derived from the common school fund, was provided for, and an additional \$55,000 annually from the same fund was granted to be expended in the purchase of suitable books for district libraries, the establishment of which was recommended in 1830. This \$220,000 was applied to the payment of teachers' wages, and was apportioned among the several counties, towns and wards, according to their population, and paid over to the treasurer of each county for distribution. The Supervisors were required to raise annually by tax a sum equal to the amount thus received; and were empowered to raise an additional amount, not exceeding twice that sum, which the electors of a town might vote for school purposes.

In 1841 the office of Deputy Superintendent in counties was established; and in 1843 the offices of Town Inspectors and School Commissioners were abolished, and that of Town Superintendents created. In the latter year Elliot G. Storke, then a resident of Sennett, was elected County Superintendent, and through his indefatigable efforts, ably seconded by those of Philo H. Perry, who was elected the same year Town Superintendent of Auburn, great improvements were made in the condition of the common schools of the city and County, and valuable information obtained, which ultimately led to official recognition of existing defects, and the establishment of a free school system. Mr. Storke's investigations disclosed the fact that out of the 226 district schools in this County at that time, only one contained more than one room; and that while many of them were so rudely built and sadly out of repair as to cause the wealthy classes to shun them, they were also

neglected by the poorer classes, who were unable to pay their children's tuition and unwilling to bear the reproach of being exempted therefrom by the trustees.

In this year also (1843) permission was granted, under certain restrictions, to expend the appropriation for school libraries, for maps, globes and other school apparatus. This diversion and the insufficiency of local aid greatly impaired the usefulness of the district libraries, which, in 1866, were consolidated and made the nucleus of the Central Library in the High School building.

Previous to this, in June, 1837, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hosmer started the *Auburn Female Seminary* on the corner of Genesee and Washington Sts., on the site of the house now owned by Charles M. Howlet. It had a large attendance from the beginning, not less than 140 pupils, the unsatisfactory condition of the common schools securing for it a liberal patronage. The Hosmers removed after a few years to Moravia, where they also kept a school, and were succeeded here by John Wilson, who kept the seminary a number of years. Mr. Scribner succeeded, but remained a short time only, when Rev. Mr. Rudd, a graduate of Auburn Theological Seminary, undertook its management, and during his occupancy, in 1849, the building was destroyed by fire and the seminary abandoned.

In September, 1846, a school was opened in the wooden building on Washington street, occupied by the A. M. E. Zion Church, for the benefit of the colored children who were numerous, but excluded by prejudice from the other schools, to which they were admitted in 1851.

In 1847, the office of county superintendents was discontinued, and Teachers' Institutes, which had previously existed as voluntary associations, the first having been held at Ithaca in 1843, were legalized. The agitation in favor of free schools culminated in their establishment March 26th, 1849. This action was submitted to popular vote and sustained by a large majority, but its unequal operation excited discontent, and a vote taken in 1850 showed a largely reduced majority in its favor. The act was repealed in 1851, and the rate bill again introduced. April 16th, 1867, a free school act was again passed. April 10th, 1850, an act was passed to regulate free schools in the city of Auburn. It provided that the offices of the several trustees, clerks, collectors

and librarians of the districts of the city, should cease on the third Tuesday of April, 1850, and on that day each district should elect one trustee; that the common council at their last regular meeting next preceding the above date, should appoint a superintendent of common schools to hold for two years, and a school commissioner for each ward in the city; and that these trustees and commissioners, together with the mayor and the superintendent, should constitute "the Board of Education for the City of Auburn," of which the mayor was constituted the president and the superintendent the clerk. The trustees were to hold office for one year; the commissioners, for four years, and were to be divided into classes by lot. The first Board was composed of the following members: Hon. Aurelian Conklin, President; Levi Johnson, Superintendent and Clerk; E. N. Kitchell, trustee of District No. 1; I. S. Allen, trustee of District No. 2; Z. M. Mason, trustee of District No. 3; J. S. Bartlett, trustee of District No. 4; and Isaac Sisson, Jr., trustee of District No. 5; S. W. Arnett, commissioner of the 1st ward; B. Fosgate, commissioner of the 2d ward; I. T. Marshall, commissioner of the 3d ward; and C. P. Williams, commissioner of the 4th ward. The classes of commissioners were arranged by lot as follows: I. T. Marshall, to serve one year; C. P. Williams, two years; S. W. Arnett, three years; and B. Fosgate, four years.

The office of "City Superintendent of Common Schools," was abolished in 1866, and the Board empowered to appoint their own secretary, but the office was reestablished in 1871.

In 1869, three new wards and one district were established and the Board consequently increased by three commissioners and one trustee. In 1866, provision was made by an amendment to the act of 1850, for the establishment of *The Auburn Academic High School*, and the Board of Education were constituted a body corporate under that name, with "power to establish, organize and maintain a classical department or school under their charge;" "and purchase a site and erect a building therefor, in their discretion." It was made subject to the visitation of the Regents of the University, and to all the laws and regulations applicable to incorporated academies, and was endowed with all the privileges of such academies, including a share in the distribution of the

moneys of the literature fund. The Board was empowered, "with the consent of two-thirds of the trustees of the Auburn Academy, to use and occupy the said Auburn Academy property for the purposes of said Academic High School," and to take a transfer of said property, "and thereafter the same shall be used and occupied as an Academic High School, pursuant to the provisions of this act; and tuition in the said Academic High School shall be forever without charge to all children residing in the city of Auburn." Negotiations for the transfer of the property of the Auburn Academy were at once begun and terminated successfully October 8th, 1866, when, at a full meeting of the trustees of that Institution, the following resolution was adopted by the bare two-thirds majority required:

"Resolved, That we hereby consent to the transfer of the Auburn Academy property to the Board of Education of the city of Auburn, to be occupied for the purposes of an Academic High School, as set forth in the act of the Legislature of the State of New York entitled 'an act to amend an act to regulate Free Schools in the city of Auburn,' passed April 10, 1850."

Pending the negotiations for the Academy property, arrangements were progressed for the opening of the school, which convened the first Monday in September, 1866, and was held during the term in school-house No. 4. Warren Higley was selected as Principal, and also Clerk of the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools. His assistants were Miss Sarah E. Sedgwick, who was appointed preceptress, and H. S. Barnum and Henry A. Duboc, the latter of whom taught French only. Charles M. Davis was appointed associate principal, but ill health prevented his acting as such. The school opened very auspiciously with seventy-seven pupils, which number was increased during the term to one hundred and seven. The next term of school, which commenced Jan. 2d, 1867, was held in the Academy building, and opened with 132 pupils.

March 14th, 1871, the Legislature passed "an act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the public schools of the city of Auburn, by which provision was made for the election of district clerks, whose duties are therein defined; and the trustees and commissioners constituted the Board of Education, with power to choose a president from their own number

and to appoint a secretary and superintendent of public schools, both to hold office during their pleasure. The board was constituted a body corporate and vested with the title to all property acquired or which should thereafter be acquired for the schools, and with power to sell and dispose of such property, under certain restrictions. It was left discretionary with the board to charge tuition for instruction in the Greek, Latin, French and German languages, and they were empowered to pass ordinances for the government and management of schools, school officers and school property, and to impose penalties for their violation; to determine annually the amount necessary to defray the ordinary expenses of the schools, which should in no case exceed six times the amount apportioned by the State for the year next preceding, and to demand not to exceed \$8,000 in any one year for the erection of new schools; and it was made the duty of the Common Council to levy and raise such sum as was demanded. It was made the duty of the board "annually to raise such sums as may be necessary for the employment of necessary teachers in the Cayuga Asylum for destitute children, and to employ all such teachers in the same manner and under the same regulations as teachers of other public schools of said city are employed, and said school shall be subject to visitation and regulation by said board, or its officers, the same as any of the public schools of said city." The composition of the first board under the provisions of this law was as follows: Miles Perry, trustee of Dist. No. 3, president; David H. Schoonmaker, trustee of Dist. No. 1; Theodore M. Pomeroy, trustee of Dist. No. 2; James Kerr, trustee of Dist. No. 4; Wheelock H. Derby, trustee of Dist. No. 5; Byron C. Smith, John S. Fowler, Wm. J. Moses, Wm. Hayden, Charles P. Williams, John S. Clark and John Underwood, commissioners of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Wards respectively; and Benj. B. Snow, secretary. In June following the Board decided to charge tuition for those studies for which the law made it permissible, but such disapprobation of this action was made manifest in the various district meetings which followed, that it was rescinded, thus virtually removing the last barrier to complete free education in Auburn.

In 1874, the Legislature passed "an act to secure to children the benefits of elementary

education," or what is popularly known as the "compulsory education act," which, as appears from the report of the Secretary for the year 1877, "has been practically a dead letter, so far as its operation in [this] city is concerned. This has been the result of no disposition on the part of the Board to ignore the provisions of the law, but from a well considered conviction of the in-practicability of executing them." Tardiness is not permitted in the public schools in Auburn. Each pupil who is late is excluded from that session and charged with a half day's absence. It is interesting to note the effect of the enforcement of this rule on the general attendance, which is exhibited by the following figures from the report of the Secretary for 1877: The number of cases of tardiness reported for the respective years from 1874-'77, both inclusive, were 1,554 in 1874, 368 in 1875, 47 in 1876, and none in 1877. The per cent. of attendance on the basis of total attendance and absence was 91.87 in 1874, 93.41 in 1875, 94.09 in 1876, and 94.42 in 1877. The per cent. of the whole number registered, who attended more than twenty weeks, or one-half of the school year, was 64.36 in 1874, 71.13 in 1875, 73.45 in 1876, and 75.49 in 1877. In 1874, thirty-seven pupils only were neither absent nor tardy for the year; while for the year 1877 the number reached 149. In 1871, of something over 2,500 pupils enrolled in the public schools for the year, four only were neither absent nor tardy, viz.: Ella M. Gridley, Sarah A. Olmsted and C. Eugene Kirkpatrick of the High School, and Kittie Wheaton of School No. 5, now Seymour Street School, the Board having decided in July, 1877, to designate the schools by the names of the streets on which they are located, instead of by numbers. By this arrangement No. 1 is known as Fulton Street School, No. 2, as Genesee Street School, No. 3, as Grover Street School, No. 4, as North Street School, No. 5, as Seymour Street School, No. 1, Primary, as Bradford Street Primary, No. 5 Primary, as Division Street Primary, and the new school since established on Franklin street, as the Franklin Street Primary.

June 10th, 1875, the several acts relative to public schools in the city of Auburn were again revised and consolidated. The several districts were consolidated and formed into one district; the schools were put under control and manage-

ment of nine commissioners, to be known as "The Board of Education of the City of Auburn," and elected on the third Tuesday of May in each year, in three classes, to serve for one, two and three years respectively. The duties of secretary and superintendent were devolved upon one person to be elected by the Board. Permission was given to raise an amount in excess of \$8,000 in any one year for building purposes by and with the unanimous consent of the Board. The Board was clothed with general powers similar to those enumerated in the previous act.

The school year consists of a fall term, commencing the first Monday of September, continuing sixteen weeks, and followed by a vacation of one week; a winter term, commencing the first Monday in January, continuing fifteen weeks, and followed by a vacation of two weeks; and a summer term, commencing at the expiration of the spring vacation, and continuing nine weeks.

RATES OF TUITION FOR NON-RESIDENT PUPILS.

	Fall Term.	Winter Term.	Summer Term.
High School.	\$11 50	\$10 50	\$6 50
Second four years .	6 50	6 00	3 75
First four years. . . .	4 00	3 50	2 50

The tuition in the High School for common English studies is \$9.00, \$8.50 and \$5.25, for the terms respectively.

The financial report for the year ending July 31st, 1877, sufficiently indicates the liberality with which the schools are supported. We present it below:

Balance on hand per last report. \$14,255 09

Received from State.

Apportionment according to districts	\$2,387 60
Apportionment according to population.	7,681 87
Apportionment for library.	195 32
Apportionment for superintendent's salary.	800 00
Literature Fund.	759 02
	<u>\$11,823 81</u>

Received from Local Sources.

City Tax.	\$19,734 96
Tuition, &c.	742 09
Interest on Deposits.	385 98
	<u>20,863 03</u>
Total.	\$46,941 93

Disbursements.

Salaries of teachers and superintendent	\$26,259 00	
Janitors and Janitors' supplies	1,554 17	
Repairs	1,078 25	
Fences, yards, &c.	168 26	
Furniture, stoves, &c.	775 46	
Fuel.	1,544 69	
Stationery	192 11	
Insurance	300 00	
Books for indigent children	120 76	
Taking census	73 00	
Apparatus for High School	49 63	
Printing and advertising	387 52	
Encyclopedias	395 75	
Gas	13 39	
Rent for secretary's office	250 00	
Election expenses	66 40	
Franklin St. Primary, lot and building.	2,651 00	
Sheriff's fees in Quick suit	18 29	
High School Commencement expenses	53 00	
		35,951 28
Balance	\$10,990 65	

These disbursements were apportioned among the different schools as follows :

High School.

Teachers' wages	\$4,550 00	
Other expenses	941 04	
		\$5,491 04

Fulton Street School.

Teachers' wages	\$4,636 50	
Other expenses	1,238 72	
		5,875 22

Genesee Street School.

Teachers' wages	\$3,591 25	
Other expenses	893 11	
		4,484 36

Grover Street School.

Teachers' wages	\$2,691 25	
Other expenses	755 06	
		3,446 31

North Street School.

Teachers' wages	\$2,700 00	
Other expenses	674 57	
		3,374 57

Seymour Street School.

Teachers' wages	\$2,840 00	
Other expenses	960 71	
		3,800 71

Bradford Street Primary.

Teachers' wages	\$800 00	
Other expenses	351 90	
		1,151 90

Division Street Primary.

Teachers' wages	\$800 00	
Other expenses	265 36	
		1,065 36

Franklin Street Primary.

Lot and building, erected in 1877.	2,651 00	
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Orphan Asylum.

Teachers' wages	\$450 00	
Fuel, \$53.73; Books, \$8.	61 73	
		511 73
Contingent and general expenditures	4,099 08	
Total	\$35,951 28	

The cost of tuition for each pupil, on basis of total registration, was	\$13 74
The cost of tuition for each pupil, on basis of average number attending	19 44

Or deducting the cost of the Franklin St. Primary, which does not properly belong to the current expenses of the year, it was \$12.72 for the former, and \$18.00 for the latter. The total number of pupils registered for the year 1877, was 2,616, an increase of 73 over the previous year, and fifty-one per cent. of the school population; to which if we add the number claimed to have been enrolled in parochial schools, we find that seventy-five per cent. of the school population attended school some portion of the year. The average attendance for the year was 1,849, as against 1,696 the preceding year. The number of teachers employed was fifty-two, twenty-two of whom were graduates of the High School.

HIGH SCHOOL.—The main portion of the High School building is 57 by 37 feet, inside. The study room on the third floor is provided with desks for 118 pupils. The other two floors contain halls, cloak rooms, three recitation rooms, a laboratory and the office of the City Superintendent of Schools. In the wing, which was added in 1873, and first occupied September 30th

of that year, are two study rooms, with desks for fifty-eight pupils in each. All the rooms are provided with blackboards. The building is constructed of brick, is in good repair and well furnished.

The present estimated value of the lot is.....	\$ 5,000 00
The present estimated value of the building is.....	15,000 00
The Academy library, containing 300 volumes, is valued at.....	300 00
The present value of philosophical apparatus is.....	489 50
The present value of pianos is.....	300 00
The present value of pictures, busts, carpets, &c., is.....	250 00

Total value of property\$21,339 50

The revenue of the school for the year ending July 31st, 1878, was,

For tuition collected or considered collectable.....	\$ 443 66
Apportionment from Literature Fund.....	766 97
Local taxes.....	4,516 01

Total\$ 5,726 64

The number of teachers employed in the academic department in 1877, was six, two males and four females, viz.: John E. Meyer, A. M., principal, (a position he has held since 1870, having previously acceptably filled the position of associate principal of this school,) who was educated at Williams College, has taught fifteen years, teaches the Natural Sciences and Latin, and receives a salary of \$1,600; Richard S. Holmes, A. M., professor of Greek and Latin, who was educated at Middlebury College, has taught eleven years, and receives a salary of \$1,000; Sarah E. Sedgwick, preceptress, who was educated at Poughkeepsie Female Seminary, has taught eighteen years, gives instruction in Higher English, and receives a salary of \$750; Ursula L. Sittser, teacher of Common English, who was educated at Auburn Academy, has taught nineteen years, and receives a salary of \$600; Annis D. Kenney, teacher of Common English, who was educated at Cayuga Lake Academy, has taught ten years, and receives a salary of \$600; and S. Belle Sherwood, teacher of Common English, who was educated at Elmira Female College, and receives a salary of \$350.

The average number of pupils attending the High School in 1877 was 177, an increase of

fifteen over the previous year. The graduating class for that year comprised seven members, six in the academic and one in the classical course. The first graduates (in 1868) were Arthur Stephen Hoyt and James Hall, both in the classical course. The whole number who have graduated to the close of the year 1877 is 106, forty-four in the classical and sixty-two in the academic course.

The appended table shows the thoroughness of the instruction imparted here, when it is remembered that the written examinations held at stated times are made the basis for determining the distribution of the Literature Fund:

YEAR.	Whole number of pupils during year.	Number of pupils receiving certificates.	Per cent. of whole number who hold certificates.	Order on State list as regards number of pupils receiving certificates.	Apportionment from Literature Fund.
1869-'70.....	147	53	36	50	\$283 95
1870-'71.....	145	54	37	38	356 80
1871-'72.....	191	64	34	27	444 11
1872-'73.....	245	108	44	11	619 85
1873-'74.....	218	200	92	10	647 55
1874-'75.....	192	127	66	9	657 65
1875-'76.....	209	136	65	7	739 02

Mr. Chas. P. Williams, dealer in books and stationery, taught school from 1844 to 1854, first in the school on School street, and afterwards on North street. He was superintendent of schools and clerk of the Board of Education from 1856 to 1866, and school commissioner twelve years. Mr. L. Paddock, the present superintendent of streets, taught in the public schools some fifteen to eighteen years, first in the School street school, and afterwards in the "bell" school-house.

BOARD OF EDUCATION 1878-'9.

President—John T. M. Davie.

Commissioners—David W. Barnes, Delamer E. Clapp, Orlando S. Clark, J. T. M. Davie, Amasa B. Hamblin, Orlando Lewis, Wm. J. Moses, Miles Perry and Bradley A. Tuttle.

Superintendent and Secretary—B. B. Snow.

Standing Committees.—*Finance*, Wm. J. Moses, Delamer E. Clapp and Orlando S. Clark; *Schools*, Miles Perry, Bradley A. Tuttle and Amasa B. Hamblin; *Teachers*, Bradley A. Tuttle, Orlando Lewis and Miles Perry; *High School*, Orlando Lewis, Wm. J. Moses and Delamer E. Clapp; *Text Books*, Delamer E. Clapp, Amasa B. Hamblin and Orlando S. Clark; *Grievances*, Orlando S. Clark, Miles Perry and David W. Barnes;

Supplies, Amasa B. Hamblin, David W. Barnes and Orlando Lewis; *Buildings and Repairs*, David W. Barnes, Wm. J. Moses and Bradley A. Tuttle.

The regular meetings of the board are held the first Tuesday of each month, at 7 o'clock P. M. from Oct. 1st, to April 1st, and at 7 1-2 o'clock P. M., from April 1st, to Oct. 1st, at the Common Council chamber.

AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

FOUNDING.—The Auburn Theological Seminary is a school for the education of candidates for the ministry of the Presbyterian church. It was established by the Synod of Geneva in 1819, and chartered by the State April 14th, 1820. The act of incorporation contains a proviso that no student of any Christian denomination shall be excluded from a participation in the privileges of the institution on the ground of his religious persuasion. The seat of the institution was fixed at Auburn in consequence of a liberal contribution towards its endowment by several of the citizens. The valuable ground for its location was provided by the donation of six acres by the heirs of Col. John L. Hardenbergh and two acres by Glen Cuyler, and the purchase of about as much more. By the growth of the city around it, it has now come to be quite centrally situated, and presents the only considerable piece of open and public ground within the city limits.

BUILDINGS.—Upon this ground there was erected in the years 1820 and 1821, the original Seminary building, afterwards added to and improved, at a total cost of about \$40,000. It included a chapel and lecture rooms and accommodations for sixty or seventy students. The building was substantial, but plain and unornamental, and imperfectly provided with appliances for ventilation. As it faced north and south the northern rooms received but little sunshine at any period of the year and were objectionable from the liability to cold and dampness. The whole building was much below the standard of architectural beauty and convenience now thought necessary in public edifices. These inconveniences were remedied by the erection in 1874-'5 of Morgan Hall, the beautiful and perfect building now used. It is built of the blue limestone of the County picked out with Medina sandstone; is five stories in height, and faces east and west, so

that every room has the benefit of the sun's rays during a part of the day. It is 216 feet in length by 45 in breadth, and provides accommodation for seventy-six students, each with a parlor and bed-room. The stairways are broad and easy; and there is an elevator for raising baggage or other heavy material. The rooms are neatly furnished with everything necessary for the students' convenience. The whole building is heated by steam and supplied with gas and water. For the use of all these conveniences the students pay the sum of \$25 each per year; and are subject to no other charge whatever for enjoying the advantages of the institution. Besides this, all students for the Presbyterian ministry whose circumstances require it are aided from the Seminary or other public funds to the amount of from \$160 to \$200 per year.

The cost of Morgan Hall was about \$100,000, three-quarters of which was the donation of Col. Edwin B. Morgan of Aurora. Besides this noble benefaction Col. Morgan furnished one-half the cost of the beautiful Dodge and Morgan Library Building, standing on the opposite or east side of the Seminary quadrangle. The Hon. W. E. Dodge, a liberal benefactor of the Seminary, offered to furnish half the amount necessary for the erection of a fire-proof building for the library. The offer was taken up by Col. Morgan. The entire cost of this elegant building, confessedly one of the finest in the country, was about \$40,000. It is constructed of the same kind of materials as Morgan Hall, and is arranged with shelves on the floor and galleries, to hold 60,000 volumes.

To complete the plan on which these two buildings have been put up there is needed a new building to contain a chapel and lecture rooms in a corresponding style. If this should take the place of the present unsatisfactory chapel, there would only be needed a gymnasium building on the north side to complete the quadrangle, and furnish every necessary material accommodation for the good of the students.

STUDENTS.—The first class of students for the ministry graduated from the Seminary in 1824. Since then there has left the institution each year a class of young men well prepared for the work of preaching the gospel until the aggregate exceeds a thousand. These have furnished pastors not only for the Presbyterian churches in

Central and Western New York, which was the first and immediate demand of the Seminary, but for the new States and Territories of the West, and for missionary service abroad.

It is expected that each class will supply several laborers both for the home and foreign field. The students while still in the Seminary engage in evangelistic labors as far as possible; teaching the convicts in the State Prison, conducting Sunday schools and Bible classes, and supplying feeble and destitute congregations in the neighborhood with the preaching of the gospel.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—The Presbyterian Church, as is well known, favors a thorough preparation for the work of the Christian ministry. The classes in the Seminary are divided into juniors, middle and seniors, and the course of instruction extends over three years. Most of the candidates are graduates of our best colleges; and either a college diploma, or a corresponding evidence of acquaintance with the languages, arts and sciences is usually required in order to secure admission. The following is an outline of the course of study:

Junior Year.—Hebrew and Chaldee; Canon of the Scriptures; Biblical Criticism; Critical Reading of Old and New Testaments; Church History begun; Natural Theology; Questions in Mental Philosophy; Exercise in Lecture Room Talks throughout the year, extempore.

Middle Year.—Evidences of Christianity; Inspiration of the Scriptures; Christian Theology; Hebrew and Greek Exegesis continued; Biblical Interpretation; Church History continued; Lectures on the Sermon and on Style; Exercise in the Preparation and Criticism of Plans; Extempore Preaching.

Senior Year.—Lectures on Preaching and Pastoral Theology; Exercise in the Criticism of Plans continued; Preaching—Extempore and from Manuscript; Critical Analysis of Sermons; Personal Drill and Sacred Oratory; Greek Exegesis continued; New Testament Literature; Church History continued; Church Polity; The form of Government and History of the Presbyterian Church; Church Parliamentary Law.

GOVERNMENT OF THE SEMINARY. The Auburn Theological Seminary is regarded as the property of the Presbyterian Church. Its financial administration is vested in a body of trustees who hold the real and personal estate under the provisions of the charter. The trustees are elected by the commissioners, composing the coordinate body administering the affairs of the Seminary. This body consists of a representation of two

clergymen and one layman from each of the Presbyteries comprised in the bounds of the synods of Albany, Central New York, Geneva and Western New York. These Presbyteries are at present eighteen in number, and the Board of Commissioners therefore consists of fifty-four members. The commissioners appoint the professors and, with the concurrence of the trustees, fix the salaries and make all necessary appropriations of funds. Each commissioner holds his office for three years, one going out of office and the Presbytery supplying his place by a new election each year. A body of examiners, composed of the senior commissioner of each Presbytery, attend at the annual examination of the classes in May, at the end of the Seminary year.

PROFESSORS.—The board of instruction in the seminary consists at present of five professors in the several departments of Christian Theology, Church History and Government, Biblical Criticism, Study of the Hebrew Language and Literature, and Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology. Each professor, at his inauguration, delivers an address and subscribes to the following pledge:

“In the presence of the omniscient and heart-searching God, I do solemnly and sincerely affirm and declare that I believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God and the only infallible rule of faith and practice; that I do receive and adopt the Confession of Faith and the Catechisms of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; that I do approve of the government and discipline of the Presbyterian Church as prescribed in the form of government of the Presbyterian Church in these United States; and I do solemnly promise to maintain with zeal and fidelity the truths of the gospel, and to be faithful and diligent in all such duties as may devolve on me as a professor in this seminary, according to the best of my knowledge and abilities.”

The present faculty of the seminary are the following: Rev. Samuel M. Hopkins, D. D., Hyde Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity; Rev. E. A. Huntington, D. D., Taylor, Seymour and Ivison Professor of Biblical Criticism; Rev. Willis J. Beecher, D. D., Professor of Hebrew Language and Literature; Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., Bellamy and Edwards Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology; and Rev. Ransom B. Welch, D. D.,

L. L. D., Richards Professor of Christian Theology.

SEMINARY LIBRARY.—The Seminary Library consists of about 12,000 volumes, mostly theological, but many also critical, historical and philosophical. These have been judiciously arranged by the librarian, with reference to subject and time, according to the method of many of the best European libraries. Interesting additions lately made are the great fac-simile of the *Tischendorff Ms. of the New Testament*, (the Sinaitic Ms.) and the Abbe Migne's splendid edition of *The Fathers*, (the Latin and Greek Patrologia) in four hundred volumes. The library is freely open for the use of clergymen and citizens of every denomination. Several hundred volumes are annually added; but as the building is shelved for 60,000 volumes, many of the alcoves are still empty and suggest a splendid opportunity for generous benefactions, as an individual possessing the means and disposition to aid the cause of sacred learning, can scarcely do better than adopt one of the vacant alcoves to bear his name and fill it with appropriate books, which, in this elegant fire-proof building, would no doubt remain a safe deposit to bless many coming generations.

AUBURN YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE.—This educational institution is located at 68 and 128 North street. In the winter of 1853, on the invitation of prominent citizens, Mr. Mortimer L. Browne, then a teacher in Syracuse, and Emerson J. Hamilton, a teacher in Bath, N. Y., visited Auburn with reference to establishing a seminary for the higher education of young women. Great interest was manifested by the citizens and the expectation was awakened that substantial aid would be given to the enterprise. About the time that an effort was to be made to procure subscriptions, such a stringency occurred in financial matters that it was deemed wise to defer the attempt until it could be made under more favorable circumstances. Meantime, Mr. Browne unexpectedly received the appointment of superintendent of public instruction in Syracuse, and Mr. Hamilton was called to the principalship of the High School in Oswego, and the Auburn enterprise was indefinitely postponed.

In the autumn of 1854, Mr. Winthrop Tappan, from Augusta, Maine, came to Central New York seeking a suitable location for the estab-

lishment of a select school for young ladies. On reaching Auburn he received such encouragement that he opened a small school in Corning Hall block. This experiment was so successful that Mr. Tappan soon visited Syracuse and invited Mr. Browne to become associated with him in establishing a school to be known as the Auburn Young Ladies' Institute, to be located in the City Hall, which the citizens of Auburn had engaged to remodel for educational purposes, and make free of rent for the first three years of the school. The proposition was accepted by Mr. Browne, who resigned his office in Syracuse, and became associated with Mr. Tappan in organizing the Institute in May, 1855. These gentlemen were thus associated for three years, during which time the reputation of the Institute became so extended that an urgent demand existed for the accommodation of pupils from abroad.

Their joint principalship and proprietorship having expired by limitation in 1858, and Mr. Tappan preferring to retire from the institution, his interest was purchased by Mr. Browne, under whose sole management and control it has since remained. His residence on Genesee street being insufficient to meet the demand for boarding facilities, Mr. Browne purchased the "Goodwin Place," 128 North street, which he so remodeled and enlarged as to accommodate twenty or more young ladies. Three or more acres of grounds are connected with the residence, and are so arranged and adorned as to produce the most beautiful landscape effects. Their attractiveness, the daily walk to and from the residence to the day school and the provisions for carriage and sleigh riding, promote that high physical culture without which the best intellectual development cannot be secured.

In 1871, after occupying the City Hall over sixteen years, Mr. Browne purchased the north building of the Knight block, 68 North street, erected a large addition thereto, and converted the whole to the purposes of the day school. Its long occupancy of the City Hall forbade the incorporation of the Institute by the Regents, and it has thus been debarred from any share in the annual school appropriations by the State. In consideration of this disability, and in deserved recognition of its usefulness in the cause of education, a petition was numerously signed by the best citizens of Auburn, and through Hon. Wm.

B. Woodin, Senator from this district, was presented to the Legislature of 1871, asking that \$3,000 be appropriated to it, to be applied to the purchase of apparatus, library and cabinet. The appropriation was made, and expended for the purposes stated, and has thus added to the efficiency and reputation of the Institute. With this exception, since its establishment in 1855, this institution received no assistance from any source, and whatever reputation or success it has achieved is due alone to its intrinsic merit. From the last circular, issued in 1878, we summarize the characteristics of this Institute as follows: The most liberal provision for physical comfort; facilities for thorough and symmetrical mental culture; unusual attention to individual development; and, paramount to all other considerations, the formation of elevated moral and religious character. From the same circular it appears that the patron references are from thirteen different States. Its present Board of Trustees comprises Sylvester Willard, M. D., Elliot G. Storke, Miles Perry, Jno. W. Haight, Alonzo G. Beardsley, Oscar F. Knapp, Wm. Allen, David M. Osborne, and Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy.

CAYUGA ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

—This asylum, which occupies a pleasant site, ornamented with shade trees and shrubbery, on Owasco street, between Walnut and Bradford streets, was founded by the unwearied efforts of a few benevolent ladies, in the spring of 1852, and incorporated by act of the Legislature the same year. Its object, as stated in the act of incorporation, is "to provide a temporary home for orphan, half-orphan and destitute children, supply their necessities, promote their moral, intellectual and religious improvement, and fit them for situations of usefulness." Its corporate powers, as regards its property, are vested in a board of nine male trustees; and as regards the appropriation of its income, the care and management of its children, and of its internal and domestic concerns, in a board of female managers, consisting of a first, second and third directress, a treasurer, a secretary and twenty-seven other female managers, residing at the time of their election or appointment, in the County of Cayuga. The first trustees, as named in the charter, were John H. Chedell, John W. Haight, Franklin L. Griswold, Zebrina M. Mason, Henry Underwood, J. Ives Parsons, Charles N. Tuttle, Ros-

well Curtiss and Ebenezer B. Cobb; and the first board of managers, Harriet T. Pitney, First Directress; Mrs. Zebrina M. Mason, Second Directress; Mrs. Jesse Segoine, Third Directress; Caroline F. Blatchford, Treasurer; Harriet S. Conklin, Secretary; Mrs. John W. Haight, Mary C. Morgan, Florence Mellen, Mrs. Crane, Frances M. Goodwin, Margaret R. Watson, Mrs. Rice, Charlotte P. Underwood, Sally N. Bacon, Mrs. John McFarlan, Julia C. Clark, Mrs. W. I. Preston, S. Maria Reed, Abbey Warden, Henrietta Parsons, Melita Chedell, Mrs. S. L. Bradley, Deborah Ann Bronson, Lydia H. Young, Caroline Ross, Mary Fowler, Jane H. Woodruff, Mary Ann Robinson, Eliza Lewis, Andalusia Starin, Celuta Cook and Mary Kipp.

The managers are empowered "to govern the children committed to their care, and prescribe the course of their instruction and management to the same extent and with the same rights as exist in the case of natural guardians;" to bind out such children "to some suitable employment in the same manner as overseers of the poor are authorized to bind poor and indigent children," but to see that provision is made whereby they shall be secured "an education proper and fitting to the condition and circumstances in life of such a child, and instruction in mechanical or agricultural pursuits." The amended act authorizes the board of supervisors "to instruct the superintendents of the poor * * * to annually contract with the managers of said asylum, to board and clothe all children thrown on the county for support, who are of a proper age to receive its benefits, at a price not exceeding eighty cents each per week;" and the board of supervisors are "authorized to levy and collect annually, in advance, in the same manner as other county charges are levied and collected, such sums of money for the above purpose" as they "may deem necessary and expedient." Article IX of the by-laws provides, that "no person shall be considered eligible to the office of superintendent who is not a professed believer in the doctrines of the Bible, and competent to give religious instruction to the children, abstaining also from all sectarian influence."

The school law of the city of Auburn passed June 10th, 1875, authorized the board of education "to employ a teacher or teachers in the asylum for destitute children of said city, and to pay

therefor out of the public school fund, in like manner as other teachers are paid; and said board is authorized to supply said asylum with fuel for school purposes, in like manner as other schools are supplied; and the said board shall have the same care, oversight and direction of said school as of the other public schools of said city; but nothing in this act shall be construed to give the board of education any control over the management of said asylum except as herein provided. The board of managers of said asylum, with the concurrence of said board of education, may at any time discontinue such school, in which case the pupils therein shall be entitled to all the privileges of any other of the public schools of said city."

The first meeting of the ladies, on record, was held May 5th, 1852, when the society was organized, and the managers elected as named in the act of incorporation. The asylum was first opened in 1852, in a wooden house on the east side of James street. In 1853 the lot on which the asylum now stands was purchased for \$3,500. With the additions subsequently made, at a cost of \$3,200, it comprises about two acres. In 1857, the main asylum building, which is a fine, three-story brick structure, was erected at a cost of over \$8,000; and in 1858, a rear addition, for a school-room and other purposes, was built at a cost of \$6,000. In 1870, a flag-stone walk was laid and curb set at a cost of \$1,400. In 1871 the main building and fence were repaired and a new and more desirable walk from the street to the front steps laid, at a cost of about \$2,000.

From the report of the Secretary for 1877, it appears that the number of children in the asylum during the year was 167; of whom 107 were boys and 60 girls. The number of children then in the asylum was 98. The smallest number in the institution at any time was 78. The number who have found homes was 57. The present number of inmates, (October 1st, 1878,) is 95. The receipts from all sources in 1877, including an appropriation of \$5,000 from the Supervisors and the balance on hand at the beginning of the year, were \$4,937.74; the expenditures, \$4,855.89.

The board of managers issue monthly a paper called *The Orphan's Friend*, which is a great assistance to the asylum in enlisting the sympathy and aid of the public, while it gives informa-

tion to the friends abroad of its management, and the history of the children committed to its care.

On the death of Mr. James S. Seymour, who was the president of the board of trustees of the asylum from its organization, and a liberal benefactor, the asylum received a bequest of \$10,000 as a permanent fund, the interest only to be used. It has been the recipient of legacies from other individuals from time to time, among them \$2,700 from Dr. Healy, of Syracuse; \$5,000 from Laban Hoskins, of Union Springs; \$1,440 from Mr. Baker, of Fleming; \$300 from Mrs. Mary Miller, of Auburn; \$100 from Mrs. Dr. Rudd, of Utica; \$1,059 from Kittlewells; and \$1,310 from Hugh McDowell, of Niles; besides innumerable donations of various sums.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HISTORY OF AUBURN, (CONTINUED.)

CHURCHES IN AURELIUS AND AUBURN—EARLY RELIGIOUS TEACHERS—FIRST RELIGIOUS SOCIETY—FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN AUBURN—ITS CHANGES AND HISTORY—ST. PETER'S CHURCH—FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—OTHER CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

REV. David Thatcher, from Orange, N. J., made, in 1795, a missionary tour through this region, and held religious services at the scattering settlements. Rev. Asa Hillyer, also from New Jersey, engaged in a similar work at Aurora, in the town of Milton, now Genoa, and at Hardenbergh's Corners, in 1798. Elder David Irish, is said to have preached here in 1794, and if so, his was probably the first sermon to white men at the hamlet.

New Jersey must be credited with the honor of an early religious culture of this wilderness field, and it is worthy of remark, that three young ministers from that State itinerated over this ground, when most of their routes were either well trodden Indian trails, or in the absence of these, the freshly blazed trees of the forest. Their names were Matthew La Rue Perrine, James Richards

and Henry Mills; they in after years, became eminent and honored professors in the Auburn Theological seminary. The father of a fourth professor, Aaron Condit, was also an early missionary from New Jersey, and held services at Aurelius. Seth Williston and Jedediah Bushnell labored here in 1799, and aroused a deep and abiding religious interest.

The first religious society incorporated in this vicinity was the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Owasco, organized September 23d, 1796. In the same year a Baptist Church was organized in Fleming, and in 1799 another of the same denomination in Brutus, now Sennett. These were followed in 1801 by the organization of the "First Congregational Society of Aurelius," consisting of five members, namely: Samuel Colver, Gilbert Weed, Josiah Mix, Rebecca Mix and Jacob Shaw.

The place of meeting, was at the house of Ichabod Wilkinson, on the Poplar Ridge road. Its trustees were drawn from different and, when the facilities for traveling are considered, from widely separated settlements. They were: Thomas Mumford, of Cayuga; Joseph and John Grover, of Fleming Hill; Henry Moore, residing on the road to Union Springs; Hezekiah Goodwin, one mile from the Half Acre; William Bostwick, of Auburn; Jesse Davis and Joseph Taylor, residing in the south part of the town; and Moses Lyon, near the Half Acre. David Higgins was called to the pastorate, in May, 1802, and his salary was fixed at \$500. His family comprised ten members. For the annual support of each of whom there was thus the pittance of fifty dollars only.

In 1809, a partially finished church at the Half Acre, was occupied by this society where they worshiped until November, 1810, when Mr. Higgins, tired of the neglect of the congregation to finish the house, and being offered the pastoral care of a congregation in Auburn, resigned, to serve the "First Congregational Society" of that place. This society was organized September 17th, 1810, with the following trustees: Robert Dill, Silas Hawley, Henry Ammerman, Moses Gilbert and Noah Olmstead, Jr. The society soon after its organization adopted the Presbyterian form of government. The sum subscribed for the salary of Mr. Higgins was less than \$500. A regular church organization was not effected until January 14th, 1811. It

comprised nine persons, namely: David Herring, Silas Hawley, Oliver Lynch, Eunice Higgins, Sarah Gilbert, Betsey Tyler, Rachel Parker, Sarah Hawley and Anna Coggswell. Within the first year of its organization the membership had risen to seventeen.*

In February, 1813, Mr. Higgins resigned and was succeeded by Hezekiah N. Woodruff, who had officiated for nine years at Aurora. In his letter of acceptance, he expresses the fear that the provision made for his support "will not be fully adequate to free him from worldly care and embarrassment." When Mr. Higgins resigned, the Church consisted of twenty-seven members, twenty-four of whom were women. Mr. Woodruff was installed June 22d, 1813, and continued until August 29th, 1816. During his pastorate the first church edifice was erected, at a cost of \$16,000 and dedicated March 5th, 1817. Its cost had been fully paid and the prosperity of the society was not checked by the burden of debt. Hitherto their meetings had been held in the school-house on South street and in the "long room" of the "Centre House."

Mr. Woodruff was succeeded March 3d, 1817, by Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, of Onondaga, where he had held a pastorate for eight years. He continued here until June 16th, 1829, over twelve years. He then assumed the charge of the Second Church of Utica.

Dr. Lansing's services with this Church were signally successful, in which he had very little assistance from any of the evangelists, excepting Mr. Finney. He was aided by him for a short time only, in 1826. The accessions to the Church in the first four years of his ministry were four hundred and seventy-five. Dr. Lansing, by his great influence over all with whom he came in contact was well calculated to win converts, not only to his faith, but also to its successful propagation by means of an educated ministry. He suggested the establishment of the Theological Seminary in Auburn, and it received from him a

* On one occasion in the absence of Mr. Higgins, William Bostwick, an Episcopalian, was invited to read the Episcopal service and a sermon, which he did, without objection by any one. On the Sunday following the return of the pastor, the act was severely condemned from the pulpit, which led to the secession of the Episcopal attendance, and to their organization of a society of their own faith. This occurred while Mr. Higgins was in charge of the religious services of several settlements and while he was only an occasional ministrant here, to a society composed of different religious beliefs.



CANFIELD JARROD.



MRS. TERRISSA JARROD.

CANFIELD JARROD.

MR. CANFIELD JARROD was born November 21, 1801, in Warren, Dutchess county, N. Y., and soon after removed with his parents to Salisbury, Litchfield county, Conn., where he remained until 1820, when he removed to Wolcott, then in Cayuga county, N. Y.

His employment was farming, though he engaged in wool buying and as an insurance agent. His attachment to a particular spot was not very strong, and he frequently changed his residence. In 1858 he came to Auburn, where, until his death in 1867, he chiefly resided. His widow survives him and now resides on North Street. Mr. Jarrod married Miss Terrissa Skeel in 1823. She was born in Warrensburg, Rensselaer county, N. Y., February 22, 1800, and with her parents moved to Sterling, in Cayuga county, in 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Jarrod have had no children,

but have made their house a pleasant home for five orphans, whom they reared, educated and assisted to business employments. Four survive, some of whom are in the Government service in Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Jarrod united with the Wesleyan Methodist Church in 1846. Politically, Mr. Jarrod was a firm Republican, using his influence for the liberation of the slaves, and his house was one of the stations on the "underground Railroad," where many a sable traveller, bound for Canada, found refuge, sympathy, rest and refreshment. Their sympathy for the unfortunate and care for their wants are proverbial, and Mrs. Jarrod now entertains and befriends the Onondaga women, who are selling Indian trinkets in this vicinity. A view of her residence may be seen in another part of this work.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. TERRISSA JARROD. AUBURN, N.Y.

support at once so earnest, forcible and persistent as to win to its support, not only his own society, but secured, so generally, the cooperation of the Presbytery of Cayuga and of the Synod, as to secure the object sought. The seminary was located and completed and between that institution and the First Presbyterian Society of Auburn, there has always existed the most intimate relations, resulting in reciprocal benefits. Most of the ample grounds and nearly one-half of the sum raised in the country for the erection of the first buildings, were contributed by members of this society.

Recently the same beneficent spirit led to the bestowal of \$80,000 upon that institution as a condition of its retention in Auburn. This large gift to the seminary was added to the heavy burden then recently incurred in the erection of their magnificent church edifice the cost of which was \$140,000. It is worthy of remark that this society has expended upon its church edifices and the seminary buildings and endowments about equal sums, aggregating the large amount of over \$240,000, more than one-third of which has been contributed by two wealthy and liberal citizens, Sylvester Willard, M. D., and Theodore P. Case, Esq.

Rev. Josiah Hopkins, D. D., succeeded Dr. Lansing, and was installed September 28th, 1830. He continued until April 21st, 1846, fifteen years and eight months. The Church, under his ministry, greatly prospered and large accessions were made to it. He was aided at different times by eminent evangelists; by Charles G. Finney, for six weeks, in the winter of 1831, the result of whose labors is said to have been over five hundred conversions; by Rev. Jedediah Burchard, in 1833, a theatrical and very eccentric preacher, who drew immense audiences, that came both from the city and country and the influence of whose labors were widely extended over the country; by Rev. Mr. Avery in 1838; and by Rev. Samuel G.orton in 1840.

Dr. Hopkins resigned April 21st, 1846, because of failing health, and Henry A. Nelson was installed July 29th, 1846, soon after his graduation from the Auburn Seminary, and continued in the pastorate for over ten years.

To succeed two such experienced and very able and eloquent men as Drs. Lansing and Hopkins, was certainly a very trying ordeal for a young

minister; yet Mr. Nelson fully sustained himself by his talents and great industry, and ably and acceptably filled the responsible position until September 8th, 1856, when he accepted the call of an important church in St. Louis.

Rev. Charles Hawley, D. D., succeeded Mr. Nelson, November 5th, 1857, and still holds the position, having now served the congregation over twenty-one years.

The church has a peculiarly interesting history, embracing a period of about seventy years, over sixty years of which the society has been served by four pastors only, and for more than one-third of that long period it has been under the care of the present pastor. Whoever will compare this record with that of the other churches of the county as contained in this volume, will be forcibly impressed with the remarkable contrast.

The present officers of this church and society are as follows:

Pastor—Rev. Charles Hawley, D. D.

Elders—Richard Steel, Sylvester Willard, Israel F. Terrill, H. Woodruff, James Hyde, Ebenezer B. Jones, Franklin L. Griswold, Charles A. Lee, Mortimer L. Browne, James Seymour, Jr., William E. Hughitt, Richard H. Bloom.

Deacons—Eliphalet F. Putnam, H. Brooks, Chas. P. Williams,* Edward C. Sclover, Richard S. Holmes, William H. Meaker.

Trustees—John S. Fowler, H. Woodruff, John Olmstead, Horace T. Cook, B. C. Smith, Edward C. Sclover, Warren Crocker.

Communicants, 650, as reported May, 1878.

ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The following very interesting notes on the origin, progress and present state of this society is from the pen of its accomplished and respected rector, Rev. John Brainard, D. D.

It is now nearly three score and ten years since this parish was organized. For nearly all that time, its church, with its beautiful enclosure, has formed one of the objects of interest in this "loveliest village" of the plain. Compared with religious establishments of the old world, or even with many in New England, its history may seem brief and uneventful, yet it extends back almost to the beginning of the settlement of this region by a band of men as noble and devoted as ever leveled the forest and tilled the soil of any

* Deceased January 14th, 1879.

new country. They were men of religious training, and no sooner had they marked out the places for their homes than their thoughts were turned to the worship of Almighty God and the building of temples in honor of His name. It was not strange, considering the strength of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut and in many of the eastern counties of this State, that among the early settlers of this region there should be many whose training and education would lead them to desire the privileges to which they had been accustomed in their Eastern home. These feelings, so natural and commendable, were doubtless strengthened, as from time to time opportunities of public worship were afforded them by some devoted missionaries from the East; or when, at intervals less rare, they gathered together to hear the service of the Prayer Book read by some intelligent layman. In that company of zealous laymen towards whom the Church of this day turn with gratitude and affection, were two whose zeal and liberality had very much to do with the foundation, growth and prosperity of this parish. Their names were Hackaliah Burt and William Bostwick, and the parish records bear abundant tokens of their loving interest.

It was not, however, until the 18th day of July, 1805, when the missionary visits of Rev. Davenport Phelps had become more frequent and regular that St. Peter's Church was organized. The meeting for this purpose was held at the house of Mr. Burt, and Rev. Davenport Phelps presided. Toward the erection of a church edifice, no steps were taken until January 7th, 1811, when William Bostwick, Ebenezer Phelps and Hackaliah Burt were appointed a committee for that purpose. The location of the church was settled by the generous gift to the parish by William Bostwick of a noble lot. The work upon the church progressed with little interruption and on the 22d day of August it was duly consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, by the Right Rev. John Henry Hobart, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of New York. Within this church the flock was gathered and fed by several successive pastors, until February 5th, 1832, when the church, having been recently enlarged and improved, was destroyed by fire. The destruction of the church was a great loss to the little band of Episcopalians in Auburn. Yet they met the crisis with a degree of heroism,

which speaks well for their constancy. They determined to build of stone a larger and more expensive church than the one they had lost, and to accomplish this a committee was early appointed. To Trinity Church, New York, the parish did not look in vain, receiving from that corporation the sum of \$2,500.

It is proper to speak at this point of the death of Bishop Hobart, which occurred in the rectory of St. Peter's Church, on the 13th of September, 1830. He came to Auburn in the regular discharge of his official duties, and after an illness of several days entered into rest. His name and influence in the American church will never be forgotten.

Allusion has been made to the rectory. It was in the year 1828 that the lot and brick house east of the church were purchased as a home for the rectors, thus adding greatly to their comfort and convenience. The new church was consecrated on the 8th day of August, 1823, by Bishop Onderdonk. It was here, on Ascension Day, May 9th, 1839, that Rev. William Heathcote Delancey, D. D., was consecrated the first Bishop of Western New York.

In 1849 steps were taken for a very decided improvement and enlargement of the church, consisting of a recess, chancel and transepts. This is the best indication that could be given of growth and progress. During the next twenty years no great change occurred. Several rectors in turn served the parish. In 1864 extensive improvements in the rectory changed that edifice to its present condition, affording one of the most complete and inviting parsonages in the land.

In 1868 steps were taken for the building of the present church, and the parish entered upon the work with most gratifying unanimity. Henry Dudley was chosen architect, and Easter Sunday, 1870, was rendered more joyous by the fact that the new and beautiful church was ready for occupancy. Its cost had been about \$70,000. Its consecration was delayed until the 18th of October following, when the Right Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, D. D., assisted by the Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Cox, D. D., in the presence of a large congregation, dedicated the church to the service of the Almighty God. The sermon on this occasion was preached by Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., of St. Thomas' Church, New York city. In April, 1873, through the gener-

osity of General John H. Chedell, the tower and spire were completed. This was but one of a lengthened series of beneficent acts on the part of this gentleman, who was never weary of well doing for St. Peter's Parish. This noble gift of \$10,000, was followed by a bequest of a similar sum, which relieved the parish from all indebtedness growing out of its costly pile of buildings.

In July, 1875, by the praiseworthy exertions of Edward Davies, a superior chime of ten bells from the foundry of Messrs. Meneely of West Troy was secured and placed in its tower. The cost was \$5,000, and was secured by the generous subscriptions of a large number of persons.

It is well to notice that at Easter, 1868, a new parish was formed in Auburn, under the name of St. John's. With the most commendable diligence they are seeking to carry forward the work of our Divine Lord, and it is hoped and believed that the day is not far distant when they will enjoy the reward of their labors in the completion of a parish church.

The following is a list of the rectors who have officiated here:

- Rev. Davenport Phelps, from 1805 to 1811.
- " William A. Clarke, D. D., from 1811 to 1812.
- Rev. D. McDonald, D. D., from 1813 to 1817.
- " William H. Northrup, from 1817 to —.
- " Lucius Smith, from 1819 to 1823.
- " Samuel Sitgreaves, from 1824 to 1826.
- " John C. Rudd, D. D., from 1826 to 1833.
- Rev. William Lucas, from 1833 to 1839.
- " Charles W. Hackley, D. D., from 1839 to 1840.
- Rev. William Crosswell, D. D., from 1840 to 1844.
- Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, Jr., D. D., from 1844 to 1846.
- Rev. Walter Ayrault, D. D., from 1847 to 1852.
- Rev. E. H. Cressy, D. D., from 1853 to 1859.
- " Charles H. Pratt, from 1860 to 1861.
- " Joseph W. Pierson, from 1862 to 1863.
- " John Brainard, D. D., from 1863.

He is the present rector, having now occupied the position for sixteen years.

This parish embraces about two hundred and eighty families and about one thousand individuals. The number of communicants is over

four hundred. The Sunday School includes over three hundred children and the Industrial School two hundred.

Its present officers are:

Rector—Rev. John Brainard, D. D.

Wardens—Joseph Osborn and Samuel Lyon.

Vestrymen—William Allen, James A. Suydam, Edward H. Groot, John N. Knapp, Noah P. Clarke, D. M. Osborne, Nicholas L. Casey and Charles A. Noble.

Parish Clerk—Charles A. Noble.

A very gratifying fact in respect to the first Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches should be emphasized, that while they have, at very heavy cost, put their church buildings and property in perfect order, they have been entirely relieved from indebtedness by the liberal benefactions of a few of their wealthy members.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF AUBURN was organized February 17th, 1819, by a council composed of delegates from the First Church in Aurelius (now Fleming,) and the churches in Mentz, Brutus and Owasco, convened for that purpose. As a preliminary step to the formation of a church, a number of brethren had met in the house of James Randall, September 4th, 1817, and formed themselves into a body, afterwards known as the "Auburn Baptist Conference." About two weeks subsequently delegates were appointed and a letter addressed to the association, which met in Camillus. The following is an extract from that letter:

"The brethren and sisters composing the Auburn Conference, beg leave respectfully to represent to the Association, the motives which actuate us in endeavoring to maintain a visible appearance in this part of the Zion of God, our present state and circumstances and our desire and wishes relative to our future spiritual welfare and the welfare of the brethren and sisters in this vicinity.

"Viewing ourselves under the highest obligations to embrace and defend the great doctrines as revealed to us in the Word of God, and deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of watching over each other in love, and maintaining the worship of God in this place, and considering our local situation is such as renders it inconvenient, if not impossible, for us to attend the meetings of Baptist churches in this town [Aurelius] or elsewhere, we, therefore, on the 4th of September, in a meeting appointed for that purpose, voted to form ourselves into a Conference to be styled the *Auburn Baptist Conference*.

"We also at the same time agreed to adopt the *Confessions of Faith* adopted by the Association at its last annual meeting, September, 1816. We would further state that the number composing our conference is twenty, and from many circumstances we are induced to believe that our number will increase. Such, dear brethren, are our motives and such our present condition and prospects.

"As a standard, therefore, is erected in this place for the worship of God, you will readily perceive the necessity of our having such ministerial assistance from time to time as shall be calculated to promote the cause of Christ in this place.

"From some recent appearances we cannot but hope that the Lord will continue His glorious work among us, and make bare His arm in the salvation of many precious souls.

"Sensible of present weakness, our earnest desire is that you would make such arrangements as shall be thought most proper in regard to supplying us with ministers as often as it can be done consistently. We are persuaded that such efforts may be abundantly blest and that numbers will yet flock to our little society, and that through the Divine blessing, we shall so become an organized church of Christ."

Signed, "JAMES BUCK,
"JAMES N. SEAMAN."

The conference thus formed, continued its meetings for prayer and praise till December 17th, 1818, when, meeting as before at the house of James Randall, they agreed that the time had come when it was their duty to be known as a church of Christ; and at a meeting held the 26th of the same month, a council was called to meet with them February 17th, 1819, at which time, after a proper examination, they were recognized as a church. At that time they numbered thirty-six, fourteen males and twenty-two females, twenty-one of whom were dismissed for the purpose, from the church in Throopsville. In September, 1819, they were received to membership in the Cayuga Association, and reported sixteen baptized and a total membership of fifty-five.

From their organization in 1817, till December, 1818, they were without a stated ministry; but about that time an arrangement was made with Elder Elkanah Comstock to supply them half the time, which he continued to do about ten months.

Their first pastor was Elder C. P. Wyckoff, who was called to the pastoral care of the church in 1820, and preached his first sermon in the court-house, then occupied as their place of wor-

ship, June 4th of that year. At the close of a ten years' pastorate he left them in possession of a convenient place of worship, with a character established and influence largely increased. He was succeeded by Elder John Blain, who entered upon his labors in 1830, and continued them three years. During Mr. Blain's pastorate a powerful revival was experienced, as the result of which 157 were added to the church by baptism. So large an addition to the congregation made increased accommodations necessary, and these were supplied in 1833-'4, by the erection of a new stone edifice, eighty by sixty feet, which was opened for worship in March of the latter year. During the entire time of Mr. Blain's pastorate, which was terminated by his resignation in the fall of 1833, 191 were added to the Church by baptism. He was succeeded that fall by Rev. I. M. Graves, who became so unpopular before the close of his second year as to make it necessary for him to leave. He afterwards became a Universalist minister. During the winter following his settlement with the church, a protracted meeting was held, in which he was assisted by Elder Jacob Knapp, and sixteen were received by baptism.

Their next pastor was Elder S. S. Parr, who commenced his labors in the fall of 1835 and closed them in 1838, having been greatly blessed in all his efforts to promote the interests of the church and the Redeemer's cause. During the winter of 1835-'36, a revival was experienced, by which thirty were added by baptism; and during the winter of 1837, another protracted effort, in which the pastor was assisted by Elder J. S. Backus, resulted in the addition of forty by baptism. After Mr. Parr left, the pulpit was supplied for six months by Brother Wilson, whose labors proved both acceptable and profitable.

Their next pastor was Elder James Johnson, who took the pastoral charge in 1839, and remained a little more than a year. During his short pastorate the church passed through a severe trial of faith, which resulted in a division and the organization of a new interest; but the new body, failing to secure a recognition from the council which convened for that purpose, finally disbanded and returned to the church. Elder Johnson was succeeded by A. Pinney, who commenced his labors with the church as a licentiate in 1841, but was afterwards ordained pastor, and continued

with them two years. His labors were blessed by another powerful revival, by which 95 were added by baptism. He was succeeded in the spring of 1843 by Elder J. S. Backus, whose pastorate covered a period of seven years, and was blessed with four seasons of revival and 86 baptisms. He left them in the spring of 1850, united and prosperous, having relieved them from heavy pecuniary embarrassments, and allayed the differences of opinion upon subjects connected with the labors of former pastors.

The next pastor was W. P. Pattison, who commenced his labors in 1851 and closed them in 1855, having received during his ministry, by profession of faith, 79. A. McGregor Hopper, who was a very acceptable preacher, and especially popular with the congregation, served them as pastor from 1857 to 1859, and added 82 to the membership. He was succeeded in 1861 by P. P. Bishop, who was a good scholar, a sound reasoner and acceptable pastor, and during whose seven years' ministry 75 were added.

Rev. Dr. W. H. Maynard was called to the pastorate in January, 1869, and served as such seven years. The addition to the church during his ministry was 124. A revival was enjoyed during the winter of 1874, and a series of meetings held for several weeks, the pastor being aided largely in the work by Rev. H. G. Dewitt, an evangelist. As a pastor and preacher few, if any, of his predecessors surpassed Dr. Maynard. As pastor he sought out the sick and afflicted and ministered to their wants; as preacher, his sermons were characterized by research in church and Biblical history. They were marked by original thought and enforced by original illustration, and were therefore instructing and edifying.

The present pastor, Rev. Willard H. Robinson, who graduated from Yale College in 1872, entered upon his pastoral relations with the church in June, 1876. This is his first pastorate, undertaken at the completion of a post-graduate year at Rochester Theological Seminary. Under his ministrations the church is united and prosperous.

Some six years ago their church edifice was thoroughly rejuvenated, at a cost of about \$15,000; and in October, 1877, they paid off an indebtedness of \$6,300, leaving the church entirely free from debt. The present house, a plain, substantial stone structure, erected in 1833-'34,

stands on the south side of Genesee street, a little west of Mechanic street, and took the place of the first, a brick structure, erected in 1825, at the junction of South and Exchange streets, which was afterwards occupied by the Universalist Society, and at present by the furniture establishment of Messrs. D. C. & G. W. Richardson.

Since the organization of the church there has been expended in houses of worship about \$50,000; for pastoral salary, \$43,500. They have received by baptism, letter and experience 1698 members; dismissed, 881; excluded, 113; dropped, 41. The number who have died is 162. The present membership is 501.

The Sabbath School work connected with the church and society has received increased attention during the last few years. The school is in a flourishing condition, numbering in attendance 200 to 225. It is under the supervision of Messrs. O. F. Knapp and E. Stanton Perry, who are aided by an efficient corps of teachers. The Owasco Chapel School, sustained by this society, has a membership of 150, and an average attendance of 120. It is under the superintendance of Charles A. Cobb, and is doing a good work.

The following named persons have officiated in this church, viz.: John Ward, John Jeffries, — Muier, — Randall, Dudley Everts, Gardiner Jeffries, George Covert, Freeman Richardson, Joseph Choate, Oliver Chappel, Abizur Pierce, Nelson Payne, Z. M. Mason, Samuel C. Lester, Paul D. Cornell, O. F. Knapp, T. B. Brown, S. B. Harlow, Jabez Whitnce and John S. Bristol, as Deacons; and Nathaniel Garrow, David S. Sears, Henry Polhemus, Dudley Everts, Aurelius Wheeler, Russell Chappell, James E. Tyler, Daniel Woodworth, E. B. Cobb, Z. M. Mason, Harrison Hopkins, Edward Allen, Paul D. Cornell, Miles Perry, W. W. Payne, Henry S. Dunning, Wm. E. Vail, James M. Gale, Geo. S. Westlake, Joseph H. Dunning, S. E. Payne, John Choate, J. Y. Bettys, D. M. Hough, Dr. W. O. Luce and H. J. Eddy, the last seven of whom, except Hough, are the present trustees.

Among the earliest members, in addition to those already named, are Seth Burgess and wife, Mrs. Hannah Wadsworth, Mrs. Cyria White, Mrs. Thankful Lewis, Mrs. Urania Catlin, Myron Strong, U. F. Doubleday, Peter Doty, Mrs. Susannah Culver, Jonathan and Martha Hawes,

Mrs. Webster, Milo Webster, Mrs. Daniel Woodworth, Lydia Reynolds, and Lois Sexton.*

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This society was first organized April 24th, 1819. Auburn was then included in the "Cayuga Circuit." In 1820 it became a separate charge and its first pastor was Gardner Baker. The society then comprised fifty-one members and they erected a plain wooden chapel on the site of the parochial school building on Chapel street, in which they worshipped until 1834.

In 1832, John Seymour and Tallmage Cherry erected with their own funds a substantial stone church on the corner of North and Water Sts., at a cost of \$13,000, which was dedicated February 6th, 1833. Rev. John Dempster officiated. The society bought the building one year later. In April, 1867, the church edifice was destroyed by fire and the loss was a serious one to the society, as they had just completed extensive repairs and paid off all indebtedness upon it. Rev. William Searls had just been assigned to this charge, and he found his people without a place of worship. The loss was promptly supplied. A lot was purchased on the west corner of South and Exchange Sts., and a beautiful church edifice erected upon it at a total cost of about \$40,000. The society also owns a parsonage of the estimated value of \$4,000. There remains an indebtedness of \$11,000 on the entire church property. The new church was dedicated Jan. 7th, 1869.

The following are among the regularly appointed pastors of this society:

Gardner Baker, John C. Cole, John E. Robie, George Peck, Z. Paddock, James Richardson, Joseph Castle, H. F. Row, Selah Stocking, Thos. H. Pearne, A. J. Crandall, D. W. Bristol, Wm. H. Pearne, David Holmes, A. J. Dana, B. I. Ives, Wm. Ready, A. S. Graves, D. W. Thurston, D. A. Whedon, W. C. Steele, Wm. Searls, E. Horr, Jr., William Annable and John Alabaster.

Present Officers—*Bishop*, Gilbert Haven.

Presiding Elder—Rev. U. S. Beebe.

Pastor—John Alabaster.

Members of Annual Conference—Rev. B. I. Ives and Rev. Wm. Searls.

Local Ministry—Rev. Julius Robbins, Rev. Frank Houser, Rev. A. B. Benham, Rev. A. J. Sanders, and Rev. Allen E. Atwater.

Trustees—John W. Haight, President; John F. Driggs, Secretary and Treasurer; John Elliott, Andrew J. Sanders, George H. Evans, D. H. Schoonmaker, and William J. Moses.

This society embraces about four hundred and twenty-five members, and the scholars of all ages in the Sabbath School, are three hundred and fifty, under the superintendence of Mr. Elmer Houser.

THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY on North street near Chapel, was organized as the *Fourth Roman Catholic Church of Western New York*, August 3d, 1820, with Hugh Ward, John Connor, James Hickson, Thomas Hickson and David Lawler, as trustees. They worshipped first and for several years in the court-house and the school house on the academy grounds. In 1834 they bought the wooden building on Chapel street, then recently abandoned by the Methodist society, by whom it was erected in 1821, and dedicated it October 23d, 1834. The pastors from this period were Revs. F. Donohue, Grace, Bradley, and Thomas O'Flaherty, the latter of whom officiated from 1845 to 1856. He was succeeded by Martin Kavanagh, from 1856 to 1857, and by Michael Creedon, from 1857 to 1862. During Father Creedon's pastorate, in 1859-'61, the present brick church on North street was erected, at a cost of \$35,000. Their next pastor was James McGlew, who commenced his labors in 1862 and closed them in 1864, when he was succeeded by Thomas O'Flaherty, whose second pastorate continued till 1869. He was succeeded in that year by Martin Kavanagh, which was also a second pastorate, and continued till 1874. During Father Kavanagh's second pastorate, in 1873, the present brick school on Chapel street was built, at a cost of \$15,000, the old church, near the same site, having till then been occupied as a school-house. Edward McGowan succeeded Kavanagh and remained three years, till 1877, in September of which year Wm. J. Seymour, the present pastor, commenced his labors. The parsonage belonging to this church is valued at \$7,000, and the convent occupied by the Sisters of Mercy, at \$5,000. Both are located on Chapel street. The present membership of the church is about 3,500. The parochial school connected

*Compiled from the *History of the Cayuga Baptist Association* and from an article from Mr. O. F. Knapp, published in the *Auburn Daily Advertiser*, December 2d, 1876.

with the society is taught by the Sisters of Mercy. It has ten teachers and five hundred scholars.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY OF AUBURN was organized at the Western Exchange, January 2d, 1829, by persons who were formerly members of the First Church, and who were irreconcilably opposed to the demonstrative methods which characterized the spiritual ministrations of Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, who was then, and for thirteen years previously, pastor of the First Church. The name then adopted was *The Second Presbyterian Society of the Village of Auburn*, and the following named trustees were duly elected :

First Class—Bradley Tuttle, John Patty and Stephen Van Anden; *Second Class*—Walter Weed, John M. Sherwood and Abijah Fitch; *Third Class*—Wm. Brown, James Little and Horace Hills.

The reasons for separating from the parent church and forming a new society are set forth in the following resolutions, adopted at a meeting of a part of the First Presbyterian Society of Auburn :

“Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the organization of a second Presbyterian church and society in this village would, under the present circumstances, conduce to the advancement of the Presbyterian interests and to the promotion of real and genuine religion; for the following reasons among others :

“*First*—In any large community like ours, there will, from the nature of the human mind, be such a discordance of taste and opinion on religious subjects, as that no minister can be expected, for any great length of time, to meet the views and feelings of the whole.

“*Secondly*—The course pursued by our present minister under the sanction of a part of his session for the last two or three years, (whether right or wrong we pretend not to decide,) has produced a complete division in the public opinion. To a portion of the Church and Session and to a portion of the sober and respectable members of the society, *that course* has seemed ill-advised, and calculated in its very nature, to sow division in the church, and to banish peace and charity, and to excite in the breasts of young or weaker and less experienced and less informed brethren, the feelings of spiritual pride and spiritual domination.

“*Thirdly*—In consequence of the above, so many have been grieved, so many have been prejudiced, so many have been disgusted, that the number of those who assembled with us to

hear the preaching of the Gospel has greatly diminished, and is constantly diminishing, while at the same time the population of the village has been constantly increasing.

“*Fourthly*—By the organization of a new church and society, and under the administration of a second minister, we would hope to arrest the minds of the wandering, and bring them again under the influence of the true Gospel, preached with power and accompanied by the Holy Spirit; that so their souls may be saved.

“*Fifthly*—By the organization of a new church and society we would further hope to lay the foundation of permanent peace and brotherly love among ourselves, by placing the two great divisions into which a diversity of taste and judgment has divided us, *each* under their *own chosen minister*; so that all occasion of collision and crimination shall be removed; and the only strife shall be, which shall best exemplify the religion we profess, and most advance the Kingdom of our Redeemer, and the salvation of our fellow men.”

At a meeting of the citizens of Auburn, friendly to the formation of a second Presbyterian Society in this village, held at the Western Exchange, December 11th, 1828, the following preamble and resolution were adopted :

“WHEREAS, The public sentiment in favor of organizing a second Presbyterian Society in this village has been clearly expressed by a subscription for purchasing a site and building a church, to the amount of \$8,000; and

“WHEREAS, Most of the leading members of the first society, who do not join us, have expressed themselves in favor of said object; therefore,

“Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that a second church and society be organized with all convenient speed; and that the chairman and secretary of this meeting be requested to give the necessary notice of the time and place of holding a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Second Presbyterian Society under the statute in such cases made and provided.”

In conformity with this action the meeting of January 2d, 1829, at which the organization was perfected, was held. March 2d, 1829, a plan for a church, presented by Messrs. Tuttle & Hagerman, was adopted, and the trustees agreed to raise on their joint security the balance necessary to complete the house, not exceeding \$3,000.

Aug. 12th, 1830, a call was extended to Daniel C. Axtell, who was ordained and installed pastor Nov. 10th, 1830, by the Cayuga Presbytery, met at the church of this society, which then came under its care and recognition. Mr. Axtell re-

requested the church to unite with him in asking a letter of dismission Jan. 2d, 1836, which the church assented to Jan. 4th, 1836. A call was extended to Leonard E. Lathrop, D. D., Aug. 29th, 1836. July 7th, 1851, the resignation of Dr. Lathrop was accepted, to take effect Sept. 1st, 1851. Jan. 26th, 1852, a call was extended to Richard S. Dickinson of New York city, but declined. May 12th, 1852, the services of Edward D. Morris were engaged for one year from June 1st, 1852. His ministry proved satisfactory, and a call was given him Jan. 6th, 1853, to become their settled pastor. He continued to discharge those duties with ability and fidelity till November, 1855, when his pastoral relations were dissolved. The church enjoyed the ministrations of Ezra A. Huntington, D. D., from 1855 till 1858. July 12th, of the latter year a call was extended to Henry Fowler, of Rochester, and Sept. 6th, 1861, the church decided by a vote of forty-one to thirty-six to ask the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relations. June 16th, 1862, a call was extended to S. W. Boardman, D. D., of Westboro, Mass., whose pastorate covered a period of more than fifteen years, the longest the Church has enjoyed, and was marked by a "systematic and unflagging industry," "deep, warm and heartfelt sympathy with the sick and afflicted," and an "ardent zeal for revivals of religion and for the conversion of sinners." Sept. 17th, 1877, at his request, the church united with him in asking the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relations. Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., supplied the pulpit during the six months ending May 27th, 1878, since which it has been supplied by casual comers. In the summer of 1878 a fund was raised sufficient to pay off an indebtedness of \$5,000, and to make repairs on the church to the amount of \$1,500. Their house of worship is situated on South street, between Lincoln and Genesee streets. The present membership of the church is 320; the average attendance at Sabbath school, about 130.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY IN AUBURN.—The Universalists in Auburn first became an organized body April 12th, 1821, at which time a meeting was held in the school-house on Academy street, and was attended by Lyman Paine, Azer Brown, Geo. Standart, James Francis, Michael Nicholson, Jacob Chrysler, Jarvis Swift, Aaron Clough, Benj. Wright, Geo.

Crowl, Joseph Dresser, Geo. Church, Daniel Shields, Jno. Follet, Matthias Calkins, Jno. A. Brown, Wm. Paine, Elijah Swift, Noah Taylor, Henry Roberts, (afterwards a preacher,) Samuel Hunter, Francis Hunter, Rodman Sargent, Wilder Pierce, Michael Bowers, Chancey Howe, Nathan Webster, Wm. G. Burr and Ulysses F. Doubleday, now nearly or quite all deceased. Another meeting was held Dec. 18th, 1822, at the house of Jarvis Swift, to devise ways and means for obtaining funds to obtain a lot and erect a house of worship. Another meeting was held for the same purpose Jan. 11th, 1823, but it was not until ten years later that this wish was consummated. During this interval the society, which for some time held meetings in the court-house, academy and various other places, had practically disbanded or ceased to have a recognized existence. Tuesday, April 9th, 1833, a preliminary meeting of Universalists in Auburn was held at the school-house occupied by Josiah Underhill, to take steps to organize a religious society. Wednesday, April 24th, 1833, the organization was perfected at the Western Exchange, under the statutes of New York for the organization of religious societies, and the following named trustees were elected: Allen Worden, Ezekiel Williams and Wm. H. Coffin, first class; Josiah Barber, Salmon Tyler and John G. Paul, second class, and Stephen Lombard, Jr., Ethan A. Worden and Jarvis Swift, third class. May 11th, 1833, the church bought of Capt. Geo. B. Chase, the brick building at the junction of South and Exchange streets, formerly occupied by the Baptists, the consideration being a due-bill for \$1,000, and a bond and mortgage for \$3,400, to be paid within two years. It was repaired, repainted and re-dedicated in the spring of 1833, the dedicatory sermon being preached by Rev. Dolphus Skinner of Utica.

There were services conducted by ministers of this denomination as early as 1821, among whom were Revs. Whitnell, Flagler, Miles and Root. The first settled pastor of whom there is any account was Rev. L. S. Everett, who came here from Buffalo in 1827, and remained about a year, returning to Buffalo in December, 1828. He was followed by Rev. O. A. Brownson, whose ministry terminated in 1829.

The first pastor employed under the organization of 1833 was Geo. W. Montgomery, D. D.,

who commenced his labors in September, 1833, and closed them in 1843. He was succeeded in October, 1843, by H. L. Hayward, who served them one year, when, in September, 1844, failing health compelled him to leave, and finally to leave the ministry and seek a home in the far west, where he is still living, though in feeble health.

J. M. Austin assumed the pastoral care of this church in October, 1844, and discharged those duties till June 29th, 1851, when he resigned and became editor of the *Christian Ambassador*, a denominational journal of this persuasion, then published in Auburn, in which duties he was engaged twelve years, till 1863, when he became United States Paymaster. At the close of the war he returned to Auburn, where he now resides, and has been engaged until recently in missionary labors.

The next pastor was W. R. G. Mellen, who served them from July, 1851, till July, 1855, and was succeeded by D. P. Livermore, who remained from November, 1855, to October, 1856. His accomplished wife, who has since become so distinguished as a public lecturer, was here with her husband during that period and removed with him to Chicago.

Rev. D. K. Lee, D. D., took the pastoral charge in July, 1857. He remained eight years and removed to New York in 1868. He was succeeded July 7th, 1865, by Richmond Fisk, D. D., who remained till the fall of 1868, and is now in charge of the church in Syracuse.

Rev. J. G. Bartholomew, D. D., commenced his labors with this church October 29th, 1868, and, after a very eminent and successful ministry of three years, was released September 17th, 1871, at his own request and that of the church in Syracuse, which represented that his presence as pastor was necessary to harmonize difficulties which then existed in that society.

November 27th, 1871, a call was extended to J. J. Twiss, who commenced his pastoral labors February 1st, 1872, the pulpit having been supplied from October 1st, 1871, by C. B. Lombard, L. W. Price, G. W. Montgomery, E. J. Canfield, J. H. Himes, J. J. Twiss and Brothers Montgomery, Saxe, Crane, Goodenough and Barber successively. Mr. Twiss' resignation was accepted October 16th, 1872, to take effect November 11th, 1872. A call was extended to J. W. Keyes, February 3d, 1873. He entered upon his

duties as pastor in April following, and continued them till the last of September, 1876, when ill health compelled him to resign. The pulpit was supplied from October 1st to December 31st, 1876, by Revs. Allen P. Folsom, of Boston; O. A. Rounds, of Bridgeton, Me.; G. S. Weaver, D. D., of Akron, Ohio; L. L. Briggs, of Boston; S. L. Beals, of Brockton, Mass.; T. F. Dean, of Afton, N. Y.; G. W. Montgomery, D. D., of Rochester, and Mr. Pullman, of New York city.

A call was extended to L. L. Briggs, D. D., the present pastor, December 22d, 1876, and he commenced his pastoral labors February 1st, 1877.

Mr. Montgomery may be called the founder and builder of this congregation. For ten years he labored with zeal and faithfulness, and succeeded in laying its foundations deep and enduring. His good work was perpetuated by Mr. Lee, whose kind deeds, piety and Christian fidelity are still remembered by a grateful people. Mr. Keyes came in a time of greatest need. Through his instrumentality to a good degree the church has been remodeled, rejuvenated and beautified at great expense, in the midst of a financial crisis of an intensity unknown in many years. Messrs. Lee and Bartholomew are dead.

Their present church edifice was erected in 1846-'7, and was dedicated July 21st of the latter year. In 1876, the front portion and the steeple were added, and the interior of the old portion repaired. The Sunday School room and parlor were built in 1870, at a cost of \$6,727.81.

The Sunday School connected with this church was started in 1834, by Rev. G. W. Montgomery, in the old red brick church, opposite to where they now are. Mr. Montgomery was superintendent during his pastorate of ten years, and had with him as teachers Mr. and Mrs. Ethan A. Warden, Ira Curtis, Miss Angeline Warden, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Sheldon and others. The first Sunday School exhibition occurred December 24th, 1844, and consisted in speaking and singing by the children, led by Olive Drake, the chorister, and accompanied on the piano by Miss Winnifred Coffin, the present efficient organist. Among those who took part in the former were Misses Cornelia Barber, Margaret and Elizabeth Robinson, the daughters of Messrs. Backus, Fosdick, Standart and Austin; and among the boys were

Horatio and Wm. Robinson, Amos, Charles and John Underwood, Henry and Clement Austin, B. B. Snow, now superintendent of public schools in Auburn, Rufus Sheldon and Charles A. Warden.

The Sunday School has not only sustained itself, but in many instances it has contributed liberally toward supporting the church. Rev. W. R. G. Mellen was made the recipient of a gold watch by the teachers and scholars of the Sunday School.

Following Mr. Livermore's pastorate there was an interval when there was neither pastor nor church services, and few if any gentlemen attended the Sunday School. Its fate was left to the faithful and persevering women of the society, who carried it through its trials, until D. K. Lee was called to the pastorate and revived the former interest in it; an interest which, through the persevering efforts of the successive pastors, superintendents and others interested, has continued to the present time.

THE A. M. E. ZION CHURCH, on Washington street, between Genesee and Orchard streets, was organized about thirty-five years ago, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, with only two or three families. Their house of worship was erected about thirty-two years ago. It is a wooden building, and has thrice undergone slight additions and repairs. Their first pastor was Rev. Mr. Johnson. They have since enjoyed the ministrations of Revs. Joseph P. Thompson, John Thomas, Inskipp, Anderson, Wm. Cromwell, James Green, Bosley, Solomon Jones and Singleton H. Thompson, each of whom served them three years, and G. W. Lacey and H. R. Phoenix, each one year. Rev. James A. Wright, the present pastor, commenced his labors with them September 12th, 1876. At an early period in the history of the church its membership had been reduced to a single individual. The present membership is thirty-six. Sixty members are enrolled in the Sabbath School, which has an average attendance of thirty. Their church will seat about two hundred. The congregation are improving in everything pertaining to their mode of worship, and quite an interest is manifested in Sunday School work.

THE FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES IN AUBURN was organized December 11th, 1849, as *The First Congregation of Disciples of Christ of Auburn and Clarksville*, at the stone school-house,

which occupied the site of the present brick school house on the corner of Van Anden and Division Sts., and D. C. Goodrich, J. C. Worden and Wm. Allen elected trustees. Immediate steps were taken to build a church edifice, and the present wooden structure on Division street was erected in 1850. December 19th, 1865, the name was changed to *The First Congregation of Disciples of Auburn*, and January 14th, 1873, the trustees were authorized to change the name of the church, as recorded in the clerk's office, to *The First Congregation of Disciples in Auburn*. The records of the church, which are very meagre, do not give the names of the successive pastors who have served them, but we have been able to obtain them from those at present belonging to the church. The church is at present without a pastor. Their last pastor, Rev. James Hart, commenced his labors among them October 1st, 1876, and closed them October 1st, 1878. The present number of members is about two hundred.

The pastors have been as follows: Rev. J. M. Bartlett, from 1849-'50; Rev. W. W. Clayton, from 1854-'5; Jesse H. Berry, from 1861-'2; J. C. Goodrich in 1865; D. C. Calderwood in 1866; L. F. Bittle, from 1866-'8; A. B. Chamberlain, 1871-'4; John Encell, from 1874-'5; W. H. Rogers and James Hart, from 1876-'8. During the intervals between these pastorates the pulpit has been supplied.

ST. ALPHONSUS' GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, located on Water street, near North, was organized in 1853. The first meeting was held in May of that year, at Frank's Hotel, Water street, and was attended by Wm., Henry and Max Kusters, Prof. Stupp, B. Schmienk, Aug. Kern, Wm. Vanderboush, Johannes Kirst, Matthias Linenbach, Edward Phillipson, Martin Gallvan, — Mahoney, — McGarr, Peter Shields, — McGuin, and J. H. Frank. They were attended first by the Redemptorist Fathers of St. Joseph, Rochester; their meetings being held on Wall street, in a building previously occupied as a cooper shop, and bought in 1853 for the use of the church for \$400.

The first regular settled priest was Rev. Zacharia Kunze, who entered upon the duties of pastor in August, 1854. He was succeeded by Rev. M. O'Laughlin, who served them from June, 1855, to November of the same year; by

Rev. Dominick Geymer, from November, 1855, to November, 1856; and by P. J. Byrne, till October, 1857. From this time to 1868, the church was attended monthly by Rev. Fathers I. DeDycken, Joseph Wissel, N. Van Emstede, M. Schaffler, Thaddeus Alexander, Michael Dausch, T. Majerus, M. Steissberger, L. Holzer, C. Wenscerski, Julius Kuenzer, Bernard Beck, B. Klaphaka and P. Cronenberg, all from St. Joseph's, Rochester. November 12th, 1865, Rev. Father Xavier Kofler was sent by Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon, but changed the next Sunday. During this time, March 26th, 1861, they bought for \$1,900 the house formerly occupied by the "Millerites," erected in 1855, and owned by Erasmus Curtis, who gave that society its use, and gave in part pay the property on Wall street, valued at \$1,100. Rev. Charles Vogel became their pastor in August, 1868. He built the present parsonage in 1869, the site having been bought the year previous for \$1,200. He also greatly improved the church by the addition of a steeple, new roof and gallery, in which he was aided by the kindness and liberality of the citizens generally. Rev. C. Ulrich, the present pastor, commenced his labors with this church August 6th, 1873, in which year he bought the building afterwards used as a parochial school by this society, for \$2,400. Mr. Ulrich also bought a new organ for \$650 and started a society for improvement in church music.

The membership, which at first comprised about thirty families, has increased to 130 or 140 families, with an average of about fifty baptisms per annum, and 380 to 400 communicants. The attendance at Sabbath School is about 100.

The first canonical visitation by the Bishop took place September 3d, 1878.

THE WALL STREET M. E. CHURCH, located at the corner of Wall and Washington streets, was organized August 26th, 1856, with about twenty members, prominent among whom were Rev. R. Berry, class leader and local preacher, Wm. Jones, Supt. of Sabbath School, Alonzo Munsell and wife, Hannah Berry, Esther M. Cook, Elizabeth Goodsell, Emma Godden and Mary A. Willis. The application was made by Alonzo Munsell and F. M. Wilson. The following named persons were elected the first trustees: Wm. H. Barnes, A. Munsell, Wm. H. Halliday, T. I. Francis, and John W. Haight. This society is

an offshoot of the *North Street M. E. Church*, and its first meetings were held during the pastorate of B. I. Ives, then pastor of that church, in the school-house on the corner of Washington and Seymour streets. After a while, meeting with opposition from some of the neighbors whose sympathies were not with the church, the building was bought, and used until the erection of the new church in 1860, during the pastorate of Rev. E. C. Curtis, at a cost of \$3,500, exclusive of lot.

This church has enjoyed the ministrations of the following named pastors: B. I. Ives, from 1856-'8; E. C. Curtis, from 1858-'60; L. M. Kern, from 1860-'2; Wm. N. Cobb, from 1862-'4; R. Townsend, from 1864-'6; S. Stocking, from 1866-'7; S. M. Fisk, from 1867-'8; J. H. Barnard, from 1868-'9; T. B. Shepard, from 1869-'72; T. R. Green, from 1872-'5; U. S. Beebe, from 1875-'7; and Thomas Stacey, the present pastor, who commenced his labors here in 1877. During these years all these ministers have been assisted by Revs. Wm. Hosmer and Wm. Searls, who have filled vacancies and in many ways aided the church, which, from the beginning, has worked earnestly, and enjoyed revivals of religion in almost every pastorate, notably in those of B. I. Ives, R. Townsend, T. B. Shepard, T. R. Green and U. S. Beebe. During the present pastorate their house of worship has been repaired and beautified at a cost of \$800; and the spiritual condition of the church is very satisfactory. The present membership is 200; the number of Sunday school scholars, 279, and the average attendance of the latter during the past year has been 180.

One of the members of this church, Miss Mary A. Priest, has just gone to Hakodadi, Japan, as missionary of the "Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the M. E. Church."

This Church has an honored past, and a prospective *future* of usefulness, honor and success.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, (Prot. Epis.,) on East Genesee street, between Hoffman and Fulton streets, was organized April 13th, 1868, the meeting to secure the incorporation having been held in the school-house of Dist. No. 1, where services were also held until the completion of their present edifice in December, 1869. The meeting was presided over by Rev. John Brainard, then rector of St. Peter's Church, from which this is an off-

shoot, and Harvey Wilson and Wm. Lamey were elected wardens, and Wm. F. Gibbs, John M. Hurd, Rufus Sargent, Henry Hall, Edward C. Marvin, Isaac L. Scovill, Charles M. Knight and George F. Brown, vestrymen.

Previous to this, in 1854, efforts were made at the instigation of Rev. E. H. Cressy, then rector of St. Peter's Church, to establish a church of this denomination in the eastern part of the city. Rev. John M. Guion, relying for a portion of his support upon the chaplaincy in Auburn prison, which Mr. Cressy was able to obtain for him, came to Auburn and conducted services some five months in a large room over Kerr & Devitt's store, the rent of which was paid by Mr. Cressy and A. Hamilton Burt; but he removed to a more promising field of usefulness, and the project was, for the time being, relinquished.

Their first pastor was Rev. James Stoddard, who commenced his labors with them in October, 1868, and remained till February, 1869, services having previously been held, until Mr. Stoddard took charge, and conducted by Mr. Brainard, rector of St. Peter's. In 1869, their house of worship was erected at a cost of about \$2,200, and was first occupied in December of that year. The lot on which it stands, 200 feet on East Genesee street, and 110 on Fulton street, was donated to the society, June 1st, 1868, by Gen. John H. Chedell, who also bequeathed them \$10,000 for the erection of a new church edifice, which has already been begun, on the site of the present structure, the estimated cost of which is \$17,000. It is to be built of stone, 84 by 52 feet, and when completed will be a sightly structure.

Rev. Charles R. Hale succeeded Mr. Stoddard in the rectorship in October, 1870, and officiated in that capacity till October, 1873. Rev. E. B. Tuttle commenced his labors with them the following November, and continued them till October, 1876. Rev. W. H. Lord, the present pastor, entered upon his labors as rector in August, 1877, having previously supplied the pulpit five months. The church is in a prosperous condition. The congregation has doubled within a year; and the membership, which now comprises eighty-five communicants, has largely increased under Mr. Lord's pastorate. The average attendance at the Sabbath School is about 100 with 140 scholars enrolled.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY.—This society was organized in 1861. It was an offshoot of the Second Presbyterian Society of Auburn, then under the pastorate of Rev. Henry Fowler. Mr. Fowler was an earnest and forcible advocate of the freedom of the slaves, and in his pulpit ministrations gave frequent and full expression to his convictions. It was a time of intense excitement, when armed rebellion confronted the nation and when party lines were tightly drawn, producing wide division in churches as well as in secular organizations. With the anti-slavery views of the pastor the great majority of the congregation participated, resulting in the secession of the colony that formed the Central Presbyterian Society.

The first organization comprised the following officers: Elders, Lewis Seymour, Peter Burgess, and Josiah P. Bailey; and the first Trustees were: D. M. Osborne, E. G. Storke, H. W. Dwight, Rufus Sargent, Charles P. Wood, D. T. Fowler and David P. Wallis.

The first meetings of the society were held in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, then on Genesee street, where they worshiped until their chapel was erected on West Genesee street, costing about \$5,000. The purpose had been to carry up the walls of the chapel as means to do so could be secured; but in 1869 the plan was changed, the property sold, a lot procured on William street, and the present church edifice erected. The corner stone was laid August 12th, 1869, and the church was dedicated October 24th, 1870. The cost of the building and grounds was about \$40,000, and of the organ \$5,000.

Rev. Henry Fowler retained the pastoral care of this church about ten years, when his failing health compelled him to resign, which he did October 31st, 1871. Rev. Henry F. Hickok, of Orange, N. J., was the next pastor, installed October 12th, 1872. He occupied the pulpit with great acceptance until June 30th, 1875, when he resigned and resumed the pastorate of his society in Orange. Rev. Samuel W. Duffield was chosen acting pastor November 1st, 1876, and continued until May, 1878, when Rev. C. C. Hemenway, a licentiate of the Auburn Theological Seminary, was called to the pulpit, and is the present pastor.

The present membership of the church is 331;

in Sabbath School 230, with an average attendance of 150.

The present officers of this society are the following:

Pastor—Rev. C. C. Hemenway.

Elders—Peter Burgess, J. T. M. Davie, T. S. Gage, Zenas Howland, Charles M. Howlet and Samuel S. Smith.

Deacons—George Anderson, Wm. S. Shourds.

Trustees—Willis J. Beecher, Chas. C. Dwight, Charles M. Howlet, Theodore M. Pomeroy, Wm. H. Seward, George H. TenEyck, Wm. F. Wait and Frank D. Wright.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, (Roman Catholic,) was organized in September, 1868, by Thomas A. Maher, the first pastor, who was sent here by the Bishop of Rochester, in July, 1868, and held meetings a few weeks in his house, and subsequently in Tallman's Hall, on the corner of State and Dill streets. A temporary wooden building was erected in 1869, and in this rough, unsightly structure they held their meetings till the erection of the present house was begun in 1870, on the same site, when they occupied the Academy of Music till the basement was finished, after which their meetings were held there. Father Maher was succeeded in September, 1869, by Rev. M. J. Laughlin, whose pastorate continued till September 2d, 1877, when W. Mulheron, the present pastor, commenced his labors with them. Father Laughlin's ministry gave a great impulse to the growth of the church, which, within ten years, has increased from the mere handful who separated from the *Church of the Holy Family* to constitute this, to a present membership of about 3,500.

Their church edifice was begun in 1870, in September of which year, the corner stone was laid by the Bishop of the Diocese, and was consecrated May 1st, 1877, by Rt. Rev. Bishop McQuaid, assisted by numerous church dignitaries. It is situated on the corner of Clark and Green streets, and is a fine specimen of French Gothic architecture. The interior is admirable. The windows of the south transept bear the following names, "Gift of C. D. S.;" "In Memoriam, Jos. A. Keeler;" gifts of Joseph P. Carrigan, John Hoey, Daniel O. Carr, Jr., Eliza and Bridget Scully, M. D. Kavanaugh; those in the south aisle include these names, James Bryan, James Driscoll, Patrick Reagan, W. H. Reilly

and John Delaney. In the vestibule are the following names: Thomas Murphy, W. Chapman, Hugh Smith, Margaret and Mary Quinn, Michael P. Holmes and Mary T. O'Hara. The center window of the organ loft bears the names of the Rosary and Scapular Societies. The side windows were given by the Societies of St. Joseph and Children of Mary. In the north aisle are recorded the names of Mary O'Neil, Patrick Kelly, Daniel Tehan, and Mrs. A. M. Doyle. The windows of the north transept bear the names of Matthew and Catharine Byrne, Michael Hughes, Daniel Kelly, Mrs. Mary Sullivan, Harry Reagan, Frank Byrne and Jno. Keely. The confessional at the north-east corner of the transept is a room by itself and completes the list with the gifts of Wm. Jos. O'Neil and Eliza Ferris.

Connected with the church is a Parochial and Sunday School, the former of which was established in September, 1873, is under the supervision of the resident pastor, and is taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph, who were established here the same year by the Mother School in Rochester. It is the province of these Sisters to teach as it is that of the Sisters of Mary, connected with the Holy Family Church to attend to the sick in hospitals, &c., though they also visit the sick and are a charitable institution of the church. The convent comprises ten inmates, nine of whom are teachers. The number of scholars attending the Parochial School is 500, but the average attendance is somewhat less.

The church property consists of the church and parsonage, which, together are valued at \$125,000; the Convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, which is adjacent to the church on Clark street, valued at \$7,000; and the school house, on Clark street, near Washington, valued at \$5,000.

ST. MARK'S A. M. E. CHURCH was organized with sixteen members, July 6th, 1870, by Rev. J. G. Mowbray, who was the first pastor. The first trustees were John Pernel, Nelson Davis, Jno. H. Waire, Isaac White and J. H. Sanford. Mr. Mowbray's pastorate lasted only one year. He was succeeded by E. B. Davis, who also remained but a year. The next pastor was N. W. Bowman, who served them two years, and was succeeded in 1874 by Rev. Mr. Frisbee, who remained only two months. A. S. Amos suc-

ceeded Mr. Frisbee and continued his labors with them till May, 1878, when William B. F. Marshall, the present pastor, took charge of their spiritual interests. The present membership is twenty, and the attendance at Sabbath School about the same number.

Their services were first held for nearly a year in Markham Hall, afterwards in the City Hall. In 1872 they were held over 80 Genesee street, and in 1874 the society removed to a room over Richardson's livery, near the corner of Genesee and South streets. Since the fall of 1877 their meetings have been held in the court-house. In 1870, the church bought a lot on Mechanic St., near the Big Dam, on which, in 1874, they built the stone foundation for a church edifice, but they have not been able to gather sufficient funds to further their object beyond that point.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This, the fourth and youngest of the Presbyterian churches in Auburn, received from the elevated ground on which it stands the name of Calvary. The lot was the gift of the late James S. Seymour. It forms the western apex of a triangle between Franklin and Capitol streets. The neat and pretty church building which looks down Franklin street, consists of the identical materials which composed the First Presbyterian Church before it was taken down to make room for the splendid Gothic structure which succeeded it. These materials Mr. Seymour transported to the lot he had donated and put them up at his own expense on a somewhat reduced scale. A religious society was formed and the lot and building made over to the elected trustees by the generous donor. The building received in his honor the name of Seymour Chapel. On the 20th of November, 1870, a church was organized with a membership of twenty-five persons, by Rev. Dr. Charles Hawley, who preached the sermon, and religious services were regularly held. The church has enjoyed the pastoral services of Revs. H. S. Huntington, M. Woolsey Striker, and J. B. Stewart, the latter of whom is the present pastor. The present membership of the church is about one hundred. Mr. Seymour, by his will, endowed the chapel bearing his name with the sum of \$12,000. The name was changed as above at the organization of the church.

ST. LUCAS' CHURCH, (German Evangelical Lutheran,) on Seminary avenue, was organized

March 16th, 1873, by Rev. Charles Shopflin, of Syracuse. The first members were Frederick Hartmann, Charles Strohmeinger, H. Traub, Jno. Smith, William Rabtto, Peter Lambert, Peter Jeckel and Jno. Miller. Their first pastor was Charles Shopflin, who served them one year, and was succeeded by Adam Burkhard, whose pastoral labors covered a period of one and one-half years. Their next pastor was Zur Nedden, who served them a like period. George Teld, their present pastor, came from Buffalo, and commenced his labors with this church February 1st, 1878. Their meetings were held first for a year and a half in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., and for a like period in St. George's Hall. They now worship in the seminary building. Their church edifice is in process of erection, and will cost, when completed, about \$6,000. The stones used in the basement of this church composed the west wing of the old Auburn Theological Seminary building, which was bought by Mr. H. Traub in 1877, and generously donated to this society. The superstructure is of brick. The dimensions of the building are 80 by 38 feet, and will have a seating capacity for 450 persons. The church comprises about thirty families. The average attendance at Sabbath School is fifty.

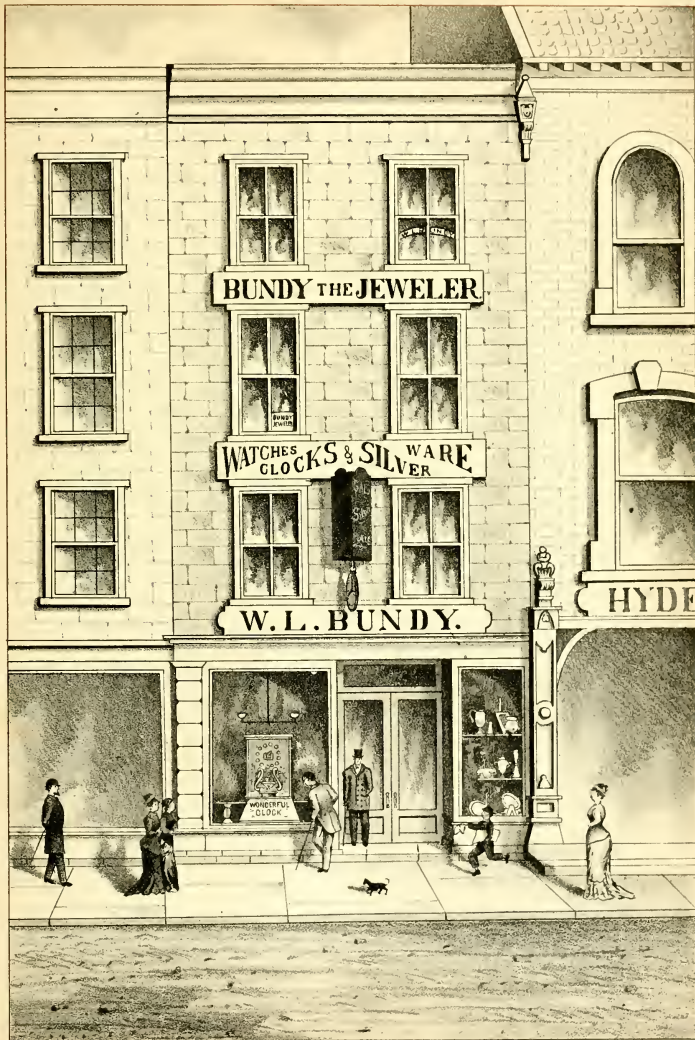
CHAPTER XXIX.

HISTORY OF AUBURN, (CONTINUED.)

FIRST LIBRARY—SCHOOL LIBRARIES—SEYMOUR LIBRARY—ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY OF THE WATER WORKS COMPANY—THE AUBURN GAS LIGHT COMPANY—THE AUBURN STEAM HEATING COMPANY—FIRE PROTECTION AS IT WAS AND IS—DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF THE AUBURN BAR—PRESENT LAWYERS—VILLAGE AND CITY ORGANIZATIONS AND OFFICERS.

THE diary of Gov. DeWitt Clinton, who visited Auburn in his travels in 1810, shows, in connection with his description of the settlement at that time, that Auburn then had an incorporated library of 220 volumes.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.—Notwithstanding the



JEWELRY STORE OF W. L. BUNDY. No. 90 GENESEE ST. AUBURN, N. Y.

excellent nucleus for a public library thus early established, Auburn has not enjoyed for a long series of years any better accommodations in this respect than those afforded by the district school libraries, though the excellent library connected with Auburn Theological Seminary, and the less extensive academy library, together with the many extensive and valuable private libraries, may have compensated for and measurably supplied this want.

Legislative provision for the establishment of district school libraries was made in 1838, and notwithstanding their necessarily limited and imperfect character and the many abuses to which they have been subject, they have been very serviceable to many whose means did not enable them to cultivate their literary tastes in a more desirable way. In accordance with the amended school law of 1866, the district libraries in this city were consolidated and placed in a room in the High School building, which was open for the withdrawal of books one hour every Friday afternoon during school term. The library then contained upwards of 2,000 volumes, many of which were valuable works, in addition to the 300 volumes which originally belonged to the Auburn Academy and comprising many books valuable for reference. It was largely patronized by school children, and to some extent by adults; and if the annual appropriations made by the State for additions to it had been scrupulously applied to that object, its usefulness and popularity would have been largely enhanced; but they were usually misapplied or not applied at all, and although this application to other and foreign purposes was not an unmixed evil, the interest in the library as a consequence materially diminished.

SEYMOUR LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The munificent benefactions of the late James S. Seymour, which have provided for so many of Auburn's necessities, were considerably extended to this. Among his many public bequests was one of \$18,000 with residuary, and the store No. 80 on the south side of Genesee street, with the lot in the rear, valued at \$8,000, "for the purpose of founding a public library in the city of Auburn." The residuary has thus far increased the monetary part of the bequest to \$25,500, and an additional \$1,500 will probably be realized. This bequest was made without any other restriction

than the naming of a portion of the first trustees, as follows: Hon. Charles C. Dwight, J. B. Condit, D. D., C. H. Merriman, and the pastors of the First, Second and Central Presbyterian churches, and of the Baptist, St. Peter's and South street Methodist churches. An organization was perfected and incorporated under the above name May 20th, 1876, and the above indicated individuals, except Dr. Condit, who had died, and the pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, which then had no pastor, together with six other citizens of Auburn appointed by the Association, were constituted the Board of Trustees, who met in August, 1876, and elected Hon. Charles C. Dwight, President, Charles Hawley, D. D., Vice-President, Benj. B. Snow, Secretary, and James Seymour Jr., Treasurer, each of whom still holds his respective office. They soon after secured the services of Wm. L. Poole of Chicago, the leading American librarian, to aid them in the selection of books. Since then rooms have been rented over the Auburn Savings Bank, and books obtained by gift and purchase to the number of 62,066 volumes, 1,617 of which are the gift of the citizens of Auburn. It was found to be a work of considerable magnitude to select and catalogue the books, the latter of which was done under the supervision of the librarian, Miss M. A. Bullard. The Association have realized in addition to the bequest, \$1,400 from life members, and about \$500 for membership dues. The library was opened to the public October 1st, 1878, and starts off with the number of well selected books above mentioned all paid for, a store bringing in an income of \$800 per annum, and \$20,000 of invested funds, thus having a fixed income which exceeds its present running expenses. At present \$2 per year is charged for enjoying the privileges of the library, but it is hoped that sufficient additions will be made to its funds to make it a free library, as Mr. Seymour designed it should be.

The Library committee is composed of Hon. C. C. Dwight, D. M. Osborne, W. G. Wise, Rev. C. Hawley, D. D., and Rev. John Brainard, D. D.

The store bequeathed by Mr. Seymour towards the establishment of this library, is the one purchased by him in 1830, for the establishment, with capital furnished by him, of a *suitable* "book-store, which should meet the demands of that

branch of trade in Auburn, and at the same time to be a healthy moral and even religious center," and occupied, at his instigation, during the sixteen years of his residence in Auburn, by Mr. Henry Ivison, whose name now stands at the head of one of the largest and most honorable publishing houses in this country—Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York.

THE AUBURN WATER-WORKS COMPANY was incorporated April 19th 1859. Wm. Beach, Benj. F. Hall, Theodore Dimon, Geo. W. Peck, Franklin L. Sheldon, Albert H. Goss, Wm. H. Goss, Jno. S. Clark and Paul D. Cornell were the corporators and first directors. The capital stock was \$100,000, with the privilege by charter of increasing it to \$300,000. It was subsequently increased to \$150,000. Their organization was not perfected until December, 1863, when Edward H. Avery was elected President, and Albert H. Goss, Secretary and Treasurer. A new set of directors was elected, consisting, in addition to Messrs. Avery and Goss, of Elmore P. Ross, S. Willard, M. D., Theodore M. Pomeroy, Cyrus C. Dennis, Josiah Barber, Harmon Woodruff and Geo. W. Peck. Construction was delayed till 1864, by reason of the difficulty experienced in obtaining a suitable location with sufficient elevation for reservoirs. At this time attention was directed to the Holly system of water-works, which resulted in the abandonment of the idea of using reservoirs. With this obstacle overcome, active operations were begun in April, 1864, and prosecuted with such vigor that by December of that year water was distributed through 22,930 feet of mains, traversing the city through its principal streets.

The source of supply is the Owasco Lake, twelve miles long and nearly one mile wide, and the Outlet one mile down to the pump works and dam, which are on a level with the lake, and about a mile distant from the center of the city. The area of water-shed is reported by the State Engineer to be about 100,000 acres, including the lake, which has an area of 7,400 acres. The southern boundary or limit of the water-shed is about twenty miles to the south of the head of the lake, near Fall Creek, which discharges into Cayuga Lake, near Ithaca. Several minor tributaries find their way through lateral valleys into the Inlet and the lake, while springs flowing from the hillsides and hidden in the bosom of the lake are a valuable and fruitful source of supply.

Skaneateles Lake, on the east and Cayuga Lake on the west, are at an average of eight to ten miles from the Owasco, the former 150 feet above, and the latter 250 feet below its level. A ridge of high land and hills running nearly north and south, at an elevation of some four or five hundred feet, bound the Owasco valley almost the whole length of the lake, broken on the easterly side in only two or three instances, to allow the passage of small tributary streams. The highest elevation of land varies in distance between these lakes from one to four miles. The hills are underlaid with rock of a slaty nature, that decomposes into a loose shale upon exposure to the elements. Owasco Lake is above the level of the lime rock formation, which underlies the greater portion of this part of the County, and which shows itself upon the surface in many places in the vicinity of Auburn. There is very little low or marsh land through which the water passes in reaching the lake, and were it not for the small area of low land or swamp at the head of the lake, say not more than one hundred acres, none would be touched by the Owasco water. The hill-slopes and lands generally are, or were, wooded with maple, beech, chestnut, basswood, and hemlock, while the low land at the head of the lake is thickly wooded with ash and soft maple.

The record of the rain fall on the water-shed was accurately kept in Auburn, from 1836 to 1849, both inclusive. The maximum, in 1843, was 50.06 inches, and the minimum, in 1838, 21.74 inches. The average for the time was 35.6 inches. The average outflow of the lake during these fourteen years was 8,541 cubic feet per minute, or 12,300,000 feet per day. It is claimed that the clearing up of the country and drainage of low lands has materially reduced the aggregate annual outflow of the lake.

The analysis of the water flowing from the Owasco, shows it to be of excellent quality, and of purity almost unequalled. It is as follows:

Chloride of Potassium.....	0.39 grains.
Sulphate of Potassa.....	0.32 "
Sulphate of Soda.....	0.37 "
Sulphate of Lime.....	0.01 "
Carbonate of Lime.....	5.43 "
Carbonate of Magnesia.....	1.57 "
Silica.....	0.16 "
Oxide of Iron and Alumina.....	trace.
Organic Matter.....	1.28 "
Total per gallon.....	9.53 "

The original cost of the works and additions was about \$225,000. The cost of their maintenance, beyond the compensation of its general officers and office expenses, the payment of a mechanical engineer, superintendent of pipes and hydrants, is a moderate sum, as the power in actual use is obtained from water-wheels, and the pipes and machinery are comparatively new. There are about twenty-six miles of mains laid, and 225 hydrants distributed throughout the city. There are nearly two miles of twelve-inch heavy iron mains, and about half a mile of cement pipe of the same caliber, forming two parallel lines, one on the east and the other on the west side of the river, leading from the pump works directly into the heart of the city, from which branch out laterally, mains often eight, six and four inches. The average daily distribution of water, exclusive of that used for extinguishing fires, is about 2,000,000 gallons. The supply is ample for the present wants of the city, and is furnished by pumps driven by three turbine wheels. One wheel drives a gang of six vertical pumps, which are almost sufficient to supply the ordinary wants. The two other wheels drive a capacious rotary pump each. There is in reserve, in addition to the power above mentioned, one of Holly's two hundred horse-power steam engines, which drives one of his No. 14 rotary pumps.

In connection with the above is a fire alarm telegraph line, having nineteen stations, from all of which an alarm can be instantly conveyed to the engineer at the works. The ordinary average daily pressure maintained in the mains is forty pounds to the inch; but with the reserve power, no difficulty would be experienced in obtaining a pressure of thrice that amount.

Distribution is made generally through cement pipes, having a sheet iron center lined and covered with a strong and hard cement. Cast iron is adopted for future use, and is being substituted where an increase of size is required. The cement pipes for ordinary pressure have given good satisfaction, but under fire pressure, in a few instances where corrosion of the iron through imperfection of the cement coating has existed, they have failed.

The Ludlow & Eddy gates and stop-cock, and Matthews' patent hydrants and mains are used. The water is not filtered, but forced through ample gates and screens.

The present officers and directors are: Alonzo G. Beardsley, President; Josiah Barber, Vice-President; Nelson B. Eldred, Secretary, Superintendent and Treasurer; A. G. Beardsley, Josiah Barber, E. H. Avery, Wm. H. Seward, T. M. Pomeroy, Nelson Beardsley, Wm. Allen, and S. L. Bradley, Directors. The engineer at the pump-house is Orrin Carrington; the foreman of mains and hydrants, William Jago.

AUBURN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The manufacture of illuminating gas was commenced in Auburn by the Auburn Woolen Company to supply their extensive mill, at the big dam, about thirty years ago. Tallow dips, and wax candles had supplied the principal lights of the period, and the proposal to introduce gas met the opposition common to all innovations upon long-established usages. A few enterprising citizens concluded, nevertheless, to organize a company to supply the city with illuminating gas. The original act of incorporation bears date December 4th, 1848, and is on file in the office of the County Clerk. The capital stock was fixed at \$20,000 and the following were the incorporators: Benjamin F. Hall, Ethan A. Warden, William W. Shepard, George B. Chase, Thomas Y. How, Jr., Roland F. Russell, Albert G. Smith, William H. Van Tuyl and Joseph P. Swift.

The delays usual with new enterprises followed, and it was not until January 14th, 1850, that the affairs of the company were put into working shape. The first recorded business meeting was held at the office of Benjamin F. Hall, at the latter date, when the following Directors were chosen: George B. Chase, Philip R. Freeoff, Henry G. Ellsworth, Paul D. Cornell, Zebrina Mason, Adam Miller, Roland F. Russell, William H. Van Tuyl and Benjamin F. Hall. George B. Chase was elected President and Benjamin F. Hall, Secretary. The services of Thomas Hoacly, a competent gas engineer, and of Michael Kavenagh, a practical gas manufacturer, who had built and managed the gas works of the Woolen Company, were secured, the former as superintendent, the latter as foreman.

A site for the works, south of the Prison dam, was procured, and in the summer of 1850, buildings were erected, mains laid through the principal streets and the gas turned on during that same year. Refuse of whale oil was first used in the manufacture; but it was soon succeeded

by rosin, which produced a heavy gas of great illuminating power. The new light became at once popular and its use so rapidly extended as to put the company to heavy expense for enlarged and new mains. In 1861 the use of rosin was discontinued, in response to the general demand for cheaper gas, and new works were erected for the manufacture of coal gas. The change, though made at a most opportune time, was not made in view of the probable effect of the impending war, which soon after cut off the supply of rosin; the cost of the little which could be obtained was increased more than ten fold.

The success of the company from that time forward has been uninterrupted. Gas is now supplied to over fifty streets, and there are about nineteen miles of mains in use. Gas is furnished to five hundred and eighty-nine street lamps and the number of consumers is over seven hundred. The original capital has been increased with the growth of the business, and now amounts to \$150,000, \$50,000 of which is in the form of scrip. Dividends have been and are regularly paid, and the economy and uniform success of the enterprise, speaks well as to the fidelity and intelligence of the management.

During the last ten years it has been managed by I. F. Terrill and Edward H. Avery, as Presidents, and for that period David S. Dunning has been the Superintendent and Treasurer, on whom the details of business management have chiefly rested. Within that time the mains have increased from nine to nineteen miles, and nearly all the old mains have been replaced by those of larger caliber; new gas holders; purifiers, &c., have been built, and the facilities for the production of gas doubled. Within the past year the consumption of gas has increased nearly twenty-five per cent., and there has been a diminution of price corresponding to the diminished cost of production.

The following have been the officers of the company at different periods since the organization to the present time: From the first organization of the company until January 1st, 1877, Michael Kavenagh acted as foreman of the company, a period of twenty-six years, without being charged with one hour of lost time, a length and continuity of service, it is believed, with few parallels in the records of industrial service; he is very properly a pensioner of the company, now that he is disqualified by age from further service.

Presidents—George B. Chase, 1850-'53; Adam Miller, 1853-'54; Benjamin F. Hall, 1854-'57; Albert H. Goss, 1857-'58; Z. M. Mason, 1858-'59; Paul D. Cornell, 1859-'60; Israel F. Terrill, 1860-'61; George H. Harbottle, 1861-'62; Richard Steel, 1862-'63; Edward Avery, 1863-'67; Israel F. Terrill, 1867-'69; and Edward H. Avery, 1869 to the present time.

Superintendents—Thomas Hoadly, 1850-'56; George B. Chase, 1856-'60; Paul B. Cornell, 1860-'62; Albert H. Goss, 1862-'65; Henry S. Dunning, 1865-'71; David M. Dunning, 1871 to the present time.

Secretaries and Treasurers—Benjamin F. Hall, 1850-'54; Sullivan N. Smith, 1854-'55; Philip R. Freeoff, Treasurer, 1854-'56; Geo. R. Chase, Secretary and Treasurer, 1856-'60; A. H. Goss, 1860-'65; Henry S. Dunning, 1865-'69; David M. Dunning, 1869 to the present time.

THE AUBURN STEAM HEATING CO., LIMITED, was incorporated June 6th, 1878, and completed their organization June 26, 1878, by the election of the following named Directors, M. L. Walley, President; Chas. A. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer; Calvin Young, J. H. Osborne, C. M. Howlet, H. J. Sartwell and J. A. Cook. Calvin Young, J. A. Cook and M. L. Walley were constituted an executive committee. The object of the company is to introduce the Holly system of steam heating into public and private buildings. A one story brick building, 50 by 32 feet, is being erected on the Outlet, in rear of the Cayuga Co. National Bank, into which the company purpose putting six fifteen foot boilers. The laying of 4,500 feet of mains, all that it is designed to put down immediately, is in progress, and it is expected they will be brought into use by the middle of October, 1878.

AUBURN FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The first fire department was instituted in 1815, the year in which the village was incorporated. The president was authorized to procure "a good sized fire engine" and one hundred fire-buckets for the use of the village. November 20th, 1815, Anselm S. Howland, Abijah Keeler, Abel Terry and Ezekiel Williams, Jr., were appointed fire-wardens; and John Patty, Henry Porter, Francis M. DeKlyne, Samuel Compston, Richard Skinner, Conrad TenEyck, Helim Bennett, Samuel D. Lockwood, Abraham Gridley, Philip Grandin, Wm. R. Gregory, Jno. W. Hunter, Abraham

Smock, Benjamin F. Young, Benjamin R. Yard, Wm. Norton, Reuben Porter, Robert Muir, Gibbons P. Mather, Henry Reynolds, Barker Lovell, Caleb Woodworth, James Minten and Garret Bennet, firemen. This was Auburn's first fire company. The same date it was ordered, "that every dwelling house, store or mechanic shop less than three stories high within said village, shall be supplied with a good substantial ladder of sufficient length to reach from the ground to the height of four feet above the eaves of the building; and that every dwelling house, store or mechanic shop of three stories high or upwards shall have a scuttle hole through the roof at least three feet square, with a convenient pair of stairs leading to the same; and it is further ordered, that the occupant of every dwelling house, store or mechanic shop, shall provide the necessary ladder or scuttle hole as above directed before the first of January next, and every person who shall fail to comply with this order shall forfeit the sum of \$5, to be recovered with costs of suit."

On September 12th, 1816, it was "ordered by the trustees of the village of Auburn, that the owner or owners of every dwelling house, store, office or mechanic shop, situated in said village, do furnish the said buildings respectively with good substantial leather fire buckets, with the owner's name printed on each bucket, on or before the 1st day of November next, after the following manner, to wit: to each dwelling house having either one or two fire-places, one bucket; to each dwelling house having three fire-places, two buckets; to each dwelling house having five fire-places, three buckets; and to each dwelling house having seven or more fire-places, four buckets; to every store, two buckets; and to every office and mechanic shop having either a stove or chimney in the same, one bucket; and that the owner or owners of every such dwelling house, store, office or mechanic shop, who shall fail to provide the necessary buckets agreeable to this order, shall forfeit and pay for each bucket that shall be wanting the sum of four dollars, to be collected with costs of suit for the benefit of the corporation."

A fire engine was ordered in December of this year (1816) and received the following January. The building in which it was kept stood on the south side of Market street nearly opposite the house of Neptune Hose Company No. 1, in rear

of the City Hall, to the site of which it was subsequently removed. This addition to the equipments of the department was made the occasion for the passage of a series of ordinances for its government. January 20th, 1817, it was ordained that in all cases of fire happening in the village, it should be the duty of the president and trustees to immediately repair thither, each wearing a white belt around his body, and the president, or trustee acting in his stead, who was constituted the "commanding officer," was required to wear upon his hat or cap a white badge and to carry a speaking trumpet. It was made the duty of the trustees to form ranks for carrying water, to preserve order, and generally to aid the president. The fire wardens were required to equip themselves with white belts; procure ladders, fire-hooks and other "necessary utensils," to aid in checking and extinguishing the fire, and charged with the proper care of the same; and "to examine the state of the fire buckets, and of every chimney and stove pipe, and place for depositing ashes," the first week in every month from October to April, and in July of each year, and report their condition to the president. If either of these officials refused or neglected to faithfully perform the duties enjoined on him, he was to forfeit and pay for each offense the sum of \$5, to be recovered with costs. Firemen were required to provide themselves with leather hats or caps, in such form and with such devices as the president should prescribe, and wear them "at all times when called out on actual duty or for exercise: and to repair immediately on alarm of fire to the engine, convey it to or near the fire, and work and manage the said fire engine, hose and other instruments and implements thereto belonging with all their skill and power." If any fireman "willfully or negligently" failed to attend any fire, or to perform his duty when there, or left his engine without permission, or failed to "do his duty in washing, working or exercising his engine when lawfully required," he should "for the first offense forfeit and pay \$3, and for the second" "be removed from his station, and such removal and the cause thereof be published in all the newspapers printed in said village."

May 2d, 1817, the ordinance passed November 20th, 1815, appointing a fire company, was repealed, and the following were appointed firemen, viz: Samuel L. Dunham, Richard Skin-

ner, James Dunscomb, D. Campbell, Ralph Decamp, Samuel D. Lockwood, Wm. TenEyck, James Beardslee, Jesse Smith, John Osborn, John Patty, Philip Grandin, Archy Kasson, John Hunter, Josiah Porter, Chauncey Coe, Robert Muir, Geo. Holley, Palmer Holley, Heman Walbridge, James Randall, H. F. Mather, Tallmadge Cherry, and Conrad TenEyck. This company is perpetuated in *Neptune Hose Company No. 1*, the name having been changed from *Neptune Engine Company No. 1*, in November, 1868. Archy Kasson was chosen Foreman; John W. Hunter, Assistant-Foreman, and C. TenEyck, Secretary and Treasurer. Ralph Decamp, who is living near Foster ville in the town of Aurelius, is believed to be the only surviving member of this company.

At a meeting of the company at the house of Henry Amerman, the first Wednesday in May, 1817, to "attend to the washing," when "the engine was taken out, played and found in good order," the following named members were "absent and subject to fines:" Samuel C. Dunham, James Dunscomb, Ralph De Camp, Wm. TenEyck, Jesse J. Smith, Richard Skinner, David Campbell, Samuel D. Lockwood, James Beardslee, and John H. Osborne.

In 1820, the facilities for subduing fires were increased by the addition of a second engine, which was furnished by the State and kept in the lower story of the prison armory. It was managed by a company of citizens and was available in case of fire in the village. The burning of the north wing of the prison in 1820 led to this precaution on the part of the State.

Until 1854, what is known as the "goose-neck" fire engine was used by the department. A Smith fire engine was ordered for *Neptune Engine Co. No. 1*, December 10th, 1853, and received in the spring of 1854. This was the first engine of its kind received in the city. The other companies were supplied with engines of the same pattern as changes became necessary. But these appliances, which had always been hand engines, were discarded on the introduction of the water-works, which obviated the necessity for engines, of which, at that time, there were three, in addition to the one in the Prison.

THE AUBURN FIRE DEPARTMENT was incorporated May 21st, 1873, and "authorized to purchase by gift or otherwise, hold and convey any

real or personal property, for the use of said corporation, not exceeding in value the sum of \$10,000." Its object is thus stated in section 6 of the charter: "The board of trustees shall apply the funds of said corporation, which shall arise from fines collected in pursuance of this act, or of by-laws made in pursuance thereof, certificates of membership, money paid by insurance companies in pursuance of law and donations, or such parts of said funds or of the income thereof as they may deem proper, to the relief of indigent and disabled firemen or their families, and also to defray such contingent expenses as may be necessary in the transaction of the business of the said board of trustees." Article 9 of the by-laws empowers the relief committee to grant relief, "when deemed necessary and just," "the stated sum of five dollars per week, for and not to exceed ten weeks, and one dollar per week for all time after that; and the torch boys of the company shall receive the sum of three dollars per week, for the same length of time as a fireman."

The first trustees were Ralph B. Stalker, Geo. Wilson, John Dower, George Friend, Nicholas D. Kirst, Edward Ryan, Lansing D. Wilder, Hilem B. Fay, George W. Saulsbury, Charles Tallowday, Austin S. Brooks and George Smith; and the first officers, George H. Battams, President; Benj. J. Milk, First Vice-President; Joseph H. Morris, Second Vice-President; Lansing D. Wilder, Secretary; and Horace T. Cook, Treasurer.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—ORGANIZATION OF 1878.

Chief—Joseph H. Morris.

First Assistant—Thomas B. Foley.

Second Assistant—David S. Pearson.

President—Isaac Moore.

First Vice-President—Vacant.

Second Vice-President—Wm. C. Burgess.

Secretary—George W. Wilson.

Treasurer—Hilem B. Fay.

Trustees of Neptune Hose No. 1—Geo. W. Wilson, Ezra Hamilton.

Trustees of Letchworth Hose No. 2—Isaac Moore, John McAlpin.

Trustees of Niagara Hose No. 2—P. J. Cashan, Bartley Fanning.

Trustees of Cayuga Hose No. 4—H. B. Fay, S. L. Paddock.

Trustees of Ross Hose No. 5—John C. Healey, J. Burdette Graves.

Trustees of Alert Hose No. 6—E. W. VanAlstyne, James T. Hooper.

Trustees of Logan Hook and Ladder—Thos. Speares, Wm. C. Burgess.

The department comprises seven hose companies, equipped with 6,450 feet of linen hose, (4,850 feet in good, and 1,600 feet in poor condition,) 100 feet of leather hose, and 155 feet of rubber hose, and one hook and ladder company with the usual equipments. The several companies are officered as follows :

Neptune Hose Co. No. 1—Jno. C. Winsor, foreman ; Jno. H. Stone, first-assistent ; Edward Miles, second-assistent ; Joseph Russell, president ; Henry L. Snook, vice-president ; Byron R. Witham, secretary ; George Youngs, treasurer. The company was organized May 2d, 1817, and contains seventeen members.

Letchworth Hose Company No. 2, reorganized in 1873, Cleophas Corbett, foreman ; Henry Kinchley, first-assistent ; Frank Devitt, second-assistent ; W. R. Paige, president ; Nicholas Hahn, vice-president ; A. Stupp, recording secretary ; F. N. Mosher, financial secretary ; Isaac Moore, treasurer ; James O'Neil, steward.

Niagara Hose Co. No. 3, consists of seventeen members ; John Byrnes, foreman ; E. Jones, first-assistent ; Jno. McCarthy, second-assistent ; Frank Flynn and P. J. McCabe, secretaries ; Daniel McCarthy, treasurer ; Michael Kinchley, president ; P. McGovern, vice-president.

Cayuga Hose Co. No. 4, organized June 28th, 1872, and consists of eighteen members ; James Bowen, foreman ; C. L. Griswold, first-assistent ; James French, second-assistent ; S. L. Paddock, president ; G. W. Holden, vice-president ; Jno. E. Davie, secretary ; John D. Crayton, treasurer.

C. N. Ross Hose Co. No. 5, organized in 1868 ; George Brill, foreman ; Ed. Hallis, first-assistent ; J. Hughes, second-assistent ; Jno. B. Keland, president ; Burt Graves, vice-president ; H. E. Derby, recording-secretary ; S. O. Colby, Jr., financial-secretary ; J. C. Cheatham, treasurer.

Alert Hose Co. No. 6, organized as *Good Will Hose Co. No. 6*, in 1874 ; H. L. Storke, foreman ; Chas. Albrighter, first-assistent ; Nicholas Kirst, second-assistent ; George Webber, president ; P. Hefferman, vice-president ; Dennis Burke, secretary ; H. Ward, Jr., treasurer ; Frank Roach, steward.

Exempt Hose Co., was organized in May, 1867,

and consists of ten members ; Henry Ivison, foreman ; S. Cady Titus, first-assistent ; Chas. W. Jones, second-assistent ; Thomas Graham, president ; Julius Kroft, vice-president ; Jno. Brumelkamp, treasurer.

Logan Hook and Ladder Company, with twelve members ; Wm. C. Burgess, president ; W. H. Bell, foreman ; George Adell, first-assistent ; Jno. H. Rawson, second-assistent ; C. Q. Day, secretary and treasurer ; and L. Morris, steward.

BENCH AND BAR.

The Bar of Auburn was early distinguished for the ability, influence and success of its members. Prominent among its earliest representatives were Enos T. Throop and Elijah Miller, and more recently Wm. H. Seward, of whom more extended notices will be given in a succeeding chapter.

In 1806, Mr. Throop formed a copartnership with Joseph L. Richardson, who came from Frederick, Md., about that time, and removed his office, established the previous year in a log house on the ground afterwards occupied by Mr. Morgan, to Horner's tavern. This partnership continued till about 1815, on the 17th of April of which year, Mr. Richardson, who had previously held the office of Assistant Attorney-General, was appointed District-Attorney for the 9th District, which was formed March 29th, 1809, and until 1817, comprised the counties of Cayuga, Chenango, Madison, Onondaga and Cortland.

Mr. Richardson was Brigade Paymaster during the war of 1812-'14. He was appointed District-Attorney of Cayuga County, June 11th, 1818, and held the office till 1821. He succeeded Gershom Powers, as First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this County, January 8th, 1827, and retained that position till the Constitution of 1847 went into effect and made the office elective. Both he and Throop were able and successful lawyers, and established and maintained a high reputation in the profession.

Judge Richardson died in 1855, aged seventy-nine years. A strong, upright, plain granite monument marks his grave in Fort Hill Cemetery, a monument characteristic of the man, who was as firm as the granite itself in adhering to what his judgment pointed out as right.

Other lawyers of this period, but of less prominence, were Moses Sawyer, Walter B. Nichols, the first post-master at Hardenbergh's Corners, and Zephaniah Caswell.

GEO. B. THROOP was born in Johnstown, Montgomery Co., in about 1793. He removed to Auburn about 1815, and studied law in the office of his brother, Enos T. Throop, having previously pursued his legal studies in Johnstown. He soon after formed a law partnership with Samuel Drake Lockwood, a counselor of high standing, which continued till 1819, when the latter removed to Vandalia, Ill. Mr. Throop represented the 7th Dist. in the State Senate from 1828 to 1831, both inclusive. When the Cayuga County Bank was started, in 1833, he became its cashier, a position he held till late in 1840. He afterwards removed to Detroit, Mich., where he died some thirty years ago. He ranked with Auburn's best counselors, but had not been in full practice for several years when he left here.

JOHN PORTER came to Auburn from Mass., about 1812, and practiced awhile in connection with Geo. B. Throop. He was appointed Surrogate of Cayuga County, March 12th, 1828, and held the office eight years. He was elected to the State Senate in 1843, and served that and the three succeeding years. He was appointed District Attorney of Cayuga County, February 14th, 1821, and held that office till 1828. He was a close student and an excellent office lawyer, and although he tried cases at *nisi prius*, he was not a good forensic speaker. He was diminutive in stature and feeble in voice. His specialty was the law of partnerships and corporations. He possessed great familiarity with reported cases. He was proverbially a book-lawyer, rather than an original one. In 1834, he formed a law partnership with Nelson Beardsley, which continued till 1838, when Benj. F. Hall was admitted as a third partner. The three practiced in company till January, 1843, when Mr. Porter withdrew in consequence of his election to the State Senate. At the expiration of his senatorial term he resumed practice, in connection with his son-in-law, Alonzo G. Beardsley, and continued to act as counsel in that office till he lost his eye-sight; and from that time till his death, in October, 1873, he lived in retirement.

Hon. JNO. W. HURLBERT, who was a Representative in Congress from Mass., from 1814 to

1817, came to Auburn the latter year from Berkshire in that State, and took high rank from the first as an eloquent jury lawyer, especially in criminal cases. His ability to electrify a jury into sympathy with his purpose has not been equaled in this County. He was employed chiefly in criminal cases in Central New York, and was retained on the side of the defense in almost every criminal case that arose during his residence here. During the later years of his life he was engaged almost exclusively in defending criminals. He was a genial, public-spirited, patriotic man, and was generally selected to act as orator for Auburn on all public occasions. He gave utterance to Auburn's welcome to La Fayette on the occasion of his visit here in 1825, and his effort on that occasion was considered equal to those of Jno. Quincy Adams or Daniel Webster. He died suddenly of apoplexy October 19th, 1831.

WM. BROWN, known as Bishop Brown, from his having been a minister of the gospel, came to Auburn soon after the war and practiced here till about 1830, when he discontinued practice and removed to Brooklyn, where he lived in a state of comparative retirement till his death, about 1860. He was a sound lawyer and a leading member of the Bar. His son, Wm. H. Brown, removed in 1819, when a young man, then but recently admitted to the bar, to Kaskaskia, Ill., in company with Samuel Drake Lockwood, and both were eminently successful. Brown's health became impaired after a long residence in Illinois, and he went abroad, hoping for restoration, but he died across the ocean.

MICHAEL S. MYERS was born in Waterford, Saratoga county, April 15th, 1801, and was educated in the common schools of that place and the Academy at Fairfield, Herkimer county. He commenced the study of law in 1816, with John Cramer, of Waterford. In 1817, he removed to Auburn and continued his studies in the office of Lockwood & Throop, and subsequently, after the removal of Mr. Lockwood to Illinois, in 1819, in that of Mr. Throop. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1825, and commenced practice in company with Mr. Throop, with whom he remained till September, 1826, when he formed a partnership with Glen Cuyler of Aurora, where he resided till the fall of 1828, when, having been elected County Clerk he re-



[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

M. S. Myers

MICHAEL VAN SCHOONHOVEN MYERS was born at Waterford, Saratoga county, New York, April 15th, 1801. His father, Peter M. Myers, was a son of General Michael Myers, of Herkimer, New York, and his mother, a daughter of Jacobus Van Schoonhoven; on the father's side German, and on the mother's Hollander. Both of his grandfathers served in the war of the Revolution and both were State Senators under the First Constitution, Myers for six years and Van Schoonhoven for ten years. They were men of great energy and force of character. General Myers was a large land-holder, had a beautiful residence and finely improved grounds in the village of Herkimer, and, as slave-holding was then common, he was distinguished above his neighbors as the owner of the largest number of colored servants. He owned besides other large landed estates, nearly the entire grounds on which the village of Herkimer is built. But in this, as in nearly every other similar case, whether in Auburn or elsewhere in the State, the property of a wealthy grandfather did not descend to his grandchildren. It became scattered and, for the most part, fell into other hands than those of the lineal descendants.

The father of Mr. Myers was a lawyer in good standing, but died in the thirty-seventh year of his age, leaving to his large family a comfortable home in the village of Herkimer, but no other source of income. They were therefore compelled to resort to some means of self-maintenance. The subject of this sketch was the oldest of the family, and his school advantages were limited to the public schools and two years at the Academy at Fairfield, one of the best conducted institutions of the kind then in the State. It was decided that he should study the profession of law, and an opportunity being open to him to earn a part of his necessary expenses by duties in the post-office at Auburn, he came here in 1817 and entered the law-office of Throop & Lockwood, being then sixteen years of age. There he remained two years, and afterwards in that of George B. Throop. After seven years study, he was admitted to the bar in 1823, being then twenty-four years of age. On December 31st, 1826, he married Miss Susan Cornell, with whom he lived about forty-seven years. Soon after his admission to the bar, he removed to Aprora, and for two years was the law-partner of Glen Cuyler.

In 1828, he was elected County Clerk and removed to Auburn, where he has ever since resided. He was elected to that office a second and a third time, holding it for three consecutive terms, — nine years, the only instance in the County of an election to that office for the third time. In 1838 he was appointed District-Attorney, by the Court of Common Pleas, now the County Court, and held the office for three years. He was Inspector of the Auburn Prison in 1843, and has held several other official and responsible positions.

He has discharged the duties of every public position which

he was called upon to fill efficiently and faithfully, and won the deserved confidence of those whom he served, whether in an official, or professional capacity, and secured the sincere regard of all that made his acquaintance. He has frequently been called upon to deliver public addresses, in which he always acquitted himself with honor and distinction, and his address upon the occasion of the dedication of Fort Hill Cemetery was especially happy and appropriate.

In person Mr. Myers is above the medium height, of symmetrical form, with a completeness and perfection of physical development seldom equalled, and his mental, moral and social qualities are but counter-parts of his physical. He is eminently social and zealous in his temperance, and delights to listen to, or relate, anecdotes and incidents, of which he has an ample store. Blessed with unusually vigorous and even health, age has made upon him much less than the average impress, and in cheerfulness of spirits and agility of movement he is equalled by few of his age.

Though nearly seventy-eight years of age, he is yet regularly on the street and in his office, and has many companions, who delight in his society. He is very companionable, and has always been so. He has, and has had, many intimates, among them the venerable and lamented Governors Throop and Seward. With the latter especially, from their first acquaintance until the death of Mr. Seward, there existed the most confidential social relations. These were made manifest in the most sacred affairs of life. He was groomsmen at Mr. Seward's wedding; one of the small party that attended him on his wedding tour; was selected to welcome home the travel-worn statesman on two occasions from his long and final wanderings; and was one of the bearers at his funeral.

There was no political affiliation between them. They belonged to opposite parties and were each strong partisans; yet their social attachments were not thereby weakened, nor their respect for each other lessened. There could have been therefore no other tie which bound them together than pure, sincere personal regard; and, when we consider the sagacity and care with which Mr. Seward selected his personal friends, it is no slight compliment to Mr. Myers that he held throughout his life the firm friendship of Mr. Seward.

Mr. Myers had two sons and three daughters, of whom one daughter only survives. Of his early acquaintances among the young men of the village, and he knew them all, he alone remains. There are still living here men that were then residents, who are older than he, as the venerable gentlemen Dr. Richard Steel and Abijah Fitch, but they were in a social circle composed of men of riper years. Mr. Myers has therefore outlived nearly all his own family, and also the generation that sixty-two years ago, formed the village of Auburn.

turned to Auburn, and opened an office in connection with his brother, P. Hamilton Myers, who soon after removed to Little Falls. He retained the position of County Clerk nine years successively, and is the only person who has held that office more than two terms. January 25th, 1838, at the expiration of his clerkship, he was appointed District-Attorney, and held that office three years. He was Inspector of State Prison from 1842 to 1844, during Gov. W. C. Bouck's administration. He was Postmaster one year during President Polk's administration, and from time to time has been Commissioner of Deeds, Notary Public, &c. Mr. Myers was the confidential friend of the late Gov. Throop and the leading man here from the time of his settlement among the politicians of the VanBuren and Edwin Croswell order, through all the period in which Throop, Marcy and that class of politicians held public office. He is a good office lawyer, and safe counselor. He is a man of great candor and strict integrity. The intrinsic excellence of his character, his amiability and fidelity to friends, have secured for him the profound respect of all who know him. He survives in most excellent physical and mental condition, and is still practicing in company with W. W. Hare of Groton, who spends a portion of his time in the office in Auburn.

RICHARD L. SMITH came here from Washington county about 1820, and practiced law in connection with James Porter, (who subsequently removed to Skaneateles and became Registrar in Bankruptcy,) and afterwards with John W. Hurlbert. He was an active Democratic politician and very popular with the masses, especially those who angled for trout in the brooks of the neighborhood. He was a remarkably bright man, and a rapid writer and talker. He was a Member of Assembly in 1830 and 1836, and was appointed District-Attorney January 21st, 1832, which office he held till 1838, in which year he died. His fondness for piscatorial sports caused him to neglect his business very much during the latter years of his life, and so improvident was he in providing amusements of that character that he never accumulated any property in excess of his immediate needs.

PARLIAMENT BRONSON came here from Vermon, Oneida Co., about 1825, and formed a law partnership with Richard L. Smith, in connec-

tion with whom he practiced a few years. He afterwards went into the office of Joseph L. Richardson, who threw most of his business in Bronson's hands. He was a tall, stately, genteel, precise person of the Lord Chesterfield stamp, who over-topped most of his associates in stature and outshone most of them in dress. He was neat without being foppish, and his great exactness in dress and manner won for him the epithet of being very *parliamentary*. He was a highly educated, exact, conscientious, and indeed a profound lawyer in every line of information to be derived from books; but he seldom mingled with the people in their ordinary business affairs, and consequently was not familiar with the artifices of trade. He was proverbially a safe counselor in every department of the law he assumed to expound. He never had an extensive law practice, but always a remunerative one, as those who employed him at all and became acquainted with his talents continued to do so as long as they had anything for him to do. His briefs were made up with remarkable precision and fullness, and his arguments before the bench, although laconic, were forcible and convincing. He never undertook a case for a client without being first convinced that he was right in his legal premises, and he was therefore generally successful. He had an extensive library of very choice works, and was noted from his habit of annotating their margins. His circle of intimate acquaintances was small, but among them he was highly esteemed. He seldom condescended to mingle in politics, or in anything which involved associations with the lower classes of people; but he attacked his political opponents with vindictiveness and asperity. He never entertained much respect for the election laws which make places of honor and trust dependent upon the caprices of the masses; he was therefore opposed to the Constitution of 1846, which made the office of judge an elective instead of an appointive one. He died June 20th, 1857.

THEODORE SPENCER, son of Ambrose Spencer, came to Auburn about 1825, and opened an office in connection with Jno. W. Hurlbert. He practiced law some six years, and removed to Utica, where he studied divinity.

NELSON BEARDSLEY was born in Oxford, Ct., May 30th, 1807. He graduated at Yale College in 1827, and immediately thereafter removed to

Auburn and commenced the study of law with Col. Jno. W. Hurlbert. After about six months he entered the office of Wm. H. Seward, with whom he completed his studies, and with whom, after his admission to the bar in 1830, he formed a partnership, which continued some ten years, until Mr. Seward assumed a land agency in Chautauqua county. He then associated himself with John Porter, and continued that connection till 1843, when his connection with the Cayuga Co. Bank, as President, necessitated a discontinuance. He has since occupied the position of President of that Bank. He was Master in Chancery from 1831 to 1840.

WARREN T. WORDEN was born in Milton, Saratoga county, November 7th, 1806. He graduated from Union College, came to Auburn in 1822, and in 1828 commenced the study of law with Wm. H. Seward. He afterwards pursued his studies with William Brown, and was admitted to the bar in the same class with Preston King and Henry R. Selden. He commenced practice first in company with Robert Campbell, of Bath, Steuben Co., afterwards Lieut.-Governor, with whom he continued two or three years. He was associated five years with Paris G. Clark and a like period with W. W. Shepard, of Waverly. He is a good counselor, a sound lawyer, and an industrious worker.

JAMES R. COX was born in New York City January 15th, 1821. He was educated in the common schools of New York City, Canaan, Ct., Pittsfield, Mass., and Whitesboro, N. Y. He commenced the study of law with Wm. H. Seward, in Auburn, in 1842, and remained with him till admitted to the bar in the latter part of 1845, when he commenced practice here. About 1850, he formed a law partnership with Parliament Bronson, which continued a year and a half, when he became associated with George Underwood and Edward H. Avery, with the former of whom he continued till his death in 1859, and with the latter till 1874, when the partnership was dissolved. He was admitted to the United States courts in 1860; to the Supreme Court, on motion of S. S. Cox, in 1875; to the courts of Louisiana and Texas in 1872; and to the courts in Mexico, in which he has practiced chiefly the last eight or nine years, in 1873.

WILLIAM E. HUGHITT was born in Genoa, Oct. 22d, 1832. He graduated at Amherst College

in 1855, and commenced the study of law the same year in Auburn, with Underwood & Avery. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, and commenced practice that year in the office he now occupies. He was associated with E. B. Lansing about a year and a half, till 1861, when the latter, who is now in Brooklyn, enlisted as adjutant in the 75th N. Y. Vol. Infantry. He was elected County Judge in 1863 and held the office fourteen years.

HON. MILO GOODRICH was born in Homer, Cortland county, January 3d, 1822, and was educated at Homer Academy and at Oberlin College, Ohio. He commenced the study of law in 1840, at Worcester, Mass., with Judge Barton, with whom he remained four years. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and commenced practice at Dryden, N. Y., in 1845 and continued there till the spring of 1875, when he removed to Auburn, where he is now practicing. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867-'8, and a member of the 42d Congress.

WM. B. WOODIN was born in Genoa, September 25th, 1824. He graduated from Homer Academy and studied law. He represented the 2d District of Cayuga County, in the Assembly in 1855. He was elected Surrogate of the County in November, 1859, and was twice reelected to that position. He was elected to the State Senate in 1869 and reelected in 1871 and 1873. In 1872 he was chosen president *pro tem*. In the session of 1872-'3 he was chairman of the committee on Cities, and retained that position in the following session. He is a lawyer of considerable ability, but has retired from practice.

HON. THEODORE M. POMEROY was born in Cayuga, N. Y., December 31st, 1824. He was educated at Elbridge Academy and Hamilton College, graduating at the latter institution. He studied law with Wm. H. Seward. He was District-Attorney of Cayuga County, from 1850-'56. He was Member of Assembly in 1857. He was a Member of the House of Representatives from 1861-'9, and served on the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the 37th and 38th Congresses, in the latter of which he was chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department. He was a member of the Committees on Banking and Currency, and Unfinished Business in the 39th Congress, and chairman of the former Committee in the 40th Congress. Since leaving



[Photo by Squyer & Wright]

John H. Chedell

GENERAL JOHN HATCH CHEDPELL, the subject of this memoir, was born in the town of Coventry, Tolland county, in the State of Connecticut, on the 24th day of April, 1806, and died in Auburn, Cayuga county, in the State of New York, on the 19th day of June, 1875, aged sixty-nine years. When he was at the age of ten years his father died, leaving his mother, two sisters and himself in reduced circumstances, or, in his own words, "without the means of support."

In the winter of 1817-'18, the family removed to Otsego county, in the State of New York, where he attended school at a small academy in the town of Hartwick, for about eighteen months. At the age of twelve years he entered a country store in Hartwick, as a clerk, and about two years thereafter he apprenticed himself to William Nichols, of Cooperstown, to learn the watch and silversmith business, and served as such apprentice nearly seven years. On arriving at the age of twenty-one years, he took up his residence in Auburn, in the year 1827, and engaged in business as watchmaker, jeweler and silversmith, and continued in such business until 1851. He was prosperous in business, and soon commenced investing in stocks of banks and railroads, and in real estate. He was one of the contractors for building a large section of the New York and Erie Railway, and the capital, business skill and energy of Gen. Chedell and his associates, aided the company materially in the construction of the road. He was for many years a large stockholder, and one of the directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and a director in banks at Auburn and Syracuse; and in all his various public positions, his duties were so discharged as to command the approval and confidence of the public. In the year 1866, Gen. Chedell was elected to the Presidency of the Syracuse National Bank, although he was at that time a resident of Auburn.

The following brief extract from the proceedings of the directors on his death is worthy of notice here:

"From Mr. Chedell's earliest connection with this institution he took an interest in its affairs far above any consideration of a selfish character. The honor of the institution, its high standing among men whose opinions are justly to be valued, the preservation of its perfect soundness in the midst of the late civil war, a period hardly less trying financially than politically, these were the objects of his care and counsel."

Mr. Chedell was, in every sense of the word, a practical, public-spirited man. His great business energy prompted him to active and continuous effort in all he undertook, whether in his private and personal matters, or those for the public benefit. He was not merely a theorist in regard to matters of public improvement in

our city, but his time, his practical business talent, and his purse, were freely and most liberally given. Auburn has many monuments of his munificence. All our various religious and moral societies have from time to time been the recipients of his bounty. In the year 1873, he completed the tower and spire of St. Peter's church, at the cost of about ten thousand dollars, and gave to that corporation further important sums for various purposes; and to St. John's Church he gave with equal liberality as to St. Peter's. Among his gifts to St. John's, was their church lot on which they have a chapel built, in which the society now worship. By his will, dated in 1875, he gave to St. Peter's and St. John's, each, subject to certain conditions, an additional ten thousand dollars; to the Cayuga County Asylum for Destitute Children, and to the Home for the Friendless, the sum of three thousand dollars each. We need not further follow his tracks in his acts of charity and benevolence. Enough has been cited to show his kind heart and generous, unselfish liberality in all matters tending to the public good that were submitted to him, whom his assistance by personal effort, or by pecuniary aid was required, or asked for.

He was the product of his labor, personal effort and prudent and careful husbanding of his earnings, commencing when working at his trade, at a time when, as he expressed it, he was "not worth a dollar, and did not know that he ever would be."

He accumulated a fine fortune, and, so far as wealth was concerned, was prospered, and favored beyond his expectations; while in his domestic life he was called to bear afflictions that fall to the lot of but few. He married in January, 1828, Melita, daughter of the late Philip Cook, of Steuben county, N. Y. The fruit of this union was seven children, three sons and four daughters. His eldest son, John, served in the war of the Rebellion, and while in the army he was stricken with sickness that eventually, after his discharge and return home, proved fatal. Five others of his children preceded him to the grave, the only survivor being his daughter Laura. His wife died before him, and on June 10th, 1855, he passed away, after having survived and buried his entire family, with the single exception above noted. His burden was heavy, but he bore it with the patience and fortitude of a Christian, who, strong in the faith, believes that all things work together for good to those who cast their cares upon one who abounds in mercy and compassion, and is mighty to save. He was for more than twenty years a member of St. Peter's (Episcopal) Church, at Auburn, and showed his faith by his works. While devoted to the prosperity of the church of his choice, others will hear witness to his regular, consistent liberality, free from bigotry and sectarian bias, and with charity toward all.

Congress he has been engaged in banking and express business and the practice of law, and is now a member of Wm. H. Seward & Co.'s Banking House. He was Auburn's first City Clerk, which office he held three years continuously, and was Mayor in 1875 and '76.

CLINTON DUGALD MC DUGALL was born in Scotland, June 14th, 1839, and came to America with his parents in 1842. He received an academic education and studied law. In 1861, he raised a company for the 75th N. Y. Vols., and went with his regiment to Florida. He was made Lieut.-Colonel of the 111th N. Y. Vols. in August, 1862, and Colonel in January, 1863. He commanded a post at Centerville, Va., to June, 1863, when he joined the Army of the Potomac, in which he commanded the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 2d Corps at Gettysburg, and afterwards the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 2d Corps, till the close of the war. He was brevetted Brig.-General in 1864. He returned home at the close of the war and resumed banking business. He was appointed postmaster in Auburn, in March, 1869. He was elected to the 43d and 44th Congresses as a Republican, and was appointed U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of New York near the close of Grant's administration.

The present lawyers are, Chas. L. Adams, Wm. Allen, Mortimer V. Austin, E. H. Avery, Chas. M. Baker, E. E. Cady, Chas. E. Cootes, James R. and Wm. C. Cox, J. T. M. Davie, P. Fred. Deering, Robert L. Drummond, Chas. F. Durston, Wm. Fosgate, Milo Goodrich, Benj. F. Hall, W. R. Hallock, W. W. Hare, Wm. E. Hughitt, James Hunter, — Hulbert, E. D. Jackson, Fred H. Kennedy, James Lyon, Patrick McLaughlin, Edward C. Marvine, Henry A. Maynard, Michael S. Myers, S. L. Paddock, Amasa J. Parker, S. E. Payne, (the present Dist. Attorney,) N. Homer Potter, Lavern A. Pierce, Geo. O. Rathbun, John Rosecrans, C. N. Sittser, Richard C. Steel, F. P. Taber, John D. Teller, Rollin Tracy, Geo. B. Turner, Geo. Underwood, Herman Van Laer, James White, Oliver Wood, Edwin A. Woodin, William B. Woodin, Warren T. Worden, Warren A. Worden, Frank D. Wright, and David Wright.

VILLAGE AND CITY GOVERNMENT.

In 1805 the population of the Corners was about two hundred and fifty, and a shorter and

more euphonious name was desired, which, after much discussion by the citizens in public meetings, was found in the classic name of Auburn. By 1815, the general desire for the benefits conferred by corporate powers was met by the charter obtained April 18th of that year. The meeting at which the first village officers were elected was held at the Court House, on Monday, May 1st, 1815, and Enos T. Throop, Joseph Colt, Bradley Tuttle, David Hyde and Lyman Paine, were elected Trustees; Ebenezer S. Beach, Eleazer Hills and David Brinkerhoff, Assessors; Wm. Bostwick, Treasurer; John Haring, Clerk; and Dr. Hackaliah Burt, Overseer of Highways. At that meeting the trustees were authorized to levy and raise a tax on the inhabitants of the village, not less than \$1,000, nor more than \$1,500, as they in their discretion might think proper. At a meeting held at Reading's Inn, May 3d, 1815, Joseph Colt was unanimously elected President; and the trustees decided to raise \$1,500 for the improvement of the streets. At a meeting held two days later, at the same place, it was "ordered that sidewalks be laid out on the turnpike, eight feet in width from the line of the turnpike, and that at least five feet of the outer part of the walks be laid in the following manner, to wit: along the outer side of the walk a sill of timber, and the residue of the five feet to be flagged with flat stone at least two and one-half inches thick, or good hard brick, descending towards the road in the proportion of one inch to three feet, and elevated at least one inch above the sill; and that posts be set on the outer side of the walk at least five inches square, and three and one-half feet high, and not more than ten feet apart, and that a railing four inches square be framed in the posts, the top of the railing to be just three feet above the sill." This presents a picture which many of the present citizens of Auburn will recognize. At the same time it was

"Resolved, That whenever any individual is desirous of making sidewalks in front of his house or lot in conformity to the above orders, and shall obtain permission to do so under the hand of the President, he shall be allowed his reasonable charges and expenses for making such sidewalks, out of such moneys as shall be in the hands of the trustees for purposes unappropriated."

The following action taken May 20th, 1815, may be revived with interest just at this time when the discussions upon the currency question

are so general and prominent. The President was ordered to procure, sign and issue in the name of the corporation, small bills, not exceeding fifty cents in value, to the amount of \$2,500. July 6th, 1815, authority was given to increase the issue by \$1,500, in bills less than one dollar: and October 3d, 1815, it was still further increased by \$6,000. March 9th, 1836, the town of Auburn, which was formed March 28th, 1823, was merged in the village, and additional powers conferred upon the trustees.

The growth of Auburn from a village to a city had not been rapid, as the chief element contributing thereto was its manufactures, which developed gradually and healthily. The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, had a depressing influence for a time, but was measurably compensated for by the construction of the Auburn & Syracuse Railroad some ten years later. In 1848, the population had increased to about 6,000, and March 21st, of that year, it was incorporated as a city, with four wards, which have since been increased to ten, partly by the accession of new territory and partly by the division of other wards.

The first city officers were, Cyrus C. Dennis, Mayor; Theodore M. Pomeroy, Clerk; James H. Bostwick, Police Justice; Joseph White, Marshal; Charles A. Parsons, Superintendent of Common Schools; Lawrence White, Collector; Horace G. Van Anden and Elisha White, Overseers of the Poor; Clark Mastin, Samuel Eddy and Jacob Shimer, Constables; John Richardson, Supervisor, 1st Ward; Joseph Morris and Shubael Cottle, Aldermen, 1st Ward; Edmund Mortimer, Assessor, 1st Ward; James V. Palmer, Lyman Paine, and John M. Dates, Inspectors of Election, 1st Ward; John Olmstead, Supervisor, 2d Ward; Joshua Burt and Chas. F. Coffin, Aldermen, 2d Ward; Wm. H. Coffin, Assessor, 2d Ward; Ebenezer Catlin, Lester V. Keyes and Wm. Sunderland, Inspectors of Election, 2d Ward; Josiah N. Starin, Supervisor, 3d Ward; Edward Barber and Jno. B. Gaylord, Aldermen, 3d Ward; Henry R. Garlick, Assessor, 3d Ward; Asahel C. Munger, Wm. Goodwin and Edward N. Ketchell, Inspectors of Election, 3d Ward; Wm. Beach, Supervisor, 4th Ward; Stephen S. Austin and Wheaton Sanders, Aldermen, 4th Ward; Jno. H. Hiser, Assessor, 4th Ward; Philo Halladay, Abram A. Vanderhyden and Asa Spencer, Inspectors of Election, 4th Ward.

The successive mayors and clerks of Auburn have been:

<i>Mayors</i>	<i>Clerks.</i>
1848. Cyrus C. Dennis.	Theodore M. Pomeroy.
1849. Daniel Hewson,	"
1850. Aurelian Conklin,	"
1851. " "	Wm. F. Segoine.
1852. Benj. F. Hall,	Frederick Prince.
1853. Thos. Y. How, Jr.,	"
1854. Geo. Underwood,*	"
1855. John L. Watrous,	"
1856. Sylvanus H. Henry,	"
1857. Lansingh Briggs,	James Seymour.
1858. " "	Theodore H. Schenck.
1859. " "	"
1860. Christoph'r Morgan,	Amasa B. Hamblin.
1861. George Humphreys,	Wm. H. Meaker.
1862. " "	Amasa B. Hamblin.
1863. Jonas White, Jr.,	Charles F. Cootes.
1864. Chas. G. Briggs,	Charles F. Durston.
1865. Geo. Humphreys,	Daniel O'Sullivan.
1866. John S. Fowler,	James Lyon.
1867. " "	"
1868. James E. Tyler,	Albert L. Sisson.
1869. John M. Hurd,	Sereno E. Payne.
1870. Thos. Kirkpatrick,	"
1871. Eli Gallup,	"
1872. Edward Thomas,	Edwin Baldwin.
1873. John S. Brown,	"
1874. Charles N. Ross,	"
1875. Theo. M. Pomeroy,	Urban S. Benton.
1876. " "	"
1877. Alexander McCrea,	Sumner L. Paddock.
1878. Martin L. Walley,	"

The present city officers are:

Mayor—David M. Osborne.

City Clerk—Sumner L. Paddock.

City Treasurer—Jay E. Storke.

City Judge—Edwin A. Woodin.

Assessors—Hiram H. Rhodes, Wm. S. Bills, Wm. Gibbs.

Commissioner of Charities and Police—(3 yrs.) David H. Schoonmaker.

Commissioner of Charities and Police—(1 yr.) Edwin Downer.

Constables—(3 yrs.) Artemas W. Bodman and John Mulvey.

" (2 yrs.) Richard Adams and Norman L. Parker.

" (1 yr.) Charles D. Stephens and Frank Rich.

Game Constable—George F. Brown.

Aldermen—1st Ward—B. Frank Andrews.

2d " Allen McKain.

3d " F. Van Patten.

4th " H. M. Whipple.

5th " Thomas J. Bell.

6th " C. W. Miles.

* George Underwood having resigned, Joshua Burt was chosen in June at a special election to fill the vacancy.

<i>Aldermen</i> —7th Ward—	P. E. Donnelly.
8th “	H. J. White.
9th “	Charles P. Burr.
10th “	B. H. Leonard.
<i>Supervisors</i> —1st Ward—	John Murray.
2d “	Robert Peat.
3d “	Alexander Stephens.
4th “	Eli Gallup.
5th “	L. S. Goodrich.
6th “	Edward Selover.
7th “	Wm. Q. White.
8th “	Charles F. Guion.
9th “	Leonard D. Leach.
10th “	Wm. Lamey.

City Attorney—James Lyon.

Street Superintendent—Lewis Paddock.

Chief of Police—Chas W. Jennings.

Captain “ George Fullmer.

Police Justice—John D. Teller.

Fire Commissioners—Lansing D. Wilder, Robert Peat.

Keeper of City Hall—Michael Barry.

City Surveyor—Vacant.

Board of Health—Samuel Titus, David Wilder,

Robert Bell, Jr.

Physician to Board of Health—Truman K. Smith.

City Sexton—Jacob Wride.

City Scavenger—Robert Hazlitt.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—Corydon Haynes.

Door-Keeper of Common Council Chamber—Alonzo M. Hurd.

POSTMASTERS—A post-office was established at Hardenbergh's Corners in 1800, and Walter D. Nichols, an early lawyer, was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Dr. Samuel Cressett, who held the office till 1809; Enos T. Throop, from 1809-'15; Geo. B. Throop, 1815-'33; Hiram Bostwick, 1833-'37; Geo. Rathbun, 1837-'41; Wm. C. Beardsley, 1841-'45; Amos S. Rathbun, 1845-'47; Michael S. Myers, 1847-'49; Ethan A. Warden, 1849-'55; Elmore P. Ross, 1855-'57; Charles W. Pomeroy, 1857-'61; Wm. Allen, 1861-'69; Clinton D. McDougall, 1869-'73; John B. Richardson, 1873-'77, when he was followed by Noah P. Clark, the present postmaster.

CHAPTER XXX.

HISTORY OF AUBURN, (CONCLUDED.)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PROMINENT CITIZENS.

ENOS THOMPSON THROOP.

ENOS THOMPSON THROOP was the oldest son of George Throop, and was born at Johnstown,

Fulton county, on the 21st day of August, 1784. He derived his name from Enos Thompson, his maternal grandfather. His father was liberally educated and capable, but was early disabled by an accident, resulting in his early death, leaving his family, consisting of two sons, Enos T. and George B., and two daughters, without inheritance. Mehitable, the eldest sister, married Thaddens Martin, of Johnstown, who died early, and their son, Enos T. Throop Martin, found his home with his uncle, Enos T. Throop. The youngest sister married David Akin, who subsequently settled at Throopsville in this County.

The mother of George Throop married a second husband, George W. Hatch, then of Johnstown. By this marriage the pecuniary circumstances of Mrs. Hatch were not much improved, though she had a good home, and the aid and counsel of a husband. Her son Enos had profited by the instructions of his father while the latter lived, and was ambitious and aspiring. But he had mainly to educate himself, aided by the inferior schools of the place. His father had designed him for a profession, and it was the aim of the mother and the hope of the youth to carry out the plan. But they were poor and the means by which he could accomplish the object not clear. In this dilemma a friend appeared in a cultivated and wealthy lady, the wife of George Metcalf, a lawyer of fine attainments who, being appointed District-Attorney for four counties, including Albany county, removed to and took up his residence in the city of Albany. Mrs. Metcalf made known to her husband the wishes of Mrs. Hatch, and he kindly offered to take the lad into his family. The latter accompanied the family to Albany and began his legal studies on the 17th of October, 1798, at the age of fourteen. Of the classics he had no knowledge, and the legal term of study was seven years. His patron was a thorough classical student, and under his instruction Mr. Throop entered upon and pursued the study of the Latin language.

Associated at the State capital with an eminent lawyer, Mr. Throop had rare opportunities for improvement which he faithfully and industriously improved. His patron was also an active politician and his young student was rapidly learning the lessons of party politics. His patron was removed from office on the triumph of the Republicans in 1800, and, in the spring of 1801, Mr. Throop returned to Johnstown and for the following year pursued his legal studies in the office of David Cady, an eminent lawyer and jurist. He then spent eight months in the study of the classics, and completed his legal clerkship in the office of Matthias Hildreth, of Johnstown, in 1805. He was admitted an attorney in the Supreme Court in January, 1806. He had previously visited Auburn at the instance of Mr. Hildreth's father, who had been one of the com

mission that had located the court house at that village, and had concluded to settle there.

He borrowed of his kind preceptor, on his own note, two hundred dollars, and on the first day of March, 1806, reached the village of Auburn. In the winter of 1807 he formed a partnership with Joseph L. Richardson, which continued three years, when Mr. Throop was elected County Clerk.

The parties which divided the electors at that time were "Federal" and "Republican." Mr. Throop adhered to the latter. He was a firm and zealous partisan, and no one could misunderstand his political position. He held the office of County Clerk from the Republican Council of Appointment, but in 1813 that body was composed of Federalists and Mr. Throop was removed, Elijah Miller, a prominent Federalist, being appointed to the place. Two years later the Republicans triumphed and Mr. Throop was restored to the office.

Mr. Throop married Miss Evelina Vredenburg, of Skaneateles, in July, 1814, by whom he had three children, all of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Throop died in 1834.

In 1814 he was elected to the 14th Congress as a friend of the war, representing the counties of Cayuga, Seneca, Tioga and Broome, a double district sending two members. In Congress his restless activity led him to take a conspicuous and influential part in its deliberations. He supported what was called the "compensation act," by which the salaries of the members were raised from about thirteen hundred to eighteen hundred dollars per year. This was a very unpopular measure, and led to the defeat at the next election of nearly all its supporters, including Mr. Throop. This manifestation of disapprobation led him to resign his seat; which he held for a single session only. In the election to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation, Mr. Throop received a majority of six hundred in Cayuga County, but it was overcome in the balance of the district. The vote showed the popularity of Mr. Throop with those who best knew him.

In 1819 the council of appointment was favorable to the friends of Mr. Clinton, and Mr. Throop was removed from the office of county clerk, after which he devoted his attention to his private affairs until 1833, when he was appointed judge of the Seventh Circuit, the duties of which position he discharged with signal acceptance.

Mr. Throop always had strong rural tastes, and in 1826 he purchased and removed to the beautiful farm of Willow Brook, on the shore of the Owasco Lake, intending to pass there the remainder of his life. But in 1828 he was induced to accept the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Martin Van Buren, the candidate for Governor, the understanding being that the latter would be called into the cabinet

of President Jackson if the latter were elected. He was elected, and Mr. Van Buren resigned to accept the office of Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Throop becoming acting Governor. He discharged the duties of the office with such satisfaction that he was nominated for and elected Governor in 1830. In his second official term he was supported by friendly majorities in both branches of the legislature, and his measures generally endorsed. Yet the jarring and dissonant wrangles of party strife were becoming more and more distasteful to him and he decided not to be a candidate for reëlection. He longed for the peace and quiet of his lake-shore farm. He had made an honorable political record, but his private fortune had not been augmented. His wife dying in 1834, and being childless, he had no family ties to bind him to his home, and for these reasons he was induced to remain longer in public life than he had intended. He accepted the position of naval officer of the port of New York tendered him by President Jackson, holding the office until 1838, when he was appointed Chargé-de-Affairs to the kingdom of the two Sicilies, by President Van Buren. Here he remained until the election in 1840 of General Harrison to the presidency, when he returned and retired to his Willow Brook farm. He was now fifty-six years of age, with his mental and physical powers yet vigorous and active. He had purchased a large farm near Kalamazoo, Michigan, and improved and put under cultivation about two hundred acres. To this farm he removed disposing of his Willow Brook property to his nephew, and for several years devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. But with the approach of age he returned to his old beautiful home on the shores of the Owasco, living with his nephew and enjoying the society of his kindred and of the many dear friends who were hospitably entertained in his rural home. His old age was free from many of the disabilities to which that period is usually subject, and his end was peaceful. He died November 1st, 1874.

ELIJAH MILLER.

HON. ELIJAH MILLER, one of the early and distinguished residents of Auburn, was the son of Captain Josiah and Paulina Titus Miller, and was born in the town of Bedford, Westchester Co., New York, April 11th, 1772. His ancestors on both sides were of English origin. His father was an industrious and respected farmer in Bedford, and a captain in the Revolutionary army. He was also an active member of the local "Committee of Safety," and pledged to "protect the American colonies against the hostile attempts of the British fleets and armies."

In his farm operations he was aided by two

slaves; and Mrs. Miller, aided by the same number of female servants, performed the diversified labors of the household, which at that time included spinning, weaving, and the preparation of the family apparel. They were Quakers in belief, manners and habits of dress, yet it would seem from the military service of the Captain, that he was not averse to bearing arms in defense of the liberties of his country. In person, both the father and mother of Judge Miller were about the medium size, of imposing presence, and held a highly reputable social position in the community of which they were members.

Their farm was in the immediate vicinity of the rival armies, and the husband and father in the field. On the wife and mother rested the responsibility of managing both the farm and the household, and of so hiding movable property as to save it from the plunderers who would appropriate whatever fell in their way. But all her vigilance and care could not prevent the theft of the products of the farm or even the food prepared for family use, and, for years, this heroic woman maintained this life-struggle uncomplainingly, as her part of the purchase price of national freedom. At the close of the Revolution they had six children, the oldest twelve years, and four were born subsequently. Elijah was their second child and he received his elementary instruction from his mother, during the dark days of the Revolution.

Captain Miller, about 1790, removed to Rensselaer county, in this State, and soon after bought the soldiers' rights to several 640 acre lots in the military tract, the lands lying in what was afterwards Cayuga and Seneca counties. One of those lots was located in the town of Romulus, whither he removed, and on which he died in 1817, at the age of sixty-eight years. His widow survived him and died in Auburn in 1835, at the age of eighty-four years.

Elijah Miller was mainly self-educated. The instruction given him by his mother, a few years in a select school in his native town, and one to two years in an academy in Pittstown, Mass., constituted his school advantages. While at Pittstown he made the acquaintance of Miss Hannah Foote, whom he afterwards married.

In 1796, at the age of twenty-four years, he came to Romulus, and soon began the study of the law in the office of Daniel Shepard, in Aurora. Between the preceptor and student there were formed the most intimate relations, which afterwards extended to their respective families.

The study of the law pleased him. He had that plodding perseverance necessary to work his way through the dull and ponderous books of that era and his capacious mind could retain, digest and assimilate their crude contents.

His admission to the bar was at the first session of the County Court, after the organization of

Cayuga County, in May, 1799. On the first day of January following he married Hannah Foote of Williamstown, Mass. They removed to Cayuga Ferry and began house-keeping in a dwelling, which, having been improved, is now occupied by Edwin H. Whitney, Esq. In October, 1802, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

He was now fully prepared for the successful practice of his profession in the different courts. He soon became especially distinguished as a real estate lawyer, to which he gave particular attention. He began his land speculations in 1796, and continued them so actively that in four years he had purchased over 6,000 acres of land, in parcels varying from 50 to 640 acres each, and he was generally successful in his purchases and sales.

In 1799 he joined Joseph Annin and Thomas Mumford in the purchase of 1200 acres of land at Cayuga, Mr. Miller's interest being one-third. The courts were then held there, and in the expectation of its becoming the County seat, this purchase was made. The lands were speedily cut up into lots, offered at low rates, and mostly sold to speculators, the projectors realizing a good profit. The sale and transference of these lots were made in Mr. Miller's law office at Cayuga, as well as that of other real estate in which he was interested.

Mr. Miller was a man of few, yet of terse and expressive words. He had no patience with the old and verbose legal forms. "Brevity," he said, was "the soul of wisdom as well as of wit." He set himself to eliminating every useless word from the various legal forms then in use, and caused the revised blanks to be printed, reducing them about one half, and reducing to that extent the labor of recording and other clerical work. These concise forms are now in general use by the profession.

As one of the earlier and most active of the pioneers of this region he made many, and to him, interesting acquaintances, among whom were Judge Silas Halsey, Daniel Shepard, Benjamin Ledyard, Walter Wood, Thomas Mumford, Wilhemus Mynders, Garry V. Sackett, and many others. These, all solid men intellectually, distinguished as the incumbents of important official and social positions, were frequent visitors at his office, house and table. Mrs. Miller was a lady of refinement and culture yet of delicate constitution. The bleak position of their home, exposed to the winds from the lake, so affected her health that she passed the winters of 1809-'11, at her father's in Williamstown, and died there of consumption in the latter year, in the twenty-seventh year of her age. She left two daughters, Lazette Maria, wife of Alvah Worden, and Frances, afterwards the wife of William H. Seward. Mr. Miller never again married.

As a lawyer he was successful and was engaged, as the records of the courts of that day attest, in fully one-fourth of the cases that were tried, indicating the public confidence in him as a lawyer and his financial success in his profession. He was counsel in the trial of "Indian John," and sought to induce the court to modify its opinion that the plea made was one of "guilty." He was unsuccessful and the Indian was executed. In the following year he was also counsel in the trial of David Williams, who, like "Indian John," had mistaken his man, and killed one against whom he had no grudge. In this case the same line of argument was pursued, and in addition, a plea of mental unsoundness was interposed. He was tried by jury and declared sane. The trial proceeded and Williams was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be executed. But on the review of the case, he was declared to be of unsound mind and was sent to, and died in the insane asylum. These cases are chiefly interesting as showing that in both instances Mr. Miller maintained the ground now universally accepted by enlightened jurists, and also indicating the great care with which he prepared his cases. His brief in the Williams case embraced over twenty thousand words, equal to two solid pages of our large city journals, and contained citations of authorities from more than one hundred different books. It was so complete and exhaustive of the subject as to engage the general attention of the profession. Many copies of the brief were called for and supplied, and they were largely instrumental in settling the law of murder.

From 1799, when Cayuga County was formed, to 1804 the courts had been held at Cayuga and Aurora. Seneca county, during this period, was a part of Cayuga County, and the village of Cayuga was most convenient to the inhabitants and the natural place for the county seat. But in 1804, Seneca county was detached from Cayuga, leaving the hamlets of Aurora and Cayuga on the margin of the latter county and making a change of the county seat necessary. This Mr. Miller clearly saw, and although his pecuniary interests were to be unfavorably affected by the change, he did not resist it, but sought to secure for the court house the most favorable locality. This he considered to be Hardenbergh's Corners, which he favored, and where, after a contest of several years, the court house was erected.

In 1808 he removed to Auburn with his family and soon after took Mrs. Miller and their two children to her father's in Williamstown, Mass., for the benefit of her health, as she was threatened with consumption, he, meanwhile, boarding at the Centre House, using his room there as his law office.

In 1809, he erected a residence and office on the east side of South street, on a lot lying be-

tween the present Universalist and Second Presbyterian churches, where he resided for twenty-five years. Here he accumulated a large and valuable library.

He contributed liberally for the support of churches and schools. He contributed two hundred dollars toward the erection of the first Episcopal church edifice and eight hundred dollars toward the erection of an academy building. On the death of Mrs. Miller, the 22d of February, 1811, he brought his two motherless daughters to Auburn, under the matronly care of his sister Martha, and commenced house-keeping. In 1813 he was appointed clerk of the council of appointment and held the office two years. In 1816 he was appointed one of the three commissioners to select the site for and erect the Auburn prison. In 1817 he was appointed First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cayuga County, the duties of which he discharged with signal ability and acceptance for six years. At no other period in the history of the County has the bar been represented by more able counsel than the courts held by him, and it was their united testimony that his rulings and charges were among the most prompt, clear and correct, of any of our judges, and were given mainly from the capacious store-house of his memory, with little aid from his notes, which are said to have been "proverbially clumsy." He had a wonderful power of condensing the points of a case in a few expressive words, often to the wonder and surprise of astute but "many worded" counsel. He drafted and adopted new rules of practice for his court, which are said by experts as sufficient of themselves to establish "his judicial greatness."

A HISTORIC DWELLING.—Between William and South streets in the city of Auburn, is located the house of the late Wm. H. Seward, distinguished for the hospitable entertainment of eminent official guests from many nations. This home was founded and erected by Judge Miller in the years 1816-'17, and although in the center of the village the Judge did not wish to be "pent up." Ample grounds, comprising four acres, were procured and improved by tree planting and garden culture. The late notorious Brigham Young was a journeyman painter and employed in painting Judge Miller's house.

On the death of Judge Miller's father, in 1817, it became necessary for his mother and sister Clarinda to reside with him, while Martha returned to Romulus. The presence in his household of his mother and sister and two sprightly and blooming daughters, relieved him of domestic cares and added much to the cheerfulness of his home. It was the general custom of the time to entertain those with whom there were important business relations, and, as Judge of the County courts and commissioner for building the State Prison, he had many occasions for dispens-





William L. Sewall

ing that hospitality for which he was distinguished and which to all concerned was a source of interest and pleasure.

Judge Miller was ceaselessly active. In 1817, with John H. Beach, he projected and built the first cotton-mill in Auburn. In 1823 he formed a law partnership with William H. Seward, who the year after, became his son-in-law, and, at his request, resided with him.*

In 1826, he was nominated a candidate for representative in Congress; but in the disorganized condition of his party failed of the election.

The next important public enterprise in which he engaged was the Owasco Canal project, which, in various forms, engaged his attention for some ten years, resulting finally in the conclusion to build on the site of the present big dam, a magnificent structure sufficiently high to form a slack water communication with the lake, and, by a canal from the dam along the western side of the river, to add immensely to the hydraulic power of the latter. The enterprise was commenced in 1835, by laying the corner stone of the dam with much ceremony and with high hope of complete success. The dam was carried up to its present height, when further progress was arrested by the financial crash of 1837.

He had always been a warm friend of internal improvements of every kind and the project of a railroad to the canal commanded, and for five years received, his active support. The Auburn and Syracuse railroad found in him an active supporter. He contributed to it \$10,000 and much of his time and great influence. This was the crowning and really the concluding public effort of his eventful life.

Judge Miller enjoyed company and visited and received visitors with pleasure and cordiality. He was the honored patriarch of every circle, and by his geniality contributed to the common enjoyment. He had great individuality of character and, in his later years, was very systematic in his habits, retiring between eleven and twelve at night and rising before six o'clock in the morning. His meals were served and partaken with unvarying regularity. Daily rides and walks were taken by him in pleasant weather. In his rides he often chose a companion whom he entertained from the great store-house of his memory with anecdote and incident, and in his short walks rested his capacious palm upon the shoulder of some friend, whom he would use to steady his steps.

His last will is such a model of terseness and brevity that we reproduce it entire:

"I, Elijah Miller of Auburn, in the County of Cayuga, do hereby make this my last will and testament.

"*First*—I hereby give and devise to my daughter, Frances A. Seward, wife of Wm. H. Seward, and to her heirs and assigns, my dwelling house, in which I now reside, and the lot on which it is situated in the city of Auburn, containing about three acres of land.

"*Secondly*—I give, devise and bequeath one-third part of the rest and residue of my real and personal estate, subject to the payment of my debts, unto my daughter, Lazette M. Worden, wife of Alvah Worden; and I devise and bequeath the rest and residue of my real and personal estate, subject as aforesaid, to my daughter Frances H. Seward.

"*Thirdly*—I appoint William H. Seward, of Auburn, executor of this my last will and testament.

"*Lastly*—I authorize and empower my said executor to sell and dispose of the residue of my estate, and after the payment of my said debts, to apportion the avails thereof between my said daughters, according to their respective shares. I revoke all former wills.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifth day of November, 1851.

"E. MILLER, [l. s.]

"Attested by

"JAMES C. DERRY, NORMAN C. MILLER."

The execution of this will, he said, "entirely fulfilled the purposes of his life," and it so proved, for eight days after, in the eightieth year of his age, he sank quietly and peacefully to rest. His ashes repose in a beautiful spot in Fort Hill Cemetery, which he was chiefly instrumental in establishing, and where he had selected the spot in which he is buried.

HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

A life like that of the Honorable William H. Seward, whose services for nearly half a century, commanded the attention of the nation, and for a long period, of the civilized world, and whose biography has been written by scores of able pens, and published in full and ample volumes, can be but imperfectly presented within the limits to which, in this sketch, we are necessarily confined. But this is the less to be regretted, since his public life is already a public possession, understood and appreciated by nearly every American.

What we shall say therefore will be mainly confined to his early domestic, scholastic and professional experiences, in which may be traced the budding and development of the germs of his future greatness.

HON. WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD was the third son of Dr. Samuel S. Seward, and was born at Florida, Orange county, N. Y., May 16th, 1801.

* The bridal tour of the happy pair will show the prevailing fashions of the time in such cases among social leaders. "The married pair with seven friends proceeded in one great barouche to Rust's hotel, Onondaga Hill, where they supped and remained for the night," returning in the morning.

His ancestors, on both sides, were of English or Welch extraction, excepting his maternal grandmother, who was of Protestant-Irish descent. His father was the physician, merchant and farmer of the hamlet, and a man of great energy, perseverance and decision of character. His convictions were controlling, and adhered to with much pertinacity. He was a man of substance, yet of frugal habits. He was a good scholar for the time, a friend and patron of institutions of learning, and the founder of the Institute of Florida that bears his name. He held several local offices, and for many years was First Judge of Orange county.

Seward was of delicate physical organization, though his mind was unusually active and precocious. This fact led to his being early set apart for a collegiate and professional education, a distinction which the economical and industrial spirit of the times usually limited to one of the family. At nine years of age he was sent to the academy at Goshen, the county capital, where he remained but one term, when he entered the academy of his native town, which had, meanwhile, been erected. Here his preparation for college was chiefly made. In his studies he was remarkably diligent, even enthusiastic. His time, however, was not wholly devoted to his books. He had ample physical exercise; not in the artificial forms of to-day, in the gymnasium, at the oar, or the ball club, but in the diversified duties of the farm and the household. What they were, we will permit him to say in his own frank and simple language, contained in his autobiography, from which we derive most of the incidents of his earlier domestic, scholastic and professional career, and which hitherto have been overshadowed by the brilliancy of his political fame. As the boy is but the miniature man, we can, we think, trace in the discipline and habits of the earlier years of the future lawyer and statesman, the sources of his great influence and power. Of his habits of study he says:

"My daily studies began at five in the morning and closed at nine at night. The tasks were just the utmost that I could execute, and every day a little more; even the intervals allowed for recreation were utilized."

This extract shows how intensely he applied himself to mental culture in his boyhood and we shall find that the same application distinguished him in college, in the study and practice of his profession, and in his political and public efforts of every kind. It was his great industry, his indomitable perseverance which formed the ground work of his successes.

Of his industrial habits in boyhood, we will also permit him to speak:

"It was my business to drive the cows morning and evening, to the distant pasture, to chop and carry in the fuel for the parlor fire, to take the

grist to mill and fetch the flour, to bring the lime from the kiln, and to do the errands for the family generally, the time of my elder brothers being too precious to permit them to be withdrawn from their labors in the store and on the farm."

This extract shows the rigid and systematic physical discipline to which he was subjected and by which the health and vigor of his body were maintained.

His father held slaves in accordance with the usages and laws of the times. The kitchen and the garret above it was their household empire. In the former glowed the capacious wood fire, around which gathered the sable circle, with their traditionary stories of evil spirits, witches, ghosts and of men that had been hanged. Here the future statesman loved to linger and listen to their weird tales. Two of the younger ones attended school, and, he adds, "sat by my side if they chose." He had no repugnance in childhood, as he had none in manhood, to the colored race.

At fifteen years of age he had finished his preparatory studies and was ready, he believed, to enter college in the Sophomore or second year's class, application for which was made at Union College, Schenectady. He was successful and entered the Sophomore class. Here began his first real experience as a writer, and when we know the grace, elegance and force of style to which he afterwards attained, anything which relates to his earlier efforts in this field is interesting. Of this he writes: "I wrote with difficulty and confusedly, and, it seemed to me, that difficulty was incurable, for I had no generous supply of facts or knowledge."

As a speaker, his first effort was a humiliating failure, of which his own description is as complete an illustration as need be given. "The first time I arose to speak, I encountered a general simper, which, before I got through, broke into laughter. On inquiring the reason I found I had a measured drawl. Moreover, the dress I wore was not of sufficiently fine material, and it was awkwardly cut by the village tailor, who came annually to my father's to provide the wardrobe for the whole rustic family."

His elocutionary defects were corrected by diligent personal efforts and the coarseness and awkwardness of his apparel by running in debt with the local tailor for a regulation outfit. Independently of the tailor's bill, his other expenses exceeded the parental quarterly allowance. Trouble finally arose from this cause.

In college he had set his mark high, and was determined to reach it. He resolved to be the valedictorian of his class, an honor to be awarded at the close of the senior year to him against whom the fewest failures in recitations were recorded during the entire course. We will let the ambitious student describe his methods of study in his own language. "We," (young Seward

and his room-mate,) "rose at three o'clock in the morning, cooked and spread our own meals, washed our own dishes, and spent the whole time which we could save from prayers, recitations and the table in severe study, in which we constantly and unreservedly aided each other. The fruits of this study were soon seen in our work."

He had finished his junior year in July, 1818, with fine literary success, and his senior and final year would begin the following September; but that fated tailor's bill was not paid. It had been repudiated by the father as an unauthorized use of credit by the minor son, which the former would neither justify nor allow. The tailor was impertunate; the young student, keenly mortified. Goaded to desperation by the humiliating circumstances in which he found himself placed, the latter resolved to make a bold push for personal liberty and independence. He decided to accompany a class-mate to Georgia, where the latter was to engage in teaching. On the first of January, 1819, stealthily and without informing any of his family, he left Union College, took the stage for New York, and a schooner thence to Savannah, Ga., where, in due time, he safely arrived, having eluded the diligent search instituted for him by his father. His class-mate engaged in an academy in Augusta, while young Seward sought employment elsewhere. He went to Putnam county, where he learned a new academy was about to be opened, traveling to reach it, thirty miles on foot. To this he was compelled, for he had but nine shillings and sixpence in his pocket, and was among strangers.

He was successful in securing an engagement here at eight hundred dollars a year, paying for his board one hundred dollars. He was then a happy youth. His way to self-support was open. He was really independent, the great object of his young ambition. The new building would not be ready for occupancy in less than five or six weeks, and, meanwhile, he was freely entertained by his courteous and hospitable patrons.

His father having learned his post-office address, had written him, urging his return, and offering to supply him with the necessary funds. He declined the request and forwarded a paper containing a flattering description of the school and its principal. This brought from his father to the president of the board of trustees an indignant letter, in which that officer was threatened with prosecution if he continued to harbor the truant son. This letter was kindly and quietly shown to young Seward, who made full and satisfactory explanations of the reasons which led him to leave college. A knowledge of the matter was judiciously and kindly kept to himself by the president, and the school was opened and successfully conducted.

A letter at length came from his mother and elder sister, burdened with grief and sadness and

with reason, for William was the third son who had left the parental roof. One had enlisted in the army and the other was seeking a precarious fortune in the West. The affectionate and earnest pleadings of the mother and sister, produced in the young teacher a strong conflict of emotions. He desired to earn enough before his return to pay off his debts, which, he well knew he would have to pay; yet, in him, filial affection was even stronger than his love of independence. He arranged with the trustees to supply his place in the school, and the following summer returned home. He came, however, not as a penitent prodigal, but solely to relieve the anxieties of his mother and sister whom he tenderly loved. His spirit was unbroken, and he looked fondly forward to his majority and the acquisition of his profession when that independence which he had prematurely sought, might be securely claimed and maintained. Of this escape he thus tersely speaks; "I would by no means imply a present conviction that the fault in the case was altogether with my father. On the other hand, I think now that the fault was not altogether mine. However that may be, he declined to pay bills for me which he thought unreasonable, and I could not submit to the shame of credit impaired. I resolved thenceforth upon independence, and self-maintenance."

It was decided that he should reënter Union College, which he did, and, by renewing his former diligence, earned, and was crowned on his graduation, with its highest honors.

His literary success under the embarrassing circumstances which surrounded his réadmission to the college strikingly illustrates his force of character, his self-reliance, his capabilities and the marked influence which he always exerted upon his associates, whether at the bar, on the platform, or in the councils of the State or Nation.

He was now a thoroughly educated and an accomplished student and well prepared to pursue his legal studies. These he commenced in Goshen, his own county town. Here he remained about a year, when he entered the office of John Anthon, Esq., an eminent lawyer of New York city. Here, though but twenty years of age, he joined a society of young lawyers entitled the "Forum," where cases were tried in a mock court, a fine preparation for the young aspirants, who were soon to engage in practice in the real courts. He here became more and more impressed with the imperfections of his elocution, and by careful and diligent culture, mainly overcame them.

Ogden Hoffman, a young and eloquent advocate, located in Goshen in 1822, and invited Mr. Seward to join him. Though not yet admitted, he could practice in justices' courts and be useful in various ways in the advocate's office. He was offered satisfactory terms, which were gladly accepted, as a means to reduce his college debts,

which had been increased during his last year in the institution.

In October, 1822, he considered himself fitted for admission to the bar, applied and was successful. His examination was at Utica, N. Y., and he availed himself of the occasion to visit Auburn, ostensibly in quest of a business engagement, but really for a more interesting purpose, as we shall see. He was offered and accepted a partnership with the Hon. Elijah Miller, then County Judge, one stipulation of which guaranteed five hundred dollars for the first year, which his actual receipts exceeded. He was now able to pay off all his old and annoying debts, and, for the rest of his life, found full occupation and maintained his independence. He knew he must rely for support upon his profession, and he applied himself diligently to the faithful and prompt execution of every trust confided to him. At the same time he neglected none of the duties which the good citizen owes to the community in which he lives. He was not a lawyer only; he was a citizen and neighbor as well, and freely devoted his spare time to the social, material and moral improvement of his adopted village. He was social and courteous and won many personal and warm friends, and the esteem and admiration of all that knew him. Connected in business with one of the best lawyers in the County, who had also much other business to transact, the legal business of the firm gradually devolved upon Mr. Seward; but a more interesting case than any which had occurred in his professional experience was soon to be tried, the circumstances of which are thus related by himself.

"I had, in the spring of 1821, while on a visit to Florida, N. Y., met there my sister, who was a pupil in Mrs. Willard's popular seminary at Troy, and was then at home, accompanied by her school-mate, Miss Frances A. Miller, of Auburn. A partiality that I conceived for her was my inducement to stop at Auburn, when afterwards exploring the West; our intercourse now ripened into an engagement of marriage." They were married on the 20th of October, 1824. The bride was the daughter of Elijah Miller, senior partner of the firm. Mr. Miller was a widower, and his consent to the marriage had the condition that the daughter should not leave her father's home for a permanent residence elsewhere while he survived, and she did not, but lived and died in her childhood's home.

Mr. Seward took an active interest in political affairs. He attended conventions, wrote resolutions, and delivered addresses. To this he was led by his habit of thoroughly investigating public questions, on which he formed decided opinions, and the impulses of his nature led him to defend and propagate them. As yet, at least, he was not ambitious of public office. The highly honorable social and professional position which

he had attained was satisfactory, and for the time he appeared fully content with them. In 1828, the office of Surrogate became vacant by the resignation of Seneca Wood, and the name of Mr. Seward was presented to but not confirmed by the Senate. This led him to say that, "I saw at once, how much the desire for or the holding of such a place tended to compromise my personal independence, and, resolved henceforth, on no consideration other than the safety of the State, to seek, or accept a trust conferred by executive authority."

He adhered to this resolution throughout his life, except when armed rebellion assailed the "safety" of the nation, when, under President Lincoln's and Johnson's administrations he held the office of Secretary of State of the United States.

The abduction and alleged murder by Free Masons, on the 14th of September, 1826, of William Morgan, of Batavia, for revealing their secrets, created widespread and intense excitement, especially in the western counties of New York, and to a considerable extent also throughout the Union. It led to a political organization entitled the Anti-Masonic party, to which the great majority of the electors in Western New York became attached, including Mr. Seward. Of this party Mr. Seward became a distinguished leader, and to it he owes his first political preferment. He was nominated for and elected State Senator of the Seventh District by a large majority. He took his seat in the Senate in January following, there being in that body of thirty-two members, but seven anti-masonic representatives. Mr. Seward was then but thirty years of age, with no legislative experience; a member of a party dominant only in a few counties of a single State, and hated and scorned by its opponents as an insignificant faction. He was confronted by old, talented and experienced opponents. In his first service in the Senate of this State, as afterwards in that of the United States, he had a difficult part to perform, and in both instances his prudence, tact and talents were conspicuously displayed. As a member ex-officio of the court for the Correction of Errors, he was active, industrious and influential. Legislation for the general interest of the State engaged his careful attention. In State and national politics, he actively participated, and won in his first public service that respect for his superior acuteness, diligence and prudence which has been accorded to him in all the various and responsible public trusts which he has held. In the summer of 1833, he accompanied his father, who was an invalid seeking restoration of health, in a journey to Europe. While there he contributed very interesting letters, which were published in the *Albany Evening Journal*, and widely copied by the press of the country, adding to his reputation

as a clear and forcible writer, and close observer of men, manners and events. He returned in season to resume his seat in the senate.

In 1834 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor, being defeated by Wm. L. Marcy. Mr. Seward's increasing popularity with the people of the State was shown by his triumphant election to the same office, over the same competitor, in 1838, and he was reelected in 1840. As Governor, his administration was eminently popular, and his State papers were dignified, forcible and original. His official acts were stamped with that boldness and vigor of thought which distinguished his entire public career, and received the enthusiastic endorsement of the great body of the people of the State.

At the close of his gubernatorial service, for the ensuing years he practiced his profession with success and distinction. In 1849 he was appointed Senator of the United States and reappointed six years later, holding the office for twelve years. He entered that body in the full maturity of his powers, with deliberately formed and thoroughly grounded political opinions, and with capacities for their forcible and logical defense. The period of his service in the United States Senate was that of the incubation of secession, when the arrogance and dominance of its friends were offensively manifest. Mr. Seward at once took firm ground against their pretensions. His independent, and, as some of his friends thought, his ultra course was offensive to some of the leading members of his party, as Webster, Clay and Fillmore,—while no epithets were sufficiently expressive to characterize the Southern hatred of his policy. He was bitterly denounced by pro-slavery men; every effort was made to bring him in disrepute, destroy his influence and deter him from his course; but in vain. He had carefully laid his plans and deliberately pursued them. To their railing and bitter invective he never retorted. Personalities he scorned. He met and overcame his opponents in argument, which was the only triumph he desired, leaving to time and events the vindication of the wisdom of his acts. His calm, unswerving course finally won the regard, even of the hot headed Southerners themselves, who, though they hated his measures, could not but respect the man. His career in the Senate, while it was one of the most difficult which any of our statesmen had attempted, was crowned by the most complete triumph. He won the hearts of our loyal citizens, brought them into harmony with his views, and prepared them when the final trial came, to sacrifice life and fortune in defense of the union. He was strongly opposed to slavery, both from its injustice to the colored race, and its injurious effects upon the whites themselves. With the mind of a philosopher he saw in the jarring and dissonance between the freemen of the

North, and the slave-holders of the South, such a wide separation and bitterness of feeling, as to render hopeless the effort to induce harmony of action. The government must, in his judgment, be either free or slave, and this led him to announce that ever memorable sentiment, that the conflict between the sections was "irrepressible," for which, at the time, he was severely criticised; but which subsequent events proved to have been prophetic.

In the National Republican Convention of 1860, he was a prominent candidate for the presidential nomination which his friends regarded as certain. On the second ballot he received one hundred and eighty-four and one-half votes; but on the third Mr. Lincoln received the nomination.

In the organization of his Cabinet, Mr. Seward was made Secretary of State, a position which he held during Lincoln's and Johnson's administrations, discharging its delicate and embarrassing duties with signal ability and success. New, grave and complicated questions of domestic and foreign policy arose during the Rebellion, which must be met and decided, and the vast number of able papers which were issued from the State Department attest, at once, his great industry, wisdom and sagacity.

Early in April, 1865, while riding in his carriage, the horses becoming frightened, ran, and in jumping out, he was thrown violently to the ground, his right arm broken and both sides of his lower jaw fractured. He was completely prostrated by the injury and fatal results were feared. While thus lying enfeebled upon his bed, at ten o'clock on the evening of April 14th, a would-be assassin forced his way into his chamber, armed with a heavy horse pistol and a large knife. His son, Frederick W., Assistant Secretary of State, who sought to prevent the assassin from entering the chamber, had his skull crushed by a fierce blow of the pistol, and his life was, for a long time, despaired of; Augustus, another son, Paymaster in the United States Army, and two male nurses, who came to the rescue of the invalid Secretary, were all severely wounded.

The assassin made repeated thrusts with his knife at the throat and heart of Mr. Seward, but the latter instinctively rolled himself in the bed clothing which shielded his body from the effect of the thrusts, and the wire-netting used to support the broken jaw warded off the blows directed to his throat, the Secretary rolling himself from the bed to the floor. His daughter, Fanny, had now entered the room and it was her agonized cries, as the assassin himself afterwards admitted, which caused him to desist. He fled, but was subsequently arrested and executed. Though Mr. Seward was severely cut in the face and bled profusely, he recovered as did all the parties who were wounded, in this terrible struggle.

Mr. Seward continued to discharge his official duties to the close of President Johnson's administration when he cast off his official robes, never after to assume them. It was believed by his friends that after a life of such incessant toil, and having reached nearly the allotted limit of human life of "three score and ten years," worn, wounded and scarred, he would retire to his own beautiful and quiet home, there to enjoy that rest which he had so richly earned, and the pleasant society of his warm and faithful friends. But this was not his purpose. His mind was yet clear, and his spirits elastic. His life had been one incessant round of activities, and he had constantly borne a heavy load of cares and responsibilities, which he knew it would not be best for him to suddenly cast off. "Rest," he said, for him, "was rust," and he preferred, while he lived, to keep himself bright by the attrition of action.

His reputation was international. He was favorably known both to the Occident and the Orient, the West and the East. He therefore proposed to make a "journey around the world," to visit the most noted nations of the globe and renew or make the acquaintance of eminent men in both hemispheres. He arranged to record and fully illustrate the observations and scenes made and observed on his route and did so, publishing the result in one of the most beautiful, interesting and really instructive books of travel which has ever emanated from the American press.*

He left Auburn August 9th, 1870, with his adopted daughter, Olive Risley Seward, and her sister, Mr. Alexander W. Randall, Mrs. Randall and Mr. George F. Seward and Mrs. Seward. They proceeded to California, thence to Japan, China and Cochin China, the Eastern Archipelago, British India, Egypt, Palestine, and the principal nations of Europe, returning after an absence of about fourteen months.

It would now seem that the purposes of his life were so far fulfilled that he could and would seek repose, but he still found his highest enjoyment in mental work, to which, soon after his return, he applied himself in the preparation of an autobiography addressed to his children. The completion of this work † was arrested by his death, which occurred quietly and peacefully at his home in Auburn, on October 10th, 1872. His ashes repose in Fort Hill Cemetery among his kindred and friends. His monument bears the expressive words:

"HE WAS FAITHFUL,"

words, which, in the famous trial of Freeman, while standing between the friendless prisoner and the gallows, he said he hoped might be said of him. His wish has been gratified and affec-

tion and truth alike bear witness to the fidelity of the inscription.

JOSIAH LETCHWORTH.

No history of Cayuga County would be deemed complete without brief mention of JOSIAH LETCHWORTH, a man who, neither renowned as statesman, logician, lawyer or priest, nevertheless might be said to have filled to a limited degree the place of each in the prescribed circle of his acquaintance. Eminent alike for his private virtues, and the native force of a clear and vigorous intellect, his influence was not the result of wealth, but perhaps the more potent, because the outcome of a pure and nobly spent life, superior to selfish impulses, or low ambitions.

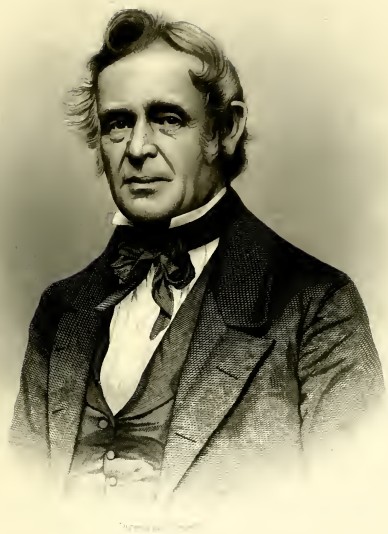
Mr. Letchworth was a native of Philadelphia, Pa., where he was born November 22d, 1791, and in the neighborhood of which city he resided until after his marriage to Ann Hause, Oct. 12th, 1815, when he settled at Burlington, New Jersey, and there established himself in the business with which he had become familiar by apprenticeship, that of a saddler. It was at this time, when, desiring to know by personal observation something of the Great West of which he heard so much, that, in company with a friend, he traveled, much of the way on foot, to the city of Pittsburgh; there purchasing a small row-boat, the two proceeded by the Ohio river as far as Cincinnati, at night pulling their boat to land and encamping on the shore. Arriving at the last named city they disposed of their boat and repaired to their hotel—this being a not uncommon procedure on the part of travelers at that time. His journal kept during this tour is possessed of much interest, describing as it does these then embryo cities, and the impressions made upon his mind. Contrasting with the present, it seems more like the vagaries of a fitful dream, than the realities of a life whose span might reasonably have extended to the present moment. Inspired, perhaps, somewhat by the new world of thought and enterprise which this journey had awakened, he the more readily became imbued with that spirit of emigration which continues unabated even to our time.

About the year 1819, with his little family of wife and two children, he entered upon the then long and wearisome journey, by private conveyance, to the newly settled district known as Black River, in our own State. After a residence there of several years, during which he held important and responsible positions in connection with extensive manufacturing interests, he removed to

* William H. Seward's *Travels Around the World*. One volume octavo pp. 778: D. Appleton & Co.

† This work was completed by his son Frederick W. Seward, the scholarly and accomplished present Assistant Secretary of State, in

the form of a memoir, containing full and very interesting extracts from his private letters, in which is contained a pretty full history of the times in which he lived.



J. Schuyler M.

this County and settled first at Moravia, and subsequently at Sherwood, where he resided for a period of twenty years, during which time he identified himself with many of the popular reform movements of the day. He was vigilant in the temperance reform, which then was a new movement, and to this cause he continued faithful and devoted through the various stages of the Washingtonian movement, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, &c., often lecturing upon the subject, arousing the latent sentiment of the County, and strengthening the convictions of the wavering or indifferent.

He was a strong anti-slavery man at a time when those sentiments were not so popular as they became at a later period, when to be known as holding such views well nigh amounted to ostracism from the friendship and good will of a considerable and very respectable portion of community.

He at one time, without solicitation and indeed without previous knowledge to himself, received the nomination of the Whig party, of which he was an enthusiastic supporter, for the State Assembly. This nomination, however, he afterwards declined to accept, though had he done so his friends thought, in view of his general popularity and well known reputation for honesty and sincere desire for the best interests of the community, he would have proven a successful candidate; but his tastes were of a domestic rather than public character, and the greatest pleasure of his life he found in those simple joys that center in the domestic circle. There surrounded by those most dear, he labored to give such directions to the impressible minds of his children as would most directly serve to fit them for the active arena of life. For this work his fine literary attainments and capabilities eminently fitted him. With his mind well stored with the most elevating sentiments of poets and standard authors, he had an ever perennial fund of entertainment and instruction at hand.

In the year 1852, Mr. Letchworth closed his business at Sherwood, and removed with his family to Auburn, purchasing the homestead on Fulton street, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his active and useful life. Relieved from all business cares and anxieties, in the daily intercourse with more than one of his children, who had now grown to man and woman-hood, he found additional time for the exercise of those benevolent impulses of his nature in which he took delight.

Mr. Letchworth was a warm personal friend of many of the prominent men of this County, and the beautiful tribute paid to his memory by the beloved and lamented Hon. Wm. H. Seward, in a speech made November 2d, 1857, upon the occasion of his return to Auburn, shortly after the decease of Mr. Letchworth, is a striking evidence

of the warm place he held in the hearts of all who knew him. To repeat these words here renders all other eulogy unnecessary and puerile. Mr. Seward spoke as follows:

"Fellow Citizens—I spoke to you ten years ago to night in this place on questions identical with those I am now to discuss. I had then recently left the cause of human rights prostrate in the Halls of Congress. I came home expecting that here, at least, I should witness a speedy and generous and effective rally for its restoration. I found, however, to my inexpressible mortification, no such effort, but, on the contrary, the whole body of this community bewildered and deliriously excited about the relative virtue, intelligence and patriotism of Catholic and Protestant. Not even the questions of the day, much less the mighty and absorbing question of the age, seemed at stake. Prejudices intense, and passions strong, ruled the hour. I spoke, as you may perhaps remember, with sorrow aggravated to the verge of impatience. When I descended from the platform, a fellow citizen, venerable in years, and beloved by us all, gently asked me whether I was not becoming disheartened and despondent. He added that there was no occasion for dejection, and what I had seen was but the caprice of a day. 'Go on and do your duty, and we, your neighbors, will come around you again right soon, and sustain you throughout.' Do you ask who it was that administered that just, though mild rebuke? Who else could it be but Josiah Letchworth, a man whose patience was equal to his enthusiastic zeal in every good cause, and to his benevolence in every good work? His prediction is fulfilled, and I am here to speak with more boldness and confidence among you than ever before. But my faithful monitor no longer has a place in our assemblies. Josiah Letchworth, the founder of our charities, the defender of truth and justice, is no more. You deplore his loss as I do, for he was not more my friend than a public benefactor. I do injustice, however, equally to my own faith and to that which was the inspiration of his life, when I say that I miss his benevolent smile, and the cordial pressure of his hand to-night. No—he yet lives, and his shade is not far from us whenever we assemble in places where he was once familiar, to carry on a good work in which he was accustomed to labor. He has, indeed, passed the inevitable change. But we all know as he knew, that that

* * * eternal change,

But grasps humanity with a quicker range,
And they who fall, but fall as worlds will fall,
'To rise if just, a spirit o'er them all.'"

The interest Mr. Letchworth manifested in the Cayuga Orphan Asylum when in its infancy, as also in the public schools, and the affection which he inspired in the children, will be remem-

bered by hundreds who have years since entered upon active life. His death, which took place at his home on Fulton street, in the city of Auburn, April 14th, 1857, was peaceful, and a fitting close to his sweet and beautiful life. There, surrounded by his family and his friends, his spirit calmly passed into the great unknown, sustained by these comforting words which it was his delight to repeat, contained in the 23d Psalm, commencing, "The Lord is my Shepherd I shall not want." The children flocked to visit his remains, and shed their honest tears about his pall, and afterward that they might have his cheering face, with its tender smiles of sympathy, in more enduring form than that of memory, employed the celebrated artist, Mr. Buttre, to execute in his best style a fine steel engraving of him, prints of which are to be seen in hundreds of homes to-day, and the same which accompanies this notice of him in the present volume. It will be recollected with interest by those who engaged in this pleasant tribute, that the money remaining after the expense of engraving was paid was employed by the children in the purchase of the marble tablet at the asylum, which bears the name of the institution and date of its erection, commemorating both the affectionate interest of the children, and the sympathy of one who was the orphans' friend.

Perhaps no more satisfactory close could be made to this brief biography than extracts from the obituary notice which appeared in the Auburn *Daily Advertiser* upon the occasion of the decease of Mr. Letchworth, as follows :

"It is our painful duty to record the death of this estimable and highly respected citizen, who died at his residence on Fulton street at 9 o'clock this morning.

"The intelligence will be received by his friends and fellow citizens with profound grief, for Mr. Letchworth was a man both respected and beloved. He had only resided in this city about five years ; but had been a resident of the County for a quarter of a century, having lived in Scipio some twenty years, where he had a large circle of friends, and had been long known to our principal citizens in this city.

"He was a Friend by birth-right, and entertained the general views held by that class of Christians ; though in matters of religion he always refused to be restricted by creeds or sectarian shackles, claiming for himself and according to others the largest liberty in all matters of conscience. One of the marked traits in his character was his profound deference to the right of private judgment, with which he believed God had invested every man.

"Mr. Letchworth had long been known as a genuine reformer and philanthropist, and was accounted among the staunch friends of freedom, temperance and education. The oppressed had

in him a true friend, and the fugitive slave was never refused aid and comfort at his hand. The rum traffic was his especial abhorrence, and at an early day he engaged in the temperance reform, to which he continued firmly devoted. He was deeply interested in the cause of education ; he loved the young, and had a happy faculty of talking to them. He had been for several years trustee of his district, and was but recently re-elected.

"In former times Mr. Letchworth was well known in the political affairs of our County. He was a devoted friend of Henry Clay, and during the presidential contests of those days was a somewhat voluminous correspondent of the *Journal and Advertiser*, over the signature of 'Old Cayuga,' which our older citizens will remember.

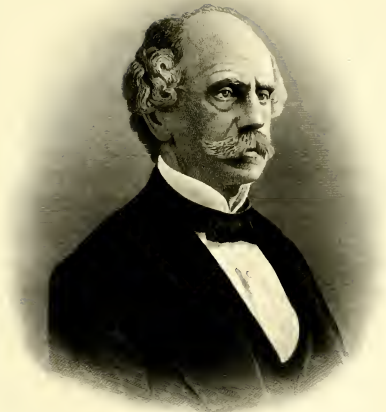
"He was not, however, a man ambitious of political honors, and was quite satisfied to render service to his country and to his fellow men in the sphere of a plain citizen. A man of a high order of native intellect, but of unassuming character, he secured universal respect without provoking envy. He had a family of four sons and four daughters.

"Mr. Letchworth had not been in health since last July, when he had a severe illness. The sickness of which he died, however, was only of a week's continuance, and he was not considered so near his end until last evening. Yesterday he was dressed and was up most of the day ; about 11 o'clock last evening, after being conducted to his room and assisted to bed, he said to his family, 'I shall not be with you much longer, I feel that my decease is near. I want you to bury me without parade, let all be quiet, and invite my friends of all denominations to the funeral.' He added, 'I have endeavored to bring up my children as Christians, and I am now quite willing to die, and as to my property you will find what I wish to say on that subject, in my drawer.' All this was said in a calm and intelligent manner, though previously he had seemed quite bewildered at times.

"He appeared anxious to have his family keep near him, which they did, though, he soon became insensible, and never recovered consciousness up to 9 o'clock this morning, when he quietly breathed his last."

LANSINGH BRIGGS, M. D.

LANSINGH BRIGGS, M. D., the son of Gilbert Briggs, was born in Washington county, N. Y., December 5th, 1807. In December, 1808, his father removed to Scipio in this county, locating on a farm on lot No. 16, purchased of Amos Rathbun, father of the late George Rathbun, Esq., of Auburn.



Engraved by J. C. Smith

Lansing B. Briggs



Scipio, though the earliest settled of any of the townships in the County, was still, in that part of it where Mr. Briggs located, comparatively in a state of nature, the only improvements or "betterments," consisting of a small clearing and a log-house and barn, made by a previous occupant. The subject of this sketch was then an infant, and he received his early impressions beneath the shadows of the primeval forest,

"The dark umbragious woods,"

in removing which, and in planting and reaping grain for sustenance, and in preparing flax and wool for raiment, his family, and the settlers generally, both old and young, were for many years, employed. In due time young Briggs was disciplined and cultured in the same earnest and wholesome lessons, supplemented, at the proper age, by instruction in the common schools of the period during the winter. Farm work occupied his summers, and in autumn he assisted his father in his cooper shop.

In the winter of 1823, when but sixteen years of age, he was examined by the school inspectors of the town, the late Doctor John Thompson of Sherwood, and the Rev. W. Johnston, still living in Owasco, and was by them duly certified to be, in respect both to his literary attainments and moral character, fully competent to teach a common school, and he immediately engaged therein in Deacon Daniels' district in Scipio.

This occupation he continued during the winters, working on the farm in summer; and in the spring of 1825, he became a student in the "Auburn Associated Academy," Rev. Noble D. Strong, principal. This was a private unchartered institution, but under the care of a very competent teacher. It occupied the ground floor of the old Theological Seminary building, and was a rival of the regularly chartered "Auburn Academy," which was at the same time, in successful operation, in a building on the corner of North and Academy streets, afterwards long known as the "stone bottom." Among Doctor Briggs' associate students, at this time, were Deacon Henry Willard, of Cayuga; Doctor H. P. Peterson, of Union Springs; Charles Loring Elliott, the eminent artist; Matthew La Rue Perrine Thompson and the Rev. Wm. Wyckoff, late professor of the New York University.

He continued his vocation of teaching during the winters, and at the same time studied medicine under the direction of Doctor Phineas Hurd, late of Scipio.

In the spring of 1829, he entered the office of Doctor Joseph T. Pitney, late of Auburn, who had a large general practice, and was the principal surgeon of the County. In the succeeding autumn he attended his first course of lectures in the Berkshire Medical Institution, at Pittsfield, Mass., and graduated from the same school the year following.

In June, 1831, forty-eight years ago, he commenced the practice of his profession with Dr. John G. Morgan in an office at No. 1, North St. Among their students was Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, since a distinguished professor of surgery, and the author of several deservedly popular surgical works, that are authorities on both sides of the Atlantic. The same year he was made a member of the Cayuga County Medical Society, an association organized in 1806, and continued uninterrupted to the present time. One generation of members has already passed away, and very few only of his then associates now remain.

Medicine is an inexact, a progressive science, with the progress of which Doctor Briggs has kept fully abreast. Of the two modes of practice, which have prevailed from time immemorial and now prevail, the *active* and the *expectant*, the one relying on the potency of drugs in the treatment of the sick and the other more on the recuperative powers of nature, Doctor Briggs inclined to the latter; and within the last fifty years, it has become a largely prevailing view with the medical profession generally. Very many of the most potent medicines, though still in use, are rarely resorted to, and bleeding has become a nearly "lost art." Among the causes of the great change in medical practice, are the varying character of diseases; a more thorough knowledge of the means of preventing them; increased facilities for dissections and vivisections; improvements in the microscope and its practical use; progress in chemical science; discoveries of new and valuable remedies; and a much more general interchange and diffusion of knowledge by means of periodicals, books and public lectures.

Doctor Briggs was a diligent and earnest student in his profession and kept himself fully informed of the improvements in it, and as a medical expert has been much consulted in difficult cases.

In the summer of 1832, on the advent of the Asiatic cholera in America, he was commissioned by the Board of Health of Auburn, to visit Rochester and other places wherein the disease was then prevailing, in order that he might, by personal observation, learn something of its peculiarities, and assist in keeping the scourge at a distance, or in alleviating its horrors should it appear in our midst. We were then spared that affliction; but, in the summer of 1850, it invaded the city, and claimed for its first victim a resident and prominent physician, Doctor L. B. Bigelow, followed by Anson Vanderheyden, — Parsons, and a few others.

In June, 1834, he formed a partnership with Ira H. Smith, which continued until the death of the latter in 1839. Their office was on the site of the residence of C. S. Burtis, Esq. In the lat-

ter year he married Miss Angelina Warden, daughter of Capt. Allen Warden, of Auburn. She died in 1841, leaving one child which survived her only five years. On December 30th, 1836, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Matilda C. Lillie.

In 1848 he went to Europe with a view to improvement in his profession, and for the general advantages to be derived from foreign travel. Visiting foreign countries thirty years ago, a practice now "more honored in the breach than in the observance," was then supposed to afford peculiar and exclusive advantages to physicians and surgeons in the practice of their profession. Doctor Pitney had up to this time, monopolized the surgery practice of all this region of country; but his health was failing, and that practice gradually fell into the hands of Doctor Briggs, where most of it still remains. The latter, with less practice, proved himself a more expert and successful operator than his predecessor.

About this time anesthetics were introduced, and their use in Auburn, in painful operations, was inaugurated by Doctor Briggs. Their use was universally regarded as the most important improvement that had been made in operative surgery, and tended, in no small degree, to enhance the reputation and extend the practice of Doctor Briggs. He also introduced here the practice of *Ovariotomy*, by a successful operation, which he has often repeated, and generally with success.

The subject of this sketch, though no politician, in the common acceptance of the word, nor a seeker of public office, is still thoroughly informed in political affairs, and was elected mayor of the city of Auburn for three successive terms, 1857-8-9, and discharged its duties with signal acceptance. As *ex-officio* President of the Board of Education, he manifested equal zeal and intelligence in behalf of popular education.

Doctor Briggs, it will have been noticed, practiced medicine twenty years before he made surgery a specialty, and was unusually trustworthy and successful in that capacity. For the past twenty-eight years he has made surgery a prominent feature of his practice, fully supplying himself with all the improvements in the art as experience has developed them. Of these the most important is *conservative* surgery, aiding the processes of nature, and, whenever practicable, saving the wounded or diseased organism; but when operations *must* be performed, he renders them comparatively painless by the use of improved modes and instruments, and especially of *anesthetics*, which his large experience enables him to safely and successfully employ.

The increase of population, the rapid introduction of machinery and the use of railroads has so multiplied surgical cases, that, at first view, surgery would appear a very lucrative field. Yet

Dr. Briggs has never made it so. It has been with him an invariable rule to answer all such calls, from all ranks and conditions; and he is proverbially inattentive to collections, so that his life in that direction has been a busy rather than a profitable one. He has nevertheless made for himself and his profession a useful and highly honorable record, which is largely due to his great industry and the devotion to his work of his time and talents. This he owes largely to his early training in the lessons of industry and self-reliance, which included also many necessary self-denials. In youth "he paddled his own canoe" successfully over rough waters, and in manhood, that experience has enabled him to manage successfully a larger craft on the broader sea of life.

BENJAMIN F. HALL.

Judge BENJAMIN F. HALL, now one of the oldest inhabitants of Auburn, came from Whitehall, in the county of Washington, in this State, to Auburn, a young man of one and twenty, three years advanced in a course of law studies, in the autumn of 1835, and, except when away in the performance of official duties, has resided there ever since. He belongs to the seventh generation in the male line of descent, from Francis Hall, one of the English founders of the colony of New Haven, and one of the original framers and signers of the famous covenant in Newman's barn in 1639, and one of the founders of the town of Fairfield, on the Sound, in 1640. His ancestors, therefore, were Connecticut people, with Connecticut residences, traditions, principles, habits and manners. They were enterprising, intrepid and hardy, and the most of them were thrifty and well-to-do in the places where they lived.

During the French war and the Revolutionary war, their families were conspicuously and honorably represented in the field, and nearly all the while from 1640 to the commencement of the present century, in the councils of the colony and that State. They were also well represented in the professions of divinity, medicine and law. In the genealogical tables of the descendants of the pioneer settlers of the State of Connecticut bearing the surname of Hall, the male descendants of the pioneer Francis are mentioned as belonging to "the Fairfield line."

The immediate male ancestor of the Judge, Asbury Hall, like the rest of the descendants of Francis, was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, but he removed out of that State into the Lake Champlain region, then so called, in 1808. In the year 1812, Asbury Hall married Nancy Foster, a daughter of Dan Foster, a lineal descendant of the pioneer Fosters of Wind-

ham county, Connecticut, so that his conjugal relations were essentially a perpetuation of Connecticut relations with all their train of traditions, ideas, principles, habits and manners. The same year he enlisted in an artillery company raised to resist the then threatened British invasion of the State from Canada—an invasion subsequently attempted and defeated by our army and navy at Plattsburgh. Asbury lived to the ripe old age of eighty-seven, and died in the town of Aurelius, in this County, on the 13th of February, 1879, highly respected by all who knew him. His ashes repose beside those of his wife, who died several years before, near the Logan monument on Fort Hill.

According to the data derived from his family records, his eldest son, Benjamin Franklin, now generally known by the title of Judge, was born in the town of Whitehall, in the county of Washington, on the 23d day of July, 1814. From the time he was large enough to wield a hoe and guide a plow until he was one and twenty, he worked during the planting and cropping months for his father upon his father's farm, and spent the rest of the time in attending or teaching school and in studying law with the Hon. John H. Parker. With the aid of the late Salem Town, then principal of Granville Academy, and the late Allen Fisk, then principal of the Auburn Academy, he was enabled to master the arts and sciences, usually denominated classics, sufficiently to be voluntarily recommended by those distinguished linguists and by every learned professor in the college at Geneva, for the honorary degree of Master of Arts; and a year or two after he came to Auburn to reside, he received that degree from the trustees and faculty of that institution. That circumstance rewarded him for his industry, perseverance and fortitude in "climbing the hill of science alone," outside of college walls, by admitting him to fellowship with the alumni as their peer. Upon the invitation of the alumni of Hobart, he attended the next commencement and delivered an address upon the political and judicial economy of the Hebrew commonwealth, which pleased and surprised the trustees and faculty so greatly that the late Rt. Rev. Bishop DeLancey, then the president of the trustees, complimented him at its close with the remark that, "instead of the degree of Master of Arts, the trustees and faculty ought to have made him a Doctor of Laws."

That recognition of his ability to develop from ancient scriptures and other ancient records and monuments and analyze the political and judicial economy of the Hebrew Commonwealth was an encouragement by learned men which gave a new bent and direction to his ambition and a new feature and complexion to his subsequent life. Finding that the fruits of his earliest researches in fields of antiquity attracted the

notice of the ripest of those who enjoyed the advantages of a full course of college instruction, and elicited commendation from such eminent scholars as the late Bishop DeLancey, and being, withal naturally fond of Oriental history and literature, he determined immediately to explore those fields more thoroughly, and if possible to make Orientalism more interesting and instructive to the modern readers, by employing his pen as opportunities should offer, as a journalist and author. In conformity with that determination he at once engaged to write historical articles for the *Auburn Journal*, the *Cayuga Patriot*, the *New York Observer*, the *New York Mirror* and *Evening Post*, and began to gather from all accessible quarters unpublished materials for historical books. He commenced his authorship of books by enlarging his Geneva address upon the political and judicial economy of the Hebrew Commonwealth into a treatise of upwards of 300 pages and having a small edition of the same printed and published by Thomas M. Skinner. When the edition had been sold by Doubleday and Ivison, then the only book-sellers in Auburn, the copy-right was purchased by Professor E. C. Wines of Washington College, Pennsylvania. A year or two after this, Mr. Hall gathered the materials for a fresh but condensed history of the Canadas, and put them in shape for publication in a small octavo for schools, and then for a moderate price sold the Ms. to Derby, Miller & Co., to be inserted by them in Goodrich's Universal History, with Goodrich as nominal author. The credit for the substance of both of these volumes, however, belonged to the Judge as their real author, and they constitute volumes I and II in a series of fourteen volumes of his principal works on his own shelves and in the Library of the House of Representatives at Washington. The subjects of the rest of the series respectively, are indicated by their titles. Volume III is entitled "The Land-Owners Manual;" volume IV, "The Trial of Freeman;" volume V, "The Republican Party;" volume VI to XI inclusive, "Cabinet Decisions" and volumes XII to XIV inclusive "Our Commercial Relations with the rest of Mankind." He prepared and published those volumes at intervals along for thirty years following 1836 as his other avocations permitted or occasions required, by patient but intense and thorough researches, and for the most part over "midnight oil." Those volumes speak for themselves that they contain a vast amount of historical, political and judicial information useful to mankind; and they stand, and are likely to stand for ages to come as a monument more enduring than brass of the intellectual depth and strength, and of the political and judicial learning of their author. He expects to complete the series before he dies with a volume of his own personal observations of men and things.

He completed his five years of law studies with the late Judge Elijah Miller, and with his successors in practice, Seward and Beardsley, at the end of the year 1837, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court and Court of Chancery immediately thereafter. In January, 1838, he became the junior partner in the law firm, of Porter & Beardsley, altered to "Porter, Beardsley & Hall," and continued in that business relation down to the end of 1841. He then withdrew from that firm and formed a law partnership with the late John P. Hurlbert, which continued to the end of 1846. From that date down to March, 1861, he practiced alone. He never liked his profession very well, for the principal reason that it involved so much perplexity with the troubles and quarrels of others. He liked to investigate difficult cases, liked to prepare elaborate briefs, and liked to submit delicate and intricate questions of law and equity to the courts; but he shrank instinctively from vindictive and wrangling litigation. That class of law business was ungenial to his feelings, habits and tastes. But he practiced his profession with fair success for nearly five and twenty years, during all of which he enjoyed the confidence of a large and remunerative clientage, and became as popular and eminent as the average of his peers.

Besides several local offices of inconsiderable importance, he held at various times during the period referred to the following official positions: In the year 1840, he was appointed by the Governor and Senate, Examiner in Chancery, and discharged the duties of that office during the term of three years. In the year 1844, he represented this County in the State Legislature, and set the ball in motion in that body which resulted in the Constitution of 1846. In the year 1850, he was appointed by the President of the United States, Commissioner to rescue from oblivion and arrange in volumes like the Reports of the Decision of the Courts, the official decisions of the Attorney-Generals of the United States and Federal Cabinets, from the foundation of the government down to that time, and he performed that duty by the preparation of six volumes of them to the satisfaction of the President and Congress. In the year 1852, he served as Mayor of Auburn one year, and signalized his administration by vetoing all measures involving expenditures unauthorized by the charter; by refusing to issue the bonds of the corporation to aid in the construction of the Lake Ontario, Auburn and New York Railroad, for the reason that the personal subscriptions to the work were uncollectable and otherwise insufficient to construct it; and by a public reception of the patriot-exile, Louis Kossuth, of Hungary. In March, 1861, he was appointed by the President of the United States, Chief-Justice of the then new Territory of Colorado, and specially instructed to go there

speedily, to qualify its other officers, to organize the governmental machinery, inclusive of its courts, to instruct its officers in their duties, and if possible, to restrain the disloyal portion of its primitive inhabitants from aiding the Southern Rebellion. As the territory covered the travelled passes in the Cordilleras, which served as channels of overland communication with California, and as it contained a garrison of United States troops under the command of the disloyal Col. Sibley, President Lincoln deemed it a vulnerable region, which needed to be carefully watched and guarded. Judge Hall was at first disinclined to accept a duty so responsible, difficult and perilous; but at the urgent request of Secretary Seward, who would not listen to his excuses, he accepted the appointment and went there over burning bridges and through disloyal towns in Missouri, and through the Indian country beyond to perform the duties. Upon his arrival at Denver he found secession flags fluttering from flag-staffs in various parts of that so-called city, and was informed that the secessionists, if not in majority, were so numerous that they controlled the sentiment of the place. It was an exigency which demanded the exercise by the officials of the territory of the coolest courage, and the nicest strategy, in order to obtain possession of the territory without provoking resistance, so as to be afterwards able to suppress by force the treason among the people. But the judge and the territorial governor, who had been a colonel in the Mexican war, and knew the location and strategic value of the passes to be guarded, were equal to the emergency. They put their cool heads together, contrived the way to obtain arms and munitions from Fort Laramie, put some of them into the hands of trusty men, and instituted a vigilant watch of the movements of suspected rebels. The secessionists of Denver plotted their treason inside of what was called Blue Lodges, and succeeded, for awhile, in keeping their proceedings secret. But in September, 1861, a Texan named McKee came to Denver with a commission from the rebel General Sibley, and commenced the business of recruiting for the rebel service. As the Governor was charged by the organic act with the duty of preserving the public peace, he issued an executive warrant on the 29th of September, 1861, to the marshal to arrest him. The marshal took with him a posse of armed men and arrested him and his recruits, to the number of thirty or forty, and put them into a temporary guard-house. That affair produced great excitement, and naturally enough brought on a crisis. The secessionists not then under arrest assembled in their lodges, threatened the governor and marshal and resolved to rescue McKee and his party of recruits by force. But in order to effect the rescue according to their plan of operation decided upon, they

needed to have them outside of the place where they were. At length, by the advice of lawyers, they hit upon the expedient of applying to the Judge for a writ of *habeas corpus*, in order to get them before him in a court room, where they expected to overpower the marshal and his posse and get them away. They employed counsel, presented their petition for the writ to Judge Hall on the 14th of the ensuing October, and expected it to be granted, as a matter of course, as nothing had then been done at Washington to suspend its operation in that territory. But the Judge surprised them with a prompt and well considered decision, based upon the meaning imputed to that clause in the Constitution by those who framed it, that being in rebellion against the government, they had forfeited the privilege of having it granted to them.

The Judge then ordered a grand jury of twenty-three men to be summoned and empaneled, and laid the cases before them. That body indicted them all for overt acts of treason, and thereby enabled the Governor and the Judge to suppress the rest of the rebellion in Colorado.

Finding that they could not rescue Capt. McKee and his party the majority of the rest of the secessionists of the territory took warning and fled to Sibley's camp in Texas. The Governor then proceeded with his work of organizing his department; and the Judge proceeded with the work of organizing his without hindrance or molestation. Judge Hall remained there over three years, established an excellent judiciary, outlived the early prejudice against him on account of his course with the rebels, and resigned on account of the insufficiency of his salary. When it became known to the members of the bar that he had resigned and was about to leave them, they prepared an address to him containing the following passages, read it to him, and had the clerk record it in the minutes of his court.

"The results of your administration of the law here for nearly four years fully vindicate your policy and judgment. It devolved upon you when you came here to lay the foundations of a future civilization and to erect upon it the edifice of a systematic and enlightened judiciary. That you have succeeded in this to a remarkable extent, the records of this court attest. You leave behind you the evidence of unusual foresight, untiring industry, great legal ability, purity of intention, and of an inflexible purpose to be faithful to your trust."

That testimonial was supplemented by another of the same import, by a daily journal called the *Denver Commonwealth*, as follows:

"Chief Justice Hall carries with him the best wishes of the best portion of this community to his new field of labor. A few of the lawyers and speculators complained some of his early decisions before they understood his judicial policy. But

ever since they comprehended his ideas in respect to our lands they have approved it. We think we are warranted in stating that no period of his administration here has there been a single voice lifted against his legal ability, patience, patriotism and purity. He has been an industrious, patient, politic, able and upright Judge. By those whose ante-territorial ranche and mining titles have been upheld and confirmed by his decisions as against the rapacity of jumpers and speculators he will long be regarded as a public benefactor."

It appears from these testimonials that the Judge performed the difficult duties of Chief Justice of that territory to the satisfaction of the lawyers there and all others who were able to appreciate them. There are very few ex-judges in the country who have left behind them a better record than his.

He left a similar record there in religious matters. He organized an Episcopal church in 1862, in Denver, and with the assistance of a few others, fitted up a large brick building on the public land in Denver for a church edifice, and had it consecrated by Bishop Talbot. He served as its senior warden as long as he remained there. When he left Denver he resigned his wardenship in a writing left with the Rev. H. B. Hitchins the Rector. Soon after he left, the Rector, other warden and vestrymen met and among others passed the following resolution and had the same published in the Denver papers and Church journals elsewhere:

"Resolved, That, as it was through the untiring exertions of Senior Warden Hall that we came possessed of this edifice in which our praise and prayers are offered to Almighty God, it is with profound regret that we feel obliged to accept his resignation.

"Resolved, That we bear willing and grateful testimony to the salutary influence during his residence here, of his consistent walk and conversation as a private Christian man, of his integrity and incorruptibility as a Judge, and to the inestimable worth of his exertions to establish and maintain in this Territory, the Apostolic Church of Christ."

After retiring from the Supreme Court Bench of Colorado, he was appointed to the office of Consul General of Valparaiso. But for reasons mostly of a domestic character he declined to accept it. He was then tendered the to him more agreeable position of Superintendent of Commercial Statistics in the State Department under Secretary Seward. While holding that position he compiled from documents in the State Department volumes XII, XIII and XIV, of his works above referred to, entitled "Our Commercial Relations with the rest of Mankind," and assisted the Secretary in preparing the famous treaties with Russia and China.

His conjugal and domestic relations are unusually happy. Early in the year 1843 he married Abby Farnham, a daughter of the late John I. Hagaman, an eminent architect and builder, then of Auburn, and their union was blessed with a dutiful and amiable family of three sons and seven daughters, at this writing all living in health and comfort. His sons, named Henry, James and Edward inherited the tastes and talents of their father, and are journalists and authors. The former is well connected with the New York *Tribune* and the others with a daily paper in Connecticut. Five of the daughters are married, one of whom resides with her husband in Western East India. The others are still in school.

In political matters he acted with the old Whig party until it disbanded, and since that time with the Republicans. He framed the platform of the Republican party in this State, and wrote a book to demonstrate that its principles descended from Jefferson. For more than five and twenty years he was the intimate and trusted friend of William H. Seward, and stood by him and his policy, through good and evil report to the end of his illustrious life.

In all local measures and enterprises to increase the business and promote the prosperity of Auburn, he has been by disposition and habit among the foremost of men of his means. He was never rich, but was generally able to command money enough to help forward such enterprises as he himself originated. Among other things, he originated and helped to start the Gas Light Company, the Water Works, and Fort Hill Cemetery, and lastly the monument to Logan. He has left his mark at home and abroad.

JOHN W. HUBBARD.

JOHN W. HUBBARD was born in the town of Onondaga, Onondaga county, N. Y. His parents being farmers, his first work was that of a "farmer boy," and at the early age of seven years proved of great advantage to his father, who, about this time, had been intrigued into signing notes with friends to the amount of several thousand dollars, which soon after necessitated the disposition of his farm, when he removed his family to Syracuse, N. Y. His father, having in early life learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, thought to follow this avocation for the maintenance of his family; also the superior advantages of educating his children in the city, where teachers and discipline far exceeded those of his own town. Here he prospered, but not long. Not content with doing well, he invested in "patent rights," and soon his financial foundation floated from under him and he was obliged to again use

the "chisel and mallet" and shove the jack plane. But his oldest child, Johnny, as he was familiarly called, a lad of twelve summers, thought, in view of his father's embarrassment, he would try the world, for better or for worse; accordingly he sought, for an experiment, the farm of Mr. Geo. Seely, of DeWitt, in the same county, and hired out to him for five dollars per month, working days and studying nights during the summer season, and in the fall went to live with another farmer where he did chores for board, and attended school at Onondaga Valley Seminary during the winter.

In the spring he hired out again to Mr. Seely for fifteen dollars per month, and, by studying nights, was able the following winter, after a strict examination by the trustees, to enter the same class that he left in the spring, thereby losing no time. In this way, working summers, studying nights and attending school in the winter, he was able at the age of eighteen years to graduate at this seminary. Then he began his life as a farmer in earnest—having worked for Mr. Seely for some six years—was again engaged in the capacity of superintendent of farm and twenty-five acres of nursery, which was no small trust, certainly a great care, and proved too much for the boy, who had worked so hard for the past six years. After seven months in this capacity, he was taken with typhoid fever, which ended his career as a farmer. After a confinement of some eleven weeks he was able to ride out with the family physician who had charge of him; and one day while out riding, was asked if he would like the study of medicine? After weighing the matter carefully and taking all things into consideration, he, after a few weeks from that time, repaired to the doctor's office and informed him of his decision, and signed a contract to attend to the office and study for the space of two years when he was to attend lectures at some medical college. At the expiration of this time, becoming tired of study and office work, he removed to Auburn, N. Y., and, with his father, engaged in the fruit trade, in which business he remained for the space of five years, when an opportunity to change his business occurred, and a copartnership was formed between David M. Bulkeley and John W. Hubbard, for the purpose of carrying on the undertaking business in Auburn.

In person Mr. Hubbard is about five feet seven, well built, perfectly healthy. He is blessed with that pleasing manner which instantly commends him to new acquaintances and makes him popular among his friends. He is dignified in his bearing and careful to avoid everything that will cause unjust remarks or criticisms. He is independent in his manner, except when attending to the wants of those in affliction, and there you discover his true nature. He sympathizes with

the afflicted and strives by kind words and strict attention to their wants, as far as lies in his power, to lighten the burden of their sorrow. He is a much respected member of Auburn Lodge No. 431, F. and A. M., and Auburn Tent of Rechabites No. 27, I. O. of R.

THEODORE J. SEARLS.

THEODORE J. SEARLS was born in Weedsport, Cayuga County, N. Y., May 20th, 1851. His father, Rev. William Searls, was born in Geddes, Onondaga county, N. Y., in November, 1827, in the midst of formidable difficulties, which sur-

and in less than one year graduated at Brown's Business College. At the age of 17 he entered the law office of Honorable J. T. M. Davie, now Surrogate of Cayuga County, with whom he remained one year. He then entered the office of Hon. E. A. Thomas, late Judge of Wyoming Territory, and remained with him nearly a year, when, on account of a change in his father's appointment to the 1st M. E. Church of Rome, N. Y., and desiring to remain with his parents as long as possible, he concluded to go with them and immediately entered the office of Hon. B. J. Beach, Member of Assembly in 1848, and Hon. A. H. Bailey, M. C. in 1868 and County Judge in 1871, both men of ability.

While in their office he was not only a regular



THEODORE J. SEARLS.

JOHN W. HUBBARD.

rounded him at the very gates of life. His parents being poor and his father intemperate, the returns from his labor were therefore very small, and seeing this he made a solemn pledge, which has never been broken, never to drink intoxicating liquors as a beverage so long as he lived.

When about twenty-one years of age he united with the M. E. Church and in a few years entered the ministry of that church, and at once rose to the front rank in the conference, filling the first appointments and ever preaching to large congregations. For several years he has been, as he is now, the very acceptable *chaplain* of Auburn prison.

While stationed as pastor of the 1st M. E. Church of Ithaca, N. Y., his son Theodore finished his academic education. He soon after received an appointment at the 1st M. E. Church of Auburn, N. Y. Theodore went with him,

correspondent for two papers but composed some very beautiful pieces of poetry.

After studying with these noted preceptors for two years, on the 7th day of June, 1872, at the Buffalo General Term of the Supreme Court, he was admitted to practice in all the Courts of this State. He received the following complimentary notice from the *Utica Morning Herald* of June 10th, 1872:

"At the General Term of the Supreme Court, now in session in Buffalo, Mr. Theodore J. Searls, of Rome, was admitted to practice law in all the Courts of this State. Mr. S. is a young man of talents, integrity and of correct habits; he has a fine future before him, and his friends will be glad to hear of his success. He is a son of Rev. Wm. Searls of that place. It is understood he has made business arrangements in Auburn, and will at once commence the practice of law there.

And the following from the *Roman Citizen* of Rome, N. Y., of June 12th, 1872:

"ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—Mr. Theodore J. Searls of this city, was last week admitted at the General Term of the Supreme Court, held at Buffalo, to practice law in all the Courts of this State. We congratulate our young friend on his success in passing an examination which was close and searching, and continued over four hours; and his many friends will be glad to learn of his going through the ordeal so triumphantly.

"He is a talented and honorable young man, and has the entire confidence of all who appreciate modest, yet real worth. He has formed a business connection with an old practitioner at Auburn, and it is understood he will at once commence the practice of law in that city. We wish him abundant success. He is the son of Rev. Wm. Searls of this place."

Mr. Searls immediately returned to Auburn and commenced the practice of the law. But this did not seem to be his forte, and he was often told by the older members of the bar that he was cut out for a minister and not a lawyer; in other words, he was too tender-hearted and could not crush as well as cure the afflicted, and scorned every attempt on the part of his clients to take advantage of their opponents, and inheriting his father's fire and spirit, love, money, fear or favor never could influence him to vary one hair's breadth from what he considered to be the right way—that to him was the *only* way.

During his practice he was several times requested to enter the political field but always refused and never held but one office, and that by appointment, for one year as assistant to his father in Auburn State Prison. The people have the utmost confidence in him and prominent men in the County have transferred very valuable real estate and other property to him to hold in trust, without a single line to show that they had anything to do with it, knowing that it would be ready for them whenever called for. Mr. Searls is always ready to sympathize with and speak words of cheer and comfort to those in affliction. To pass him on the street the stranger would say he appears rather cold and dignified, but when conversing with him you at once discern a genial disposition and warm heart. He is strictly *temperate*, having taken his father's pledge, which never has been broken, and by the firm and decided manner in which he speaks of his hatred of liquor and the liquor traffic we have faith he never will.

He is an honored and much respected member of Auburn Lodge No. 431, F. & A. M., David's Chapter No. 34, and Salem Town Commandery No. 16, K. T.

The 21st of March, 1876, he purchased Mr. Bulkley's interest in the undertaking business of Bulkley & Hubbard; the firm name being changed to Hubbard & Searls.

Their rooms, No. 7 Exchange street, opposite the Post-office, are elegantly fitted up and on account of the central location are easy of access.

WARREN THATCHER WORDEN.

WARREN THATCHER WORDEN, son of Nathan Worden, was born in the town of Milton, Saratoga county, in this State, November 7th, 1806. The maiden name of his mother was Sarah Pulling, to whom the subject of this sketch was very tenderly attached, and by whose side it is his desire his remains shall be buried. She died June 18th, 1812. She was highly esteemed by the congregation of the Episcopal Church, of which she was a consistent and devoted member, and, also, in the language of an obituary notice, she was "a benevolent neighbor, and a lover of virtue, justice and humanity." They had four children, three sons and one daughter. One son died young, and Alvah, Warren Thatcher and the daughter attained mature life. Alvah married a sister of Mrs. William H. Seward.

Mr. Worden was left an orphan at twelve years of age, without inheritance and was subjected to all the disabilities incidental to that condition. Fortunately for him, and for all similarly situated, the common schools were open to him, and he enjoyed, at intervals, the advantages which they afforded, until he was sixteen years of age. At that time, 1822, his elder and only brother, Alvah, took him into his store in Auburn, where he remained as a clerk for a few years, attending also an excellent classical school, taught by the Rev. Noble D. Strong.

He next attended the academy at Geneva, supporting himself while there by writing and taking care of the office of Messrs. Whiting & Butler, the latter a brother of Benjamin F. Butler, of Albany, one of the revisers of the statutes. Mr. Butler had a large chancery practice, and, by copying the papers in such cases, young Worden's retentive memory held for future use the main points in the papers copied, and thus, while yet an academic student, he became familiar with the chancery practice of that time.

Mr. Worden remained in the academy at Geneva, until, and for some two years after, it was merged into Hobart College, when he returned to Auburn and entered the law-office of Miller & Seward—Hon. Elijah Miller and William H. Seward. But, being soon after offered a place in the law-office of Mr. Brown, where he could not only pursue his legal studies, but be compensated for taking care of the office, he accepted the offer and remained two years, when he entered Union College in the class. Here he could meet his necessary expenses only by his own personal earnings, but



MRS. S. W. T. WORDEN.



William T. Worden



RESIDENCE OF W. T. WORDEN, SOUTH ST. AUBURN, N. Y.

having the will, he soon found the way by doing clerical work in the law-office of Abraham Van Ingen, of Schenectady. He was graduated in 1829, at the age of twenty-three years, and admitted to the bar the year following.

After graduating here he reëntered the office of Mr. Brown accepting a small share of the profits of the business, the control of which fell mainly into his hands. Here he remained until 1830, when he applied for admission to the bar. At that time Mr. Worden's appearance was very youthful, and after the examination was concluded and the class appeared to receive their diplomas, Chief Justice Savage, calling Mr. Worden to the bench, handed him his license unsigned, and directed him to stand aside. This was a trying moment for the young candidate for legal honors. The Judge, after ascertaining his real age, signed his license with the remark that he appeared quite young for one of his age.

It will thus be noticed that at twenty-four years of age Mr. Worden, by dint of personal industry, had become a well-read classical and legal student, the latter, under the old chancery practice, a much more difficult task than that of the law-students of to-day, and he had done all this with means supplied by his own industry. That industry he had wisely directed to business in law-offices, where, while he was earning the means with which to pursue his literary studies, he was at the same time gaining a knowledge of his intended profession. It involved long, continuous and severe toil and many self-denials; yet he persevered and finally triumphed.

Very few students of to-day, with every advantage of wealth and leisure, and with no distracting cares as to "what they shall eat, or wherewithal they shall be clothed," or as to how their school, college or other bills shall be paid, do as much in the same time as did this self-reliant and self-dependent young man, who, against apparently insurmountable obstacles, worked his own way into an honorable profession, wherein he won gratifying success. It was then and has ever since been a characteristic of Mr. Worden, that when he undertook a case, or the execution of other plans, he pursued them with indomitable perseverance, giving to them all his time and thoughts; and while intensely anxious, he never permitted the thought of failure to check or lessen the ardor of his pursuit.

On the 16th day of August, 1832, he married Miss Nancy Emily Bennett, daughter of Dr. Abel Bennett, of West Bloomfield, in this State. They have one son, Warren Augustus, a member of the Auburn bar.

Mr. Worden has always been distinguished more as a man of thought than of words. He is proverbially indifferent to the "rhetorician's rules," and while his oral arguments have been clear and effective, he has never studied or cared for the

ornate in language. His first case was at Utica, and when he had concluded it a criticism was made that the young man had "sadly murdered the King's English," to which Azor Taber replied: "No matter, he made it up in ideas." As a man of ideas and of clear comprehension of the salient points in the cases at issue, and the skill to discover and successfully assail the weak points in adverse cases, he had few superiors.

The ingenuity and success with which he managed difficult cases was illustrated in the libel suits brought against the *Cayuga Patriot* in 1839, for publications reflecting upon the agent, physician, and other officers of the prison, for their alleged abuse of convicts. Three suits were brought against the publishers, each represented by able counsel, Mr. Worden appearing for the physician. The excitement in Cayuga County was so great that the venues were changed to Onondaga. The cases were all founded upon the same article and involved substantially the same facts, and hence a decision of one might reasonably be supposed to conclude the other two cases also. The defendants were represented by very able counsel, including James R. Lawrence, Mark H. Sibley and Samuel Beardsley. The suit represented by Mr. Worden was the last tried and verdicts in both the other cases had been given for the defendants. But a different decision was rendered in the case represented by Mr. Worden and was produced by his ingenious management. His declaration was very long, containing several causes of action, to all of which the defendants pleaded the general issue and several special pleas of avoidance to all the counts except one, that of the publication of the article. The defendants had some sixty witnesses. On opening the case Mr. Worden surprised the defendant's counsel by waiving all the counts except one, that being the count to which there was no plea. He then called a witness, proved the libelous publication, the number of copies issued, the reputable character of his client and the damage to him professionally of the publication, and there rested. The opposing counsel asked time for consultation and finally for an adjournment until morning, which was granted. The case proceeded the next day, the defense calling several witnesses; but their evidence was excluded, on the ground that the plaintiff had waived all claims for damages on those subjects. The verdict of four hundred dollars was rendered for the plaintiff. The decision in these cases prove how much the issue of legal contests depends on the skill and ingenuity of counsel.

Numerous cases could be referred to wherein Mr. Worden displayed similar adroitness in circumventing the most able counsel and winning important suits. He left no stone unturned in order to win. His eagerness for success was even greater than that of his clients. He would

debar himself of rest and even of food when necessary to increase his chance of success. In the Tupper case, in which the indictment was for forgery, and, if the trial proceeded, the issue was likely to be against his client; Mr. Worden, by various pretenses, had the trial delayed until the statute of limitations applied, when the case was thrown out of court.

It is a noteworthy circumstance, that Mr. Worden never argued a case at General Term, after Judge Cowen was promoted to the Supreme Court Bench, in which the former did not write an opinion.

One other instance of an important legal contest in which he was engaged must suffice in this connection.

Hotchkiss & Smith were carpet contractors at the Sing Sing Prison, employing about two hundred convicts. Difficulties arose between them and the prison officers, cross actions were commenced, and the suits were to be tried at the Westchester County Circuit. John VanBuren, then late Attorney-General, J. Warren Tompkins, Judge and Ralph Lockwood and M. L. Cobb, represented the State, and Mr. Worden alone appeared for his clients. Mr. VanBuren's presence in the case had drawn to see and hear him an uncomfortable crowd of both sexes. On the day of the trial, seeing the great array and eminence of the opposing counsel, Lieutenant-Governor Wilkins advised Mr. Hotchkiss not to trust his case to any one. Mr. Hotchkiss replied: "we are poor and have not the means to employ any one to assist." One of the causes was opened with much ability by J. Warren Tompkins. It proceeded slowly, the interest of the audience being kept up by the discussions of counsel. Judge Morse was frequently vacillating in his decisions under the scorching remarks of Mr. VanBuren. The feeling of the audience in the struggle began to manifest itself, and found expression in words like these, "I feel sorry for that little fellow, there are so many on him. I hope he will beat;" and he did beat. Mr. Worden soon left the courtroom, followed by VanBuren, Mr. Wells, the Inspector in charge, and Col. Pomeroy, then agent of the Auburn Prison. Mr. Wells enquired of Mr. VanBuren "what is to be done next?" Pointing his finger toward Mr. Worden, he said, "shoot that little cuss!" a remark implying that there was no hope in their case while he lived to resist them. The other cases were referred, and verdicts rendered in favor of Hotchkiss & Smith.

Pares G. Clark and Henry C. Bronson were students in Mr. Worden's office, the latter, son of the late Chief-Justice Greene C. Bronson, and the former became one of the ablest advocates in the State. Mr. Clark and Mr. Worden subsequently were law-partners, and their business was very large and lucrative.

Their partnership continued about four years, when Mr. Clark formed a partnership with ex-Judge Whiting, of New York City.

The more important suits in which Mr. Worden has lately been engaged have been those in behalf of the towns of Venice and Genoa against the holders of the bonds of those towns. The cases were carried through the several courts of New York, including the Court of Appeals and the views of Mr. Worden were affirmed. The bonds were then sold out of the State, and suits brought in the United States Circuit Court and taken thence to the Supreme Court by writ of error, and argued by Mr. Worden for the towns. That court declined to follow the decision of the Court of Appeals on a State statute, and, with a divided court, gave judgment against the towns. In the argument of those suits before the Supreme Court, Mr. Worden was very highly complimented by several eminent members of the bar who were in attendance.

In 1867-'68, Mr. Worden, wife and son made a tour of Europe, visiting Naples and Rome and the principal places of interest in Great Britain and on the continent.

Mr. Worden always took a lively interest in political affairs and criticised with great freedom the short-comings of politicians. He was too independent and out-spoken to be a favorite of mere partisans. Formerly a Whig, and always an anti-slavery man, he insisted that all should be equal before the law and enjoy the same political rights. He subsequently became a Democrat, and, on the currency question, now holds the views of the National party and, in 1877, was their candidate for Attorney-General of the State. He has also been twice a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court of the Seventh District, and both times received a large majority of the votes of Cayuga County, notwithstanding it gave large opposing majorities for the other candidates.

Mr. Worden has been a frequent and voluminous contributor both to law and political journals, in which he discussed legal and political questions, with that originality, boldness and ability, by which he has always been distinguished. In his profession he has been successful; his business has been large and he secured a comfortable fortune. Both Mr. and Mrs. Worden are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as were also their ancestors before them.

DR. BLANCHARD FOSGATE.

DOCTOR BLANCHARD FOSGATE was born January 5th, 1809 in the county of Montgomery, State of New York, being about the sixth in descent on his paternal side in this country from an Anglo-Saxon family, and on his maternal, from about the

fourth generation of Highland Scot and Hibernian Celt.

In company with his parents he moved from Herkimer, his second home on the banks of the Mohawk, and arrived at Auburn in the spring of 1822, where he still resides.

When thirteen years old he left the district school to learn the drug and medicine business under instruction of his father and, with the exception of a single year spent in study at an academy, he followed that and the compounding of drugs for support, pursuing at intervals the study of medicine.

At twenty-five he attained at a medical college the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and in 1835, the succeeding year, married Maria Re-



Photo by Ernsberger & Ray.

B. Fosgate

becca—daughter of Henry R. Abbott, Esq., of London, England, since which, in connection with his former occupation, he has practiced for most of that time his profession, holding several positions of considerable importance in that calling and has been an active member in most of the scientific and literary associations of Auburn during the past half century.

In 1849 he was appointed Physician to the New York State Prison at Auburn; in 1853, elected a member of the "American Association for the Advancement of Science;" was Medical Attendant for a decade at the County Asylum; Secretary of Cayuga County Medical Society for twenty-two years; for twenty years a trustee of Auburn Academy; has published on several occasions essays—historical, professional, social and scientific—and practiced his profession and followed steadily, throughout, his original occupa-

tion. His life has been one of laborious industry and careful economy, and any respite from the former, or departure from the latter, has been so rare as to be luxuries in a life thus far passed in temperate sobriety.

Without an inheritance of wealth, or assistance from its possessors, either in material or sympathy, he has, though neither pampered with surplus gains nor afflicted by indigence, maintained in his intercourse with mankind, a respectable independence and sustained an unimpeached integrity.

WILLIAM L. BUNDY.

WILLIAM LEGRAND BUNDY was born at Otego, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1846, and in 1848 removed with his parents to Auburn, where he attended the public schools until 1861, occupying his leisure time in selling papers, to add to the scanty means of his parents. From 1861 to 1863 he was variously employed, his mechanical genius finally finding in the jewelry business a congenial vocation. He entered the store of Messrs. Hyde & Betty, jewelers, of Auburn, and in 1868 commenced the jewelry business on his own account, in company with Wm. Covell, with whom he was associated one year. He employs five persons in the manufacture and repair of jewelry, and in gold and silver plating, most of which is made to order.

Mr. Bundy displays in his show window, No. 90 Genesee street, an ingenious piece of mechanism of his own design and construction. It consists of a clock, the works of which are beautifully engraved and gold and silver plated, and all of which are visible. Arranged in a three-quarter circle around the works, is a chime of eight bells, which strike sixteen times at the quarter hour, thirty-two times at the half hour, and forty-eight times at the three-quarter hour. A gong strikes at the hour. Beneath the works is an arrangement which gives the moon's phases, and a calendar designating its different quarters. A perpetual calendar under these gives the day of the week, the month, and the day of the month. Below the barrel which operates the chimes, are two musical attachments, one of which plays every hour, five minutes after striking, and the other, at five minutes past noon. To the left is a calendar showing the day of the year from the first of January of each year, and on the opposite side is one giving the seasons. Another attachment consists of a calendar of the year run by four wheels, one of which will make a revolution in ten years, the second, in one hundred years, the third, in a thousand years, and the fourth, in ten thousand years. Opposite the calendar of the year is a silver grotto through which automaton figures move every quarter hour. The total num-

ber of pieces which enter into its composition exceeds 3,100. It is just three feet in height from the base to the top of the upper bell. The time occupied in its construction did not exceed three months.

February 22d, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Ella Sweet, of Auburn.

REV. WILLIAM SEARLS.

Rev. WILLIAM SEARLS was born in the town of Geddes, Onondaga county, N. Y., in November, 1827, and moved with the family to Auburn, N. Y., the following year. His father, Samuel Searls, had enjoyed the very best literary advantages the New England schools could give.

He came from the old and honored Searls family of North Hampton, Mass.

Mr. Searls has now in his possession manuscripts more than one hundred and fifty years old, showing the wealth and standing of his father's ancestry. His father, soon after coming into possession of his "portion," fell into dissipation, and in a course of prodigality, wasted all that fell to him, and was, when William was born, a poor intemperate man. William, seeing this, made a solemn pledge, which has never been broken, never to drink intoxicating liquors as a beverage so long as he lived.

Before William was ten years old, his father died, leaving his mother with four children on her hands, and the fearful winter of 1837 and 1838 before her. It soon became a question with the family as to how they should pass through the winter. He often saw his mother weeping, and on one occasion he urged her to tell him the cause of her tears. On learning from her that it was her inability to keep the children together and support them through the winter, he resolved to take care of himself. In a few days, with all that he had of this world's goods tied up in a bandana handkerchief, he left his home.

The parting from his mother gave him the keenest pangs his heart ever felt. With the "parting kiss," he urged his mother to "cheer up; in a little while I will be able to provide for you a home." In the town of Sennett, contiguous to Auburn, he found a place to live, where he could do chores for his board and go to school.

Two objects he now had before him, the acquisition of knowledge and to provide a home for his mother. Overcoming formidable difficulties, he was able on the day he was twenty years old, to move his mother into his own home, which he had built with his own hands. His mother's happiest day had come and the promise of the boy was fulfilled.

He was soon thereafter united in marriage with Miss Catherine Spingler, of Weedsport, a noble woman and devoted wife. When about twenty-two years of age he united with the M. E. Church, of which his wife was a member. Being a thorough student and a most indomitable reader, and feeling it a duty to proclaim to others the grace that had saved him, he entered the ministry of the church of his choice and at once rose to the front rank in the conference, filling the first appointment, and ever preaching to large congregations, and remaining the full disciplinary term on each of the appointments.

The first M. E. Church edifice in Auburn will ever bear mute but eloquent tribute to his devotion to his work, it being built under his administration. It may be well to note the voice of the press at the close of his' pastorate in Auburn:

"Rev. William Searls, the able and energetic pastor of the First M. E. Church, closed his labors in this city last evening with a farewell sermon to his congregation. The church was so densely packed with those who had assembled to hear him for the last time, the aisles and all other available space were occupied. Mr. Searls will leave a bright record behind him in this city. He will be remembered as the genial friend, the able preacher, the indomitable laborer in the cause of church erection, and the fearless advocate of temperance. He assumed the pastorate of the Methodist congregation here when it was prostrated in finance and spirit by the conflagration which destroyed its sanctuary. He leaves it in possession of a stately capacious temple, and strong in numbers and means. These facts speak his praise better than can any words of ours. We shall regret equally with his friends here his departure from Auburn."

His ability as a preacher was fully tested on many important occasions, but he was never found wanting. On one occasion at conference, Bishop Foster preached in the morning and Mr. Searls was to follow in the afternoon. Of that effort the following was reported at the time for the daily press:

"The hour of three having arrived the house was again crowded to hear a sermon from Rev. Wm. Searls, from Auburn. This gentleman has long been known as one of the leading ministers of the Oneida, afterwards Central New York conference. Mr. Searls called the attention of the congregation to Rom. viii: 3, 4: 'For what the law could not do in that it was weak through the flesh, &c.' In view of the thrilling grandeur of the morning sermon and the high pitch of feeling to which the audience had been raised, some feared that it would militate against the success of Brother Searls in the afternoon, but their fears were groundless. In the name of his great Master, with majestic steps, onward he went in-



[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

W. Searl

Chaplain of Auburn Prison.

creasing in power as he advanced. The drift of the discourse, as may be inferred from the text, was the superiority of the law of love under the gospel, to the dispensation of the law under the old covenant. The speaker felt the Divine unction, and the same spirit rested on the audience. The sermon ended amid shouts of rejoicing."

Mr. Searls stands second to but very few in the lecture field. He handles literary and popular subjects with the skill of a master.

An editor wrote the following after listening to Mr. Searls lecture on "self-culture:" "The lecture of Rev. Wm. Searls, on Tuesday evening last, was fully up to the high anticipations of the public. Those who go to New York to secure great lecturers, will rarely, indeed, fare so well as the audience which listened to Mr. Searls last evening. Mr. Searls is a deep and original thinker, a fine scholar, and a speaker second to but few in the United States."

In a course of lectures delivered in Auburn some years ago by "home talent," Mr. Searls came on the ninth in the course, and the following from the city papers, will tell how well he performed the task assigned him :

"One of the largest audiences that ever gathered in our city was not disappointed in the lecture last evening, delivered by Rev. Wm. Searls, at the Universalist church, the ninth in the temperance cause. The masterly manner in which he treated his theme, "Temperance and the Home," established his position as one of the most effective pulpit orators in our State. If eloquence consists in playing upon the feelings of an audience, now convulsing with laughter, then filling all eyes with tears, now moving every heart with sympathy, then arousing with righteous indignation, while every eye is fixed on the orator and every ear is open to catch the faintest whisper, then, surely, Mr. Searls may be placed among the most eloquent speakers of the day.

"Those passages in Mr. Searls' lecture that referred particularly to his childhood's home, thrilled the audience with their beauty and force and touched every heart with the tenderest sympathy. None but born orators could paint such vivid pictures as that of the boy's leaving home, his fervent prayer by the roadside on the hill overlooking the old home, and the mother lingering in the yard; we witness the whole scene as perfectly as if painted on canvass, in the colors of the master.

"Those who were present will not accuse us of exaggeration when we claim that Gough, in his palmiest days, never secured the attention and sympathy of an audience more completely than did the orator last evening. Such speeches cannot fail in establishing the most profound convictions and arousing the public to the highest resolves for the right."

During the war Mr. Searls was indefatigable in rallying the people around the flag.

During the great excitement arising from the question of the Bible in the schools, he wrote a pamphlet on "English Martyrology," which was widely read, and had great influence in Central New York.

He justly feels that the citizens of Auburn paid him a very fine compliment, in inviting him to be their orator for their great celebration, July 4th, 1876. He proved himself equal to the occasion, and delivered what was everywhere pronounced "a masterly oration, * * * sound in political philosophy, deep in historical research, and practical in its admonitions."

For several years he has been, as he is now, the very acceptable chaplain of Auburn prison. He is deeply interested in every good work. Having lived in Auburn in his childhood, he has ever regarded it as his home, and takes pride and pleasure in the growth of the "lovely city." He is not without honor though a prophet in his own country.

Such a life as that of Mr. Searls supplies a valuable lesson, and shows what may be accomplished by the right use of our powers in the face of strongly opposing obstacles. Left fatherless and penniless at ten years of age, he was compelled to seek a home with strangers. He paid his board with his own labor, with the privilege of attending school. He was a quick student, his memory tenacious and his heart so fully in his work, that he very soon "learned how to learn," and his whole after-life became to him a constant school, without vacations, and his instructors were books, men, and events, his attainments becoming general and broad.

He was capable, self-reliant, industrious, prudent and faithful. Those excellent qualities won for him friends, home and employment. He was reliable and useful to those he served; and as "God helps those who help themselves," he gradually won his way not only to self-support, but, at twenty years of age, had provided a home and support for his widowed mother, a striking and noble example of filial affection. He labored, as he could, on the farm or in the work-shop, instructing himself in the use of tools, with which, as a wood-worker, he could earn more than in farming, and to that pursuit, for a time, he gave his chief attention, until he entered the holy calling, which, thereafter became the business of his life. Here, as our record abundantly shows, he quickly attained not only to distinction, but to eminence, ranking among the most popular and effective public speakers of our time. Possessing an unusually firm and elastic physique, a genial and highly social temperament, a pleasant voice, a quick and very active intellect, and pure and thoroughly grounded moral perceptions, his public efforts were, in a high degree, interesting and

magnetic. What he says is a clear reflex of his own strong common sense and his intimate knowledge of men and things, and his manner of saying it, is at once logical and interesting. Such a boyhood developing into such a life it is pleasant and profitable to record.

ELLIOT G. STORKE.

ELLIOT G. STORKE was the second son and the eighth child of Daniel Storke, and was born June 18th, 1811, in the old township of Aurelius, near Auburn, on what is known as the Washington White place. His father who was of Welch and his mother of English descent and both natives of New England, had located on that farm in the winter of 1796, three years after Col. Hardenbergh had settled at the "Corners." The year previous he had erected a house and cleared and sown a field of wheat, returning to bring in his family consisting of himself, his wife and an infant child, their first born. They had carefully prepared to meet the vicissitudes of their long winter journey through the forest and of their residence in a new country. For the former, among the provisions taken was a large supply of mince pies, which were frozen and carefully packed for future use, but which were stolen from their ox-sled one night by the Indians, who, with characteristic shouts, bore their plunder to the forests, beyond recovery. Provisions for one year and clothing and bedding for several years had been carefully prepared. Yet during the second year of their residence here, their home with all it contained was consumed by fire, inflicting a loss difficult to repair. But pending the erection of another dwelling, hospitable quarters were tendered by a benevolent neighbor, and the immediate wants of an utterly destitute family generously supplied.

The farm on which they had located had been chosen because of its level surface, in strong contrast with the rough aspects of their native New England hills; but after clearing and cultivating it for eighteen years, it was sold and a farm selected on lot 96, on the drift hills in the town of Brutus, now Throop, the great fertility of which has been established by more than seventy years of profitable culture. Here he passed the remainder of his life. It had been mostly cleared when he came; on it were two comfortable log-houses and a framed barn, the latter still in use.

The family comprised nine children, three sons and six daughters, all of whom attained maturity, married and settled in different parts of the country. They were all thoroughly trained in the industrial habits of the time, the girls in domestic work and in the preparation of flax and wool for raiment, and the boys in the diversified

labors of the farm. Work, systematic, regular, hard work were the "standing orders" of each day, in which each and all took part. There were then no foreign servants, on whom to shift the drudgeries of the farm or the household.

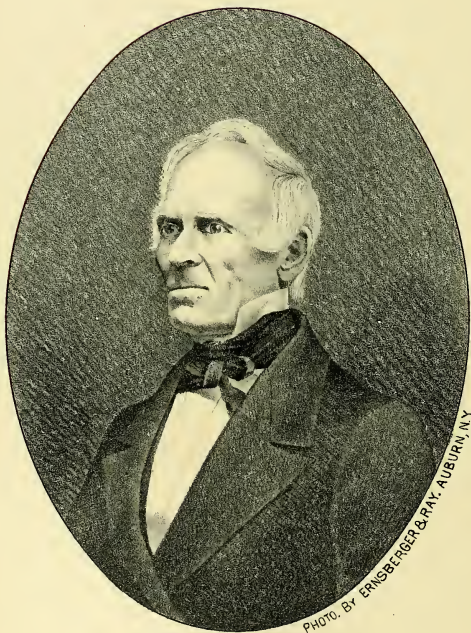
Mr. Storke received the usual instructions in the very common schools of the period, until ten years of age during both the summer and winter terms, and for four years following during the winters only, working on the farm in summer. The studies which he pursued were spelling, reading, grammar, arithmetic and geography. He then entered the Auburn Academy, then under the able direction of the Rev. John C. Rudd, D. D., principal. Here he "learned how to learn," and his subsequent progress was made by the careful study of books, unaided by teachers.

From his earliest youth he was very fond of reading, but there was no family library to refer to. Its place was supplied by a circulating library, three miles distant, from which he drew books weekly, and their contents were eagerly devoured. He could and did for years procure all the books which he had time to read. While at the academy and for years after, he had free access to the large and excellent library of Dr. Rudd, who also prescribed for him a valuable course of general reading, which he afterwards followed.

At the age of sixteen he engaged in teaching, and, for the most part, followed it during the winters until twenty-one, when the spirit of adventure and self-care led to the resolution to "go West." But for domestic reasons, involving the care of his aged parents, the plan was changed, and he was induced to remain at the old homestead, purchasing the interest of the other heirs in it, where he remained until the death of his parents. In 1838 he married Miss H. Sophia, daughter of Alfred Putnam, Esq., of Herkimer, N. Y. They have two sons and three daughters.

In 1842, he was appointed County Superintendent of the Public Schools of Cayuga County, and reappointed two years later, serving four years, when he resigned to engage in other pursuits. He gave to that trust his time and best talents, and introduced into the schools of the County important and enduring reforms.

He next engaged with Mark H. Newman & Co., book publishers of New York City, and so continued until the spring of 1850, when he became a general partner with J. C. Derby and Norman C. Miller, in the general book publishing business in Auburn, which was successfully continued until 1856, when, by the fraudulent use in his private affairs of the credit of the company, by Eugene Mulligan, who had been admitted to the partnership, the company was involved in heavy liabilities, which they were rapidly paying, when the panic of 1857 suddenly engulfed most of their customers, and involved the firm in



DR. JOSEPH CLARY.
AUBURN, N.Y.



Photo. by Squires & Vincent, Auburn

MRS. A. M. B. CLARY.
AUBURN, N. Y.



LOUIS SCHUCH.



HOTEL & RESTAURANT OF L. SCHUCH. AUBURN, N.Y.

other and crushing losses, brought their business to a complete stand-still and forced them into liquidation, sacrificing for a nominal consideration property which had cost over one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Storke then organized, by the aid of kind friends, the Auburn Publishing Company, acting as its agent, continuing here the publication of subscription books, and making the enterprise a financial success. In 1857 he prepared a heavy 8vo. volume on domestic and rural affairs, which had a large sale. When the Rebellion began he accumulated material for a complete history of it, which he completed in over 1,600 octavo pages, and of which over 20,000 copies were sold.

In 1866, with others, he engaged in successful efforts to organize the Merchants' Union Express Company, acting as one of its executive committee, and as its supply agent during its existence.

In 1867, he established the Metallic Plane Company in Auburn, for the manufacture of iron bench and block-planes, an industry which has been rapidly extended, and that has resulted in very decided and useful improvements in those tools. That enterprise is still continued.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Storke has had an exceedingly varied experience, and if he has not gained wisdom by it, the opportunities to do so have not been wanting. As farmer, teacher, school superintendent, author, publisher and manufacturer, he has tried a sufficient variety of employments to give him an active, if not a useful or profitable life. Financial necessity first led him to teach, and afterwards to engage in the instruction of teachers; a love of books led him to engage in publishing; a belief that the merchants of the country could, and should do their own express carriage, led him into the express business, and while actively engaged therein he was induced to engage in manufacturing, which he still continues. The proposition to publish a complete history of the County met his hearty approval, and the proposal made to him to write the general history of the County, and to edit the histories of the several towns he reluctantly accepted and has executed the difficult task with care and fidelity, and, it is believed, to the full satisfaction of its numerous patrons.

LOUIS SCHUCH.

LOUIS SCHUCH was born in Landau Rheinpfalz, Germany, the 6th of March, 1829. He is the son of Frederick and Magdalene Schuch.

His father was a potter by trade, and was engaged in that business for about thirty-five years and until his death, which occurred in 1845. His wife died ten years afterwards.

Louis learned his father's trade, and followed it for many years in his native place and in France, Russia, Austria and Switzerland. He came to America in 1853, landing in New York on the 16th of December of that year. He was employed in a hotel in the last named city for about two and one-half years. He was then engaged about a year on the steamship *Empire City*, running between New York and New Orleans. In 1858 he was employed in the Hotel St. Louis in the latter city, and remained there until about six months before the war of the Rebellion broke out. He then went to Syracuse, N. Y., where he remained until the first call for troops, when he went to New York city and enlisted in the 20th New York Turner Rifles. He remained in the service two years and three months. On being mustered out he came to Auburn and engaged in the hotel and restaurant business, in which he is still engaged.

In the year 1876, he commenced the erection of his fine hotel building, situated on the corner of State and Clark streets, a view of which may be seen on another page of this work, and completed it in 1878. It is one of the handsomest buildings in the city.

Mr. Schuch was married in 1864 to Madaline K el, of Auburn, a native of Reichenberg, Austria, who came to this country in 1863. There have been born to them six children, one of whom died in infancy. In 1874 Mrs. and Mrs. Schuch visited Landau for the purpose of educating their children, and remained there two years.

JOSEPH CLARY.

Dr. JOSEPH CLARY, son of Deacon Abel Clary, was born in Massachusetts in 1787. He studied medicine in New Hartford, and at the age of twenty-five years he came to Cayuga County, settling at Throopsville, near Auburn, where he practiced his profession during a period of fifty-four years. He attained a high professional standing and became one of the leading physicians of the County. He was distinguished for the care and accuracy with which he diagnosed diseases, and was rarely mistaken in their character and location. He possessed in a high degree the moral qualities of a good physician, and his attention to the patients under his care was characterized by a conscientious fidelity. Even to within a week of his death he performed his professional duties with the zeal and enthusiasm of earlier years. His great virtue and consistent piety won for him universal respect and confidence.

While a man of large ambition and less merit would have sought a wider sphere, his characteristic modesty made him content with the circum-

scribed field of labor he first selected, though the changes of more than fifty years were constantly opening more inviting fields for the exercise of his talents. It is doubtful, however, if he could have been more useful in any other field.

In 1837 he married Miss A. M. Bennett, who was born in Massachusetts in Jan., 1787, and came to Cayuga County with her brother in 1814. Miss Bennett, immediately after coming to this County gave her attention to teaching, and was for several years previous to her marriage principal of a select school for young ladies, which she conducted first in Auburn, and afterwards at the foot of Owasco Lake, to which locality her father's family had removed. She still survives her husband in excellent health and with mental faculties unimpaired, though in her 93d year. She is strongly attached to her friends, with whom she loves to mingle and converse.

Dr. Clary was blessed with seven children, five sons and two daughters, five of whom, four sons and one daughter, survived his death at Throopville, in May, 1863.

The following extract from an obituary of Dr. Clary, published in the *New York Observer*, sufficiently indicates his excellent qualities of head and heart :

"Dr. Clary connected himself early with the First Presbyterian Church in Auburn, and for many years was one of its ruling elders. By an arrangement in that Church which commits a certain number of families to the oversight of each member of the Session, he shared with the pastor that spiritual care of that portion of the congregation residing in Throopville. He was very faithful to his charge, beloved of his brethren, and of good report with all. Rarely was he absent from the sanctuary, though he resided some three miles distant. His extensive practice as physician never seemed to interfere with the punctual and diligent discharge of all the duties of a Christian in the church and in the family.

"He had clear views of doctrines, and a most conscientious regard for all the great interests of Christ's kingdom.

"He took a deep interest in the struggle now going on in the land, [the war of the rebellion,] and preserved a calm and loyal confidence in its issue. He had been at his place at church as usual on the Sabbath, visited patients for whom he felt much solicitude in the after part of the day, when he was seized with violent fever, and died the early part of the following week. He pronounced calmly upon his own case, and quietly awaited the result.

"His death was precious in our sight, as it no doubt was in the sight of the Lord. He was greatly sustained by the grace in which he had so long trusted. The promises, to use his own expression, all clustered around him, and the good

man left us, glorifying Christ in his death not less than in his life.

"His remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of people who sincerely mourned his departure. It was a most impressive scene and a very appropriate tribute of respect to his memory."

JONAS WHITE.

Among the old and prominent residents of Auburn was ex-Mayor JONAS WHITE. He resided here over half a century, twenty-eight years of which he conducted leading hotels, including the American, now the St. James, the old Exchange Hotel and the Gaylor House, having also been clerk for his brother-in-law, Ira Curtis, when the latter was proprietor of the old Exchange Hotel. He was therefore well-known to all our citizens, and universally respected for his frankness and urbanity, and the uniform consistency and purity of his life and character. Few of our residents had more or warmer friends. He died November 20th, 1876, aged sixty-three years.

CHAPTER XXXI.

TOWN OF STERLING.

STERLING, named from Lord William Alexander Sterling, of Revolutionary memory, lies upon Lake Ontario, in the extreme north part of the County, and is bounded north by the lake, south by the town of Victory, east by Oswego county, and west by Wayne county.

The surface is rolling and inclines slightly toward the north. The highest elevations, in the south, are from 200 to 300 feet above the lake. Big Bluff, on the lake shore, rises somewhat abruptly from 100 to 200 feet above the surface of the lake. The streams are Little Sodus Creek and its branches, flowing north through the central part to Little Sodus Bay, and the headwaters of Cartright Creek, in the south-west part, emptying into Blind Sodus Bay. Little Sodus Bay is about two miles long and one mile wide, and is one of the best natural harbors on the south shore of the lake. A swamp, covering several hundred acres, extends along the lake shore, east of the bay, and another lies on the south border of the town.

HON. GEORGE I. POST.

HON. GEORGE I. POST, son of John G. Post, was born in the town of Fleming, in this County, April 2d, 1826. His ancestors were descendants of four nationalities—German, Hollander, Scotch and English. His grandfather, Christopher Post, came from New Jersey in 1794, and took up a large tract of very valuable land on the west shore of Oswego Lake, and the farms, into which it was afterwards divided, are still occupied by his descendants, and are among the most fertile and productive lands in the County. Their occupants have always been of honorable character, substantial and thrifty.*

The subject of this sketch received such early instruction as the public schools of the time afforded; was brought up in habits of industry, and subjected to the wholesome discipline of farm-life, thus developing his naturally vigorous constitution, and rendering him capable of enduring, with impunity, most physical and mental labor. His public school education was supplemented by that of private schools and by attendance at the Lima Seminary. At the age of seventeen he engaged in teaching. At twenty-one he married Miss Esther C. Wyckoff, daughter of Peter Wyckoff, and bought, and for intelligent advocate of popular education, he was called to the superintendency of the schools of his town.

His mental aspirations were not fully satisfied with the routine of farm-life. He engaged in a thorough course of general reading, and his retentive memory grasped and held the facts thus brought to his knowledge. Procuring elementary law books, he began at home their study, not with a view to making law his profession, but for personal culture. The study pleased him, and he continued it. In 1854 he entered the law office of George Rathbun, and afterwards that of Porter, Allen & Beardsley, and was admitted to the bar in 1855.

In 1857 he went to Kansas on a tour of observation, as president of an organization whose object was the promotion of the settlement of that territory. While there he saw the efforts of pro-slavery men to retain control of the region and the violent measures to which they resorted to drive the Free-state immigrants. He was threatened with mob-violence, and his impressions of the barbarities of slavery were deepened by observation and personal experience.

Having taken up his residence in Auburn in 1857, he represented the Third Ward in the Common Council in 1859, and was Chairman of the Board in the laborious and difficult work of revising the charter of the city.

In 1859 he was elected District Attorney, holding the position for three years. That year he commenced his long and eventful railroad career in behalf of the Lake Ontario, Auburn & New York Railroad Company, work on whose road was suspended for want of means to prosecute it. He procured an extension of the charter, by which the corporate rights of the Company were continued, and was indefatigable in his efforts, through the press and in public meetings, to secure the construction of the road, devoted thereto, it is believed, more time than any other friend of the enterprise. He abandoned it only when there was no hope of success, when he transferred his energies to the construction of the Southern Central Railroad.

In the Fall of 1866 he was elected Member of Assembly from the first district, and was a participant in the three weeks' struggle for the organization of the House. Mr. Seymour was then Governor. The darkest clouds of the Rebellion were hovering over us, and intense and bitter party feeling actuated the Members. The famous fire of '64 and '65 was maintained for weeks, and when '64 and '65 were recalled, blustering and anarchy interposed. The vote was finally reached, and the House duly organized.

During this session, Mr. Post made an elaborate speech, in review of the Governor's message, especially criticizing his war-policy and that of his advocates, in the course of which he said:—

"We must have war or disunion, that is the issue. Is peace desirable at such a price? God forbid! Peace at the price of disunion? No! never! never! Better perish than submit to disunion. War is the only way to peace. Let us then have war upon war principles; war until treason is discounted; war until the union is completely restored."

Of this speech the correspondent of the New York Herald, a political opponent, thus wrote:—

"Mr. Post made a vigorous speech last evening in favor of the policy of the President. Mr. Post is strong and earnest, and the President ought to be a grateful man, that he has friends so bold."

In the general legislation of the body, to which his time and energies were assiduously devoted, he was a close and careful participant.

At the close of his legislative term he rose to the height of agitation, and in the Fall of 1865 called a public convention to consider the question of organizing a Company to construct the Southern Central Railroad, for which he had drawn Articles of Association. The result of his efforts was the organization of the Company and the building of the road. Mr. Post was one of the Directors, and the Secretary of the Company on its organization, and subsequently in turn Vice-President and President thereof. He resigned the latter position in the Spring of 1872. He had the honor of being the last speaker on the completion of the road in 1871. From 1859 to 1871 he devoted himself to the enterprise, in public meetings, reports in the legislature, and wherever the interests of the road could be promoted, by an active interest in its behalf.

In the Autumn of 1867 he took an active and a leading part in the organization of a company to construct a railroad from Oswego to Lewiston, 145 miles in length, entitled the Lake Ontario Shore Road, which was completed and in successful operation. Of that Company he was a Director, and a member for four years of the Executive Committee, of which he was the Chairman for two years. He was also for two years the legal adviser of the Company; during which time the legal and financial condition of the road were firmly established.

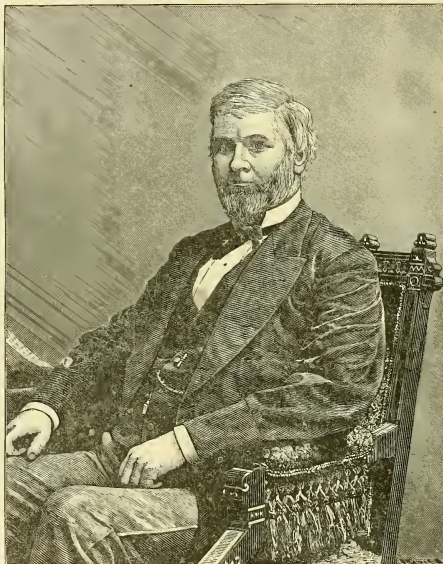
Mr. Post represented this district in the Convention which nominated Gen. Grant for the second term, in 1872. In the Autumn of 1875, he was again elected to the Assembly, and took his seat on the first day of January following. He was placed on the important Committees of Ways and Means, General Laws, and Privileges and Elections, of the latter of which he was Chairman. During this session he drafted and secured the passage of the act which placed the State Reformatory at Elmira under a Board of Managers, consisting of Louis L. Eldsbury, a thorough expert in the management of penal institutions; Sinclair Loussy, one of the committee for investigating the prisons of the State; E. H. King, a talented and honorable lawyer; and William C. Wey, an eminent physician—thus combining in the Board the best variety of talent to secure the most intelligent and upright administration. This was the first important step in prison reform. The managers were non-partisan and served without pay.

The prisons of the State, at that time, had become notorious leeches upon the public treasury, demanding large annual appropriations to meet their deficiencies. Mr. Post, during this session, devoted himself to a careful consideration of the important and engrossing question of prison reform. As he laid, by the unanimous assent of the Assembly and nearly so of the Senate, secured a Board of Managers of the Elmira Reformatory of rare and admitted fitness, to be sought to place some of the prisons under the care of similar Boards of Managers, and suggested his proposition by a carefully prepared argument. The result of the discussion was the appointment of a commission to minutely investigate the prisons of the State and report the result.

Mr. Post was elected to the Assembly, for the third time,

in the Fall of 1876. As he represented a district in which was located one of the most important State prisons, he was made a member of those of "Ways and Means," and "General Laws." As Chairman of the Committee on Prisons, he prepared the legislation necessary to give effect to the constitutional changes in their official management, and which have already resulted in an annual saving to the State of nearly \$500,000. Mr. Post was a leading Member of the Assembly, in which he was recognized as a power. All his public undertakings were actuated by an exalted sense of justice. He was a conscientious worker, frank and above-board, voting on all occasions with a boldness evinced only by independent men.

During the Winter of 1877 was organized the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel & Western Railroad, in which Mr. Post took a lively interest, and is one of the Directors of the Company. This is the last and most important railroad enterprise in which he has been engaged. He may with propriety be designated the Champion of the Company. He was elected its President in 1878, and held the office for two years of his life. Physically, Mr. Post is large, being over six feet in height, and finely formed. He is remarkably vigorous, and ceaselessly active. He is indomitably persevering; a great lover of liberty of action, and a consistent and candid almost to bluntness. He is honorable in a high degree. He is hopeful, expectant and buoyant. In politics he is a Republican. He has three sons and two daughters: Jane Elizabeth Hawes, T. Benton, Henry C., Cora W. and George I., Jr.



[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

Geo I Post

* Six male descendants (leaving the family name) are now settled in that locality, occupying and cultivating over seven hundred acres.

The underlying rocks are the Medina sandstone, which covers the northern half of the town, and the Oneida conglomerate and the series of the Clinton group, in the south part. An interesting locality showing the super-position of these rocks is at Bentley's quarry, on the road from Martville to Hannibalville, where the red sandstone and the Clinton group are within a few feet of each other, having a gray sandstone intervening, intermixed with the green shale of that group. The junction between the red and gray sandstone is concealed by drift, &c. The two former have been quarried for building stone.*

The red sandstone is well exposed in the bottom of the creek at Sterling Center, and in its sides, extending along the creek a mile south, the mass exposed being twenty-five feet thick. It appears again in the road near the place formerly owned by Robert Hume, about two and one-half miles from Sterling Center, and four from Martville; also at the quarry between Martville and Hannibalville, where it is of two kinds, the hard and variegated, which shows the diagonal structure, and the more coarse and friable, of a darker color. The red sandstone is geologically the lowest rock of New York which contains brine springs of sufficient purity and quantity to be manufactured into salt. From this fact and its red color it was for a long time confounded with the red shale of the Onondaga salt group. At Sterling Center a brine spring rises by the side of the creek, through a fissure in the sandstone; another exists a mile further south, and a third near Little Sodus Bay. The salt from all these springs was said to have had a sharper taste than common salt, owing probably to a more soluble muriate with an earthy base.

Conglomerate appears at Bentley's quarry and at the farm formerly owned by Robert Hume, both previously referred to. In the former locality it is a light greenish-gray, fine-grained sandstone, in places mottled with green shale, and in a few places with reddish purple spots of ferruginous shale. It was quarried for the mill at Martville, the thickness excavated being four or five feet. The latter locality was opened for Wolcott furnace.

* The Medina sandstone is much used for under-pinnings of houses and farm buildings. It has been observed that hogs are very fond of licking it whenever they have access to it, that it causes them to foam at the mouth, and renders it difficult to fatten them. Franklin B. Hough, A. M., M. D., *Gazetteer of the State of New York*, 1872.

The Clinton group, so well characterized by its iron ore beds and its marine plants, rests upon the conglomerate. At Bentley's quarry it appears on the top of the sandstone, which corresponds with the Oneida conglomerate, showing a series of their grayish-green sandstone and shale, the former containing numerous fucoids and other forms, with the *Clinton lingula*, besides some other fossils, the mass exposed being about ten feet thick. It appears again on the creek, extending from the village of Martville to the mill about half a mile below. At the village are seen alternations of shale and calcareous shale, the latter somewhat solid. The whole is fossiliferous, the *Clinton retepora* being abundant. Here was found a specimen of the *Niagara delthyris*, and, in the green shale of the higher part of the group, a nearly complete specimen of the *Calymenne Clintonii*. At the mill, in the bed of the creek, rising for about eight feet in the bank, is a yellow-green shale. It contains some fossils among which is the *Broad agnotis*, and an *Arvicula* yet unnamed; above which are thin layers of limestone composed entirely of *Shining Orthis*, (*Orthis nitens*.) This mass is covered with about fifteen feet of alluvion, at the bottom of which were fragments of light-colored hard limestone with ore adhering to it, showing that a deposit exists in the vicinity.

Lenticular clay iron ore, also called argillaceous exists on the land of Peter Van Petten, a little south of Hume's quarry, and a little west of Sterling Station, from which latter place considerable quantities of ore have been taken.

This ore consists of lenticular or flattened grains of various sizes, which apparently have been made to cohere by the pressure applied to the mass. It frequently contains joints or disks of the encrinite, and fragments of other organic remains. Its usual color is brownish-red, its powder being more red. It is very friable, soils the fingers, has but little lustre, and is often studded with minute grains of iron pyrites. All the samples examined effervesce freely in acids, which is probably due to the admixture of carbonate of lime. By some its formation is ascribed to the decomposition of carbonate of iron; and by others to that of iron pyrites. The infiltration of water, acting in a slow and imperceptible manner, is supposed to be the cause which has produced this decomposed form of the ore. It yields

an iron which is highly valued for various purposes, especially for castings; and when mixed with other ores, it greatly improves their quality.*

The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, and in some places is stony and difficult to cultivate. We noticed a good deal of sorrel growing in various localities in the town.

The town has an area of 26,748 acres; of which 18,343 are improved; 5,017, woodland; and 3,388, otherwise unimproved.

The population in 1875 was 3,042; of whom 2,668 were native; 374, foreign; 3,038, white; 4, colored; and 605, owners of land.†

The Southern Central R. R. crosses the town diagonally from south to north, its northern terminus being at Little Sodus Bay. The Lake Ontario Shore R. R. crosses it in the northern part from east to west.

STERLING CENTER.

Sterling Center, (Sterling p. o.) is situated on Little Sodus Creek, in the central part of the town, and is two miles north-east of Sterling Junction, and one mile east of Sterling Valley station on the L. O. S. R. R. It has a population of 237, and contains three churches, (Baptist, M. E. and Reformed Presb.) a union school, three stores, one hotel, one grist-mill, one tannery, a furnace, three blacksmith shops, a harness shop, tin shop and shoe shop.

WM. BYER, who keeps a general stock of merchandise, commenced business in Sterling Center, about thirteen years since, in company with James D. Church and Nicholas Byer, under the firm name of Byer, Church & Co. About three years thereafter he bought the interest of his partners, and has since conducted the business alone. The building he occupies was erected in 1848, by John P. Hunter, who opened a general store at that date, and failed ten years after. It stood idle till about 1863, when Plumb & Duel opened it. They sold out in the spring of 1865 to Wm. Byer.

James Green occupies the store built by Samuel Crawford about fifty years ago. Crawford put in a stock of goods and kept it till about 1832, when he rented the store to William Graham &

Co.; Bonesteel, of Oswego, Graham's partner, furnishing the goods. After two years it was again kept by Crawford, who, in the fall of 1835, sold his stock to John Gilchrist, who had formerly been his clerk, and who took in as partner Franklin Southwick. About a year after, John Hunter bought a portion of the stock and kept the store some two years, when a Mr. Jenkins, for whom Hunter had acted as clerk in Penn Yan, became associated with him. About 1840, Wm. Bruce became a partner with Hunter. About 1837 Crawford died, and the store went into the hands of his father-in-law, Liva Peck, who sold it to Wm. Kevill about 1848. At this time Hunter built the store now occupied by Wm. Byer, and moved into it. The store now occupied by Mr. Green was used some eighteen months as a dwelling, after which he and Wm. Kevill used it for a boot and shoe store. In the spring of 1852, it was occupied by Wm. Longley as a general store. Longley, being the postmaster at that time, kept the post-office there. About two years after he sold to his brother Freeman, who removed the goods to the store now occupied by J. B. Chappell. About 1854 James Green, Wm. McKnight and James D. Church, (Green having previously bought the building,) put in a general stock and continued about two years, when Church sold his interest to the remaining partners. About a year later McKnight sold to Green, who still carries on the business.

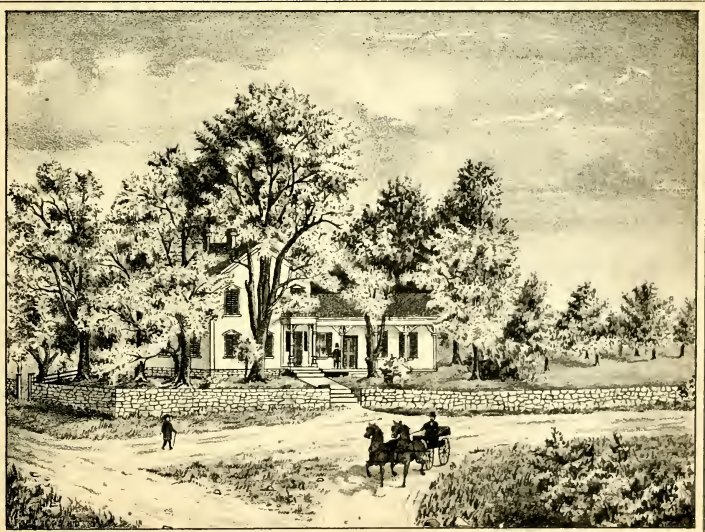
In 1839, there being then but one store in the village, the citizens formed a stock company, with a capital of about \$400, the shares being \$25 each, and built the store now occupied by J. B. Chappell. It was finished in the spring of 1840, and sold to Chas. Comstock, brother of Judge Geo. F. Comstock, of Syracuse, who put in a general stock of goods. In 1847, he sold it to Luther and Wm. Longley, who occupied it together about five years, when they dissolved, Wm. opening a store where James Green now is. About 1853 or '4, Freeman Longley, from Adams, Mass., a brother of Wm. Longley, bought out Luther Longley, his cousin. Wm. Longley made an assignment, his stock eventually coming into the hands of his brother Freeman, who removed them to his own store, the one now occupied by J. B. Chappell. Wm. Wood, a brother-in-law of Freeman Longley, subsequently became his partner, the two continuing the business two

**Natural History of New York*.—Lardner Vanuxem, *Geology*; Jas. C. Beck, *Mineralogy*; James Hall, *Paleontology*; E. Emmons, *Agriculture*.

† Census of 1875.



RESIDENCE OF HUGH DUGAN STERLING CAYUGA CO. N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF JAMES C. HUNTER STERLING VALLEY CAYUGA CO. N.Y.

or three years, when they sold the goods at auction and the building to J. B. Chappell. Wood returned to Albany, whence he came, and Freeman Longley removed to Wisconsin.

The *Cayuga House*, Ethan Allen proprietor, was built in 1833, by Samuel Crawford, and was first occupied as a hotel about 1838, by Samuel Beattie, having been used previously as a dwelling. It was the first hotel in the village. Beattie kept it three or four years, and was succeeded by several individuals who kept it only for a short period. In 1876, Jno. C. Shaw, uncle of the present proprietor, bought the property and put it in good condition.

The grist-mill, owned by Edwin Clark, and run by James Mizen, was built in 1813, by a man named Ireland, whose sons, though not practical millers, managed it several years. He built a saw-mill about the same time. The grist-mill and some three acres of land were bought by Samuel Crawford, who operated it several years, and in 1835 gave it a thorough over-hauling and put in new gearing. Soon after it passed into the hands of Liva Peck, and others. Edwin Clark is the present proprietor. It contains three runs of stones. The saw-mill and 225 acres of land were bought by Asa Cary from Vermont, who came into the town in 1831, and whose son Nathaniel C. Cary, now resides here. Edwin Sanford, now owns it, and has converted it into a shop for cutting out stuff for cabinet ware.

The creek, which furnishes the motive power for all the manufacturing establishments in the village, except the foundry, has a fall of ten and one-half feet, but the supply is not constant of late years.

The tannery which is owned and operated by Wemple Halliday, was built in 1859, by John Halliday, father of Wemple, on the site of one built in 1832, by Vilas, White & Co., and burned about 1852.

The foundry owned by Nathaniel C. Cary and Alex. C. Sturgis, was built about 1846, by Wm. Kirk and A. C. Sturgis, who, in 1848, finding it too small for their business, erected an addition. About 1861, Kirk sold his interest to Sylvanus Ferris, who, about 1864, sold to Nathaniel C. Cary. It has since been conducted by Sturgis & Cary. Plows and cultivators are the principal articles manufactured. The works are operated by steam.

FAIR HAVEN.

Fair Haven (p. o.) is situated in the northwest corner of the town, on Little Sodus Bay, and is the northern terminus of the S. C. R. R. It contains two churches, (M. E. and Reformed,) a district school, two hotels, eight stores, two saw-mills, a planing-mill, brick-yard and a population of about 700. The village extends the whole length of the Bay and to some distance above it. It is prosperous, and new enterprises are being rapidly undertaken. The gently sloping shores of the Bay, which is a pretty sheet of water, presents many fine sites for residences.

The *Barrus House* was built in 1875, by Giles C. Barrus, who had previously, for about six years, kept a hotel at the head of the Bay, in a building now in a dilapidated condition and used as a dwelling-house, and erected about fifty years since by Abijah Hunt, who kept in it for a good many years the first hotel in Fair Haven. Hunt was succeeded by Emer S. Sayles, who kept it four or five years, when Benj. S. Patty followed him and kept it a like period, being succeeded by James M. Crozier. Thos. Harsha kept it afterwards for five or six years, until it came into the hands of Giles C. Barrus. Barrus, who was from Hannibal, kept the present house till his death in the winter of 1877-'78, when he was succeeded by his son, Giles F. Barrus, the present proprietor.

The *Meyers House*, a fine large hotel, situated at the "Point," was opened in the spring of 1873, by R. J. Meyers, the present proprietor.

Mrs. Jane Hitchcock opened a hotel just east of the old Hunt hotel; which she kept a good many years, till her death during the war.

The first store at Fair Haven was started by Garrison Taylor, about 1825, in the building he now occupies, on Lake street.

Seth Turner was next to Taylor. He opened a store about twenty years ago in the building subsequently used as a hotel, at the head of the Bay. He kept it some three or four years, when he went west. David Cole and a Mr. Oakes succeeded him, but neither of them continued long.

Isaac Turner and Rufus S. Welch then opened a store near where the brick block of Mendell & Hitchcock now stands. After a short time Turner went out and Welch continued it alone, but only for a short time.

Oscar F. Miller was the next merchant. He opened the store he now occupies.

Robinson & Mendell opened a store in the east part of the village about 1873. They separated in the spring of 1877, Robinson opening the grocery store in the east end of the Mendell & Hitchcock block, which was built in the fall and winter of 1876, and Mendell a stock of ready made clothing and boots and shoes, in the store in the west end of the same block. Both are still in the business.

J. B. Chappell & Son opened the central store in the Mendell & Hitchcock block in the spring of 1877, and still carry on business there.

Isaac P. Welch opened the grocery store he now occupies in the spring of 1878.

E. E. Austin and Geo. B. Knapp, under the firm name of E. E. Austin & Co., opened their store of general groceries and ship supplies, at the Point, in the spring of 1878.

The steam planing-mill, owned and operated by Knapp & Hemingway, was built by Post, Knapp & Hemingway, in 1872. It is 70 by 50 feet, two stories high, and is capable of planing 20,000 feet of lumber per day. The motive power is furnished by a fifty-five-horse-power engine. Connected with the mill property is a dock, on the Bay, 528 feet in length. The annual sales are about 2,000,000 feet of lumber. In the spring of 1875, the senior partner, Mr. Post, withdrew, his interest being bought by the remaining members.

The first saw-mill in Fair Haven was built by Seth Turner, some twenty-five years since, who sold it after three or four years. It has passed through several hands, and is now owned by Mrs. Bottsford, whose husband acquired possession of it some four years since.

R. S. Welch built the saw-mill now owned by him about four years ago.

Both mills are located at the head of the Bay.

Jacob Hemingway and Wm. Van Hoesen commenced the manufacture of brick a little south of the village, on the line of the railroad, in the spring of 1877. They give employment to eight or ten men, and make 15,000 per day.

Floyd Kelsey, of Auburn, was the first to make brick in this locality. He commenced about 1856, and continued four or five years. Nothing more was done till about four years ago, when David Lester, now of Oswego, manufactured for

about one year. The works then remained idle till operations were resumed by the present proprietors.

Messrs. Reed & Conger built an ice-house of large capacity at the Point in the winter of 1877-'78.

C. W. Austin and the S. C. R. R. are jointly building a steam transfer elevator at the Point, with a storage capacity of 30,000 bushels, and a transfer capacity of 3,000 bushels per hour.

Peo & Rice are engaged in shipping foreign fish, and are doing an extensive business. Seventy-five tons of fish were entered at this port in 1877, when several parties were engaged in the business.

Several coal companies are doing business at this place, viz: Moser, Hoole & Co., organized in April, 1878, with headquarters at Buffalo; the Lehigh Valley Coal Co.; the Butler Colliery Co., with headquarters at Elmira; Wheeler & Co., with headquarters at Oswego; for all of which C. W. Austin is shipping agent; and E. M. Ford, with headquarters in Oswego, for whom C. L. Bloodgood is shipping agent. The railroad company have a coal trestle at the Point, with a stock capacity of 45,000 tons, and a pocket capacity of 1,300 tons. They also own the steam tug *E. P. Ross*, which is named after the president of the road.

The following statistics showing the magnitude of the business done at this port were kindly furnished by Mr. George P. Knapp, Deputy Collector of Customs of Fair Haven: The receipts at this office from June 30th to December 4th, 1877, were \$24,000; and from March 20th to June 8th, 1878, \$729. There were received and forwarded during the year 1877, 140,000 bushels of barley, 1,500,000 feet of lumber, 75 tons of fish, 2,000,000 lath, 1,000 cords cedar posts, 3,000 tons of iron ore, and 65,000 tons of coal. From April 11th to December 4th, 1877, the number of vessels coming into the port was 360, with an aggregate tonnage of 68,516 tons.

Little Sodus Harbor is naturally a good one, and has been improved by the general government and the residents of the place. In 1828 Congress appropriated \$400 for making a survey and examination of the southern shore of Lake Ontario, between Genesee and Oswego rivers, with a view to the improvement of the most accessible and commodious harbors on the frontier.

Capt. T. W. Maurice, Corps of Engineers, was placed in charge of the survey, and commenced work in October, 1828. His report, submitted in January, 1829, adjudged Little Sodus to be of secondary importance, but recommended its improvement and submitted a plan therefor.

The entrance to the bay was closed, except at two narrow openings, by a gravelly beach, out of water. The plan proposed to make this beach answer the purpose of a breakwater, to construct two channel piers, each 290 yards long, and close one of the openings by a dike 130 yards long, the whole work to be done at an estimated cost of \$32,327.59.

A resurvey was made in 1845, when the entrance was found to be in about the same condition as in 1828. With this exception, nothing was done till 1852, when the first appropriation of \$10,000 was made; but the beach which crossed the entrance and formed the basis of the plan had been swept away since 1845, thus necessitating a new project. Another survey was made in 1853, and it was decided to build piers from the crown of the bar to deep water, and to connect the south ends with the adjacent shores by rip-rap. Work was begun in 1854, and suspended in 1858 for want of funds. In 1858, the people locally interested formed a company, known as the "Ontario Bay Harbor Improvement Company." It proposed to aid the general government in improving the harbor, and had on hand \$6,000 in money and materials, with which to build, under the supervision of the engineer in charge, 300 feet of pier. It is presumed that this was carried out, for in 1866, 284 feet of pier was still in existence, although a portion of the outer end had evidently been destroyed. Nothing further was done till 1866, when Congress made a further appropriation.

The following appropriations have been made for the improvement of this harbor:

In 1852, there was appropriated	-----	\$ 10,000.00
In 1866, " " "	-----	33,840.41
In 1867, " " "	-----	50,000.00
In 1870, " " "	-----	5,000.00
In 1871, '2, '3 and '4, in each	\$15,000	60,000.00
In 1875, there was appropriated	-----	10,000.00
In 1876, " " "	-----	5,000.00

The total appropriations to date are, \$173,840.41

At the close of the year ending June 30th,

1877, there had been constructed of the west pier 1,070 feet; of the west breakwater 500 feet; of the east pier 512 feet; and of the east breakwater 780 feet. The only work remaining to be done under the original scheme of improvement is the connection of the inner end of the east pier with the shore. The unexpended balance of appropriations available for that purpose was \$5,856.57.

Revenue collected during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1877	-----	\$ 3,154.68
Value of imports	-----	22,544.00
Value of exports	-----	86,111.00
Number of vessels cleared	-----	226
Their tonnage, tons	-----	18,258
Number of vessels entered	-----	213
Their tonnage, tons	-----	13,417

The harbor is lighted by a fixed white light of the fourth order, placed near the head of the west pier. A vessel drawing twelve feet can enter the harbor and go up to the coal docks of the S. C. R. R.*

The first physician to locate permanently at Fair Haven was Dr. Crounce, who practiced a good many years. He removed to Guilderland, Albany county, some twenty years ago. The next was Byron Dewitt, who came about 1850 and practiced till about 1859, when he removed to Sterling Center, and subsequently to Oswego, where he is now practicing. Truman F. Brinkerhoff succeeded Dewitt and remained several years. He moved to Fulton some fifteen years ago, and subsequently to Auburn, where he is now practicing. Some ten years elapsed, during which there was no physician here. Dr. R. S. Fields came in 1873 and remained about a year. He was succeeded by Dr. Oliver Bloomfield, the present physician, who came about 1875.

Dr. Marsh came to the village in the spring of 1878.

The first lawyer was A. R. Willey, who was born in the town of Victory, and moved into this town some forty years ago. He was admitted to the bar about twenty years ago, and is still practicing in the village.

Geo. I. Post, a native of Fleming, in this County, who came into the town from Auburn some sixteen years since and has acquired distinction in his profession, is living at the Point. He was elected District Attorney in

*Annual Reports of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., for 1876 and '77.

November, 1859, and was Member of Assembly in 1863, 1876 and 1877.

Thomas C. Bridges, ex-Supervisor of the Town of Sterling, was born in the eastern part of the town, and in the spring of 1878 moved into the village, where he is reading law with Mr. Post.

STERLING VALLEY.

Sterling Valley, (p. o.,) locally known as *Pelham*, is situated on the north branch of Little Sodus Creek, one and one-third miles north of Sterling Valley station. It contains one church (United Presbyterian), a district school, one store, a flouring and grist-mill, two blacksmith shops, two saw-mills, a shoe shop, tailor shop, wagon shop, and a population of 107.

John Hunter, John Cochran and James C. Hunter opened a store in 1859, under the firm name of John Hunter & Co., in the building built by John Cooper and previously occupied by him as a tavern. In 1862 John Cochran sold his interest to the Hunters, and in 1863, James Hunter sold his interest to his brother John, by whom the business was carried on alone till 1867, when James C. Hunter again acquired a half interest, and the firm became and has since remained James C. Hunter & Co. The post-office is in the store, and James C. Hunter has been postmaster since 1861.

A. Allen and Andrew Daggert, proprietors of the grist-mill, commenced the milling business here about four years since, under the firm name of A. Allen & Co. The mill was built in 1869, by William Stevenson, who sold it to the present proprietors. It stands on the site of the original mill built here by John Cooper, and is the third mill on that site, two having been burned. It contains three run of stones. The motive power is furnished by water from the creek, which has a fall here of fourteen feet.

MARTVILLE.

Martville (p. o.) is situated in the south-east part of the town on Little Sodus Creek, and on the S. C. R. R. It contains two churches, (M. E. and Adventist, only one society having a building,) a district school, a hotel, (kept by Norton S. Snyder,) one store, a saw-mill, a grist-mill and saw-mill combined, a tannery, (which is not in operation,) three blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, a shoe shop, and 124 inhabitants.

The first store in Martville was opened by Robert L. Lay, about 1825, in the hotel now kept by Norton Snyder. He remained about three years, and was succeeded by Daniel McGilvrey, who remained about a year. A Mr. Lyon next kept it a year or two, when William Hawley rented the building and put in a stock of goods. Hawley continued about six years, and was succeeded by Benjamin Conger & Son, who bought the building and stock, and sold to Snyder, Conger & Reed, who then owned the mill property. The store was discontinued when they sold the mill property, but Hough, who bought that property, opened a store, which he continued till he disposed of the mill property, when it was closed out.

Lay also opened an ashery, the first one here, and about two years later he opened the first tavern in the house where George A. Desbrough now lives. Hough started a distillery at the time he owned the mill property. It was burned after being in operation about five years. A distillery was in operation about 1828, kept by Nathaniel Watts, and stood where Hiram C. Curtis' garden is.

Floyd F. Allen opened a general store in 1872, in the building erected about 1861 or '62, by Miles Allen, who died a few years after, and was succeeded in the business by his son Charles, who carried it on about two years, till his death. Stiles Allen, his brother, succeeded him, but remained only a few weeks, when the property came into the hands of Miles' widow, now Mrs. Norton Snyder, who conducted the store about a year, when she sold to the present occupant, who is a nephew of Miles.

Miles Allen commenced business about 1855, in the store erected by Abram Van Auken, some few years previous. Van Auken rented the store to a Mr. Comstock, who carried on business about two years, when he sold his stock to Stephen Tilford, who, about 1855, moved the goods to Sterling Valley.

The tannery at Martville, owned by Hiram C. Curtis, was built about 1849, a previous one in the same locality, of small capacity, having been pulled down by reason of decay.

The grist-mill and saw-mill stands on the site of one built in 1823, by Chauncey Hickock and Timothy Austin, from Marcellus, who were the first to settle on the site of Martville, in that

year. In 1840 it was burned, and in 1841 William C. Hough erected the present structure. The grist-mill is built of stone, is 30 by 40 feet, four and one-half stories high, and contains two runs of stones. The saw-mill is a wooden addition, built at the same time. Charles N. Ross now owns and leases the mill to George A. Desbrough, the present occupant, for a term of five years. The creek, which furnishes the motive power, has, at this point, a fall of eleven feet.

A man named Colton, started a carding and cloth-dressing mill about 1828. Josiah Bidwell started similar works on the site of Barnes' saw-mill. About 1835, he built a new mill on the opposite side of the creek and sold to Amasa P. Hart about 1840. Lot Lannson and Ira A. Pease followed for five or six years, when they sold to Alvah Lund, who took the building down and sold the machinery.

The first physician in Martville was Dr. Uriah Beder, who came to the village about 1826. The present physicians are W. M. Wells and Wm. Kyle.

STERLING JUNCTION,

Sterling Junction, (p. o.) in the north-west part of the town, about one and three-fourths miles south of Fair Haven, at the junction of the S. C. R. R. and L. O. S. R. R., contains a store, owned by Frank German, and established by him some five years since, and a storehouse, erected in 1874, by Allison J. Albring and Floyd H. Kevill, produce dealers. Both Albring and Kevill are employed by the two railroad companies, the latter as station agent.

NORTH STERLING,

North Sterling, in the south-east part of the town, on the old State road, is a hamlet containing a district school, a small store, kept by Wm. Pasells, a hotel, blacksmith shop, and two or three houses.

STERLING VALLEY STATION,

Also known as Crockett's Station, is on the line of the L. O. S. R. R., in the north-east part of the town.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT in Sterling was made at the Valley, by Peter Dumas, a Frenchman, who came to this County with LaFayette and served

through the Revolution. He drew lot 13, and settled on its south-west corner in 1805. The Dumas' family were in destitute circumstances, and so severely did they feel the rigor of pinching want, that their son, Ezra, who was convalescing from a fever and had recovered his appetite, died of starvation, while members of the family were absent in search of food. This death, which occurred July 21st, 1806, was the first in the town. Dumas died in the town in 1825. His sons Peter, John, Nathan and Jasper, resided in the town many years. Peter, the eldest, lost four children, all he then had, under peculiarly distressing circumstances. While he and his wife had gone to his father's one Sunday evening to milk for his mother, who was sick, their house caught fire, and it, together with their four children, were consumed. Descendants of the family still reside in the town.

Captain Andrew Rasmussen settled the same year near the lake, in the north-east part of the town. He was killed on board an American vessel on Lake Ontario in 1812. His wife died in the town many years ago. His children were Andrew, who died in the town some ten years ago; William, who removed to Michigan after a residence here of many years; and Mary, now Mrs. John Ireland, who is living with her son in the north-east part of the town.

A family named Hoppins settled in the south-west part of the town in this or the following year, and many of their descendants still live in the town. Isaac M. Hoppins, who was born March 16th, 1807, was the first white child born in the town. He is still living about one and one-half miles north-west of Martville. He is the father of Hoppins recently tried for murder in this County and acquitted.

Francis DeCamp settled near Martville in 1806. He was a bachelor, and his sister Nancy, who came with him, kept house for him. Both have long since passed away.

William Devine settled on the farm now occupied by Augustus Green, near the center of the north border of the town, in 1807. He had a large family, none of whom are living in the town. Joseph Devine, brother of William, settled adjoining him the same time. He, too, had a large family, but they, like William's, mostly removed to the west at an early day. Nathan Wilmot settled on the farm now occupied by Joshua Cosbut, in the north central part, and

Jehial Parks in the same locality, in 1807. Wilnot and his wife died in the town at an early day. Nathan, his son, removed west soon after his father's death. Parks bought fifty acres on lot 26, about 1820, and lived there for many years. He afterwards went west, with his family, which was quite numerous, and there died.

Jacob Wilsey, from Saratoga county, settled in the north-west corner of the town, in 1808.

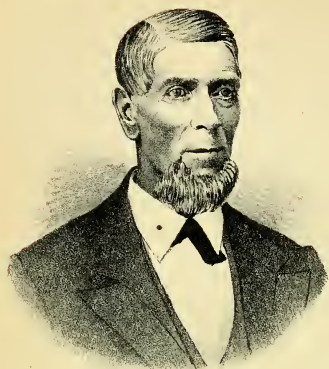
John Cooper, John Dusenberry, Curtis Stoddard and John McFarland and his sons, William, Robert, James and Thomas, came in from Washington county, in 1810. Cooper settled at the Valley, which was for many years known as Cooper's Mills, from the saw and grist-mills built there by him. It is not certain in what year these mills were erected, as authorities differ, but there is no doubt that these were the first mills of their kind built in the town. Both were burned. Cooper built the house now occupied by James Hunter & Co. as a store. It stands near the site of his first log hut, in which, the same year, he opened a tavern, which was the first in the town. This old cabin contained but one room, which answered the purpose of kitchen, bar-room, dining-room and family sitting-room, sleeping-room and parlor; but many of the early settlers enjoyed its rude accommodations while their own homes were being built. William and George Cooper, brothers of John, settled, the former on the farm now owned by Mr. Fry, and the latter, from Saratoga county, in 1812, on the opposite side of the road, a little west of him, on the farm now occupied by Frank Duel. The Coopers have numerous descendants living in the town. Dusenberry settled at what is known as Galey's corners, and died in the town. Stoddard, who was an Englishman, settled in the east part, where Thomas Manning now lives. He removed long since to Ohio. The McFarlands settled on lot 27. John died in the town, about 1813, of typhoid fever. William is living in Illinois. Robert, who served in the militia in the war of 1812, was drowned in Nine Mile Creek, a little west of Oswego, while returning home with his company. The water in the Creek was high and the current strong. Thomas Vaughn, also a resident of this town, was drowned while trying to rescue him. James removed to Illinois, where he died in the winter of 1876. Thomas is living about half a mile south of Sterling Center.

Of McFarland's daughters, who came with him, Margaret, afterwards Mrs. Alexander Beattie; Nellie, afterwards Mrs. Samuel Stevenson; Isabel, afterwards Mrs. Charles Crawford and later Mrs. Charles Williams; and Jane, afterwards Mrs. John Daniels; all are dead.

John and Matthew Harsha also came from Washington county in 1810, and settled at Martville. John died in Oswego, to which place his children removed; and Matthew removed to Michigan, where he died. The marriage of Matthew Harsha to Charity Turner, was the first marriage celebrated in the town.

Joseph Bunnell and John Turner, from Long Island, settled in 1811, the former a little west of Peter Dumas, and the latter at Fair Haven. Turner traded his possessions in L. I. for a farm of 140 acres in Sterling, in 1804, and induced his son, Isaac, who was then becoming of age to accompany the family in making the settlement. They came on in February, on the ice from a point one and one-half miles west of Sterling Valley, where the road terminated, and where they stopped several days with an acquaintance who had preceded them. The family found shelter from the bleak winds in a shanty with bark roof and split floor which had been erected on the premises by squatters. At this time a family named Ramsdell resided at the head of the Bay; and Peter Simmons' family and two others named Myers and Wiltsey, on the shore of the lake in the vicinity. All were squatters, and subsisted mostly on fish and wild game, both of which were abundant.

The nearest grist-mill was at Oswego, and the most convenient route by water, as there were no public highways, nothing but paths through the woods along lines of blazed trees. Ofttimes the settlers would get out of provisions, the rough waters of the lake making it too perilous to attempt to reach Oswego in their white-wood canoes. While returning from one of these journeys to Oswego, Isaac Turner was overtaken by a storm, which compelled him to pull his canoe and grist to the shore and make his way home on foot. When he reached home he was taken sick, and the next day his father and younger brother set out to recover the cargo. When they reached the locality where it was stored they observed several deer, which, taking alarm, plunged into the lake, were pursued and four captured. They



JAMES H. IRWIN.



MRS. JAMES H. IRWIN.

JAMES H. IRWIN.

Among the large land owners and prominent agriculturists of the town of Sterling, Mr. Irwin occupies a conspicuous place. His father, James G. Irwin, was born in Washington county, in 1790. In the year 1817, he moved to the county of Oswego, and settled on one hundred acres of Government land, on lot No. 30, in Oswego town.

His wife, Mary White, who was also a native of Washington county, accompanied him to Oswego county, and shared with him the trials and privations of pioneer life. He was a soldier in the war of 1812-'14, and died upon the old homestead, March 6th, 1863. His widow still survives him. To them twelve children were born, six of whom are still living.

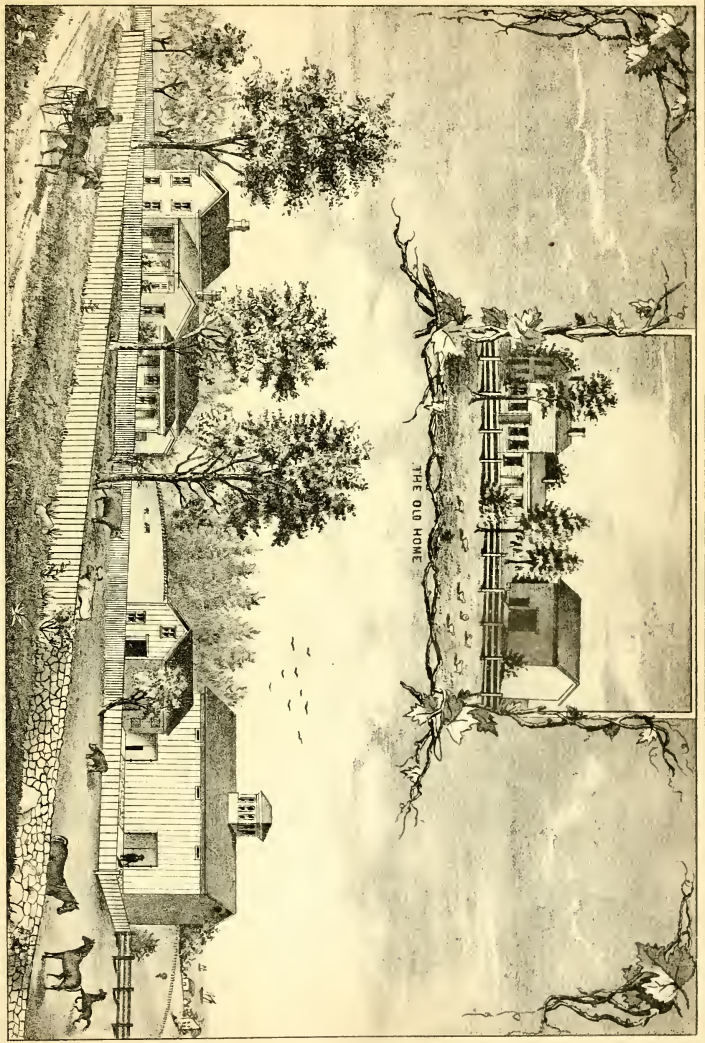
JAMES H. IRWIN was the third child of James G. and Mary Irwin. He was born March 25th, 1820, and passed his childhood with his parents in Oswego county. In 1845, he married Miss

Mary Ann Armstrong, daughter of Robert and Rebecca Armstrong, natives of Washington county. Mr. Armstrong died at DeKalb, Illinois, in 1872. Mrs. Armstrong is still living at the advanced age of 76 years.

The same year of his marriage, Mr. Irwin removed to Sterling and settled on lot No. 5, where he has since resided.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin have had nine children, named in the order of their ages as follows: Mary B., (deceased,) born March 17th, 1846; Emerson S., born June 14th, 1847; Alice A., born October 28th, 1850; Emerette, born May 9th, 1856; George A., (deceased,) born June 18th, 1858; Jane E., born March 15th, 1860; William D., born November 15th, 1862; Robert B., born November 8th, 1864; Clara L., born November 17th, 1866.

On another page of this work may be seen a view of Mr. Irwin's home.



THE OLD HOME

RESIDENCE OF JAS. H. IRWIN, STERLING, N.Y.

were thus able to take home with their grist a bountiful cargo of venison. Isaac was a soldier in the war of 1812. He has filled nearly every town office; and seen nearly every improvement which the last sixty years have produced.

Benjamin Clark taught the first school in 1812.

June 10th, 1812, the town was set off from Cato. The first town records are lost; hence we are unable to learn the names of the first officers.

Town officers elected at the Spring election of 1879:

Supervisor—E. Randolph Robinson.

Town Clerk—Daniel C. Sanford.

Justice of the Peace—James C. Irwin.

Assessors—L. Nathan Calbert, Hersen J. Lewis, to fill vacancy.

Overseers of the Poor—Harman Van Petten, George A. Cleaveland.

Commissioner of Highways—Orville E. Curtis.

Collector—William Stevens.

Inspectors of Elections—Shelden D. Cole, Isaac Borst, Frank Jones, appointed to fill vacancy.

Constables—Christopher Huntley, Wm. Butler, Ira Ward, Edward Floyd Snyder and H. J. Coalman.

Game Constable—Lewis Tebedo.

Town Board Justices of the Peace—Wm. Ke-vill, A. S. Douglass, James C. Irwin.

John Ingersoll, from Scipio, came in 1812, and settled where James Bennett now lives. Silas and Elijah Marsh and a man named Bothel were among the first settlers at Fair Haven. Bothel kept a small tavern there a good many years.

William Miller, Samuel Stewart and Alexander McFadden, from Argyle, Washington county, and Benjamin Lyons came in 1815. Miller came in the fall, and settled in the south-west corner of lot 26. He is now dead. Stewart also came in the fall, and settled on lot 27. He subsequently removed to Michigan, where he died. Lyons settled on the State road from Oswego to Fair Haven. He has numerous descendants living in the town. McFadden settled on lot 26, a little south-west of Sterling Center. He brought with him his wife, Jane, and seven children, viz: William who died on the old homestead in 1834; Mary S., who is living with her brother, John H., in Sterling Center; Margaret, afterward Mrs. Daniel Hoy, with whom she removed to Mis-

souri, and on whose death she returned here, and subsequently became Mrs. Robert Hume, and who died in the town May 5th, 1869; Jane, who is also living with John H.; Sarah, the widow of William Calvert, with whom she removed to Cortland county, where she now lives; and Alexander, who is now living in Lexington City, Missouri. Thomas McFadden, who was born after the family moved into the town, is living in Michigan.

Hugh McFadden and Robert M. Stewart, from Argyle, Washington Co., came in the spring of 1816. McFadden was a brother of Alexander and John W. McFadden. He settled on a farm adjoining that of Alexander's, and died in the town several years since. Stewart came on foot, arriving in the town on the 7th of May, and settled on twenty acres, on lot 27, near the center of the town. He was the first blacksmith in the town. His shop was about a mile east of Sterling Center. He busied himself at farming when not employed in the shop. He was a noted hunter.

John Winchell was a blacksmith at Fair Haven at an early day. He was fond of fishing and spent much time at that when not engaged in his shop. Joshua Barnes located on the creek below the bridge crossing the creek on the State road. He used to fish for salmon while his wife rowed their log canoe.

Big Bluff was, at an early day, a great cattle run in the summer, and was the scene of the destruction of a good many cattle. Its elevation secured it a breeze which attracted the cattle to the edge, whence they were frequently precipitated below from the caving of the embankment, which was then almost perpendicular. About 1820, an ox belonging to a Mr. Eno, who was an early settler upon the shore, was precipitated over the bluff and lodged on a ledge about half way down. It remained there several days before being discovered. It was rescued alive by means of ropes, which served to guide it and prevent its falling while making the steep descent.

When the first settlers came the marshy tract bordering the lake was covered with cranberry bushes, and the fruit was gathered in large quantities and marketed at Oswego and Onondaga Hollow. A few years later they were killed by a rise in the water which covered all that tract. The water has receded somewhat, but the tract

is subject to frequent inundation from the backing of the lake water.

THE ASSOCIATED REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, the first church in the town, was organized at Sterling Valley in 1817 or '18, in the old log tavern kept by John Cooper, the most prominent ones then connected with it being David McFarland and Samuel King, Elders, and John and George Cooper, John and Hugh McFadden and Isaac Turner. Their church edifice was built in 1828, and an addition built to it some two years since. The first settled pastor was Rev. David Curry, who maintained pastoral relations with the Church for fifty years, and died in the town a short time since, having previously given up the ministry. He was succeeded by Rev. John Edgar, who remained about ten years, and gave place to the present pastor, Rev. Mr. Hume, who entered upon his duties about two years since. The Church is in a prosperous condition and has a membership of 150. It has a flourishing Sunday school, with an attendance of about 125.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF STERLING CENTER, was organized about 1820, with some thirty members, among whom were Alex. Mc Crea, Alex. Mc Fadden, John Scott, Robt. M. Stewart, James Erwin, Thos. Cox, Samuel King and Andrew Galey. The organization was effected in a school-house which stood where the Methodist church now stands. The first meetings were held in 1815, in a school-house in Sterling Valley, and were conducted by Revs. Alex. Milligan, Cannon and others. Even after the organization the meetings were held in the valley for many years. Their first house of worship was built in 1828. It is now owned by "Big" Smith, and used as a dwelling-house. In 1851, the present house in Sterling Center was erected, at a cost of \$1,600. It will seat 250 persons. The first settled pastor was Rev. Wm. L. Roberts, who previously supplied the pulpit at an early day. He was succeeded by Rev. Matthew Wilkin in 1856, having served a faithful pastorate of thirty years. He removed to Ohio, where he died. Wilkin remained about twelve years, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel R. Gilbreath, who remained only a year and a half, when he was appointed missionary to Assyria, where he died. The present pastor, Rev. J. T. Allen, succeeded him in the fall of 1876. The

society numbers seventy; and the attendance at Sabbath-school is about seventy-five.

THE M. E. CHURCH OF MARTVILLE was organized about 1830, and built their house of worship about 1842. The latter was torn down in 1875 with a view to rebuilding, but no building has yet been erected. Meetings are held in the school-house. The present pastor lives in Bethel, in the town of Ira.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF STERLING, at Sterling Center, was organized October 2d, 1841, in the school-house in Sterling Center. A society known by the above name was organized several years previously, at the house of Joseph Bunnell, one and one-half miles north-east of the Center, and a few years thereafter their place of meeting was changed to the town of Hannibal, after which it took the name of that town.

Forty-one members were dismissed from the church in Hannibal to form this. The first pastor was Rev. T. H. Green, who perfected the organization. During the first year of the existence of the society twenty-five were added to its membership by baptism, ten by letter, and one by experience. The building of their church edifice was commenced in the spring of 1842, but owing to pecuniary embarrassments and the loss by fire of a quantity of lumber, which was a serious hindrance, it was not completed till 1845, the first meeting being held in it on the first Sabbath in April of that year. In January, 1845, the pastor was assisted by Revs. I. Lawton and D. Foot, in a series of revival meetings, which resulted in the addition of eleven by baptism and fifteen by letter. Elder Green closed his labors with the church May 26th, 1850, and was immediately succeeded by Rev. A. R. Palmer, who was granted a letter of dismission July 5th, 1851. During the remaining half of 1851, the church was ministered to by Elders M. Shaw, Plumb, Green and I. R. Nesbit, the latter from Rochester University. The pulpit was afterwards filled for a short time by Elder Peevit, who tendered his resignation March 6th, 1852. June 6th, 1852, a call was extended to Elder G. A. Ames, and September 12th, 1852, he commenced his labors among them. He was succeeded April 5th, 1856, by Elder Ira Dudley; and in August, 1858, by Rev. Samuel Smith. September 17th, 1859, a call was extended to Rev. Thomas H. Green; and in October, 1864, to



Edw. Hunt



Rev. J. P. Simmons, the latter of whom maintained pastoral relations with them fourteen years. He left in the spring of 1878, and his place has not yet been filled. The present membership is eighty; and the attendance at Sabbath school, about thirty.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH, at Sterling Center, was organized in 1856, with about thirty members, among whom were John N. Smith, Isaac M. Hoppin and family, and Mrs. Rhoda Duel. Previous to this, an organization had existed and fallen into decay, and meetings were held by circuit preachers during a period of several years. Rev. David B. Smith, father of Gary Smith, was one of the early preachers. Their house of worship was erected in 1860, at a cost of about \$2,000, and will seat about three hundred persons. Previous to the building of the church, meetings were held in the school-house; and, during one summer, by invitation of the Baptists, in the church of that society. At its organization, the church became an appointment on the Fair Haven charge. It 1869 it separated from that charge, and attached to itself Martville as a second appointment. It then first became known as Sterling charge. In 1872, Martville was detached, since which time the church has stood alone. Following is a list of the pastors since the organization in 1856, with the year in which they came to the charge: Hiram Woodruff, 1856; Samuel Salisbury, 1858; E. W. Pierce, 1860; — Paddock, 1862; O. C. Lathrop, 1863; J. Barns, 1864; F. A. O'Farrell, 1866; D. Stone, 1868; A. Miller, 1869; R. O. Beebe, 1870; P. T. Hughston, 1871; R. Houghton, 1873; Z. Wilcox, 1876; George P. Avery, the present one, 1877. In 1869, during the pastorate of Allen Miller, but under the evangelical labors of D. W. Thurston, of Syracuse, and H. Giles, a remarkable revival occurred in this church, which resulted in the conversion of about a hundred and in adding sixty to the membership.

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH,¹ at Martville, was organized August 17th, 1873, with sixty-seven members, among whom were A. H. Dunbar, John Tappan, D. R. Childs, Wm. H. Barr, S. Stum, S. H. Bradford, Oliver Blanchard, George Timeson, S. D. Crofoot, Nelson Palmer, Orin Barnes and Elkany Baker, and as the result of a series of a meetings, during a period of

six weeks, held in a tent, and conducted by Elders M. R. Miles and B. P. Stevens, who attracted large numbers, some from great distances, and expounded the doctrines peculiar to this denomination, which "were new and strange to many who listened," and with such effect as to convert between thirty and forty individuals. In 1875 they built their church edifice, at a cost of \$2,300, and dedicated it Aug. 15th of that year, the sermon being preached by W. J. Hobbs, of Honcoye Falls, N. Y. Elder M. R. Miles was called to the pastorate in 1874, and served them that and the two succeeding years. In 1877, Elder James E. Wells, of Ontario, N. Y., accepted a call from this Church, and served them with such acceptance as to be chosen pastor in 1878. The membership June 15th, 1878, was ninety. There is a large and interesting Sunday school, of which James Barnes has been superintendent for a number of years. The attendance at the school is eighty-six. Communion is observed once a quarter. The form of government is Congregational.

A little distance from Sterling are Kevill's grist, cider and shingle-mills and apple-jelly factory, all of which were built and are owned and conducted by William Kevill. The grist-mill was built in 1851, contains three run of stones, and has a capacity of 200 bushels per day. The cider-mill was built in 1861, contains three presses, and expresses the juice usually from 10,000 to 15,000 bushels of apples per season. The shingle-mill was also built the latter year. It contains one self-setting machine, with a capacity of 5,000 shingles per day, and is in operation only about four months in the year. All three are propelled by water. The jelly factory has a capacity of 400 pounds of jelly per day. This is a new industry, having been established here in 1870, and is developing into a large business. The jellies manufactured from apples are reputed to be superior to all others.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES HUNTER.

JAMES HUNTER was born in Ireland in 1796. His early youth was passed on his father's farm,

where he acquired the habits of industry that marked his subsequent life. His educational advantages were somewhat limited, but being attentive and studious he obtained a good common education. Ambitious to acquire a competency he left his native land at the age of nineteen and sailed for America. He found a home in Baltimore, Md., where he learned the stone-cutter's trade. He advanced rapidly in his business and became ere long foreman for a prominent firm. In 1826 he married Miss Isabella Crockett. This union resulted happily, and to them were born five children, four of whom are living. In 1838 he came with his family to Sterling, where he purchased a farm on lot No. 8. There he spent the balance of his life and died November 4th, 1851. He was an honest and useful member of society, and his children and friends still cherish his memory. His wife still survives him at the good old age of eighty years.

JOHN HUNTER.

JOHN HUNTER is the oldest child of the late James Hunter and was born in Baltimore, Md., in the year 1828. In 1830, he came with his father to Sterling, where, during his youth, he was employed through the summer months, while his winters were passed in the district schools in a faithful effort to obtain an education. He was not permitted after the age of 18 to continue his studies in school.

The demand for barrels in this fruit-growing country seemed to open to him the cooper trade, and for two years after he had reached the age of 20, he was engaged in that business. When 22 years old he returned to his native State and was for one year occupied as a stone cutter in a soap-stone quarry.

In the summer of 1850, Mr. Hunter was employed on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, in the capacity of foreman, thus commencing his career on public works, which he has carried on so extensively in after years. After one year's service on the O. & A. Railroad he went to Fauquier county, Va., where he accepted a similar position on the famous Manassas Gap Railroad. In 1852 Mr. Hunter made a contract (his first,) with the last named road, for constructing a certain distance and was engaged on that road as contractor till the spring of 1858. He then returned to Sterling, where he has since resided.

Soon after his return he purchased the flouring and saw-mills, at Sterling Valley, which he operated till quite recently, carrying on at the same time an extensive lumber business. In 1859 he built the store at Sterling Valley. After the war of the Rebellion his brother, James, became

his partner in the mercantile business. The firm of John Hunter & Co. is widely and favorably known, their house being one of the most prominent in their section of the County.

In 1871, Mr. Hunter contracted for the grading and masonry on about seven miles of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad. Since that time he has built, and laid the track on about 70 miles of that road, now a part of the Rome & Watertown Railroad.

In 1873 he did the grading and masonry on 38 miles of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. He also built the Railroad bridge over the Oswego river at Oswego, N. Y., and the tunnel through the Park in that city. Mr. Hunter was one of the contractors for grading and building the locks on sections 8 and 9 on the Welland Canal enlargement. This work was commenced in 1874 and completed in 1878. He had also a half interest in the contract for enlarging the Lachine Canal. At the present writing (September, 1878,) Mr. Hunter is engaged on his largest and most difficult contract, the widening and deepening of the new canal at Port Colborne, the building of the new entrance lock and race-way at that place, and the building of a new aqueduct across the Chippewa River, which is the most extensive and difficult work on the Welland Canal enlargement. The estimated cost of the work on the two sections, is nearly one and a half million dollars.

Mr. Hunter was united in marriage to Miss Mary Conrad, April 10, 1855. To them eight children have been born. All are living but one.

For twenty years Mr. Hunter has been a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in which, for 18 years, he has been a ruling elder. A view of his beautiful home, together with a steel portrait of himself, appears in this work.

THOMAS HUNTER.

THOMAS HUNTER, the fourth child of James Hunter, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, the 11th of September, 1834. He came to Cayuga with his parents in 1838, and lived at home with them until after his father's death. He attended the district school winters till the age of twelve years, and from that time to the age of nineteen his attendance at school amounted to ninety-three days. In 1852 Mr. Hunter went to Virginia and worked on the Manassas Gap Railroad for his brother John, who was a contractor on that line, for one dollar a day. In the fall of 1853 he returned to Sterling and attended school during the winter and went back to Virginia in spring of 1854. He remained there till June, 1857, when he again returned to Sterling, and, in connection with his brother John, bought the



RESIDENCE OF JOHN HUNTER, STERLING VALLEY, N.Y.



John Hunted

grist and saw-mill at Sterling Valley. He took charge of and run the mills till Sept., 1860, when he went back to Virginia, where he remained until the war broke out in 1861, working for his uncle, who was a contractor on the Manassas Gap Railroad. Hostilities put a stop to further work on that road and Mr. Hunter, like many other northern men, was virtually a prisoner during the first few weeks of the war. He was called by the rebel authorities before the court to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States of America. He obeyed the summons, but declined to take the oath. He was also enrolled in the State militia and ordered to muster, which he refused to do. On the morning of the 8th of August he started for the Potomac river with a view to escaping through the rebel lines, and in the vicinity of Lovettsville, Virginia, he was so fortunate as to meet Captain T. J. Kennedy, of Auburn, N. Y., in command of a detachment of the 19th N. Y. Volunteers, which was raised in Cayuga County. Mr. Hunter reached Sterling with seven and a half dollars and the clothes on his back, which comprised his earthly possessions. From that time he dates his *start* in life. After about one year's rest in Sterling he enlisted as a private in the 110th N. Y. Volunteers, company "F," the 7th day of August, 1862. He was commissioned 2d lieutenant the 10th of September, 1862, and promoted to captain the 19th of April, 1864. In 1864 his regiment was ordered to garrison Fort Jefferson at Dry Tortugas, and Captain Hunter was detached and sent to St. Vincent Island, Florida. While there he organized a regiment of Union refugees and deserters from the rebel army, which was known as the 2d Florida cavalry.

Mr. Hunter remained with his regiment until it was mustered out of service on the 30th day of August, 1865. He then came again to Sterling, where he was engaged with his brother John in the lumbering business until 1871.

In the last named year he, in company with his brother John, took a contract to grade a portion of the road bed of the Southern Central Railroad. They also contracted for the grading, masonry and bridge building of five miles of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad. In 1872, they built about the same distance. In 1873, they contracted with the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Company, for grading and masonry for the third and fourth tracks of that line between Syracuse and Clyde, a distance of thirty-five miles. In 1874, they built the R. & W. R. R., from Ontario to Charlotte, entire distance eighteen miles. In 1875 and 1876, they built on the same road from Kendall to Lewiston, sixty-five miles. The same year they built the substructure of the railroad bridge over the Oswego river. In 1877, they did the track laying and ballasting of the Syracuse, Geneva & Corning Railroad. In Sep-

tember, 1877, they took the contract for the enlargement of sections 27 and 35 of the Welland Ship Canal in Canada, which includes the building of the aqueduct across the Chippewa River and the lift lock from the river to the canal, also the guard lock at the Lake Erie end. This contract includes a large amount of rock and earth excavation. The total estimated cost of these two sections is one and a half millions of dollars.

In the year 1867, Mr. Hunter married Margaret Ann Duguid. She is the daughter of Alexander and Maria Duguid. Her father is a native of Schenectady county, and her mother of Washington county. Mrs. Hunter was born in 1841, August 31st. They have had four children, all of whom are living.

In politics Mr. Hunter is a staunch Republican, and takes a deep and lively interest in the affairs of his town and county. He is not a member of any religious organization, but attends the Reformed Presbyterian church.

Mr. Hunter is preëminently a self-made man. Beginning life with only his natural resources and the limited education afforded by the district schools of his town for his capital, he has worked himself up step by step to an altitude in business attained by but few in a generation. He is a man of quick perception and strong convictions, frank and fearless in their expression, and energetic in their execution. He possesses strong common sense, and uncommon sagacity in business; ever ready to meet and strong to overcome the difficulties in the way of self-made men. He is a good neighbor and warm friend, and has, in the fullest, the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

WILLIAM IRWIN, father of Sophia Jewett, James C. Irwin, George B. Irwin, Esther E. and Minnie E. Irwin, was born in Washington county, March 3d, 1799. He came to the town of Sterling in 1816. He took up sixty acres of land on lot No. 3. He was married in 1833 to Betsey Irwin, who was also a native of Washington county, where she was born in 1812. She came to this county in the year of her marriage.

Mr. Irwin died May 8th, 1876. His wife is still living with her son, James C. Irwin.

HUGH DUGAN.

HUGH DUGAN, son of John and Margaret Dugan, was born in Ireland in 1841. He came to this country with his parents in 1849. The family settled in Sterling, where the father died in 1863.

Hugh became a farmer at an early age, and by close application to business finds himself, while comparatively young, the owner of one of the most productive farms in the town of Sterling, consisting of 102 acres. A view of his residence is shown on another page.

JOHN IRELAND.

JOHN IRELAND, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, was born in 1793, and came to Sterling, Cayuga County, in 1814. He died in 1868. His wife, Polly Rasmussen, was born in Genesee county, in 1796, and came to this town about the year 1815. They were married in 1816, and have had six children, four boys and two girls, William, Andrew, John, Joseph, Catharine and Margaret Jane. Mrs. Ireland is still living, wonderfully active for one of her years.

PETER VAN PETTEN.

PETER VAN PETTEN was born in Washington county in 1797. He came to this County in 1824 and settled on lot No. 34, in the town of Sterling. In 1820 he married Miss Catherine Myers, a native of Albany county, where she was born in 1803. Eleven children were born to them, nine of whom are still living. Mrs. Van-Petten died November 3d, 1877. Mr. Van-Petten is still living with his son George.

JACOB VAN PETTEN.

JACOB VAN PETTEN is the oldest child of Nicholas N. and Mary A. Van Petten. His father was a native of New York State and was born June 3d, 1800. He came to the town of Sterling in 1817. He married Miss Mary Grinnell, of Albany county, who was born May 14th, 1809. Mr. Van Petten was for many years a much esteemed citizen of this town, and died July 9th, 1876. His aged wife still survives him.

Jacob Van Petten was born in the town of Sterling, August 25th, 1828. His youth was passed at home in working on his father's farm during the summers, and attending the district school winters. At the age of 21 or 22 he left home and began life for himself, working for the two years following a farm "on shares." After that he spent another year at home. Then he was employed by the contractors on the Southern Central Railroad as foreman, during the year 1853. From that time to the present Mr. Van-Petten has been exclusively engaged in agri-

cultural pursuits. The spring of 1855 he purchased 48 acres of land, on lot number 67, town of Sterling. He has from time to time added to his original purchase until now his farm lands comprise 360 acres. October 25th, 1855, he married Miss Margaret A., daughter of William and Maria Follett. To them four children were born. His wife died May 13th, 1863. Mr. Van-Petten lost his wife and three children, all within two years. October 4th, 1863, he was united in marriage to his present wife, Miss Nancy J., daughter of Ashley and Julia A. Bowen, of the town of Ira, Cayuga County.

In politics Mr. Van Petten is an earnest Republican. Three times has he been elected supervisor of the town, serving during the years 1871-'2-'3. He has often served his town and party on committees and in other capacities.

He is in every sense a self-made man and has, by his own unaided efforts, risen to the prominent and influential position he holds in society. An engraving of his beautiful home adorns this work.

JOHN UPCRAFT.

The town of Sterling can boast of few, if any, farms so well improved as Lake View farm. Those who knew the place twenty-one years ago would not recognize it to-day. It has changed from a neglected, dilapidated place to, perhaps, the model farm of the town. Its present owner, John Upcraft, Esq., was born in Norfolk county, England, in 1830. He was the third child of Henry Upcraft. He came with his father to this country in 1840, and located in the city of Oswego, where for three years he was employed by the late F. T. Carrington and Myron Pardee. He left their employ and was a lumberman for the next three years. Then for a long period (18 years) he was engaged in mercantile business and farming, for Fitzhugh and Littlejohn.

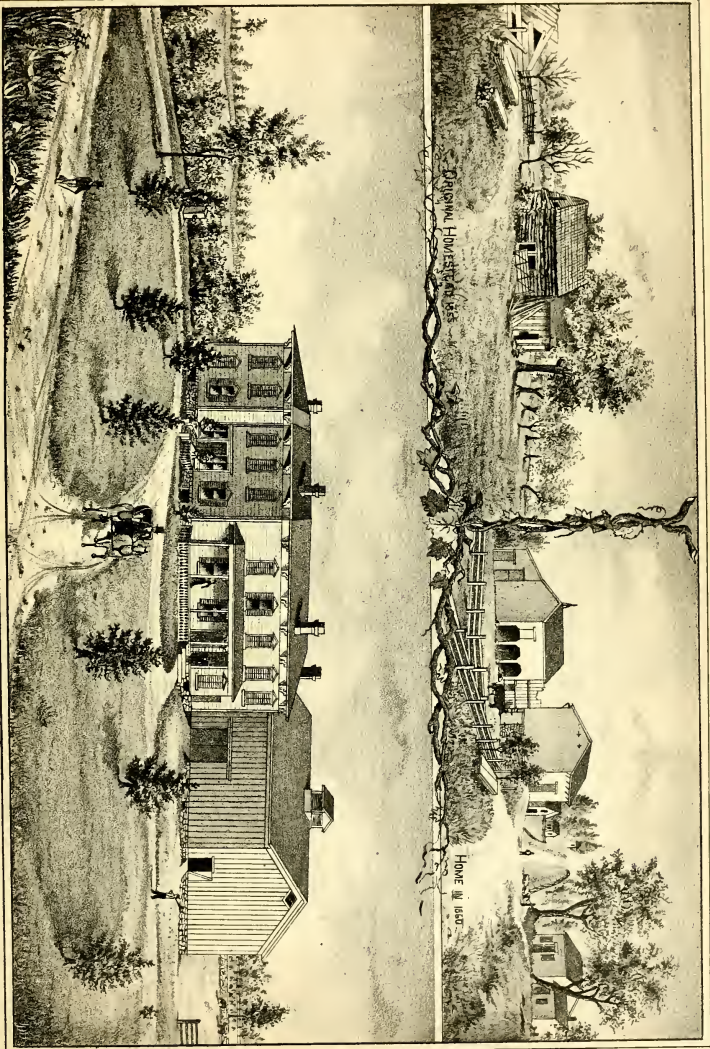
In March, 1858, he purchased Lake View farm, consisting of over one hundred acres, on lot No. 3.

December, 1854, Mr. Upcraft was joined in marriage to Elizabeth Read. Their union was of short duration. Mrs. Upcraft died in June of the following year. He was again married in October, 1856, to Annie E. Briggs, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary Briggs. Mrs. Upcraft was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., in 1832.

On another page of this work we show a view of Mr. Upcraft's buildings.

RALPH HEWETT.

RALPH HEWETT, a native of Northumberland county, England, was born October 16th, 1800,



Original House in 1858

House in 1870

RESIDENCE OF JACOB VANPETTEN, STERLING, CAYUGA CO., N.Y.
BUILT 1877



and came to Cayuga County in 1823. He settled on lot No. 8 in the town of Sterling. Mr. Hewett was married four times, as follows:— His first wife was Mary Scott, who died in 1834; the second was Rebecca McCoy, who died in 1844; the third, Jane McCoy, who died in 1846; his present wife, Lydia Redfield, was born in Connecticut, in 1800. Mr. Hewett is a highly respected citizen of this town, and is passing the evening of his days with his son, Walter S. Hewett, Esq.

THOMAS ANDREWS.

THOMAS ANDREWS, father of John and Joseph Andrews, of this town, was born in Ireland, in 1786, and died in 1862. He emigrated to this country and settled on lot No. 13, in Sterling, in 1806. His wife, Jane, was born in Ireland, in 1801. They were married in 1818. They were the parents of four children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Andrews is still living with her son John.

WILLIAM COOPER.

WILLIAM COOPER was born in Ireland in 1777. He came to this country in 1804. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Oswego. He died in 1843. He married Sarah Craig, who was born in Washington county in 1783, and died in 1871. They were the parents of seven children.

CORNELIUS ACKERSON.

CORNELIUS ACKERSON was born in Rockland Co., N. Y., in 1756. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, in which he served seven years, three months and eight days, with the rank of Lieutenant. He was on two occasions taken prisoner by the English. At the close of the war, for his valuable services, the government granted him five hundred acres of land situated in the present town of Sterling, on which he moved with his family in 1815. After an eventful life he died in 1845. Many of his descendants are residents of this town.

JOHN SCOTT.

JOHN SCOTT, father of Mr. Henry Scott, of this town, was born in Northumberland county, England, in 1775. He was by trade a carpenter and joiner. He came to America in 1811; settled in Sterling, Cayuga County, in 1814; and

died in 1860. The day after the battle of Oswego, which occurred in 1815, Mr. Scott visited the battle field and assisted in the burial of the dead. His second wife was Hannah Spottswood, who was born in Northumberland county in 1768, and came with her husband to this county, where she died in 1853. By this marriage there were three children. His first wife, by whom he had four children, died in England.

Mr. Scott has three children living, Jas. Scott, of Grand Rapids, Michigan; Dr. R. B. Scott, of Oswego, N. Y.; and Henry Scott, of this town.

CHAPTER XXXII.

TOWN OF VICTORY.

VICTORY lies upon the west border, in the north part of the County, and is bounded on the north by Sterling, on the east by Ira, on the south by Conquest, and on the west by Wayne Co. It is the north-west quarter of the old military town of Cato, from which it was formed March 16th, 1821. Its name, like that of Conquest, which town was organized at the same time, originates from the victory achieved by those who favored a division of the town of Cato over those who opposed it.

The surface is gently undulating, the highest points being scarcely fifty feet above the general level. It is watered by the head-waters of Red and Little Sodus Creeks, the former of which lies in the west part, while the latter flows north through the town a little east of the center. They furnish but a very limited water power. There is a swamp in the south-west part which covers several hundred acres. There is less waste land in this town and Ira, the two northern, than in Cato and Conquest, the two southern towns of the old township of Cato; there is also less good land. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, mostly the latter.

The underlying rocks are the red shale and blue limestone of the Niagara group, which, although covered deep with drift, are seen in several parts of the town. Quarries have been opened in the limestone, and considerable improvement is shown in the quality and thickness of the calcareous portion of the rock as compared with the mass further south. This rock is of

great importance to all this section of country, as it furnishes not only building stone, but also lime suitable for all the purposes to which that article is usually applied, except where a very white lime is required. The quarry of Mr. Doud, about two miles north of Victory, where four or five feet are taken out for lime, which has a little dark-blue shale between the layers, is of great interest, as affording more fossils, such as *Becostated orthis*, a *columnaria* also, and an *avicula*, as well as a slender *encrinite* not yet specifically named.*

The Southern Central R. R. crosses the north-east corner of the town, but has no station within its limits.

The population of the town in 1,875 was 1,944; of whom 1,853 were native; 91, foreign; 1,943, white; and 1, colored.

The town covers an area of 21,234 acres; of which 16,085 are improved; 4,641, woodlands; and 508, otherwise unimproved.

Settlement was commenced in 1800, on lot 65, in the south part, by John McNeal, from Montgomery county, and John Martin, from Ireland; the former of whom located about a mile south of Victory, on the farm now owned by Edward Merritt, where he died the same year, his death being the first in the town. None of his descendants are living in the town. Martin located on the farm now owned by Smith Wood, on a tract of fifty acres, twenty-five acres of which was given him to induce settlement, the remaining twenty-five having been given him by his wife's father. His daughter Jane, (afterwards Mrs. Samuel Wood and mother of Smith Wood,) who was born in 1804, was the first child born in the town. She died on the farm about eight years since. Her husband died in Ira, in the fall of 1877. Samuel Martin, brother of John, also from Ireland, located a few years afterwards in the north part of the town, where he died some fifteen years ago.

Elisha Granger settled with his family in 1802, in the south-east corner, on lot 67. His son Gideon is now living at Westbury, and John, another son, in Michigan.

A Mr. Scouten, a soldier of the Revolution, took up as a soldier's claim lot 14, on which he settled prior to 1806; but he remained only four or five years.

Patrick Murphy, from Ireland, settled in February, 1806, on lot 54, where Samuel Murphy, his grandson, now lives. Two other grandchildren, Patrick and Jane, are living in Butler, Wayne county; and a third, Sarah, (now Mrs. Wm. Root,) in Cato.

Matthias Vanderhuyden, from Troy, Rensselaer county, settled in 1810, on lot 67, where his daughter Louisa (now Mrs. Elihu Knapp,) lives, and where he died in April, 1876, aged ninety-five years. Wm. Hager, Vanderhuyden's stepson, and Pamela, his daughter, afterwards Mrs. Peter Cooper, came in with him. The former is living, at the age of eighty-two, on the farm he took up in 1823, about two miles south-east of Victory. Pamela died in the town in 1841. Asabel Carter from Vermont, also came in 1810, and settled on lot 66, on the farm now owned by Hamilton Emerick. He took up twenty-five acres. In 1817 he moved to the farm now owned by John Wood, on the south line of the town, where he died some twenty years ago. His daughter, Polly, (the widow of Henry Wood,) is now living with her son John. Lucretia, (now Mrs. Worden Eastwood,) another daughter of Carter's, is living in Conquest. His other children, John and three or four daughters, are living in the west. Abram Scott, from Vermont, came in with his family, (consisting of his wife Hannah, and two sons, Charles Y. and Abram,) in the spring of 1810, and took up fifty acres, in the south-west corner of lot 54, where Philo Camp now lives, about a mile south-east of Victory. His son Abram is now living, aged eighty-four, with his son, Geo. C. Scott.

John and Daniel Rumsey and William and Daniel Griswold, from Herkimer county, settled on lot 25, a little south-east of Westbury, in 1811. All are dead. Benjamin, son of Daniel Rumsey, is living with Stephen Holt, about a mile west of Victory. The rest of the family moved west.

Jacob W. and Martin DeForest, from Washington county, settled on lot 43, in the east part, in 1812. Conrad Phrozone, from Newburgh, settled the same year on lot 4, at North Victory, on the creek at Stumm's mills, on the site of which he built the first grist-mill in the town. About 1820, John Hooker put up a still, saw-mill and grist-mill, about a mile south-east of Victory, on the farm now owned by John Hapman, which,

* *Natural History of New York, Geology, 3d Dist.*, by Lardner Vanuxem.

with the exception of the grist-mill, are believed to have been the first of their kind in the town. Further settlements were made this year (1812,) by Ephraim Smith, from Saratoga county; Silas Kellogg, from Brutus; Ebenezer Bird, from Onondaga county; and Chauncey and Simon Lathrop, from Sennett. Smith settled on the farm now owned by Philo Camp. His son Ephraim is living in Victory. Two daughters, viz: Mary Ann and Charlotte, are living, the former (now Mrs. John Cooper) in Conquest, and the latter (now Mrs. Luman Derby) in the village of Cato. Kellogg settled on lot 39, in the west part of the town, and removed at an early day to Ira, where he died, and where his son now lives. Ebenezer Bird settled on lot 27, about a mile north of Victory, where he died. His son, Daniel, owns a part of the farm on which he settled. The Lathrops settled at Victory, and opened a store there. A man named Needham settled at an early day about a mile east of Victory, on the farm now owned by James P. Root. He died here, and his sons sold out and moved off.

The present town officers are the following:

Supervisor—Edward Allanson.

Town Clerk—Irving H. Knapp.

Justices of the Peace—William R. Fleming, Russel Dutcher, Charles Dedrick, Joseph Raynor.

Assessors—Edwin Bacon, D. S. Woodford, Andrew Bennett.

Overseers of Poor—Samuel Murphy, Daniel Pinkney.

Inspectors of Election—Robert Cox, Corydon Doud, William T. Benedict.

Collector—A. B. Sabins.

Constables—A. B. Sabins, George Bamford, George Corkner, James Beesmer, Walter Follett.

VICTORY VILLAGE.

Victory is situated a little south of the center of the town, and is distant six miles north-west of Cato on the Southern Central R. R., with which it is connected by daily stage. It contains three churches, (M. E., Baptist and Presbyterian,) a district school, five stores, two blacksmith shops, (Wm. Taylor and — Smith, proprietors,) a harness shop, kept by Wm. R. Fleming, a shoe shop, kept by A. B. Wetherby, a hotel, kept by

Hulbert Daratt, and has a population of about 150.

The first settlement in the village is believed to have been made about 1806, by James Gregory, who settled where his daughter Sally, (now Mrs. Philander Cutten) lives, and opened soon after the first tavern, which was built of logs, and stood near the site of Abijah Hager's store. A man by the name of Moffitt was one of the first settlers at the village, but in what year we are unable to determine. He sold out about 1809 and removed to Throop, where he died. Manasseh French came in from Scipio, but in what year is uncertain. Abram Scott, who came into town with his father in the spring of 1810, says French was keeping a store here at that time, which was doubtless the first one in the town. French also kept an ashery at the village, which stood near where David Woodford's house stands. The store stood opposite to it. French remained till about 1815.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant at Victory was Manasseh French, as early as 1810. He opened a store opposite where David Woodford's house stands, and kept it till about 1815. In 1812 a second store was opened by Chauncey and Simon Lathrop, brothers, who came in from Sennett. They separated after a few years and kept stores on opposite sides of the streets. Chauncey failed after five or six years and removed from the town. Simon also failed about 1838. He moved west, where he died at an advanced age.

A small drug store was opened here about 1830, by James Gager, who failed after a year or two and returned his goods to his creditors. He is now living in Iowa.

In 1832, William Hager and John T. Knapp opened a store, which they kept in company some eighteen years. At the expiration of that time Knapp sold his interest to his partner, who conducted the business alone till about 1868, when his son, Abijah B. Hager, was admitted to partnership, with a half interest. Two or three years later Mr. Hager, who was becoming too infirm for active business, sold his remaining half interest to his son, who still carries on the business.

Several merchants kept stores for short periods, but failed. Among them were Mr. McCabe, Southwick, Walter Thayer, who was in

partnership with Simon Lathrop a short time before the latter's failure, and Fred. Thompson.

In 1875, a disastrous fire occurred in the village and destroyed the four stores, the only ones then in it. They were kept by Abijah B. Hager, Harvey Harris & Ellis W. Hager, David Woodford, and Fred. Thompson.

The present merchants, in addition to H. B. Hager, are Harris & Knapp, (Harvey S. Harris and Irving H. Knapp,) who commenced business in December, 1875, both having previously resided in the town; J. D. Woodford, who bought out his father, D. S. Woodford, in the spring of 1877; J. W. Chamberlain & Co., (Celia L. Chamberlain,) the former of whom came in from Wayne county, where he lived a number of years, and commenced business May 7th, 1878; and William A. Hager, a native of Victory, who commenced business September 15th, 1876.

POSTMASTERS.—The present postmaster is Addison B. Wetherby, who has held the office since 1860, having received the appointment under the administration of President Lincoln. He was preceded by Walter H. Sayre, who held the office about eight years. Mr. Wetherby was born in this town, his father having moved in from Sennett in 1819. In 1854, he commenced the boot and shoe business, in which he is still engaged, the post-office being kept in his shoe shop.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician in this locality was a Dr. Squires, who was settled at Meridian, in Cato. Lucius Hooker was the first resident physician, and the first one in the town. Dr. Waite was another early physician. The present physician is Charles A. Fisher, who was born in this locality and has practiced here about six years.

THE M. E. CHURCH OF VICTORY was organized in 1813, by Rev. Zenas Jones, the first pastor. Prominent among the first members were Joseph Rumsey, Daniel Griswold, James McCready, Platt Wilson, William Hamilton, John Hamilton and William Thompson. We have been unable to learn the names of the pastors of this church previous to 1844, with the exception of the first. In 1844 and '45, Revs. J. Hall and A. Robbins were the pastors of this Society; from 1845 to '46, Revs. B. Phillips, and B. Nichols; to 1847, B. Nichols; to 1852 and '53, Cyrus Phillips; to 1854, P. W. Barber; to 1855, Allen Castle and D. B. Smith; to 1858, J. Smedley; to 1859, M.

Thrasher; to 1860, O. C. Lathrop; to 1861 and '62, R. L. Fraser; to 1864 and '66, S. O. Barnes; to 1867, David Stone; to 1868, R. D. Phillips; to 1871, J. De Larme; to 1873, Henry Meeker; to 1875, Orin Switzer. The present pastor, Rev. Nelson Sutton, came in the fall of 1876.

Their meetings were held in the school-house till about 1820, when the first church edifice was erected. It stood about a mile west of the village. Their present house of worship, which is located in the village, was built about 1850.

The Society numbers eighty-five members. The attendance at Sabbath school is about fifty.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH AT VICTORY was organized with fifteen members June 3d, 1818, as the *Second Baptist Church in Cato*, to which town Victory then belonged, and was admitted to the Cayuga Baptist Association in September of that year. The first pastor was Rev. Roswell Osburn, who was ordained subsequent to the organization, and continued his labors till 1825. The second pastor was Rev. John M. Bartlett, who entered upon the duties of his office in 1828. During the second year of his pastorate, the church enjoyed their first revival, as the fruits of which twenty-one were added to their number. This was followed in 1831 by another, as the result of which sixty-two were added to their number by baptism. The prosperity thus happily inaugurated was speedily checked by trials, from which they never entirely recovered, and which are thus referred to in their letters to the Association of 1834-5:

"For about three years past our progress has seemed retarded. Campbellism, that fell destroyer of heavenly bliss below, together with all its paralyzing effects and concomitant evils, has hung like a dark and lowering cloud about us. The love of many has waxed cold and the way of truth is evil spoken of, while the church has stood like a lamb shorn of its fleece, shivering in the northern blast." "We have been under the painful necessity of excluding some, who, to us, appear to follow the commandments of men, yet we know that our Heavenly Father is too wise to be mistaken, and too good to be unkind, therefore we submit and kiss his chastening rod and say 'Thy will be done.'"

The third pastor was Rev. John H. Dudley, who was ordained by a council convened for that purpose: June 20th, 1834. In this year, the church, which had joined the Onondaga Association in 1825, again became a member of the

Cayuga Association. Mr. Dudley closed his labors with this church in 1836, and was succeeded by Rev. David McFarland, who was called to the pastorate in February, 1837, and was ordained on the 15th of June following. In their letter to the Association for this year occurs the following :

"Although we are not blessed, like most of our sister churches, with an abundance of this world's goods, yet, through the blessing of God and our own exertions, we have been enabled to sustain the administration of the word and ordinances, which have received the approbation of Heaven's High King. We now find that our place of worship is too strait for us, and have felt called on to make an extra effort to rent a room in the Academy building which is now being completed. Ours is a missionary field, and we doubtless have claims equal with many of our sister Churches, who receive aid from the Convention. But we feel no disposition to draw from, if we cannot largely aid in replenishing, an almost exhausted treasury."

The first and second years of Elder McFarland's ministry were greatly blessed.

"The Church seemed to emerge from its polar winter into the genial clime of Christian activity and union, and as the fruits of the two revivals enjoyed, 58 were added to their numbers. * * * The Church thus aroused, became warmly engaged in the great moral enterprises of the day ; the temperance reformation, the Bible cause and other kindred causes being warmly supported by their influence and contributions."

Elder McFarland closed his labors with this Church in February, 1840, and was succeeded by Rev. Allen R. Beach, who remained about one year, and was succeeded by Rev. J. S. Everingham, who continued about a year, and was succeeded by J. C. Moore, a licentiate, who remained about two years. Under the labors of these pastors, two seasons of revivals were enjoyed, which resulted in the addition of about twenty-five to their number. Their next pastor was Rev. A. Haskell, who began his ministrations September 22d, 1846, and closed them May 7th, 1848. In 1845 they begun the erection of a house of worship which was finished June 24th, 1846. The society being small they were obliged to incur a debt, which somewhat crippled their action, but which was fully cancelled in 1850. Their house underwent somewhat extensive repairs about three years ago.

The next pastor was Rev. E. Marshall, who begun his pastoral labors in 1849 and closed them

in the fall of 1850. Since then the following pastors have officiated, viz : Revs. Trow, David McFarland, John Everingham, the two latter during a second term, Lee, Thos. Siegford and Collins, the latter of whom resides at Red Creek, and was obliged to close his labors with the Church on account of failing health, the present year. Previous to the erection of their house of worship the meetings of the Church were held in school-houses, and for several years in the house now occupied by Alonzo Woodford. The Church is at present without a pastor, meetings, or a Sabbath school. It is in a somewhat feeble condition, having only about twenty-five members.

During its existence the church has called six brethren to ordination, viz : Roswell Osburn, John M. Bartlett, John M. Dudley, David McFarland, — Lee, and Thomas Siegford.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF VICTORY was organized as the *Second Presbyterian Church of the town of Cato*, at the house of Thomas Coleman, November 30th, 1820, by Revs. Eastman and Dunning. Darius Chittenden and Annis, his wife, Thomas Coleman, Hannah, wife of Henry Quilhart, and the wives of Peter Van Pelt and Christopher Ostrander, were among the first members.

Their first pastor was Rev. Mr. Powell, who commenced his labors in 1827, and was succeeded in 1830 by Rev. Wm. Williams, who remained two years. The next pastor was Rev. Daniel Washburn, in 1835. The fourth was Rev. Daniel Waldo, during whose pastorate from 1841-'3, the first and present house of worship was erected. Rev. Lemuel Dada was the next pastor, in 1845. He was succeeded in 1847 by Rev. Ebenezer Everett ; by Rev. Edward Hall, in the winter of 1851-'2 ; by Rev. Levi Griswold, who assumed their pastoral care May 1st, 1852 ; and by Rev. Beufort Ladd, who commenced his labors in the fall of 1859 and continued them several years. At the close of his labors he settled in the village, where he died in March, 1877. Thomas Watson, who resided in Cato, and belonged to the Reformed church, next supplied the pulpit for three years. Rev. Ephraim Kellogg, who lived at Red Creek, became their pastor in 1871, but remained only one year. The next pastor was Rev. Ezra D. Shaw, who was installed in February, 1873, and remained two years, when he removed to Moravia, where he died in 1877.

He was the last pastor the church had, the pulpit having since been supplied by students from Auburn Theological Seminary. The church has about thirty members; with an attendance at Sabbath school of about forty.

WESTBURY.

Westbury is an attractive little village, evincing a fair degree of business enterprise, and is picturesquely situated on Red Creek, on the west line of the town, lying partly in Victory and partly in Wayne county. It is three miles north-west of Victory, from whence it receives a daily mail by stage. It contains two churches (M. E. and Christian,) a district school, one store, one hotel, of which Aaron Kirk has been proprietor about five years, a tannery, grist-mill, two blacksmith shops, of which Daniel Shaver and James Ferguson are the proprietors, a carriage shop, of which James Shaver is proprietor, and a cooper shop, of which Samuel Lefavor, who is also postmaster, is proprietor. It has a population of about 200.

The first settlers at Westbury were William and Jacob Burghduff, brothers, about 1806. The former died there in his ninety-seventh year, some three years since. A family by the name of Hyde, from Scipio, settled there about 1808. Joseph and Daniel Rumsey and William and Daniel Griswold, from Herkimer county, settled a little south-east of Westbury, in 1811.

MERCHANTS.—The present merchants in Westbury are A. P. Crowell and W. D. Campbell, who commenced business in 1867, under the firm name of Crowell & Campbell.

MANUFACTURERS.—The manufacturing establishments in Westbury consist of a tannery and grist-mill. The tannery was started in November, 1877, by Nichols and Hines, (H. E. Nichols and S. S. Hines, the former of whom died July 2d, 1878.) The building was erected the previous summer. Its dimensions are 80 by 46 feet, with an engine room 26 by 30 feet added. Its capacity is 6,000 sides per annum. It gives employment to four men. The motive power is furnished by a thirty-five horse-power engine. The grist-mill came into the possession of H. E. Nichols, (now deceased,) about eleven years ago. It contains two run of stones. The motive power is furnished by the engine in the tannery, with which it is connected by means of a shaft.

THE M. E. CHURCH OF WESTBURY was organized with about forty members, about 1816. Their house of worship was erected about 1838. It underwent extensive repairs about 1867, at which time it was rededicated. The pastors of this Church have been the same as have ministered to the Church at Victory, both Churches being on one charge. The present pastor is Rev. Nelson Sutton, who resides at Victory. The present number of members is about forty; and the attendance at Sabbath School about thirty.

THE WESTBURY CHRISTIAN CHURCH was organized January 27th, 1843, by Rev. W. T. Caton, the first pastor. Among the first members were William Burghduff and Betsey, his wife, Adams Dow, Josiah Burghduff, John W. Tator, Rufus Moore, Melissa Daniels, and Adam Shaver. They erected a house of worship in 1843, but it stood only about a year, when it was destroyed by fire. Their present house was built in 1845. The present pastor is Rev. Stephen Devoe, who resides at Red Creek. The Church has ninety-eight members. The attendance at Sabbath School is about forty.

NORTH VICTORY.

North Victory (p. o.) is situated on Little Sodus Creek, near the north border of the town, and contains a grist-mill, owned by Sebastian Stumm, a small saw-mill, a wagon shop, of which William Baker is proprietor, a blacksmith shop, and about 60 inhabitants.

The first settlement at North Victory was made in 1812, by Conrad Phrozone, from Newburgh, N. Y. He located on the creek, at Stumm's mill, on the site of which he built a grist-mill, which was the first one in the town.

MANUFACTURERS.—On Little Sodus Creek, about a mile north-east of Victory, is a saw-mill, operated by a ten feet fall of water, which came into the possession of William Cooling, in the spring of 1878.

On lot 63, in the south-west part of the town, is a steam saw-mill owned by VanGilder, Nichols & Co., who have operated it about three years.

On Red Creek, about a mile above Westbury, is a saw-mill, owned by Jacob Switzer, who has operated it some eight or ten years.

About a mile north of Westbury, on a small branch of Red Creek, is a saw-mill, which has been operated by E. L. Sabins for three years.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HOMER LOCKWOOD.

Notably among the prominent early settlers of Northern Cayuga was HOMER LOCKWOOD, who settled in Victory (then Cato) in 1817. Homer Lockwood, whose father was a Revolutionary patriot, was born in Brookfield, Conn., November 7th, 1793, and Sally Benedict, his wife, was born October 27th, 1795, in Ridgefield, Conn. They were united in marriage October 2d, 1816, and the year following moved to Victory and settled upon the farm they subsequently lived upon for over half a century.

Northern Cayuga was then mostly a wilderness and the latter part of the three weeks' journey from New England, by wagon, was over corduroy roads, and many miles were traveled with only marked trees to guide them.

Long years of the most arduous, patient toil, resulted in their ability to purchase additional tracts of land until the "Lockwood farm" was known as one of the most extensive in that part. Mr. Lockwood never had a taste for public or political preferment, yet was always foremost in matters pertaining to the social and educational welfare of the community. He was founder of the first school-house in the town and of the first academy, and actively promoted the temperance reforms under the old Washingtonian society, and was founder of the first Methodist Episcopal Church in that region. He was a positive man, and never hesitated to champion the cause of right.

Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood celebrated their golden wedding October 2d., 1866, surrounded by their three children then living, twelve grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren.

Homer Lockwood, although infirm in limb, yet vigorous in body, lived to the age of eighty-two, and died February 12th, 1875. Mrs. Lockwood lived to her eighty-second year, and died August 24th, 1877.

The Lockwood family traces its ancestry directly back to Rev. Richard Lockwood, Rector of Dingby, county of Northampton, Eng., in 1530.

Ephraim Lockwood, a descendant of Richard, settled in Norwalk, Conn., in 1650, from which family the subject of this sketch descended.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

TOWN OF IRA.

IRA is the north-east corner town of the County, and is bounded on the north by Oswego county, on the east by Oswego and Onon-

daga counties, on the south by Cato, and on the west by Victory. It was formed from Cato, March 16th, 1821; and a portion in the south-east corner was reannexed to that town in 1824.

The surface is rolling, the summits of the ridges rising seventy to seventy-five feet above the valleys, and 225 to 275 feet above the level of Lake Ontario. It is poorly watered, the only streams being small creeks and brooks, which possess very little commercial importance. There is very little waste land, as the town contains neither marsh nor swamp and only one very small pond, in the west part.

It is underlaid by the rocks of the Niagara group, in the limestone of which several quarries have been opened. The most important one is that known as Fox's kiln, at Fox's Corners, about a mile west of Ira, which has been in use for fifty years. The lime is of excellent quality, though not perfectly white. Another quarry is opened on the farm of Jarius Palmer, about a mile southwest of Ira; and a third on the farm of Stephen Pierce. In all three, lime is obtained at the north end of the ridges.

The soil in the south part partakes of the excellent character of that in Cato, while in the central and northern parts it is lighter and less productive, being largely intermixed with sand and gravel. In the north is a cold sandy soil.

The Southern Central R. R. enters the town about a mile and a half east of the west line, and leaves it about two miles south of the north line.

The first settlements were made in 1800, in which year David and Eleazer Stockwell, brothers, came in from Whitehall and located on lot 58, about a mile north of the south line, David, on the farm owned by Dewitt C. Pulsipher, and Eleazer, on the farm on which his son Augustus now lives. Both died on the farms then taken up. They were brothers of Andrew Stockwell, who settled the same year in Cato. David Stockwell kept the first inn in 1800; and his daughter Polly, who was born in April, 1802, was the first child born in the town. Eleazer Stockwell and Margaret Noble, contracted the first marriage March 7th, 1802. Wm. Patterson and Henry Conrad, Germans, came the same year and settled on lot 32, about three-fourths of a mile west of Ira. Conrad's farm joined Patterson's on the south. Both died there.

In 1802 the settlements were augmented by Daniel Parker, from Marcellus ; John C. Barnes and his sons, from Sempronius ; Edward Wood, from Sennett ; and Rev. Michael Burge. Parker settled on lot 69, where Abiah Cook now lives, his farm extending to the south line of the town. In his log house much of the business of the town was transacted at an early day. He died on the old homestead, which is still held by the family, his daughter being Abiah Cook's mother. Barnes settled on lot 70, on the farm now owned by Eleazer F. Jaynes, where he died about 1837. His sons were Amos, John, Luther, Zadoc and Silas, all of whom are dead. The latter two died during the epidemic about 1811. Silas settled on the same lot with his father, and Zadoc on lot 83, on the west part of Isaac R. Merritt's farm. The death of the wife of Silas Barnes, in 1802, was the first in the town. Norton C. Barnes, a son of Luther, is living in Cato. Wood settled on lot 89. Burge drew lot 22 as a soldier's claim and settled on it. He was great-grandfather of David H. Marvin, who now resides on lot 24.

Jacob Labertaux, from Pennsylvania, came in May, 1803, and settled about a mile north of Cato. He moved west with his family, which was large, about 1830. Archibald and Charles Green, brothers, settled the same year, (1803,) on lot 70, the former on the farm now owned by Jacob Deforest, and the latter on the farm now owned by Harry Clark. Both removed to Sennett about 1820.

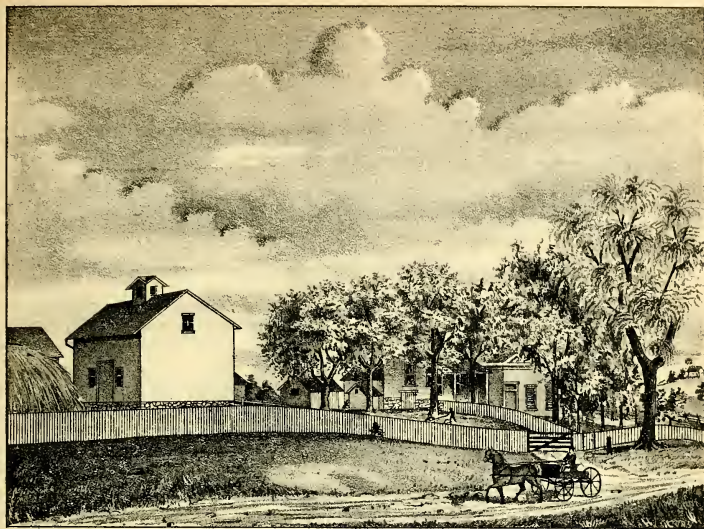
Abraham Willey and his son-in-law, Eli Matson, came in from East Haddam, Conn., in 1804, and settled on lot 23, Willey on the farm of Heman Benton, (whose father, Dr. Allen Benton, of Cato, married Willey's daughter,) where he died and is buried, in the family burying ground. Matson returned and brought in his family the following year, and settled a little north of Willey, on the opposite side of the road, where he kept a small store and where he died. His son, Eli S. Matson, was then about nine years old, and afterwards made the first settlement on lot 24, on which Augustine Matson, son of the latter, was born and now resides. Henry Ferris came in with his sons Augustus and Thatcher, and the family of the former, from Galway, Saratoga county, in the fall of 1804, and moved in his family in the spring of 1805. He took up 450 acres and built his log cabin where the house of

his son, Harry Ferris, now stands, and where he died in 1808. His daughter Zipperah, (now Mrs. Luther Barnes,) is living in Auburn. Two sons are also living, Harry, aged eighty-nine years, on the old homestead, and James Harvey, who was born here, in Rose, Wayne county,

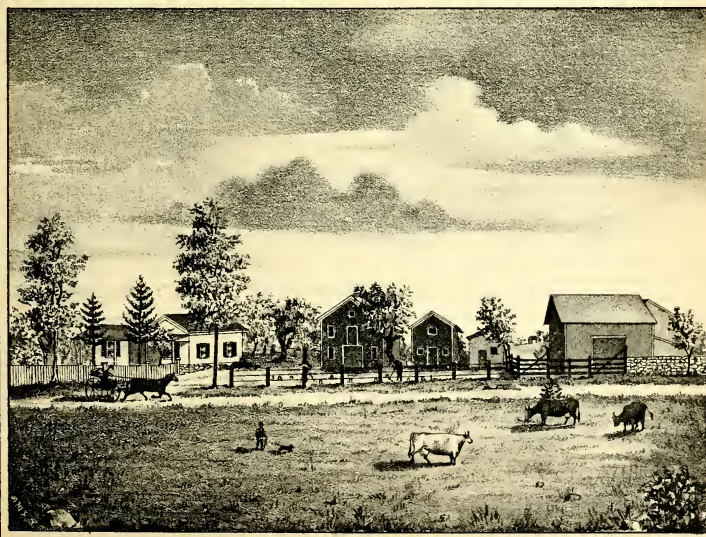
Thomas Barnes, from Washington county, settled at Ira Corners in 1805. Dr. John W. Squyers, the first physician, settled on the farm owned by Harvey Ferris, about a mile north of Meridian, as early as 1805, in which year he taught the first school. He was a natural genius, highly educated, but much addicted to the use of intoxicants. He was the first physician in the County north of the river, and had no equal as such in that country. He had a large and lucrative practice, which, in consequence of his bibitory habits, was gradually monopolized by others of less ability. He died at Plainville, in Lysander, some thirty-five years ago.

Luther, Samuel and Israel Phelps, brothers, came in from Galway, Saratoga county, in 1806. Luther settled on the farm owned by the widow of James Smith, where he remained only about a year, when he removed to Ira, to the place on which his son, John Phelps, now lives, and where he died in November, 1867. Chauncey Phelps, another son, lives a little east of that village. Samuel settled on the farm owned by James Slocum ; and Israel, in Ira, where he built the present hotel about fifty-seven years ago, and where he, in company with his brother Samuel, opened the first store, in 1813. Samuel Phelps, Jr., and Dwight Phelps, son of Israel, are living, the latter a mile west and the other three-fourths of a mile south-west of Ira. Stephen Pierce settled at Ira about 1806 and died in the house in which his grandson Chas. Pierce now lives. Daniel and Ezekiel Cogswell, brothers, from Galway, settled about 1806 ; Ezekiel, on the farm owned by Addison Everts, and Daniel adjoining him, about one and one-fourth miles north-west of Ira.

Heman West, from Washington county, settled on the farm now owned by S. M. Brown, in the south part, on the line of Cato about 1806 or '7. He took up one hundred acres, which he sold after three years on account of sickness from fever and ague, one-half to Abel Pasko and the other half to a man named Shivers, and removed to Cazenovia. He came with his family, con-



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT JOHNSON TOWN OF IRA CAYUGA CO. N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN UPGRAFT STERLING CAYUGA CO. N.Y.

"LAKESIDE FARM"

sisting of his wife Zeruah and five children, all of whom are dead. Three children subsequently born are living, Abel, at Meridian, where he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits since 1837; Charles, at Watertown, N. Y., where he is engaged in the sash and blind business; and Hannah, widow of Wm. Locklin, at Potsdam, N. Y. About this time, or perhaps a little earlier, Abram Sturge came in with his family and settled about a mile north-west of Ira, where his sons Abram and Samuel died. John, another son, lived a little farther north, where he also died. Parmenus Sprague came in about the same time and settled on a farm adjoining Sturge's.

John Hooker, a boon companion of Dr. John Jakway, who came in from Vermont, about 1809 and settled at Cato, came in about a year before the latter, from the same locality, where they had been associates of Ethan Allen, and settled at Cato, on the Ira side of the line. He lived there about thirty years, till his death. His son John is living near Victory. Hooker built the first grist-mill in the town of Ira, in 1818. A portion of the old mill still stands just east of and adjoining the buildings of the Cato Milling Company, near the depot in Cato, a portion of it having been torn away to accommodate the latter buildings. That which remains is used as a store-room by the present company, except in the east end of the upper part, in which a cabinet shop was recently started by Joseph Girard.

William DeForest, a German, came in from Albany county, at an early day, soon after Daniel Parker's settlement, and located about a mile east of Cato, on the farm now owned by Harriet Bartlett, widow of Rev. Gamaliel S. Bartlett, where he died about 1843. None of his children are living, but several of his grandchildren are. His sons were John, Martin and Jacob. Three of John's sons are living, viz.: Jacob and William, on the farm adjoining on the north of that on which their grandfather settled, and Martin, in Oswego. Three of Martin's sons are living, viz.: William, at Meacham's Corners, one mile east of Meridian, David, near Ira Station, and Martin, in Michigan. Jacob's children are William I. and Henry, who live on adjoining farms in Victory.

Jarius Palmer, from Galway, settled about 1810, about a mile south-west of Ira, adjoining the farm of Dwight Phelps, where he lived till his death about four years ago, and where his

wife Sally still lives, hale and active, though ninety-two years old.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Israel Phelps, April 3d, 1821, and the following named officers were then elected: Thatcher I. Ferris, *Supervisor*; Allen Benton, *Clerk*; Chauncey Smith, Henry Perine and Luther Barnes, *Assessors*; Ezekiel O. Cogswell, Jonathan Hurd and Wm. Townsend, *Commissioners of Highways*; Abraham Willey and Wm. T. Shearman, *Poor Masters*; Ezekiel O. Cogswell, *Collector*; Lemuel Austin, Oliver Stone, Erastus Strong and Benj. Conger, *Constables*; Chauncey Smith, Israel Phelps and Henry Perine, *Commissioners of Schools*; Ebenezer Wilcox, Erastus Strong and Wm. H. Noble, *Inspectors of Schools*; Augustus F. Ferris and Wm. H. Noble, *Commissioners of Gospel and School Lands*; Augustus F. Ferris, *Pound Keeper*.

The present town officers are:

Supervisor—Daniel H. Taber.

Clerk—George Terpening.

Justices—Robert W. Cole, Frank Terpening, Henry VanDusen, George B. Andrews.

Assessors—Ezra Baker, E. F. Jaynes, O. A. Foote.

Commissioner of Highways—E. D. Crowninshield.

Overseers of the Poor—Henry S. Hunt, William Bradt.

Inspectors of Election—Wilson E. Palmer, Elbert C. Phelps, Wm. A. Wormuth.

Collector—Charles Ferris.

Constables—Emory J. Sweet, John Harris, A. O. Thayer, A. L. Thayer, Luman C. Goodrich.

Commissioners of Excise—James Terpening, Jacob DeForest, E. R. Foxon.

The population of the town in 1875 was 2,064; of whom 1,889 were native; 175 foreign; 2,060 white; and 4 colored. Its area is 21,156 acres; of which 17,134 are improved; 3,026 woodland; and 996 unimproved.

CATO.

Cato, on the south line, lies partly in this town and partly in Cato, in connection with which town it is noted. Here and at Meridian, in the north edge of Cato, the principal business of the town centers.

IRA CENTER.

Ira Center is a post village of some 150 inhabitants, pleasantly situated a little north-west of the center of the town, about two miles east of Ira Station and five miles north-east of Cato. It contains one church, (Baptist,) a district school, one hotel, (which was built by Israel Phelps about fifty-seven years ago, and is kept by Peter Van Auken, who bought the property of John Wiggins and W. W. Hooker in April, 1878,) a cheese factory, two blacksmith shops, kept by John B. Smith and Hiram Cossett, one carriage shop, kept by Michael Burk, three shoe shops, kept by G. L. M. Arnold, Selden D. Heath and D. T. Cook, a harness shop, kept by G. W. Shaw, a milliner shop, kept by Mrs. H. L. Downs, and a tin shop, kept by James McDonald.

The first settlement was made in 1805, by Thomas Barnes. The Phelps settled here and in the vicinity the following year and have ever since been prominently identified with its growth. Stephen Pierce settled here about the same time.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchants at Ira Center were Samuel and Israel Phelps, who opened a store in 1813, where the Terpening Brothers' store now stands. Elijah S. Everts and Billings Clapp, uncle of E. D. Clapp, of Auburn, bought out the Phelps about 1823, and kept a store for several years. Andrus P. Preston bought Clapp's interest, and subsequently that of Everts, but he kept the store only a short time.

William, Jonas, John and Strang Titus, under the firm name of Titus Brothers, opened a store a little before Everts and Preston changed, and did business several years. Jonas died in the south; William went to Locke, and Strang, to Oswego; and John continued the business, taking in Dr. Allen Benton as partner. They built and kept a distillery, which burned down after a short time, and dissolved, Titus selling out to Calvin Phelps, who kept the store three or four years, and then closed out and went west.

Campbell & Hollister opened a store where the post-office now is, which was taken, about 1836 or '7, by Henry R. Garlock, from Auburn, who kept it about six years and returned to Auburn.

David S. Kellogg and Norman McCausey opened a third store about 1838, which they kept

some two or three years, when McCausey died, and Kellogg took in as partner Alpheus G. Noble. They kept it about four years, when Col. Levi Lewis bought Kellogg's interest, and kept it in company with Noble about two years, when they sold out the goods. Charles Garlock, son of Henry R. Garlock, came in from Auburn and opened a store about 1844, which he kept about a year, when he returned to Auburn. For a short time there was no store.

About 1846 Phillips & Lusk, from Fulton, opened a store, which stood on the site of the one kept by Wiggins Bros., which they kept till the spring of 1849. This same spring Judah Pierce, from Cortland, opened a store and kept it four or five years, when T. West Titus, son of William Titus, bought him out, and after a year removed the goods to Hannibal Center. Soon after Ingham & Suydam, from the town of Cato, opened a branch store from the store of William Smith Ingham at Meridian, and kept it till it burned, about two years after. The same fall Henry R. Garlock moved a stock of goods kept by Edgar Ingham at Westbury, and sold them for Samuel Phelps in the store now occupied by the Terpenings, which had been vacant some years.

About this time, or soon after, S. M. Downs and Chandler M. Cogswell bought that stock and moved it to the house now occupied by D. T. Cook, the postmaster. After a short time Downs bought out Cogswell, and moved the goods to a building which stood on the lot now owned by Mrs. George W. Miller. Downs, the same year, bought the store now occupied by the Terpening Brothers, which still belongs to his estate, and kept a store there till about 1860, when he sold to David VanDusen, who at the opening of the war, resold to Downs, and went into the army, where he was killed. Downs continued in business till his death in the spring of 1876. About 1867 he admitted to partnership his son, H. L. Downs, who carried on the business about a year after his father's death, when, in April, 1877, he sold the stock to J. A. & G. Terpening, who are still engaged in the business.

Immediately after selling to Downs & Cogswell, Garlock filled up the store he had occupied with new goods, which he moved about a year later to the store occupied by Wiggins Bros., which was built by Samuel Phelps, Jr., about

1856. After two or three years he sold his goods to John McMaster, from Cato, who kept the store a short time, till the war broke out, when he sold out and went into the army. When McMaster went out, Hiram J. Wood and Ryland Alden put in a stock of goods. Alden sold his interest to Wood, who removed the goods to Conquest.

Lyndon Wooster, from Hannibalville, opened a store in 1867, which he kept only a short time, till 1868. Follett & Andrews put in a stock of goods soon after, and after about two years Andrews sold his interest to James Follett, who continued till May, 1878, when he moved his goods out, and John and George Wiggins, the former from Victory and the latter from Syracuse, commenced business, under the name of Wiggins Bros.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office at Ira Center was established in 1824, but we were unable to learn the name of the first postmaster. The second was Elijah S. Everts, who held the office sixteen years. Dr. Jno. Thompson held the office from 1841-'5. The next was Joseph Earl, who was appointed under Polk's administration, and held the office four years. The next was Benj. M. Ells, who was succeeded by Samuel Phelps, the latter of whom held the office but a short time. Wm. Cogswell was appointed in 1853, and held the office two years. He was succeeded by Lewis L. Suydam, who held it only two or three months, when Wm. Cogswell was again appointed. He was succeeded in 1857, by H. B. Kenyon, who held the office three years, when Wm. H. Palmer received the appointment, but held it only some six months, when he resigned, and Simeon M. Downs was appointed. He was succeeded by Lyndon Wooster, and he by Chauncy Phelps, who was appointed in 1872, and resigned in 1873.

He was succeeded by James Follett, who held the office till the spring of 1878, when Darius T. Cook, the present incumbent, was appointed.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Ira Center, was Jno. Thompson, who practiced from 1825 to 1850, when he removed to Racine, Wis. He studied with Dr. Allen Benton, who lived two miles east. Wm. O. Luce bought out Thompson and practiced a few years, when he sold to W. W. D. Parsons and went to Elbridge. Parsons remained two or three years and removed to Fultonville. James D. Benton succeeded

him about 1859, and after a year or two he sold to Azariah Judson and went into the army. Judson remained but a short time and was succeeded by David Monroe, who practiced here from 1865 to 1874. D. O. Blood, the present physician, immediately succeeded Monroe. He belongs to the allopathic school of medicine.

LAWYERS.—The only lawyer who has favored the Center with his residence is Geo. W. Miller, the present practitioner, who commenced in the spring of 1850, having lived in the town from boyhood.

MANUFACTURERS.—The only manufacturing establishment at Ira Center is *The Ira Cheese and Butter Factory*, which was incorporated February 23d, 1870, with a capital of \$3,000. The first trustees, as named in the charter, were: Levi Wormuth, William Foot, Chauncy Phelps, Henry Brackett and Simeon M. Downs. They chose the following named officers: Levi Wormuth, *President*; William Foot, *Vice-President*; Simeon W. Downs, *Secretary*; and Chauncy Phelps, *Treasurer*. The present trustees and officers are Levi Wormuth, *President*; Irvin Squires, *Vice-President*; John Tallmage, John Phelps, and Chauncy Phelps, the latter of whom is *Secretary and Treasurer*.

The building is 26 by 100 feet, with an engine room 14 by 16 feet. It was erected in 1870. Seven cheese of fifty-eight pounds each are made daily.

CHURCHES.—The first church at Ira Center, and the first one in the town was Congregational in denomination, and was organized July 7th, 1807, by Rev. Francis Pomeroy. Rev. Silas Barnes was the first pastor. This church is not now in existence.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF IRA was organized in March, 1836, with forty-three members, most of whom were dismissed from the church in Cato. Elder Ira Dudley became their pastor at or soon after their organization. Their numbers were nearly doubled during the first year of their existence, and during this year they commenced the erection of a house of worship, which was opened in 1837. In the latter year their first general revival was experienced, by which eighty-three were added by baptism and letter. Elder Dudley's pastorate covered a period of two years. He was succeeded by William H. Delano, alienate, who entered upon his labors in 1838,

and was afterwards ordained pastor. During the second year of his pastorate a revival was enjoyed, by which thirteen were added to their number. Delano continued to serve them till 1840, when he was succeeded by H. G. Degolyer, who remained one year, and was succeeded by M. Waters, who remained a like period. J. S. Everingham succeeded to the pastorate in 1843, and remained till 1847.

During the period from 1840 to 1847, the church was sorely rent by divisions caused by the discussions of questions connected with the political actions of their pastors and other members, and their number was reduced from one hundred and forty-three to twenty-two. But in January, 1847, these difficulties were healed by the assistance of a council convened for that purpose, and in the spring of that year the labors of Henry B. Kenyon were secured and retained till 1849.

In their letter to the association in 1849, they write :

" Since we last represented ourselves we have enjoyed the labors of H. B. Kenyon a part of the time, and for the last three months the labors of Elder E. Robbins. We are now destitute of a pastor, and most earnestly desire the prayers of brethren that we may be kept from dishonoring the cause of Christ. We are at peace among ourselves."

Elder Kenyon again became their pastor in 1850, and died June 28th, 1851. The pulpit was supplied till 1852, in which year Judson Davis was called and served them eight years. In 1854 repairs were made on the church and a bell was bought. Elder Fuller succeeded to the pastorate in 1859, and served them one year, resigning the charge January 1st, 1860. He was followed by Elder Wiggins, who served them two years, till 1862, when Elder H. B. Garfield was called and remained a like period, having baptized twelve and admitted two by letter. Elder Phillips was the pastor in 1864. He was succeeded in 1865 by Elder Greene, who continued his labors with them until 1869.

During the year 1870 their house of worship was repaired, and a new organ bought. The pulpit was supplied by different pastors. In 1871 Elder Ira Dudley was called to the pastorate. He served them most of the time for four years. Elder Cross served them either as pastor or sup-

ply in 1874 ; and from that time till November 2d, 1877, when the present pastor, Rev. C. F. Whitcomb, of Syracuse, was called, the pulpit was supplied by Revs. M. Hewitt, Mallory, Robinson, Smith, Tollman and others.

In the winter of 1878, under the charge of the present pastor, a revival was experienced by which a large number were converted and nine added to the membership by baptism. The present number of members is 43.

BETHEL CORNERS.

Bethel Corners (p. o.) is a hamlet of about seventy-five inhabitants, in the north-west corner of the town. It contains a church, (M. E.) but no business establishments, neither store, nor hotel. There was formerly a small tannery in operation here, but it was discontinued some six years ago. It was built about fifty years ago by Samuel Andrews, who run it some ten years, when he sold it to his son, George B. Andrews, who still owns it. The capital invested in raw material never exceeded \$1,000, but considerable tanning was done on shares.

The first settler at Bethel Corners was Daniel Thomas. The next was Samuel Andrews, whose son, Geo. B. Andrews, still lives there.

MERCHANTS.—The first store at Bethel Corners was started by Harrison Pollay, about fifteen years ago. He continued it about three years and rented it to Chauncey Stewart, who kept it about a year. It was next kept by John DeForest, who bought it and after about a year sold it to Thomas D. Wands, who kept it about six months and sold to Mason Andrews, who built a larger store, which was burned about four months after. Newton G. Phelps opened a store in 1871, and in 1872 he built a new store. He did business here in all five years. He rented the building and sold his stock to John W. Guider, who kept store about a year, when he sold his goods to a man in Auburn, who removed there to that place. There has been no store kept here since.

POSTMASTERS.—The first post-master at Bethel Corners was Edwin C. Holcomb, who held the office some six or eight years. He was succeeded about ten years ago by George B. Andrews, who still holds the office and distributes the mail in his house.

BETHEL M. E. CHURCH, at Bethel Corners, was

organized in 1828, by Rev. Geo. W. Densmore, with nine members, viz: Samuel Andrews, and Margaret his wife, Lois Andrews, his mother, Geo. B. Andrews, his son, Eliza Andrews, his daughter, Mrs. Maria Follett, Mrs. Abram Williams, and — Kinney and wife, of whom only Geo. B. Andrews and Maria Follett are living. Revs. Geo. W. Densmore and W. Ninde were the first pastors on this circuit, for two years. The present pastor is Olin Webster, who commenced his labors October 1st, 1877. Their church edifice was built about twenty-six years ago. The present membership is about seventy; and the attendance at Sabbath school, about twenty.

IRA STATION.

Ira Station, on the S. C. R. R., is on the west line, two miles west of Ira Center. There is nothing here but the depot.

MANUFACTURES.—One-half mile west of Ira Center is a saw-mill, owned by W. H. Carr and James Follett, and built in 1848, by Samuel Phelps, Jr., and Samuel Sturge. In 1870, new machinery was put in and a stave machine added. The motive power is furnished by a thirty-six horse-power engine. Its capacity is 5,000 feet of lumber per day.

In the south part of the town, about midway on the road between Cato and Meridian, is a cheese-factory owned by Abial Cook. It was started by a stock company about six years ago and run by them about two years, when it came into the hands of Abial Cook, who was the principal stock-holder. Three cheese only are made per day.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE R. RICH.

GEORGE R. RICH is the sixth child of John and Sarah (Eastman) Rich, who were natives of Connecticut, both of whom were born about the year 1778. His father was a farmer, and brick-maker by trade. In 1802, his parents moved from Connecticut, and settled in Fort Ann, Washington county, N. Y., where his father resided until his death, which occurred in 1821.

George R. was born in Fort Ann, in 1809, and in the year 1834, came with his mother to Ira, Cayuga County, where, in 1869, she passed from earthly life at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

The subject of this brief sketch had but a few advantages for an early education. He worked for neighboring farmers by the day and month during the summers, and attended the district schools winters, until he was eighteen years of age. He followed farming, and employed his leisure time in preparing himself for his profession, that of the law, until the year 1843, but he was admitted to practice in the County courts in 1842. In 1843 he went into the office of Judge Humphrics, at that time one of the ablest jurists in the State, where he studied until 1848. He was admitted to practice in all the courts that year, and has been concerned in the adjustment of many intricate suits which called into requisition great powers of mind, and the exercise of superior judgment.

Few have passed through the vicissitudes attending a long practice of the profession with more honor, and given more general satisfaction to both plaintiff and defendant. Being of an iron constitution he still retains much of that buoyancy of spirit which characterized his youthful days.

In 1859 he was appointed by Gov. Morgan, Loan Commissioner for the County of Cayuga, which office he held for about eight years.

He has by rigid economy and close application to his business accumulated a competency which will tend to smooth life's rugged pathway down through old age. His house has ever been an asylum for the needy who were thought worthy, and no one was ever turned away empty. In politics Mr. Rich was a Democrat in his earlier life, but after the formation of the Republican party he voted with and worked for the interests of the latter till the nomination of Horace Greeley in 1872, since which time he has voted for the "best man" in his judgment, at every election, regardless of party. For many years he was a member and a liberal supporter of the Baptist church, but now attends the Disciples' church.

On the 23d of April, 1834, he was joined in marriage to Margaret Ann (Wood) Wallace, daughter of Ruloff and Maria (Van Alstine) Wood, of Montgomery county. Her mother is yet living and is a member of Mr. Rich's family. Her age is 87 years.

They have raised a large family of children, of whom they have reason to feel proud, and have given them a good education, at the same time instilling in their minds the value of industry and economy. Their names are here given in the order of their births; Frank, now a prominent and successful attorney at Cato, N. Y., who was born February 3d, 1835, and married Frances

W. Petty, June 15th, 1859; Letitia, who was born September 28th, 1836, married Stephen Olmsted, October 28th, 1855, and died September 6th, 1869; Margaret A., who was born October 30th, 1838, and married Doctor James Benton, November 10th, 1853; George A., who was born November 15th, 1841, and married Julia Tucker March 21st, 1865; Mary C., who was born February 26th, 1844, and married Arthur W. Tucker October 18th, 1864; John E., who was born July 18th, 1846, and married Mary Flagler, August 10th, 1867; Gratie, who was born February 11th, 1849, and died September 25th, 1850; Charles L., who was born July 26th, 1852, and died April 14th, 1855; Charles, who was born June 17th, 1857, and is now preparing himself for the law with his brother Frank.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

ROBERT JOHNSON is the third son of Edward Johnson, a native of Grimsby, England, who came to America and settled on lot 45, in the town of Ira, Cayuga County, in the year 1816. Edward Johnson was a cabinet maker by trade, but followed farming in this country. He married Ann Clayton, in England, about the year 1796. There were born to them twelve children. He died April 9th, 1843, aged 71 years, and his wife died July 1st, 1855, in her 84th year.

Robert came with his father to this country. He was left in Albany, when the family were on their way to Cayuga County, and there he worked at his trade of brass moulder for about six months. He then went to his father's in Ira, going the entire distance on foot. He worked with his father on the farm about three years, then went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was employed about one year by his brother, the late Lawrence Johnson, Esq., who was an extensive type manufacturer. He returned to the home of his father and remained there, employed on the farm, until 1829. On the 1st of January, 1829, he was married to Mary M. Earl, daughter of Reuben and Susan (Cary) Earl. For eight years after their marriage they lived in a house on his father's farm. He then purchased ninety acres of land on lot 31, and has added by purchase from time to time until his farm now contains 165 acres.

They had two children. The elder, Charlotte, was born October 14th, 1829. This daughter, from the age of ten years, was an invalid till her death, which occurred November 3d, 1877.

The second child, Lucy S., was born December 8th, 1841. She was united in marriage with C. Walcott Burritt, January 20th, 1863.

Mr. Johnson has been Overseer of the Poor in his town, and held the office of Excise Commissioner for twelve years. He has settled many estates.

In politics he is a staunch Republican. Robert Johnson Burritt, son of C. W. and Lucy Burritt, was born May 20th, 1874.

JOHN TURNER KNAPP.

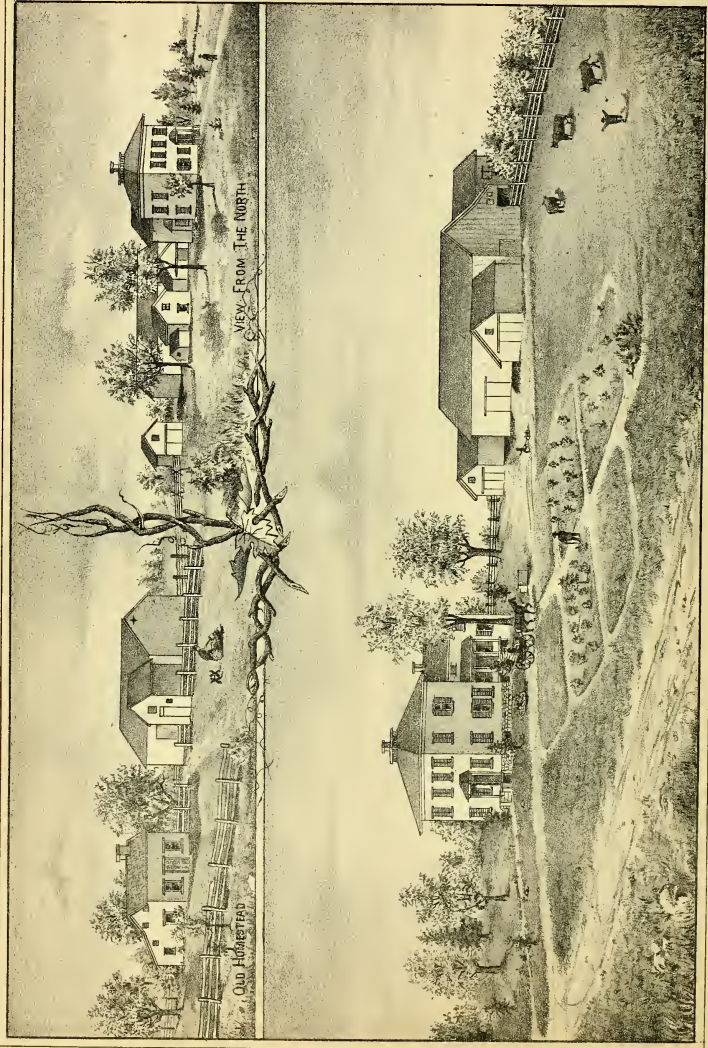
JOHN TURNER KNAPP is the second child of Uz and Abigail (Sherman) Knapp. His father was born in Vermont and his mother in Connecticut. They moved from Vermont and settled in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, N. Y., about the year 1797. They remained there, his father following the trade of shoemaker, until 1810, when they removed further west, to the town of Cato, Cayuga County. His father here was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes and leather until his death, which occurred in the year 1816, one year after the death of his wife, in 1815. There were born to them five children, viz.: Sallie, John T., Abigail, Betsey and Mary, all of whom are now dead, except John T., who was born May 19th, 1802, in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, and came with his parents to Cato. As soon as his strength would permit he was put into service in his father's tannery grinding bark, and when not employed in that capacity he was engaged in fitting boots and shoes, and at the time of his father's death, being only fourteen years old, he was so skillful as to be able to make and finish a pair of boots or shoes in a manner nearly equal to that of some of the best workmen in his father's employ.

The facilities for obtaining an education were meager in those times and young Knapp was able to attend school only during the winter months, which he did with the exception of one year, up to 1816, about eighteen months all told. After his father's death he lived with his half brother for about two years, working summers at his trade and going to school winters. In the year 1818, being anxious to finish his trade of tanner and currier, he went to Oswego and engaged with Shopley & Card, with whom he remained a little more than one year.

In 1820 he went to what was then Cato, now Victory, Cayuga County, and was engaged there from that time until 1854, in the manufacture of leather, boots and shoes and lumber, owning and operating a steam saw-mill, and carrying on a general country store.

In 1853 he was elected sheriff of the County. Owing to the sudden death of Sheriff Fancher, Mr. Knapp was appointed December 7th, 1853, by Governor Seymour to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Fancher, and moved to Auburn and took possession of the County building on the first of January, 1854.

In the spring of 1858 Mr. Knapp moved to the village of Cato, where he now resides, and



RESIDENCE OF C.B. SPRAGUE, IIRA, GARMOA CO. N.Y.

engaged in farming, which business he has followed up to the present time.

In politics Mr. Knapp was a Free Soil Democrat until the adoption of the Buffalo Platform by the followers of Martin Van Buren, and upon the formation of the Republican party he joined its ranks and has ever been an earnest supporter of its principles and objects. During the late war he was a special detective for two years, having received his appointment from the Provost-Marshal-General. About this time he was appointed by Governor Seymour to the position of recruiting agent for the station at Auburn.

Mr. Knapp has also held other offices of trust and responsibility, among which may be named that of postmaster at Victory for fifteen years, and Justice of the Peace for the same length of time and at the same place.

In 1823 he was joined in marriage to Theoda, daughter of John and Theoda (Hunt) Newcomb, of Cayuga County. She was born in Lebanon, now Columbia, Conn., in 1805. She died February 10th, 1874. She was a pure-minded, large-hearted, Christian woman, with malice towards none and charity for all, and loved and honored by all who enjoyed the favor of her acquaintance. There have been born to them ten children, named in the order of their birth: Submit Jerusha, born March 20th, 1824, died December 10th, 1840; John N., born November 3d, 1826; Lovinia Eliza, born May 26th, 1828, died February 26th, 1829; James G., born November 26th, 1830; Edward N., born September 6th, 1832, who was a Captain in 52d Illinois infantry, and killed at the battle of Shiloh April 7th, 1862; Harriette E., born March 25th, 1835, died January 28th, 1861, wife of Dr. Henry Parker; Charles H., born January 12th, 1837; Theoda Abigail, born August 10th, 1838; Dwight B., born April 12th, 1840, died December 16th, 1840; George P., born March 4th, 1842.

C. BURTON SPRAGUE.

C. BURTON SPRAGUE was born in Ira November 5th, 1830. He is the youngest child of Parmenas and Christina Sprague. His father was born in Saratoga county October 16th, 1781. His father was married three times. His first wife, Rebecca Nobles, was born February 19th, 1787. They married February 14th, 1804. She died December 2d, 1807. By this wife he had three daughters.

His second wife, Mary A. Potter, was born July 4th, 1787; married April 30th, 1809. She died October 9th, 1828. By her he had seven children—five girls and two boys. His third wife, Christina, was born November 12th, 1796. They were married December 17th, 1829. She

died November 13th, 1873. The subject of this sketch is the result of this union. His father came to this County about the year 1806, and settled on lot 20 in the town of Ira. He purchased 100 acres of land and resided upon it until his death, which occurred June 11th, 1871, at the advanced age of nearly ninety years.

C. B. Sprague lived at home with his father until he was seventeen years old; then worked out two years by the month. He attended the district school till he was fourteen, and after that time had no schooling except three terms that he attended in the Academy at Red Creek, Wayne county, when he was twenty years of age. He then taught school two winters. After that he worked land on shares and burned lime. Then he purchased the old homestead of his brother, at that time containing forty-eight acres of land, and in addition to that fifty acres adjoining. He has added from time to time by purchase till now his farm contains 146 acres. He is still residing on that place.

October 16th, 1853, he married Miss Elizabeth D. Campbell, daughter of William and Polly Campbell, of the village of Cato. There have been born to them four children, three of whom are living, as follows: Emma L., born January 9th, 1855; Clara E., born January 31st, 1859; and Willie Burt, born February 5th, 1869. In politics Mr. Sprague is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Baptist church in Ira, was clerk of that church for many years, and for eleven years was the Superintendent of its Sunday school. Mr. Sprague has been successful in life, notwithstanding that for many years he has been afflicted with a partial failure of his eye sight. He is a self-made man, and all that he is or has in this world he owes to his own energy and talents. A view of his beautiful home may be seen on another page of this work.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

TOWN OF CONQUEST.

CONQUEST lies upon the west border of the County, north of the center, and is bounded on the north by Victory, on the east by Cato, on the south by Seneca River, and on the west by Wayne county. It is the south-west quarter of the township of Cato, or No. 3 of the Military Tract, from which it was erected March 16th, 1821. Its name commemorates the victory achieved by those who favored a division of the town of Cato over those who opposed it.

The surface is gently rolling, being broken by low ridges extending from north to south. It has considerable waste land, in the swamps and marshes which extend along the river forming the southern boundary, and along the course of a small stream which runs through the town from north to south a little west of the center. Duck Lake, in the north-west part, is about a mile in diameter. It is fed by springs within and upon its border, having no inlet, and contains an abundance of fish, principally bass. Six thousand trout were introduced into it in the spring of 1878.

It is underlaid by red shale, which, from the depth of alluvium and soil, is exposed in but few places. A deposit of gypsum four feet in thickness exists on Howland's Island, nearly forty feet below the level of Seneca River. The soil consists of a sandy and gravelly loam, intermixed with clay, interspersed with tracts of rich and fertile arable and grass lands.

The population of the town in 1875 was 1,727; of whom 1,607 were native, 120 foreign, 1,723 white, and 4 colored.

The town covers an area of 22,369 acres; of which 15,895 are improved, 3,831 woodlands, and 2,643 otherwise unimproved.

The first settlements in the town were made in 1800, by George Snyder, a Revolutionary soldier and a bachelor, from Schoharie county, and Israel Wolverton, from Tompkins county, the former of whom settled on lot 37, where he died some fifty years ago, and the latter, on lot 4, where he died some fifty-five years ago. Amos Wolverton, a son of the latter, who was born in 1803, was the first child born in the town.

Further settlements were made in 1802 by James Perkins and his sons Gilbert, Ira, Jeremiah, who was a surveyor, and John, from Onondaga county, on lot 3. In 1840 James Perkins built the first frame house, which was torn down twenty-two years ago, and stood on the site of the house now owned by Chauncey McDaniels. Caroline, a daughter of John Perkins, (now Mrs. Chauncey McDaniels), is the only descendant of the Perkinses now living in the town. James Perkins died November 22d, 1813, aged seventy years, and Tryphena, his wife, January 26th, 1828, aged seventy-three years. Gilbert, who contracted the first marriage with Betsey Snyder, died July 3d, 1824, aged forty-seven; and John, who taught the first school at Con-

quest Center in 1807, and who was a captain in the war of 1812, being stationed at Sacketts Harbor, was born August 21st, 1774, and died January 17th, 1828. Ephraim Wetherell, from Tompkins county, settled on lot 4 in 1802, and the following year he opened the first tavern. It was built of logs and stood on the farm now occupied by David Anthony, two miles south of Conquest Center. He died February 23d, 1849, aged seventy-six. Theophilus and Clement B. Emerson also settled this year, the former on lot 27, and the latter on lot 15. The Emersons were brothers. They took up a tract of land and went to Galen, in Wayne county, and chopped wood for the salt works there to earn money to pay for it. Both died in the town, the former November 14th, 1863, aged eighty-six, and the latter, who was born March 1st, 1785, July 28th, 1849. Lewis and Richard Emerson, sons of Theophilus, are living in the town. The children of Clement B. Emerson, moved to Michigan some thirty years ago.

In 1805 Dijar Wilcox, from Saratoga county, settled on lot 74; and Wm. McCollam and John Crowell, from Newburgh, on lot 77, about two and one-fourth miles north of the Center. Crowell located where his son Jacob now lives. He erected the first saw-mill, about sixty years ago, on Duck Lake outlet. It was a small affair, and never did much, the outlet affording but a slight fall. William Crowell, a brother of John, and brother-in-law of McCollam, settled on lot 77 in 1807. McCollam died January 22d, 1855, aged eighty-one, John Crowell died February 26th, 1831, aged forty-eight; and William, February 24th, 1842, aged sixty-nine.

Wm. and Philander Phinney, and their father, all of whom were blacksmiths, came from Saratoga county in 1812, and settled at Conquest Center. James Bennett, a German, from N. J., settled about half a mile north of Conquest Center the same year.

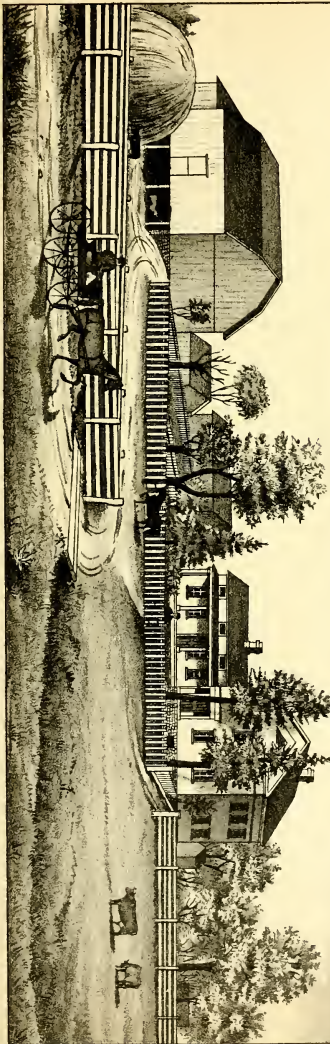
John and Philip Snyder, brothers of George Snyder, came in from Schoharie county about 1815, and settled about midway between Conquest Center and Spring Lake, on the farm now owned by Henry Moore. Philip brought in his family, consisting of his wife and seven children, only two of the latter of whom, viz: William and Margaret, are now living in the town, diagonally opposite where their father settled.



HARRY J. WILCOX



Mrs. HARRY J. WILCOX



RESIDENCE OF H. J. WILCOX, CONQUEST, GARUDA Co. N. Y.

In 1817, Samuel Campbell settled on lot 78, where his son, Samuel B. Campbell, now lives; Philo Collins, father of Myron Collins, on lot 4, and five years thereafter removed to the farm on which he lived and died; and Daniel Wolford, a native of Albany, came at the age of two years, and is now living on lot 79 in this town.

Hiram J. Lake, a surveyor, was born in Litchfield county, Conn., in 1818, and in 1822 moved to Conquest, where he is now living on lot 90. L. H. Ballard moved into the town of Mentz in 1822, and was assessor there six years. He removed to Conquest, where he was justice of the peace eleven years and supervisor three years. He was supervisor in Victory one year, and justice of the peace three years.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting of Conquest was held at the house of I. V. R. Perkins, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, passed March 16th, 1821, and the following named officers were elected: William Crowell, *Supervisor*; I. V. R. Perkins, *Clerk*; Joseph I. Chase, Theophilus Emerson and Ephraim Wetherell, *Assessors*; Isaiah Cortright, *Collector*; William McCollam, Theophilus Emerson and I. V. R. Perkins, *Commissioners of Highways*; Theophilus Emerson, *Overseer of the Poor*; Ephraim Wetherell and Enos Wetherell, *Constables*; Isaiah Cortright and Benjamin Osgood, *Commissioners of Common Schools*; Samuel Campbell, I. V. R. Perkins, Joseph I. Chase and Josiah Houghton, *Inspectors of Common Schools*; and Benoni Harris, William Crowell and Theophilus Emerson, *Commissioners of Gospel and School Lands*.

The town officers in 1878 were: Matthew Hunter, *Supervisor*; William H. Slack, *Clerk*; P. D. Blass, *Assessor*; Grover Lane, *Commissioner*; William Thomas, *Town Auditor*; R. Hutchins and Samuel Townsend, *Overseers of the Poor*; George W. Fuller, Henry S. Wendover, John H. Blakeman, George Prescho and Willie Winnegar, *Constables*; Alfred P. Thompson, *Game Constable*; George Parsell, H. C. Slack, Matthias Huffman and W. B. Priddy, *Justices*.

CONQUEST CENTER.

Conquest Center (Conquest p. o.) is situated about the center of the town, six miles north-west of Port Byron, with which it is connected by daily stage, and five miles south-west of Cato, on the Southern Central R. R. It contains two

churches, (M. E. and Protestant Methodist,) one district school, one hotel, (of which Lawrence J. Lindsley, from Ira, became proprietor May 1st, 1878,) two stores, one wagon shop, (of which John VanAnken is proprietor,) and one blacksmith shop, of which George Parsell and Henry Blakeman are proprietors. It has a population of seventy-five or eighty.

The first settlement in this locality was made in 1802, by James Perkins and his four sons, as previously stated. It is pleasantly situated, and is surrounded by a country sufficiently fertile to render a generous return for the care and energy of the husbandman. It lies in the midst of an industrious and thrifty community of farmers, to whom the practical and really useful are held of greater importance than the ornate or the beautiful.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant at Conquest Center was Jonathan P. Davis, who opened a store in 1824, but remained only three years. He was succeeded by Seth Sheldon, who bought his stock of goods, and who, in the winter of 1826, started an ashery on the lot owned by Sarah A. Cook. Sheldon was born in the east part of the County, near the line between Brutus and Senett, whence he came to this town. He likewise kept the store only about three years. The third merchant was Albert Crane, who remained some twelve years; and next after him was Asahel Mundy, who remained two or three years and removed to Seneca Falls. Henry J. Wilcox and — Worthington bought out Mundy in 1845, and dissolved partnership and discontinued, in 1847.

David Horton started a second store in 1844. In 1849 he sold his store and goods to Enos Wetherell, who continued about two years, when he sold to Joseph Gifford, who removed the store and goods about a mile and a half south of the village. Gifford was a blacksmith, and his wife tended the store. After four or five years he removed to the west part of the State, and the store, which was subsequently converted into a dwelling, stood till the spring of 1878. Wm. C. Hardenbergh was the next merchant in the village. He was succeeded by Henry Follett, A. P. Crowell, and George Stone. The latter died after three or four years, after which his wife carried on the business till burned out some ten years ago. A store was kept after this by a Mr.

Shedd, from an eastern county in this State, by Peter Hood, and by Abraham Van Pelt, neither of whom remained long. Van Pelt sold to David C. Horton, who continued six years, and in the spring of 1877, sold to the present occupants, Vellie Mead and Frank E. Davis, who keep a general stock such as is usually kept in a country store. Horton removed to Michigan.

About a year ago Henry J. Lake opened a small grocery, which he still keeps.

There is no manufacturing establishment in the village; but about half a mile north is a saw-mill owned by Eugene Olmstead, who moved in from Mentz, his native town, and has carried on the business some eight or ten years. The first mill in this locality was built by Henry Switzer some fifty years ago. It was the second saw-mill in the town, and stood near the site of the present one.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician in Conquest Center was Dr. Nathan Wood, who joined the County Medical Society August 4th, 1808, and practiced here a good many years. He died October 6th, 1824, aged forty-two years. After Wood's death John Jakway, who resided at Cato, practiced here, making the circuit on horse-back. For several years there was no resident physician here. Alvah Randall, from Massachusetts, commenced the practice of medicine here fifty-one years ago, and remained ten or twelve years. He was succeeded by Eleazer R. Palmer, from the eastern part of this State, about 1839, January 3d of which year he joined the County Medical Society. He died here January 28th, 1852, aged forty-one years. His widow still lives here. He was succeeded by his brother-in-law, George Washington Reynolds, the present and only physician in the village, who studied medicine with Dr. Palmer, and joined the County Medical Society January 17th, 1867.

POSTMASTERS.—The first post-master was Benjamin Osgood; the present one is Dr. Geo. W. Reynolds.

HOTELS.—The present hotel was built by Isaiah Cortright fifty-two years ago. Cortright kept the hotel a number of years, and was the first hotel-keeper in the village.

CHURCHES.—One of the first preachers in this locality was Manonah Harris, who settled near Conquest Center about sixty years ago, long before there was any church organized here. He

used to go on a circuit with his saddle bags, in one of which he carried his Bible, and in the other such things as he needed on the journey.

THE PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH, at Conquest Center, was organized about 1831, by Rev. Joshua Beebe, who was the first settled pastor. Prominent among the first members were, David Horton, Timothy and Martin Beebe, brothers of Joshua, the pastor, Amasa T. and Burt Carrier, brothers, John S. Horton and wife, Paulina, and James and Simon Haley. For the first two years meetings were held in the school-house. At the expiration of that time their church edifice, the one now in use, was built by David Horton, who furnished and drew all the timber, had it hewed, and supplied all the money used in its construction. It cost about \$1,600, which sum was mostly reimbursed to Mr. Horton. It was repaired at an expense of some \$200 about twelve years ago. Mr. Beebe continued the pastorate about eight or ten years. The present pastor is Rev. John Forbes, who has performed the duties of that office a little less than a year. The present membership of the church is about one hundred; the attendance at Sabbath School, about forty.

THE M. E. CHURCH, at Conquest Center, was organized about 1843 or '44, by Rev. H. Madison. John Hamilton and Jacob Struble were among the first members. The first pastor was Rev. William Castle, who remained two years. Other pastors of this church were, Revs. Alden, Peleg Barker, Marcius Rowe, D. E. Davis, Isaac Harris, ——— Phillips, William J. Mills, Richard Clark, Calvin Connell, and the present one William N. Sharp. Their church was built about twenty-five years ago. It is now undergoing extensive repairs, which will cost about \$1,800. The present number of members is about ninety, and the attendance at Sabbath School, about fifty.

The Society met with the Protestant Methodists, as a Union Church, until some misunderstanding arose, which resulted in a separation and the building of the present church.

SPRING LAKE.

Spring Lake (p. o.) was formerly known as *Pineville*, which name it derived from the pine forests which, at an early day, covered the locality, pine being the principal timber in this immediate



RESIDENCE OF ESTHER HARRIS, CONQUEST CENTER, CAYUGA CO. N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT E. WILCOX, CONQUEST CENTER, CAYUGA CO. N. Y.

section when the first settlements were made. The name was changed in the spring of 1874, when the post-office was established here. It is an attractive little village of ninety-five inhabitants, pleasantly situated on Duck Lake outlet, which is, however, of little hydraulic importance. It contains one church, (Prot. Meth.), one hotel, (the Spring Lake House, which was built about 1851, by Hiram Worden, who kept it about nineteen months, and has been kept for fourteen years by his nephew, George K. Worden, the present proprietor, who bought the property of Alfred Disbrow,) one store, two blacksmith shops, (kept by Jacob White and Daniel Palmer,) two pump factories, one tin shop, (kept by Frank Garity and David Wickham,) and one milliner shop, which is kept by Miss Allie Reynolds.

MERCHANTS.—The present merchant at Spring Lake is D. E. White, who came in from Rensselaer county, and has kept the store about twelve years. He is also the postmaster, an office he has held for four years, having been appointed when the post-office was established here.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician was Dr. Wm. Thomas, who came from Butler Center in the spring of 1849, and has since practiced here. He belongs to the botanic school of medicine. The only other physician is Charles S. Stocking, an allopath, who came from Red Creek about ten years ago.

MANUFACTURERS.—There are two establishments for the manufacture of wooden section pumps. One is owned by Henry Curren, who came in from Port Bay, north of Wolcott, about twenty-eight years ago, and has been engaged in the business about twenty years; the other by Frank Garity, who has been engaged in the business about twelve years.

THE PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH, at Spring Lake, was organized in 1853, by Rev. Nathan R. Swift, the first pastor. Some of the first members were Charles Frost and wife, Peter Thompson and wife, Jacob White, Archibald Forbes and wife, and Timothy Beebe. Swift served a pastorate of two or three years, and was succeeded by Revs. James Smith, — Ballou, Ira H. Hogans and — Ellis. Swift again became the pastor, remaining this time five years, and was succeeded by his brother Philip,

the present pastor, five years ago. Their house of worship was built in 1855, and in 1875 it was moved back, enlarged and remodeled, nothing but the old frame being used, at an expense of \$3,800. It will seat about 300 persons. The present number of members is 140. The attendance at Sabbath school is about 100.

SPRING LAKE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY was organized in December, 1877. Edson H. Marvin was elected *President*; Henry Curren, *Vice-President*; and Wm. Thomas, *Secretary*. It has a membership of 120; but does not hold regular meetings.

Among the early settlers at Spring Lake was Jason Goodell, who owned at one time about seventy-five acres of the village site. He is now living in the north part of the town.

"**THE PEPPER MILL.**"—In the south-east corner of the town is a hamlet, which is locally known as *The Pepper Mill*. Theophilus Emerson, one of the first settlers, and probably the first in that locality, built a small grist-mill there at a very early day, and ground corn in small quantities for the settlers. This mill, which is still standing on the farm now owned by Lewis Emerson, a son of Theophilus, was built in 1810, and was the first grist-mill erected in the town. It was and is still known as *The Pepper Mill*, a name derived, says one authority, from its diminutive size, and by another, from the fact that at first a store was kept in it. Previous to the erection of this mill the settlers carried their grists to Springport, the journey being made by way of Seneca River and Cayuga Lake, and occupying four days. A canoe capable of holding sixty bushels of grain, was constructed by their joint efforts, and in this the grists of the whole neighborhood were conveyed. "In 1813, John Filkins took a load of wheat to Albany, and was obliged to sell the wheat and one horse to defray the expenses of the journey."*

Among the first settlers in this locality were families named Slayton and Lucas, descendants of both of which are now living in the town.

There is in the locality known as *The Pepper Mill*, a Christian church, a small store, owned by Wm. S. Freer, two blacksmith shops, owned by Leonard Rickard and — Beach, a wagon shop, owned by Wm. Wilson, and some fifty inhabitants.

* *Gazetteer and Business Directory of Cayuga County, 1868.*

HOWLAND'S ISLAND.

HOWLAND'S ISLAND, in Seneca River, has the general form of a parallelogram, is nine and a half miles in circumference and contains between 3,000 and 4,000 acres, one-third of which is swampy and submerged during high water. It derives its name from Humphrey Howland, who acquired the title to it by buying soldiers' scrip for nominal sums, and took possession of it about 1823-'4. Previous to Howland's connection with it, it was known as Walnut or Hickory Island, and was occupied and improved by families of *squatters* named Stone, Spiller, Hyde, Butterfield, Campbell, Herrick, Woodward, Phaddock, Harris and Springstead, there being two families by the latter name. They had established themselves as a colony and built houses and a school-house, supposing that no one owned the island. They were forced to yield to Howland's superior claims, and, though each was paid something for the improvements made by him, they relinquished with reluctance the possessions which years of privation and toil had secured, and which they had fondly hoped to leave as a heritage to their families. Harris, who was a minister, preached, taught school, did the cobbling, and made himself the useful man of the island.

"In 1804 the job of clearing four hundred acres of land was let to * * * John A. Taylor, Crandall, Giles, Adam Cuykendall, Z. Wackman, James Hamilton, Jonathan Vaughn, Martin Harker, Daniel Walling and his father Jeremiah Walling, two Mc Wetheys and Daniel Size. These men took the job by contract, clearing from ten to fifty acres each. This was a great enterprise for this part of the country at that time, but the echoing click of a hundred axes told that the island, instead of being a haunt for game, must soon be covered with fields of waving grain. The next year found the work of clearing off well done. Great elms and maples and mighty oaks had been felled and piled in windrows; none were spared for any purpose. The whole mass was as dry as tinder and a sufficient number of men were employed to fire it at one time. During the day the smoke was seen for fifty miles around, and at night the blaze lit up the country for the same distance. The sight was magnificent and grand beyond description. The heat was so intense that men and cattle were driven into the swamps and into the river even, and it ruined fields of green oats a great distance away.

"The first crop of grain on this four hundred acres told of the richness of the soil. Ten thousand

and bushels of wheat were taken from the first clearing the first season."*

Mr. Howland was accustomed to entrust the care and management of the island to individuals, who farmed it on shares. The first manager was John Adams Taylor, now living at an advanced age near the south line of Mentz, who took charge of the island April 10th, 1826, and conducted its affairs with marked success. As Mr. Taylor was taking his share of the pigs home from the island, the scow, which was used in making the passage, struck a snag in the middle of the river and precipitated the whole cargo into the stream. The pigs finally made their way to the shore and after some difficulty were driven home. Taylor was succeeded the next year by Wm. Toll, a blacksmith, who lost his wife on the island by fever, and gave up the management at the end of the first year, without adding anything to his worldly store. Lincoln & Co., were the third managers, and their success was as marked as Toll's failure. Lincoln found and married a wife on the island, and is believed to have accumulated a handsome fortune, which enabled him to buy his farm in Conquest. They were followed by the Sheldon Bros., who were large, strong and energetic farmers, and who, during the six years they occupied the island, did handsomely both for themselves and principals. The management was next entrusted to John Wood, and the result under his supervision was as disastrous as that under the Sheldon Bros., was successful. On the death of Mr. Howland, his son, Penn Howland, came into possession of the island, and that, with hundreds of thousands of dollars besides, was soon squandered by improvidence and mismanagement.

The property was sold on mortgage in the spring of 1855, to Penn Howland's bondsman, Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, who leased it for a term of years to S. B. Fyler, with the privilege of purchasing it during that time for a given sum. Mr. Fyler commenced a thorough system of improvements. He took down over twenty miles of old and broken down fences; removed old hedges and dilapidated foundations; cleared, burned, plowed and planted waste lands which were overgrown with bushes and weeds; cut

* From contributions to *The Port Byron Chronicle*, by the late Samuel Hayden, to which we are indebted for information relative to Howland's Island.





REST OF WM WISE FOREMAN.



HOWLAND'S ISLAND, TOWN



ditches over seven miles in length through the lowlands; built eight miles of new fence; and set maple trees on each side of the highway. At present there are six hundred acres more tillable land than when he commenced work on the island. He has built a grain barn capable of holding 24,000 bushels of grain; and within the last year has built a good sized farm house, eight hay barns, each eighty feet long; a horse barn and tool house, ninety-six feet long, and has repaired and painted such houses and barns as were worth repairing. He is now building a tenant-house. The last season he cut over 1,000 acres of grain and hay. He has cattle barns fitted up, and has at present 300 head of fat and store cattle, besides 125 spring calves.

If Mr. Fyler purchases this property, as he now contemplates doing, he purposes to divide it into farms of fifty or one hundred acres each and put them in the market.

The island lies lengthwise across the river. Its surface presents a somewhat singular conformation. With the exception of about one mile on the east side it is surrounded by a heavily timbered river bottom, varying from forty to one hundred rods in width, that upon one side being one or two feet higher than the opposite side. The south part of the island consists of eight hills, which spread out into inclined plains, separated by narrow intervals, and compose one-fourth of the hard land. These hills are similar in form, rising by a gentle inclination to about one-half of their height, then terminating abruptly and presenting a bold front to the north. Four are exactly 80 feet high; three others, about 100 feet; and the eighth some 12 feet higher than the latter. The remainder of the island consists of four ridges or table lands, which are separated from the hills by a narrow interval, and present the boldest front to the south. They are from one-fourth to one-third of a mile wide and one to one and one-half miles long, converging and uniting at the north and forming one general plain. The most easterly ridge is the highest and a line extended from it at an angle of two degrees touches the vertex of the other three. The hillsides are studded with boulders to a height of forty-two feet, but above that not a stone of any magnitude is found.

The soil is an exceedingly friable, sandy and gravelly loam, differing entirely with that of the

surrounding mainland, which is a stiff clay loam. The temperature of the island, from its insular position, is some degrees higher and vegetation some days earlier than in the surrounding towns.

Exactly in the center of the island is a circular basin covering an area of about fifty acres and lying about six feet above the river bottom.

From the hillsides and higher parts of the table lands issue springs, about a dozen in number, with such force as to indicate their connection with the waters of the southern lakes in the County, which, conducted and kept under by the impervious underlying strata of the intervening country, finds an outlet through the porous soil of the island.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HARRY JEFFERSON WILCOX.

HARRY JEFFERSON WILCOX was the third son of Mr. John Wilcox. He was born in Harpersfield, Delaware county, N. Y., March 3d, 1802. His father, who was born in Dover, Dutchess county, N. Y., February 7th, 1765, moved to Harpersfield in 1781, and purchased a farm of Mr. Alexander Harper, then an extensive land owner; but in the year 1840 he sold his farm and with his son Harry J., moved west and settled in Conquest, Cayuga County, N. Y. The following year Mr. John Wilcox died at the age of 76. His son, Mr. Harry J. Wilcox, has followed the occupation of a farmer from that time, taking the entire charge of his farm of 200 acres, until the year 1872. Since then he has spent much of his time in traveling west and south, which has afforded him the pleasure of witnessing the great growth of this nation during his life.

This gentleman has always taken an active interest in County and State enterprises. He is a Republican and strongly opposed to the oppression of any nation; and is always ready to contribute to the success or prosperity of our Union. He never sought notoriety, nor accepted public office.

December 21st, 1829, he married Miss Eliza Ann Brown, who was born in Blenheim, Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1807. They have had nine children—Delia, Mary, Robert, Henry, Ann Eliza, Julia, Martha, John and George, all of

whom are now living, except Ann Eliza, who afterwards became the wife of Sylvester M. Young. Mr. Wilcox is now in his 77th year and enjoying good health. Mrs. Wilcox died August 18th, 1874.

CHAPTER XXXV.

TOWN OF CATO.

CATO lies upon the east border, north of the center of the County, and is bounded on the north by Ira, on the east by Onondaga county, on the west by Conquest, and on the south by Seneca River. It is the south-east quarter of the military township of Cato, (which comprised 143 lots of 600 acres each,) and was formed from Aurelius March 30th, 1802. At that time it comprised all that part of the County lying north of the river. Sterling was taken off June 19th, 1812; and Conquest, Ira and Victory, March 16th, 1821. The south-east corner lot of Ira was annexed in 1824, to compensate for the waste lands in Cato.

The surface is level in the south and gently rolling in the north, where the ridges, which extend north and south, rise about fifty feet above the valleys, and 150 to 200 feet above Lake Ontario. Cross Lake, upon the east border, is a shallow body of water, with low shores, about five miles long, through which Seneca River runs. Otter Lake is a shallow basin, with low, marshy shores, situated north of the center of the town. It is one and one-half miles long and three-fourths of a mile at its widest point. Parker's Pond, in the north-west part, is a rounded, shallow basin, about half a mile in diameter. It is gradually filling up each year. Its waters were lowered several feet when the improvements at Jack's Reefs were made in 1854-7. It is connected with Otter Lake, which empties into it, by Drew Creek, which is about half a mile long, and named from Darwin Drew, through whose farm it runs. The Pond is named from Daniel Parker, an early settler in the town of Ira, and was locally known at an early day as "Parker's pork barrel," because of the abundance of its fish. It empties into Muskrat Creek, a sluggish stream, having a fall of only seven and a half feet in its course south through the central part

of the town to Seneca River. All its waters are well stocked with fish.

In 1872, Hon. Ira D. Brown, then a Member of Assembly, secured an appropriation of \$5,000 to prosecute a boring for salt. A spot in the south edge of this town was selected, and a boring over 600 feet deep made the following year. A brine was obtained, which, according to an analysis made by Prof. J. J. Brown, of Syracuse University, exceeded in strength any obtained at Syracuse, but containing a greater percentage of impurities. Further work was prevented by the exhaustion of the appropriation.

The soil is a very productive alluvion, exceedingly fertile, and admirably adapted to all kinds of crops. This is one of the best agricultural towns in the County; but those who subdued its dense forests and drained its extensive marshes, filled with the decayed product of successive growths of vegetation, made terrible sacrifices in health to the noxious miasm arising therefrom. The malarial diseases then so prevalent in this locality caused many to abandon their improvements after a few years' settlement, and seek restoration to health in more favored localities, thus tending to retard somewhat the settlement of the town. These difficulties have, however, gradually disappeared, and, until the last two summers, have not been experienced for many years.

The Southern Central Railroad enters the town near the center of the south border and leaves it in the north-west part; and by its connection with the New York Central Railroad and Erie Canal at Weedsport and the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad at Sterling, opens up very accessible markets for its valuable pomonic and varied agricultural products.

The river is spanned within the limits of the town by three bridges, two of wood and one of iron. The latter, in the south-east corner, connects Cato and Elbridge, and was built in 1868, at a cost of about \$25,000, toward which Cayuga and Onondaga counties each contributed \$5,000, the remainder being paid in equal shares by the towns of Cato and Elbridge. It replaced a wooden bridge owned by the Cato and Jordan Plank Road Company, and abandoned by them in 1866. The wooden bridge in the south-west part was supported by the Plank Road Company, incorporated in 1848. Their charter having expired, the bridge became the property of the town.

The first settlement was made in 1800, by Samson Lawrence, who located on lot 32, on the farm latterly owned by Asa Crossman. Andrew Stockwell, from Whitehall, N. Y., also settled in 1800, about a mile and a half south-east of Meridian, on the farm now owned by Charles Bloomfield. His marriage with Sybil Root, June 4th, 1804, was the first in the town; and their daughter Alvira, (who, in company with her mother, met with a tragic death about 1840, both being burned in the house of Chauncey Stockwell, a brother and son,) who was born May 4th, 1805, was the first white child born in that portion of Cayuga County lying north of Seneca River. His daughter Rebecca, who is living at Meridian, is the only survivor of the family.

In 1802, Joshua Chappell came with his wife, in company with John Watson, from Marcellus, and settled a half mile west of Cato village.

In May, 1803, settlements were made by Solomon Knapp, who located on lot 100, at Meacham's Corners, on the farm now occupied by William Cook, and by Alanson Sheldon on the same farm.

George Loveless and Abel Pasko settled in the south part of Meridian, in 1804. Solomon, a son of the former, is living about two miles south of that village, and Deacon Milton Pasko, a son of the latter, is living between Meridian and Cato.

Elihu Peck came from Pompey, in 1804, and settled on the farm now owned by Edgar Drew. His father, Captain Enoch Peck and his brother, Peter, also from Pompey, came in soon after. Enoch settled where Wm. Cook's house now stands, at Meacham's Corners. Peter, who was a bachelor and lived with his parents, took up a tract now owned by Isaac R. Merritt, in Ira. The Pecks sold to Joel Northrup, from Conn., and removed to Camillus, where their descendants are living. Northrup was wealthy and bought a large tract of land, covering a mile or more in extent. He brought in the first wagon in the town. He was a bachelor when he came, but married soon after to Clarissa Dudley, sister of Elder Ira Dudley, by whom he had three children. Northrup remained here till his death, about 1814.

Settlements were made in 1805, by Platt Titus, from Onondaga county, at Cato, where he was the first settler and felled the first tree; by Jesse

Elwell and Abner Hollister, at Meridian; and by families named Cerow and Abrams, the former four and a half miles south of Meridian, and the latter, on the river, at the middle bridge, where, that year and for a good many years thereafter, he kept a ferry. Titus remained only two or three years, when he removed to the Taber farm one-half mile north of Meridian, in Ira, where he remained till 1833, when he removed to Hannibal, where he died in April, 1862. Elwell settled where the Meridian House now stands, and where he built, and kept till his death during the epidemic of 1811, the first tavern, which was built of logs and covered with bark. He had a large family, all of whom are gone. His daughter Polly was the wife of Abner Hollister, who settled in the south part of Meridian, where Marcus Drew now lives. Hollister bought of A. C. Rice, of Onondaga county, for a nominal sum, a tract of about three hundred acres, known as "possession land," to which the title was for a long time in doubt. Hollister soon after went south, where he spent several years as overseer on a plantation and acquired considerable wealth. On his return he removed to Cato, where he built the first frame house about 1810, which now forms a part of the Railroad House in that village. Stephen Olcott settled on the farm now owned by Carter Hickok, as early as 1805, in which year he died, his death being the first in the town.

In 1807, Stephen Dudley, from Vermont, came with his family, consisting of seven sons and five daughters, and settled in the north-east part, on the farm now owned by his grandson J. Y. Dudley, son of Sardis Dudley, the latter of whom died on the old homestead in January, 1876. Stephen took up a State's hundred, of which he let his son Sardis have fifty, and to which both subsequently added. He died in 1827, at Hannibal, to which town he removed in 1824 or '25. Three sons and one daughter survive him, viz: Lyman; James; Ira, living at Meridian, who at present and for the past year has supplied the pulpit of the Baptist Church at Port Byron; and Rebecca, widow of Abner Loomis. Solomon Woodworth settled in this or some previous year, on the river, and kept for several years the ferry where the iron bridge now is. He was a captain and did service in the war of 1812. A man named Follett kept the ferry at the upper bridge at an early

day. His descendants live on the farm on which he settled.

Dr. John Jakway came in about 1809, from Vermont, where he was a *confre* of Ethan Allen, of whose singularly rugged energy he largely partook. About 1812 he bought the improvements of Abner Hollister, at Cato, to which place he gave the name of Jakway's Corners, by which it was known for many years. He was the first permanent settler at that village. He was preceded by some squatters, among whom were John West and Barber Allen, whose improvements he also bought.

Jakway was a bachelor and a confirmed infidel, and a man of generous impulses and marked idiosyncrasies.

Johnson Hall came in from Conway, N. H., about 1810, and settled at Meridian, where he died about 1840.

After the war, in 1815, the settlements were more rapid and important. Among those who came in that year were Wm. Ingham, Parsons P. Meacham and Michael Ogiltsbie. Ingham was originally from Massachusetts, (but immediately from Skaneateles,) whence he came as land agent for Elisha Williams of Hudson, Columbia county, who owned large tracts of military lands in this and Onondaga counties. This connection with Williams, which continued till the latter's death, and his subsidiary mercantile business, brought him into intimate relations with the early settlers, and his sterling integrity left its indelible impress on the character of the persons who settled here. On coming here he opened a store at Meridian, on the site of Webster's store, on the corner of Main and Oswego streets, now belonging to the Morley estate. His son, Wm. Smith Ingham, succeeded him in the mercantile business in 1831. Two grandchildren, sons of the latter, are living, viz.: Edgar I., who is connected with a mercantile agency in Indiana, and Albert C., who was for several years connected with the State Department of Agriculture of Wisconsin and prepared several volumes emanating therefrom, and who is now living in Meridian, of which village he is the president. Meacham was also from Mass., and came in July, 1815. He is now living, aged eighty-three years, about a mile east of Meridian at what is known as Meacham's Corners. He joined the Baptist Church in Meridian in 1831, since which time he has acted as its

clerk. Ogiltsbie came in from New Jersey and settled where he now lives, about four and a half miles south-east of Meridian, opposite to where Samson Lawrence, the first settler, located. Eleazer Squires and a family named Spinning, both from New Jersey, settled about this year, (1815,) about a mile north of the iron bridge.

OFFICERS.—The first town officers were elected at a meeting held at the house of Israel Wolverton, March 1st, 1803, as follows: John C. Barnes, *Supervisor*; Alanson Sheldon, *Clerk*; Israel Wolverton, Archibald Green and Gilbert Jefferies, *Assessors*; Samuel Martin and Jacob Willits, *Overseers of the Poor*; Ephraim Wetherell, Daniel Parker and Moses Farrand, *Commissioners of Highways*; James Perkins, Zadock Barnes and Gilbert Perkins, *Pound Keepers*; William Patterson and Samson Lawrence, *Fence Viewers*; Theophilus Emerson, *Constable*; Edward Wood, *Constable and Collector*.

The town officers elected in 1879 are: David E. Hunter, *Supervisor*; Chauncey Olmsted, *Town Clerk*; Charles Cowell, *Justice of the Peace*; Daniel Sleight, *Assessor*; Jas. L. Roades, *Commissioner of Highways*; Chauncey Olmsted and Leonard Mills, *Overseers of the Poor*; Eugene Deforest and I. W. Dudley, *Inspectors of Election*; David M. Mills, *Collector*; William S. Pearson, Theron C. Dudley, William H. Lockwood, George W. Woolford and George Cool, *Constables*; Charles Robinson, *Game Constable*.

The population of the town in 1875 was 2,095; of whom 1,900 were native; 195, foreign; 2,090, white; and 5, colored. The area is 20,488 acres; of which 15,854, were improved; 3,797, woodland; and 837, unimproved.

MERIDIAN.

Meridian is situated near the north line and is two miles east of Cato on the S. C. R. R., and eight miles north of Weedsport. It is a quiet, attractive and thrifty village of some 700 inhabitants, with nicely shaded streets and good walks. It was originally known as *Cato Four Corners*. The name was changed in 1849. It was incorporated October 17th, 1854, and the first election was held November 9th of that year, at the Eagle House, when William Smith Ingham, Jonathan Hoyt, Edwin E. Dudley, Chauncey Olmsted and William H. Coppennoll, were elected Trustees; James Hickok, M. D. Drew and



PHOTO BY SWYER & WRIGHT N. B. J. W.

M. D. DREW.



RESIDENCE OF M. D. DREW, MERIDIAN, CAYUGA CO. N.Y.

Israel Phelps, Assessors; Victor M. Wheeler, Clerk; Charles Rockwell, Treasurer; and Elias Tator, Collector. A new charter was obtained March 11th, 1876, under which M. D. Drew was elected President; Abel West and John Seymour, Trustees for two years; Daniel M. Wilson, Trustee for one year; Cornelius Van Liew, Treasurer; and Albert G. Wheeler, Collector. Albert C. Ingham, the present president, was elected in 1877, and réelected in 1878. The others officers are, (1878): J. Sprague Morley, Oakley S. Dudley and Daniel M. Wilson, Trustees and Assessors; Isaac R. Merritt, Treasurer; and James Hickok, Collector.

Meridian contains two churches, (Baptist and Presbyterian,) a district school, two hotels, two general stores, two groceries, a hardware store and tin shop, two furniture and undertaking establishments, in one of which drugs and books are kept, one millinery store, (Mrs. Vinal), two shoe stores, one shoe shop, kept by James Wyatt, a foundry and machine shop, a tannery and saw, shingle and stave mill combined, a job printing office, of which J. Sprague Morley, the village lawyer, is proprietor, three blacksmith shops, kept by P. H. Smith, Jacob Cramer and Putvin & March, the latter of whom have also a carriage shop, kept by S. M. Chittenden, two harness shops, kept by Horace Wilson and G. D. Gillett, and a store in which groceries and notions are kept by C. M. Hungerford.

The first settlement at Meridian was made about 1804, in which year George Loveless and Abel Pasko located in the south part. The following year Jesse Elwell and Abner Hollister settled in the village. Settlement progressed slowly till 1815, in which year William Ingham opened his store. After this and the removal of the obstacles to migration incident to the war of 1812, an industrious and thrifty class of people from the New England States and the eastern counties of this State were attracted here in considerable numbers by the great fertility of the soil in this locality. This influx created a demand for merchants and mechanics, and soon the nucleus of a village was established. In 1831, William Smith Ingham succeeded his father in the mercantile business and projected the establishment on a much larger scale. This store of Ingham's gave the first great impetus to the growth of Meridian. It was followed by the es-

tablishment of a saw-mill and the greatest activity in building enterprises it has ever experienced was then manifest. Its subsequent growth is largely attributable to the character of the men who have been engaged in business here, and the additions it has received from among the successful farmers of the locality, who in advanced life have exchanged the active duties of the farm for the social and other advantages of a quiet, orderly village. Its growth in the last ten years has been somewhat remarkable.

MERCHANTS.—Daniel M. Bristol, from Manlius, was the first merchant, not only in Meridian, but in the town of Cato. He opened a store in 1806 and kept it till 1808, when he failed and removed to the western part of the State. His store, which was a log structure, stood about where Abel West's store now stands. Samuel Woodford, from Manlius, was the second merchant. He opened a store about 1808, first occupying Bristol's store, and afterwards removing to the locality of Webster's store. In 1811, Woodford built the first grist-mill in the town, on the outlet of Otter Lake. William Ingham, as previously stated, opened a store in 1815, and kept it till 1831, when he was succeeded by his son, William Smith Ingham, who was the first prominent merchant in Meridian. The latter continued business till his failure, in 1857. He was associated during this time with James Hickok from 1836-'41, with D. E. Havens from 1839-'45, with David Emerick, his son-in-law, from 1845-'52, in which latter year the two admitted Chester Morley to partnership, and the business was conducted by them till their failure in 1857, under the firm name of Ingham, Emerick & Morley. In 1841, James Hickok, after dissolving his partnership with Mr. Ingham, formed a partnership with his brother, C. B. Hickok, under the firm name of J. & C. B. Hickok, and opened a general stock of goods. In 1848 he bought his brother's interest, and in 1865 changed his business to that of undertaker and dealer in furniture, books and drugs, which he still continues. James Hickok came into the town from Sterling in 1832, and was a clerk with Mr. Ingham till he entered into partnership with him. Madison E. Hollister did a mercantile business here from 1831-'33. The next merchant was a Mr. Huggins, from Madison county, who brought his goods in with him in 1836, and in

1837 sold to Abel West, who has since done business here. Mr. West was associated three years with William A. VanDorn. In April, 1876, Mr. West admitted his son, Adelbert M. West, to partnership, and the business is now conducted by Abel West & Son.

The other merchants now doing business in Meridian are C. Van Liew, dealer in groceries and hardware, who came in from Lysander in 1862; A. G. Wheeler, dealer in boots and shoes, a native of Washington county, who came from Utica in the spring of 1845, and commenced his present business in April, 1864; Jas. Tackney, dealer in boots and shoes, who came in 1865, on being discharged from the army, having previous to his enlistment lived in Syracuse, and who was associated as partner from 1868 to 1877 with John Seymour; Delevan L. Spoor, hardware dealer, who came in from Earlville in the spring of 1874; and J. E. Phippens, grocer, from Jordan, and T. J. Webster, general merchant, from Auburn, both of whom came in 1877.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster at Meridian was Wm. Ingham, who was appointed in 1819, and held the office continuously till 1831, in which year he resigned. He was succeeded by his son, Wm. Smith Ingham, who held the office till the spring of 1849, when Abel West was appointed. In 1852, Wm. Smith Ingham again became postmaster and continued such till his resignation in 1856, in which year Edward H. Shoff received the appointment. In 1860 Abel West received a second appointment, and in 1868 he was succeeded by James Hickok, who filled the office till 1874, when Chester Morley, Jr., the present incumbent, was appointed.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Meridian was John W. Squyers, who practiced till about 1830, when he removed to Plainville, where he died. The next was Jonathan Boyd, who came in from Massachusetts in 1831, and died in 1833. He was succeeded in 1833 by A. M. Parsons, who practiced till 1835, when he removed to Michigan. Jacob K. Drew was contemporary with Drs. Squyers and Boyd. He came in from Vermont and practiced here till his death. John Plant came in from Maine in 1833, and bought out Dr. Skinner. He removed after about four years to Pennsylvania. H. B. Wright came in 1841 or '42, and died here in 1844. James T.

Hough, Davis Conger and S. M. Brown, were contemporary with Dr. Wright. Hough practiced here till 1850, and Conger some six years. Brown, who was from the town of Ontario, Wayne Co., practiced here several years and is now living in Ira. Wm. O. Luce, from Auburn, but immediately from Ira, came about 1850, and removed to Elbridge about 1863, and subsequently to Auburn, where he now lives. E. L. Evarts came in from Ira about 1858, and moved to Buffalo about the year 1868. He is now practicing at Cato. E. P. Baker bought out Dr. Luce, and removed about five years ago to Aurora, where he now lives. Dr. Bartlett came in from the army in 1869, having previously resided in Wisconsin, and is still practicing here. He belongs to the homeopathic school. Lewis Tice, from Brockport, practiced here from 1858-'62. He removed to New York city and died there. E. S. Forman, allopath, came in from Sterling about five years ago and is still practicing there.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR.—The first lawyer at Meridian was Madison Young, who came from N. H., in 1843, and practiced here about ten years. James W. Bonta, a native of this town, practiced here about a year, about 1856, in Justices' court, but was never admitted to the bar. J. Sprague Morley, the present lawyer, came in with his father from Pompey, in March, 1832. He graduated from Hobart college in 1846, and practiced law at Jamesville, Onondaga county, in company with Isaac W. Brewster, from 1849 till November, 1853, when he commenced practice here.

MANUFACTURERS.—There are but three manufacturing establishments in Meridian.

Daniel W. Wilson, founder and machinist, is a native of Cato, and commenced business in 1866. In 1870, Chauncy L. Hickok became his partner, but remained only four years. The works were erected in 1833, by David Rockwell, and enlarged to their present size, with the exception of the upper story, about thirty-five years ago. The chief articles of manufacture are agricultural implements. The motive power is supplied by a twenty horse-power engine.

Titus & Alward, (Wm. Titus of Moravia and Chas. G. Alward, of Venice,) proprietors of the tannery and saw, feed, stave and shingle mill, all combined, bought the property of John Seymour, and commenced business January 1st, 1877. The

works were originally built for a grist-mill, in 1853, by a stock company, at a cost of \$10,000. In 1858, John Seymour bought it, and in 1860 he converted the grist-mill into a tannery. The saw-mill was built at the same time as the grist-mill. The motive power is furnished by a twenty-five horse-power engine. The capital invested is \$15,000. The works give employment to six men, and turn out 3,000 sides of leather and 500,000 feet of lumber per annum.

S. M. Chittenden came in from Plainville and opened his carriage works in 1876.

HOTELS.—The first hotel at Meridian was kept by Jesse Elwell, on the site of the Meridian House. About 1818 he sold to Abner Hollister, who that year built the lower portion of the front part of the present house. He closed it in 1830 and occupied it as a dwelling till his death March 14th, 1852, when it was sold to Wm. Smith Ingham, who rented it in 1853, to Lucius M. Hollister, son of Abner, who kept it as a temperance house one year. Chas. Austin kept it as a temperance house one year, and was succeeded by Isaac Upham and Benjamin Daratt, who bought the hotel of Ingham, and enlarged it to its present size. It subsequently became the property of Timby and Daratt, who, in 1860, sold it to the present occupant, Isaac R. Merritt, who had previously kept a hotel ten years in Victory. A second hotel, the Hunt House, was started by Solomon Loveless, who also kept a blacksmith shop. Gideon Acker bought it in 1840 and sold it after four or five years to his cousin, Cyrus Acker, who subsequently sold to another cousin, Abram Acker, by whom it was repaired and kept till about 1850, when it was again bought by Cyrus Acker, who sold it to Julius Whiting. Whiting sold it about 1858 to Lewis Van Auken, who rented it to Isaac Curtis, by whom it was kept five years, when D. D. Burchard bought it and kept it till about five years ago, when it was sold to satisfy a mortgage to Garrett Mowl, by whom it was sold in 1874 to the present proprietor, John A. Hunt, who came in the preceding year from Ira. This hotel was formerly known as the Eagle Hotel.

THE FARMERS' JOINT STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, at Meridian, was organized in April, 1861, with a capital of \$50,000. The first officers were Robert Bloomfield, of Cato, president; Chauncey B. Laird of Elbride, Daniel G. Smith of Lysan-

der, and Homer Lockwood of Victory, vice-presidents; Abel West of Meridian, secretary; and Cyrus Dudley of Meridian, treasurer. The company did a good business in the early part of its existence, but latterly much difficulty was experienced in collecting premiums. A sharp competition existed in the class of risks to which, by the terms of their charter, they were restricted, (viz: farm property,) and these, together with their cumbrous organization, rendered it impossible to continue business without suffering impairment of their capital. They therefore dissolved February 6th, 1877, at which time the officers were Henry Daboll of Memphis, president; Homer N. Lockwood of Auburn, David Sutfin and Jabez H. Norton of Lysander, vice-presidents; G. H. Lawrence of Meridian, secretary; and Marcus D. Drew of Meridian, treasurer. Following is an abstract of their report to the Insurance Department May 1st, 1878: Total premiums received to date, \$923,734; dividends declared since business was commenced, \$100,625; losses paid from date of organization, \$577,481.

SCHOOLS.—Although the school at Meridian is a district school, it is graded and furnishes excellent instruction. The principal is A. E. Ringee, who is assisted by Misses Franc Foote and S. E. Meacham, the latter of whom has taught in this school some twenty-five years, all the time in the primary department.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AND SOCIETY OF MERIDIAN was organized October 26th, 1810, with twenty-two members, but, owing to the loss of their early records, the names of the following only can be ascertained: D. Parker and wife, C. Green and wife, A. Pasko and wife, J. Root and wife, H. Ferris and wife, Nancy Carr and Seviah Flemman. Their first pastor was Rev. Daniel Palmer, who commenced his labors as a licentiate, but was afterwards ordained pastor, and remained with them four years. Their first revival occurred in 1812, in which year sixteen were added to their number, but it continued and increased in interest till ninety-two converts were added. B. Seamans, a licentiate, succeeded Palmer in 1815, and remained one year.

The Church was without a pastor from this time till the spring of 1820, when Orlando Mack settled with them. A revival immediately followed, but he was smitten with death in its midst, August 12th, 1820. Jeremy F. Tallman

became the pastor in March, 1821, and remained thirteen years. In 1821 and 1822 revivals were enjoyed, sixteen being added in the former and eleven in the latter year.

From 1822 to 1829 darkness and gloom rested upon the church. During those seven years only one baptism occurred. In 1829 they awoke from their lethargy, and a revival was commenced which culminated in 1831, in which year one hundred and seven were added to the membership. Elder Tallman closed his labors in May, 1834, and was immediately succeeded by S. Knapp. In this and the preceding year the doctrines of the Campbellites made sad inroads in their membership, thirty-four having been excluded for espousing them.

Though the early part of Elder Knapp's pastorate was full of discouragements, the latter portion was not without compensating encouragements. In 1835 a season of revival was begun which continued with increased fervor during that and the two succeeding years, and resulted in the addition of one hundred and sixty-six to their membership. Elder Knapp closed his labors with them in March, 1838, and was succeeded the next month by J. W. Spoor, who remained till July, 1840. During his pastorate fifty-five were added to the church by baptism.

S. Wilkins became their pastor in July, 1840, remaining till October, 1842. In the second year of his pastorate thirty-five members were added. C. VanLoon succeeded Elder Wilkins and remained one year. J. Woodward assumed the pastoral care in October, 1843, and during the second year of his pastorate a revival was experienced and forty-five added to their number. He was succeeded in January, 1846, by George W. Mead, the first three years of whose pastorate "were seasons of declension," resulting from agitation of questions connected with the anti-slavery cause. A large number were dismissed and a new church formed. In the fall of 1849 a reconciliation was effected and was followed by a revival, which resulted in adding sixty-one by baptism. Elder Mead closed his labors in January, 1850, and was succeeded by A. Angier, who commenced his labors the first Sabbath in April of that year. His resignation was accepted March 12th, 1853.

W. D. Hedden, of Rochester University, commenced his labors with them May 9th, 1853. He

received a call June 5th, 1853, which he accepted June 12th, 1853. He was ordained October 13th, 1853, and remained till early in 1855, in June of which year he was succeeded by Stephen Wilkins. B. F. Garfield became pastor January 13th, 1856, and was dismissed December 4th, 1858. During the first year of his pastorate sixteen were added by baptism. December 18th, 1858, D. E. Holmes was invited to preach, at \$8.00 per Sabbath, till a minister could be got. January 19th, 1859, and some weeks thereafter, Elder A. Wilkins preached. In this year thirty-two were added by baptism. J. S. Webber was the pastor April 9th, 1859. July 29th, 1860, he preached his farewell sermon and became an agent of the Bible Union. A call was extended to Elder I. Wilkinson, of Port Byron, March 9th, 1861. He remained till April 9th, 1864. Andrew Lindsay commenced his labors April 24th, 1864, and after preaching a few Sabbaths he accepted an invitation to serve as pastor. The second year of his pastorate fifteen were added by baptism. His resignation, to take effect April 1st, 1869, was accepted February 7th, 1869. W. L. Goodspeed was the pastor April 9th, 1870; and Rev. J. D. Smith, February 11th, 1871, the latter of whom is the present pastor. A Mr. Townsend preached for them the December and January previous to Elder Smith's coming. In the second year of Elder Smith's pastorate a revival was experienced and thirty added to the membership by baptism.

March 10th, 1877, the church was reorganized under the new State law of May 13th, 1876, and the present name was adopted. The present membership is 144; and the attendance at Sabbath school, about 125. Their church edifice was erected in 1829, and was enlarged, moved and the galleries taken out in 1857. A session room has since been added and other repairs made. Four churches have been formed by members dismissed from this, viz: Hannibal, First Lysander, Victory and Ira.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND SOCIETY OF MERIDIAN was organized February 2d, 1836, as the *First Presbyterian Church and Society of Cato*, (the name having been changed April 22d, 1867,) with the following named members: Abner Hollister and wife, Chas. Hoyt and wife, Nehemiah Hoyt and wife, Lewis Hoyt and wife, Clark Hoyt and wife, Madison E. Hollister and wife, Alonzo



[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

JOHN TURNER KNAPP.

JOHN TURNER KNAPP is the second child of Uz and Abigail [Sherman] Knapp. His father was born in Vermont and his mother in Connecticut. They moved from Vermont and settled in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, N. Y., about the year 1797. They remained there, his father following the trade of shoemaker, until 1810, when they removed further west, to the town of Cato, Cayuga County. His father here was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes and leather until his death, which occurred in the year 1816, one year after the death of his wife, in 1815. There were born to them five children, viz: Sallie, John T., Abigail, Betsey and Mary, all of whom are now dead, except John T., who was born May 19th, 1802, in the town of Moreau, Saratoga county, and came with his parents to Cato. As soon as his strength would permit he was put into service in his father's tannery grinding bark, and when not employed in that capacity he was engaged in fitting boots and shoes; and at the time of his father's death, being only fourteen years old, he was so skillful as to be able to make and finish a pair of boots or shoes in a manner nearly equal to that of some of the best workmen in his father's employ.

The facilities for obtaining an education were meagre in those times and young Knapp was able to attend school only during the winter months, which he did with the exception of one year, up to 1816, about eighteen months all told. After his father's death he lived with his half brother for about two years, working summers at his trade and going to school winters. In the year 1818, being anxious to finish his trade of tanner and carrier, he went to Oswego and engaged with Shopley & Card, with whom he remained a little more than one year.

In 1820 he went to what was then Cato, now Victory, Cayuga County, and was engaged there from that time until 1854, in the manufacture of leather, boots and shoes and lumber, owning and operating a steam saw-mill, and carrying on a general country store.

In 1853 he was elected sheriff of the County. Owing to the sudden death of Sberiff Fancher, Mr. Knapp was appointed December 7th, 1853, by Governor Seymour, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Fancher, and moved to Auburn and took possession of the County building on the first of January, 1854.

In the spring of 1858 Mr. Knapp moved to the village of Cato, where he now resides, and engaged in farming, which business he has followed up to the present time.

In politics Mr. Knapp was a Free Soil Democrat until the adoption of the Buffalo Platform by the followers of Martin Van Buren, and upon the formation of the Republican party he joined its ranks and has ever been an earnest supporter of its principles and objects. During the late war he was a special detective for two years, having received his appointment from the Provost-Marshal-General. About this time he was appointed by Governor Seymour to the position of recruiting agent for the station at Auburn.

Mr. Knapp has also held other offices of trust and responsibility, among which may be named that of postmaster at Victory for fifteen years, and Justice of the Peace for the same length of time and at the same place.

In 1823 he was joined in marriage to Theoda, daughter of John and Theoda [Hunt] Newcomb, of Cayuga County. She was born in Lebanon, now Columbia, Conn., in 1805. She died February 19th, 1874. She was a pure-minded, large-hearted, Christian woman, with malice towards none and charity for all, and loved and honored by all who enjoyed the favor of her acquaintance. There have been born to them ten children, named in the order of their birth: Submit Jerusha, born March 20th, 1824, died December 19th, 1840; John N., born November 3d, 1826; Lovinia Eliza, born May 26th, 1828, died February 26th, 1829; James G., born November 26th, 1830; Edward N., born September 6th, 1832, who was a Captain in 53d Illinois infantry, and killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 7th, 1862; Harriette E., born March 25th, 1835, died January 28th, 1861, wife of Dr. Henry Parker; Charles H., born January 12th, 1837; Theoda Abigail, born August 10th, 1838; Dwight B., born April 12th, 1840, died December 16th, 1840; George P., born March 4th, 1843.

Taylor and wife, Barber Allen and wife, Lucius M. Hollister, Abraham Kells, Nancy A. Bradt, Eliza Jenkins, Sophronia Furman, Miranda Palmer and Daniel C. Mc Clenten and wife. It is an emanation from the Church at Ira, (which was organized July 8th, 1807, by Rev. Francis Pomeroy,) and Rev. Wm. U. Benedict, who was then the pastor of that Church, acted as a supply for this for three years. January 5th, 1839, Henry Boyington became a permanent supply, with a salary of \$400, and remained three years. January 1st, 1842, James T. Hough, M. D., became the permanent supply and remained four and a half years. In August, 1847, Wm. G. Hubbard, a licentiate, became a supply, under the patronage of the Presbytery, and remained one and a half years.

He was succeeded in March, 1849, by Simon S. Goss, the first pastor, who was ordained and installed February 19th, 1850, with a salary of \$500, which was increased two years after by the use of a parsonage. He was dismissed May 7th, 1862, on account of ill health.

The second pastor was Samuel B. Sherrill, who commenced his labors in the summer of 1862, and was ordained and installed pastor February, 14th, 1863, with a salary of \$600 and parsonage. He was dismissed February 3d, 1868. He was succeeded by Wallace B. Lucas, the present pastor, who commenced his labors in the spring of 1869, and was ordained and installed pastor September 26th, 1869, with a salary of \$900 and parsonage.

For the first four years they worshiped in the village school-house. In the summer of 1839, the present fine, substantial brick structure was erected at a cost of \$3,685.60, the site having been given by Judge Hollister. It was dedicated in December of that year. In the summer of 1854, it was enlarged and a tower erected at a cost of \$2,000. In 1872-'3, it was repaired, enlarged, a session room built over the vestibule, a new tower erected on the corner, and the inside entirely remodeled, at a cost of \$6,690.32. Since then the pastor's study, a dining room and library have been fitted up at various times. In June, 1876, a \$1,000 pipe organ was put in.

The Church has enjoyed several interesting revivals. In 1840, 26 were added; 24 in 1844; 38, in 1857; 29, in 1859; 12, in 1866; 26, in 1872; 14, in 1874; and 23, in 1878. The pres-

ent membership is 188; the attendance at Sabbath school, about 150.

SOCIETIES.—*Meridian Lodge No. 142 of the Ancient Order of the United Workmen* was organized with twenty members, the present number, March 26th, 1878. The first and present officers are D. L. Spoor, P. M. W.; G. O. Burk, M. W.; O. S. Dudley, G. F.; James Tackney, O.; C. L. Hickok, Rdr.; F. M. Hunting, F.; C. A. Bloomfield, R.; Jno. Bell, G.; W. S. Cornell, I. W.; Jacob Strickland, O. W. Meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays of each month at their rooms in the Lawrence Block. It is the second lodge of the kind in the County, the first being at Union Springs. The chief object of the society is to secure to its membership the benefits of life insurance at the minimum cost. It has also charitable and social aims.

CATO.

Cato is an enterprising village of five hundred inhabitants, situated in the north-west part, lying partly in this town and partly in Ira. It is on the S. C. R. R., eight miles north of Weedsport, and is the natural center for shipments on that road of a large section of fertile country, abounding in fruit, grain and other products. The business at this station is said to exceed that at Weedsport on the same road. There is a sharp competition among its merchants for a village of its size, and it exhibits corresponding activity. It has many of the elements of an attractive village. It contains three churches, (Reformed, Campbellite and R. C.) a union school, four stores, three cigar shops, a steam saw and grist-mill combined, a foundry and machine shop, two cabinet shops, of which D. J. Acker & Son and Joseph Girard are proprietors, two shoe shops, of which J. R. Allen and Wm. C. Rose are proprietors, two carriage shops, kept by Frank Brown and Wm. Devoe, three blacksmith shops, kept by Harvey Root, P. P. Brown and Frederick Kitner, two milliner shops, kept by Mrs. Margaret Dutton and Mrs. Nettie Morey, two hotels, and two barber shops, kept by A. J. Munroe and David Vine.

Settlement at Cato was commenced in 1805, by Platt Titus, who remained only two or three years. The first permanent settler was Dr. John Jakway, who came from Vermont, in com-

pany with John Hooker, the latter of whom settled in the Ira side of the village. They came about 1809, and were preceded by some squatters, whose improvements Jakway bought. The village was long known as Jakway's Corners, a name it derived from the fact of Jakway's settlement there.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchants at Cato are supposed to have been Andrus P. Preston and Augustus Ferris, who kept a store about 1820, which they continued till about 1842, when they closed out, Preston removing to Red Creek, and Ferris remaining in Ira till his death about 1848. Benj. B. Conger opened a store about 1830. About 1834 Samuel Hale became a partner with him and continued about three years, when David R. Conger, a son of Benjamin, was admitted to partnership, and the business was conducted by them about five years, when they sold to — Moore and Reuben P. Conger, who did business about three years. Benj. B. and Reuben P. Conger then formed a partnership, which continued about four years. Dr. John Jakway opened a store about 1838, which he kept some seven or eight years, when he sold his stock to Wm. H. Nobles, who kept a store four or five years. Theophilus Daniels opened a store about 1840, and kept it about three years. David Cook and David R. Conger kept a store about two years, and sold to Gilbert & Green, who kept it about a year. Wm. Fields bought their stock and kept store about a year. A union store was started about 1855, which was run about a year. Evarts & Darratt bought their stock and continued about two years. Knapp, Barrett & Co., opened a large store in 1856 and failed in 1860. H. M. Wright bought their stock and continued till 1868. Hunter Bros. opened a store in 1870, and were burned out in 1876. David Mack opened a store about 1845 and kept it about ten years, when he sold his stock to G. A. Benedict, who did business till about 1866. J. M. Dutton & Co. opened a store in 1865. After some three or four years Mark Wright bought Dutton's interest, and the business was conducted by Turner & Wright till about 1875, when J. W. Hapeman bought Wright's interest. Hapeman sold in February, 1877, to M. M. Hunter, and the business is still conducted by Turner & Hunter. In 1866, Geo. R. Rich built a store, which was occupied by his son Jno. E. Rich till January 9th, 1869, when he was burned out. A. C. Bartlett kept a store

from 1860-'5. Hapeman & Hunt opened a hardware store about 1865, and in 1868 they sold to S. J. Chase, who, in 1870, admitted Henry S. Hunt to partnership. In April, 1878, R. W. Cole bought the interest of Mr. Hunt, who opened, the same month, the store he now keeps. S. J. Chase and R. W. Cole still carry on the business, under the firm name of Chase & Cole. T. Jorolemon, general merchant, commenced in the spring of 1874, the business in which he is now engaged.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster at Cato was Augustus F. Ferris, who was followed by Andrus P. Preston, William H. Noble, Judge Humphreys, Reuben P. Conger, George H. Carr, E. G. Allen, Amos Bartlett, George P. Knapp, Elias Richards, R. W. Cole, John E. Rich, Lewis Donius, J. W. Hapeman and S. J. Chase, the latter of whom, the present incumbent, received the appointment in 1870.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Cato was John Jakway, who practiced till his death in 1844. The next was John Hoxie, who practiced with Jakway till 1833. Ezra Parker came in from Fort Ann, Washington county, about 1833, and practiced with Jakway some ten years, when he removed to Wisconsin. Robert T. Paine came in from Washington county about 1835 and practiced about fourteen years, when he removed to Jordan, where he died. J. B. R. Martin, from Victory, studied with Paine, and practiced from about 1842 till his death, about 1852. Dr. Hedger, from Cato, practiced with Martin about two years and then moved west. A. J. Brewster, from Jefferson county, came about 1850 and practiced till 1875, when he removed to Syracuse, where he is now practicing. Dr. Ogden succeeded Martin and remained one year, when he went west. Lucius Hooker, allopath, came in from Victory about 1855, and is still practicing here. James D. Benton came in from Ira Corners in 1865 and practiced till 1874, when he removed to Syracuse, where he is now practicing. Frank Murphy, from Wayne county, came in 1876 and practiced about six months, when he removed to Yates county. C. A. Groat, from Wayne county, came in 1876, and is still practicing here. He belongs to the allopathic school of medicine. E. S. Everts, homeopath, came from Auburn in the spring of 1878, and is still practicing here.



[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

GEORGE R. RICH.

GEORGE R. RICH is the sixth child of John and Sarah [Eastman] Rich, who were natives of Connecticut, both of whom were born about the year 1778. His father was a farmer, and brick-maker by trade. In 1802, his parents moved from Connecticut and settled in Fort Ann, Washington county, N. Y., where his father resided until his death, which occurred in 1821.

George R. was born in Fort Ann in 1809, and in the year 1834 came with his mother to Ira, Cayuga County, where, in 1869, she passed from earthly life at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

The subject of this brief sketch had but few advantages for an early education. He worked for neighboring farmers by the day and month during the summers, and attended the district schools winters, until he was eighteen years of age. He followed farming, and employed his leisure time in preparing himself for his profession, that of the law, until the year 1843, but he was admitted to practice in the County courts in 1842. In 1843 he went into the office of Judge Humphreys, at that time one of the ablest jurists in the State, where he studied until 1848. He was admitted to practice in all the courts that year, and has been concerned in the adjustment of many intricate suits which called into requisition great powers of mind, and the exercise of superior judgment.

Few have passed through the vicissitudes attending a long practice of the profession with more honor, and given more general satisfaction to both plaintiff and defendant. Being of an iron constitution, he still retains much of that buoyancy of spirit which characterized his youthful days.

In 1859 he was appointed by Governor Morgan, Loan Commissioner for the County of Cayuga, which office he held for about eight years.

He has by rigid economy and close application to his business accumulated a competency which will tend to smooth

life's rugged pathway down through old age. His house has ever been an asylum for the needy who were thought worthy, and no one was ever turned away empty. In politics, Mr. Rich was a Democrat in his earlier life, but after the formation of the Republican party he voted with and worked for the interests of the latter till the nomination of Horace Greely in 1872, since which time he has voted for the "best man" in his judgment, at every election, regardless of party. For many years he was a member and a liberal supporter of the Baptist Church, but now attends the Disciples' Church.

On the 23d of April, 1834, he was joined in marriage to Margaret Ann [Wood] Wallace, daughter of Ruloff and Maria [Van Alstine] Wood, of Montgomery county. Her mother is yet living, and is a member of Mr. Rich's family. Her age is 87 years.

They have raised a large family of children, of whom they have reason to feel proud, and have given them a good education, at the same time instilling in their minds the value of industry and economy. Their names are here given in the order of their births: Frank, now a prominent and successful attorney at Cato, N. Y., who was born February 3d, 1835, and married Frances W. Petty, June 15th, 1859; Letitia, who was born September 28th, 1836, married Stephen Olmsted, October 28th, 1855, and died September 6th, 1869; Margaret A., who was born October 30th, 1838, and married Dr. James Benton, November 10th, 1853; George A., who was born November 15th, 1841, and married Julia Tucker, March 21st, 1865; Mary C., who was born February 26th, 1844, and married Arthur W. Tucker, October 18th, 1864; John E., who was born July 18th, 1846, and married Mary Flager, August 10th, 1867; Gratie, who was born February 11th, 1849, and died September 25th, 1850; Charles L., who was born July 26th, 1852, and died April 14th, 1855; Charles, who was born June 17th, 1857, and is now preparing himself for the law with his brother Frank.



BENCH AND BAR.—The first lawyer in Cato was George R. Rich, who came in from Fort Ann, Washington county, in 1832, and commenced the practice of law in 1840. He was admitted to practice in the County Court in 1845, and in the Supreme Court in 1848. Geo. Humphreys, from Auburn, commenced practicing here in 1844, and with him Rich finished his studies. Humphreys was elected County Judge in November, 1851, when he removed to Auburn. Rich is still practicing here. Frank Rich, son of George R. Rich, commenced practice in 1855, in which year he was admitted to the bar. Stephen Olmsted, son-in-law of George R. Rich, commenced practice in 1863, at which time he was admitted to the bar. Both the latter are practicing here.

MANUFACTURES.—The Cato Milling Company, (D. J. Lamson, R. L. Whiting and E. D. Crowninshield,) commenced business in 1876. Slate Crowninshield erected the buildings in 1874, and carried on the business until the present proprietors took possession. The works consist of a grist-mill and saw-mill, connected, both being operated by the same motive power, which is supplied by a sixty-five horse-power engine. The grist-mill is a custom mill and contains three run of stones. The saw-mill contains one large and three small circular saws, for the manufacture of lumber, staves and heading. Its capacity is 5,000 feet of lumber per day, and 50,000 staves per annum. The capital invested is \$20,000, and the number of men employed, six.

The furnace and machine shop, of which E. Q. Dutton is proprietor, was built in 1850, by Bradford Cook, on the site of one erected in 1832, by John Rich. In 1875 Mr. Dutton built an addition for the purpose of adding to his business the manufacture of stoves, but that branch was discontinued after about a year. He is now engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, the chief article of manufacture being the "Easy Draft" Plow. Three men and a capital of about \$10,000, are employed. It is operated by steam.

Curtis & Harris, (Chas. H. Curtis and Walter N. Harris,) commenced the manufacture of cigars in January, 1867. They give employment to seven persons and make about 15,000 cigars per month.

James B. Hunter commenced the manufacture

of cigars February 21st, 1877, in company with D. S. Coates, whose interest he bought April 1st, 1878. He gives employment to ten persons and makes 35,000 cigars per month.

Adelbert P. Rich commenced the manufacture of cigars July 18th, 1878. He employs at present only two persons.

HOTELS.—The *Central Hotel* was built by Cornelius Acker, the present proprietor, in 1866, on the site of one built by David Chittenden in 1861 and burned in the spring of 1865.

The *Railroad House* is kept by Elias Quackenbush, who bought it of Willard Sturge, proprietor of the *Willard House*, Weedsport, in 1867. The main part of the building was erected in 1810, by Abner Hollister. The addition was built by John Jakway fifty or more years ago.

SCHOOLS.—The school in Cato is a graded union school, with three departments. The teachers are Wm. Hopkins, principal, Miss Ella Saunders and Mrs. Kate Vanaernum. The school building, which is an unusually fine brick structure for a village of its size, was erected in 1876.

THE REFORMED CHURCH, at Cato, was organized about 1831. Wm. DeForest, Isaac VanDorn, — DeLamater, John Wood and Jacob and Martin DeForest were among the first members. Rev. — DeForest was their first pastor. He remained with them about two years. Rev. — Hoffman was the second pastor. His pastoral labors covered a period of twenty years. The third pastor was Rev. — Knight, who remained about three years. Thomas Watson became the pastor about 1859, and remained till about 1866. He was followed by Revs. Swick, Wilson and VanDorn, each of whom remained a year. Their present pastor, Dr. Wells, came in 1876. Their first house of worship was erected about 1833. It is now used as a tenement house. The present house was bought about 1859, of the Methodist Society, by whom it was built about 1849. The present membership is about thirty-five; the attendance at Sabbath school, about fifty.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST, (or Campbellite,) at Cato, was organized about 1848, by Rev. John Bartlett, who was formerly a Baptist minister, and was their first pastor. His pastorate covered a period of about eight years. O. C. Petty, the second pastor, remained about two years. The

third pastor was Milton Shepard, who preached about four years and died in Ira. He was succeeded by — Robinson, who remained one year, when John Bartlett served them a second term of two years. The next pastor was Webster O. Moon, who remained two years. Dr. Allen Benton, though not ordained, supplied the pulpit about four years. G. S. Bartlett, son of John Bartlett, succeeded Benton and remained one year. A. B. Chamberlain, the present pastor, entered upon his duties in 1876. Their church was built at the time of their organization. A session room and baptistry were added in 1874, and the church was frescoed, newly cushioned and painted. The present membership is about one hundred; the attendance at Sabbath school, about fifty. Among the first members were Bradford Cook, Allen Benton, Silas Kellogg, Joseph Spoor, Amos Bartlett, Jno. Barnes, Allen Green, Kingsley Stevens, Caleb Everts, Zaccheus Barnes, Othniel Clapp and Abijah Daratt.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, (R. C.) at Cato, was organized about 1863. Martin Cusick, Cornelius and Patrick Mehan, James Murphy, John Merigar, Michael Clune and Thomas Fitzgerald were among the first members. Father Donahue is the present pastor. Their house of worship was built in 1874. The number of members is about sixty.

THE M. E. CHURCH, four miles south of Cato, was organized about 1820. Amos Cowell, John Mills, Frank Hunting, and James Rhodes were among the first members. Their church edifice, which is a brick structure, was erected about 1828. Some six or seven years ago it underwent extensive repairs. A steeple was added and the whole exterior remodeled. It is a neat, substantial building. Rev. Mr. Kinney is the pastor. The membership is about fifty. Its prosperity is mainly due to the interest taken in it by Mr. Cowell.

SOCIETIES.

CATO LODGE NO. 141, F. AND A. M., at Cato, was organized June 11th, 1849. The charter officers were George H. Carr, Master; Pier Teller, Sr. Warden; Ansel Kimball, Jr. Warden. The present officers are Frank Rich, M.; Wm. S. Pearson, S. W.; Shepard Knowlton, J. W.; J. W. Hapeman, Secretary; A. W. Palmer, S. D.; I. L. Van Dorn, J. D.; Nelson

B. Knowlton, Tiler; Wm. Sidney, S. M. C.; W. B. Priddy, J. M. C.; S. J. Chase, Treasurer. Meetings are held the first and third Thursdays of each month, in their own hall, over the Central Hotel. The number of members is 112.

MANUFACTURES.—In the south-east corner of the town, at the iron bridge, is a saw-mill owned by John Busby and built by him in 1868. Connected with it is a cider-mill and jelly factory.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

TOWN OF MONTEZUMA.

MONTEZUMA* is situated about the center of the west border of the county, and lies wholly within the angle formed by the great easterly bend of the Seneca River,† which forms its northern and western boundary. The town of Aurelius borders it on the south, and Mentz and Throop, on the east.

The surface is moderately uneven, the hills consisting chiefly of rounded eminences or low ridges, which generally terminate abruptly toward the north and lose themselves in the surrounding highlands towards the south. The steepest declivities are in the south part. Broad intervals of low, flat alluvial lands, many of which are subject to annual inundations during the spring freshets, exist in the northern and central parts. An extensive swamp, known as the Montezuma marshes‡ and "the paradise of musquitoes,"§ extends along the river. Immense quantities of flag, which grow from eight to twelve feet in length, are annually cut from these marshes and shipped to the eastern markets, where they are used for bottoming chairs and other purposes. This and the fisheries here during the season give employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. Cattle are pastured upon these marshes, and we are told that so little exertion is required here to get such

*Named probably from the Aztec Emperors of that name, the last of whom reigned at the time of the Spanish conquest.

†The aboriginal name of this river was *Tiohero*, or river of rushes.

‡Suit map published in 1864.

§Aboriginal name, *Squagonna*.

¶*Geographical History of New York*, 1850, J. H. Mather and L. P. Brockett, M. D.

a subsistence as the poorer classes usually have to be content with, as to leave very few to be supported as paupers, a less number than in any other town in the County. Cayuga Brook, which flows in a north-westerly direction through the town a little north of the center, is the only considerable stream.

The underlying rocks are those of the Onondaga Salt Group, the red shale of which makes its appearance along the canal, about two and one-half miles west of Port Byron, where it is associated with the yellow and green varieties. It is also met with in the borings made for brine. This group contains all the gypsum masses of western New York, and furnishes all the salt water of the salines of the counties of Onondaga and Cayuga. The gypseous is the valuable deposit of Central New York, and the most important, not only on account of its plaster beds, but because it is only in this deposit that we have positive evidence that salt has existed in this group in a solid state.

"The great mass of the deposit consists of rather soft yellowish or drab and brownish colored shale and slate, both argillaceous and calcareous, and of argillaceous and calcareous slaty and more compact masses which are hard, a brownish color predominating. The whole is usually denominated gypseous marl; being earthy and indurated, slaty and compact. Some of the indurated and more solid kinds, when weathered, present a peculiar appearance like that of having been hacked by a cutting instrument, and with some regularity, owing to cracks or joints in two directions, giving a rhombic surface; which, by solution and wear taking place at the cracks, and those not being continuous and regular as to distance, the appearance mentioned is produced. The stone readily breaks in the direction of the furrows or cracks, and the fracture shows stains or marks of infiltration.

"When an acid is applied to the different associates of the gypsum, they do not effervesce in the free manner of purer limestone, but the effect is produced when in powder. It is highly probable that the greater number contain magnesia, which may cause the difference.

"The dark color of the gypsum and the brownish color of many of its associates, appear to be owing to carbonaceous matter, and not to metallic oxides, becoming lighter by long exposure. The greenish colored shale, so abundant usually in gypseous deposits, appear to be but an inconsiderable portion in the district; owing to the dark color of its gypsum, and but few parts of the mass having recently been uncovered, and its

ready change of color by the action of the weather.*"

Several brine springs exist in and near the village of Montezuma. Their geological situation is in marly clay, 380 feet above tide. They have a temperature of fifty degrees, and evolve carbonic acid gas.

"The springs were discovered at a very early period by the Indians, and were shown by them to the first white settlers. The brine was originally obtained by digging small bores in the ground a foot or two in depth, in the marsh at the foot of the ridge upon which the village of Montezuma is situated. Subsequently wells were sunk by the whites to the depth of forty or fifty feet, from which brine was obtained in sufficient quantity for the manufacture of salt.

"In 1807, salt water was discovered in a branch of the Seneca River, since called Salt Creek, at the depth of eight or ten feet from the surface. The brine thus obtained was similar in quality to that in the wells already noticed. In 1810, under the direction of the Cayuga Manufacturing Company, a well was sunk about one hundred feet deep, on the west side of the ridge upon which the village now stands. In sinking this well three separate springs of water were discovered. The first was about ten feet from the surface, and was like that which had been previously used. Then succeeded a stratum of fine blue clay, five or six feet in depth. Below this was a stratum of hard pan, with occasionally some gravel, about thirty-five feet in depth. A third stratum of quicksand succeeded, in which was found some weak brine, yielding about ten ounces of saline matter to the gallon. Lastly, there were strata of sand and clay, with some water, to the depth of one hundred feet, where was found the great fountain of brine, which came in through a body of quicksand. This brine, when unmixed with that of the upper veins, is said to have produced twenty ounces of saline matter to the gallon.†

"The brine from this well was analyzed by Mr. G. Chilton,‡ of New York, and found to contain in each 1,000 grains,

Chloride of calcium.....	1.53
Chloride of magnesium.....	0.30
Sulphate of lime.....	4.31
Carbonate of lime.....	0.02
Chloride of sodium.....	73.72
Water, &c.....	920.12

"A year or two afterwards, another well was sunk on the east side of the ridge, and the great fountain of brine was found at a depth of eighty

* Lardner Vanuxem. *Natural History of New York, Geology, 3d Dist.*

† See a letter of Comfort Tyler, Esq., published in the Appendix to Dr. Van Kensehaer's *Essay on Salt.*"

‡ *Silliman's Journal, VII., p. 344.*

feet. The strata passed through were similar to those in the preceding well. The *new well*, more recently opened, (I believe in 1824,) was one hundred and twenty feet deep. At one hundred and fifteen feet, the brine was said to have been of sufficient strength to yield eighteen ounces of saline matter to the gallon. On reaching the quicksand, however, the brine rose rapidly, and in two or three days overflowed the top of the well.

"In 1823, the salt made at the Montezuma springs amounted to between 16,000 and 20,000 bushels, of which about 1,000 were produced by solar evaporation. From that time the annual produce gradually decreased, until it scarcely amounted to more than a few hundred bushels.

"This great depression of the manufacture may be ascribed to several causes. One of these undoubtedly is the rudeness of the pump works. The brine is raised by hand or horse power, and the tubs are so imperfectly constructed that fresh water is continually flowing in and reducing its strength. The soil is moreover owned by individuals, and the manufacturer is obliged to purchase or lease it, as well as to erect his works. At the Onondaga springs, on the contrary, grounds are furnished by the State without charge.

"Again, the inferior strength of the Montezuma brine has operated unfavorably upon the manufacture at this place. On the other hand, the advantages possessed here, are an abundant supply of wood and eligible sites for the erection of works on a side-cut from the Erie Canal.

"The brine obtained from one of the borings made here previously to 1840, had a specific gravity of 1.07543. 1,000 parts of the brine yield 101.20 dry solid matter. The composition of the whole is as follows :

Carbonate of lime.....	0.18
Sulphate of lime.....	5.25
Chloride of calcium.....	1.40
Chloride of magnesium.....	1.00
Chloride of sodium, or common salt.....	93.35
Oxide of iron, with a minute portion of silica and carbonate of lime.....	0.02
Carbonic acid, holding in solution the carbonate of lime and oxide of iron.....	0.08
Water, with a trace of organic matter.....	898.72

"This brine, therefore, contains 700 grains of dry chloride of sodium in a wine pint; 5,600 grains, or 0.80 pound in a gallon, and it requires nearly seventy gallons for a bushel of salt. The strength of the Geddes brine, when compared to this, is about as ten to seven; of the Liverpool brine, as ten to six and a half.

"By an act of the Legislature passed in 1840, an appropriation was made for the purpose of procuring, if possible, a supply of brine of sufficient strength to be advantageously used in the manufacture of salt. A shaft was sunk to the

depth of 200 feet, which opened into a vein of brine much stronger than any heretofore procured in this vicinity. The specific gravity of this brine is 1.09767; and 1,000 parts of it contain 129.33 parts of dry, solid matter, or 12.93 in 100 parts of brine. This is within one per cent. of the quantity contained in some of the brines which have been worked in Onondaga county; a fact which would seem to warrant further expenditures, and to strengthen the expectations which have been entertained in regard to the establishment of the manufacture of salt at Montezuma.

"I have analyzed brine from a boring of upwards of 500 feet, at the village of Montezuma, and which is remarkable for the large proportion of saline matter which it contains. The specific gravity of this brine is 1.18959, water being 1.00000. 1,000 grains of the brine contained 230.30 grains of perfectly dry saline matter. The strength of the specimen may be judged of by the fact, that 1,000 grains of water saturated with common salt, contain from 260 to 270 grains of that salt; so that if there were nothing in this brine but common salt, it would be within three or four per cent. of complete saturation; but this is far from being the case.

"The following are the constituents in 1,000 grains of this brine:

Sulphate of lime, with minute portions of carbonate of lime and oxide of iron.....	0.69
Chloride of calcium.....	90.24
Chloride of magnesium.....	8.05
Common salt, (pure and dry,).....	131.32
Water, with traces of organic matter.....	769.70

It will require from 43 to 45 gallons of this brine to furnish a bushel of salt in the ordinary state of dryness.

"The following statement will exhibit the value of this brine, as compared with the best specimens heretofore obtained from Syracuse and Montezuma :

Proportion of common salt in 100 grains of this brine.....	13.13
Proportion of common salt in 100 grains of best Syracuse brine.....	17.35
Proportion of common salt in 100 grains of best Montezuma brine.....	9.33

"But in regard to the troublesome impurities, viz: the chlorides of calcium and magnesium, the proportion in the brine just described is much larger, as will appear from the following statement:

Earthy chlorides in 100 grains of this brine.....	9.82
Earthy chlorides in 100 grains of best Syracuse brine.....	1.50
Earthy chlorides in 100 grains of best Montezuma brine.....	2.40

"The manufacture of salt from this brine, therefore, will require more than ordinary care; as the earthy chlorides, even in small proportions, render it moist and unfit for certain uses."*

The well here referred to is doubtless the one sunk in 1839, by Solomon P. Jacobs, then State Superintendent of Salt Works, back of the present grist-mill in the village of Montezuma. It was carried to a depth of 650 feet.

About 1858 the State appropriated \$7,000 to develop the Montezuma salt springs. Col. John S. Clark and William H. Carpenter, of Auburn, were appointed commissioners to superintend operations. A boring was made east of the village, near Buckland's bridge, on the farm owned by C. W. Clapp, and another near the river, on land owned by J. J. McLoud; but the brine at neither place was sufficiently strong to warrant the erection of works. A third boring was made at a place locally known as "Charleston," one and one-half miles south-west of this village, and brine obtained, which, it is said, was equal to that at Syracuse. Two long blocks were built and the manufacture of salt begun about 1860. In 1862 Messrs. Truesdale & Loomis began to make salt of a superior quality, and bade fair to realize their fondest hopes. Salt was manufactured about three years, till 1863, when a bar of iron or steel, an attachment to the pump, fell to the bottom of the well, which was thus effectually sealed and remains so to this day. The bar exactly fitted the tube and could not be removed. The business was consequently abandoned.

This circumstance gave rise to the suspicion of foul play and induced the belief that this accident was concerted in the interest of the salt works at Syracuse; but it is probable that the business here, like that at Syracuse, suffered from the competition incident to the development of the salt interests in Michigan and Canada, and that this accounts for the final abandonment.

A few years previous to this Frank Torrey, L. D. Fenelon and David Gaston manufactured a good article of salt from brine drawn from the old well near the grist-mill, in the village; but they soon discontinued it. In 1872 a stock company was formed, the capital being furnished by weekly contributions, for the manufacture of salt by solar evaporation. Seven long vats were erected; but after a short trial some lost faith in the enterprise and withheld their contributions,

and the project was soon abandoned. The inferior brine and deliquescent character of the salt made from it, owing to the presence of earthy chlorides, made it impossible to compete with the works at Syracuse.

About this time another appropriation of \$3,000 was obtained through the efforts of Hon. Ira D. Brown, member of the Legislature in 1871. Wm. Thorn, J. M. Jones and B. Ross were appointed commissioners. They were of the opinion that by cleaning out and extending the tube of the well near the grist-mill a stronger brine would be obtained, but they sunk the well to a depth of 1,000 feet without realizing their expectations. The derrick still stands, a monument to their enterprise and the State's improvidence.

The soil upon the hills is a clay loam, mixed in places with gravel; in the valleys and on the flats it is a rich alluvion.

The area of the town is 9,550 acres; of which 7,528 are improved; 844, woodland; and 1,178, otherwise unimproved.

The population in 1875 was 1,395; of whom 1,222 were native; 173, foreign; 1,385, white; 10, colored; and 215, owners of land.*

The direct line of the New York Central Railroad crosses the north border of the town, but there is no station within the town. The Erie Canal crosses the town from east to west a little north of the center and crosses the river upon an aqueduct. The Cayuga & Seneca Lake Canal connects with the Erie Canal at Montezuma village, and extends south along the west border.

MONTEZUMA.

Montezuma (p. o.) was incorporated in 1866. † It is situated near the center of the west border, adjacent to the river, and at the junction of the Erie and Cayuga and Seneca Lake Canals. It is connected by stage with Auburn, whence it receives its mail. It contains four churches, (M. E., Free Methodist, Baptist and Catholic,) a district school, one dry goods store, one hardware store, one drug store, four groceries, two

* Census of 1875.

† Following is a list of the presidents of the village since its incorporation, with the years in which each served; Wm. Thorn, 1866 and '7; Alanson White, 1868; Frank Torrey, 1869-'70 and '71; Alonzo D. Drake, 1872-'3 and '5; Col. Wm. Bell, 1874; Henry Stokes, 1876; C. E. Chase, 1877; and Garrett Forshue, 1878.

The village officers in 1878 were. Garrett Forshue, president; Dr. Emerick Crispell, clerk; Jerome Warrick, treasurer; Frank Torrey, John Ross and John Malloy, trustees.

* James C. Beck, *Natural History of New York Mineralogy*.

hotels and a grist-mill. It has a population of 550.

The grist-mill owned by Messrs. Babcock & Drake, came into their possession some twelve years since. It was originally built as a steam mill in 1853, by L. A. Hopkins, of Auburn, and was changed to a water power mill in 1861. The motive power is furnished by the surplus water from the canal, there being no natural water power in the village. The mill has three run of stones.

The *Northern Hotel*, located in what is called the old village, is conducted by H. R. Shockey, who leases of Mrs. Ely Forbes. This hotel occupies the site of the first hotel kept in the town, which was built about seventy years ago by a man named Stephens, and was burned July 16th, 1874.

The *Exchange Hotel*, located in the new village, has been kept by Garrett Forshee some five or six years.

Montezuma Lodge F. & A. M. No. 176, was organized July 15th, 1850, with seven members, and meets the first and third Saturday evenings of each month. Simeon Mott was the first master. The present officers are, Jerome L. Fuller, *M.*; Chas. W. Ball, *S. W.*; John Ross, *F. W.*; H. Mack, *Treas.*; Ed Ross, *Sec.* The present membership is 48.

Rechabite Tent No. 43, was organized in September, 1874, with Russel S. Chappel as *C. R.*; B. F. David, *D. R.*; and Geo. W. Bell, *Shepherd.* The present officers are, B. I. C. Bucklin, *C. R.*; Chas. Davenport, *D. R.*; and Dr. E. W. Crispell, *Shepherd.* It is reputed to be a useful temperance organization. There are 60 members. Meetings are held every Saturday night.

Logan Grange No. 107, at the old Mentz Church in Montezuma, was organized about 1873, with thirty members. It consists of twenty-nine members. The first officers were, Jno. S. Pratt, *Master*; Wm. Buckingham, *Overseer*; and Jas. H. Baldwin, *Lecturer.* The present officers are Chas. C. Weston, *Master*; J. D. Nye, *Overseer*; and Abram Rowe, *Lecturer.*

In the south-east part of the town is a cheese factory, which receives the milk of about 100 cows. It was built in 1872, by a stock company, of which Wallace Weston is *President*; S. R. Glasgow, *Secretary*; and Alonzo J. Weston, *Treasurer.*

The first settlements were made in 1798, at what is now called the old village of Montezuma, by Dr. Peter Clarke, Comfort Tyler and Abram Morgan, who were attracted to the locality by the salt springs there; though it is pretty certain that neither Clarke nor Tyler settled there permanently till several years later, about 1810 or '11. About the beginning of the present century they commenced the manufacture of salt, "and did a good business long before Syracuse had lain the foundations of its present prosperity and wealth."

COLONEL COMFORT TYLER was born in the town of Ashford, Conn., February 22d, 1764. At the age of fourteen he evinced that disposition to mingle in public affairs which so conspicuously characterized his after life, for at that age we find him a soldier in the war of the Revolution, though his duties were light, being mostly confined to service in and about the fortress of West Point. In 1783 he was engaged in surveying and in teaching school in the Mohawk country, and while there he was engaged by Gen. James Clinton and spent one season with the expedition to establish the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1788, in company with Major Asa Danforth, he began the settlement in Onondaga county, where he "felled the first tree, and constructed the first piece of turnpike road in the State west of Fort Stanwix," and assisted in the first manufacture of salt. When the Military Tract was surveyed he was selected to assist. He surveyed one of the townships, and subsequently the Cayuga reservation. He filled various offices of responsibility and trust in Onondaga county, and in 1798 and '9, represented that county in the Legislature. He was foremost among the agitators for public improvements, and was conspicuously active in the construction of roads, bridges and all other works calculated to promote the general welfare. His efforts to bring capital and influence in aid of these undertakings led to his acquaintance with Aaron Burr, and his subsequent connection with that gentleman, which resulted so disastrously. The disease which ultimately resulted in Col. Tyler's death is ascribed to his effort to evade capture at this time. This affair greatly impaired his private fortune, and, such was the popular prejudice against those who participated in it,

that it destroyed forever his prospects as a public man. It also engendered a controversy between Burr and Tyler, which resulted in their total estrangement.

In 1811, Col. Tyler removed with his family to Montezuma, and took a deep interest in the Cayuga Manufacturing Company, who were engaged in making salt. With a view to increasing their business by rendering Montezuma more accessible, and very much by the advice and personal exertions of Col. Tyler, the company built two long bridges across the Seneca and Clyde rivers, and constructed a turnpike, more than three miles in length, over the Cayuga marshes, where the earth was so soft that with one hand a man might with ease thrust a pole into it ten or twelve feet.

Col. Tyler resided two or three years in Hoboken, and superintended the draining of the salt meadows in that vicinity. During the war of 1812 he entered the army and served in the capacity of Assistant Commissary General to the northern army, with the rank of Colonel, till the close of the war.*

After the close of the war the canal policy engaged his earnest attention. From the beginning, he was among the foremost of the advocates of that work, and he was early in the field, side by side with Judge Geddes and Judge Forman in advocating the feasibility and policy of the plan. He lived to rejoice with those who rejoiced at its completion.

He died at his residence in Montezuma, in the house now occupied by Addison Pease, August 5th, 1827.*

Dr. Peter Lynsen Clarke, who was born at Milford, Connecticut, July 15th, 1773, came from New York city, on horse-back, and arranged for the erection of his residence, returning in the same way. Soon after his return he learned that the parties with whom he had contracted for the erection of the building, had decamped with the \$2,000, the contract price. He immediately returned and executed a new contract with other parties, for a like amount, not forgetting the second time a precaution he had overlooked at first, to require sureties from the builders.† It is a large, once sightly building, and

* *Clark's Onondaga*, to which we are indebted for many of the facts obtained in this sketch.

† Local authorities differ in regard to the year in which this house was built. John Francis Daley, who has been connected with the

though it now shows signs of decay, is extremely well preserved. When erected it was supposed there was not another such house west of Albany. It stands upon a rounded eminence, known as Prospect Hill, and from its roof one gets a magnificent view of the surrounding country, which lies spread before him like a panorama. A really beautiful landscape is presented, such as one seldom beholds, diversified by hill and valley, and broad spreading plains, through which the river and creek, like silver threads, glisten in the sun, as they wind their tortuous course. The eye is charmed by the pleasing alternation of cultivated field, wooded slope, and grassy plot, with an occasional house peeping through the foliage of trees by which they are partially hidden. He realizes fully, having previously viewed the country from the neighboring lowlands, the force of the adage, "distance lends enchantment to the view," for it needs such a distance and altitude to give him a favorable impression of the marshy tracts which prevail in the immediate vicinity of the village.

Dr. Clarke moved into the town soon after with his family, and while his house was in process of erection occupied a house adjacent to it built by Mr. Swarthout, which has since burned down. He and his son, James Anthony Clarke, who was born in Brooklyn, July 23d, 1804, were largely interested in the salt works at this place, and were prominently identified with several other business interests conducted here.

About 1840 he removed with his family to New York, where he died May 31st, 1858. His remains are interred in the family cemetery in Montezuma, which is an addition, including three acres of ground, to the Montezuma Prospect Hill Cemetery, beautifully situated upon the hill-side a little south-east of the village, where a fine marble monument is erected, costing \$1,000.

The property still remains in the hands of the Clarke family, and the old house is the summer resort of its surviving members, some of whom spend several months here every summer.

Clarke family for thirty years and has had charge of their property here for the last twenty five years, fixes the date in 1813; while Horatio Mack, who has proved to be an excellent authority in other respects, and to whom we are largely indebted for information regarding this town, thinks it was built as early as 1808. We are inclined to think the latter date more nearly correct, for he had a child born in the town in 1810; showing that he moved in his family as early as that year.

"Col. Solomon P. Jacobs, Dr. Job W. May, Royal Torrey, Wm. Dewey, Zebulon Mack, Drs. Noyes Palmer and Geo. W. Fitch, Robert Whaley, Alfred Hovey, Nicholas Morgan, Samuel Bradley, Simeon Mott, Benj. F. Janes, Asher P. Osborn, Alanson Griggs, S. N. Budlong, J. C. Wood, John J. and Frank Cook, Augustus Stokes, Geo. Vredenberg, Dr. Griggs and others, who sleep their last sleep, were residents of the village. Several of them to-day are represented in business by their children.

"H. S. Lemon was salt inspector; James McLoud, Samuel Gillespie and J. K. Chipps were proprietors of hotels.

"In 1848 Col. Jacobs was canal superintendent; Roswell R. Jacobs, captain of the State scow; Horace Daveyport, Lewis D. and John R. Fenlon, captains of the packet boats.

"Lewis Bostedo, who died December 23d, 1877, in Wisconsin, and figured conspicuously in the business of the village, John J. Tallmadge, (Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, in 1870,) Giles Ross, (now of Michigan,) John Patrick, recently deceased, John Brett, who died in Auburn, Norman Hurd, who died in Canada, Diamond H. Hoff, who died recently in California, Edson Bishop, who died a few months since in Auburn, Maj. David Titus, of Aurelius, Samuel Bell, of Sacramento, Cal., Maj. Washington Bogardus, now living in New York, Wm. and J. K. Chipps, now living in Geneva, were also engaged in business. N. G. and Robert Ransom, (the former now living in Missouri, and the latter in this town,) and Wm. Ross, now living in the village, were leading farmers. Wm. Chillis, since Lieutenant-Governor of California, taught school in the house of Judge Post. Chauncey Smith, of Michigan, Chauncey Stokes, and Adonijah Stanley, of California, Abram Preston, of Michigan, and Smith D. Mallory, now living in the town, were prominent carpenters and mechanics. The genial Stephen Reamer, now deceased, kept a hotel on the site of the present hotel in the old village. Chas. Fenlon, now County Treasurer of Waupaca county, Wisconsin, R. K. McMaster, of St. Louis, recently deceased, Hiram Titus, now of Aurelius, Geo. B. Hurd, Henry Stokes, Frank Torrey, C. C. Mallory, and Benj. P. Ransom were among the young men of that day.*

Ephraim Martin and a Mr. Howell were early settlers in the south-west part of the town, and Lewis McLoud, east of the village. Robert Ransom settled a little west of the village at an early day. Jethro Wood, the inventor of the cast-iron plow, came into the town from Scipio about 1832, and settled on Clarke's hill.

MERCHANTS.—Dr. Peter Clarke, Caleb M.

Fitch, John M. Flint and a Mr. Lord were among the first merchants.

Caleb M. Fitch moved into the town from Columbia county, N. Y., with his family, consisting of wife and eight children, only two of the latter of whom, (Wm. and Sarah Ann, wife of Bennett Radford,) are now living, about 1822, and settled in the old village, and opened a dry goods store in the building diagonally opposite the hotel, and now occupied by Henry Lemon, as a dwelling. Peter Clarke was selling dry goods in the same building, which was divided. He was a member of the Cayuga Manufacturing Company, which then consisted, besides himself, of Peter Clarke, Geo. W. Fitch and Job and Asher Tyler, the latter of whom removed to Cattaraugus county, and served his district in Congress in 1843-'45. About 1826-'27-'28, Mr. Fitch was associated with John M. Flint in the dry goods business. He subsequently purchased the interest of Flint, who removed to New York, where he kept the Pearl Street House. Mr. Fitch died August 23d, 1829.

Horatio Mack opened his drug store in the village in 1870, and has since continued it. He was born here July 1st, 1844. He is the present postmaster, a position he has held for nine successive years. His father, Zebulon Mack, who, in early life taught school in Montreal, moved into the town of Montezuma from Seneca Falls, in 1841, and died here November 24th, 1861. He was engaged in the grocery business in the village some ten years, and was postmaster for five years from 1849. In 1856-'57-'58 he was salt inspector.

Eli Sherman, a native of New Jersey, came to Montezuma from Onondaga county in April, 1836, and in company with Hiram Curtis from Connecticut, engaged in the boot and shoe business. After about a year Mr. Curtis returned to Connecticut, leaving Mr. Sherman to conduct the business alone until 1871, when his son, James L. Sherman, was admitted to partnership. In 1860, dry goods were added to the stock. The firm is E. Sherman & Son.

Wm. Thorn was born in London, England, and came to this country with his wife, Jessie, in 1848. In the fall of 1861 he removed to the village and opened a flour and feed store. He was canal collector in 1872-'73.

Preston W. Ross and James J. McLoud,

*Horatio Mack. Contribution to *Cayuga Chief*.

opened their stock of groceries and boots and shoes in December, 1874, under the firm name of Ross & McLoud.

John F. Daley, who has resided in the town some thirty years, and whose family has charge of the Clarke family's property, opened his grocery and meat market November 17th, 1875.

Frank Faatz, in the spring of 1877, opened the hardware store, which is now conducted under the name of Frank Faatz & Co.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician was Dr. Nathan Wood, who lived in the Ward settlement in Throop. Dr. Job W. May was probably the first resident physician. He settled at the old village previous to 1814. He continued to practice until incapacitated by age and infirmities. In 1858 he removed to Wayne county, where he died, January 2d, 1875, aged 98 years. He was an excellent physician. Dr. Geo. W. Fitch, a brother of Caleb M. Fitch, came in from Onondaga Hollow shortly previous to 1822. The present physicians are Drs. C. E. Chase and E. W. Crispell.

Mrs. Sarah D. Stocking, formerly Mrs. S. D. Mack, and Mrs. Mary Sherman are the present milliners.

"The first postmaster was Dr. Job W. May. His successors were, Dr. Geo. W. Fitch, Dr. Noyes Palmer, E. Sherman, Norman Hurd, Lewis Bostedo, Zebulon Mack, Samuel W. Budlong, Benj. F. Janes, E. Sherman, G. A. Stocking and Horatio Mack.

"Judge Wardwell, who died in Jefferson county, in April, 1878, was the first canal collector. He was succeeded by Wm. Noble, Dr. Noyes Palmer, Alfred Hovey, E. B. Cobb, Dr. Alleben, Elijah Miller, Theron Green, Wm. H. Day, David S. Titus, E. H. Whitney, Giles Ross, Stephen M. Stokes, Wm. K. Wheat, Hiram Titus, Chas. Truesdale, Royal E. Torrey, Henry Stokes, Garrett Forshee, A. White, Wm. Thorn, B. Ross, John Nolan and Wm. Emerson."

The first saw-mill was built about 1810 or '12; and the first grist-mill about 1842 or '43, by Horatio Griffin. It was a steam-mill, and stood on the lot owned by Catharine Joiner, on the east side of the road between the old and new village. A saw-mill was connected with it, but both burned down soon after. Previous to that the settlers took their grists to Throopsville and Port Byron.

The completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 gave a new impetus to the village, and diverted settle-

ments to its locality, which is denominated the new village, in contradistinction from the settlements made when the salt interests were the center of attraction.

TOWN OFFICERS.—Montezuma was organized as a town April 8th, 1859, being set off from Mentz. The first town meeting was held at the house of Isaac W. Trufant, March 6th, 1860, at which time the following named officers were elected: Royal Torrey, *Supervisor*; Isaac W. Trufant, *Clerk*; Morgan L. Worden, William Bell and Robert Jeffries, *Justices of the Peace*; James A. Baldwin, William Pease and John B. Myers, *Assessors*; Ezra Pease and Joseph McLoud, *Overseers of the Poor*; Robert Ransom, Joseph Weston, John A. Taylor, Jr., *Commissioners of Highways*; Jesse S. Leigh, *Collector*; Henry Stokes, Harmon H. Morgan, Christopher Trufant, Moses Gay and John W. Mills, *Constables*; Bennett Ratford, Smith D. Mallory and Charles H. Gamwell, *Inspectors of Election*; Titus Barge, *Sealer of Weights and Measures*; N. Post and G. H. Stocking, *Justices of the Peace*.

The present officers are (1879):

Supervisor—Alonzo D. Drake.

Town Clerk—William F. Daley.

Justices—Nathaniel Post, Frank Torrey and Jonathan P. Jones.

Assessors—John Ross, Charles W. Ball and James D. Nye.

Collector—William Kelley.

Overseer of the Poor—Silas H. Pease.

Constables—Horace Davenport and Charles Humphrey.

Inspectors of Election—Curtis I. Trufant, Thos. Hall and Charles Walling.

Game Constable—Jacob H. Shaw.

Commissioners of Highways—William Buckingham, John Stahlnecker, Jr., and Harrison L. Crofut.

Commissioner of Excise—George Eckert.

Montezuma sent over one hundred men into the field during the Rebellion, of whom many died. La Due, Walling and Mosher died in Andersonville prison, and Franklin Reed, Harmon A. Morgan, George White, Henry Mink and others, were slain in battle.

CHURCHES.—The first church formed in the town was *The First Presbyterian Church of the town of Mentz*, now located at Port Byron, about the beginning of the present century. The meet-

* Horatio Mack. Contribution to *Cayuga Chief*.

ings were held in a school house which stood near the site of the "Old Mentz church."

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF MONTEZUMA was formed September 11th, 1819, and the "Church of Aurelius and Mentz" was adopted as its name. The first pastor was Rev. Ichabod Clark, who was voted \$25 for his "labors among us in the gospel," February 21st, 1820. The church took early and strong ground against the practice of dancing, for at a meeting held March 9th, 1820, it is recorded that Benjamin Waite made complaint against Harry Phelps for indulging in that pastime, and a committee was appointed to labor with him. May 11th, 1820, the committee reported adversely and fellowship was withdrawn. At the same meeting \$75 was voted Mr. Clark for pastoral services for one year from March 10th, 1820, the amount to be paid in grain, which, according to a vote passed January 20th, 1821, was to be estimated at seventy-five cents per bushel for wheat, and thirty cents for corn and rye.

James Rathbone, Amos Woodworth, William Chandler, Benjamin Waite, William Gay, Samuel Gilbert, R. N. Woodworth, Ebenezer Allen, Freegift Cole, William Blossom, Harry Phelps, William Greiggs, Benjamin B. Jewett, Wheaton Hicks, Sperry Peck, Phebe Gay and Elias Beach were among the first members of this church.

February 21st, 1820, it was "Voted that we believe it to be a disciplinable evil for our brethren to attend the Free Mason Lodge; therefore feel it our duty as a Church of Christ not to fellowship such brethren as do visit the Lodges, or any other of the Masonic meetings." This view, however, seems soon to have been very much modified, for November 4th, 1820, it was "Voted to withdraw the vote passed February 21st, 1820, concerning the subject of Masonry."

Elder Elkenev Comstock was the next pastor, for February 2d, 1822, he was voted \$100 for preaching one year from January 1st, 1822. May 4th, 1822, it was "Voted that the church acted unconsiderate in receiving Brother Fradrick Lathrop on his Baptism, being Baptized by an open communion Baptist." At the same date it was "Voted to withdraw the hand of fellowship from Sister Eunice Emons for her unlawful act in marrying another man while her husband liveth." For several years they were without a

pastor, although the records show that frequent efforts were made to secure the services of one. Elder Luther Goodrich was the next pastor, from June 28th, 1828, for two years. July 3d, 1830, it was "Voted to hold meetings constantly at the school-house on the turnpike near to Foster-ville."

June 4th, 1831, Elder Goodrich officiated, and Elder John Jeffries succeeded him in the pastorate. October 1st, 1836, he was granted a letter. Elder S. M. Plumb served them a few months in 1837, and was succeeded by Elder Ezra Dean, as a licentiate, April 19th, 1838. Elder Dean was ordained August 29th, 1838, and continued one year. Elder John Jeffries was again engaged May 15th, 1838.

January 1st, 1842, the church decided to give Edmon Mott a license to preach, and August 6th, 1842, the hand of fellowship was withdrawn from him on account of infidelity to his wife.

In 1843 Elder Jeffries severed his connection with the church, but was engaged to supply the desk till another pastor could be secured, for which he was promised a reward. September 3d, 1844, he was voted \$50 for that service; but it was never paid, for February 20th, 1845, it was voted to accept it as a donation, Mr. Jeffries having relinquished his claim to it. June 3d, 1843, a letter of dismissal was voted him. W. F. Purrington supplied the pulpit, at the expense of the society, till May 1st, 1844. Sunday, November 3d, 1844, Elder P. Lyon seems to have filled the pulpit, and the following Sunday his services were engaged for one year at a salary of \$250.

February 28th, 1846, it was unanimously resolved to call Brother W. F. Purrington to ordination. February 6th, 1847, it was resolved to invite Brother Purrington to continue the pastorate, and instead of a salary to give him all that could be collected in the church and society by subscription and donation. July 1st, 1849, Elder O. M. Gibbs assumed pastoral relations. May 2d, 1852, Elder H. Trow was called to the pastorate one year, for \$300. June 10th, 1855, the services of Elder Ferguson were secured till the first of the following September, at \$5 per Sabbath.

The record does not show who were the pastors from this period to 1868, in which year Elder L. R. Reynolds was called. He commenced

his labors January 1st, 1868 and closed them April 1st, 1872. He was succeeded by Elder Chas. Berry who served the church from May, 1872, till May, 1874; Elder Sigford supplied the pulpit three months during the summer of 1874, and Adelbert Coates, a student from Rochester, for six months during the summer of 1875. Till October 1st, '76, when Ross Matthews, of Port Byron was called, the pulpit was supplied by students from Rochester and Hamilton. When it was decided to call Elder Matthews, it was also decided to raise \$200 toward his salary and to ask the State Convention to add thereto such sum as they in their wisdom saw fit. April 10th, 1878, an invitation was extended to Elder L. R. Reynolds to again become their pastor for one year from April 28th. The Church has a present membership of thirty-six.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MONTEZUMA.—In the year 1823, the first meetings under the auspices of the M. E. Society, were held at the school house in the old village. Robert Whaling was the first class-leader. The original members of his class were Benoni Harris and wife, Robert Whaling and wife, Walter Thorp and wife, Thos. Fenlon and wife, Ezra Buckingham and wife, Eneas Cherry and sons, Sallie Austin, Maria Clarke, and Mary Barnes. In the year 1825, the Mentz Church was erected. The first minister was Rev. John Kimberling, who was succeeded by Vincent M. Corriel, Dana Fox, Isaac Puffer, Roswell Parker, John Watson, John Whitcomb, Loren L. Adkins, Philo Bennett, Rev. Mr. Morton, Alonzo Wood, Wm. Newell Cobb, Jas. Aylsworth, Ward W. White, Aaron Cross, Samuel B. Porter, C. H. Hall, Wm. Dean, David Davis, Lansing Benjamin, A. Hamilton, Asa Benham, J. S. Foster, Albert Ensign, John M. Searles, Thos. D. Wire, Wm. C. Bowen, F. M. Warner, Walter Jerome, S. Miner, Elias Hoxie, David Davis, D. W. Headle, David Stone, Royal Houghton, S. H. Aldridge, Charles L. Dunning, John R. Pendell, and W. F. Butman, the present pastor.

The present M. E. Church on Auburn street, was dedicated January 1st, 1848, Rev. Elias Bowen, Presiding Elder. Cost about \$2,000. Present number of members 100.

Average attendance at Sabbath school, 35. Average attendance at Class-meetings, 45. Average attendance at Prayer-meetings, 30.

While none of the members of the church have been called to the missionary field of labor, yet the church has had at all times active and zealous members, who have always stood firm and true for the Master, and has been blessed with an active and pious ministry, and many are safe in the promised land as the reward of their labors. Rev. Wm. C. Bowen, A. M., a former pastor of the church, is now Professor and Principal of the Bordentown Seminary, Bordentown, N. J.

THE OLD MENTZ CHURCH (M. E.) located in the south-east part of the town, was organized prior to 1825, in which year their present church edifice was erected. Meetings were held previous to the erection of the house in the barn of John Gilmore. Rev. Samuel Bibbins of Weedsport, officiated as their pastor when the church was erected. The present pastor is Rev. Seth Mattison, who has served them two years. The present membership is about thirty; and the attendance at the Sabbath school forty.

The first Methodist minister known to have preached in Montezuma was Benoni Harris.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, (Catholic,) at Montezuma village, was organized about 1865, with some fourteen families, among whom were John M. Daley, John Nolan, Michael Maroney, Thos. Connolly and Thos. McGuire. Previous to the organization occasional meetings were held in private houses and conducted by priests from the neighboring villages. The church, the one now occupied, was built in 1865, at a cost of \$1,400, the money having been contributed by individuals in this, Seneca and Wayne counties. The first pastor was Rev. James Leddy, who commenced his ministrations in the fall of 1865, and came once a month from Weedsport, where he was settled. After about a year Father Patrick Burns, commenced his ministry here, continuing about two years. He was succeeded by two German priests, one of whom was Rev. Father Joseph, who also served them about two years. Father Michael Purcell came next, continuing his pastoral relations about three years, and was followed by Anthony Vei Cici, an Italian, and after two years, by John C. Kenney, who also served them three years. Father Kenney was succeeded by Father Chas. Horan, whose ministrations they now enjoy, and who, like his predecessors, being stationed at Weedsport, filled the pulpit there as well as at Port Byron. The church never

had a resident pastor. They number about thirty-seven families, and are now negotiating for a lot, on which they purpose erecting a new edifice. Father James O'Connor was a very acceptable pastor of this Church, but in what year we could not determine.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH, of Montezuma village, was formed about 1869, in which year the church edifice was built by Bolivar Beach, in whom the title is vested. The building cost about \$1,500, and will seat about 300 persons. Among the first members were Bolivar Beach and wife, Ellen, John Stablnacker and wife, Catharine, and daughter, Catharine, Wm. Reed, Roswell R. Jacobs, Mrs. Almeda Freeland, Thos. Allen and Mrs. Benjamin Helmer. The present number of members is twelve. Meetings were held some two years previous to the building of the church, in the Baptist Church and the school-house. The first pastor was John Glen, who remained one year. He was succeeded by John T. James, a Mr. McDougall, John Osborn, and Moses M. Downing, each of whom remained one year. Rev. Mr. Olney, of Port Byron, is the present pastor. They have not been continuous in their service, and the church is in a feeble condition.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

TOWN OF MENTZ.

MENTZ is an interior town, situated north of the center of the County and is bounded on the north by Seneca River, which separates it from the town of Conquest, on the east by Brutus, on the south by Throop, and on the west by Montezuma.

The surface is moderately hilly, the highest elevations being in the southern part. The north part partakes more of the character of the marshy tract which borders the river. The hills are susceptible of cultivation to their summits. The streams are the Owasco Outlet, which flows north through the central part, and Spring Brook, which crosses the south-east part, both emptying into the Seneca River, the former in this town, the latter in Brutus.

The underlying rocks are the red shale, gypsum and limestone of the Onondaga salt group, which rests upon the Niagara group. The gypsum does not appear in layers or beds; on the contrary it occurs in insulated masses, as though the particles of each mass had been attracted by a common center, but greatly modified by disturbing causes, so that the forms which it assumed were irregular and not globular masses. In many localities there appears to be two ranges of these masses, or *plaster beds*, as they are termed, generally separated by the vermicular rock, the hopper shaped cavities, and other less characteristic masses. The hopper cavities were noticed at the hill and road-side to the south of Port Byron, below the gypsum. In no part of the range is there a vertical section, of any great height, of the gypseous masses exposed; and, therefore, there is no absolute certainty of their being in ranges, or of the number of ranges, though certain localities prove both. The disposition of the whole third, or gypseous, deposit to a stratiform arrangement favors a like state for the gypsum, but does not define the number of the ranges.

The plaster hills range from east to west through the County. They are more or less rounded and short, rendering some portions of their plaster very accessible, the layers in which the masses exist having but a slight inclination.

The *vermicular lime-rock* is essentially calcareous, and was first made known by Prof. Eaton. It is a porous or cellular rock, strongly resembling porous or cellular lava. Its name is due to there having been observed in it several holes, lined with a kind of tubular calcareous shell or crust, in some measure resembling the tubular covering of the *Scrypula*, which is so often seen perforating coral rocks. In color it is a dark-gray or blue rock, perforated everywhere with curvilinear holes; but very compact between the holes. The holes or cells vary from microscopic to half an inch in diameter. The cells generally are very irregular, and communicate in most instances with one another. Some are spherical, and contain spherical crusts. The resemblance of no small part of the rock to a porous lava is perfect; but if the cells in lava are caused by gaseous matter, as is commonly supposed, then these had a different origin. In Bull's plaster quarry in the town of Lenox, the structure of

the cells leaves no doubt as to their mineral origin. The cells show that parts of the rock were disposed to separate into very thin layers which project into the cells, an effect wholly at variance with aëriform cavities, but evidently the result of the simultaneous forming of the rock, and of a soluble mineral, whose removal caused the cells in question. This view appears to be fully confirmed by the discovery in this rock of those forms which are due to common salt, showing that a soluble saline material had existed and acquired shape in it, and been subsequently dissolved, having a cavity or cavities.

There are two masses of the vermicular rock, an upper and a lower one. The former extends from Port Byron east to the ridge west of Oneida Creek. It is about four feet thick; and its pores or cavities are usually large. The lower mass is limited. Its pores are small, and its greatest thickness is about twenty feet.*

An extensive deposit of gravel and fine building sand has been opened in the hill in the south part of Port Byron, and large quantities of the former have been used in improving the roads in the town. The sand is shipped to other localities by canal. A vertical section of some one hundred feet is exposed, and gives a fine illustration of the dip and strata of the rocks.

Vast deposits of marl exist in this town in common with many other localities in the County.†

Only recently its development as a fertilizer was begun, and should the enterprise meet with that success which it now seems reasonable to anticipate, this interest is destined to be an important industry in this locality. It will open up an almost inexhaustible mine of the richest manure.

"This substance is a carbonate of lime, which has separated from its solvent, in water; the latter preventing its particles from cohering together, and allowing them to subside in the state of a calcareous mud. It is in many places constantly depositing from waters holding limestone in solution."‡

The soil is a clay loam on the hills, mixed in localities with sand and gravel. In the valleys

* Lardner Vanuxem, *Natural History of New York, Geology, 3d District*.

† According to James Hall, the Cayuga marshes, which embrace an area of 49,000 acres, are in many, and probably in all places, underlaid by marl to the depth of several feet. *New York Geological Reports, 1839.*

‡ Lardner Vanuxem, *Natural History of New York, 3d District.*

it is a rich alluvion. It is generally well adapted to wheat and the other cereals, which rarely fail on clay bottoms, upon which the surface never heaves. This property of clay, that of holding the roots when the surface is frozen, is highly important.

The following is an analysis of two specimens of soil taken from the farm of the late Mr. Ira Hopkins in Mentz. The salt group lies below and the surrounding region contains much drift. The first specimen was taken from a dry ridge which has been under cultivation many years, and has produced forty bushels of spring wheat to the acre; the second is a clay loam, resting upon plaster shales:

	First.	Second.
Water of absorption -----	3.84	5.10
Organic matter -----	10.44	5.94
Silicates -----	77.78	80.40
Peroxide of iron and alumina -----	4.98	5.00
Carbonate of lime -----	1.30	2.36
Magnesia* -----	1.48	1.08
	99.82	99.88

The town covers an area of 10,081 acres; of which 7,246, are improved; 991, woodland; and 1,844, otherwise unimproved.

The population in 1875 was 2,300; of whom 2,091, were natives; 209, foreigners; 2,271, white; 29, colored; and 435, owners of land.†

The direct line of the New York Central Railroad extends through the town from east to west a little north of the center; and the Erie Canal, in the same direction, a little south of the center.

PORT BYRON.

Port Byron is beautifully situated in the valley of the Owasco, surrounded by rounded eminences, which, with their alternating verdure and cultivated soil, make a pleasing landscape. Its principal streets, with their many fine residences and tastily ornamented lawns, evince the æsthetic culture of its citizens.

It is on the line of the Erie Canal, one mile south of the station by the same name on the New York Central Railroad, and distant seven miles north of Auburn, with which it is connected by stage. It contains six churches (M. E., Presbyterian, Baptist, Free Methodist, Episcopal and Roman Catholic,) an academy, a newspaper

* E. Emmons, *Natural History of New York, Agriculture.*

† Census of 1875.

office, a private bank, two good hotels, (the *Howard House*, owned by John R. & Rush M. Howard, and the *National*, kept by Wm. G. Gallt,) several stores of various kinds, two flouring-mills, a foundry, a planing-mill, sash and blind factory, woolen factory, a small cheese factory, and about 1,200 inhabitants.

THE PORT BYRON FREE SCHOOL AND ACADEMY was chartered in 1857, and the following year a lot containing one and one-half acres, centrally located, was purchased and the present brick structure erected. The building is three stories high, sixty feet long and fifty feet wide, and is capable of accommodating 400 pupils. The cost of the lot and building was \$10,850. The school is divided into academic, senior, sub-senior, junior and primary departments. It is free to all residents of the district, except for Latin and Greek, for which \$2 each is charged. To non-residents the tuition fee is \$6, and \$2 each for the languages. The course of instruction is left discretionary with the principal. It is managed by a board of nine trustees. The first board was composed of J. D. Button, M. D., W. A. Halsey, who is the present president, Alfred Mead, Amasa K. King, F. M. King, D. B. Smith, Geo. Randall, J. D. Schoonmaker and Wm. D. Osborne. It has a library containing 1,050 volumes, valued at \$1,062.50, and philosophical and chemical apparatus valued at \$250. The present attendance is from 250 to 300. The present Principal is A. W. Morehouse.

THE PORT BYRON CHRONICLE is published weekly by Chas. E. Johnson, who commenced its publication in company with Geo. F. Marsh, under the name of Marsh & Johnson, November 1st, 1873. John L. Ransom became interested in its publication in May, 1874, and continued his interest till September, 1877, when he sold to the present proprietor, who is also its editor. The paper was established here in 1851, by Oliver T. Beard, as the *Port Byron Gazette*. In 1860 it passed into the hands of Benj. Thompson, who sold to Wm. Hosford in 1861. In 1862 it was bought by Cyrus Marsh, and its name changed to *The North Cayuga Times*. H. P. Winsor succeeded Cyrus Marsh, but in what year we could not learn. Several changes in proprietors took place from this period to 1873, and at intervals its publication has ceased entirely.

THE PRIVATE BANKING HOUSE OF H. B. BAXTER & Co. commenced business March 1st, 1877, with Henry B. Baxter, formerly of Sherman, Chautauqua county, as senior partner, and G. W. Latham, of Port Byron, as junior partner.

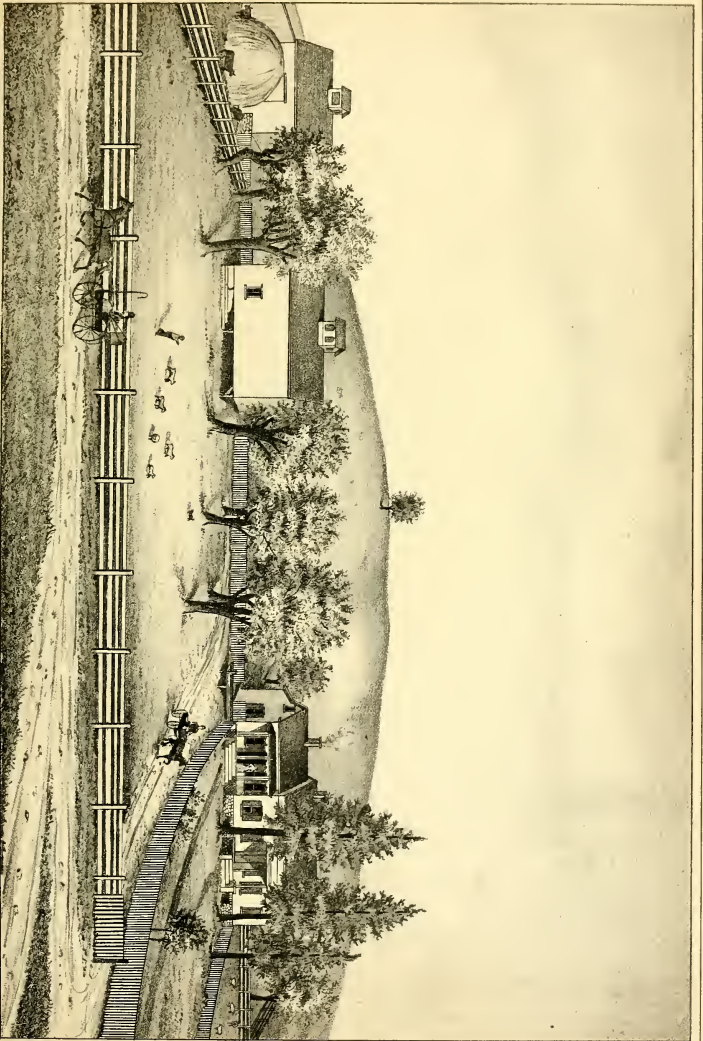
JOHN C. DIXON, proprietor of the flouring and grist-mill at Port Byron, commenced business in the fall of 1865, in company with J. V. White, the present Supervisor (1879) of Mentz, under the firm name of Dixon & White. February 17th, 1875, the mill, which was a wooden structure, erected in 1845, was burned, and in that year Mr. Dixon bought Mr. White's interest and rebuilt on the same site. The present mill, which is also built of wood, is forty by sixty feet, three and one-half stories high, and supplied with all the modern improvements. It is reputed to be the finest mill in this section of the country. It contains four run of stones and is capable of grinding 100 barrels of flour per day in addition to custom work, which averages from 25,000 to 30,000 bushels of grain annually. The motive power is furnished by water from the creek, over a fall of eight feet. The first mill on this site was built about 1814 or '15, by Aaron Knapp, the site and ten acres of land being donated for that purpose by Elijah and Aboliab Buck. The present mill is the fourth one on this site, three having been destroyed by fire. A saw-mill built on this site by Knapp about the same time stood until it decayed. These were the first mills in the town.*

The cheese factory located in the village, near the upper dam, is owned by a stock company, which was incorporated in 1867, with a capital of \$3,800, and of which David H. Mills is President, W. A. Jacobs, Secretary, and W. D. Osborne, O. A. Paddock and Jonathan Myers, Trustees.

The foundry and machine shop owned by Henry Leonard and George Anable is located on the dam south of the canal.

On the dam north of the canal is a planing-mill owned by Lewis Peck, and a flouring and grist-mill, with three run of stones, owned by Henry Traphagen. The sash and blind factory and planing-mill, owned by Samuel M. Wells and Charles J. Stiles, are operated by steam.

* Statement of Daniel Drake Buck, to whom, and to Mr. W. A. Halsey, we are largely indebted for information in regard to this town.



RESIDENCE OF ELIZABATH NICHOLSON, MENTZ, GAYUDA Co. N. Y.

Port Byron has suffered from several disastrous fires. May 30th, 1870, the dry goods store of J. T. & William S. Smith was burned. This fire aroused the citizens to a realization of the importance of providing adequate means of protection, and the excellent water works which the village now has were established. The reservoir is 150 feet long, 50 feet wide and 12 feet deep, located on the hill west of the village, on grounds donated for the purpose by Mr. William A. Halsey, and has an altitude of 175 feet above the main street in the village. Water is pumped into the reservoir from the outlet.

Port Byron was incorporated March 2d, 1837, and reincorporated in 1855. The first officers under the charter were: Walter H. Smith, President, who was elected by the board of trustees; Reuben Saxon, Samuel Harnden, Dennison Robinson and Abraham Teachout, Trustees; Campbell W. Haynes, Clerk; James D. Button, Joseph Hadger and Elijah Rice, Assessors; David B. Smith, Treasurer; and Jesse Vanderhoven, Constable. The successive presidents are Elmore P. Ross, 1838; Samuel Harnden, 1839, '42 and '43; Cyrus C. Peas, 1840 and '41; James Cutler, 1844, '45 and '47-'51; L. Goodsole, 1846; Thomas W. Smith, 1852 and '55; George Randall, 1853; James D. Button, 1854; Richard H. Hoff, 1856, '59, '66; Richard Dyer, 1857; Abram Gutchess, 1858 and '67; William S. Hoffman, 1860 and '62; Arthur White, 1861; Daniel Graves, 1863 and '64; Augustus Kelley, 1865, '70 and '71; Stephen H. Close, 1868; Thomas B. Dickey, 1869; William A. Halsey, 1872; Edward B. Somers, 1873; Horace V. Howland, 1874; William Hosford, 1875; Horace C. Badgley, 1876; James V. White, 1877. The present officers (1879), are: T. Fayette Dixon, President; Rush M. Howard, Charles M. Storms, Oliver B. Tanner and Charles F. Stiles, Trustees; Samuel N. Dougherty, Clerk; Charles Kelly, Treasurer; George Somers, O. W. Seymour and George W. Latham, Assessors; Samuel N. Dougherty, Police Justice.

PORT BYRON LODGE No. 130, F. & A. M., was organized as *Freedom Lodge*, about 1820, and the name and charter changed June 8th, 1845. The present officers are, Geo. W. Dickinson, W. M.; Oscar Gutchess, S. W.; Chas. M. Storms, J. W.; R. M. Howard, Treas.; Egbert Homel, Secy.; D. M. Kellogg, S. D.; F. F. Sears, J. D.; Geo.

Anable, Tiler; Augustus Kelly, H. B. Baxter, and Thos. B. Dickey, Trustees. Meetings are held the first and third Wednesdays of each month, in Masonic Hall. The present number of members is 75.

MORRIS CHAPTER No. 156, R. A. M. has a membership of about 45, and meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, in Masonic Hall. The officers are Abram Gutchess, H. P.; Chas. Kelly, E. K.; Wm. Cooper, Jr., E. S.; C. R. Berry, Secy.; E. B. Erity, Treas.; C. M. Stone, C. H.; E. M. Slayton, P. S.; A. Houghtaling, R. A. C.; Geo. W. Dickinson, M. 1st V.; O. Gutchess, M. 2d V.; Jehiel Weston, M. 3d V.; Geo. Anable, Tiler.

CENTENNIAL TENT N. O. I. R. No. 41, was organized in January, 1876. Meetings are held every Friday evening. The membership is 35. The officers are, H. W. Leonard, C. R.; George Anable, D. R.; T. Fayette Dixon, Secy.; C. P. Yates, Jr., Treas.; John M. Coon, F. S.; Geo. Newkirk, S.; Thos. Porter, I. G.; H. B. Dodge, O. G.; W. D. Osborne, P. C. R.

Port Byron was for many years, known as *Bucksville*, which name it derived from the Buck family, who were early settlers here and contributed largely to its growth and prosperity. The present name was assumed in 1832.

One and one-half miles south of Port Byron, near the line of Throop, in a pleasant romantic valley, at the terminus of a deep gorge in the Owasco Outlet, is the factory of Ezra B. Hayden, who is engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloths, yarns, cassimeres and flannels.

The first settlement in this locality was made about 1810, and the first dam was built in 1816, by George Casey and Daniel Clark of Auburn, the former of whom was one of the commissioners for the erection of the State Prison at Auburn, and expected to secure a State contract for timber to be used in its construction. They purchased one hundred acres of the adjoining land, which was covered with a dense growth of hemlock and other timber, paying therefor, four dollars per acre. The next season they erected a saw-mill about fifteen rods south of the present woolen factory. The following year A. B. Tilman erected a building and commenced the business of tanning, which was abandoned in a few years.

The business of wool-carding and cloth-dress-

ing was begun in 1820, by Harry Rice, who settled here at that time and erected a building for that purpose, taking water from the saw-mill flume. Mr. Rice carried on the business till his death a few years after, when, in the spring of 1824, the property was rented by Wm. Hayden, a native of Conway, Massachusetts, who came into the town of Sennett about 1801, where his father commenced the business of wool-carding and cloth-dressing. William Hayden removed to Auburn about 1820 and connected himself with the late Levi Lewis in the cloth-dressing business; and two years later, having separated from Lewis, he commenced the manufacture of cloth at Clarksville, now a suburb of Auburn. He was the first person in this County to manufacture cloth by machinery. About 1824 he removed to the locality above described, in this town, for the purpose of carrying on the business of wool-carding and cloth-dressing, which he continued ten or twelve years, when, having then purchased the property previously rented, he added the manufacture of cloth. Since his death, in 1866, the business has been conducted by his sons, Ezra B., William, Martin, John, George, Charles and Samuel. Ezra B. Hayden has had the entire management of the business since 1875, in which year he became the sole proprietor. The building erected by Rice went to decay, and in 1828 the present one, which is 90 by 26 feet, and has four floors, was built and used about three years as a tub and pail factory, by Charles and Amos Parks, of Auburn. William Hayden bought it soon after the death of the senior Parks, in 1831, and converted it into a woolen-mill in 1835. It is provided with two sets of woolen machinery, capable of turning out 60,000 yards of cloth per annum, and gives employment to about twenty men and women. The motive power is furnished by the Owasco Outlet, which has a fall of ten feet at this point. The Haydens have acquired some notoriety for the excellence of the cloths manufactured by them.*

* Samuel Hayden, one of the brothers referred to in this sketch, died March 14th, 1878. He studied law till failing health compelled him to desist, after which he was associated with his brothers in the woolen-mill. He subsequently devoted his time and attention to agriculture and contributed many articles on that and other subjects to the agricultural and other papers. It is worthy of note that his remains were carried to their final resting place by his six brothers, all of whom were older than he, and all of whom, except Martin, who lives in Sandusky, Cattaraugus county, and William, who resides in Auburn, live in Mentz.

David Clark, of Clarksville, built a saw-mill on the creek here about 1816.

A fruit drying establishment was started in this locality in the summer of 1877, by John Hayden.

The late Brigham Young, the noted Mormon and polygamist, resided in this locality about one year, in 1832, on lands now owned by the Haydens. He was in the employ of David Smith, a merchant of Port Byron at that time. The house in which he lived was sold in May, 1878, by Mrs. Lucy T. Hayden to James Palmer, of Throop, who removed it to his place in that town, to be used as a summer kitchen. The price paid was \$10.

The first settlements in the town were made in 1797, near Port Byron, which occupies parts of lots 61, 62, 72 and 73, River street, in that village, being the dividing line between lots 72 and 73. In that year Philip King, Seth Higly, Josiah Partridge and Chas. Annes had located there. Messrs. King and Higly were from Saratoga county, and settled on lot 72, the latter on a State's hundred, in the south-west corner. Mr. King took up the remainder of the lot and remained there till his death. He raised a large family, all of whom are now dead. His son, Ezekiel, who was born in 1799, was probably the first white child born in the town. Mr. King kept the first tavern, about a mile west of the village, prior to 1815. It was a frame house. It is related of Mr. King, that at one time he desired to cross Seneca River with a potash kettle to a sap bush on the north side of the river. The owner of the skiff refused to carry the kettle, when Mr. King, with characteristic energy, launched the kettle and safely ferried himself across in it. Josiah Partridge was from Massachusetts, and settled on lot 73. Chas. Annes came in from Chemung county in the fall and settled in the south-west corner of lot 73, on fifty acres donated by Elijah Buck to induce a settlement, on the place now owned by Francis M. Groom. Mr. Annes sold to a Mr. Beebe.

In the spring of 1798, Aholiab Buck, a native of Pennsylvania, moved in from Big Flats, Chemung county, and located on River street, opposite the residence of Samuel N. Dougherty, in the village of Port Byron. He was the first settler in the corporate limits of the village. He built a log cabin that season and cleared a

little land, when he went home and married Anis Drake, a native of Goshen, N. Y., with whom he returned the same fall, in company with his brother, Elijah Buck, and the latter's wife and daughter Sarah. Elijah had previously bought lot 73 of a soldier who served in the Revolutionary war. Both families lived in the log house till its destruction by fire the same fall, (a calamity by which they lost everything but the clothes on their backs,) when they removed to the house of Philip King, about three-fourths of a mile distant, where they remained till other houses were built. Mr. King's family at this time consisted of his wife, three sons, (Richard, Jeremiah and Daniel,) and a daughter, the latter of whom was subsequently united in wedlock to Elder John Jeffries, one of the earliest ministers in this section of the country, with whom she removed to Throopville.

The Messrs. Buck built separate houses that fall. Aholiab's stood on the site of the one destroyed by fire; and Elijah's near the house now occupied by Mr. Henry Vosburgh.

The town was then heavily timbered, principally with beech and maple, with some basswood, oak, whitewood and hemlock. Game and fish were plentiful, yet breadstuffs and other edibles were scarce. Bears and wolves were numerous and a source of much annoyance. Daniel Drake Buck relates that on one occasion when his uncle Aholiab was away from home his aunt shot and killed a bear which was disturbing the pig pen in the night. This was about 1805 or '6. The Messrs. Buck had two guns, one of which they left loaded, to be used in case of emergency. The heroine of this story was a resolute woman, a good sample of the women who undertook pioneer life. Aholiab Buck removed to Illinois in 1832.

Mr. Buck recollects seeing seven or eight deer browsing with his father's cattle from maple trees felled for that purpose when fodder was scarce.

He says his father had his first grinding done at Tyler's Spring, about one mile north of Auburn, where a mortar and pestle, so common in those days, had been constructed. The mortar consisted of a hard-wood stump, and the pestle was attached to a spring pole. Later his father and uncle were accustomed to go with their grists and those of their neighbors to Seneca Falls,

after a mill had been built at that place. The journey was made with a canoe of large size, which they had established on the Outlet, the route being by way of the Outlet to Seneca River, thence to Seneca Falls. The canoe was constructed from a large white-wood tree. The journey usually occupied three days.

On the farm settled by Elijah Buck was a well, known as the Indian well, from the supposition that the Indians dug it. It was about ten feet deep and furnished a constant supply of water, which is now used to water the cattle on the farm. Evidences of Indian occupancy, for brief periods at least, probably while on hunting and fishing excursions, exist in the numerous flint arrow-heads and stone tomahawks which have been brought to the surface in various localities by the plow. Portions of clay vessels, evidently used for culinary purposes, have also been found.

On the lot bought by Elijah Buck was a splendid water privilege, with a natural fall of ten to fifteen feet. This privilege, with ten acres, was soon after given by the Messrs. Buck to Aaron Knapp for the purpose of erecting a mill thereon; and the mill then erected by him was the first one built in the town. The precise year in which it was built cannot now be ascertained. The property soon after passed into the hands of a Mr. Aiken. The erection of this mill gave an impetus to the settlements.

Daniel Loveland, originally from Vermont, moved in from the southern part of the County, with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, one son, and three daughters, in 1799, and settled near where the depot now stands. Peter Ransier and Moses Lent, from Owego, settled on lot 62 in 1800.

Up to this time Mentz was a part of the town of Aurelius, from which it was erected, as *Jefferson*, March 30th, 1802, and its name changed April 6th, 1806. It then embraced the present town of Montezuma and a part of Throop, which portions were set off April 8th, 1859.

Following is a list of the first officers of *Jefferson*, now Mentz, who were elected March 6th, 1804: Isaac Smith, *Supervisor*; Lewis Kitchel, *Clerk*; Caleb Ward, Israel Clapp and James Leonard, *Assessors*; Joseph Farrand, *Collector*; Caleb Ward and Isaac Barnum, *Overseers of the Poor*; Philip King, Israel Smith and Prentice

Palmer, *Commissioners of Highways*; Joseph Farrand, *Constable*.

The officers elected, (1879) are:

Supervisor—James V. White.

Town Clerk—Charles Kelly.

Justice of the Peace—Howell B. Converse.

Assessor—Theodore Stevenson.

Commissioner of Highways—David Sadler.

Overseer of the Poor—John H. Eldridge.

Collector—Hiram A. Randall.

Constables—O. W. Seymour, Charles Hayden, L. C. Fargo, Charles Halsted, Peter Waggoner.

Inspectors of Election—Thomas B. Dickey, John M. Devore.

Game Constable—George Bettenhausen.

James Dixon and Major Eli Wilson, from Hebron, Washington county, the latter with his wife, Margaret, and daughter, Amy, came into the town near the beginning of the present century, and settled on a soldier's grant of 600 acres, on the east line of the town, which they took up jointly, and which is now largely occupied by the children and heirs of the former, who died there some seven years since, aged 92 years. John I. David, George and Eli Wilson, sons of Eli Wilson, settled on the same tract a little later. John and Eli Wilson and Elizabeth (now Mrs. Wm. A. Jacobs,) all of whom are living in the town, are the only living descendants of Maj. Wilson.

John Dixon, also from Hebron, Washington county, came in 1804, and settled upon fifty acres of the tract taken up by James Dixon and Maj. Wilson, and died there in 1876, aged ninety-two. Edwin S. and Edwin J., (twins,) Polly, (now Mrs. George B. Thomas,) and Marcha, (now Mrs. Ira Peck,) children of James Dixon, are living in this town, both boys on the old homestead. John C., son of John Dixon, and father of T. Fayette Dixon; the President (1878) of the village of Port Byron, is the proprietor of the flouring and grist-mill in that village; and Samantha, (now Mrs. James Robinson,) and Minerva, (now Mrs. Hiram Crossman,) daughters of John Dixon, are living in the town of Sennett.

Other early settlers were Martin and James Harker, from New Jersey, who located on the site of the village; Reuben Lent and family, from Washington county, who located on lot 62, a little west of Traphagen's grist-mill, about 1806. Lent claimed to have served in the Revolution for that lot, which he twice sold previous to his

settlement on it. After his settlement he sold portions of it to other settlers, and was finally ejected with his victims by Jacob Tremper, to whom he first sold it and by whom the title was held. Tremper, who lived in Kingston, Ulster county, never settled here, but his widow came in 1823 or '4, and located where John T. Smith now lives, in the village. John Scymour, a Methodist preacher, came with his family about 1806 or '7, and settled on lot 62, a little northwest of Elijah Buck's. He was probably the first preacher in the locality of Port Byron and in the town. Joseph Hamilton and Ira Hopkins, from Washington county, and Caleb Hopkins, from New Jersey, settled on lot 85 previous to 1804.

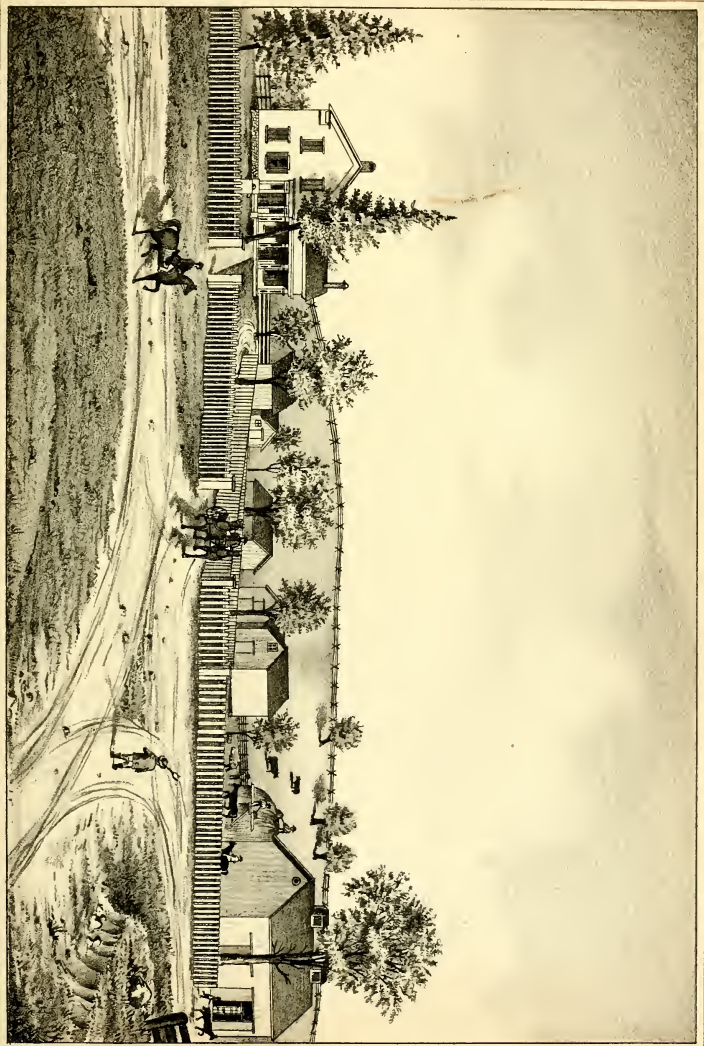
John Adams Taylor, who was born in Hartford, Washington county, settled in the northwest part of the town, where Mrs. J. S. Pratt now lives, April 14th, 1817. He bought a State's hundred, for which he paid \$7 per acre, rather than become involved in the perplexities arising from defective titles to the soldiers' grants, which many of the settlers bought for a nominal sum, and from which they were subsequently ejected. Mr. Taylor had prospected this section of country in 1815. He came on horseback, and bought of Edward Luck, who was obliged to leave on account of fever and ague, which prevailed here to an alarming extent, but diminished with the increased settlements and the clearing of the lands.

The bridge at Mosquito Point was built in 1815, two years previous to his settlement. "Moschetto Point," says Spafford, "is well named,"* and we think the luckless traveler of to-day will testify that the name is well merited. Mr. Taylor added to his 100 acres till he held deeds covering 700 acres.

Both he and his wife, aged respectively eighty-four and eighty-two years, are still living in the town, with their daughter, Mrs. Lucy T. Hayden.

Daniel Mintline, a native of Albany, came in from Canajoharie, April 11th, 1805, and located on the farm now occupied by William and John D. Buckingham. He was the first settler in this locality and from him it derives the name of Mintline settlement. He was born in 1773, and died in the old homestead December 3d, 1839. Daniel Rairden, a Mr. Buckingham and Andrew

*Gazetteer of the State of New York, 1824.



RESIDENCE OF E. B. ERTY, MENTZ, CAYUGA Co. N.Y.

Myers were early settlers in this locality. Myers was from Dutchess county, and settled on the farm now occupied by E. Waldron. He died in Port Byron February 21st, 1874, aged seventy-eight years. Jonathan, his son, still lives in the town.

The completion of the Erie Canal, October 26th, 1825, gave a new impetus to the business of the village, rapidly increased its population, and soon made it one of the principal grain markets in western New York.

In 1828 the most important enterprise connected with the prosperity of Port Byron, was developed. In that year John H. Beach moved into the village and bought the water-power. He built a race-way two miles in length, thus securing a thirty feet head of water, and erected on the west side of the Outlet and the south bank of the old canal, what was then and for many years thereafter the largest and best constructed flouring-mill in the State. It was 120 feet long and 50 feet wide. Connected with it was a store-house, 80 by 40 feet, under a portion of which a branch canal was conducted to facilitate the loading and unloading of boats. It contained ten run of stones, driven by an over-shot wheel twenty-two feet in diameter, and was capable of grinding 500 barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. The building cost \$60,000, and gave employment to twenty to thirty persons. Belonging to the mill, but not in its immediate vicinity, was a stone cooper shop, 200 feet in length, which gave employment to fifty persons, but furnished only a portion of the barrels used in the mill. Most of the wheat used in the mill was brought from the west.

Beach's mill was burned in 1857, and not rebuilt.

Henry Wells, the noted expressman, came into the town with his father's family after the opening of the canal, and for some three years mended shoes for the residents of Port Byron. The Wells family lived in a small, wood-colored house, which now stands diagonally opposite the residence of Mr. William Hosford, having since been raised and repaired and modernized with additions and a coat of paint. Henry remained in the town only about three years. His sister Harriet, (now Mrs. C. B. Newton,) who is remembered as a beautiful woman, a fine singer and a devout Christian, became a missionary to Lahore,

North India, a field which still engages her labors.

In 1851 the direct line of the N. Y. C. R. R. between Syracuse and Rochester was built, and operated detrimentally to the interests of the place by dividing its trade with other towns along the route, and carrying much of it to Syracuse.

In 1856, while the enlargement of the Erie canal was in progress—a measure which was ordered May 11th, 1835, begun in August, 1836, and finished in September, 1862, and by which the water surface was increased in width from forty to seventy feet, and the depth from four to seven feet—a difference of opinion arose among the residents of Port Byron as to the course it should take through the village. Some advocated the enlargement along the old circuitous route; others, a new and more direct route. The will of the latter finally prevailed, and the present channel was cut through the most beautiful part of the village. This change, while it vastly improved the canal, impaired the beauty of the village and proved disastrous to its business interests, by destroying in a great measure its water power. The State built a dam across the Outlet and diverted the water from Beach's race-way to the new canal, by means of a pipe forty rods in length, laid underground. The canal is spanned at this point by four iron bridges, and has a large double lock, with a lift of about twelve feet. The village at one time had a population of fully 1,500.

The first hotel in the village was built and kept by George Daniels, probably very soon after the opening of the King's inn. It stood on the site of the National Hotel, the land there being then low and marshy, and though it was a framed house, it was denominated an "inferior inn." It was burned during Daniel's occupancy, and re-built by him on a little larger scale. The present brick building on that site was built by Mr. Lytle, the second building erected by Daniels having also been burned. Contemporary with, but a little later than Daniels, were Amos Parks and the late James Pine, the former of whom kept a "better hotel," on the south-west corner of Main and Rochester streets, and the latter, one on the site of Mr. Lewis Houghtaling's residence, near the corner of Main and Pine streets.

MERCHANTS.—James Bennett and Willard Whitney were the first merchants in the village. Bennett came in from the town of Brutus and Whitney, from Washington county. They opened a store in company about 1815 or '16, in a building erected by Cornelius Dellemater for a distillery, which stood on the south side of the old canal, about where Kendrick's old wooden building now stands. They did business some two or three years and separated. Roswell Beardsley came in from the south part of the County, about 1819, and opened a store a little south of the other. He remained till his death, doing a very nice business. Joseph E. Smith came in soon after Beardsley died and opened a store on the north side of the canal. He did not prosper, and after three or four years failed and left.

D. B. and Walter H. Smith, brothers, from Orange county, opened a store in the building previously occupied by J. E. Smith, in the fall of 1824. After four or five years successful business they separated, the former continuing the old store, and the latter removing to one across the way, both keeping the same line of goods, which was a general stock. D. B. Smith became wealthy and continued the business till about 1858, when, on account of age and infirmity, he was succeeded by his son, John T. Smith, who still carries on the business. Walter sold goods for several years, without marked success, till about 1851, when he removed to Chemung county.

Dry goods were sold in the Davis & Dickey cigar store building a short time, about 1818-'20, by Matson & Landon, and subsequently by Horace Perkins, neither of whom succeeded.

Benj. B. Drake, a native of Orange county, who had previously published a paper at Waterloo, opened a store about 1823, on the corner of Main and Rochester streets. He did not succeed, and after about two years sold out and left the town.

Nathan Marble came in from Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, in the spring of 1825, and opened a store in the building which stood on Main street, a little south of the printing office, which had been erected a few years previously for a store-house and was connected with the canal by a slip large enough to float the boats of that period. He succeeded admirably and continued the business till his death five or six years since. A Mr. Holmes, also from Rensselaer

county, and distantly related to Marble, came in about the same time and opened a like store on the corner of Main and Rochester streets.

Mr. Stilwell, from Oswego county, father of R. R. Stilwell, opened a dry goods store about 1865, in the building now occupied by the latter, who succeeded him after about two years.

Wm. Cooper, from Mexico, Oswego county, came in the spring of 1865 and opened a stock of dry goods in the barber-shop south of his present store, into which he moved after about a year.

Chauncey Sears opened his grocery about a year ago.

John G. Kick opened his grocery about two years since.

Wm. Tatgenhorst, commenced the grocery business some five or six years since; and George Schottz, about three years since.

Geo. Somers is an old resident, having come to the town with his father from Vermont, as early as 1809 or '10. He was for some two years in company with R. R. Stilwell in the grocery business, and bought the latter's interest the present spring.

Oscar Kent started a grocery about three or four years since.

About 1852 or '3 a drug store was opened by Hiram Schoonmaker, from Ulster county, who remained only two or three years. Richard H. Hoff opened the present one about the beginning of the late war.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician was Dr. Nathan Wood, who came in the fall of 1799 and located in the Ward Settlement, in the present town of Throop; but the first one in the town of Mentz as at present bounded, was Harman Van Vechton, who came in about 1817 or '18 and located in the village, where he built some time after, the house next north of Masonic Hall.

The present physicians are Dr. Wm. S. Hoffman, who came in from Cayuga, about 1848; Hiram D. Eldridge, who is a native of Aurelius, and came to Mentz about 1823 or '24; and Daniel A. Force, who has lived here only a few years, is quite aged, and does not practice much. All belong to the allopathic school of medicine.

ATTORNEYS.—The first lawyer was Hiram Rathburn, who came to the village at an early day, but remained only a short time. Dennison Robinson, from Onondaga county, came about 1830, and practiced law until his death in 1856.

The present lawyers are Horace V. Howland, who came from Herkimer county, about 1850, and has since continued to practice here. He finished his studies with the late Hon. Wm. H. Seward, of Auburn, and has distinguished himself in his profession by his learning and ability. Charles R. Berry, Howell B. Converse and Calvin R. Aldrich, all of whom read law with William Howland, and the latter two of whom are justices, are the other lawyers.

Port Byron possesses a remarkable case of longevity. Mrs. Lydia Graham, who is now living in the village with her son-in-law, Alfred Mead, has reached the advanced age of 103 years. She is vigorous mentally and physically, and has a retentive memory, especially in regard to early events.

MENTZ GRANGE was organized in January, 1874, with twenty-five members. Oscar Gutches is President, and W. H. Rott, Secretary.

CHURCHES.—It cannot be definitely ascertained when the first religious services were held in the town; but judging from the following, it must have been at a very early day, of a primitive character, and under somewhat romantic circumstances:

"There is a very large hollow buttonwood tree, in this town, in which Elder Smith, preached to thirty-five persons at a time, and says the tree could have held fifteen more; he says its circumference, three feet from the ground, is thirty-three feet; and a correspondent informs me it measures more than seventeen feet in diameter."*

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE TOWN OF MENTZ, located in Port Byron, was organized about the beginning of the present century, as early as 1801, as a Congregational church, and was changed to the Presbyterian form of government in 1811, when the Presbytery of Cayuga was formed. The first meetings, and indeed for several years, were held in Ward's settlement, where the organization was perfected. A school-house, no longer standing, located near the site of the Mentz meeting-house in Montezuma, was the first public building used for religious services in that locality. This school was used on formal occasions, the meetings generally being held in private houses, till 1818 or '19, when it was destroyed by fire. The Society maintained a feeble existence, without a regular

pastor or much accession to its membership till 1818, in which year the services of the Rev. Oliver Eastman were secured and meetings held regularly in the school-house. Meetings were afterwards held in the school-house at Forshee's Corners, until the removal soon after of the Society to Port Byron, which was then a prosperous village of 500 to 600 inhabitants, "as yet unoccupied by any religious body."

May 8th, 1820, soon after the removal to Port Byron, the church was first incorporated, as *The First Congregational Society of Mentz*, the meeting for that purpose being held at the house of James Pine. The first meetings in the village were held in the barns of Mr. Pine and Roderick Mattson. After the first summer the meetings were held for two years in the ball room over the open shed attached to the Eagle Hotel, which Mr. Pine generously threw open to them, receiving in payment such voluntary offerings "as the church from time to time could make." In 1822 the meetings were transferred to a building in Nauvoo, near the western extremity of the park. The first minister who regularly officiated in this house was Rev. Abner Benedict, who staid about a year. September 5th, 1824, the Presbyterian form of government was again adopted, although the corporate name was retained, and a board of elders chosen, consisting of Lyman Grandy, John I. Wilson, John Dixon, Wm. Van Vleck and John S. Willis. Before the close of the year Rev. Birdsey Gibbs came to the church as a stated supply. During his pastorate the first Sunday-school was organized, Mrs. Sarah Osburn, to whose exertions it was largely due, and Miss Emeline White being the first teachers. "The first pupil and the only one on the first Sabbath was Mrs. E. P. Ross, of Auburn." July 26th, 1826, Mr. Gibbs was dismissed from the church, and "was succeeded after an interval of a year and a half by Rev. William Williams, who labored as a stated supply in 1828-'9, under the patronage of the Home Missionary Society."

November 15th, 1830, the Society was re-incorporated and the present name, symbolizing its form of government, adopted. With the opening of 1831 Rev. Justus S. Hough commenced his ministry, and before its close had added fifty-one names to the list of membership. He closed his labors the following year. For five years, with

* Horatio Gates Spofford, LL. D., *Gazetteer of the State of New York*, 1824.

the exception of a few months in the early part of 1835, when the Rev. Isaac Bliss performed the duties of that office, the church was without a pastor; but the pulpit was supplied by students from Auburn Theological Seminary.

In 1833 the Society erected a new house where the Methodist church now stands; but late the following winter it was burned, when meetings were again held in the old church. Within two years from the dedication of the one burned, another was erected on its site and occupied. In the spring of 1837 Rev. James T. Hough, brother of Rev. Justus S. Hough, assumed the pastorate for one year, during which forty members were added. He was succeeded early in 1839 by Rev. John Gosman, D. D., of the Dutch Reformed Church, Classis of Philadelphia.

A few years previous to this many persons had been admitted to membership from the Dutch Reformed churches in Eastern New York, and while "they strengthened and built up the church of their adoption," they retained strong preferences for the "methods and associations" of the Reformed Church. This preference, which had hitherto been latent, this year developed an open and bitter opposition between them and the Presbyterians, resulting in the selection of Dr. Gosman, and ultimately in a division and exhausting litigation in the civil courts for the possession of the house of worship, which the Reformed party held. The Presbyterians chose Rev. D. C. Hopkins, of Brutus, for their pastor, and withdrew to the school-house then occupying the site of the old church in Nauvoo, which had burned down two years before, the Reformed party retaining the services of Dr. Gosman. The courts decided in favor of the Presbyterians, or new-school party, who, in July, 1842, were put in possession of the church, which they occupied till their dissolution. This violent separation broke the rising strength of the new-school church and established the other under unfavorable circumstances. Mr. Hopkins' connection with the church was severed near the close of 1843, when Rev. Lemuel W. Hamlin became their pastor and remained about six months. During his brief pastorate thirty-three were added to the church on confession. For three years they were without a pastor. In 1846 Rev. Thomas M. Hodgeman began a pastorate of two years. He was the last minister whose stated services they enjoyed.

September 7th, 1850, their church building was sold to the Methodists, who still use it, having a few years since repaired and greatly improved it. May 24th, 1850, the society dissolved.

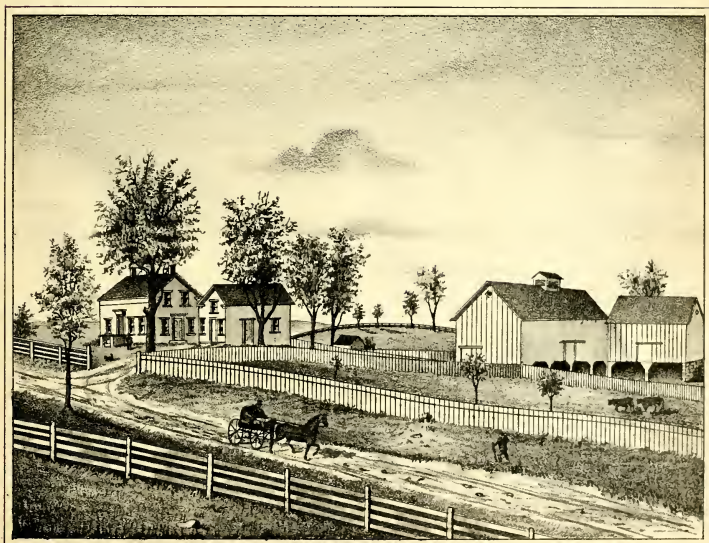
July 29th, 1840, the old-school party assumed the corporate name of the joint societies, and chose for their pastor Dr. Gosman, who secured his dismissal from the Classis of Philadelphia, and was admitted to membership in the Presbytery. November 17th, 1841, they incorporated under the name previously assumed, and from this time till the dissolution of the other society, both organizations bore the same name. Dr. Gosman's pastorate was terminated at his request in February, 1842. When compelled to surrender their house to the other society, meetings were held temporarily in a public hall connected with the Eagle Hotel; and, notwithstanding their resources had been severely taxed by the litigation in which they were involved, measures were at once taken to purchase a site and erect an edifice which was dedicated August 17th, 1843.

Rev. Robert Finley, then a recent graduate from Princeton Theological Seminary, succeeded to the pastorate, and was installed this same year. August 17th, 1845, Mr. Finley was released from his charge by act of the Presbytery. September 9th, 1845, Rev. Wm. Theo. Van Doren, who had spent several years as missionary on the island of Java, accepted a call. The 11th of August, 1848, a joint request of the pastor and congregation was prepared asking for his release.

Geo. C. Heckman, who had just graduated from Princeton, was now recommended to the Church, and on the 23d of October following, a unanimous call was extended him. His pastorate witnessed the liquidation of the remaining debt of \$763 on the church building; the purchase from Archibald Green of the old parsonage near Masonic Hall, with its grounds and out-buildings, for \$1,600, and the extinguishment, April 26th, 1854, of the indebtedness thus incurred; the repairing and enlargement of the church edifice in 1855, at an expense of \$1,800; and the addition of not less than 107 persons to the membership. He dissolved his relations in November, 1856, having accepted a call from the Church at Portage, Wisconsin. He was succeeded in July, 1857, by Rev. A. P. Botsford. April 23d, 1861, he was released from his charge, and Rev. Franklin D. Harris was installed pastor.



JOHN J. HENRY



RESIDENCE OF THOS. McCULLEN, MENTZ, CAYUGA Co. N.Y.

Mr. Harris resigned his charge in the summer of 1866. Rev. A. C. Reed followed and infused into the languishing energies of the Church a new vitality. During his pastorate *The Ladies' Christian Association of the Presbyterian Church of Port Byron* was organized by his wife, with five members, November 27th, 1872, and "is still maintained with excellent results."

During the year ending April 7th, 1868, the old parsonage and its grounds were sold; and the eligible grounds now occupied were purchased of Ira Peck, and a new and commodious parsonage erected, the whole costing \$4,500. In the autumn of 1871, the house of worship was returned, altered and refurnished, at a cost of \$4,329, only about \$700 of which remains unpaid.

In the summer of 1873, Mr. Reed relinquished his charge, much to the regret of his people.

The present pastor, Rev. V. A. Lewis, commenced his pastoral labors near the close of 1873.

Mrs. C. B. Newton, a former member of this church, has now charge of a mission school at Lahore, North India.

The present membership of the church is 138. The number enrolled in the Sunday school and Bible classes at the last report to the Presbytery was 250. There are in the permanent church library eighty-five volumes; and in the Sunday school library, 300 volumes. The whole amount on record contributed by the church for foreign missions is \$1,761.40; for home missions, \$928.50.*

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN PORT BYRON was organized May 18th, 1830, with a membership of forty-eight; forty-one of whom were dismissed for the purpose from the church in Throopsville, and the other seven, as is supposed, for a like purpose, from other churches. Of the original members only three are living, viz: George W. Milliner and wife, Fanny, and Mrs. Caleb Wood, all in Port Byron. The first pastor was Elder John Jeffries, who continued his labors about two years. During the second year of his ministry forty-three were added to the membership. The second pastor was Elder Roswell Osburn, who took the pastoral care in 1832, and remained one year. He was succeeded by Elder Isaac Bucklin, either as pastor or

temporary supply, probably the latter, as he was soon after excluded from the church in Sennett. In October, 1834, Elder T. H. Green assumed the pastoral relation, remaining one year. In this year a lot was purchased near the center of the village, and a brick edifice, 40 by 52 feet, was erected, at a cost of \$2,806. In 1874 about \$500 was spent in refitting and modernizing it. It will seat about 400 persons. Previous to this the meetings of the society were held in a building known as the "Old Boat House," situated in the west part of the village.

The next pastor was Elder L. J. Reynolds, who entered upon his labors in 1836, and remained till his death, nearly two years after. He was succeeded by Elder S. Knapp, who remained two years, and was followed in 1840 by Elder H. F. Davis, in the commencement of whose labors the church was blessed with a revival, by which fourteen were added by baptism and thirteen by letter. In 1842 Elder W. R. Webb became the pastor. During his ministrations the membership was considerably increased by baptism and letter. Elder W. Frary succeeded him in 1843, and also remained one year. Under his labors the church experienced "the most extensive and powerful revival ever enjoyed during any period of her history. Sixty-three were added by baptism and seventeen by letter."

In 1844 Elder John Jeffries entered upon a second pastorate, which he continued till death closed his labors in 1846. He was succeeded by Elder B. W. Capron, who remained about three years. After the departure of Mr. Capron, the services of Elder E. Dean were secured as a temporary supply. About the last of February, 1850, Elder A. Russell Belden was called to aid in a series of meetings, which were continued about four weeks, resulting in about sixty expressing "a hope in the pardoning mercy of God." The next pastor was Elder J. B. Vrooman, who entered upon his labors about the 1st of April, 1850. Under his faithful and judicious labors the prosperity of the church was largely increased. He was succeeded in 1854 by Elder Wm. C. Phillips. Elder Israel Wilkinson was the pastor in 1857; Elder J. J. Grundy, in 1861; Elder John Reynolds, in 1864; and Elder J. A. Howd, in 1866. In 1868 and 1869 the church was without a pastor. Elder A. Maynard took the laboring oar in 1870, and continued that and the succeeding

* For the information contained in the above sketch we are indebted to Mr. Charles L. Wilson, of Port Byron, who has kindly placed in our hands a Ms. history of this church, prepared by himself, evidently with great care.

year. He was succeeded in 1873 by Elder S. Seigfried, the year 1872 being spent without a pastor, as was also the year 1874. In 1875 Elder E. Wildman became the pastor; but in the following year the pulpit was again vacant. Elder Ross Matthews assumed the pastoral care in 1877, in the fall of which year he was succeeded by Elder Ira Dudley, the present pastor. The church has a present membership of 130. The attendance at the Sabbath school is 75.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PORT BYRON was incorporated June 10th, 1850, Daniel McQuigg, Daniel T. Mead, John Ferbush, John A. Taylor and Alex. Gutches being elected the first Trustees. Rev. H. C. Hall was at that time pastor of a small class, and their meetings were held in the church formerly owned by the Presbyterian Society, which property was bought by this Society January 1st, 1851, for \$850. The following July the church was assigned to the Oneida Conference. In 1854 a parsonage was built, at a cost of \$1,500. In 1862 it was moved to a new lot and enlarged and furnished at a cost of \$1,000. In 1858 the church edifice was somewhat remodeled and repaired at an expense of \$1,500; and again, in 1872, the entire inner structure was rebuilt in modern style, involving an expense of \$7,500. In 1878, the sum of \$2,000 was raised, \$1,000 of which was applied to the purchase of a pipe organ, and the remainder to liquidating the entire indebtedness of the Society.

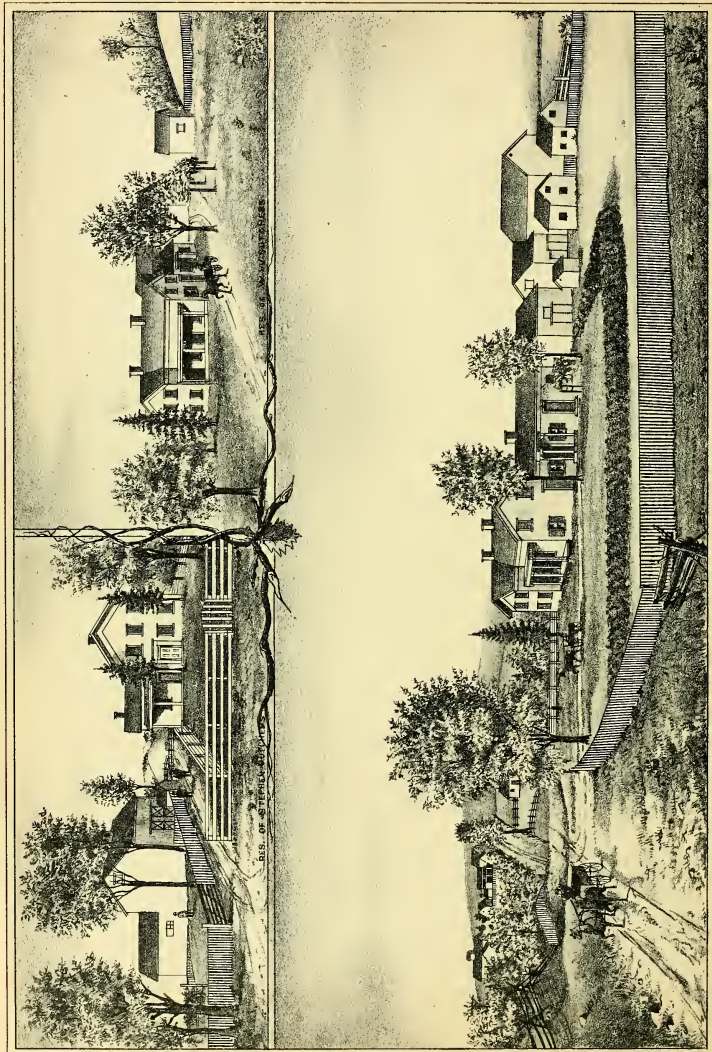
The pastors who have served this Society since its incorporation and the date of their service, are as follows: Revs. James Landreth, July, 1850; B. R. Pratt, 1851; Oran Lathrop, 1852; Zachariah D. Paddock, 1853; Sylvester H. Brown, 1855; Alanson White, April, 1857; Fitch Reed, 1858; Albert B. Gregg, 1860; Wm. Jerome, 1862; David R. Carrier, 1864; George C. Elliott, 1866; Ephraim C. Brown, 1868; Richard R. Redhead, 1870; Henry T. Giles, October, 1873; and Reuben C. Fox, the present pastor, in 1876. There are about 170 members and the Society is united and prosperous. There is also a flourishing Sunday-school of over 200 members, of which E. R. Redhead is superintendent.

The present officary of the Church and Society is as follows: Rev. R. C. Fox, pastor; Revs. Barnabas Wood and Wm. C. Toll, local

preachers; Tobias Schermerhorn, Charles F. Stiles, Jonathan Myer, G. W. Latham, R. R. Stilwell and E. R. Redhead, class leaders; Augustus Kelly, John Wilson, A. J. Caldwell, L. B. Burritt, D. H. Mills, Andrew Shelter, E. A. Dickinson, Joseph H. Hadden and J. W. Barus, stewards; John Wilson, Eber M. Treat, H. V. Howland, G. W. Latham, D. H. Mills, C. F. Stiles, Augustus Kelly, Jonathan Myer and J. W. Barus, trustees.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, (Roman Catholic,) at Port Byron, was organized about 1858, the Catholics in Montezuma being largely instrumental in its formation. The priests who have officiated are those who have ministered to the church in Montezuma, who have generally been stationed at Weedsport. The Society has never had a resident pastor. Their church edifice was formerly a school-house, which they bought and remodeled.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PORT BYRON was organized about 1863, though meetings were held by members of this denomination about twenty-five years ago, the services being conducted by transient pastors at irregular intervals. Among the original members were F. M. King, Charles Hamilton and wife, George B. Gillespie, H. C. Badgley and Mrs. Martha Kendrick. The first settled pastor was Rev. J. H. Rowling, who continued his ministrations about two years, and was succeeded by a Rev. Mr. Foster, who remained about one year. He was succeeded by a Rev. Mr. Paul. From the time that Mr. Paul severed his connection with the church it has had no settled pastor until about eighteen months since, at which time the services of Rev. Wm. Lord, the present pastor, were secured. The existence of the Society has been a constant struggle from the beginning, and it has several times languished and revived. The Society is now adapting to its use a building donated to it by Mrs. Frances Matson, wife of Rev. Dr. Matson, of New York, which has been moved to a lot of one and one-half acres, donated by the heirs of Nathan Marble, the father of Mrs. Matson. They have expended \$525 in fitting it up and expect that the expenditure of \$400 will finish it for occupancy, when it will seat about 100 persons. They held services in this building for the first time June 2d, 1878. Previous to this their meetings have been held in the town hall or in the houses of other denominations.



RES. OF W. W. GUTCHESSES

RES. OF STEPHEN G. GUTCHESSES

RESIDENCES OF STEPHEN, & W. W. GUTCHESSES. TOWN OF MENTZ. CAYUGA CO. N.Y.

The present membership is about ten, who evince considerable interest in the welfare of the church. They have no Sabbath school, but purpose organizing one when the building is completed.

CENTERPORT.

Centerport is a canal village in the east part of the town, containing about twenty families, a district school, and a grain cradle manufactory, the latter of which is owned by Charles Clow, a native of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, who came about 1844, and commenced the manufacture of grain cradles and gravel forks.

Settlement was begun at Centerport about 1805 or '6 by Benj. Haikes.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

STEPHEN GUTCHESS.

STEPHEN GUTCHESS was born in Chenango county, town of Smithfield, in the State of New York, on the 22d day of February, 1822, and emigrated from Chenango county to Cayuga in 1825, with his mother, who was then a widow, and seven brothers and two sisters, and settled in the town of Conquest, near Conquest Center. They came with a yoke of cattle and covered wagon, driving what little stock they had, two cows. During the month of October Stephen remained with his mother, doing odd jobs for his neighbors until he was fifteen years old. At this time he engaged his services to Henry K. Farland, in the town of Mentz, for \$6 per month, spending seven months and five days with him that season, for which he received \$43.25. A few months previous to the expiration of his time his mother drew \$35; and at the expiration of the time he carried the balance of what was due him to his mother. He was then employed by David Austin, who owned the property now occupied by Mr. Gutches, an engraving of which appears in this work. He spent seven seasons with him, at an average of about \$12 per month. During the winter season he spent his time in cutting cord wood, having no time to attend even a district school. His advantages for an education were extremely limited compared with those offered at the present day. For the next ten years Mr. Gutches was variously engaged in canal-boat navigation, commencing first

as a driver and ending with being the owner of one of the finest boats on the canal. He was engaged on the New York and Seneca Falls line of lake boats. January 31st, 1849, he married Miss Sarah E. Willis, daughter of William S. Willis, of the town of Mentz, who was born September 16th, 1822. Mr. Willis was among the early settlers of the town, moving in from the town of Boonton, Morris county, State of New Jersey, where he was born.

Mr. Gutches was the owner of a small farm of 28½ acres, upon which he had built a small house. In this the festivities attending their marriage were held, and their subsequent life spent until 1850. He disposed of this property for \$1,400, moved west fifty rods, where his son now lives, and purchased fifty-one acres, which was increased to one hundred and four, by purchases made at different times. Then commenced such improvements in the way of fencing, planting orchards, and erecting buildings, as has made it one of the finest pieces of farm property in the town. Many persons from different parts of the town and county have visited it with a view to making similar improvements in their own places. In March, 1874, he deeded it to his only son, Wilber Willis Gutches, who now owns it and still carries out in every way the plans and habits of his father, keeping up its record as a model farm.

On the 26th day of February, 1876, Mr. Gutches purchased near his former place, Lewis T. Colby's farm of 108 acres, together with his other landed estate, making the farm now consist of 154 acres. He moved on the place in July of the same year, and has again displayed his faculty for beautifying his surroundings by building a very fine barn, remodeling his house and improving his place generally. As a public man Mr. Gutches has figured, first as a supervisor, in 1865, assisting largely in filling the quota called for from the town of Mentz, going to New York city in person to discharge his duties in this direction as supervisor. He then filled the office of Canal Superintendent, on section 9, under the administration of Gov. Dix, which office was held with credit to himself and honor to the State, for the term of two years. Mr. Gutches, though not a member of any church, has a seat with the Methodists, and he is friendly and liberal to all.

In politics he is a Republican, and was, during the war, one of the most earnest supporters of the administration in suppressing the Rebellion and advancing the cause of freedom. Never having had the assistance of inherited wealth or family influence, Mr. Gutches can truly be styled a self-made man. In closing this brief sketch of an industrious man's life it is fitting to make mention of his devoted wife, who has aided him in no small degree, both by words and deeds,

ever advising and doing in the kindest way that which has promoted the welfare and best interests of her family.

WILLIAM ELLERY.

WILLIAM ELLERY is the son of William and Jenefar Ellery, who were natives of, and always lived in England. His father was born in the year 1799, and was by trade a mason. He died about the year 1828. Mr. Ellery's mother's maiden name was Cox. She was born in 1783, and died in 1837.

William Ellery, the subject of this sketch, was born in Wadebridge, Cornwall county, England, January 31st, 1809. He learned the trade of brick laying and masonry and followed that occupation till he came to America in 1832. The following four years he lived in New York city, still following his chosen occupation. In 1836 he returned to England, and on the 2d day of May, 1837, he married Miss Caroline Trevarton, the only daughter of Richard and Mary Trevarton, residents of the Parish of St. Braock. Her father was of some note, and died March 6th, 1854. Her mother came with her to this country, where she died December 31st, 1868, at a good old age.

In 1837, Mr. Ellery, for the second time, left his native land, and determined to settle permanently in this country. He first located in Albany, where he was engaged in building enterprises till 1860. At that time he abandoned the trade he had followed so many years, and, with his family, came to the town of Mentz. He purchased 60 acres of fine land on lot No. 72, where he has since resided, devoting his time to the cultivation of his farm.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ellery have been born six children, three of whom are living. Their names are, Joseph, living with his father, Edmond T., of the town of Throop, and Mary J., still at home.

Mr. Ellery is a relative of William Ellery, one of the signers of the declaration of independence. On another page may be seen a view of the Ellery farm.

THOMAS McCULLEN.

THOMAS McCULLEN was born in the county of Wicklow, Ireland, April 7th, 1834. At the age of thirteen he emigrated to this country, settling at Port Byron, where he arrived on the 14th day of September, 1847. The same season he commenced chopping cord wood for Daniel McQuigg & Co., and the following summer hired to Daniel C. Austin as farm hand for eight months at \$14 per month. During the next fifteen or twenty

years he was variously engaged in farming and boating, acting as superintendent of construction on section 9, under T. H. Hotaling, and managing the running of boats for the American Transportation Company, and for G. A. Sprague. April 10th, 1873, he married Elizabeth J. Henry, daughter of John J. Henry, who was born, lived and died on the property now owned by Mr. McCullen. The father of John J. Henry and grandfather of Mrs. McCullen, a native of Ireland, settled on the same place in 1800, arriving at Port Byron with an ox cart, which contained his family and goods, leading their only cow behind them, settling in the wilderness, having for the nearest neighbor Philip King, living one and one-half miles distant. The same day that Mr. McCullen married, he purchased the farm (a sketch of which appears in this work) where he now lives; the farm on which, through his wife, lives the third generation, the place being now known by many as the old Henry farm.

The present condition of the farm shows Mr. McCullen to be an expert as a farmer and one thoroughly posted in the best modes of making every rod of land produce all it possibly can. April 1st, 1875, Mr. McCullen joined the Presbyterian church, with which his wife had been connected since she was 16 years old. In politics Mr. McCullen takes but little interest, always voting for whom he considers the best man or men, having no choice in party, preferring principles above them all.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

TOWN OF BRUTUS.

BRUTUS lies upon the east border of the County, north of the center, and is bounded on the north by Seneca River, on the east by Onondaga county, on the south by Sennett and Throop, and on the west by Mentz. It was formed from Aurelius, March 30th, 1802. Sennett was taken off March 19th, 1827.

The surface in the north and west is gently undulating, with an average elevation of ten feet above the river. In the south and east it is broken by ridges and detached, conical-shaped gravel hills, having an elevation of two hundred feet above the river, and from fifty to seventy-five feet above the general level. It is watered by Bread Creek and Cold Spring Brook, the former of which is a canal feeder. Both are



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH. AURORA, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF WM. ELLERY TOWN OF MENTZ CAYUGA CO. N. Y.



small streams, and furnish but a moderate hydraulic power. They unite a short distance before discharging their waters into Seneca River.

Bread Creek is said to have received its name from the workmen engaged in the construction of the canal through here. At one time the vessel which was carrying their provisions to them was delayed two or three days on the river, and they were obliged to rely upon the people of the locality for food. When the vessel finally arrived and anchored in the river, they reached it by means of boats down this creek, and from their gratitude for the supply of provisions thus obtained, they named the Creek as above.*

It is underlaid by the red shales, the gypseous portion of which crops out in several localities, notably on the farm of John S. Sheldon, where it is five to seven feet below the surface, and was excavated for several years, some twenty-five years ago. A plaster-mill was in operation on this place at that time, but it has gone to decay. Generally the plaster is too deeply covered with drift to possess a commercial value. Recently Mr. Faatz, in excavating for a well in the east part of the town, struck a vein of excellent plaster rock but a few feet below the surface. Its thickness was not ascertained. There are several localities where surface indications of salt exist, principally along the river, notably one in the north-east part of the town, where the early settlers boiled salt at a deer-lick. Brine springs exist near the village of Weedsport. Extensive deposits of calcareous marl exist in the marshy flats bordering upon the river. In 1873 a deposit of this character covering an area of fully ten acres, of unknown depth, was discovered on the farm of Edmund A. Havens, adjacent to the canal. Here, the overlying peat, its usual accompaniment, has an average thickness of fifteen inches.

The soil upon the uplands is a good quality of sandy and gravelly loam, intermixed with clay, with a rich alluvion on the flats and in the valleys of the streams. The ridges are composed largely of clay, and the conical hills, of gravel.

The town is traversed from east to west by the direct line of the N. Y. C. R. R., and the Erie Canal, in close proximity, and from north to south by the Southern Central railroad, which open up

excellent markets for the products of its farms and manufactories.

The population in 1875 was 2,825; of whom 2,462 were native, 363 foreign, 2,793 white, and 32 colored.

It covers an area of 12,477 acres; of which 10,234 are improved, 1,242 woodlands, and 1,001 unimproved.

The first settler in Brutus was Aaron Frost, who was a squatter in the northwest corner of the town, on the river, about 1795. He was engaged in fishing, trapping and hunting, and finally settled in that locality. He was the first miller in the town. He fashioned stones for a grist mill from rocks obtained in the locality, and put them into the lower part of a saw mill subsequently built by the Hamiltons in the west edge of the town, about 1808 or '9. The stones were put in very soon after the saw mill was built, and the grist-mill was run by Frost. These were the first mills in the town, and have gone to decay. The building stood on the farm now owned by Jonathan Titus, on Cold Spring Brook, the water from which furnished the motive power.

It is not known that any further settlement was made prior to 1800, in which year William Stevens and Sunderland Sweet came in. Stevens was from Massachusetts, and settled on the farm now owned by Samuel J. Mack, just south of Weedsport, where his son Ira, the only survivor of his family, is now living. He died there in 1862. He kept a tavern previous to 1814, and for several years thereafter, till the opening of the canal in 1825. His was the first tavern in the town. It is a frame building, and was moved about four years ago to Weedsport, where it now stands, and is used as a tenement house. Bennett Stevens, his son, who was born November 13th, 1801, was the first child born in the town. The first death was that of an infant child of Sunderland Sweet, in 1800.

Several additional settlements were made in 1802, in which year Caleb and Jonah Rude, brothers, and Nathan, son of Jonah, came in from Saratoga county. Caleb settled about a half mile south-east of Weedsport, on the farm now owned by Frank Mills, where he died. Jonah settled on the south line of Weedsport, where Frank Mack now lives, and died there. Nathan lived and died on the old homestead. Bateman Rude, also son of Jonah, settled near the Cold

* Statement of Amos Cowell, of Weedsport.

Spring pump, on the canal, within a quarter of a mile of the east line, where his son Milton now lives, and where he died. Jason Rude, son of Nathan, who was born December 23d, 1808, is the present postmaster in Weedsport. George Rude son of Bateman, is living in Weedsport. Abel Powers, also from Saratoga county, came in with his family the same year and settled in Weedsport, where Royal Mack now lives. He moved away with his family after a few years. John Hamilton came in with teams from Hebron, Washington county, in March, 1802, in company with his sons John Jr., and Wm. and took up lot 64, on which he settled, and died in 1806. John, his son, brought in his wife, Nancy, and daughter, Jane, and settled where Peter Hamilton now lives. All are dead; Jane, who married Wm. Emerick, dying in the town of Mentz. His surviving children are David, who is living one mile west of Weedsport, aged seventy-six years; John, and Nancy, now Mrs. Eli Dixon, in Michigan, to which State the former moved in 1836; and Elvira, who is living with her brother David. Numerous of his descendants are living in the County, five in Brutus. Wm. settled where Murray Duncan now lives. Two sons of his are living. Wm. Beard, a nephew of John Hamilton, came in company with him from the same place, and settled on the farm now occupied by the wife of his son William. He died on the old homestead about fifteen years ago. Three other children survive him, viz: Levi, who is living in Sterling; Joseph, in Victory; and Polly, with her mother.

Dr. James Hamilton, twin brother of John Hamilton, Jr., moved in from Hebron, Washington county, in 1803, and settled opposite to where David Hamilton now lives. He subsequently moved and built the house where his son Eli lives, about twenty rods west of where he first settled. Those of his children who survive him are, besides Eli, Dr. Ira Hamilton of Jordan; Hannah, now Mrs. David Hanchett, and Nancy, who are living in Michigan; Peter, who lives with his uncle John; and Jane, now Mrs. David Hedges, who lives in Iowa.

The year 1804 was marked by the advent of several settlers, among whom were John St. John, from Connecticut, Edward Horton and Daniel Miller, brothers-in-law, from N. J., Adam Helmer, from Herkimer county, and Lewis Putnam, from Hebron, Washington county. St. John

settled a mile east of Weedsport, where he died. He had a large family. Horton came in with his family and took up 100 acres, two miles south of Weedsport, and settled on the farm now owned by Otis Ingalls. His sons John, James and David came in with him, the latter when only three months old. David is now living at Conquest Center, to which town he removed in 1826. Miller settled in the same locality as Horton, a portion of his farm being now owned by Ferdinand Faatz. He removed to Conquest at an early day and died there, together with his wife. Helmer was a Dutchman and a Revolutionary soldier. He took up lot 67 as a soldier's grant and settled where Geo. Harris now lives, where he died about forty-five years ago. The family moved from the town some twenty years ago. Putnam took up lot 66 and built a log-house where F. W. Putnam now lives. March 6th, 1805, he moved in his family, the house then, say his sons, being destitute of door, window and floor, a blanket having been made to serve the purpose of a door the first night. His family then consisted of his wife, Nancy, and five children; three children were afterwards born here. Numerous descendants of the family are living in this town. Putnam erected a saw and grist-mill at an early day on Bread Creek. The grist-mill stood just east of Weedsport, and the saw-mill, on the same dam, but on the opposite side of the creek. The grist-mill was burned about 1845, and the saw-mill torn down about fifteen years ago. Samuel Moore, from N. J., settled this same year on lot 86, about a mile south of Weedsport, on the farm now owned in part by Thos. Bentley. Two of his children are living in Weedsport, viz: John and a daughter, afterwards Mrs. Moses Bradley, now Mrs. Dean. Lewis Moore, brother of Samuel, settled on an adjoining farm, where he died some thirty years ago.

John Filmore settled in 1804 or '5, on the farm now owned by Harvey Beach, about two miles south-west of Weedsport. He sold out to John Emerick, from Ulster county, about 1815, and removed his family from the town. A man named VanDyck, from New Jersey, settled in 1805, about a mile south of Weedsport, on the farm owned by James M. and Joseph Ewins, on which his grandsons, William and Joseph Bennett, now live. Deacon Robinson, Henry Passage, Henry Meach, and David, Archibald and Heman Ward



[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

Daniel Sheldon

Eliza Sheldon

JACOB and MARY [SMITH] SHELDON, the progenitors of the Sheldon family in this County, were born in Connecticut, the former in 1753, and the latter about the same time. We can obtain no reliable data in regard to their early life. They were married in Suffield in their native State, August 26th, 1771, and in the year 1796 they settled in this County, very near where the village of Sennett is situated, on the road that leads from the latter place to Elbridge, Oneida county. Mr. Sheldon took up three hundred acres of land that was mostly covered by dense forest, and here he resided, engaged in clearing the land, and keeping tavern, his abode being a rude double log cabin, until about the year 1810. He then moved into a large frame dwelling situated on the corner of the Elbridge road and the road that now leads to Sennett Station and there he kept tavern two years.

About the year 1813, he purchased two hundred and fourteen acres of land where Erwin M. Sheldon now resides, in the town of Brusus, and settled thereon, and was engaged in clearing the land, operating two saw-mills that he had erected, and farming until 1821. Here on the 1st of August of that year, (1821,) he suddenly died of internal injuries received while endeavoring to ride a fractious colt. Mary, his wife, died September 3d, 1814.

Jacob and Mary Sheldon reared a family of seven children. Their names, dates of birth, and death are as follows: Sylvester, born July 7th, 1790; died May 21st, 1801. Cephas, born November 10th, 1793; died in September, 1837. Mary, born January 25th, 1794; died May 19th, 1857. Jacob, born August 27th, 1799; died July 12th, 1860. Daniel, born April 15th, 1794; died April 9th, 1868. John, born November 17th, 1798; died October 30th, 1841. And Enos, born February 7th, 1800; now living.

Jacob in his domestic relations was a kind and loving father, teaching his children by his own example the value and importance of industry, economy and virtue, and inspiring them with the worthy ambition to be men and women in the loftiest sense of the word. Perhaps no man was more prominently identified with the early growth and development of Cayuga County than he. He was generous and humane, and proved one of the most valuable of neighbors and staunchest of friends.

The children older than Daniel, before their marriages and settlement near the old home, aided their father in clearing the land and developing the farm, receiving such schooling as could be obtained in those early times.

Daniel remained at the home, giving his parents' most valuable aid in their battle with the giant forest, and taking an active and important part in the management of his father's business, until the latter's death. He then came into possession of the homestead, and there he resided until he died. His education was fair, considering the advantages he enjoyed. The excellent training he received from his father was of great practical use to him in the management of his own affairs, and thoroughness and perseverance were prominent characteristics that marked every transaction of his life. The fact that at the time of his death he was the owner of about six hundred acres of land, nearly all of which was under a high state of cultivation, is sufficient to attest that he made life a success.

Mr. Sheldon was strict in exacting what was his due, but exceedingly lenient towards those who were unfortunate and unable to

par, and especially so with his tenants. The poor ever found in him a friend, and those in distress were sure of his sympathy and assistance. In politics Mr. Sheldon never took a prominently active part. He voted with the Whigs until the formation of the Republican party, which he became a member. He was elected to the office of Supervisor for one term, and although earnestly solicited by his friends to accept positions of trust and responsibility at their hands, he always declined to do so, with the exception above referred to, because he had no aspiration for political honors. He was modest and retiring in his disposition, and preferred the quietude of his home and the companionship of his family and a few chosen friends, to the disturbances of an official life.

In religious sentiment, Mr. Sheldon was a Presbyterian, and an honored member of that church in Sennett for many years. He gave liberally on all occasions when money was needed to further the interest of his church and the cause of religion.

In all the affairs of life, the honorable example, as shown in the career of Daniel Sheldon, is one eminently worthy of emulation by those who would have, as did he, the esteem of all men.

On the 9th of April, 1868, Mr. Sheldon arose from his bed feeling well in health and spirits, and went to his saw-mill to superintend his affairs there, when he was taken suddenly ill. He returned to his house and died in an hour of heart disease.

In 1815, the 12th day of November, Daniel Sheldon was united in marriage with Eliza, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Merritt, natives of Connecticut, then residents of Brusus. She was born April 2d, 1788. Mrs. Sheldon possessed all those lovely traits of character that are seen in the faithful and affectionate mother. She united with the Presbyterian Church in Sennett at an early day, and was, until she died, a zealous and consistent member thereof. She was ever mindful of the pressing needs and sufferings of the unfortunate poor, and the aged and helpless appealed not in vain to her for succor and sympathy. Her acts of charity were prompted by a heart full of compassion for all in distress and need, and a desire to fulfill the teachings of Him who hath said, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." She died January 21st, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon reared and trained to lives of usefulness and honor, a large family of children, whose names, dates of birth, &c., are here given: John S., born August 10th, 1816; married Ann Sayles of Brusus, October 25th, 1838; she died May 17th, 1875. Eliza Jane, born January 11th, 1818; died April 10th, 1852. William, born August 31st, 1821; married Eleanor P. Burritt, of the town of Ira, the 6th of November, 1844. Lydia Ann, born May 29th, 1825; married John W. Hibbins, of Brusus, the 27th of January, 1847. Harriet N., born September 15th, 1828; married Sylvester Wright, of Brusus, February 27th, 1850; died May 3d, 1878. Erwin M., born June 11th, 1832; married Addie D. Hill, of Sennett, May 22d, 1861. Frances Eliza, born August 20th, 1836; married Gilbert J. Stevens, of Brusus, October 16th, 1859; died April 30th, 1872.

Fraternity is written in golden letters over the hearts of these children. They keep up a pleasant family intercourse, which has never been marred, but is increasing in intensity as the years roll by. They have placed before their children the advantages of obtaining a liberal education and a glance will show that their efforts have not been fruitless.

were early settlers; Robinson, in the south part; Passage, in the north-east part, where he has numerous descendants living; Meach, in the south-east part, where numerous of his descendants are living; and the Wards, in the north-east part.

Robert, David and Henry Hopkins and Moses, David, Capt. James and John Dixon (the last two settled in Mentz), came in from Hebron, Washington county, in 1808, and settled in the west part. These two families married and intermarried and have numerous descendants living in that locality. Moses Dixon settled where his son Edwin now lives, a quarter of a mile west of Weedsport, where he died in June, 1876. Thos. Dixon, brother of Moses, also from Hebron, came in 1810, and settled on the place now owned by Philip Martin, about a mile south-west of Weedsport. He subsequently removed to the place now owned by — Titus, where he died. Adolphus St. John, nephew of John St. John, from Connecticut, settled about 1814, on the river, near the crossing from Weedsport to Cato.

Elihu and Hulbert Atwell, brothers, the former of whom settled in the south part, where Daniel H. Robinson, his son-in-law, lives, and the latter, where Willis W. Sittler lives, and Jacob Pennoyer, who settled in the south-west part, where Jonathan Titus lives, were early settlers. Pennoyer sold out about 1836, and moved east, from whence he came.

Rev. Samuel Bibbens came in from Saratoga county with his family in 1816, and settled one and one-half miles south of Weedsport, where Ferdinand Faatz now lives, where he died January 6th, 1836. Mr. Bibbens was a Methodist minister about forty years.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting was held at the house of Thomas Wright, March 1st, 1803, and the following named officers were elected: Rufus Sheldon, *Supervisor*; Thomas Wright, *Clerk*; Elisha Baldwin, William Hamilton and Nathan Tibbets, Jr., *Assessors*; Stephen Dwinells, Jacob Sheldon and Nathan Tibbets, Jr., *Commissioners of Highways*; Jacob Sheldon and Stephen Close, *Overseers of the Poor*; Joseph Leonard, *Collector*; Daniel Gun and Daniel Sheldon, *Constables*; Joseph Cleft, David Remington, Silas Sheldon, Thomas Wilson and Isaac Hays, *Fence Viewers and Pound Keepers*; Isaac Hays, Asa Heath, Daniel Curtis, Stephen Rogers,

Allen Worden, Stephen Dwinells, John Miller, H. Atwell, Amos Bennett, Martin Remington, Warren Freeman, Asabel Treat, Abraham Burret, Asa Wilson, Timothy Hatch and John Hamilton, Jr., *Overseers of Highways*.

The following town officers were elected 1879:

Supervisor—Leonard F. Hardy.

Town Clerk—David W. Shaw.

Justice of the Peace, (full term,)—John R. Rotch.

Justice of the Peace, (for vacancy,)—Darwin C. Knapp.

Assessor, (full term,)—Levi T. Hamilton.

Assessor, (for vacancy,)—Myron H. Hill.

Commissioner of Highways—Philip Martin.

Overseer of the Poor—Henry A. Brackett.

Inspectors of Election—George H. Weyant, Elisha H. Mack.

Collector—Peter Y. Christian.

Constables—Jacob T. Faatz, J. Munroe Bennett, Peter Y. Christian, William M. Bradley, Michael Rice.

Game Constable—G. B. Whitman.

WEEDSPORT.

WEEDSPORT is situated a little north-west of the center of the town, on the line of the Erie Canal, and at the junction of the direct line of the New York Central and Southern Central Railroads, by which it is distant four miles east of Port Byron, eight miles north of Auburn, the county seat, and twenty-two miles west of Syracuse. Bread Creek flows through the village, and the limited water power it furnishes is pretty well utilized. It is eligibly located, and has some nicely-graded, well-kept and handsomely-shaded streets. Its private and public buildings are generally plain, but neat and substantial, and their general appearance does not differ greatly from Solomon Giles' description of them in 1863, when he writes of the dwelling houses as being "neat and comfortable," conspicuous for "the absence of both very fine or very poor" ones. "Very few villages of its size," he says, "but have some better buildings in it, and perhaps none can be found with so few that are not well located, neatly finished, painted and fenced, so that the town presents an uncommonly comfortable appearance." The population is 1,500.

It contains five churches, (Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Episcopal and Roman

Catholic,) all comely buildings, a union graded school, with academic department, three good hotels, four general stores, eight groceries, two hardware stores, three drug and book stores, three clothing stores, three jewelry stores, one furniture store and undertaking establishment, one boot and shoe store, two millinery stores, two newspaper offices, (*Weedsport Sentinel* and *Cayuga Chief*), two private banks, a flouring and grist-mill, two saw-mills, the *Weedsport Bending Works*, a pump factory, a foundry and machine shop, four carriage shops, a cigar factory, three malt-houses, a brewery, and three ware-houses.

The first settlements on the site of Weedsport were made in 1802, by Jonah and Nathan Rude and Abel Powers, near the south line of the corporation, in the locality known subsequently for many years as *Macedonia*. In 1817, when the construction of the canal was begun, the settlements which had centered at *Macedonia* were diverted to the line of that great highway; and when this section was completed in 1821, Elihu and Edward Weed, sons of Smith Weed, a wealthy merchant of Albany, settled on the site of the village, constructed a basin on the south side of the canal, and erected a store-house. From them the settlement acquired the name of *Weed's Basin*, and in 1822, a post-office was established by the name of *Weed's Port*, and Elihu Weed made postmaster. With the advent of the Weeds and the development of their business projects, an impetus was given to the growth of the place which continued unchecked till the opening of the *Auburn and Syracuse R. R.*, in 1836, and the *Auburn and Rochester R. R.*, in 1840. Weedsport was the canal landing for Auburn, and a large business was done in the transfer and carriage of goods between these two places. The principal public buildings were store-houses erected to accommodate this business, and the chief vocation of the people was that of attending to the receipt, shipment and carrying of merchandise to and from Auburn and contiguous places.

The village was incorporated April 26th, 1831, but owing to the destruction of the records by the fire of December 14th, 1871, we are unable to give the names of the first village officers. The present officers (1878) are: Henry D. Brewster, *President*; William Watson, *Clerk*; Philip Sturge, *Treasurer*; and Henry Stickles, C. C.

Adams, A. S. Holcomb and L. D. Faatz, *Trustees*.

The opening of the railroads before referred to was a serious blow to Weedsport, and took from it a prestige which it has required years of sustained energy and patient industry to recover. They diverted almost its entire storage, forwarding and carrying business, and having been built up almost entirely thereon, that diversion took away its life. "The ware-houses that had always been crowded to their utmost capacity," says the author before quoted, "became tenantless, except by the rats, and the town looked deserted, as though it had been built upon speculation, and the investment had proved a failure. Its reliance then became the natural business of the town * * * supported by the country around it, without any unnatural stimulus." But being surrounded by no less than five villages and the city of Auburn, all within a radius of eight miles, and each a formidable rival, the territory of its natural growth is not only very circumscribed, but is less fertile than that of a majority of its competitors. Its growth though slow has been steady, and it has more than made up for the losses sustained by the diversion of its carrying trade. In 1871 it sustained a severe loss by fire, which destroyed the two entire business blocks bounded by the canal, and Brutus, Furnace and South streets, with the exception of the cabinet shop of William Watson and the residence of William Biley on Brutus street, and the residences of Nicholas Bucher and Mrs. Carrie Stevens and the engine house on Furnace street. Very little insurance was held; but the burnt district was immediately rebuilt, and the former buildings replaced by those of a better class. The canal is spanned by two iron bridges.

THE WEEDSPORT FIRE DEPARTMENT consists of two engine and one hose companies. Ira D. Brown is Chief Engineer, and A. W. Morehouse, Assistant Engineer. Joseph Pfohl is foreman of *Volunteer Engine Company, No. 1*; W. J. Barker, of *Black Crook Engine Company, No. 2*; and J. M. Bennett, of *Brutus Hose Company, No. 1*. The apparatus consists of two hand engines and 650 feet of hose.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant in Weedsport was Walter Weed, brother of Elihu and Edward Weed, who opened a small hardware store in 1822, which he continued till 1828. Woolley

& Champlain commenced as general merchants and forwarders in 1823 or '24, and continued till 1828, when Phineas F. Whiteside bought Champlain's interest. George Cramer acquired a half interest with Whiteside in March, 1829, and Whiteside & Cramer did business about two years, when Paine Freer, from Port Byron, bought them out, and after two or three years sold to a Mr. Woodruff, who continued some two years. Henry Van Tyne, from Onondaga county, opened a store about 1825, and Chamberlain & Mason, about 1829. Each kept them about two years. Smith & Fellows opened a general store and commenced a forwarding business in 1825 and discontinued in 1827, at which time Alonzo L. Smith carried on forwarding and opened a drug store, which he kept about twenty years, and which was the first of its kind. William Buttre kept a small hardware store from 1825 to 1830. Maltby & Stone kept a general store about 1823, and were the principal merchants at that time. Stone died in 1826, when Harper J. Rogers, from Hoosick, N. Y., became a partner with Seth Maltby. Rogers died after about three years. About 1831, Seth Sheldon was associated with Maltby, and did business with him about a year, when Maltby, who is now living in Oswego, went to Oriskany, and Yost C. Fink became a partner with Sheldon. After about three years they dissolved, and Yost C. Fink, Orlando Gault and Asaph S. Kinney commenced business. They continued under different titles about ten years. About 1840, Fink, who, during the latter part of his stay, was in partnership with his son Edmund, removed to Allegany county. At the same time Gault & Kinney were doing business in another store.

About 1853 a store known as the "community store" was started by a joint stock company composed mostly of farmers, with a capital of \$10,000. They bought grain and sold goods. Samuel Hopkins, who originated the movement, had its management the first year. He was succeeded by Orlando Gault, who was the manager six years, till he removed to Wisconsin. H. W. Bliss managed it about two years, and C. C. Adams one year, when it closed, about 1861.

D. C. Stewart opened a store about 1850, which he kept from two to three years, when he removed to Cato. Bentley & Ives did business about two years, and Ives, alone, some five or six years.

James and Julius Henderson, brothers, opened a store in 1833, and in 1846 they sold out to Durkee, Gault & Co. In 1847 they recommenced business, and in 1860 they sold out to William Henderson and Frederick T. Munson and went west and were in the lumber business three years. Henderson & Munson did business till 1864, when the latter bought out the former's interest and continued the business alone two years. In 1864, William and Julius Henderson, and Samuel J. Mack opened a store and did a large business, under the name of Henderson & Mack, some three years, when Julius bought the interest of his partners. In 1870, his brother, James Henderson, and son Edwin M., were admitted to partnership, each to a third interest, and the business has since been conducted under the name of Henderson & Co. This firm now occupies three stores, all connected.

Aaron Bayless, then living in Cato, built a store-house about 1823, and bought grain till about 1850. About 1846 he opened a store, which he kept four or five years. He was one of the most enterprising business men of Weedsport, and was to this section of the country what Robert Muir was to Auburn and the farmers in that locality, in regard to handling grain. By ventures in which he alone assumed the risk, he sacrificed himself financially in their interest. John Drake kept a drug store before the war. He joined the army and was killed there.

The merchants at present doing business in Weedsport, in addition to Henderson & Co., are as follows:

Donovan & Mack (Wm. J. Donovan and E. H. Mack,) general merchants. *O. W. Furritt & Bro.* (H. E.,) hardware dealers. *Hugh Riley*, grocer. *Beach & Bro.*, (George A. and Charles J.,) druggists and book sellers, commenced business in November, 1862. Chas. J. went out of the firm in December, 1875, but the name is retained. Both were born in the town. *G. A. Benedict*, clothier. *A. E. Ure*, from Jordan, grocer. *A. W. Stone*, boot and shoe dealer. *S. E. Miller*, dealer in groceries, flour and feed. *S. B. Gildersleeve*, grocer. *Philip Sturge*, general merchant, from Meridian, opened his store about 1871. He was associated with J. Smith Sheldon as partner three or four years, till the spring of 1878. *Harvey Robbins*, grocer. *Bryant & Kevand*, (J. C. Bryant and J. Kevand,) groceries and dry

goods. *Horace L. Burrill & Co.*, (Ambrose O. Remington,) drugs and books. *Bronson Taylor*, canal grocery. *James Kanaley*, grocer. *Joseph Kaufler*, clothier. *Mrs. P. B. Bonta*, milliner. *Mrs. Cornelia Bibbens* opened her millinery store in September, 1877. *Chas. Coyle*, grocer. *Wm. Watson*, furniture dealer and undertaker, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1810. He came to Weedsport in 1827, and in 1828, removed to Auburn, where he remained till 1841, when he removed to Rochester. In 1843 he returned to Weedsport and commenced his present business. He has held the office of justice of the peace twenty-four years, and in 1878 was elected for another term of four years. *G. W. Hall*, jeweler. *Fulius E. Rude*, jeweler, a native of Weedsport, commenced business in 1818. *A. H. Rose*, jeweler. *A. B. Harmon*, hardware dealer, and *M. F. Diegelman*, clothier.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster was Elisha Weed, who was appointed in 1822, and held the office several years. He was succeeded by Alonzo Smith and he by Orlando Gault, each of whom held the office about four years. The next was Samuel Bibbens or Manning Henderson, the former of whom held it about two years and the latter four. Dexter E. Havens held the office eight years and was succeeded by C. C. Adams, who held it four years, and James Kernan, about two. Elizabeth Kernan was appointed in 1867, and was succeeded by Ebenezer W. Turner in 1871, who held the office a little over two years. Jason Rude, the present incumbent, was appointed in 1873.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician was Dr. Gale, who practiced prior to 1825, in which year he left. The next was Dr. Swett, who also removed before 1827. Henry Follett practiced from 1825-'35, and went to Michigan. Dr. Haleman practiced from about 1825-'31, and Wm. W. Williams from 1826 till his death about 1852. Dr. Briggs came about 1835 and took Follett's place, remaining about ten years. He was succeeded about 1848 by O. C. Clark, allopath, who is still practicing here. Geo. Coon came from Dryden about 1858, and practiced about fifteen years. Drs. Boyd and Whitman (Thompsonian,) practiced about six years, and Dr. Peterman, (eclectic,) two years, some twenty-five years ago. The present physicians, besides Dr. Clark, are Geo. Parsell, homeopath, and Ira D. Brown, al-

lopath, who commenced practice about 1868; Hiram Mc Carthy, allopath, who commenced about 1840; and E. Weed Bibbens, a native of Brutus, and Mrs. Mary E. Little, both eclectic, the former of whom commenced practice in 1869, and the latter about 1873 or '4.

MEMBERS OF THE BAR.—Patten R. Cook was probably the first lawyer. He was practicing in 1827 and left about 1830. James Luckey practiced from about 1823 to 1830. Theodore Popple came in from Elbridge about 1827 and practiced till his death, about 1840. Wm. I. Cornwell came in from Dutchess county in 1830, and commenced to practice in 1836. He is still practicing here. He was a member of Assembly in 1846 and '47; was a member of the State Senate in 1848 and '49; Canal Appraiser from 1852-'6; and Auditor of the Canal Department from April, 1855, to January, 1856. John S. Jenkins, from Jordan, came in about 1840 and practiced some ten years. The present lawyers, in addition to Mr. Cornwell, are A. W. Shurtleff, who came from Canada in 1849 and commenced practicing in 1857; Darwin C. Knapp, who came from Cato in 1863 and commenced practice in 1866; Frank M. Parsons, Special County Judge, who came in from Memphis in 1871; L. B. Little, Police Justice, who came from Michigan in 1874; and C. M. Elliott, who came from Port Byron in the fall of 1876.

BANKS.—There are two banks in Weedsport, both of which are private institutions. *S. W. Treat & Co.*, (Sylvester W. Treat, Wm. Henderson and Harvey C. Beach,) commenced business in September, 1869, in company with Samuel J. and Frank M. Mack, under the firm name of Mack, Treat & Co. The present firm bought out the interest of the Macks after a year and a half, and have since conducted the business under the above name. Edgar C. Bryant is the cashier. This firm occupy the building of the old *Weedsport Bank*, which was organized in 1854, with a capital of \$100,000, and failed in July, 1866. *Mack Brothers*, (R. L., W. W. and S. J. Mack,) commenced a banking business and were incorporated April 1st, 1872.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactories of Weedsport are the following:

BRUTUS MILLS (flouring, grist and saw,) were built, the saw-mill about 1830, by Phineas Whiteside and George Cramer, and the grist-mill in

1838 and '39, by Messrs. Healey & Cramer. They contain three run of stones and one upright saw, and are grinding thirty-five bushels of wheat per day, custom work, and forty bushels, merchant work. The motive power is furnished by Bread Creek, with a fall of twelve feet, there being two gates, the upper one of five feet fall and the lower one of seven. They are owned by LaDue & Son, (Harrison and Harrison, Jr.,) the former of whom acquired a fourth interest in 1871, and the remaining interest in 1875. He admitted his son to partnership in 1876. Harrison LaDue, Jr., and Edwin W. Fenlon are the millers.

THE WEEDSPORT BENDING WORKS, Austin Bros. & Co., proprietors, (Dewitt and Morton B. Austin and Leonard F. Hardy,) were erected in 1871, for a planing-mill, by R. H. Stilwell, and bought by the present proprietors, together with the lumber-yard attached, of his creditors, Finch & Cowan, June 20th, 1877, at which time they built an addition for their bending works. The works give employment to nine persons besides the proprietors, and turn out all kinds of bent work for wagons and carriages, make spokes and turn ax and hatchet handles. The planing-mill is still kept in operation. The motive power is furnished by a thirty-five horse-power engine.

THE RUBBER BUCKET PUMP FACTORY is owned by Court & Welch, (Daniel J. Court and Wm. Welch,) who commenced business in the spring of 1874. The building was erected about 1870, by George C. Chapin, and used as a sash and blind factory till 1874, when it was converted into a pump factory by the present proprietors, who are now (1878) building an addition. It gives employment to five men when in operation, and makes some 400 pumps per annum, besides job work.

THE PHOENIX MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (M. N. DeLong, George A. DeLong and J. I. VanDoren,) founders and machinists, give employment to seven persons in the manufacture of agricultural implements and jobbing. The business was started by Jacob Beach, about 1833, and the fixtures were bought of H. S. Tryon, by B. DeLong & Sons in October, 1874. January 1st, 1878, J. I. VanDoren was admitted to partnership. December 14th, 1871, the buildings were partially destroyed, and were rebuilt the same month. An addition for a store-room was built

in 1875. The present proprietors purpose moving their fixtures to Phoenix, where a building is being erected for them.

There are four carriage manufactories, of which C. D. Huginin, R. A. Wood, A. H. Smith and J. Rosecrants are proprietors. They are largely engaged in jobbing, but make some seventy-five wagons and carriages and fifty sleighs and cutters per annum.

James Scanlon commenced the manufacture of cigars May 1st, 1878, in company with Michael Ryan, whose interest he bought June 1st. He employs three persons, and makes 4,500 cigars per month.

H. L. Burrill is engaged in manufacturing *Burrill's Compound Cherry Balsam*, which he commenced about 1870, and of which he is making 100 gross per annum. In the spring of 1878 he commenced the manufacture of *Burrill's Arabian Ointment*.

WEEDSPORT MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.—Sylvanus S. Paul, proprietor. Mr. Paul bought a half interest in the property in 1872, of Michael McCarthy, who commenced June 1st, 1869. At McCarthy's death, July 18th, 1876, Paul bought that interest. He gives employment to five or six men.

There are three malting establishments, one a fine, large brick structure, owned by Miller & Kennedy, (Adam Miller and Norman H. Kennedy, both of Auburn,) erected in 1873, with a capacity of 100,000 bushels per annum; a second, owned by William Van Marter, of Lyons, who bought the property of S. W. Treat & Co., in 1870, which was built about twenty years ago by Edwin Hine, for a block of stores, for which purpose it was used for a few years, and which was converted into a malt-house about twelve years ago by S. W. Treat & Co. It was rented by Scott & Whitlock, of Lyons, in the fall of 1877, and has a capacity of 75,000 bushels per annum; and a third, known as the upper one, owned by Adam Miller, who bought it in 1870, of Thomas Smith, of Clyde, by whom it was built about twelve years ago. The malting business is conducted by Miller, Kirby & Co., (Adam Miller, William M. Kirby and F. P. Miller, all of Auburn,) the latter two of whom were admitted to partnership in 1874. Its capacity is 45,000 bushels per annum.

The saw-mill, located three-fourths of a mile

above the Brutus Mills, at the head of the race, was built about five or six years ago, by M. C. & A. O. Remington. It contains one circular saw. George Wilson is the proprietor.

O. W. Burritt & Bros., are manufacturing an improved patent double seamer for tin roofing, of which they are making about 200 per annum, and for which there is an increasing trade.

WARE-HOUSES.—There are three ware-houses and elevators for the storage and handling of grain and other merchandize, one of which is not in use.

Giles' elevator and ware-house was erected in 1853 by Solomon Giles, and is owned by S. J. Mack and Mary J. Davie. The business is conducted by Drake & Co., (C. E. Drake and F. M. Mack,) and was commenced in 1874, by C. E. Drake, who sold a half interest to F. M. Mack in 1878. C. C. Adams is doing business in the other warehouse. The building was removed from Jordan about thirty years ago, by a man named Dodge. It was repaired and enlarged about ten years ago by H. C. Beach, the present proprietor. Mr. Adams commenced business in 1868.

HOTELS.—The *Willard House*, a fine, commodious building, is kept in a superior manner by Willard Sturge, who was born in Cato in 1831, and removed to Weedsport Dec. 4th, 1867, at which time he bought the old *Farmers' Exchange Hotel* of Frederick Childs. He kept that till 1871, when he built the present house. It stands on the site of the first hotel in Weedsport, which was kept by Spafford Fields, about 1820.

THE MANSION HOUSE was built by Hiram Close, about fifty years ago, and was bought of Henry Vandewater, in April, 1861, by Henry Stickle, the present proprietor, and Henry P. Ketchum, his brother-in-law, the former of whom bought the latter's interest in 1864.

CONGRESS HALL is kept by Messrs. Luce & Gage, (George A. Luce, formerly of Throop, and John A. Gage, formerly of Auburn,) who rented the property and opened a hotel May 11th, 1878. The house was built in 1872, by Joshua W. Ketchum. Mrs. Josephine E. Servis, of Auburn, is the present proprietor.

THE PRESS.—The *Weedsport Sentinel* was started in February, 1867, by John Gibbs & Son, who, four years later, sold it to S. D. Lee & Brother. October 12th, 1872, George R. Nash

became the publisher and proprietor; and February 10th, 1874, he transferred a half interest therein to J. B. Rogers. It is a weekly, and has since been published under the firm name of Geo. R. Nash & Co.

The *Cayuga Chief* was started June 16th, 1867, by H. D. Brown & Co. It is a weekly, twenty-four column paper, and is edited by Dr. Ira D. Brown, one of the proprietors, who was editor-in-chief of the *Oswego Daily Times* for eight years. It is issued Saturdays, and has a circulation of 850.

SCHOOLS.—Weedsport has a union school, with an academic department, which has been designated by the Regents for the instruction of common school teachers. The primary departments are under the charge of a Board of Education, who report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, under the common school law. The academic department is under the charge of Board of Trustees, who report to the Regents of the University.

The faculty are W. H. Bradford, principal, who is assisted in the academic department by Miss Gertrude Miller, of Penn Yan, and in the primary and intermediate departments by Miss Augusta Barnes, Miss Melissa Brooks, Miss Martha Traphagen, Miss Louisa McCarthy and Miss Harris. The building is a large, plain, substantial, three-story, brick structure, containing six school rooms, besides recitation rooms and library, each school room seating about sixty pupils. It was erected in 1871, and is in excellent repair. It is valued at \$9,000, and the lot upon which it stands, at \$3,000. It has a small, but select collection of philosophical and chemical apparatus, valued at \$363.50; and a miscellaneous library, containing upwards of 700 volumes, belonging to the academic department, and valued at \$807.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH OF WEEDSPORT.—The earliest meetings here by members of this denomination were held in 1816. The first class was composed of five members, viz., James Young and wife, Edward Wood and wife, and John Sprague. Meetings were held in a log school-house in what was then known as "Macedonia," about half a mile south of the village of Weedsport, where, also, the organization was perfected the same year, by Rev. Samuel Bibbens, who was their first pastor. Not long after

the family of William McCrady moved into a log house a little south of the school-house, which they opened to the little band of worshippers. There the meetings were continued until a frame school-house was built on the site of the old log school-house, when that was occupied as a place of worship, both by this and the Presbyterian society.

Other early members of this society were Henry Sparling and wife, Isaac Bell, Rev. Samuel Bibbens and wife, Anna, and daughter, Samantha, Joseph Luckey and wife, — Chadderdon and wife, James Luckey, John Sprague and wife, Mark Dempsey and wife, James Raynor and wife, and Mary Barnes, all of whom are dead.

The first class leader of the society was James Young, who was succeeded by Henry Sparling, the latter of whom continued in that relation several years. He was succeeded by John Sprague.

This society erected their first church edifice in 1822, at a cost of about \$1,500. It occupied the site of the present commodious brick structure, which was built in 1863, at a cost of \$18,000, and improved in 1874, by the addition of galleries, and an alcove in the south end, at a cost of \$3,000.

The present membership of the Church is 364; the attendance at Sabbath-school, exclusive of teachers, 202.

Miss Libbie Husk went out from the home of Jonathan and Susan B. Fox as missionary to India, where she married Rev. J. H. Messmore, then and now a missionary to that field.

Jonathan Fox and his wife Susan B., daughter of the late Rev. Samuel Bibbens, have been among the most prominent and useful members of this society. Mr. Fox has been an exhorter, class-leader and generally active in its interests during more than forty years. Mrs. Fox is widely known as a ceaseless worker in its field of spiritual labor and missionary enterprises. Her membership dates back to 1819, when there were but twelve members. Notwithstanding their advanced age they are still active in this spiritual vineyard.

The following named pastors have officiated in this Church from the time it was disconnected with the Scipio circuit and constituted a separate charge: Wm. M. Willett, 1827-'28; Roswell Parker, 1828-'29; Joseph Baker, 1829-'30; Seth Young, 1830-'31; Schuyler Hoes, 1831-'33;

W. W. Rundell, 1833-'35; Royal Houghton, 1835-'36; Charles Giles, 1836-'38; Robert Eyerdell, 1838-'39; Anson Fuller, 1839-'40; Chas. W. Leet, 1840-'42; Isaac Stone, 1842-'43; Benj. Phillips, 1843-'44; Chas. L. Dunning, 1844-'46; A. I. Phelps, 1846-'48; Elisha Wheeler, 1848-'49; Geo. Sawyer, 1849-'51; Chas. H. Austin, 1851-'52; Darius Simons, 1852-'53; C. L. Dunning, 1853-'55; A. I. Phelps, 1855-'57; Morgan D. Gillett, 1857-'58; W. I. Hunt, 1858-'59; Wm. A. Nicholls, 1859-'61; W. S. Titus, 1861-'63; L. Clark, 1863-'65; E. Arnold, 1865-'66; F. I. Whitney, 1866-'69; S. P. Gray, 1869-'72; B. Shove, 1872-'73; J. B. Foote, 1873-'75; D. W. Bristol, 1875-'77; and Wm. Keddy, the present pastor, who commenced his labors with them in September, 1877.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WEEDSPORT was formed from members mostly from the Congregational Church of Brutus, now Sennett, in 1825, in which year their first church edifice was built and dedicated. The organization was effected immediately after the dedication of the church. Fifty persons united by letter and profession, the most prominent of whom were John Hamilton, James Dixon, Peter Putnam, Alanson Smith, Peter Douglas, (who were chosen elders,) James Hamilton and Robert Hopkins, and their descendants are now some of the prominent members of the Church.

Their house of worship, which was built in the south part of the village, was consumed by fire in March, 1855, and rebuilt the same year at a cost of \$12,000. The building was repaired and newly furnished in 1871, at a cost of \$8,000.

The following named persons have been the pastors of this Society for the periods named: Justus Hough, five years; D. C. Hopkins, two years; — Harrington, one and one-half years; — Redington, one year; Moses Ingals, one year; Melancton B. Williams, three years; George W. Warner, fourteen years; Joseph R. Page, one year; Charles E. Avery, seven years; Tertius S. Clark, four years; A. R. Hewett, the present pastor, thirteen years.

The present number of members is 225; the attendance at Sabbath-school is 150. The Church has been self-sustaining, having never received aid from the Home Mission Board, and has always contributed liberally to all benevolent objects.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF WEEDSPORT was organized December 14th, 1837, with thirty-one members—seven males and twenty-four females. Their first pastor was Rev. S. Adsit, Jr., who commenced his labors with them as a licentiate at their organization, and was ordained December 12th, 1838. Through a revival experienced during the first year of their existence forty-two were added to their membership by baptism and letter, and they were encouraged in the hope of their ability to erect a suitable place of worship. The fruition of this hope was realized at the expiration of the second year, for in January, 1840, they opened their new and attractive chapel, which was erected at an expense of \$2,660. But this arduous and protracted labor was too great a strain on the physical strength of their pastor, who, in consequence thereof, was prostrated by disease and confined to his room for more than a year. The Church was unwilling to accept his resignation, and he continued to supply the pulpit till September 3d, 1840, when it was finally accepted, and the services of J. S. Ladd, a licentiate, who was subsequently ordained, were secured and retained till January, 1847.

During Mr. Ladd's pastorate, 268 were added to the Church by baptism and letter. He was succeeded by A. W. Valentine, who commenced his labors in February, 1847, and continued them till 1851, on the 4th of May of which year Jonathan Baldwin commenced a pastorate, which was closed March 19th, 1853. Ira Bennett assumed the relation of pastor May 14th, 1853, and closed his labors with them in December, 1855. He was immediately succeeded by J. S. Ladd, who closed the labors of his second term of service March 31st, 1857. John E. Reynolds assumed the pastoral care April 1st, 1857, and remained till April 1st, 1858. Johnson Howard succeeded him April 14th, 1858, and closed his pastorate February 2d, 1861. The pulpit was filled by temporary supplies until August 31st, 1861, when William Remington commenced a pastorate of nearly three years, closing his labors with this Church June 20th, 1864. T. T. Filmore entered upon a three years' pastorate August 14th, 1864, severing that relation August 3d, 1867. He was succeeded by J. W. Spoor, who commenced his labors with them October 6th, 1867, and closed them March 29th, 1868. J. P. Bates sustained

the relation of pastor with them just a year—from June 28th, 1868 to June 27th, 1869. J. W. Harris entered into pastoral relations with the church September 19th, 1869, and maintained them for seven years, closing his labors with them August 27th, 1876. He was succeeded November 1st, 1876, by the present pastor, T. R. Peters.

In 1870, the church edifice was practically rebuilt, at a cost of \$10,000, only the walls and foundation of the old building being retained in the new one. It was dedicated February 5th, 1871. The present membership is 230. They have an interesting Sabbath-school, at which the average attendance is 175.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (Episcopal,) was organized February 27th, 1866, by Rev. John H. Rowling, the first pastor, with sixteen members, viz., John S. Wright and wife, Armenta, Charles S. Comstock and wife, Julia, William E. Biley and wife, Sarah, A. W. Shurtleff, William Irving Latimer and wife, Olivia, John Rice, Mrs. N. D. Caldwell, Margaret and Lansing Traver, Angie Williams, and Mary and Sophia Wright. Mr. Rowling continued his labors with the church till the fall of 1866. Rev. S. K. Miller, of Christ Church, Jordan, assumed its pastoral care February 1st, 1867, and remained three years. During the second year of his ministry, in 1868, their church edifice was built at a cost of \$600. It was converted from a blacksmith shop to its present use. It was first used for worship in July, 1868. The lot upon which it stands cost \$1,000. Their next pastor was Rev. Robert Paul, who was stationed here. He commenced his labors with them July 14th, 1871, and closed them September 1st, 1872. S. H. Phillips, rector of Christ Church, Jordan, supplied the pulpit till September 5th, 1875, when he was succeeded by Joel Davis, rector of the same church. Mr. Davis writes, while supplying this pulpit, "I find the Parish yet comparatively weak, but earnest and hopeful." Mr. Davis closed his labors with them January 1st, 1878, since which time Rev. W. H. Lord, of Auburn, has supplied the pulpit. The present number of members is thirty-four; the attendance at Sabbath School, thirty. The first wardens were John S. Wright and Charles S. Comstock; the first vestrymen were William E. Biley, A. W. Shurtleff, W. I. Latimer, Peter Mills, John N. Wood, John Rice, William Faatz and Noah D. Caldwell.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH (Roman Catholic), was organized in 1855. Among the first members were Nicholas Bucher, John Fitzsimmons, John O'Connor, Richard O'Connor, Pat O'Neil, Robt. Moriarty, James and Michael McFierny and Michael McCarthy. Their first pastor was Michael Credon, who served them about two years. He was followed by Michael Purcell, who remained a year; John Constant, from one to two years; Joseph Helvinger, about two years; Fathers Leddy and Van Scuskie, each one year; Nicholas Burns, two to three years; Michael Purcell, a second term, James O'Connor and Anthony Cassese, each about two years; John C. Kinney, two to three years; and Father Connelly, who remained only five or six weeks. Charles H. Horen, the present pastor, commenced his labors with them in November, 1875. Their church edifice was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$1,600. In 1874 it received additions and repairs, involving an expenditure of \$2,000. It is a neat, substantial wooden building. The present number of members is about 400.

SOCIETIES.—*Weedport Lodge, No. 385, F. & A. M.*, was organized June 13th, 1856. The charter officers were, Andrew Sittser, Master; Calvin Carpenter, S. W.; and William Watson, J. W. The present officers are, Sylvester Wright, W. M.; A. W. Morehouse, S. W.; J. R. Rheubottom, J. W.; Ira D. Brown, S. D.; Delacy Faatz, J. D.; J. L. Crane, Secretary; Robert Ure, Treasurer; and George H. Wyant, Tiler. The present number of members is fifty-four. They meet the first and third Tuesdays of each month in Masonic Hall. A lodge of free masons existed forty years prior to the above date, but went down during the anti-masonic troubles.

Southern Central Lodge, No. 249, I. O. O. F., was organized with nine members, September 19th, 1870. The first officers were, Ira D. Brown, N. G.; William I. Cornwell, V. G.; William Watson, Secretary; and J. R. Rheubottom, Treasurer. The present officers are, Menzo A. Kenyon, N. G.; Julius I. Turner, V. G.; Joseph Pfohl, Secretary; and Joseph L. Stevens, Treasurer. The present membership is fifty-one. They meet every Monday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Brutus and Seneca streets.

Brutus Encampment, No. 90, I. O. O. F., was organized January 6th, 1876, with ten members. The first officers were, E. B. Latimer, C. P.; J.

R. Rheubottom, H. P.; W. J. Baker, S. W.; W. I. Cornwell, Scribe; L. B. Storke, Treasurer; and W. Slauson, J. W. The present officers are, O. J. Forman, C. P.; L. B. Storke, H. P.; Julius I. Turner, S. W.; Joseph Pfohl, Scribe; Corydon Case, Treasurer; Clarence E. Mason, J. W. The present membership is nineteen. They meet the first and third Wednesdays of each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

The District Grand Committee of the District of Cayuga meets the third Wednesday of January, April, July and October. Its head-quarters are at Weedport. E. B. Latimer was the first District Deputy; O. J. Forman is the present one.

Weedport Lodge No. 380, I. O. G. T. was organized August 12th, 1867. The present officers are H. A. Rheubottom, P. W. C. T.; D. V. Christian, W. C. T.; Geo. Cramer, Secy; Mrs. C. Whiting, V. T.; Geo. Klumpp, F. S.; Mrs. Clarence Sprague, Treas; L. B. Little, Chaplain; James Rheubottom, Jr., M. The present membership is thirty-five. They meet every Friday evening in Odd Fellows Hall.

Brutus Grange No. 48, P. of H. was organized at the house of M. C. Remington, January 13th, 1874. The first officers were Milton Rude, Master; Harvey A. Putnam, Overseer; Levi T. Hamilton, Lecturer; Seth A. Van Wagoner, Steward; Dwight W. Cady, Assistant Steward; Levi H. Streeter, Chaplain; D. Seward Sheldon, Sec'y; Sylvester W. Young, Treas.; Clarence Wilson, Gate Keeper; Mrs. M. C. Remington, Ceres; Mrs. L. H. Streeter, Pomona; Mrs. Clarence Wilson, Flora; Mrs. H. A. Putnam, Lady Ass't Stewardess. The present officers are Harvey A. Putnam, Master; W. Bibbens, Overseer; S. M. Rose, Lecturer; Geo. H. Wynant, Steward; M. St. John, Ass't Steward; Wm. Van Wagoner, Chaplain; S. A. Van Wagoner, Sec'y; Sylvester W. Young, Treas.; Austin Pierce, Gate-Keeper; Mrs. H. A. Putnam, Ceres; Mrs. S. A. Van Wagoner, Pomona; Mrs. C. H. Wilson, Flora; Mrs. Henry Passage, Lady Ass't Steward. The number of members at the date of organization was twenty-four; the present number of members is eighty. They meet in Grange Hall, in the Stevens Block, every Saturday evening in the fall and winter and every alternate Saturday evening in the summer.

MANUFACTURES.—Putnam Bros. (A. L., W. M., and H. A.) are proprietors of the cider-mill

and peppermint still on Bread Creek, just east of Weedsport. Their father Asa Putnam erected the building in 1860 for a cider-mill, and he and his son, H. A. Putnam, carried on that business till the death of the former in 1872. In 1875 the present firm became interested in it; and in 1877, they commenced the manufacture of the oil of peppermint. They have one still in operation, and eight acres of mint under cultivation. This business is yet in its infancy in this County.

The grist-mill on Bread Creek about three miles south-east of Weedsport, at the place locally known as *Fericho*, is owned by Oliver Stevens, by whom it was built in the fall of 1877. It contains two run of stones. Howard Stevens, son of Oliver, is the miller.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

TOWN OF THROOP.

THROOP, named in honor of Ex-Governor Enos T. Throop, is an interior town, lying near the center of the County. It is bounded on the north by Mentz and Brutus, on the east by Sennett, on the south by Auburn and Aurelius, and on the west by Aurelius and Montezuma. It was formed from portions of Aurelius, Mentz and Sennett, April 8th, 1859.

The surface is greatly undulating, though broken in places by sand and gravel ridges, which have an elevation of 100 to 150 feet. The steepest declivities are in the west part. It is well watered by Owasco Outlet, Cayuga, Spring and Cold Spring brooks and numerous springs. The Outlet is abundantly stocked with pickerel, catfish, perch and large nice whitefish.

The soil on the west side-hills is clayey, requiring much fertilizing to make it productive, and is then soon exhausted; while the east side-hills consist of sand and gravel, and are of almost inexhaustible fertility. The soil in the valleys is a sandy loam, and is rich and productive.

The town contains some of the finest gravel-beds to be found in the State. The gravel is much used upon the roads, which, as a rule, are unusually good in this section of the country.

On the Outlet, about one and one-half miles

below Throopsville, is an extensive bed of gypsum, which covers several acres, and exposes on the east bank of the stream a thickness of thirty feet. It is a good quality of the sulphate of lime, which is an excellent fertilizer, and has been used to a considerable extent. Opposite, and about a mile west, in a marsh on the farm of Philo Sweet, is a deposit of marl covering several acres, and known to be six feet deep. Lime was obtained at an early day from the hill on the farm of Mrs. Clara Thompson. Near Wyatt A. Benham's mill is a sulphur spring of superior quality, but no steps have been taken to develop it. On the farm of Perry Manrow, about two and one-half miles north-east of Throopsville, is a large and copious spring, which is strongly impregnated with sulphate of magnesia. There is another of like character on the place of Mrs. Betsy Atwater, about one and one-half miles west of Throopsville.

The Southern Central Railroad crosses the north-east and south-east corners of the town.

The population in 1875 was 1,213; of whom 1,009 were native; 204, foreign; and all, white.

The town covers an area of 11,463 acres; of which 10,002 are improved; 821, woodlands; and 640, otherwise unimproved.

It is well known that this section of country was the favorite hunting ground of the Cayugas, who, at the completion of the federation of the Five Nations, were designated as a "people whose habitation is the *'Dark Forest,'* and whose home is everywhere," and were denominated the fourth nation, "because of superior cunning in hunting."⁸ But there is evidence that the territory embraced in this town was vested with more importance than attaches to their temporary encampments while on fishing and hunting excursions. When the first settlers came in there was a fort, round in shape, and inclosing about two acres, on the farm of Michael Madden, near the center of the town. In 1814, after having been plowed for successive years, the embankment was too high to be driven over. Adjacent to the fort human bones have been exhumed, evidently those of Indians.

Settlement was commenced in 1790, by Ezekiel Crane and his son Shadrach, from New Jersey. They located on lot 2, in the north-west part of the town, a little south-east of the locality

⁸ Clark's *Onondaga*, Vol 1, p. 28.

early known as the *Ward Settlement*. The fact of Crane's being the first settler is noted on the tombstone erected over his remains, on the farm on which he settled. The Cranes sold the farm to St. Clair Smith, and removed to Michigan about 1823. It is now owned by William Fowler. Shadrach Crane and Hannah Palmer contracted the first marriage, and Ezekiel Crane was the first child born in the town.

In 1796, Isaac Barnum, Othniel Palmer and son, from Connecticut, and Israel Clapp, from Massachusetts, settled on lot 16; Wm. Duvall and James Leonard, from New Jersey, the former on lot 2 and the latter on lot 4; and Jonas Ward and his son Caleb, from the same State, on lot 92. Barnum came in with his family, and located about three-fourths of a mile west of Throopsville, where Morton Hosford now lives. He lived in the town many years. Palmer moved with his family to Wayne county. Prentice, his son, built the first saw and grist-mill, in 1798. Clapp settled a little east of Barnum, where Wyatt A. Benham lives. He was a farmer and weaver, and had a large and respectable family. He was also an inn-keeper. He built and kept the first inn in 1800. He died some twenty years ago on the old homestead, where his wife also died. His daughter, Mrs. Cook Tyler, is living in Port Byron. Duvall came in with the surveyors and settled with his family on the Murdock farm, in the north-west part of the town. He removed to Port Byron, and subsequently to Campbell's Island, in Seneca River, which he bought some forty years ago, and where he died and is buried. James and Manasseh Leonard, Giles and Wm. Meads, brothers, and Joseph Farrand, settled near Duvall very early. Farrand moved in with his family from New Jersey, and settled in the north-west part, on lot 13, on the farm now owned by Wm. Fowler. The family removed to Michigan about the same time the Cranes did. The Wards settled on the farm now owned by Chauncey Carrier and gave the name to the locality known as the *Ward Settlement*. Stephen Ward, a son of Jonas, is now living in Mentz.

Christopher and Rev. John Jeffries, from Saratoga Springs, settled in 1799, at Throopsville, where the former kept a hotel for many years, and where he died and is buried. John Jeffries was one of the first ministers in the county. He

ministered to the spiritual wants of the people in all this section of the country. Settlements were made the same year by Ephraim Wethey and Manonah Clark. Wethey located near the center, on lot 4, his land bordering on the creek. He was from Dutchess county, and kept a hotel a good many years in the house now occupied by Jeremiah B. Clark, where he died some thirty-five or forty years ago. Chauncey and Erastus Wethey are his grandsons. The former is the present (1879) Supervisor and is living in the north part of the town. The latter lives in the south part of Mentz. Manonah Clark was from Oneida county. He settled a little west of the center, on lot 4. He was the maternal grandfather of General John S. Clark, a civil engineer of Auburn, and the first Supervisor of Throop.

Dr. Joseph Clary settled at Throopsville about 1800. He was the first physician there, and practiced in the village till his death in 1863. David and Amos Codner settled the following year a little west of Barnum, on lot 14. Some of their descendants are still living there.

In 1802, Younglove Manrow moved in with his family from Sharon, Conn., and settled on lot 6, on a tract of 400 acres, which he took up and cleared. He built a cloth-dressing establishment at a very early day on Cold Spring Brook, on the site of the saw mill owned by Martin Van Aken, and pursued that business for several years. He subsequently erected a saw-mill on the same site, which has long since gone to decay. He died about 1831, and is buried on the old homestead. Myron C. Manrow, his youngest child, who is living in the northeast part of the town, near the old homestead, is the only one of his children living in the town; though numerous descendants of the Manrow family are living in the same locality. Younglove Manrow, Jr., who was born in Sharon, Conn., and was ten years old when his father moved in, lived in this locality till his death, August 17th, 1865, aged 73 years.

Mr. Myron C. Manrow relates that there was a deer-run across the hill in this vicinity, and that one winter, soon after his father settled here, sixteen deer were driven into the latter's barn in one drove, the sharp crust upon the snow making it difficult and painful for them to proceed.

Benjamin and David Horton, Ira Hopkins, Moses Treat, and his son, Chester, settled in this locality soon after the Manrows. John and Ben-

jamin Waits, brothers, also settled in the north-east part, on the farm owned by Otis Ingalls. John kept a store in the village at an early day, in the house now owned by the Raymond family and occupied as a dwelling. It is a double house. He kept store in one end and lived in the other.

John and Samuel Gilmore, brothers, and Josiah Andrews, their brother-in-law, moved in from Utica, March 24th, 1809, and settled a little south of the *Ward Settlement*. Jane, Robert and Samuel Gilmore, children of John, came in with their father. All occupied the same house. William Gilmore, a son of John, is now living in the town of Montezuma.

Joseph Hadden came in with his family from Greene county, in February, 1813, and took up one hundred acres on lot 95, where his son Joseph now lives, and where he died in 1824. He bought of a family named Belden, who came in about the beginning of the present century, and had erected a log house. John and Lemuel Belden, says Joseph Hadden, were then engaged in cloth-dressing in Throopville. Elizabeth, daughter of the elder Hadden, (late Mrs. Robert Griffin,) lived on the same lot, just north of her brother, and died there at an advanced age, February 28th, 1879, and was buried in the house in which she had resided over seventy years.

William Bell came in from Herkimer county, May 31st, 1814, and settled in the north-west part, on lot 3. He brought with him his wife, Mary, and four sons, Thomas, who is now living in Sennett, Samuel, living in Sacramento, California, William, living in Montezuma, to which town he removed in 1860, and John, who lives on the old homestead in Throop.

Amos Cowell came in from Bern, Albany county, in the fall of 1814, and settled on lot 96, in the north-east part of the town, on the farm now owned by the widow of John Sittser. In 1817 he removed to the town of Cato, locating on lot 20, on the farm now owned by John Smith, where he died in 1860, over eighty-seven years old. He came with his family, consisting of nine children, six of whom are living, viz: Samuel, in Weedsport, aged seventy-nine, to which village he removed from Cato in the Spring of 1864; Deborah, now Mrs. Augustus R. Brooks, in Weedsport; Elizabeth, widow of William Aumock, in Cato; Abigail, widow of Samuel Stringham, in Lisbon, Michigan; Joseph, in Weeds-

port; John, in Conquest; and Amos, in Orleans county.

The first school was taught in 1800, by Edward Carpenter.

The officers elected at the organization of the town were: John S. Clark, *Supervisor*; Milan McCarthy, *Clerk*; Orin McCarthy, *Collector*; John H. O'Hara, Henry S. Macy, Peter Sittser and Morton Hosford, *Justices*; Alex Knox, Chester Treat and Don C. Wiggins, *Assessors*; Irvin D. Remington, Abram Mead and Thomas J. Manro, *Commissioners of Highways*; Philip A. Manro and Joseph H. Hadden, *Overseers of the Poor*; Orin McCarthy, Franklin Schuyler and John Worden, *Constables*; Francis A. Hopping, Benjamin H. Barber and Burton B. Tyler, *Inspectors of Election*.

The present town officers (1879,) are: Chauncey J. Wethey, *Supervisor*; William B. Smith, *Clerk*; David M. Horton, John Bell, Philo Sweet and John S. Manro, *Justices*; John S. Eckert, *Commissioner of Highways*; Michael Madden, *Overseer of the Poor*; Frank Chase, Ethan Bell and Amos B. Wiggins, *Town Auditors*; James H. Webster, Frank R. Schuyler and Israel Petty, *Inspectors of Election*; William D. Hilliard, *Collector*; Allen Hutchinson, Joseph Dolan and Wallace Worden, *Constables*; Ira Hopkins, *Assessor*; Martin Van Aken, *Excise Commissioner*.

THROOPVILLE.

THROOPVILLE (p. o.) is pleasantly situated on Owasco Outlet, a little south-east of the center of the town. It is distant three miles north of Auburn and about five miles south of Port Byron, with both of which places it is connected by daily stage, thus bringing it within easy communication with the direct line of the New York Central Railroad at the latter place, and with the old branch of that road and with the Southern Central at the former. It is surrounded by rich and productive farming lands, which are settled by a class of people whose surroundings evince a fair degree of thrift and culture. The Outlet furnishes abundant water power and ample facilities for manufacturing, but being off the line of both railroads and canals, those facilities are but partially utilized.

Settlement was commenced on the site of the village in 1799, by Christopher and Rev. John

Jeffries, as previously detailed. Dr. Joseph Clary settled here the following year. William Ranney and a family named Winchell were early settlers near Throopsville.

The village contains two churches, (Baptist and Disciples,) a union school, two stores, three grist-mills, a creamery, two blacksmith shops, (of which Warren House and Isaac M. Slater are the proprietors,) one carriage shop, (of which Wm. B. Smith is proprietor,) and a population of about 200.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant was Luther Harden, who opened a store in 1804. John Waits and a man named Madison were early merchants at Throopsville.

T. J. Manro, one of the present merchants, commenced business four or five years ago, having previously lived in the town some thirty years.

The other merchant is E. C. Lathrop, who commenced business in Throopsville October 1st, 1876.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufacturing interests of Throopsville are of considerable importance, though one of its chief industries was lost by the suspension of operations in the spring factory in the summer of 1877. Messrs. Lewis & Co. were engaged several years in the manufacture of springs, in a building which stands close to the upper bridge crossing the Outlet, and which was erected some twelve years since, on the site of one used as a fork manufactory, which was burned two years previously.

The present manufacturing establishments consist of three grist and flouring-mills and a creamery, which latter, until the present year, was occupied as a cheese factory.

Daniel and Frederick L. Neyhart, under the firm name of D. Neyhart & Co., are proprietors of the mill on the lower dam, which was built in 1853, (on the site of one erected some sixty years since,) by Daniel and Joseph Neyhart, from Auburn, where the latter has always lived. It is a wooden structure, sixty-five by forty feet, with three stories, besides basement and attic. It contains four run of stones, and has a capacity for merchant work of one hundred barrels of flour per day. The motive power is furnished by water from the outlet, which has here a fall of twelve feet. Joseph Neyhart maintained his connection with the firm, which then consisted

besides himself of Daniel Neyhart, about four or five years, when he withdrew, and Frederick, the latter's son, was admitted to partnership.

Llewellyn Smith and John Priest, under the firm name of Smith & Priest, commenced business May 1st, 1878, in the mill at the middle dam, which affords a fall of ten feet. The mill was built in 1822. It is constructed of wood; is three stories high; and contains four run of stones.

Wyatt A. Benham is proprietor of the grist and flouring-mill at the upper dam. The mill, which is built of wood, was erected on the site of a cider-mill and distillery built by Geo. Hines, and taken away in 1875. It is three stories high, and contains four run of stones. There is a small saw-mill attached to it which was built by a man named Dodge. The motive power is supplied by water from the Outlet, with a fall of ten and one-half feet. Enoch Van Aken is the miller.

THE THROOPSVILLE CHEESE MANUFACTURING COMPANY was incorporated January 16th, 1864, with Erasmus Atwater, Ulysses A. Wright, Jas. M. Clark, Morton Hosford, Thos. J. Manro, Don C. Wiggins and Milan McCarthy as Trustees, and Ulysses A. Wright as President; Milan McCarthy, Secretary; and Don C. Wiggins, Treasurer.

The present officers are, Morton Hosford, President; Milan Mc Carthy, Secretary and Treasurer; who, together with John H. Corwith, Lansing Hopkins and Chas. A. Clary, are the Trustees.

January 18th, 1878, the factory was rented to Wm. W. Gustin and John J. Brown, who converted it into a creamery. It receives the milk of about one hundred cows, and is supplied with pure spring water, which is conducted to it from some distance by means of a pipe.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Throopsville was Dr. Joseph Clary, who located there in 1800, and practiced there till his death in May, 1863. Lewis McCarter was another early physician.

The present physicians are Byron E. Osborn, allopath, and Wm. M. Guinn, homeopath. Dr. Osborn came here from Missouri, in 1867, immediately from the army of the south-west, under General Scofield, having served as surgeon since near the beginning of the war. The doctor, though comparatively young, came to this

place, the home of his wife's relatives, purposing to retire from practice; but severe losses by fire soon after his settlement here, made it necessary for him to resume practice.

THROOPVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH. — Among the first settlers of the town were numbers of staunch Baptists, who came, with warm hearts and willing hands, to labor or sacrifice for Christ. In 1803, the interests of the cause and the increase in population seemed to demand a new and separate organization, and accordingly forty members were dismissed from the Third Church in Aurelius, and on the 20th of October in the same year were constituted the *Baptist Church in Jefferson*. Their first meeting as a Church is supposed to have been held at the house of Asa Palmer, October 27th, 1803, at which time they fixed the time and place for their Church and covenant meetings, and adopted measures to secure the labors of Elder Silas Barnes as a temporary supply. At the next meeting, held at the house of John Jeffries, November 27th, 1803, they elected their first officers, Israel Clapp and Wm. Montgomery being chosen deacons. The latter was also made clerk. At this meeting they "voted to raise six dollars to defray expenses," this being the first sum raised for this purpose.

During the first few months they were unable to establish regular preaching, but depended mainly on occasional visits from Elders Irish, Barnes and French. In 1804, one of their number, John Jeffries, was licensed to preach and elected pastor. He was ordained by a council convened for that purpose October 24th, 1805, at the house of Philip King, in *King's Settlement*, now Port Byron.

The relation thus happily formed, continued twenty-seven years.

In 1806, they enjoyed their first revival, which resulted in the addition of thirty-one to their number. In 1808, the Legislature having changed the name of their town from *Jefferson* to *Mentz*, the name of the church was changed to *The Baptist Church in Mentz*.

January 19th, 1809, the church sustained a severe loss in the death of Deacon William Montgomery.

In 1810 another revival was experienced, which resulted in the addition of ninety-eight members.

In 1812 and 1813, similar revivals were experienced, which resulted in the addition of thirty-

three the former year, and thirty-nine the latter. In 1818, another marked revival occurred, by which 125 were added to the church by baptism, forty-four of whom were heads of families, and twenty-four by letter and restoration, making a total gain of 149, and a total membership of 337.

Up to this time their meetings had been held in school-houses, private houses and barns, which, with the large accessions to their numbers, were too circumscribed for their further use. They, therefore, determined to erect a suitable place of worship, and for this purpose a lot was purchased near the village, upon which was erected a commodious house, covering an area of 61 by 44 feet.

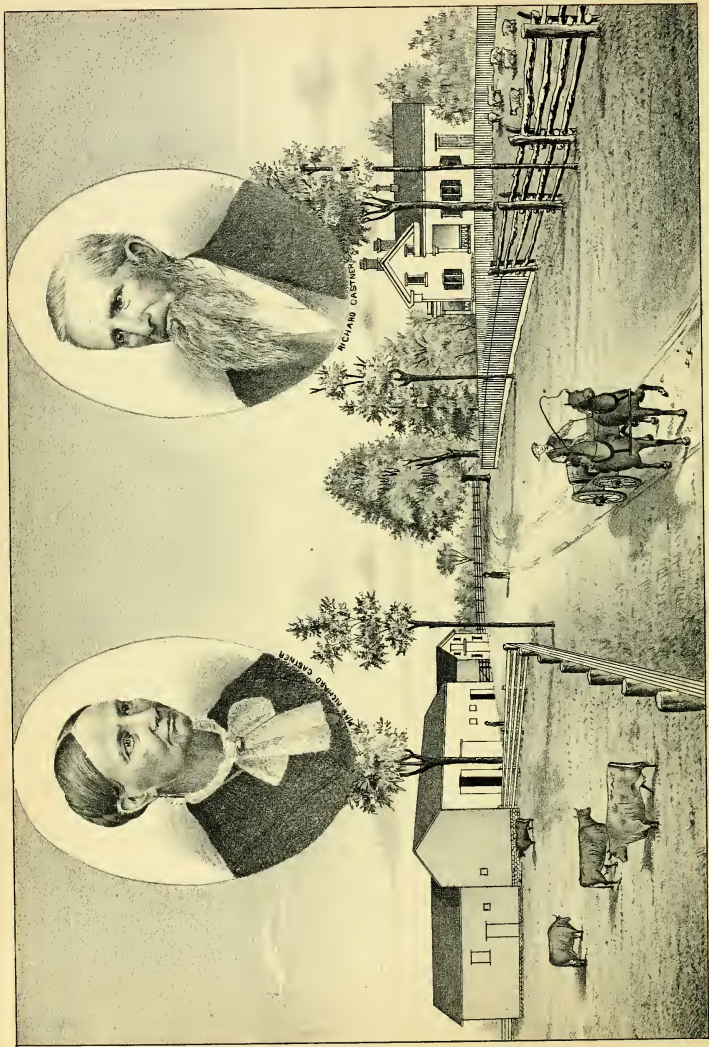
From this period until 1827 the church enjoyed continued prosperity, experiencing in 1826 another revival and an addition of forty-two to their membership.

About 1830 Elder Jeffries, together with thirty-nine brethren and sisters, were dismissed from this church to constitute the Second Church in Mentz (now Port Byron). The remaining fifteen years of Elder Jeffries' labors were spent mostly with the churches in Port Byron and Montezuma, both of which were formed from members dismissed for that purpose from the church in Throopville.

By the loss of Elder Jeffries and the division in the church, caused by the propagation of "Campbellism," the church was exceedingly disheartened, and for a time serious thoughts were entertained of a disbandment of the society; but good friends came to the rescue and another pastor was secured.

In August, 1830, Elder Noah Barrell visited this people, and was happily settled as pastor of the church. A revival was now commenced in which forty-eight were received by baptism and letter, and the church began to regain that strength, influence and ability for usefulness, which had seemed forever lost. Elder Barrell continued his labors four years. He was succeeded in 1855, by Elder N. Card, as a temporary supply, and in 1836, by Elder H. B. Fuller, as pastor.

During the second year of Elder Fuller's pastorate a revival occurred, which resulted in the addition of twenty-seven to their numbers; and a valuable addition was made to the church property by the purchase of a parsonage, including



RESIDENCE OF RICHARD CASTNER, TOWN OF THROOP, CAYUGA Co. N.Y.

ten acres of land, at an expense of \$1,400. Having continued his labors about two and a half years, Elder Fuller resigned and was succeeded by Noah Barrell, the former pastor, during whose three years' labors ninety-two were added by baptism and letter. The next pastor was Elder E. Miner, who commenced his labors in the spring of 1843, and continued two years, during which forty-nine were added by baptism and twenty-one by letter. Elder Miner was succeeded by Elder O. Montague, in the spring of 1845. He remained till the spring of 1847, and during the two years of his ministry fourteen were added by baptism and seven by letter.

Elder A. Russell Belden entered upon his labors as pastor the third Sabbath of April, 1847. Under his ministry, up to 1850, seventy-three were received to membership. He was succeeded by Elders Crandall, H. C. Hazen, William Phillips, William P. Decker and Thomas Goodwin, the latter of whom became the pastor in 1863. During his pastorate some twenty were added to the membership by baptism. He was succeeded in 1866 by Elder B. Morley, who remained till September 1st, 1867, and was succeeded by Elder Edgar E. Smith, during whose pastorate the church was in a prosperous condition and received as members by baptism sixteen at one time and two at another. The next pastor was Elder G. B. Downey, who commenced his labors in 1876 and left the same year. Elder Edward T. Fox, the present pastor, entered upon the duties of his office in 1877. The church edifice was repaired in 1877, at a cost of about \$600. It will seat 1,000 people.*

THE CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST was organized in 1836, with sixty-five members, who withdrew from the Baptist church in Throop by reason of a difference of opinion upon doctrinal questions and questions of church polity. Prominent among the original members were Josiah Sherwood, Thomas D. Foster, Israel Clapp, Simeon Mott, William Allen, D. C. Goodrich, G. McCarty and Hiram McCarty. They held meetings in a select school-house on the farm of Israel Clapp, in this town.

In 1841 the church divided by unanimous consent, and those living in Auburn held their meetings there. The remainder reorganized and

* We are largely indebted for information regarding this Church to the *History of the Cayuga Baptist Association*, by Rev. A. Russell Belden, its former pastor, published in 1851.

in 1851 built a house of worship, at a cost of \$1,800. The present number of members is fifty; the attendance at Sabbath School, sixty.

SOCIETIES.—*Union Grange of Throop, No. 70*, was organized in 1873, with Wilber F. Treat, as *Master*; Egbert Hadden, *Overseer*; Morton Hosford, *Chaplain*; H. H. Treat, *Secretary*; and John Corwith, *Treasurer*. The presiding officers are: — Townsend, *Master*; Milton Manro, *Secretary*; John Corwith, *Treasurer*; Morton Hosford, *Chaplain*; — Ford, *Overseer*. The present number of members is seventy.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

RICHARD CASTNER.

RICHARD CASTNER was born in Seneca county, N. Y., December 15th, 1815. His parents settled in the town of Brutus, Cayuga County, his father being a pioneer farmer with a family of thirteen children. It will be reasonable to imagine that Richard had many hardships to contend with. He was the fourth child, and at an early age hired out by the month to work on a farm, his father always receiving his wages, scarcely allowing him enough to properly clothe himself. Richard finally declined further partnership on this basis, and accordingly purchased the balance of his minority and started out in the world for himself. He has devoted himself strictly to agricultural pursuits, and has been very successful, accumulating a large fortune. Only in one instance has he been indebted to man for anything, except in the purchase of land.

Mr. Castner is a man of warm, generous impulses, and truly can be called one of nature's noblemen, doing numerous kind acts in a quiet, unassuming manner, never seeking publicity in any way. In politics he is a Republican.

February 19th, 1837, he married Miss Achsah Treat, who was born in Cayuga County, August 22d, 1818. She was the daughter of Mr. Chester Treat, who was born in Litchfield county, Conn., in 1792, and with his father, Mr. Moses Treat, emigrated to Cayuga County about 1800, and settled in the town of Throop, and was one of the early prominent citizens of the County. He died in 1843. Mr. Chester Treat was well-known as an active, enterprising farmer. He died September 15th, 1869.

CHAPTER XL.

TOWN OF SENNETT.

SENNETT lies about the center of the east border, and is bounded on the north by Brutus, east by Onondaga county, south by Owasco, and west by Throop and Auburn. It was formed from Brutus, March 19th, 1827, and named from Judge Daniel Sennett, a pioneer settler. A part of Throop was taken off in 1859, and a portion annexed to Auburn in 1871.

The surface is level or gently undulating, the ridges rising in long, gradual slopes, fifty to one hundred feet above the valleys. The only streams are the headwaters of Bread Creek and Cold Spring Brook, both of which rise in the south part and flow north to the Seneca River. It is finely watered by numerous springs, and it is said that there is scarcely a farm of a hundred acres in the town which has not a living stream running through it. On the farm of Joseph Price, about two and one-half miles south-west of Sennett, are three springs of clear, cold water, which issue from the limestone rock in sufficient volume to propel three run of stones. These springs propelled a grist-mill at an early day, which is said to have been the first grist mill in the County. It rotted down about fifty years ago.

It is underlaid by gypsum and limestone rock. Gypsum underlies the north part, and crops out on the side hills in the south-east part in various localities. Limestone is obtained in the southern and central portions, in the latter of which it crops out on the surface and covers several acres. The ledge extends in a north-east and south-west direction, and is exposed in various localities, notably on the farms of Almeron Phelps, Dr. C. C. Cady, Joseph Glass and Emerson Webster, on the latter of which it was formerly burned. It is a good quality of building stone, and is used principally for that purpose. As usual, in this formation, mineral springs exist in various parts of the town. In the village of Sennett, on the property owned by the heirs of Peckham Smith, near the cheese factory, is a chalybeate spring strongly impregnated with sulphate of iron. In the south-east corner of the town, on the old Mandeville place, is a strong sulphur spring; and on the hotel property of L. Tyler, in the village, is one of less strength, which is said to have been a flowing spring when first discovered.

The soil is a deep, fertile, sandy and gravelly loam, intermixed with clay, which predominates in the south. It has been brought to a high state of cultivation, and is one of the best agricultural towns in the County.

The Auburn branch of the N. Y. C. R. R., extends diagonally through the town from north-east to south-west; and the Southern Central extends along the west border, crossing the west line twice.

The population in 1875 was 1,655; of whom 1,294 were native, 361 foreign, 1,651 white, and 4 colored. The area was 18,077 acres; of which 16,070 were improved, 1,801 woodland, and 206 otherwise unimproved.

The first settlements were made on lot 21, in 1794, by Deacon Ebenezer Healy, Joseph Atwell, Thomas Morley, Sr., and Thomas Morley, Jr. Healy came in from Newton, Mass., by Indian trail from Utica, and settled about three-fourths of a mile south-west of Sennett village, on the place now owned by Philo W. Healy. He married Eunice Crossman, sister of Deacon Phineas Crossman, in Mass., December 31st, 1793, and brought her in with him. Both died on the old homestead, he September 22d, 1857, aged eighty-nine years, and his wife, September 16th, 1810. Of his children, only two are living, viz: Col. George Healy, a civil engineer, now City Surveyor in Rochester, Minn.; and Eliza H., widow of Henry Davis, now living with her nephew, P. W. Healy, in Auburn. When Mr. Healy came in there was no grist-mill nearer than Penn Yan. The barn built by him, about the first in the town, is still standing. In it the Cayuga Baptist Association was formed in 1801. Joseph Atwell settled one mile south of the village, and removed at an early day to Brutus, to the place where Nathan Hopkins now lives, about a mile south of Weedsport, where he died. While here he kept the first tavern, in 1795, in the rear part of the present hotel in Sennett village. The Morleys came in from Conn., and settled, the elder, a mile north of the village, where Abel Godfrey now lives, and where he died September 20th, 1795, aged 71 years, his death being the first in the town; and the younger, in the village, the second house west of the tavern, where Goodwin Webster now lives, on the farm owned by Wm. Sheldon. The latter died in the town March 2d, 1813; and his wife, Nelly R., Sep-



[Photo by Erenberg & Ray.]

MOSES MORELAND.

The subject of this sketch was born November 13th, 1806. He is the son of Stephen and Sally [Marsh] Moreland, natives of New Jersey. They were born, the former in 1766 and the latter in 1771. They moved from New Jersey about the year 1786, and settled in Ballston, Saratoga county, where they remained until 1806. From thence they moved to Cayuga County, town of Brutus, now Sennett, and located on lot 49. Here they followed farming and also kept a public house ten years, between 1808 and 1818. In 1820, they moved to the town of Scipio and kept a public house where Bolts Corners now is, about ten years. From thence they moved to Auburn. Here the mother died on the 18th of March, 1834, and the father went to live with his son Moses, who was then living in the town of Sennett on lot 22. The old gentleman died on the 23d of August, 1848, at the advanced age of 82 years. They had seven children that reached maturity, as follows: Polly, Betsy, Moses, Caleb, Stephen, William and Harriet, only two of whom are living, Caleb and Moses.

Moses made the home of his parents his home until he was thirty years of age. His advantages for an education were such as were afforded by the common schools of the town, and of these he did not fully avail himself, having something of a truant disposition. He commenced to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner when eighteen years old. On learning that, he was employed in different places at that business until he was twenty-four, at which time he went to work for Clark Camp, of Auburn, who was quite largely engaged in building and repairing mills. He worked for him four years. He then engaged in the same business on his own account, his reputation as a millwright securing him jobs in different parts of the State. This business he carried on more or less extensively during his active life. He also built and operated a saw-mill on his farm. He took hold of several other enterprises which required his best energies, some of which proved successful, others not. While thus engaged in these various occupations, he managed his farm most carefully, feeling sure of that as a safe harbor in case of disaster to his outside business.

Among the old men of this County, few if any can look back upon a life of so much hard labor as Moses Moreland. By economy, industry and perseverance, he has made life a success, and stands foremost among the substantial men of his town.

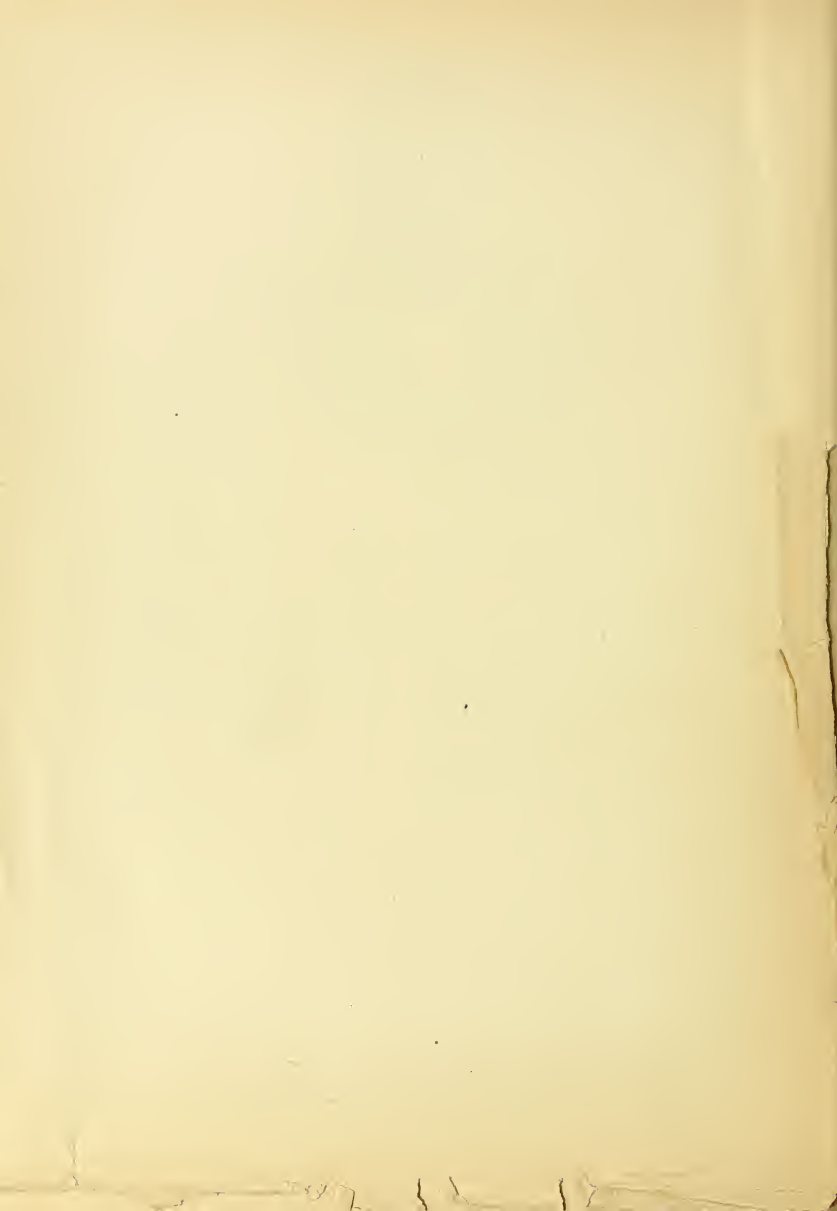
In politics Mr. Moreland was a Whig up to 1840, but since that time has been a Democrat; but he invariably votes for the best men, as he believes, regardless of party. He never has been a member of any religious denomination, but for many years attended the Presbyterian Church in Sennett.

In the year 1830, the 25th day of February, he was united in marriage with Nancy Putnam, daughter of Lewis and Nancy [Wilson] Putnam, of the town of Brutus. Her father was born in Vermont, August 22d, 1769, and her mother in Salem, town of Hebron, Washington county, N. Y., February 15th, 1773. Her parents were married January 11th, 1794, and died, the father January 10th, 1832, and her mother March 18th, 1845.

Her father settled in Brutus about 1804. He was a wool carder and cloth dresser before he came to Brutus. In this County he carried on milling, owning and operating one grist-mill and two saw-mills, and also farming very extensively, owning at one time 640 acres of land. He was a Justice of the Peace for about twenty years, and was one of the representative men of his town until he died. The now numerous family of Putnams in Brutus sprung from him.

The names of his children are as follows: Anna, born August 10th, 1796, died October 12th, 1851; Asa, born December 2d, 1797, died August 2d, 1872; Robert, born September 12th, 1799; Jane, born August 18th, 1801; Lewis, born July 6th, 1803; Parley, born February 7th, 1806, died March 18th, 1875, at Niles, Michigan; Nancy, born August 6th, 1809; and Melissa, born July 23d, 1814. All that are now living are residing in Cayuga County.

Mr. and Mrs. Moreland have had eight children, six of whom are living, namely: Melissa J., born December 1st, 1830, married Robert Matteson of Sennett March 18th, 1851; Lewis P., born July 9th, 1832, married Harriet Daniels of Skaneateles, New York, September 25th, 1856; Ann E., born November 21st, 1834, married Willard Daniels of Skaneateles, New York, November, 1856; Parley W., born October 14th, 1836, married Aurelia Clapp of Skaneateles, New York, November 29th, 1860; Nancy A., born April 26th, 1841, died March 24th, 1842; Theodore M., born March 16th, 1844; Alfred J., born May 13th, 1846; and Lester E., born October 22d, 1848, died January 6th, 1852.





[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

Rev Keyes Coburn

The subject of this sketch was born July 23d, 1803. He is the third child of Solomon and Rachel [May] Coburn. The father was born in what is now Lowell, Mass., in the year 1760, and the mother, in Stoughton, Mass., in 1780. They had nine children, as follows: Silas, Isaac, Keyes, Rhoda, John May, Orrin, Ziba, Esther and Solomon, only three of whom are now living, John May, Esther and Keyes.

The father was a farmer in humble circumstances, and was only able to give his children such advantages for an early education as were afforded by the common schools of his town. His large family of wife and helpless little ones was suddenly deprived of his protecting care and support by his untimely death, which occurred by drowning on the 10th of June, 1816, at Braintree, Orange county, Vermont, where he was living.

About the year 1819, Mrs. Coburn married Amos Hood, of Chelsea, Vermont. The result of this union was two children, viz: Albert Orlando, now living in Vermont, and Thomas M., residing in Michigan. Mrs. Hood died in Chelsea, on the 7th day of January, 1850, aged seventy years.

Keyes left home at the age of thirteen years. For several months he had no permanent home, but in 1817 he was bound out to a farmer by the name of Nathaniel Hutchinson, of Braintree, with whom he lived until he attained his majority, working on the farm and attending school three months during the winters. After the expiration of the time for which he was bound to Mr. Hutchinson, he attended the academy at Randolph Center, Vermont, a summer term of three months, the expenses of which he paid with money he had saved up during his term of service. The following winter he taught school, and went to the academy referred to, another term the next summer. He was careful of his little store of money and paid his expenses by working at anything he could get to do, when not in school. In 1826 he came west as far as Niagara Falls, and soon after located at Lyons, Wayne county, N. Y., where he taught school three months. He went back to Vermont, where he remained until 1828. In that year, the 28th of December, he came to Sennett, in company with the Rev. Joseph Badger, of the "Christian Church," with whom he had traveled and worked in the cause of religion, and here in January, 1829, he delivered his first sermon in a school-house in the "Pine Woods." From that time he preached on a circuit embracing the villages of Camillus and Plainville, in Onondaga county, and Cato and Sennett, in Cayuga County.

On the 4th day of August, 1830, Mr. Coburn was married, and or-

dained and publicly installed a minister of the "Christian Church" in open air, in the "Pine Woods," in Sennett, the same ceremony being performed in the interest of two or three of his fellow workers at the same time and place.

From that time for the next fifteen years Mr. Coburn preached here and at other places in Cayuga and Onondaga counties. Latterly he has preached occasionally, but has had no established circuit. It is proper to say that Mr. Coburn never received a stated salary for his Christian work, his only remuneration being free offerings and contributions, and consequently his demands required his efforts in other directions to obtain the necessary means by which he lived.

On the 4th of August, 1830, as referred to above, he was married to Hannah Woodworth, daughter of Josiah and Hannah [Andrews] Woodworth, natives of Albany county, N. Y. She was born May 1st, 1804. Her parents settled in Sennett, about the year 1814.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Coburn. Their names are given in the order of their birth: Millard B., born May 28th, 1831, was married to Lydia C. Cook, of Elbridge, Onondaga county, the 6th of September, 1863, Candace Letitia, born January 7th, 1835, died January 29th, the same year. J. Marvin, born September 29th, 1836.

Mrs. Coburn died March 17th, 1864. Of all the trials incident to a long life, the early part of which was attended by privations and hardships, and the remainder with anxious care and toil, none was so severe for Mr. Coburn to meet and bear as the loss of his beloved companion of thirty-four years. She was a considerate and loving wife and mother, and most admirably fitted by nature to render the assistance her husband needed in his life struggle. She was sympathetic, kind and humane, and she daily practiced and exemplified those lovely christian virtues which created sunshine wherever she moved.

Mr. Coburn at this time is living on his small farm, near the village of Sennett. He possesses in a remarkable degree his powers of mind and body. As his busy life, now already lengthened several years beyond the allotted three score and ten, is drawing towards its close, he has the sweet consolation of having performed its duties and fulfilled its obligations with that honesty of purpose that springs from a heart filled with love and reverence for the Supreme Being, and a desire that the world should be better for his having lived in it.

tember 13th, 1863, aged eighty-eight years. His daughter, Mrs. Samuel Warn, is living with her son, Lewis Warn, in the south-east part of the town. In this year (1795,) the first marriage was contracted by Nehemiah Smith and Minde-vill Morley. The first child born in the town, Sally Smith, in 1795, was the issue of this marriage.

Settlements were made in 1795, by Judge Daniel Sennett, Amos Bennett, Jacob, Rufus and Daniel Sheldon, and Thomas Barnes. Judge Sennett settled on the farm now occupied by Joseph Farrell. About 1825 he moved to the village, and died there. He was a Justice of the Peace a good many years and an early Side Judge of the Circuit Court. Judson Sennett, a grandson of his, is living in Syracuse. Bennett settled on a farm joining Judge Sennett's on the east, where Elvin Sunderlin now lives. He and his wife died on the old homestead. His family are all dead. The Sheldons were from Suffield, Connecticut. Jacob settled on 300 acres, a half mile east of Sennett, on a portion of which his youngest son, Enos, now lives. In 1810 he sold out and removed to Brutus, to the locality known as *Fericho*, in the south-east part of the town, and settled on a farm now owned by his grandson, Erwin M. Sheldon, where he died August 1st, 1821. Enos, who was born in Sennett in 1800, is the only one of his family of six sons and one daughter living. Thirty-one grand-children are living. Daniel Sheldon came in with Jacob and helped him to build a log cabin. He settled about a mile south-west of the village, where Clark Phelps now lives, and where both he and his wife died. Hiram Sheldon, his son, is living in Sennett village. Rufus Sheldon came soon after Jacob and settled in the village, where Dr. Curtis C. Cady now lives. He built the lower part of that house in 1801, and died there March 10th, 1828, aged fifty-six years. Butler Sheldon, a harness maker in Auburn, is a son of his. Thomas Barnes was also from Connecticut, and Augustus, Chester, Amos and Warren were sons of Thomas. He settled first at Tyler's spring in Auburn, where he took up twenty acres, and after three or four years moved to where Warren now lives, in Sennett, about a mile west of the village, where he took up 100 acres, for which he paid \$200. Chester is also living in Sennett, near the old McMaster tavern stand. Augustus,

a son, and Sarah, wife of Horace Johns, a daughter of Thomas Barnes, are living in the north-east part of Throop, to which town Augustus removed in 1818, and settled where he now lives. He has two sons and three daughters living in that town. In this year (1795) the first school was taught by Betsey Morley; and the first store opened by Sheldon & Lathrop.

In 1797, settlements were made by Jacob Hicks and Benjamin Miller, Revolutionary soldiers, Jabez Remington, Hezekiah Freeman and Jeremiah Johnson. Hicks drew lot 99, and settled on the farm adjoining Amos Bennett's on the north, where Deacon John C. Whitman now lives, and where he died March 3d, 1808, aged fifty-five years. His family removed from the town long ago. Miller settled on lot 17. Remington, who was from Vermont, settled on lot 21, and subsequently removed to where Nathan Hopkins now lives, where he died. Hezekiah Freeman, also from Vermont, a shoemaker, settled about a mile east of Sennett, where Emerson Webster now lives, where he died. Johnson, the pioneer hatter, came in from Rensselaer county, and settled three-fourths of a mile east of the village, where Bryant Smith now lives. He removed to Ohio about 1830, and died there. None of his descendants are living in the town. Manasseh French, the pioneer preacher, settled on fifty acres, about a mile south-west of the village, where Almeron Phelps now lives.

Deacon Wm. Tanner came in from the eastern part of the State before 1800, and settled on lot 99, on the north line of Sennett, where his son John now lives, and where he died March 18th, 1873, aged ninety-six years. His children living, besides John, are Selden, Deacon Wm., and Nathan B., in Brutus; Cyrus, in Sennett; and the widow of Daniel Stanton, in South Butler, Wayne county.

Settlements were made about 1800, by Deacon Phineas Crossman, brother-in-law of Deacon Ebenezer Healy, Nathan Bullock, Chas. and Archibald Greene and the Soules. Crossman was from Connecticut, and settled on fifty acres on lot 21, where Chas. Phelps now lives. He subsequently removed to where Hiram Sheldon, his son-in-law, now lives, and died there. His children living are Hiram and Sarah, wife of Hiram Sheldon, in Sennett; Harvey, in Alexander, Genesee county; and Charles, in Sterling.

Bullock, who was born April 16th, 1754, came in with his family and settled on lot 10, where Edward Waldron, now lives, and died there February 10th, 1819. His wife, Hephzibah, was born June, 1st, 1754, and died December 9th, 1825. Amos, his only son, came in with him. He was born April 6th, 1793, and died March 12th, 1813. Nathan Bullock, son of Amos, is living in Michigan; and Mrs. Newton Chamberlain, daughter of Nathan, and grand-daughter of Amos, is living in Elbridge. She is the only one of the Bullocks living in the State. The Green's came from the eastern part of the State and settled on lot 21, Chas., where Porter Phelps now lives, and Archibald, on the farm still known as the old Greenc farm, which is now owned by Dr. C. C. Cady. Chas., none of whose family are living, died here, and Archibald, in Mentz, where his son Archibald, who resides in Port Byron, is a prominent politician. The Soule family consisted of Howard, Lyman, Jno. Elijah, and Geo., and two sisters, one of whom was subsequently the wife of Jno. Everts, who is living in Auburn, and the other the wife of Elijah Townsend, who is living in Sennett, on a part of the Soule homestead, where Geo. and the two girls died, and which is still in the hands of their descendants. Howard Soule, died April 24th, 1875, aged eighty-five years. Lyman is living in Auburn; and Jno. and Elijah, twins, in Victory.

Peter Douglass settled prior to 1804, in the north-west corner of the town, where his daughter, the widow of James Calhoun, now lives, and died there. His farm lay partly in Brutus. Mrs. Calhoun is the only one of his children living. Douglass contracted the first marriage in Brutus, January 12th, 1804. His wife was Polly Hamilton, daughter of Jno. Hamilton, one of the pioneer settlers in Brutus.

Edmund B. Fellows came in from Massachusetts in 1804, and bought lot 98 of his uncle, who bought a soldier's grant, and in 1805 moved in his family. Edmund died May 20th, 1841, aged sixty-six years. In 1816 he erected the front part of the present hotel in Sennett, and he and his family kept tavern there over forty years, from 1805. His son Henry and grandson Frederick P., kept it in turn. Eight grand-children are living.

Jno. G. Skadan came in previous to 1805, and settled near the County house, where Elon Shel-

don now lives, and died there March 9th, 1824, aged fifty-four years. His children living are, Mrs. Elon Sheldon, on the old homestead; Catharine, wife of Wm. Webber, on the farm originally taken up, opposite the old homestead; Mary, wife of Almeron Phelps, on the old Manasseh French place; Samuel, in Michigan; and Mrs. Harvey Crossman, in Alexander, Genesee county. Alanson Eldridge came in from the eastern part of the State about 1805. He took the south-west section of lot 8, and settled where Jno. R. Page now lives. His children, Horace, John and two daughters, one the wife of John Hoagland, all became Mormons.

John Wetherby came in as early as 1809, probably a few years before. Of his family of ten boys and one girl, only three are living, viz: Dr. Samuel P. Wetherby, a practicing physician, in Menomonee, Wisconsin; Samuel, a sash and blind maker, in Victory; and David, a merchant, in Auburn. His son John, who was born in Sennett, June 10th, 1809, died July 10th, 1878, at Victory, of which town he was a resident for sixty years, and where for forty-seven years he was a tanner and currier, and was also a manufacturer of and dealer in boots and shoes. Wetherby removed to Victory about 1819. Three sons and two daughters of John Wetherby, Jr., are living in Victory, viz: Addison B., postmaster at Victory village, John C. and Daniel B., farmers, the latter on the homestead, Sarah Jane, wife of Stephen Holt, and Frances, wife of David Wilson; one son, Benjamin F., in New York; one son, Henry Clay, a printer, in Auburn; and another, William H. Seward, who is a jeweler, at Clyde.

Joseph Arnold and Martin Bowen, from Massachusetts, and Nathan Fisher, came about 1810. Arnold settled a half mile west of the village, where Freedom Chatfield now lives. He died here July 18th, 1845, aged seventy-five years. None of his children are living. Bowen settled a mile and a half north-east of the village, where Myron Sheldon, who married his grand-daughter, now lives, and where he died about 1854. His son Spencer is living in Sennett village, and daughter, Amanda, wife of Artemas Glover, in Michigan. Fisher settled on lot 10, where Robert Briscom now lives. He subsequently removed to the village and died there December 30th, 1851, aged seventy-seven years.



[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

H. Sunderlin

In tracing out the early surroundings of some of our best representative men, we often find that chilling adversity accompanied their youth, and that hard labor was their lot in early life. Frequently the only school attended was that of experience, where severe masters taught severe lessons. This was truly the case with the subject of this memoir, the late HORACE SUNDERLIN. Perhaps the name of no man in the town of Sennett falls more pleasantly on the ear than his.

Mr. SUNDERLIN, who was always a farmer, was born in Middletown, Rutland county, Vermont, April 1st, 1797. He was the seventh child in a family of twelve children. His parents were John and Esther (Clark) Sunderlin. The former was born in Vermont and the latter in Connecticut. But little information can be obtained as to their early life and characteristics; but it is known that they were farmers, and Horace, while living at home, was engaged in that occupation. He attended the district schools of his town, which were the only facilities he ever enjoyed for an education.

In 1817, Mr. Sunderlin came from Vermont to what was then Brutus, now Sennett, where he arrived without money enough to pay for a night's lodging. He remained here, working by the month for the farmers, about one year, perhaps longer, and then went back to Vermont on a visit to his father and mother. He then returned to Brutus, coming the entire distance on foot, bringing all his worldly goods, which consisted of a few articles of clothing and an axe. Here he remained, engaged in farming, until 1821. By this time he had acquired means sufficient to warrant his taking a wife, and in that year (1821) he was united in marriage with Ruth Bennett, daughter of Amos and Susannah Bennett, of the town of Brutus. She was born on the 24th of February, 1801.

In 1822, Mr. Sunderlin moved to the town of Clay, Oneida county, N. Y., where he lived four years, employed in clearing land and farming. He then returned to Brutus and settled on the farm of his wife's parents. On this farm he remained until his death, the farm having passed to his ownership.

To him by this wife were born five children, as follows: Juliette, born November 17th, 1822; married July 24th, 1841, to Alexander Everts, now living in Jordan, N. Y. Edwin, born July 29, 1825; died in infancy. Ursula, born March 7th, 1827; died October 13th, 1870. Famina G., born July 31st, 1829. Orson E., born December 1st, 1831; married February, 1855, to Elizabeth Warn, now residing in Syracuse, N. Y.

Mrs. Sunderlin died March 16th, 1874. She was a member of the Baptist Church in Elbridge, where she attended. Those who know her remember how perfectly she exemplified the traits of the loving christian wife and mother.

On the 16th of May, 1855, Mr. Sunderlin married Margaret Glass. She is the daughter of James and Christina (Leakenson) Glass, of Oneida county, N. Y. She was born on the 16th of June, 1829. Her parents were natives of the North of Ireland. Her father came to America in 1807, and in 1808 he went back to his native country and married, and returned to the land of his adoption the same year. They were farmers and linen manufacturers in Ireland, but in this country they followed farming. Margaret was the first child in a family of six, all of whom are now living, except the second, Joseph J., who was a prominent merchant in Syracuse, N. Y., and who died March 28th, 1878.

To Mr. Sunderlin, by his last wife, were born seven children. Their names are given here in the order of their birth: Joseph G., born June 9th, 1836; married February 5th, 1868, to Jane F. Whitman, of Sennett; she died May 11th, 1877. Ruth A., born September 21st, 1837; married October 19th, 1859, to John S. Austin, of Sennett. James H., born March 16th, 1839; married November 16th, 1859, to Jennie E. DePay, of Owasco; died November 5th, 1877. Charles B., born May 16th, 1841; married November 1st, 1875, to Mary E. Bowco, of Sennett. Frances L., born June 26th, 1843; died August 25th, 1846. Elvin W., born January 5th, 1848; married December 11th, 1873, to Josephine A. Moseh, of the town of Brutus. Christina, born September 3d, 1849; married November 23d, 1870, to Stephen C. Cottle, of Sennett.

Mr. Sunderlin was for a number of years Assessor of his town, and held other offices of responsibility during his life, but was never an aspirant for public place. He was reticent in speech and reserved in manner; a man of few words and those were generally to the point. He was a man of quick apprehension and strong convictions, a loving husband and father, a good neighbor and kind friend; above all, he was a bright example of an earnest and devoted christian. He was a Baptist, and belonged to that church in Elbridge many years. In 1840, he united with the church in Sennett, and was a consistent and honored member thereof until he died. He gave liberally in aid of the erection of the stone church, which was finally replaced by the present handsome edifice, which he helped to build, giving generously of his means for that purpose.

Towards the close of his life, Mr. Sunderlin was painfully afflicted by a disease of the eyes—a cataract formed in each of them, and in the Fall of 1872 he submitted to an operation, performed by Dr. Upledgraf, of Elmira, N. Y., understood to be one of the most skillful surgeons in the State. Unfortunately, it destroyed his sight. He bore his great misfortune without complaining, cheerfully and with resignation. During the closing years of his life, when this terrible infirmity confined him to his residence, his faithful, noble wife, and, indeed, his entire family without exception, were unremitting in their attention to him, and vied with one another in their efforts to mitigate his sufferings. For a few years before his death he loved and enjoyed greatly to visit around among his children, and it was when on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Austin, that the death messenger came to him. On a Saturday night he was seized with a congestive chill, and died the following Thursday, March 18th, 1875, of typhoid pneumonia. His remains were brought home, and his funeral took place at the church in the village of Sennett. The sermon was preached by Rev. P. D. Hook, his beloved pastor. The text was from Ecclesiastes, 8th chapter, 8th verse. Perhaps the best eulogy upon him is the simple testimony of a neighbor, a life-long friend—"He was an honest

man. His widow, who is now passing her declining years with her devoted son, Elvin, who lives in the old home, has been a Baptist since 1830. She united with the church in Sennett with her husband. Her children (with the exception of Mrs. Austin, who had previously joined the church), were all baptized at the same time and place by the Rev. William Dunbar, and united with the church on the Sunday following.



JACOB N. WALDRON.



MRS. ELIZABETH WALDRON.

[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

JACOB N. WALDRON was born in the town of Sennett, Cayuga County, N. Y., on the 4th day of September, 1828. He is a son of Edward and Clarissa [Mandeville] Waldron. His father, who was a farmer, was born in Haverstraw, Rockland county, N. Y., September 10th, 1800, and came to Onondaga county with his parents in 1810. He was a man possessed of sterling qualities of mind and heart. His principles were high and honorable and his habits correct and exemplary. He was the unrelenting foe of intemperance, and it is said of him that he could not be induced to sell a bushel of grain or a cord of wood to be used in the production of any kind of liquor that would intoxicate, thus illustrating that one's principles should be maintained not only by word but also by precept and example. He always manifested a strong interest in the cause of Christianity. His death occurred on the fourth of September, 1850. His wife was born in Orange county, N. Y., November 4th, 1800, and settled with her parents in Cayuga Co., in 1813. They were married the 17th of November, 1825, and settled in the town of Sennett, Cayuga County, about 1828. Mrs. Waldron, who is still living at the time of writing this sketch, is a pure-minded, large-hearted, Christian woman. They had seven children, namely: John, Jacob N., Sarah, Charles, Clark, Cornelia, and Edward, all living. Jacob N. has followed farming all his life. He is the present Supervisor of his town. He has been elected to that office eight successive times. In politics Mr. Waldron is a staunch Republican and a firm supporter of the principles and objects of his party. He possesses, in a marked degree, those qualities that characterize the useful citizen, the good neighbor, the filial son and the kind and indulgent parent.

On the 15th of April, 1856, he was joined in marriage with Elizabeth Green, who was born in Jordan, Onondaga Co., N. Y., the 10th of June, 1835. She was a daughter of Salmon and Amy [Edmunds] Green, natives of Cheshire, Mass. Her father, who was an architect and builder by trade, was born June 21st, 1801, and died July 4th, 1850. He was possessed

of many of the virtues and few of the faults of mankind, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him for his moral worth, high character and strict integrity. Her mother was born January 25th, 1801, and died March 20th, 1874. They settled in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Green had seven children, as follows: Eli, Amy, Elizabeth, deceased, Sarah, Francis, deceased, Benton and Robert.

In the death of Elizabeth, which occurred on the 27th of January, 1877, Mr. Waldron lost a wife whose life was of an exceptionally pure and noble character. She was a faithful and loving companion, a woman of rare moral excellence and genuine Christian worth. She had clear and conscientious views of truth and duty, and an unswerving loyalty to that which she believed to be right. She was habitually reserved and undemonstrative in manner and was excelled by none in the performance of those little acts of kindness and affection that tend so fully to brighten and beautify the lives of those about us. When but sixteen years of age she joined the Presbyterian Church in Jordan and after her marriage and settlement in Sennett she united with the church there, and until she died was a loved and honored member thereof.

By charity and fidelity to all her obligations to others she strove to manifest her love to her God. Her piety was unobtrusive, but it was the moving spring of all her actions. It made her humble and self-distrustful, but it was constant as a perennial spring in its flow, and as beautiful as the banks of a tropical stream in the flowers that adorn life's pathway. Her memory, fragrant and precious, is cherished by a fond family and a large circle of appreciative friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldron had seven children, (two of whom are dead,) named in the order of their birth, as follows: Jacob, born June, 1858, died at the age of two years and three months; Frances, born 1860, died at the age of five years; Clara A., born February 28th, 1864; Mary, born October 10th, 1871; Elizabeth, born April 16th, 1873; John B., born March 15th, 1875; Grace, born January 19th, 1877.

Arthur Stevenson came in from New Jersey, previous to the war of 1812, and settled in the village, where he kept a tavern. He afterwards moved to the farm owned by the heirs of Col. Pratt, of Mentz, two miles west of the village, where he died November 1st, 1821, aged seventy years. His son Arthur is living in Weedsport.

Rev. Edy Mason, from Cheshire, Massachusetts, and Horace, Daniel and John Sunderlin, from Vermont, came in about 1812. Mason settled where his son Edwin now lives. He died on the homestead July 28th, 1864, aged seventy-seven years. Horace Sunderlin married Amos Bennett's daughter, and settled where his son Elvin now lives, and died there March 18, 1875, aged seventy-eight years. Daniel settled in the village, where he died February 13th, 1832, aged thirty-eight years. John, who was a young man, removed about forty years ago to Livingston county, where he died. Horace's children living are, Orson, in Syracuse; Joseph, Elvin, Charles, Ruth, wife of John Austin, and Kate, in Sennett; Judith, wife of Alex. Everts, in Jordan; and Christina, wife of Stephen Cottle, in Brutus.

Henry Polhemus, son of Cornelius, came in from New Jersey, about 1813, and settled in the village, on the place now owned by the heirs of Mason Healy, near where he kept a tavern several years. He removed to Auburn about 1827, and engaged in distilling and afterwards in mercantile business, and died there about 1871.

Cornelius Polhemus came in from New Jersey in 1815, and settled a mile south-east of Sennett, where Edward Munson now lives. He came in with his family, all of whom are dead. He died in the town February 8th, 1839, aged eighty-four years.

Dr. Curtis C. Cady came in from Hinsdale, Massachusetts, in 1815, and settled in the village, where his son Dr. C. C. Cady now lives. He married Philomelia, daughter of Ebenezer Enos, of Oxford, Chenango county, in 1815. He practiced medicine till his death January 18th, 1862, aged sixty-nine years; was Supervisor of Sennett one year; Member of Assembly in 1837; and County Superintendent of Poor some twenty years. His children living are Ebenezer E., a lawyer in Auburn; Elizabeth Lucinda, widow of Grove Bradley, who is living in Lysander, with her daughter Ellen, wife of Enos Smith; Mari-

etta, wife of Martin C. Remington, in Weedsport; and Dr. C. C. Cady, in Sennett.

Deacon John Warn came in from the eastern part of the State about 1815, and settled in the east part, three miles from Sennett, where Thos. Ogden, his son-in-law, now lives. He subsequently removed to where Sheldon Turner, another son-in-law, now lives, about a mile east of Sennett, and died there October 20th, 1868, aged eighty-two years. His children living are, Sarah, wife of Sheldon Turner, Mrs. Thomas Ogden, and George, in Sennett; Catharine, now Mrs. Hubbell, in Elbridge; and John T. and Elizabeth, in Michigan.

Hezekiah Webster, from Connecticut, also came in about 1815, and bought the place of Hezekiah Freeman, on which he settled, and died May 20th, 1835, aged sixty-nine years. Cicero, his son, is living in Brutus, and Goodwin, and another son, in Connecticut. His daughter, the widow of William Emerson, and her children, Emerson and Flora, are living on the homestead.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting was held at the house of Ebenezer Phelps, April 3d, 1827, and the following named officers were elected: Stephen Dwinell, *Supervisor*; John Freeman, *Clerk*; Edward Root, Martin Bowen and Ezra Bingham, *Assessors*; Ezra Leonard and Ebenezer Healy, *Overseers of the Poor*; Joseph Bacon, John Miller and Chester Treat, *Commissioners of Common Schools*; Samuel Hunter, Elisha W. Sheldon and Amaziah Dibble, *Trustees of Public Lands*; William G. Gifford, Ashbel Chapman and Peter Douglass, *Commissioners of Highways*; John S. Twiss, Asa K. Buell and Sylvester Willard, *Inspectors of Common Schools*; Hezekiah G. Webster, John Page, Jr., and Ezra Leonard, *Constables*; H. G. Webster, *Collector*.

The present officers (1879) are:

Supervisor—Jacob N. Waldron.

Clerk—Edmund D. Fellows.

Justices—B. C. Leonard and Millard B. Coburn.

Assessors—Charles S. Miller, Andrew J. Manroe and Henry M. Shelters.

Commissioners of Highways—Ansel E. Hoyt, A. W. Bowen and Harry B. Hoyt.

Overseers of the Poor—Milliard B. Coburn and Wm. Radcliff.

Inspectors of Election—Henry D. Crossman, Myron W. Sheldon and Elvin W. Sunderlin.

Constables—Clare Sheldon, David H. Wiggins, and George W. Delafountain.

Collector—Edgar J. Robinson.

Game Constable—T. H. Smith.

Excise Commissioners—F. Emerson Webster, John Relph and Lambert V. Gonsolus.

At an election held November 5th, 6th and 7th, 1827, the following votes were cast :

For William Thompson, for Senator	-----	155
For George B. Throop, " "	-----	101
For Consider King, for Mem'r of Assembly		159
For Elijah Austin, " " "		159
For Israel Phelps, " " "		150
For Asa N. Burnham, " " "		158
For Henry R. Brinkerhoof, " " "		107
For William H. Nobles, " " "		105
For Philo Sperry, " " "		106
For Gardner Kortright, " " "		107
For Edward Root, for Justice of the Peace		159
For Chester Treat, " " "		151
For Howard Soule, " " "		144
For Stephen Dwinell, " " "		110
For Daniel Sennett, " " "		103
For Benj. Horton, " " "		101
For Lyman Doty, " " "		98
For William G. Gifford, " " "		100

COUNTY POOR HOUSE.—The county poor house is located on a farm of ninety-six acres, all of which is under cultivation, about a mile and a quarter south-west of Sennett and three and one-fourth miles north-east of Auburn. It is built of brick, is four stories high with the basement, is one hundred feet front, with two wings, each seventy feet, and, with the farm, is valued at \$20,000. It was built about twenty years ago. The stock on the farm consists of eleven cows, two heifers, two horses, six hogs and fifty fowls. The present number of inmates is eighty, which is the average number, and about equally divided as to sex. About thirty are capable of manual labor, but not of earning a livelihood. The present keeper, B. K. Murphy, was appointed March 1st, 1878. The whole expense in and about the house, for the year ending November 1st, 1877, including keeper's salary, pay of hired man and woman, physician, insurance on buildings, repairs of buildings, fences, &c., together with all necessary food and clothing for inmates, was \$7,741.99. The house is provided with a beautifully-shaded and well-kept lawn, and the whole external appearance of the premises presents an air of neatness.

SENNETT VILLAGE.

SENNETT is situated in the north part of the town, on the New York Central Railroad, by which it is distant six miles from Auburn, and is surrounded by a splendid farming country. It contains two churches, (Baptist and Methodist Episcopal,) a district school, with two departments and two teachers, (the building, which is of brick, was erected in 1871, and is an unusually fine one for a village of its size,) one hotel, (kept by Loren Tyler, a grandson of Gideon Tyler, who settled in Auburn at an early day and gave to Tyler's spring in that locality its name, who bought the property of Samuel Green, April 5th, 1869,) a cheese factory, two blacksmith shops, (kept by Wm. Wright and James Drake,) two wagon shops, (kept by Sidney Wright and Matthew Relph,) three stores, and a population of about 200.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchants were Rufus Sheldon and Chauncey Lathrop, who opened a store in 1795, and also kept a distillery, and did business till 1817, when they dissolved, Sheldon going out. Lathrop continued alone about two years, when he admitted James White to partnership, and after two or three years he sold out to White and went to Victory. White did business alone three or four years, and sold his goods to a man named Wright, who added to his stock of goods brought from Skaneateles, where he formerly kept a store. Dr. Curtis C. Cady bought out Wright about 1829, and continued till 1833, when he sold to Winslow Kenyon, from Venice, who, in 1861, transferred his stock to his daughter, Mrs. C. L. Sheldon, who still carries on the business. Jacob Bagley opened a store about 1837, and kept it four or five years. A man named Isham, from Auburn, opened a branch store about 1843, which he kept about two years. John Freeman opened a store about 1851, and kept it four or five years. He died here March 10th, 1862, aged seventy-seven years. A man named Lilly, from Onondaga county, kept a store one year, in 1860. Wm. Bluff came in from England some twenty years ago, and in 1873, opened a store, which he still keeps. Lewis H. Bradley, who opened a store in 1872, removed to Auburn in 1875, and returned here in April, 1878. He was associated with Peter Hood during his first stay, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Bradley & Hood.



[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

Curtis C. Cady



[Photo by Ernaberger & Ray.]

C. C. Cady Jr.

On CURTIS C. CADY, SR., was born in Dalton, Massachusetts, on the 4th day of April, 1792. His parents moved to Hilsdale, Massachusetts, when he was but seven years old, and that place was his home until he was twenty-one. There he received his early education, and the knowledge of his profession. He settled in what was then Britton, now Senneett, Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1815, where he practiced medicine until the time of his death, which occurred the 18th of January, 1862. In 1815, he married Philomena Enos, a native of Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y. She was born April 14th, 1790, and came to Cayuga County in 1812. She was a devoted Christian wife and mother, and died the 2d of September, 1853, rich in the esteem of all who knew her. The result of this union was five children, three daughters and two sons, namely: Elizabeth Lucinda, Ebenezer Enos, now a prominent and successful attorney in Auburn, Curtis C., Juliette, (died in 1890), and Mariette Amelia.

Dr. Cady, Sr., during his life held many places of trust and responsibility both by election and appointment. In 1828 he was appointed Postmaster, which position he held until 1843. In 1833 he was appointed Superintendent of the Poor. This office he held until 1842. He was elected to the Assembly in 1836, and was elected Supervisor of his town for one year. He was President of the County Medical Society many years and when he died.

In politics he was a Democrat. In religious sentiment he was a Baptist, and was a member of that Church when he lived in Hilsdale, but did not unite with the Church in Senneett. He was a liberal supporter of it, however, and contributed largely of his means to different denominations, in aid of the cause of Christ. He was kind and liberal to the poor, of a truly sympathetic nature, he made the joys and sorrows of his friends his own, receiving their confidence but to retain it. His cheerful countenance and disposition made his presence in the sick room a source of comfort and consolation to his patients, and the kind remembrance in which his memory is held, shows that he was not only enjoyed but was eminently worthy of the name of friend.

Dr. Cady was a thorough business man, and during his life he acquired a large property, which, at his death, was left to his children. Curtis C., the third child, was born in Senneett, on the 27th of September, 1819. His advantages for an education were such as were afforded by the common schools of his town, and so thoroughly did he improve his opportunities, that at the age of fifteen he was the teacher of a school in Victory. He taught school three winters. At the age of 17 he commenced the study of medicine, and from 1838 to 1842 he attended lectures at the Medical College of Fairfield, and Geneva, N. Y., three terms of sixteen weeks each. In 1841 he commenced the practice of medicine in his native town, and in 1842 entered into co-partnership with his father, and they continued together in business eighteen years.

Dr. Cady, Jr., has practiced medicine nearly forty years with a success rarely met with. His practice extends to the different towns bordering on his own, and even into and beyond the city of

Auburn. He has now virtually retired from his profession, being neither desirous of, nor able to bear the hardships of a country practice.

As was the case with his father he never could refuse to respond to the calls of the poor and needy. Always indulgent to those in his debt, he never in a single instance tried to enforce the collection of an account, and his books now show a balance in his favor amounting to many thousands of dollars of accounts made during the last forty years. He has never been an aspirant for public office, although on many occasions earnestly solicited to accept positions of trust and as often and always firmly declining to do so. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and a warm advocate of the principles of his party. In religious sentiments he is a Baptist.

On the 23rd of October, 1851, he was united in marriage with Sarah S., daughter of Calvin and Sophronia (Enos) Ramsey, of the town of Victory. Her parents were married in 1830. They had two children, Sarah S., the oldest, was born May 2d, 1853, and Curtis C., of Fort Byron, the second, was born the 30th of April, 1855. Mrs. Cady is a conscientious, upright Christian wife and mother. She joined the Baptist Church in Victory the year she was married, and by letter united with the Church in Senneett when she settled there.

Her father was born in 1767, and died in 1848, April 29th. He was an exemplary Christian, a man of sterling qualities of mind and heart, and one who dared to do right. With those who knew him, his word was as good as his bond. His father Joseph was among the earliest settlers in Victory, and was when he died the oldest man in the town. Mrs. Cady's mother was born in the town of Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1811, and came to Victory with her parents in 1817. She is the second child of a family of eleven children. Her father Rowell Enos, was born at Chanaan, Point, now Huntington, N. Y., in 1781. He was married to Submit Newcomb, in 1807. He was a justice of the peace, supervisor and Member of Assembly, and was mainly instrumental in securing the division of the towns of Cato and the formation of the towns of Ira, Conquest and Victory from the portion taken therefrom. He died in Woodstock, Illinois, April 19th, 1856.

Mrs. Cady's mother, after the death of her husband, married Mr. David A. Taylor, of Washington county, N. Y. They now reside in Montezuma, Cayuga County.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cady have been born four children, named in the order of their birth as follows: Ida L., born November 12th, 1852. She was married on the 13th of September, 1871, to Monroe J. Fisk of Huntington, Massachusetts. He was born the 31st of July, 1818, and died in Kearney, Nebraska, August 29th, 1877. Ebenezer S., born February 27th, 1855, died August 8th, 1857. Jay B., born December 21st, 1858, died December 5th, 1870, and Grace, born July 19th, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Fisk had one child, little Gracie Myrtle, born October, 13th, 1875, and died July 24th, 1876. Her remains lie beside those of her father in the family lot in the Cemetery at Senneett.

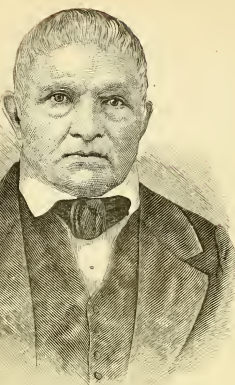


Photo by Squyer & Wright.

Ebenezer Healy

J. M. Healy

DEACON EBENEZER HEALY.

AN EARLY lineal ancestor of this family was William Healy, who emigrated from England among the early pilgrims (1632-'35) and settled first at Roxbury, Mass., removing afterwards to Cambridge, of which Newton then formed a part. Little is preserved concerning him except that he was five times married.

One of his sons, Nathaniel Healy, was born at Newton, Mass., in 1659, and was killed by the Indians in 1734, aged seventy-five years. His ninth child was John Healy, great-grandfather of Colonel Geo. Healy, late civil engineer here, but now of Rochester, Minnesota. John Healy was born at Newton in 1688, and died there in 1783, aged eighty-five years. He had eleven children: John, the sixth child, had thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, of whom Ebenezer Healy was the fourth, and was born in Newton, Mass., February 3d, 1738, and died in Sennett, September 23d, 1857, aged nearly ninety years.

The latter came to this County in 1793, and with Deacon Morley bought the undivided west half of lot No. 8 in the old township of Augieus, now Sennett, paying for the same one pound currency, or \$2.50 per acre.

This joint purchase was afterwards divided between the owners, and Deacon Healy added to his farm by subsequent purchases.

Having, during the summer and autumn of 1793, made provision for the comfort and support of a family, he returned to Newton and was united in marriage with Miss Eunice Crossman, sister of Deacon Phineas Crossman, December 31st, of that year. On the 15th of February following they "set out" for their new home which they reached in thirteen days.

Mr. Healy was very energetic and availed himself of the advantages which his situation afforded. Soon after he came in, the great flow of emigration to Western and Central New York was at its height. He was one of the thoroughfares over which the emigrants passed, and for whose accommodation he opened a "tavern," and also a supply store for the settlers, or travelers, which was liberally patronized, the "one" especially so. Every one at that time drank intoxicants, dromie, deacons and professors alike. To treat and be treated, or, if alone, to take the solitary "nip" when at the tavern, was a universal rule, demanded by the social usages of the time.

Mrs. Healy died in what was then Brutus, now Sennett, September 16th, 1810. They had eight children, including two pairs of twins. They were Lyman W. born July 12th, 1796; John Misson, May 1st, 1798; Nathaniel, October 3d, 1799; infant son and daughter, April 30th, 1804; Ebenezer and Sally, January 29th, 1806; Eliza, October 21th, 1808. Mr. Healy's second marriage was to Anna Leonard, March 11th, 1811. They had one son, George, born October 19th, 1812.

Deacon Healy was a sincere, devoted and very liberal member of the Baptist Church. In his barn, erected in 1798, now standing and owned by his grandson, Philo W. Healy, the Baptist Association was formed in 1801, and its members were always free and wel-

come guests at his house. His son George reports that his father has kept on occasions of such assemblages fully one hundred horses and an equal number of persons free of charge. He was a life member of the Home and Foreign Missionary and Bible Societies. His religious and benevolent contributions were said to equal those of the rest of the society of which he was a member. He was for many years overseer of the poor, and was complimented by commissions in the military from Governors Jay and Geo. Clinton.

Two only of his children are living: Col. Geo. Healy, in Rochester, Minn., and Eliza H., widow of Henry Davis, living with her nephew P. W. Healy, in Auburn. Six of his grand-children survive, of whom three are residents in this vicinity, viz: Mrs. Thomas Bently in Weedsport, and Philo W. in Auburn, children of John Mason, and Timothy B., son of Lyman W. in Jordan.

JOHN MASON HEALY.

JOHN MASON HEALY was the second son of Ebenezer Healy, and was born May 1st, 1798. He was brought up in the orderly, industrious and systematic habits which reigned in his father's household. On April 25th, 1824, he married in Auburn, Miss Sally West, daughter of Philo and Jerusha West. Their children were Philo W., born December 16th, 1824; Jerusha H., September 15th, 1826; Eliza J., December 12th, 1828.

On his marriage he settled on a new farm in Genoa. He had previously for some years worked on that farm during the summer and engaged during the winters in teaching. He removed to Sennett in 1828, and settled on a farm on lots 99 and 100, containing 135 acres. In 1830, he removed to a farm of 92 acres on lot 99. In 1861, he sold to his son Philo W. Healy, and removed to Sennett village, where he died July 27th, 1877, aged about seventy-nine years.

Mr. Healy, though having decided political opinions was not partisan. He was a consistent and firm friend of the freedom of the slaves and an advocate of temperance reform by moral suasion. He was a careful and reliable business man, and enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of his neighbors. He was frequently entrusted with offices in his town, and the drafting of contracts and other papers for acquaintances. He acted as executor or administrator of a large number of estates, a confidence justified by his uniform care, prudence and fair dealing. He was a regular, and during the latter part of his life a liberal contributor to the church. His only son, Philo W., fully maintains the established reputation of the family for integrity, industry and thrift. He owns a part—126 acres, of the old homestead of his grandfather. The house, built of brick in 1865, he has rebuilt in modern style. It is a rare instance in which the third generation here hold an ancestral estate. Mr. Healy was united in marriage with Miss Hester A. Lawrence, of Weedsport, daughter of Daniel Lawrence, April 13th, 1859. They have two sons and two daughters. In the spring of 1878, Mr. Healy purchased and retired a beautiful home, on North street, in the city of Auburn. His object in doing so was to avail himself of the excellent schools, for the education of his children.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster was probably Rufus Sheldon, who was appointed about 1806, and held the office till 1826, when he was succeeded by Dr. Curtis C. Cady, who held it till 1841, in which year Holman Fisher was appointed, and after four years, was succeeded by Stephen Spooner, who held it four years, when N. B. Van Slyke, who also held it four years, was appointed, and was succeeded by Holman Fisher, who served a second term of four years. E. D. Fellows was postmaster a short time, and was succeeded by D. F. Buten, in 1861, Mrs. C. L. Sheldon, the present incumbent, who was appointed December 13th, 1864, acting as deputy.

PHYSICIANS.—Noah Beman was probably the first physician. He came as early as 1805, and practiced till his death, September 25th, 1823. Curtis C. Cady came in from Hinsdale, Mass., in 1815, and practiced till his death, January 18th, 1862; from 1823 to 1833, in company with Sylvester Willard, who at the expiration of the ten years, removed to Connecticut, whence he came, and is now living in Auburn. A Dr. Curtis came in about 1833, and practiced some four years. Benjamin T. Wright came from the eastern part of the State in 1838, and practiced till his death, March 13th, 1844. Curtis C. Cady, Jr., the present physician, commenced practicing in 1841. He belongs to the allopathic school. George McCarthy came in from Throop about 1845, and after practicing three years removed to Lysander. Nelson C. Powers came in from Mottville about 1846, and practiced two years. He subsequently practiced in Syracuse, where he died a few years ago. D. O. K. Strong came in from Owasco about 1855, and practiced four or five years. Dr. Snyder, who practiced uroscopy, came in from Ohio about 1850, and staid about two years. Dr. Morris, who made chronic diseases a specialty, came in from Syracuse about 1854, and practiced three or four years, when he removed to Auburn, where he died.

MANUFACTURES.—The *Sennett Cheese Manufacturing Company* was incorporated October 21st, 1869, with \$3,300 capital. The first trustees were: Wm. Sheldon, Albert W. Bowen, J. M. Healy, (*President*;) Horace Sunderlin and P. W. Healy, (*Secretary and Treasurer*.) The present officers are: William Sheldon, *President*, and P. W. Healy, *Secretary and Treasurer*, who, together with A. W. Bowen, and M.

W. and E. M. Sheldon, are the *Trustees*. They are making 240 pounds of cheese per day.

SENNETT BAPTIST CHURCH was organized September 12th, 1799, as the *Third Baptist Church in Aurelius*, and Thomas Morley represented them in the *Scipio General Conference*, of which they became a member, September 25th, 1799. In 1801 they experienced a revival, by which fifty-one were added to their number, making their total membership at that time eighty-six. In this year the *Cayuga Baptist Association* was organized in the barn of Ebenezer Healy. The delegates attending that meeting were Manasseh French, Messrs. Squire, Manro, Thomas Morley, Smitten Irish, John Jeffries, Israel Clapp and Isaac Barnum. Up to 1803, the average annual increase was thirty-one.

In 1808, Elder Manasseh French, who had served them as pastor since 1800, was excluded from the Church; but in 1810, on confessing his fault, the nature of which is not indicated, he was restored to fellowship. Their next pastor was Israel Craw, who entered upon his duties in 1808, and under whose ministry three seasons of revival were enjoyed, and ninety-eight added to the membership of the Church. In 1813, Elder Craw was dismissed with thirty-five members to form the First Church in Camillus (now Elbridge.) This was the second colony from this Society, the first, comprising forty members, having left in 1803, to form the Church in Throopville.

Joel Butler succeeded Elder Craw in the pastorate in 1813, and remained one year, during which time forty-eight were added to the membership. Silas Barns entered upon the pastorate in 1815, and he, too, remained only one year. He was succeeded in 1816 by John S. Twiss, who served them till 1830. The only general revival which occurred during his pastorate was in 1821, when ninety-eight were added to their number.

In 1831, the Church, though without a pastor, added 115 members by baptism. Toward the close of that year or early in 1832, Isaac Bucklin became their pastor; but his selection proved a most unhappy one for the prosperity of the Church, as difficulties arose which necessitated his expulsion in 1833. In the early part of 1833, Thos. Brown commenced his labors with them, and in April of that year he was ordained pastor. A revival immediately followed, resulting in the

addition of twenty-one to their number, and the restoration of harmony in the Church. He closed his labors with them in 1836, in which year he was succeeded by Jno. H. Dudley, who remained till 1840. During the second year of his pastorate, he was assisted in a protracted meeting by Elder Jacob Knapp, which was blessed by the addition of sixty-seven by baptism.

D. McFarland succeeded E. Dudley in the pastorate in 1840, and remained with them till 1843, in which year I. Bennett became the pastor. During Elder Bennett's pastorate a revival was experienced which resulted in the addition of sixty by baptism. He was succeeded in 1845 by E. Marshall, who served them two years. S. Adsit Jr., their next pastor, entered upon his duties August 1st, 1847, and continued them till 1854, on the first of April of which year A. Wilkins assumed the pastoral care, which he resigned March 28th, 1863.

N. R. Everts entered upon the duties of pastor with this Church June 1st, 1863. He resigned November 24th, 1867, and united with the Church at Seneca Falls. Their next pastor was Wm. Dunbar, who commenced his labors with them December 1st, 1867, and closed them April 3d, 1870. He was succeeded by Stephen V. Marsh, from the Church at Waterloo, who entered upon the pastorate July 3d, 1870, and resigned April 1st, 1873. P. D. Root commenced his ministrations with this Church June 29th, 1873, and was granted a letter of dismission September 2d, 1876. He was succeeded by Jno. Henry Mason, who begun his labors in October, 1876, and was accepted to the pastorate April 29th, 1877. He is the present pastor. Their present church edifice, which is a fine brick structure, was commenced May 1st, 1874; finished January 12th, 1875; and dedicated January 14th, 1875. Its cost was about \$13,000. The present membership is about 200. They have a Sabbath-school which is numerously attended.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SENNETT was organized in 1805, as the *First Congregational Church of Brutus*. The pulpit was supplied till about 1820, when Jephthah Poole became their pastor and continued five or six years. After a like period he was recalled and ministered to them about four years, the pulpit being supplied during his absence. During his pastorate an interesting and powerful revival oc-

curred, which resulted in the addition of over sixty to their membership at one time. Mr. Poole was succeeded by Henry Boyington, who served them about five years. A period elapsed during which they were without a pastor, the pulpit being filled by supplies, until Mr. Boyington was recalled. His second stay covered a period of about two years.

Their next pastor was a Mr. Griswold, who labored with them three years. He was succeeded by Charles Anderson, whose pastorate covered a period of twenty-five years. He went to Springport. Samuel S. Goss supplied them one year, when Thomas Campbell was called and served them three years, one year before being installed as pastor. They were next supplied a part of a year by Professors from Auburn Theological Seminary. J. G. Smith ministered to them two and a half years, but was not installed. Charles Anderson, their former pastor, was then recalled, and continued his labors with them till the spring of 1877, since which time they have been supplied by — Burnley, a student in Auburn Theological Seminary.

Their first house of worship was built about 1820; the present one in 1848, at a cost of \$4,000, and was dedicated in January, 1849. The present membership is about 100. The Sabbath School, in which their hopes are centered, has an average attendance of seventy-five.

CHAPTER XLI.

TOWN OF AURELIUS.

AURELIUS lies near the center of the west border of the County, at the foot of Cayuga Lake, which, with Seneca River, forms its western boundary. The northern boundary is formed by Montezuma and Throop, the eastern, by Auburn and Fleming, and the southern, by Fleming and Springport. It was formed January 27th, 1789, and originally embraced all that part of the County lying north of the prolongation of the south line of Fleming. Brutus, Cato, *Jefferson*, (now Mentz,) and Owasco were set off March 30th, 1802; Auburn and Fleming, March 28th, 1823; a part of Springport, January 30th,



[Photo by Ernaberger & Ray.]

ELISHA SEDGWICK AUSTIN.

ELISHA SEDGWICK AUSTIN was born in the town of Owasco, Cayuga County, on the 7th of November, 1800. He is a son of Henry and Prudence [Ensign] Austin, who were natives of Sheffield, whence they moved to Cayuga County, and settled in what is now the town of Owasco about the year 1795. The father died in August, 1829, and the mother about the year 1845. They had ten children: Harriet, born August 16th, 1792; Henry, born October 20th, 1794; Ebenezer Ensign, born May 2d, 1796; Warren, born March 8th, 1798; Elisha Sedgwick, born November 7th, 1800; Kellogg, born July 18th, 1802; Prudence, born May 19th, 1804; James, born November 16th, 1807; John, born July 26th, 1810.

Warren, Prudence, John and Elisha Sedgwick are all that are now living.

Sedgwick, the subject of this record, has always followed farming. Until he was twenty-six years of age his time was spent on the farm at home, his schooling being such only as the primitive character of the district afforded. In early life he became so inured to self-reliance and habits of industry as to make his subsequent years a worthy record in the history of Cayuga County.

At the age of twenty-six he purchased one hundred and fourteen acres of land on lots 31 and 21 in the town of Sennett and settled thereon, and there he still resides. He added by purchase from time to time until he owned a little more than four hundred acres. The life of a farmer usually embraces but few startling incidents, but Mr. Austin has performed its duties with such industry and good judgment as to secure the respect of all who know him, and now as his life, already lengthened several years beyond the allotted three scores and ten, is drawing towards its close, he can look back over its varied shadows and sunshine, its struggles and its triumphs, with a satisfaction coming from a life well spent, and await with composure the inevitable hour which comes to all the living.

Politically Mr. Austin has always been a Democrat.

He has held the office of Supervisor of his town for one term and has been Assessor also, but has always preferred the quiet life of his farm to the strifes and competitions of the office seeker.

He has never become a member of any church, but has attended and most liberally given in aid and support of the Baptist Church

in Sennett. These working in the interest of that Church and the cause of christianity and humanity were never turned away empty handed.

On the 27th of January, 1834, Mr. Austin married Abigail, daughter of Elder Elkannah Comstock, of the town of Owasco. She was born October 10th, 1801, and died of consumption, March 30th, 1838. The fruit of their union was one child, Martha, born November 23d, 1825; married to Benjamin Cutler Leonard, of Sennett, October 10th, 1849.

June 17th, 1829, Mr. Austin married Harriet Harvey, of Marcellus, Onondaga county, N. Y. She was born June 24th, 1811. See is the daughter of Medad and Anna [Buell] Harvey, natives of Vermont. Her parents died at an advanced age, the dates of which cannot be obtained. They reared a family of twelve children, Harriet being the sixth. Their names are here given: Paul, Lucinda, Rhoda, Samuel, Sarah, John, Electa, Leonard, Harriet, Isabella, Durwin and Medad, eight of whom are yet living. For nearly fifty years Mrs. Austin has been truly a help-meet to her husband. She is gentle, industrious and frugal, and distinguished for her general benevolence and her untiring devotion to her family. She is discreet, and possesses excellent judgment as well as every qualification that adorns a wife and mother. Nearly half a century ago she united by letter with the Baptist Church in Sennett, and has been a devoted and earnest member thereof during all that time.

To Mr. Austin, by his present wife, have been born four children. Their names and dates of birth are given below: Harvey, born June 7th, 1830, married Margaret L. Wright of Elbridge, Onondaga county, N. Y., February 2d, 1860; Abigail, born August 23d, 1832, died December 5th, 1836; John S., born July 23d, 1835, married Ruth A. Sunderlin of Sennett, October 19th, 1859; Sanford, born August 23d, 1838, married to Eliza Joline of Auburn, N. Y., in November, 1863.

Mr. Austin is the architect of his own fortune. By honest dealing, prudent management and indefatigable industry, he has accumulated a large property. He occupies an honorable position among the leading men of his town, and by his kindness and genial ways has secured the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

1823; a part of Throop, April 8th, 1859; and the 7th ward of Auburn, in 1869.

The surface is rolling and inclines to the north and west. The principal streams are Owasco Outlet, which crosses the north-east corner, and Cayuga Brook, which flows north through the eastern part. A few smaller streams rise in the town, but none of them afford any water privilege within the limits of the town, though there are some valuable mill sites on the Outlet in the west edge of Auburn. There is not a saw or grist-mill in the town. There was formerly a saw-mill in the north-west corner of the town, on the farm owned by Lewis Baker, and another near the center of the town, on the site of the plaster-mill of Peter Shank, which was kept in operation as long as there was sufficient timber to pay for running it.

It is underlaid by the gypsum of the Onondaga salt group, which crops out in various localities on the shore of the lake, notably on the farm of Daniel Yawger in the south part, on the farm of John Larue in the north part, and at the bridge, in each of which localities it has been quarried, first, at the latter place, about seventy years ago. It is generally, however, too deeply covered with drift, and has associated with it too much of the shale of this group to be profitably worked in competition with the quarries to the south, in Springport, where it has less superincumbent matter and is freer from shaly impurities. It is not improbable that the first plaster dug and used in Cayuga County was obtained at Cayuga Bridge. A ledge of limestone extends diagonally across the town in a north-east and south-west direction. It is a continuation of the same ledge which is quarried so extensively in Auburn, both for burning and for building purposes. Upon the road a little west of Aurelius and upon either side to the north and south it crops out upon the surface and covers a large area. It also forms the bed of Cayuga Brook a little west of Auburn. It is used for building purposes, usually for rough work, and was formerly burned.

Numerous springs issue from these limestone and gypsum formations, some of them possessing mineral properties which constitute them valuable medicaments. Near Aurelius station, on the farm of Mrs. Dr. Hannah Lilly, is a sulphur spring, which was discovered and a bath house built some forty years ago. On the farms of

Henry Willard in Cayuga, Jno. M. Mersereau, about two miles north of that village, on the adjoining farm of Daniel Anthony, and on that of Lucius and Wm. Baldwin in the same locality, are springs which qualitative analyses of the first and last show to possess similar constituents. The following is the result of a complete analysis of the water from the Willard spring, made by Dr. S. A. Lattimore, Prof. of Chemistry in Rochester University, showing the contents of a U. S. gallon:

Sulphate of magnesia	-----	37.15	grains.
Sulphate of lime	-----	94.16	"
Carbonate of lime	-----	18.20	"
Chloride of sodium	-----	2.12	"
Oxide of iron	-----	.04	"
Alumina	-----	trace.	"
Silica	-----	"	"

Total number of grains-----151.67

The soil is for the most part a heavy clay and gravelly loam, being admirably adapted to grain culture, to which it is mainly devoted. It is strictly an agricultural town and is one of the best in the County. Says Spafford, in his Gazetteer of 1824, "the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, and many of them enjoy a great degree of opulence. It is hardly possible to conceive a more enviable situation than theirs, thus blessed in a most delightful country."

The Auburn branch of the N. Y. C. R. R. crosses the town in a tortuous course from east to west, and crosses the lake at Cayuga. The Cayuga and Seneca Lake Canal extends through the west part north of Cayuga, along the lake and river, and connects with the Erie Canal at Montezuma.

The population of the town in 1875 was 1,978, of whom 1,610 were native, 368 foreign, 1,972 white, and 6 colored. The area is 18,870 acres, 16,614 of which are improved, 1,314 woodland, and 942, otherwise unimproved.

The first settlers in Aurelius were squatters on the Reservation of the Cayuga Indians, which included one hundred square miles, and extended on both sides of the lake from Aurora to Montezuma. This reservation was made in 1789, in which year the Cayugas relinquished their claims to all other lands in this State by a treaty held at Albany; the consideration being \$500 down, \$1,500 to be paid the following June, and a perpetual annuity of \$500. In 1794 the Cayugas

relinquished their claims to this reservation, with the exception of two plots in Springport, one of two miles square, upon the lake, a little south of Union Springs, and the other of one mile square, three or four miles north-east of that village. The first settler was Col. John Harris, who came in from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1789, and settled three-fourths of a mile south of Cayuga, on the farm now owned by Cyrus H. Davis, then called, and now known by the oldest residents of the town, as the Indian orchard, some of the trees of which are still standing there. Harris kept there the first ferry across Cayuga Lake, in conjunction with James Bennett, who settled at the same time upon the opposite side of the lake. He was an Indian interpreter and acted as such at the time of the treaty at Cayuga, in 1794, at which time he moved to the site of the village, where he kept a tavern on the site of the Titus House. Harris contracted the first marriage in 1789, with Mary, daughter of John Richardson, who came in the same year as Harris, and settled on the site of the village, where Edwin H. Whitney, Esq., now lives. He removed after several years to Wabash, Indiana. A son of Harris, Jno. Harris, Jr., who was born in 1790, was the first child born in the town. Harris opened the first store in 1789, and the first inn in 1790.

The early settlers in this locality generally came by water route, making a long and tedious journey. Those who came on foot or with teams found, for much of the way, no roads better than Indian trails or paths designated by means of blazed trees.

About 1795, Hon. Joseph Annin, one of the proprietors of Cayuga village, and the first Sheriff of Cayuga County, settled where the widow of David Kyle now lives. He removed to Milton (now Genoa,) and subsequently to Onondaga Hollow, where he died in 1815. His remains were brought to Cayuga for interment. While residing at Genoa he represented the western district in the State Senate in 1803, '4, '5 and 6.

Hugh Buckley settled about 1796, at the head of the old bridge, where he kept the gate, a tavern, and the first jail in Cayuga County. The latter was a log structure, and was built against the bank of the lake, the top being on a level with the embankment. The prisoners were let down through a trap door in the top. Its use as

a jail was authorized March 25th, 1800. The following year (1797,) Buckley added to his already numerous vocations, that of teaching, he being the first school teacher in the town. He subsequently kept a tavern where Mrs. Gilliland now lives, and died of the epidemic in 1813. His family are all dead.

Dr. Jonathan Whitney, who was born September 14th, 1768, came in from Stockbridge, Mass., in 1798, and settled at Cayuga, on the lake road, where Mrs. Charles Lalliette now lives. He removed to Big Tree, (now Geneseo,) in 1802, and the same year to Batavia, where he remained about a year, and returned to Cayuga. In 1805, he removed to Pompey Hill, but returned to Cayuga at the expiration of a year, and continued the practice of medicine till his death July 26th, 1851. He is recollected by the early settlers as a great satirist, and the author of many mirth-provoking caricatures. In August, 1800, he married Dolly Smith, a daughter of Captain Hezekiah Smith, an old sea captain, who settled in 1798, two miles east of Cayuga, where Wm. Tavner now lives, and where he died in 1814. Dr. Whitney's wife died December 26th, 1846. They had nine children, seven of whom are living. Edwin H., who was born October 7th, 1806, is living at Cayuga, where he holds the office of Justice of the Peace, an office he has filled over forty years. He was Supervisor several years, Postmaster twelve years, and Canal Collector at Montezuma in 1852 and '53.

Joseph Davis came in from Washington County in 1799, and settled two and one-half miles north-west of Aurelius, where Ira Olmsted now lives. He died in the town in 1804. His daughter, Elizabeth, is the only survivor of a large family. She is the widow of Samuel Taylor, who came from Saratoga County in 1809, and settled in Auburn, and in 1854 removed to Throop, where he died in 1863. She is eighty-six years of age, and is living at Aurelius with her son Halsey W. Taylor, who was born in Auburn in 1813. A man named Chandler settled in 1799, about a mile south of Fosterville, where Luther Van Giesen now lives. He afterwards married one of Wm. Guy's daughters, and removed to Nunda, Livingston County, about 1827.

In this year, (1799,) the County was erected and the Court of Common Pleas was held at Cayuga. In 1804 the court was removed to Aurora,



John McIntosh.

HON. JOHN McINTOSH.

JOHN McINTOSH was the second child of Daniel and Tabitha McIntosh, and was born in Cayuga, Cayuga County, N. Y., May 22d, 1809.

His father was born in Strathban, Parish of Dunkeld, Shire of Perth, Scotland, in 1765, and emigrated to this country with his parents in 1795. He spent two years in the city of Albany, and in 1798 came to Cayuga, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued thirty-two years. He did an extensive business, and was for many years *the* merchant of this locality, taking in a circuit of twenty or thirty miles, his customers coming from Auburn and Geneva to do their trading. He was accustomed to go to New York twice a year, in the spring and fall, to buy goods, which were then transported in wagons, the journey occupying several weeks. By close application to business, and being just and upright in all his dealings, he both won and merited an enviable business reputation.

Daniel McIntosh was one of the original stockholders in the Cayuga Bridge Company, which obtained a State charter covering a period of seventy years. This enterprise, which was at once the wonder and admiration of the age, enlisted the attention and cooperation of some of the ablest minds in this State, and its great use-

fulness, for it soon became the great highway for western travel and emigration, evinced the sagacity of its projectors. This company built three bridges. The first fell in the night. The second was built on the same site; and the third, near the second, before that became impassable. With the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 and the consequent diversion of travel and transportation, the bridge lapsed gradually into comparative disuse and was abandoned before the expiration of half the period covered by the charter of the company. The bridge in its palmy days was a good investment, and yielded to the stockholders a handsome revenue.

In 1806 Daniel McIntosh married Tabitha Harris, granddaughter of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, Pa. Tabitha was born in Sunbury, Pa., August 25th, 1784, and came to Cayuga with her parents in 1789, at the age of five years. She died at her home in Cayuga August 11th, 1859, aged nearly seventy-five years, having been preceded by her husband, who died in Cayuga April 9th, 1850, aged nearly eighty-five years.

John McIntosh, at the age of twenty-one years, succeeded his father in the mercantile business, and was an energetic and successful merchant for

thirty years. His keen, natural talents had been amplified by a generous education obtained in the best schools of the surrounding country, and had ripened into a noble, useful culture. In business matters he was a careful, prudent manager, never taking uncertain ventures, but with a clear prescience looking rather to future results than present gratification. He was intimately connected with the interests of The National Bank of Auburn, having been for more than twenty years a director in that institution.

Mr. McIntosh ranked among the first men in Cayuga County in wealth and social standing. In 1839, while quite young, being then only thirty years of age, he represented Cayuga County in the Assembly, serving one term.

In 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss

H. C. Esterley, of Seneca county, by whom he had four children, one son, the eldest, who was fourteen at the time of his father's death, and three daughters. Mr. McIntosh was very domestic in his tastes and retiring in his manner. He was an affectionate husband, a devoted father, and a kind friend and neighbor, and was much loved and respected by all classes. He died January 5th, 1873, in the sixty-third year of his age. His family still reside at the homestead in Cayuga.

Mr. McIntosh was never a member of any religious society, but his preference was for the Protestant Episcopal form of worship. He gave his influence and support to that Church and was at the time of his death a warden of St. Luke's Church of Cayuga.

and in 1809 to Auburn, where, in that year, the court-house, which was authorized March 6th, 1805, was completed.

Previous to this, in 1796, a State road was opened from Whitestown to Geneva, through Auburn, and although, in 1797, it is said to have been little better than an Indian trail, it had a marked influence upon the subsequent settlement of this section of country. In 1800 it was made a turnpike; and on the 4th of September in this year the celebrated Cayuga bridge, which was begun in 1799, was finished, and speedily became the great highway of western emigration. This bridge was just about a mile long, twenty-two feet wide, and twenty-two feet between the trestles. Eighteen months were consumed, and \$150,000 expended in its construction. It was built by the *Cayuga Bridge Company*, which was incorporated in 1797, and consisted of John Harris, Thomas Morris, Wilhemus Mynders, Chas. Williamson and Joseph Annin. It was for many years looked upon as one of the greatest public improvements in the State, and was considered the dividing line between the east and the west. It was destroyed in 1808, rebuilt in 1812-'13, and finally abandoned in 1857. It was a prolongation of the main street running east and west through near the center of the village. Nothing is now left of it but the spiles and timbers, which are mostly hidden by the waters of the lake. The lake is now crossed by means of a ferry in the summer and usually upon the ice in winter. Further up, towards the head, Cayuga Lake seldom freezes.

David Hulin, the pioneer blacksmith, was among the first settlers, but in what year we could not determine. He located on the shore of the lake, just west of where the Titus House now stands. He made a latch for the first frame school-house, built in 1804, and stamped thereon his name and the date of its erection. This building is still standing on the south-east corner of Center street. It has been added to, and is used as a public hall.

Hezekiah Goodwin, from Connecticut, settled soon after 1800, about four miles east of Cayuga, where Lockwood Hunt's family now live. He took up about 400 acres, and carried on an extensive business in buying and selling cattle, distilling, and making black salts. He sold out about 1833, to the Hunts, and removed to Seneca

Falls, where he died about 1840. Wm. Guy moved in from Scipio in 1801, and bought the west half of lot 34. He settled about a mile south of Fosterville, where Ralph DeCamp now lives. In 1823 he sold seventy-five acres to DeCamp, and then or subsequently removed to Livingston county. DeCamp came in from New Jersey in 1816 and settled at Auburn, where he was engaged in the construction of the State prison, which was begun the following year. He is now in his eighty-ninth year. The orchards on this farm were planted by Guy, the one on the north side of the house in 1801, and that on the south side in 1802.

Loring and Emory Willard, brothers, came in from Chenango county, about 1801, and settled at Cayuga; Loring, where John McIntosh now lives. He subsequently removed to the house now occupied by Edwin Hall, near the malt-house. Loring was commissary for the army during the war of 1812-'14. He died here in 1845. Both he and Emory were young, single men when they came in, but they afterwards married and had families. About 1807 they built a distillery, north of where the malt-house now stands, which they sold after about a year to Daniel McIntosh, who soon after converted it into a tannery and run it as such a good many years. Three of Loring's children are living.

During the war of 1812, Loring Willard was engaged in purchasing supplies for the army and forwarding them to Oswego and other points where wanted; and when an attack upon Kingston was in contemplation, under orders he purchased all the boats that could be obtained for transportation, took them to Oswego, and thence, under cover of night, sailed out of Oswego and delivered them, some forty or fifty in number, to Commodore Chauncey, at Sacketts Harbor. They were "Durham boats," and would carry 30 to 50 tons; but the expedition was abandoned, and the boats were never used.

Bezaleel Shaw came in from Massachusetts about 1802, and settled at Cayuga. He kept a blacksmith shop, on the north shore of the lake, west of the Titus house, and about 1816 he moved up on the hill, the place being included in the property now owned by Catharine, daughter of Daniel McIntosh. About 1825 he removed to Portage, with his family, except his son Abner, who remained and carried on blacksmithing here

till about 1835, when he removed to Michigan and died there. Stephen Mott settled in 1804, about two miles north-east of Cayuga. He afterwards removed to the place where his son Sanford now lives, and died there in 1876, at an advanced age.

Jeremiah Hallock, from Long Island, came about this time, and settled one and one-half miles east of Cayuga, where his grand-son Frank now lives, and where he died some thirty years ago.

The first settlement at Fosterville was made about 1805, by Captain Abner, Wheaton and Jacob Saunders. Abner settled one-half mile east, where William Ball now lives, the place being owned by his son John; Wheaton, where his son Edgar now lives; and Jacob, one-fourth mile east of Fosterville. All died in the town. Abner's wife, Harriet, and daughter, Nancy, are living on the old homestead. His son, Andrew Jackson, a former sheriff of the County, is living in Sennett. Wheaton's wife, Aurelia T., is living in Auburn, aged ninety-two years.

A family named Perry came in about 1806, and kept a tavern opposite to and to the north of where the Titus House now stands. He died here about 1812. A man named Savage, brother of Chief Justice John Savage, and a son-in-law of Perry's, came in with him. He also died here.

David Dodge came in from Vermont about 1808, and settled at Cayuga, where Samuel Porter now lives. He taught school several years, at different periods, commencing in 1810, and from him many of the early settlers now living received the rudiments of their education. They have a painful recollection that he did not disregard the injunction of the wise man, but used the rod most unsparingly. He moved about 1825 to Throop, and died in Montezuma about 1857. Ossian G. Dodge, the noted mimic and comic singer of twenty-five or thirty years ago, was a son of his. Charles Lalliette, a highly accomplished French gentleman, came in from Brooklyn in 1810, with his wife, who still survives him, and is living where they then settled. This was his summer residence, his winters being spent abroad in teaching dancing school, a vocation he followed till within about ten years of his death, in 1836.

Jesse and Amos Reed, brothers, from Dutchess county, came in as early as 1810, and settled on

lot 54, a soldier's grant, Jesse, where Halsey W. Taylor now lives, and where he and his wife died, and Amos, where John Shoemaker now lives, each taking up one-half of the lot. They were probably the first settlers in the locality of Aurelius. Joseph Foster came in from Massachusetts about 1810, and settled at Fosterville, where Wm. Mullin now lives. He died near the old homestead about 1825. He has two sons living, Orrin, in Montezuma, and Ira, in Albion, Michigan.

John Moffitt, a Scotchman, started a brewery just south of the present store-house prior to 1813, in which year he sold to Loren Willard, who enlarged it and kept it four or five years. James Porter came in from Pennsylvania in 1814, and settled three-fourths of a mile south of Cayuga, where Cyrus H. Davis now lives. He removed to Ohio in 1839, and died there in 1862.

During the war of 1812 an extensive business was done at Cayuga, in connection with the commissary department of the army. It involved a large carrying trade, and the slaughter of an immense number of cattle. Cayuga never developed so much business activity at any other time.

Israel Harris came in at an early day and kept a tavern across the road north from the Titus House, which was then (in 1812) the stage house. He lived there some five or six years and removed to Geneva, where he also kept a tavern. Stephen Lombard came in from New Hampshire in 1816, and settled at Aurelius, almost directly opposite to where John Shoemaker now lives, where he kept a blacksmith shop. He subsequently moved nearer the corners, and died there in March, 1862. Four of his children survive him, viz: Lorenzo, who is living in Auburn; Cyrus, in Wisconsin; Anna A., now Mrs. Wm. S. Goodrich; and Louisa, now Mrs. Halsey W. Taylor, at Aurelius.

Isaac and Jonathan Foster, brothers of Joseph Foster, came from Massachusetts in 1817, and settled, Jonathan where Elliott F. Tyler, and Isaac where Ezra Crippen now lives. Isaac opened the first store there in 1819. He also kept an ashery. He held the office of Justice of the Peace eleven years. Jonathan opened the first tavern there about 1828, in the house in which Elliott F. Tyler, his son-in-law, lives. He moved to Throopsville about 1848, and died there four or



RESIDENCE OF J. FITCH. TOWN OF AURELIUS, DAYUGA Co. N. Y.



JEREMIAH FITCH.

JEREMIAH FITCH was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, October 2d, 1817, and removed with his parents to Cayuga County in May, 1823, settling upon Lot 66, in the town of Aurelius, where he now resides.

His father purchased the farm at that time for the price of twenty-three dollars per acre, and here he resided until the time of his death, which occurred September 24th, 1857, having survived his estimable wife only one year.

Mr. Fitch thus came into possession of the property in 1858, and since that time has greatly improved and beautified the place.

In 1872, among many other improvements, he built the large commodious barns which now adorn his place, and which are said by competent judges to be among the finest in the County.

Mr. Fitch was one of a family of four boys and four girls, one of whom, Mary Catherine, who was born April 3d, 1815, resides with him.

He has devoted himself to farming and to the adornment of his tasteful and comfortable home, and has been eminently successful in all the enterprises he has undertaken, as may be seen from the evidences of thrift and prosperity which surround his place.

five years ago. Isaac died on the old homestead about 1838. Of his family, his widow Cynthia, in her eighty-second year, and daughter Cynthia, widow of Philemon R. Fairchild, are living on the old homestead, and Celia, now Mrs. Lewis Moore, in Michigan.

Uri Foot came from Vermont in 1818, and settled on the site of the Titus House, where he kept a tavern. Bradley Benedict, who moved from Connecticut to Onondaga county in 1796, came from the latter place in company with Richard Vernam in 1819, and settled at Cayuga, on lot 49. He died at Cayuga in 1853, aged seventy-two years.

The town officers elected (1879) are,

Supervisor—Elliott F. Tyler.

Town Clerk—Robert R. Westover.

Justices of the Peace—Halsey W. Taylor, (full term,) Edwin H. Whitney, (vacancy, 3 years,) John M. Freese, (vacancy, 2 years.)

Assessors—George B. VanEtten.

Commissioner of Highways—Hiram Titus.

Overseers of the Poor—Robert E. Lee, William Lont.

Inspectors of Election—1st District—Michael S. Goss, James M. Mullen.

Inspectors of Election—2d District—Romeyn R. Candee, William Mersereau, Jr.

Collector—Charles H. Westover.

Constables—George H. Steenbergh, David Coapman, Jacob Knorr, Romain Fisher, Charles H. Westover.

CAYUGA VILLAGE.

Cayuga is situated on a beautiful eminence, which commands a magnificent and highly picturesque view of the waters and finely sloping shores of the lake whose name it bears. It lies two miles above the Outlet, at the junction of the Auburn branch of the N. Y. C. R. R. and the Cayuga Lake Shore R. R., the latter of which is leased by the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. It is at the southern terminus of the Cayuga and Seneca Lake Canal, which connects it with the Erie Canal at Montezuma; and is connected by a daily line of steamers with Union Springs, six miles distant, Aurora, twelve miles distant, and Ithaca, at the head of the Lake, a trip which discloses some most delightful scenery. Surrounded as it is by a farming country of unusual fertility and productiveness, and being thus so easily accessible to valuable markets in all directions, it would

seem to possess very superior commercial advantages. It is one of the earliest settled villages in the County, as will be seen by a glance at the preceding pages, and from a very early period possessed extraordinary mercantile and commercial advantages, from its location on the great thoroughfare of travel and emigration from the east to the west, and the seat of one of the most magnificent local enterprises of its time—the Cayuga bridge. But the want of mill sites, of which it is utterly destitute, has been a serious hindrance to its growth; and thus we find that to day its business is practically confined to the natural requirements of its immediate population. A more delightful residence one could scarcely desire.

It was incorporated December 23d, 1857, and reincorporated under the general law, February 16th, 1874. The following named officers were chosen at the first election held February 15th, 1858; F. H. Lyon, Wm. G. Wayne, John McIntosh, Henry Willard and Wm. Mersereau, Trustees; Rauson Olds, Jno. Barrett and Rensselaer Warrick, Assessors; Samuel B. Porter, Collector; David A. Kyle, Treas.; and J. W. Shank, Clerk. The present officers (1878) are, Jno. M. Freese, President; Frederick X. Youngs, Clerk; A. A. Quigley, Treasurer; and James A. Bailey, Jonathan Warrick and Wm. Mersereau, Trustees and Assessors.

It contains four churches, (Presb., Episc., M. E., and Roman Catholic,) a union school, two hotels, two general stores, three groceries, one drug store, two blacksmith shops, (kept by Patrick Hoyer and James Lawler,) one wagon shop, (kept by John M. Freese, who is also President of the village, justice of the peace and police justice,) a malt-house, store-house, marl manufactory, and about 500 inhabitants.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant was John Harris, who opened a store in 1789 and kept it till 1814. His store stood on the lot next south of the Presbyterian church, near the house now occupied by James Sutfin. He sold his stock to Elisha Hills, from Auburn, and removed to the west side of the lake. Hills kept store about ten years and sold out. Dr. Wm. Harrison opened a store about 1805, and kept it some ten years, when he returned to Whitestown, whence he came. Daniel McIntosh, a Scotchman, from Albany county, opened a store about 1800, and

kept it till about 1836, when he sold to his son John, who continued till about 1860. Dean Mumford opened a store about 1800 and kept it some eight or ten years, when he removed to Seneca Falls. Dr. DeMun kept a drug store at a very early day, and was the first man to experiment with gypsum in Cayuga. He pulverized it in a mortar. Emory Willard opened a store about 1812-'14, and kept it till his removal to Auburn, about 1819. He was associated a part of the time with Amos Oliver. In 1799 and 1800, Willard carried the mail from Cooperstown to Aurora, on horseback, every alternate week, receiving therefor \$2.50 per week. Loren Willard kept a store a short time, about 1816 or '17. Erastus Partridge opened a store about 1821. About 1840 he admitted E. H. Waldo to partnership, and removed with his family to Seneca Falls, where he engaged in the banking business, retaining his interest in the business here till its close in 1850. About 1847 Waldo sold his interest to Albert C. Cook, Partridge's son-in-law, who continued till 1850. Samuel Fitch and Jotham W. Shank bought out Partridge & Cook, and kept store some three years. John L. DeCamp opened a store in 1843 and failed in 1846. Dr. John A. Thompson opened a store about 1847 and kept it four or five years. He came in from Springport and carried on general merchandising and dealt in plaster. Pomeroy & Mersereau opened a store in 1848, and after about two years Pomeroy sold out to Mersereau, who continued the business alone two or three years.

The merchants at present doing business are R. Castner, who commenced March 12th, 1862; Romeyn R. Candee, a native of the village, who keeps a canal grocery, which he commenced in 1869; Frank E. L. Cummings, a native of the town, who commenced business in March, 1873, and in the spring of 1878 removed his stock of drugs to a branch store and added dry goods to his former stock; A. A. Quigley, from Union Springs, who, in the spring of 1874, bought out Isaac Freer, who did business here some thirty years, and in the spring of 1875 started a branch store, which is conducted in his name by his son, Louis Quigley; and R. Olds & Co., (J. R. Van Sickle,) both of whom formerly resided in Cayuga, and who commenced business in the spring of 1875.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster was Reuben S. Morris, who was appointed during Jefferson's administration, and held the office three or four years. He was succeeded by Thos. Mumford, who held the office till 1830, in which year Loren Willard was appointed. He held it about four years, and was succeeded by David S. Titus. A. H. Higham held the office about four months in 1841, and was succeeded by Edwin H. Whitney, who held the office till 1850, when Samuel Fitch was appointed and held it three years. His successor was John Barrett, who was appointed in July, 1853, and superseded in September, 1855, by A. S. Cummings, who held the office till July 1st, 1861, when Lyman H. Carr succeeded him. John H. McIntosh succeeded Carr, and held the office till March, 1873, when Frank E. L. Cummings, the present incumbent, was appointed.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician was Wm. Franklin, who came from Washington county in the fall of 1797, and practiced till his death in 1804. The next was Jonathan Whitney, who came in 1798, and practiced till his death, July 25th, 1851, with the exception of a few years spent out of the town. Nathaniel Kellogg came in about 1813, and practiced a few years. He died at Mount Morris a good many years after. Dr. Voght practiced here a few years, and removed about 1816 to New York. Noyes Palmer, from Cazenovia, practiced a few years and made a few removals in this vicinity, first to Seneca Falls, and died in Springport about ten years ago. Dr. Cox practiced here a short time and removed to Genesee county in 1837. John E. Todd succeeded Palmer in 1836, and practiced till 1841, when he returned to Baldwinsville, where he died. Wm. S. Hoffman, from Scipio, succeeded Todd, and practiced from 1842 to 1844, when he removed to Port Byron. Fordyce Rhodes, from Onondaga county, came in 1842, and practiced a year and a half, when he returned to Onondaga county. He is now living in Castleton, Ontario county.

Isaac Shaw came in from Machias, Cattaraugus county, in 1844, and practiced till his death, March 1st, 1855. Andrew S. Cummings came in from Naples, Ontario county, in 1843, and is still practicing here. He is an allopath. Dr. Seward came in from Schroepfel, Oswego county, in 1841, and removed in 1842 to Liverpool,

Onondaga county, where he is now practicing. Daniel Hutchins came in from Fayetteville, Onondaga county, where he now lives, in 1856, and remained two years. Wm. F. Tapling came in from Geneva in 1865, and left in 1867, for Michigan. J. A. Lusk came in from Egypt, Monroe county in 1872, and remained six months, when he removed to Naples. Wm. H. Hartwell came in the fall of 1875, and remained about six months, when he returned to Geneva, whence he came. He is now practicing in Des Moines, Iowa. J. Alaman came in from Waterloo in 1876, and returned there, where he is now practicing, the following spring. J. M. Dickson, a botanic physician, came in from Ohio in the spring of 1878, and is now practicing here.

LAWYERS.—The first lawyer was Elijah Miller, father-in-law of Governor Seward, who practiced here till the court house was located at Auburn, when he removed there. Thomas Mumford came in from Utica in 1795, and practiced till his death about 1830. Reuben S. Morris came in as early as 1800. Wm. Sisson studied with Mumford, and practiced three or four years. Garry V. Sackett also studied with Mumford, and in 1815, soon after his admission to the bar, removed to Seneca Falls. William W. McCay, another of Mumford's students, was appointed agent of the Holland Land Company about 1820, when he removed to Bath. L. W. Owen, from Cortland county, practiced here three or four years. Lucius C. Foot came in from Vermont about 1820. He studied with Mumford and practiced till 1825. There has not been any lawyer in Cayuga since the death of Mumford.

MANUFACTURES.—The only manufactories in Cayuga are the malt-house and marl works. The malting business is carried on by Kyle, Howell & Co., (George A. Kyle, Thaddeus Howell, George P. Schenck and Mrs. Albert Beardsley,) who also own a ware-house. They commenced business in 1866, in which year their ware-house was erected, the capacity of which is 35,000 bushels, and in which they handle 100,000 bushels of grain per annum. Their malt-house, which is a brick structure, 40 by 100 feet, was erected in 1868, and has a capacity of 35,000 bushels. The marl works are operated by H. Monroe & Co., of Syracuse, who commenced the business in 1877. The marl is dug in Seneca

county and boated to Cayuga and New York, where they also have a manufactory.

HOTELS.—There are two good hotels. The *Titus House* site has been occupied for hotel purposes nearly from the time of the first settlements. The first tavern on this site was erected by John Harris, the pioneer settler, prior to the beginning of the present century. The property came into the possession of the present proprietor, Mr. James A. Bailey, in 1872, in which year he purchased of Deville L. Deathrick, tore down the old building, and erected the present fine structure, whose commodious verandas afford a charming view of the lake. The *R. R. Hotel and Dining Room* are kept by Captain F. H. Lyon. The dining room, which is connected with the depot, was erected by Roswell G. Benedict in 1846, and the hotel, which stands directly opposite, by Bertine DePew, in 1825. In 1840 Benedict built an addition to the hotel. In 1854 Mr. Lyon acquired possession of both, and in 1858 he built another addition. In 1864 he sold to L. A. Pelton, who sold to the Cayuga Lake R. R. Co., by whom the property was transferred to the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. March 19th, 1878, Mr. Lyon again took possession, leasing of the latter company. From 1842 to 1854 Mr. Lyon was engaged in steambating on Cayuga Lake.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CAYUGA.—The Presbyterians were the first religious body to cultivate this field in a spiritual sense. Those of the early settlers who professed that faith were for many years identified with the church of Aurelius, which was organized in 1799, and is perpetuated in the Presbyterian Church of Union Springs, to the history of which town the reader is referred. The first pastor of the church in Aurelius was the Rev. David Higgins, who, as early as 1801, was sent by the Missionary Society of Connecticut on a four months' mission to the new settlements in the State of New York, and extended his tour to the Genesee River. On his return he preached among others, to the settlers in Aurelius, which then included all that part of the county lying north of a line in prolongation east and west of the south line of Fleming, and the same year he received and accepted a call from that church, which had hitherto been supplied by missionaries. In July, 1802, he removed with his family from Connecticut and established himself at Cayuga, and continued his

ministrations in this broad field until 1811, when he became pastor of the First Church in Auburn, which was organized that year. To accommodate the widely scattered settlements, services were held alternately at Hardenbergh's Corners, (Auburn,) the Half Acre, (Aurelius,) Cayuga and Grover's Settlement, in the town of Fleming. Mr. Higgins served the church in Auburn till 1813, when he removed to Bath, Steuben county.

From 1811 to 1819 this people were supplied with monthly missionary preaching, and worshiped with the Aurelius society, who then occupied the old stone church, which stood opposite the place now owned by Dr. Hamilton. Occasionally, however, services were held in the old school-house in Cayuga, by Rev. Joshua Lane. Revs. David Smith and Mr. Sullivan. Home Missionaries from Connecticut, also labored here during that period, the latter about one year. The Presbyterian Church of Cayuga, was organized May 3d, 1819, in the school-house which forms the rear part of Davis' Hall, a preliminary meeting being held for that purpose at the same place April 26th, 1819. The members constituting the society were John Fitch, Gershom B. Gillett, Loring Willard, Jeremiah Hallock, Bezael Shaw, Jr., Abbey P. Allen, Percy Shaw, Temperance Beman, Susan Annin, Meliscent Foot, Roxy Ann Foot, Parthenia M. Foot, Philomela Perry, Polly Savage and Tabitha McIntosh, members of the church of Aurelius. Loring Willard, Jonathan Whitney, Uri Foot, Daniel McIntosh, Solomon Dewey and Jeremiah Hallock were elected trustees. The meeting at which the organization was effected was attended by Revs. Joshua Lane of the Presbytery of Cayuga, and Wm. Bacon of the Presbytery of Geneva. On the 20th of June following, twelve more were received by letter from the Church of Aurelius, and Thomas Mumford, Jeremiah Hallock, Elias Thompson and Gershom B. Gillett were elected ruling elders, and Elias Thompson was chosen deacon.

On the 29th of the same month this church united with that at Seneca Falls in settling as their pastor Rev. Wm. Bacon, who served them as such until February 6th, 1821. During his pastorate nine were added to the membership on profession, and nineteen by letter. In July of the latter year this church was transferred from

the Geneva to the Cayuga Presbytery, under whose care it has since remained.

July 23d, 1821, a call was extended to Mr. Pomeroy, who was to officiate half the time in the Aurelius church. He was installed August 8th, 1821. Under his labors a meeting house, a small, plain, wooden structure, 35 by 50 feet, without steeple, was built, and dedicated February 26th, 1823. The completion of the house left the Society in debt something more than \$1,000.

As soon as the Church was completed Mr. Pomeroy was released from the Aurelius Church, and till January, 1833, ministered to this alone. During his pastorate 128 were added on profession and 50 by letter. Rev. Octavius Fitch, supplied the pulpit in 1833, and sixty-three were added to the Church that year. November 24th, 1833, Luther Cook and Sebastian Chatham, having been duly elected, were ordained ruling elders, and Daniel Cook, deacon.

Rev. Henry Snyder succeeded Mr. Fitch in April, 1834, and remained one year, during which twenty were added to the Church. He was followed by Rev. Erastus H. Adams, who labored from June, 1835 to February, 1836. October 10th, 1835, Isaac Chamberlain, Daniel Cook, Halsey Bidwell, Watson Whittlesey, Luke Montague, Henry Willard and Henry Powis were elected elders, and were ordained the following Sabbath, (October 17th,) with the exception of Bidwell and Whittlesey, who, not having accepted the office, were not ordained until the following January.

For a short time after Mr. Adams left, the pulpit was supplied, principally by John Clark, an aged clergyman, and partly by students from the Theological Seminary at Auburn. Among the latter was T. R. Townsend, who began his work with this Church July 9th, 1837, and on the 7th of the following month was invited to become their pastor; but, not having completed his seminary course, he was not installed until 1838. He remained till July, 1840. During his pastorate 42 were added, nearly all on profession.

Soon after Mr. Townsend's dismissal, Mr. Pomeroy returned as stated supply, which relation he retained until 1852. During his second ministry, eighty-four were added to the church. "At this time three additional elders were elected, Abram Staats, Edwin Arnold, and Oliver Bidwell, who were ordained April 20th,

1850." Between 1852 and 1854, the pulpit was supplied by students from the Auburn Seminary, among whom were Messrs. Lucy, Hamilton, McDougal and Parsons. In July, 1854, Rev. Timothy M. Hopkins was engaged as stated supply, which relation he sustained until 1860. To his labors here must be credited the organization of the Sabbath School in the North District and the repairing and enlarging of the house of worship, at an expense of \$3,000, all of which was paid when the work was completed. It was at this time that the bell was hung which still calls to worship. Mr. Hopkins was largely assisted by the devoted and efficient aid of his wife. His successor was Rev. F. W. Roberts, whose labors, commenced in May, 1860, were suddenly cut short in September of that year. He had gone to Waverly, N. Y., to exchange with a class-mate, Rev. David Johnson. He was struck by a train while crossing the railroad track, so absorbed in thought as not to notice its approach, and so severely injured that he died within a few hours.

Mr. Roberts was followed by Rev. H. H. Allen, who labored as stated supply from May, 1861, to November, 1869, during which time the church was repaired and cushioned, the organ at present in use purchased, and the parsonage bought, though the latter was not entirely paid for until 1870. A revival was enjoyed toward the last of his ministry, in which Mr. Allen was instrumental in adding ninety to the membership.

From November, 1869, to May 22d, 1870, the pulpit was supplied partly by exchanges with other pastors and by students from the seminary. The present pastor, Rev. G. P. Sewall, who had previously ministered to the church, commenced his labors with it as stated supply the latter date, and was installed pastor December 28th, 1870.

Four young men from this church have entered the ministry, U. T. and Ebenezer Chamberlain, (who studied at Lane Seminary until the anti-slavery excitement arrested their course,) in 1834; Andrew Harris, (colored,) (who graduated at Middlebury College, preached in Philadelphia, where he died in 1836, the church in which he preached having been afterwards burned by a pro-slavery mob;) and E. P. Willard, who graduated from Auburn Seminary in 1862, and is now preaching in Erie, Michigan.

Two missionaries to foreign lands have also gone from the society. Miss Frances A. Willard, (Mrs. A. C. Hall,) was sent in 1834 with her husband to Ceylon; her life in that field was, however, short, as in less than one year after her arrival, viz: in January, 1836, she laid down her life.

In 1845, Miss Nancy A. Foot (Mrs. Webb) was sent to the same field, where she and her husband labored several years; but their health failing, they returned to this country and are both living near Philadelphia.

April 8th, 1874, a "Ladies' Missionary Society" was formed. It now numbers forty members and makes regular offerings to the treasury of the parent society in New York. The first contribution, so far as known, sent from this section for foreign missions, was given in 1813, by the "Ladies' Charitable Society" of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn.

Sunday, January 3d, 1875, James Jenny, James H. Baldwin and Samuel C. Van Sickle, were ordained elders, and C. W. Travis and Albertus Badgley, deacons.*

This church has, from the first, been self-sustaining, and although never rich, it has contributed freely and regularly to spread the gospel at home and abroad. The present membership is 160; and the average attendance at Sabbath School, (three different schools,) about 100.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH (Episcopal), was organized July 5th, 1871, by James A. Brown, the first pastor, who remained till 1873. The pulpit was supplied till June 21st, 1874, when W. S. Hayward entered upon his labors as pastor. He resigned May 1st, 1876. The pulpit was again supplied till March, 1877, when William H. Casey, the present pastor, entered upon the duties of his office. He is also in charge of the church at Aurora, where he lives, and preaches here every alternate Sabbath, lay services being held the intervening Sabbaths. Their church edifice was built in 1871, at a cost of \$5,500. It was consecrated June 27th, 1873. The present membership consists of twenty families.

Prior to the organization of this society Episcopal services were held by rectors resident in Seneca Falls, Auburn and neighboring places, and a regular service every other week was insti-

* Compiled from a History of the Church prepared by the pastor, Rev. G. P. Sewall, and delivered July 9th, 1876.

tuted and continued for a year or more in connection with Montezuma. The clergymen who were the first in this field were Amos G. Baldwin, Charles G. Acly, Rufus Murray, Benjamin W. Whichers, Malcolm Douglas and Walter Ayrault, in about the order named. Their work was followed up by visitations of Rt. Rev. William Heathcote De Lancey, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Western New York, resident at Geneva. From 1860 to 1866, the church mission work in Cayuga was directly under the supervision of Rev. John M. Guion, Rector of Trinity Church, Seneca Falls. In the autumn of 1866 a joint mission was instituted between Cayuga and Union Springs, in response to the appeal of Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., Bishop of Western New York, by the communicants resident in the two places. Rev. W. W. Raymond, ordained a deacon September 23d, 1866, was placed in the field as missionary in charge, and entered upon his duties Sunday, October 14th, 1866. Regular services were held every Sunday thereafter, at Cayuga, in the morning and Union Springs in the evening, till January 31st, 1869, when Mr. Raymond was transferred by Bishop Coxe to Rochester. The first Sunday School was organized November 4th, 1866, with six teachers and twenty-four scholars, and has since continued without interruption. The average attendance thereat is twenty-five. The holy communion was first publicly celebrated in Cayuga December 16th, 1866. The first convocation service was held May 6th, 1868, Cayuga being in the Onondaga convocation. After the departure of Mr. Raymond, regular services were suspended for a time.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH OF CAYUGA was organized about 1830, by Rev. Mr. Moore, a local preacher, who filled the pulpit about a year. They had no stated supply till about 1838, when Ross Clark became the first pastor, and remained two years. The present pastor is Wm. Reynolds, who commenced his labors with them in the fall of 1875. In 1845 they bought the village school-house, erected in 1804, and rebuilt it to adapt it to their use, nothing but the frame being used. It is now owned by Cyrus H. Davis, and is used as a public hall. Their present house, which is a fine brick structure, was built in 1868, at a cost of \$9,000, during the pastorate of I. Harris. Their parsonage was built about 1870, at a

cost of \$3,000, including land. The present membership is about 100.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, (R. C.) was organized in 1853, by Rev. John Touhey, the first pastor, with some ninety members. Touhey remained eight years, and was succeeded by Bernard McCool, who remained a like period, when Eugene Pagani became their pastor and served them six years. Their next pastor was the present one, Thomas Hendricks, of Springport, who has served them three years. Their house of worship, a neat wooden structure, was built in 1870, at a cost of \$2,200. The present membership is 175. Occasional meetings were held previous to the organization of the Society.

SOCIETIES.—*Salon Town Lodge No. 326, F. & A. M.*, was instituted September 16th, 1853. The first officers were: John Morse, *W. M.*; John Barrett, *S. W.*; and Samuel Townsend, *J. W.* The present officers are: D. S. Titus, Jr., *W. M.*; John H. McIntosh, *S. W.*; Clarence Shank, *J. W.*; John M. Freese, *S. D.*; Hiram Titus, *J. D.*; James A. Bailey, *Secretary*; Wallace Shank, *Treasurer*; Jacob Knorr, *Tiler*; John Hungerford, *S. M. D.*; Wm. Dumont, *J. M. C.* They meet every second and fourth Saturday in each month. Present membership, forty-two.

FOSTERVILLE.

FOSTERVILLE, named from the Fosters, who were early settlers there, is situated near the north line, and contains a Methodist Episcopal church, a district school, a store, a blacksmith shop, kept by E. R. Crippen, a paint shop, kept by W. R. Fisher, and about seventy-five inhabitants.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant at Fosterville was Isaac Foster, who opened a store in 1819, which he kept to within three years of his death, about 1838. Lorenzo and Albert Lombard opened a store soon after Foster's was closed, but they kept it only a short time. Orin Foster kept a store some four years and closed it in 1860. D. R. Forest opened a store in 1868. In 1870, he was associated as partner with Joseph M. Watson. They sold after a year to J. M. Cole, who did business two years, and sold to H. A. Chamberlain, who sold to the present proprietor, I. T. Farmer, in October, 1876.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster was Isaac Foster, who kept the office till his death, about

1838. He was succeeded by Jonathan Foster, his brother, who held the office till his removal to Throop, about 1848, when his son, Jonathan, succeeded to the office and held it about three years, when he also removed to Throop. Edgar Saunders was the next postmaster. He kept the office but a short time, and was succeeded in 1855 by Abner Saunders, who held it till his death. Myron Doty, the present incumbent, was appointed in 1865.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician was Isaac Paddock, who came from Mentz in 1830, and practiced one year. A. Hamilton Cox came in soon after and remained one or two years. Josiah Griggs, from Montezuma, came in shortly after Cox left and practiced about four years. Nathan Abbott, from Mentz, came in soon after Griggs left and practiced two years. Lucian Hammond came in 1854 and practiced about six years. Alanson White, the present physician, is an allopathist, and came in from Seneca Falls, November 1st, 1874.

THE FOSTERVILLE M. E. CHURCH was organized in September, 1855, as a union church, by the Methodists and Presbyterians in that vicinity. Revs. Boyington and Hamilton were the officiating clergymen, and the first pastors, the former preaching the dedicatory sermon. Boyington served the Presbyterians three years. For the next two years the pulpit was supplied by students from Auburn Theological Seminary. After that the Presbyterians held no distinctive services. Services were held up to this time by the Presbyterians in the afternoon and the Methodists in the evening. Hamilton ministered to the Methodists two years, and had charge at the same time of the churches in Mentz and Montezuma. He was succeeded by Revs. Davis, James E. Ensign, Bowen, Eldridge, Guire, I. Harris, Wm. B. Curtis, Elias Hoxie, and Wm. Adams, now dead, each of whom served a two years' pastorate, except Eldridge and Adams, each of whom served but one year. G. W. Reynolds, the present pastor, commenced his labors with this church in the fall of 1875. Their house of worship was erected in 1855, and is still owned jointly by the Methodists and Presbyterians. The Methodists number about forty, which is the attendance at Sabbath school.

AURELIUS.

Aurelius, locally known as the *Half Acre*, is a

four corners, whose early prominence, when it had three hotels, has been overshadowed by the introduction of modern modes of conveyance. It had not a very enviable reputation for morality, as may be implied from the suppressed, but readily inferred prefix to its local cognomen, which, it is but justice to add, is now a misnomer. It is situated a little south-east of the center, two miles east of Aurelius station, and three miles west of Auburn. It contains a church, not now used as such, formerly occupied by a Presbyterian society which is disbanded, a district school, one hotel, owned and kept about twenty years by Mrs. Betsey Westover, a blacksmith and wagon shop, kept by Michael Murray, and a population of thirty-three. The present hotel was built by Henry Ramsay. The first hotel was kept by a man named Brockway, where Robert R. Westover now lives.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant was Solomon Dewey, who opened a store in 1810, and kept it some two or three years. It stood on the line between the property of John H. Baker and that of Mrs. Betsey Westover. The second and last merchant was Stephen Lombard, who opened a store in 1834, and kept it till 1837.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster was Emory Ramsay, who was appointed about 1820, and held the office till his death, about 1832. He was succeeded by Samuel Taylor, who held the office till 1836, when Stephen Lombard was appointed and held it eight years. He was succeeded by Cornelius Feak, who held it till 1856, when he removed from the town. James C. Reed was his successor. He held it four years, when Halsey W. Taylor, the present incumbent, was appointed.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician was Wm. C. Bennett, who came in as early as 1799, and practiced till his death, about 1841 or '42. Dr. Randall came in about 1818, but remained but a short time. He was followed by Drs. Ellis and Bennett, in the order named, neither of whom remained but a few years. The latter was called young Dr. Bennett, to distinguish him from the one first named. Dr. Morris came in about 1833 and practiced three or four years. Dr. Pomeroy came in soon after Morris left and remained a year or two. Alpheus Matson came in from the eastern part of the State in 1836 and practiced about two years. H. Shank came from Springport about

1842, and practiced about a year. Stephen G. Lombard, a native of the town, commenced practice about 1844, and continued two years. Samuel Gilmore, who is now practicing in Fleming, came here from Auburn, (to which place he removed from Fleming, where he had formerly practiced, in 1848,) and took up a farm, which he managed, in connection with his professional duties, till 1865. Artemas B. Clapp, from Otisco, commenced practice April 1st, 1867, and continued till 1874. He was the last physician.

AURELIUS STATION is situated about midway between Auburn and Cayuga on the N. Y. C. R. R. There is a post-office there.

CHAPTER XLII.

TOWN OF SPRINGPORT.

SPRINGPORT was formed from Scipio and Aurelius January 30th, 1823, and derives its name from its numerous and copious springs and its lake ports. It lies upon the west border of the County, south of the center, upon the east shore of Cayuga Lake, which forms its west boundary. It is bounded on the north by Aurelius, on the east by Fleming and Scipio, and on the south by Ledyard. The surface rises in gradual slopes from the Lake to the eastern border, where it attains an elevation of 400 to 500 feet.

Its minerals are extensive and valuable, and play an important part in its industrial development. They consist principally of limestone and gypsum, the latter being by far the most abundant and important. Both blue and gray limestone are found, the latter overlying the former, principally in the south part of the town, near *Hamburg*, on the lake shore, (which was built up by the early development of the limestone interests,) and on the farm of Robert B. Howland, on which also is a mass of sandstone, covering about an acre. Upon the farm of Philip Yawger also is another detached mass of sandstone. The limestone strata vary from two inches to two feet in thickness, thus affording a convenient variety for practical uses. The quarries at present most extensively worked, lie upon the shore of the lake, about three-fourths of a mile south of the village

of Union Springs. The stone is used extensively for canal and railroad purposes.

The gypsum lies principally along the lake shore, to the north of Union Springs, though it exists in the interior, near the center of the north line, where it presents slightly more of the terminal associates of the group. The masses are incomparably larger and of better quality than those to the north and east. They have all been denuded, for they are surrounded and covered to the depth of nine to twelve feet, by the most modern of the upper alluvium of the Chittenango group. They present none of their terminal associates, if we except a portion of the mass in which they are enveloped, whose layers cover portions of the gypsum. This is blackish in color, earthy in aspect, often variegated like the gypsum, contains sometimes lamellae gypsum, and, though more rarely, a little pure sulphur. It has the appearance of an impure gypsum, and is considered by the quarrymen to be an incipient plaster, requiring time only to make it perfect. The gypseous masses are all in a low position, some of them several feet below the surface of the lake. They show a thickness of fifteen to thirty feet. Beautiful specimens of *selenite* are abundant, and yield, by analysis, 99.20 per cent. of pure gypsum. The gypseous stone effervesces feebly with acids and presents the following constituents:*

Sulphate of lime, bi-hydrate, (pure gypsum)	80.78
Carbonate of lime.....	1.76
Carbonate of magnesia	3.03
Phosphate of lime.....	.43
Sand	3.32
Organic matter, (azotic).....	.18
Chlorine, potash and clay.....	10.50

The original deposit covers an area of a square mile on the east shore of the lake, a mile north of Union Springs, and first developed a commercial importance during the war of 1812, when the Nova Scotia plaster was excluded from the markets of this country. The annual product of the Springport quarries, which is regulated by the demand, is from 20,000 to 40,000 tons.

The numerous springs in the town possess features of interest to the geologist. The most important of these are the two in the village of Union Springs, which are about ten rods apart, and discharge their waters into ponds covering

* From an analysis of J. A. Barral, agricultural chemist of Paris, France.

respectively five and three acres, thus furnishing a valuable water power. The rise of water in the larger one has been observed to vary from three-fourths to two and one-fourth inches per hour.

These springs, from their copiousness and remarkable situation, have given rise to various theories respecting their source. "While some," says Edward A. Thomas, "have surmised that they came from Owasco Lake, which is several hundred feet higher than Cayuga, others have assigned their origin to still stranger causes. Skillful geologists assert that the formation of rocks is such as to render it utterly impossible for a stream to pass underground from Owasco to Cayuga Lake. But from several places, from two to four miles east of Cayuga Lake, and about forty-five feet underground, large streams have been discovered, which were running from east to west." To the east of the principal plaster quarries are sinks, some of them covering an acre in area, and some apparently very old. The surface of some of them has been observed to subside several feet within a period of twenty-five years, while others have originated within twenty years. The original field notes of the survey of the Cayuga Reservation, state that a stream in the locality, but to the east of these sinks, disappeared in the rocks. No stream exists in the locality at present, but the presence of water-worn limestone rocks indicate its previous existence. The disappearance of this stream is made to account theoretically for these surface depressions, by the wearing away of salt rock underlying the plaster formation. Saline, sulphur and chalybeate springs also exist. There is a salt spring on the old Hope place, in Union Springs. Three or four wells have been sunk and a good brine obtained, but not of sufficient strength to compete with the salines at Syracuse. On the place of Alex. Howland, a little south of the salt spring, is an unfailing sulphur spring of considerable strength, the water of which has been used quite extensively for its supposed curative properties. A little south of the railroad depot in Union Springs is another sulphur spring of great strength. All the water come in contact with in the plaster quarries is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and many wells sunk in the village have been abandoned in consequence of the presence of sulphur and brine. Usually,

however, no difficulty is experienced in obtaining water free from these elements from the shore, though all the water is strongly charged with lime. In the basement of Spencer's foundry is a chalybeate spring of considerable strength.

Upon the lake, between Yawger's Point and the main land, is a marsh covering some five acres, covered with a growth of *hibiscus*, (*H. Moscheutos*) whose large reddish blossoms present a gorgeous sight from midsummer to early fall. Though not confined to, it is often very abundant in brackish marshes and the vicinity of salt springs, and its presence there may be considered an indication of saline properties in that locality.

The soil of this town is a superior quality of sandy and gravelly loam, intermixed in places with clay, and this and the climate, whose severity in winter is modified by the warmth imparted by the waters of the lake, which rarely freezes, admirably adapt it to fruit culture, to which considerable attention is paid.

The Cayuga Lake Shore Railroad extends through the town, along the shore of the lake, and this, together with its facilities for lake transportation, render it easily accessible, and open up ready markets for its manufactures and farm products.

The area of the town in 1875, was 13,107 acres; of which 11,885 were improved, and 1,222 woodland. Its population was 2,179; of whom 1,908 were native; 271 foreign; 2,160 white; and 19 colored.

This town lies wholly within the reservation made by the Cayugas in 1789, when they ceded to the State their lands within its limits; and on lot 85, about one and one-half miles north of Union Springs, is the site of their principal village, variously named in the different dialects of the Iroquois, *Goi-o-goucu*, *On-ne-to-te*, and *Gwa-u-gwah*, from the original Huron word *Oyngoua*, signifying tobacco, and the seat of the mission of *St. Joseph*, established by Father Etienne de Carheil, a French Jesuit, November 6th, 1668. "The mural remains in the vicinity indicate," says John S. Clark, "that the village extended a mile back from the lake, and as far north as the stream north of the Richardson house; the relics indicating the most ancient residences are found on both sides of the railroad south of the Backus plaster mill, where there was an exten-

sive burial place, and where stone and bone implements abound in connection with articles of European origin. Their totem was a calumet or great tobacco pipe, and their chief sachem bore the hereditary title of *Samuu-aweau-towa*.

Father Rafeix, who occupied this mission one year during the absence of Father de Carheil, thus describes this locality in his *Relation* of June 24th, 1672: *Goi-o-gouen* is the most beautiful country I have ever seen in America. It is situated in latitude 42 1-2 degrees, and the needle scarcely dips more than ten degrees. It lies between two lakes, and is no more than four leagues wide, with almost continual plains, bordered by fine forests. * * * More than a thousand deer are annually killed in the neighborhood of *Goi-o-gouen*. Fishing, as well the salmon as the eel, and other fisheries are as abundant as at Onondaga."

Here their councils were held, and here was the residence of the chief of the nation. Here, also, says Clark, "we find a tract containing several acres, known as the Indian burying ground," in the vicinity of which have been found "the usual implements and weapons of stone, beads evidently one in use as a rosary, by some convert to the teachings of these Jesuit Fathers. A well preserved skull, with an iron tomahawk and rusty musket, were found in the same grave." "Every foot turned up by the plow revealed fragments of skulls, and the soil was literally black and fat with the dust of the mouldering dead. On digging a few inches below, where the soil had been undisturbed by the plow, a perfect net-work was found of almost perfect skeletons. Tens of thousands of those sons of the dark forest had here been buried. Abundant evidence appears that a large town once existed here and long continued use of those grounds for burial purposes.

"On an adjoining eminence their council fires had glared for centuries on brave warriors and wise counselors. Here had been their seat of authority and these hills had r e choed with the eloquence of their orators. Here untold generations had lived, died and were buried. Here lived a feeble remnant of the race when Sullivan, under the stern necessities of war, gave their orchards to the ax, their homes and castles to the devouring torch, and their sacred burial places to desecration."

The first settlement by the whites was made

soon after the extinction of the Indian title, Feb. 23d, 1789, and many, unfortunately, who were attracted to the springs and to localities in this town adjacent to them, suffered ejection, on complaint of the Indians, by the State authorities. In consequence of its reservation by the Indians this town was not as numerously settled at as early a day, as other localities in the County. The earliest settlement of which we have authentic record was made in 1790, by Frederick Gearhart and Thomas Thompson, and possibly by Edward Richardson, who, about that time, dammed up the north spring and became the first proprietor of the mill property thereon. Gearhart, who was a blacksmith, came from Pennsylvania, and settled two and one-half miles east of Union Springs, where Thomas Alverson now lives. He died here at a very early day, previous to 1805. Thompson's home was the Juniata, in Western Pennsylvania. He came in October, 1790, and settled a little south of Union Springs. He soon after bought a soldier's claim in Scipio, to which the title proved defective, and he subsequently removed to the north-west corner of this town, to the farm now owned by Clinton T. Backus, where he died. Four sons and five daughters came with him, viz: John, Alexander, James, Maxwell, Elizabeth, afterwards wife of William Richardson, Sarah, afterwards wife of Samuel Richardson, Mary, afterwards wife of Jesse Davis, Nancy, afterwards wife of George McFarland, and Isabella, who died at the age of fourteen. They came with their household goods across the mountains on horseback, and drove their sheep, hogs and cows, the journey occupying some two weeks. Thompson's sons and daughters all settled in that locality on adjoining farms.

William Richardson came in from Chester Co., Pa., in 1791, and settled on the shore of the lake, two miles north of Union Springs. He afterwards removed to Levanna, and died there in 1823, aged ninety-two years. There he took up a tract of four hundred acres, a portion of which was cleared, fenced and sown to wheat the first year, under the direction of his son John, assisted by his brother Samuel, the crop of which yielded forty bushels to the acre. He was tall, well proportioned, and possessed high social and intellectual qualities, while he was passionately fond of sports, such as the chase, fishing, fowling, &c.

At this time, (1791,) there were some 600 Indians living on their reservation, who rapidly removed, however, after the sale of their reservation in 1794, except a part called "their residence reservation," a tract some two miles square, lying on the lake, a little south of Union Springs, and another tract, one mile square, lying three or four miles north-east of that village, to which their title was not relinquished till 1799. Among the last remaining in the County, were a body of about thirty Tuscaroras, who occupied the tongue of land running out into the lake, about a mile and a half south of Union Springs. Of this little band Steel Trap, whose Indian name was *Kanistagia*, was king, and Esther, queen. Both were kind and neighborly, and Steel Trap was a fine fellow, worthy of his name. He was poisoned by a villain who lived near him; and soon after this the queen and her little band removed west.

In the year 1794, James Crane came in from New Jersey, on foot, and settled two miles north-east of Union Springs, on the farm occupied mainly by Horace Schenck, where he died November 8th, 1823. His family consisted of his wife, Abigail, and one son, Henry, who did not come to the new settlement till January 7th, 1804. Crane spent the winters with his family in New Jersey till then, making the journeys on foot. Henry came in with his mother, wife, Mary, and one child, the latter of whom, Joseph H. Crane, is now living in Union Springs, aged seventy-seven. They came with an ox team, the journey occupying seventeen days. Henry settled on his father's farm, and died there January 19th, 1844.

Jesse Davis, a young man, came in from Chester county, Pa., in 1799, and built a grist-mill that year on Yawger's Creek, about a half mile above the grist and plaster-mill of Lafayette Yawger. It was a log mill, with one run of stones. The bed stone was obtained from the Big Gully, and is now in use in L. Yawger's plaster-mill. He brought the irons for the mill from Philadelphia, and the millwrights from Chester county, Pa. After about three years he removed to another farm, and about 1805, to the farm now occupied by his son-in-law, Aaron Mersereau, where he and his wife died, the former in March, 1842, and the latter in December, 1840. George McFarland, a young man, who

afterwards married a daughter of Thomas Thompson, came in with Jesse Davis. He was a millwright and was engaged in building the mill. He took up land two and one-half miles north of Union Springs, which is now included in the Backus farm, and died there in 1830.

Settlements were made in 1800 by James Carr, from Johnstown, Wm. S. Burling, from New York City, Dr. John Mosher, from White Creek, Washington county, John Earl, from Newport, R. I.; and about that time by James Barker, from Hoosick, Rensselaer county, and Gilbert Weed, from Saratoga county. Carr settled one and one-half miles south of Union Springs, on the farm now owned by John Deshong, where he died May 8th, 1839, aged seventy-four. He served as a soldier during the French and Indian, and Revolutionary wars. Only one of his children is living, viz: Deborah, widow of Eri Bennett, at Cayuga. Hartman Carr, son of James Carr, who was born in Johnstown the year previous to his father's settlement here, and lived in close proximity to the old homestead, died here September 23d, 1876. His wife survives him, aged seventy-five. Burling was a Quaker preacher. He settled in Union Springs, on the corner of Cayuga and Chapel streets. After some ten or fifteen years, he removed to Canandaigua. Mosher settled at Union Springs, where he was the first postmaster. He married here a daughter of Joel Coe, and removed about 1840 to Michigan. Earl was a brother-in-law of Burling's, and bought, in company with him, the mill property at the north spring. He removed some fifteen years after to New York.

James Barker, son of William, was interested with Messrs. Burling and Earl in the mill property, which then included both springs, the south spring not having been used for hydraulic purposes for several years after the other. They subsequently separated; Burling & Earl retaining the north spring property, and Mr. Barker, the south, or smaller spring, where he built a fulling-mill. He sold in 1816 to Philip Winegar, and took up a farm one and one-half miles south of Union Springs. He removed to Canada a short time after. Mr. Weed came in company with his sons, Lansing, Gilbert, James, John D. and Alexander, all of whom settled in Springport, except Alexander, who settled near Fitch's Corners, in Scipio. The elder Gilbert died in the

town. Lansing moved out of the town in 1805. Gilbert and John D. moved to Canadice, and died there. James moved out of the town about 1816 or '17.

John Nutt came in from Vermont soon after 1800, and settled two miles east of Union Springs, where his son, Harvey H., now lives, and where he died.

Philip Yawger came in from New Jersey with ten children, six sons and four daughters, in 1801, and settled one mile north of Union Springs, where his grandson John C. Yawger now lives. He came by means of Jersey wagons. He died on the homestead September 3d, 1830, aged 77. None of his children are living. One son, Peter, was Member of Assembly in 1827 and 1831. A small stream in the north part of the town perpetuates his name. Numerous grand-children are living in the County; among whom are Philip O., a merchant in Union Springs, and Lafayette, proprietor of a grist and plaster-mill on Yawger Creek, which was built about twenty-six years ago, and in which 500 to 600 tons of plaster are ground per year. Peter took up 260 acres, which are now owned by John O. and Henry, sons of Henry Yawger, and grandsons of Philip. Philip took up a section on the site of Owego, where he stopped one season; but disliking the location he came on to Springport. His grandson, Philip O. Yawger, says the Indians destroyed his first year's crops, which was the cause of much suffering. Upon Philip's farm was discovered the first plaster bed in Springport, about 1809. A portion of the plaster rock was brought to the surface by the plow, and having been paying a high price for Nova Scotia plaster, the hope of finding here a cheaper substitute for that article led him to give it a trial upon a fall crop. The rock was pulverized by means of pounding, and the result was so satisfactory as to lead to further investigation, and the discovery of the plaster bed as before stated. The embargo of 1812, which excluded Nova Scotia plaster, favored the rapid development of Cayuga plaster.

Humphrey Hunt came in from Orange county, Vt., in 1805, and settled one mile south of Union Springs, where Peter B. Wood now lives. He was a Revolutionary soldier, serving the whole seven years, first, on account of his youthfulness, as captain's waiter. He accompanied Sullivan's expedition against the Iroquois in 1779, and was

one of the party detached to destroy the villages of the Cayugas on the east shore of Cayuga Lake. He was twice wounded, once in the hand and again in the hip. In 1828, he removed to Mt. Morris, Livingston county, and died there a little over a year after.

Ichabod Clark came in about 1805 or '7, and settled about three miles east of Union Springs. His wife was a daughter of Gilbert Weed.

Amos Howland came in from Galway, Saratoga county, about 1806, and settled on Big Gully Creek, two and one-half miles south-east of Union Springs, where he started a woolen-mill, in company with a man named Allen, which he conducted two or three years. He afterwards found employment in the woolen-mill erected by Philip Winegar, at the south spring. He resided here till his death, July 18th, 1850.

Thomas Collins, the first inn-keeper, located about 1807, in Union Springs, where his daughter, Sarah, widow of Thomas Van Sickle, now lives. William Cozzens came in from R. I., in 1810, and settled in Union Springs, where James Arnold now lives. He was an old sea-captain. He was engaged in agricultural, and for a short time, in mercantile, pursuits. He died here in 1842, aged 63. William Cozzens, his son, was a merchant here some thirty-five years and till his death April 3d, 1860. His children are all dead. Elisha Eldredge came from White Creek, Washington county, in 1810, and settled on 100 acres in the north part of the village of Union Springs, where James Arnold now lives. He sold to William Cozzens in 1815, and removed one mile east, to the next tier of lots, where he died November 2d, 1874, aged 97. Three children are living, viz: Joseph and Edward, in Springport, and Isaac, in Chicago.

William Taver came in from Rensselaer county, about 1813, and settled in the south-west corner of the lot on which the brick residence of Clinton Backus now stands. He moved to Williamson, Wayne county, in 1825, and subsequently to the west part of the State, where both he and his wife died.

Elam Anthony, came in from White Creek, Washington county, in 1815, and settled in Union Springs, where he has followed the business of carpenter and joiner. He is now living in that village, aged 88 years, October 5th, 1878. In 1818, he married Nancy, daughter of Humphrey

Hunt, who is still living with him aged eighty. He has nine children living, only three in this State, Lydia, wife of Peter Howell, Cordelia, wife of Edward Curry, and Mary, all in Union Springs.

Philip Winegar, who took a prominent part in developing the business of the village, came in from Dutchess county, in 1815, on foot, and bought an interest with Esick Mosher, his father-in-law, in the mill property at the south spring, which consisted of a log grist-mill, with one run of stones, a small saw-mill driven by a "flutter" wheel, and a clothing establishment. The latter with the building erected for its accommodation by Mr. Winegar, in 1830, was burned in the winter of 1834-'5, and rebuilt in 1836. The following year he moved his family here, and settled at Union Springs, where he continued to reside till his death, August 21st, 1862, aged 77. He soon after bought Mosher's interest in the mill property, and he and his sons Esick M., Z. S., and G. W., owned it till 1854, when it came into the possession of the Beardsley Bros.

James S. Allen came in from Greenfield, Saratoga county, in the winter of 1818, and settled on the Big Gully, two miles east of Union Springs, where he took up forty acres, selected for its water privilege, the fall being about twenty feet, and erected a carding and fulling-mill, and manufactory of woolen machinery, which business he carried on till 1830, when he removed to the village and engaged in the manufacture of thrashing machines. He was succeeded in 1842 by his son A. W. Allen, who carried on the business nine years, and who then engaged in other undertakings. The farm on which Allen first settled, now belongs to the Seneca Allen estate. He died here March 28th, 1868.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting was held at the house of John Yawger, inn-keeper, the first Tuesday in April, 1823, and the following named officers were elected: Wm. Cozzens, *Supervisor*; Wm. G. Harkness, *Clerk*; Giles Robinson, Henry Crane and Gilbert Goodrich, *Assessors*; Thomas A. Buddington, Giles Robinson and Samuel Wisner, *Commissioners of Highways*; John S. Toan and Moses Wisner, *Poor-masters*; Asa N. Burnham, Jonathan Carr and Alexander Thompson, *Commissioners of Common Schools*; Stephen Mosher, Hiram Hunt and Asa N. Burnham, *Inspectors of Common Schools*; Wm. Sherd and Peter Flinn, *Commis-*

sioners of Public Lands; Samuel Marsh, *Collector*; Samuel Marsh and Ephraim Sharp, *Constables*.

The present officers (1878) are:

Supervisor—James L. Hammond.

Clerk—Oscar E. Shank.

Justices—Ashbel W. Carr, Levi Collins and Solomon R. Myers.

Assessors—John F. Courtney, Samuel Jenney and Llewellyn Davis.

Commissioner of Highways—Amos M. Haley.
Overseer of the Poor—John D. Weed.

Inspectors of Election—Jesse D. Thompson, P. Henry Byrne and Horace C. Carr.

Collector—Leonard H. Carr.

Constables—Leonard H. Carr, Walter Garrison, George Bowen, Asa Shank and John T. Stout.

Excise Commissioners—John Quigley, Samuel Jenney and David Everett.

Game Constable—Nathan S. Jennings.

UNION SPRINGS.

UNION SPRINGS is beautifully situated on the shore of the lake, six miles south of Cayuga by railroad, and derives its name from the springs before referred to. Its regularly laid out and handsomely shaded streets, with its tasty cottages and ornate dwellings just visible through the luxuriant foliage, present a pleasing picture as viewed from the lake, which, with the little island of Frontenac, that solitary gem of the western lakes, three-fourths of a mile distant, presents an equally picturesque spectacle.

It contains eight churches, (Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Episcopal, Hicksite Friends, Methodist Episcopal, Orthodox Friends and Presbyterian), the *Howland Institute*, the *Friends' Academy*, a Kindergarten school, a Union school, one newspaper office, (the *Union Springs Advertiser*), one bank, (the *First National of Union Springs*), the New York Central Insurance Company, one hotel, (kept by George E. Ashby,) seventeen stores of various kinds, two meat markets, (kept by S. S. Bliss and Shank & Anthony,) two harness shops, (kept by Wm. Graves and James Reynolds,) two carriage shops, (kept by N. C. Dean and J. R. Ely,) two grist-mills, a saw-mill, plaster-mill, planing-mill and hub-factory, foundry and machine shop, brick and tile works, limestone quarry and kiln, (owned by La-

fayette Hoff,) the Cayuga Plaster Company, four millinery shops, (kept by Helen Richardson, Mrs. D. W. Myers, Lucy Rickon and Miss Kate Henry,) two furniture and undertaking establishments, (J. B. Pierson and Peter T. Howell,) two blacksmith shops, (McDermott Bros. and Hoagland & Rosecrants,) two barber shops, (Adam Alt and Frank Hornbeck,) one photographer, (R. R. Abbott,) one bakery, (A. Terry,) a cigar and tobacco store, (George E. Carr,) marble works, (John Irving,) two coal and lumber dealers, (H. H. Morse and E. C. Bowen,) a grain ware-house, (George P. Schenck,) a nursery, (Horace Anthony,) and a patent buckwheat huller manufactory, (Isaac H. Thomas.) Population about 1,400.

The village was incorporated November 8th, 1848, and originally included 1,086.85 acres. In 1877, the west bounds were extended to the center of the lake. The following named officers were elected January 16th, 1849: Eseck M. Winegar, *President*; Eseck M. Winegar, William B. Schobey, Silas Ludlow, James S. Everett and Leonard Simons, *Trustees*; Philip Winegar, Almeron Durkee and Daniel Mersereau, *Assessors*; Samuel Smith, *Collector*; John C. Yawger, *Treasurer*; John Griffing, *Clerk*. The present officers (1878) are Henry H. Morse, *President*; Henry H. Morse, Gaylord Anthony, Michael McDermott and John Close, *Trustees*; Wm. Cozzens, *Treasurer*; James Fay, *Collector*; Noyes S. Collins, *Clerk*; George Day, *Street Commissioner*.

FRONTENAC ISLAND, containing somewhat less than an acre of land, was used by the aborigines as a place of sepulcher, at least the numerous relics of Indian warfare, and the large quantity of bones found there make this probable. It was deeded to the trustees of Union Springs by the Legislature, in April, 1856, to be kept as a park and pleasure ground. Soon after it was greatly improved by clearing away the brushwood and making gravel walks, and seats; but latterly, from neglect, it is lapsing into its primitive wildness. Great interest attaches to it, as no other island is found in this tier of lakes.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchants at Union Springs were Laban Hoskins, from Genoa, and Judge Walter Wood, from Aurora, who opened a store in 1810, where the bank now stands, in the building now used as a dwelling by John Irving. About 1815, Hoskins, (who died here Aug. 29th,

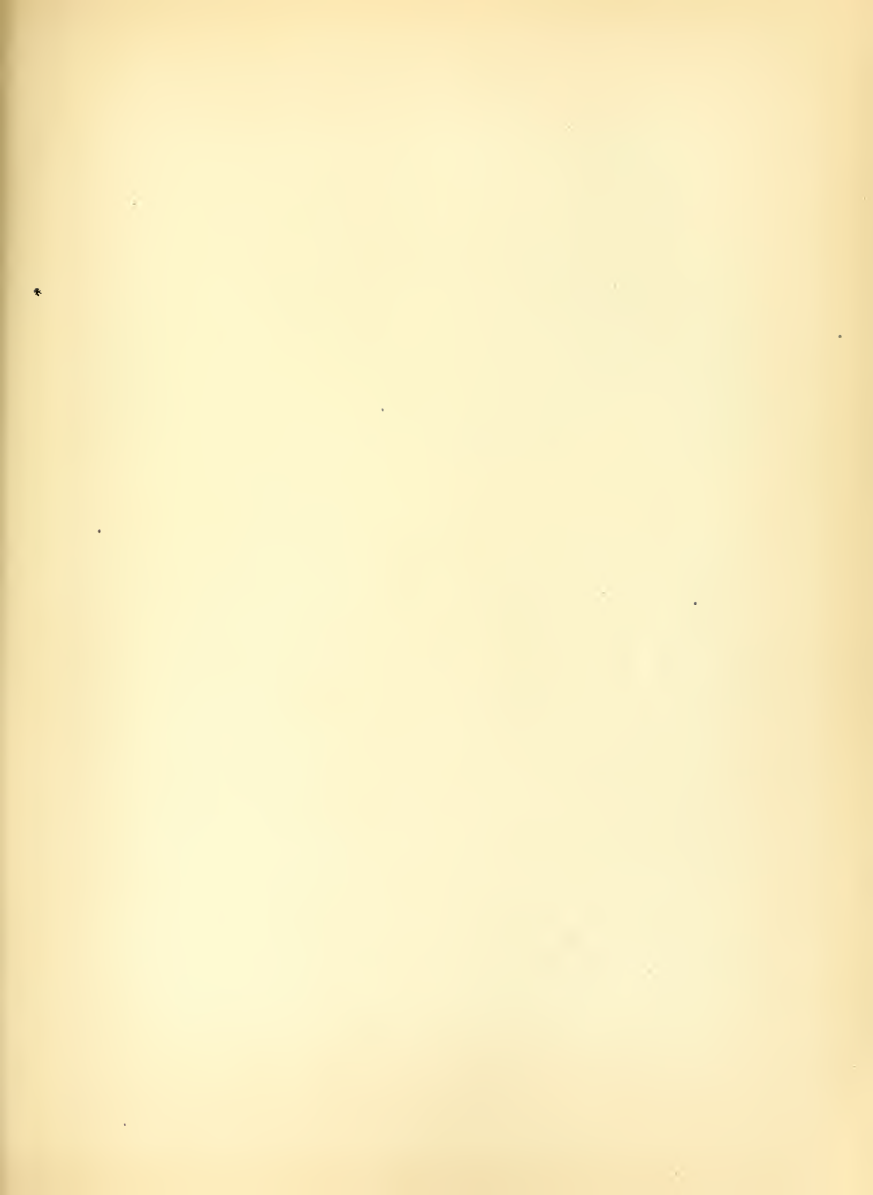
1863, aged 73,) bought Wood's interest, and did business till 1837, when Luman H. Capen, his brother-in-law from Seneca Falls, became his partner, and the two did business till 1855, when they sold to Lebeus Barton, who came in from Scipioville in 1836, and commenced business here in 1849, selling in 1852, to William Cozzens. He had previously, in 1854, purchased William H. Chase's stock. In 1857, Byron Brown became his partner, and in 1858, Samuel Barton, his brother, was admitted. In 1861, the Bartons bought Brown's interest and divided the stock, Samuel continuing the business here three years, and Lebeus going to North Huron, Wayne Co.; but, returning in 1871, he bought out Weed, Day & Co., grocers and bakers, and in 1873, he built the store now occupied by M. A. Barton, into which he put a general stock. In the spring of 1875, he was succeeded by M. A. Barton, who is still doing business.

Dr. John Mosher, Capt. William Cozzens and Asa Burnham, started a store in the fall of 1815, which they continued for several years. Burnham and Mosher afterwards did business alone, the former but a few years, the latter continuing till about 1842. The same fall (1815) another store was started by Samuel, John and James Williams, and a brother-in-law of theirs named Robinson. They failed in about four years. Philip Winegar and his son Eseck M. opened a store about 1821 or '22. Isaac Valentine, from Flushing, L. I., succeeded the Williamses and continued several years.

Daniel Mersereau, from Staten Island, commenced business here about 1830, and continued till his death, March 7th, 1853, when the business went into the hands of his children, and was continued under the name of T. J. Mersereau & Co., till 1867, when T. J. & D. P. Mersereau bought the entire interest of the remaining heirs and have since continued it.

Archibald Stewart, who came in from New Jersey with his father, Robert L., in 1811, and settled at Sherwood, commenced the boot and shoe business here in 1831, and still conducts it.

Geo. H. Ham commenced business here in the fall of 1836, and failed after a few years. He was previously engaged in mercantile business several years at *Hamburg*, about three-fourths of a mile south of Union Springs, which derived its name from him, and to which a considerable num-





WILLIAM B. WINSLOW.

WILLIAM B. WINSLOW was a descendant of Governor Winslow, of Massachusetts. He was born in Ledyard, which then formed a part of Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., February 5th, 1807. His father, John Winslow, was born September 24th, 1764, in Dartmouth, Mass., and died July 28th, 1848; and his grandfather, Edward Winslow, was born January 21st, 1722, and died August 16th, 1804. Abigail, wife of the latter, was born January 26th, 1725.

John Winslow was a farmer and his son, William B., was early initiated into the useful arts of that vocation, his time, during his early years, when not spent in school, being taken up with the varied duties on his father's farm, an occupation which, when rationally pursued, is promotive of both mental and physical vigor.

He was thus employed until he attained his majority, when he purchased a farm in Genoa, and, in company with Mr. David White, labored on it for three years. He then sold his farm and during the next two years devoted his attention to other pursuits. At the expiration of that time he and his brother Edward took their father's farm, then known as the James Wood place, two and one-half miles east of Aurora, and worked it on shares, in connection with the adjoining farms on either side, which they purchased, making in all nearly 450 acres. Their father had previously sold the old homestead on the State road and bought the one above mentioned. The brothers, William B. and Edward, occupied this together until 1845, their father having placed the entire business management of the homestead farm in their hands. They pursued their vocation as agriculturists with great energy and success.

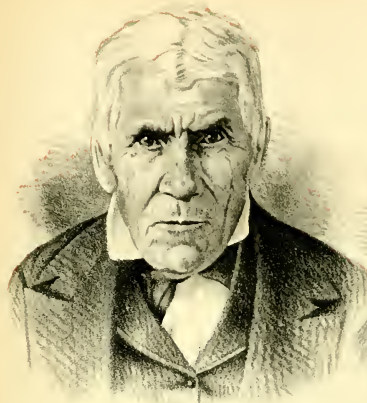
After the separation in 1845, William B. managed his own and father's farm, (the latter of which he bought in 1849,) the two comprising 317 acres, till 1855, when failing health compelled him to relinquish his arduous duties, and he let the farm to his nephew, though he remained on it until 1869. He then removed to Union Springs, and settled on the corner of Center and Rideaway streets, where his widow now resides, and died there May 7th, 1872.

In 1844, Mr. Winslow married Miss Hannah Kellet, daughter

and sixth child of John and Hannah Kellet, who was born in the town of Venice, Cayuga County, May 10th, 1818. As a school girl Mrs. Winslow was a diligent student, and she then laid the foundation for that ripened culture which now graces her widowhood. The amiability and loveliness of character which she early developed have been intensified by maturity and advancing years, and show their fruitage in promptings to kindly and charitable impulses, which her ample means enable her to practically exemplify in a quiet, unobtrusive way, in helping the poor and needy, and furthering such objects as appeal to her judgment. As a wife she was true, loving and faithful, and devoted her energies to making home—woman's sacred realm—pleasant and attractive, all that a home should be. Mrs. Winslow is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Union Springs, and contributes liberally to its support. The Home Mission finds in her an earnest advocate and firm friend. Possessing a fine literary taste, she devotes much time to its gratification.

Mr. Winslow descended from Puritan stock and possessed in a marked degree the sterling qualities which characterized that band. His ancestors came to this country in the *Mayflower*. There were four brothers named Winslow, one of whom remained in Massachusetts, and became the first Governor of that State. The other three emigrated to the south and west. Dr. Winslow, of Baltimore, was a descendant of one, and Gen. Winslow of the late Rebellion descended from another.

Mr. Winslow was a man of noble, generous impulses, ever ready to assist the young who possessed good habits and gave promise of future usefulness and prominence. The orphan and friendless ever found a welcome in his heart and home; and a generous hospitality was always extended to his friends, to which many now live to testify. He possessed a strong, vigorous mind and a love for literature. His end came suddenly; but he was fully prepared, having, as he said a short time before, "a full assurance that he was a member of the Church of Christ triumphant." He never sought nor desired worldly honors. His ambition found ample scope for the exercise of his powers in doing good to his fellows.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN KELLET.

JOHN KELLET was born at Emmet Bridge, Westmoreland County, England, September 21st, 1777, and was christened at the Moreland Church in England. Being left an orphan at an early age he went to live with his uncle Thomas, with whom he remained till he was nineteen years of age, attending school and assisting on his uncle's farm. He then commenced to work on his own account, being variously employed, and in 1803, at the age of twenty-six, he converted the fruits of his labors into cash and emigrated to the United States. He brought with him a letter of introduction from Mr. Thomas Clarkson to Mr. John Barrow of New York, and met with a kindly reception at the hands of the latter gentleman, who gave him a letter to Judge Walter Wood, then residing at Aurora, who welcomed him in his happy manner to Cayuga County.

In March, 1806, he purchased a large farm in Scipio, now Venice, and settled upon it.

In the summer of 1812, he commenced business as a drover and live-stock dealer, by contracting to supply that portion of the American army on the lines between this State and Canada with meat, which he did satisfactorily until the close of the war. After the war he commenced herding and driving fat cattle to New York, a business he continued till 1833, when, having acquired a competency, and his health being somewhat impaired, he retired to the superintendency of his farm. He frequently had from 100 to 200 cattle in a drove and was occupied at least eighteen days in getting them to market, the entire trip occupying six weeks.

In 1838 he visited his native country and spent the winter, returning the following spring.

In 1848 he gave up the care of his farm to his youngest son, William, and devoted the rest of his life to mental culture and social intercourse. He died September 4th, 1858.

Mr. Kellet was a fine example of a frank, noble, warm-hearted Englishman. His home was the seat of a generous hospitality, and the families of many of his countrymen who found homes in this locality, sometimes for weeks together, were hospitably entertained there. His home may truly be said to have been the Englishman's home, for most of those who came in prior to 1840, were the recipients of his bounty. He was ever ready to assist in furthering any meritorious public enterprise.

He was a man of sterling integrity, temperate habits, honest, truthful and sagacious. He was a firm adherent of the Episcopal faith, which he espoused in early life and maintained till death. The unfortunate found in him a sincere friend and helper.

March 15th, 1808, Mr. Kellet was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Van Nornum, who was born in Easton, Washington county, N. Y., November 8th, 1781, and died May 5th, 1863, aged 87 years, 5 months and 27 days. Her father, Abram Van Nornum, was of Holland extraction, and one of the third generation born in this country. His parents owned a large farm on the site of the city of Hudson. At the age of fourteen he was captured by the Indians during the French and Indian war and led a prisoner to Canada, where he was kept until peace was declared two years after. He returned and remained on his father's farm until he arrived at maturity. At the age of twenty-five he married Margaret Cole, an estimable woman, a mixture of Hollander and French, by whom he had seven children, of whom Hannah, mother of Mrs. Wm. B. Winslow, was the fifth. In 1789, when Hannah was only eight years old, her mother died, leaving a family of seven young children, the youngest being only four years old. Her father served during the seven years of the Revolutionary war under Captain, afterwards Judge Sherwood. At the death of her mother the family had not recovered from the effects of the war, and those who were old enough were consequently thrown upon their own resources for a livelihood.

Hannah was placed in a good family, that of Thomas Smith, where she remained till she was eighteen, and settling near them in this County retained their friendship and affection till her death. She came to Auburn, then Hardenbergh's Corners, in 1806, as a member of the family of Job Kenyon, with whom she remained until 1808, till her marriage with John Kellet.

They commenced house-keeping on the day of their marriage in the town of Scipio. The fruit of this union was nine children, three sons and six daughters, Miss Mary Kellet, Mrs. Jane Thompson, Mrs. Elizabeth Sisson, Mrs. Sarah Culver, Mr. Thomas Kellet, Mrs. Hannah Winslow, Mrs. Margaret Niblow, Mr. John Kellet, Mr. William Kellet, seven of whom are now living, the youngest being 57 years old.

Mrs. Kellet possessed a lovely Christian character. Early left an orphan, confronted with many disadvantages, she conquered them and became a most estimable woman; kind and affectionate in her family, generous and considerate to those who claimed her hospitality, and ever ready to extend a helping hand to the needy and unfortunate. She lived to a good old age in the full possession of all her faculties, and when the Master called he found her ready and waiting, with her house set in order and her lamp trimmed and burning.

ber of settlers were attracted at an early day by the limestone interests here. *Geo. Valmore*, from Troy, commenced the boot and shoe business in 1841, and has since continued it.

John Richardson and John C. Yawger, the former of whom had previously done business some four years, did business a few years from about 1841, under the name of Richardson & Yawger. They dissolved and divided their stock, Mr. Richardson becoming associated with Wm. Cozzens, and Mr. Yawger, with his brother Henry. *Philip O. Yawger* succeeded his brother John C., in 1852, and did business with Henry six years, and since then, alone.

N. C. Howland, who was born in the town August 11th, 1826, commenced the jewelry business in 1861, and is still engaged in it.

S. W. Rogers, from Avon, commenced the drug business here in 1863, in company with Dr. M. B. Eaton, with whom he was associated two years. He then bought Eaton's interest, and has since carried on business alone, with the exception of a short time, when he was associated with Dr. B. A. Fordyce.

David Everett, from Hackettstown, N. J., commenced business here April 26th, 1864, as a partner with his uncle, J. S. Everett, who commenced business in August, 1848. July 26th, 1869, he bought his uncle's interest, and has since done business alone.

F. A. Carr, who is a native of this village, commenced the hardware business about 1871.

J. F. Woodworth & Son, (Frank,) hardware merchants, came in from Baldwinsville in the spring of 1871 or 1872, and bought a half interest with Charles N. Howland, with whom they did business two years.

W. S. L. Freer, jeweler, from Newark, Wayne county, commenced business in 1873. In March, 1878, he became associated with J. R. Montague, a former resident of the village, with whom he is now doing business, under the name of *Freer & Montague*.

J. Wallace Elverson, grocer and crockery ware dealer, commenced business in February, 1873, in company with A. L. Howland, whose interest he bought in February, 1876.

W. H. Cozzens, grandson of Capt. Wm. Cozzens, dealer in books and stationery, commenced business in August, 1875.

J. R. Schenck, dealer in boots and shoes, com-

menced business in 1876. He is a native of the town.

E. M. Hart, druggist, came from Romulus, Seneca county, and commenced business in April, 1876.

J. Frougham, dealer in boots and shoes, came in from Root, Montgomery county, and commenced business April 1st, 1877.

Geo. D. Hibbard recently commenced business in the north part of the village.

POSTMASTERS.—The post office was established at Union Springs in 1811, and Dr. Jno. Mosher, who was the first postmaster, held the office till about 1841. He was succeeded by Geo. P. Morgan, who held it in 1842, and for a period of four years. Wm. Smith held the office for one year after Mr. Morgan, in 1846, and was succeeded by Frederick P. Cone, who held it till about 1849. Jno. C. Yawger was postmaster from 1849-'53; Edward Eldredge, from 1853-'57; Dr. Noyes Palmer, from 1857-'61. N. C. Simons next held it nearly four years, and was succeeded by Joseph Clark, who held it till Mr. Johnson took the presidential chair, when A. B. Capron was appointed, and held the office till 1869. James B. Burlew next held the office till 1873, and was succeeded by James R. Angel, the present incumbent, who was appointed December 10th, 1873.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician in Union Springs was John Mosher, who practiced from 1800 till his nephew Stephen Mosher came in about 1817. The latter practiced till 1833, when he sold to David L. Dodge, from Dutchess county, who practiced till about 1851. He was followed about this time by Noyes Palmer, from Montezuma, who practiced till his death, May 7th, 1863. Charles Farnham, from Scipio, practiced here from 1841-'8. S. A. Tremain, from Trumansburgh, came in about 1856, and practiced till the opening of the war. Joseph G. Richardson came in from Philadelphia in 1867, and practiced three or four years. F. H. Hamlin came from Wayne county in 1869, and practiced till 1874. Dr. Wm. G. Harkness, who joined the County Medical Society, November 3d, 1808, while a resident of Fleming, was one of the earliest physicians in Springport. He lived two miles north-east of the village. He was also an early teacher; he taught school about 1810, about a mile south of the village.

The present physicians are, Benjamin A. For-dyce, an allopath, who joined the County Medical Society, June 4th, 1846, and came in from Venice in the spring of 1866. Peter H. Peterson, a homeopath, who was born in Fleming April 6th, 1803; educated in Auburn, and commenced practice here in December, 1841. George Randolph Parry, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 3d, 1839, and educated there; graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1862, and from the University of Pennsylvania, in 1867, in which year he commenced to practice here. O. W. Smith, who was born in Canajoharie, June 25th, 1840; educated at the Geneva Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1866; commenced practice in the spring of 1867, in the village of Ames, Montgomery county, whence he came to Union Springs in 1872, and Channing Holt, who was born in Worthington Conn., April 12th, 1849; educated at Hartford, Connecticut; graduated from the University of New York in the winter of 1875; and came to Union Springs in October, 1878.

LAWYERS.—So far as we have been able to learn, Caleb Winegar was the first lawyer at Union Springs. He practiced from about 1845 till his death, June 1st, 1870. He was a son of Philip Winegar. Oliver Wood practiced here from about 1852-'4. He was succeeded by William B. Woodin, who practiced till elected Surrogate in November, 1859, when he removed to Auburn, where he now resides. He was a member of Assembly in 1855, and afterwards State Senator for eight years. Nathan Roberts came in from Varick, Seneca county, and A. B. Capron, from Homer, about 1860. Roberts practiced three or four years and removed to Missouri; and Capron, till 1862, when he sold to Daniel A. Robinson, and entered the army. Robinson was born in Farmington, Ontario county, October 13th, 1831 and came to Union Springs in 1862, continuing here eight years, after which he spent two years in New York and Washington engaged in soliciting patents and prosecuting claims. He returned to Union Springs in the spring of 1874, since which time he has been in the employ of the Cayuga Plaster Co. Etsel Wood was born in South Amboy, N. J., April 25th, 1835. He began the study of law in 1863, with D. A. Robinson, of Union Springs, and was

admitted in December, 1866, at Rochester, since which time he has practiced here. Reuben F. Hoff was born in Union Springs November 24th, 1840. He was admitted to the bar December 6th, 1866, and commenced practice in 1870, at Union Springs, where he has since continued. He was elected Justice in 1871, and held the office four years; and in 1874, was elected Special Co. Judge, which office he held till January 1st, 1878. Noyes S. Collins was born in Camden, Oneida Co., November 13th, 1851. He graduated at the Albany Law School; was admitted in 1875, and commenced practice that year in Union Springs.

NEW YORK CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY. This Company was organized January 9th, 1863, with a capital of \$50,000, which was increased December 31st, 1864, to \$100,000. The first officers were Albert Beardsley, *President*; William Clarke, *Vice-President*; Joseph B. Clarke, *Secretary*. Mr. Beardsley held the office of president till his death, February 4th, 1874, when he was succeeded by W. E. Hughitt, who still holds the office. William Clarke held the office of vice-president till his death in August, 1865, when he was succeeded by Smith Anthony, who held it till January, 1867, when David Anthony was elected. He was succeeded in January, 1873, by Sanford Gifford, who still holds it. Joseph B. Clarke was succeeded in the secretaryship by Amos M. Clark, the present secretary, in January, 1871.

The greatest volume of business done, as shown by the premiums received, was in 1875, when it reached a little over \$200,000, by a continual increase from \$25,000, the amount for the first year. At present the business aggregates about \$150,000, which is about an average for the last five years. The company is in a prosperous condition, and has paid since its organization an average dividend of eight per cent. The assets are \$225,310.63; the net surplus, \$10,012.62. The total amount of premiums received is \$1,171,113.50; total amount of losses paid, \$1,172,302.63; the greatest loss in any one fire was \$5,000. The present directors are, Wm. E. Hughitt, Henry Yawger, Geo. Bailey, Wm. B. Schobey, Hicks Anthony, Sanford Gifford, Geo. P. Schenck, Alvin Coburn, Richard Montague, and Amos M. Clark. The company occupy rooms over the bank.

PRESS.—The papers published in Union Springs are

"*The Cayuga Tocsin*—By Royall T. Chamberlain. Five column folio. Weekly. Established December 25th, 1811. Removed to Auburn about a year thereafter.

"*Cayuga Democrat*—By William Clarke. Five column folio. Weekly. Cass campaign sheet. Established in the spring of 1848. Published a short time.

"*Cayuga Telegraph*—By William Clarke. Six column folio. Weekly. Established June 5th, 1848. Published about two years. Succeeded by the

"*Union Springs Ledger*—By William Clarke and C. C. Williams. Weekly. Established 185-. Continued only a few months.

"*Christian Union*—By J. B. Clarke. Four column quarto. Semi-monthly. Religious. Established January 22d, 1859. Removed to New York in October, 1859.

"*Union Springs Herald*—By J. B. Clarke. Six column folio. Weekly. Established October 15th, 1859. Burned out November 30th, 1861.

"*Casket of Gems*—Anonymous. Small literary paper. Published a short time. Succeeded by the

"*Cayuga Lake Recorder*—By I. O. Crissy and T. E. Hitchcock. Seven column folio. Weekly. Established November 11th, 1859. Mr. Hitchcock withdrew in the summer of '59. Paper continued by I. O. Crissy until December 13th, 1861, at which time the editor raised a company of cavalry for Scott's 900, which he accompanied to the field.

"*Cayuga Lake Herald*—By B. G. Gibbs. Six column folio. Weekly. Consolidation of the *Union Springs Herald* and *Cayuga Lake Recorder*. Established December 13th, 1861. In 1862 Mr. Gibbs enlisted in the army and the paper was continued by J. B. Clarke, the proprietor.

"*Cayuga Lake Herald*—Continued by Emerson B. Williams in the spring of 1863. Discontinued in October following.

"*Cayuga Lake Record*—By John W. Stanton. Six column folio. Weekly. Established January 7th, 1864. Continued nine months.

"*Central New Yorker*—By H. H. DeWolf. Six column folio. Weekly. Established April, 1865. Continued nine months.

"*Temperance Union*—By Park & Cheal. Four column quarto. Monthly. Devoted to temperance. Established in the spring of 1866. After a few numbers were issued it was removed to Jordan and published as the *Pearly Fountain*, May 30th, 1866.

"*Union Springs Advertiser*—By James B. Hoff. Four column folio. Weekly. Established June 14th, 1866. Has since been continued by the same proprietor, and is now a seven column folio.*

MANUFACTURES—*The Cayuga Plaster Company* represents the most important manufacturing interest of the village. It is composed of C. T. Backus, James Fitch, R. B. Howland, B. Robinson and R. B. Robinson, and was organized January 1st, 1874, for the purpose of mining, grinding and disposing of plaster rock. Its formation unified the plaster interests which were hitherto conducted by individuals and firms. The company operate the R. B. Howland and C. T. Backus quarries and buy the product of the Yawger, Richardson, Thompson and Fitch quarries, all of which, except the last two, which are one mile to the east, are upon the shore of the lake. They also own three plaster quarries in the north-central part of the town. They lease the Howland, Robinson & Co., Backus and Fitch plaster-mills; and give employment to some fifty men in the quarries and mills about two-thirds of the year. The beds have already furnished hundreds of thousands of tons of plaster, and the supply seems to be inexhaustible. The product varies from 20,000 to 40,000 tons annually.

BANKS.—*The First National Bank of Union Springs*, was organized February 4th, 1864, and commenced business in April of that year, with a capital of \$50,000, which was increased to \$100,000, January 16th, 1865. The first directors were Daniel Yawger, William H. Chase, John C. Yawger, John J. Thomas, Albert Beardsley, William Clarke, Henry Yawger, Jr., Joseph B. Clarke and Byron Brown. The first officers were, John C. Yawger, *President*; Albert Beardsley, *Vice-President*; and Benj. Howland, *Cashier*. Yawger was president till January 8th, 1867, and was succeeded by C. T. Backus, who still holds the office. Beardsley was vice-president till February 22d, 1864, and was succeeded April 11th, 1864, by John J. Thomas, who held the office till January 11th, 1870, when Philip H. Yawger was elected and still retains the office. Howland resigned the cashiership February 22d, 1864, when Albert Beardsley was appointed to that office and held it till January 8th, 1867, when he was succeeded by John C. Yawger, who held it till January 11th, 1870, when Beardsley was reappointed. He resigned December 2d, 1873, and was succeeded by George W. Winegar, who held it till February 2d, 1875, when M. F. Backus, the present incumbent, was appointed. The

* *Union Springs Advertiser*.

dividends paid to stockholders have averaged eight per cent.

The following is a copy of the June, 1878, statement of the bank:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts-----	\$113,320 91
Overdrafts-----	3,916 82
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation--	100,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages--	12,196 41
Due from reserve agents-----	1,617 40
Due from other National Banks---	2,063 47
Current expenses and taxes paid--	1,758 33
Checks and other cash items-----	1,601 94
Bills of other banks-----	5,379 00
Fractional currency (including nick- els and cents)-----	190 69
Specie-----	512 00
Legal tender notes-----	4,500 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas- urer-----	3,700 00
Interest account-----	195 24

\$250,952 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock-----	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund-----	20,000 00
Undivided profits-----	11,195 11
Circulation outstanding-----	89,800 00
Dividends unpaid-----	676 00
Individual deposits-----	28,134 27
Due to other National Banks-----	1,146 83

Total----- \$250,952 21

SPRING MILLS, flouring, grist and plaster, are operated by Robert B. Howland, Dr. Benedict Robinson and R. B. Robinson, under the name of Howland, Robinson & Co. The grist-mill, which is constructed of stone, and is 65 by 84 feet, with four stories and basement, was built in 1840, by Geo. Howland of New Bedford, Mass., who, a few years previously, had purchased a large amount of property in and about the village, and who, by his enterprise and liberality, contributed largely to its prosperity. A plaster-mill was built at the same time, and both were operated under his direction, by his sons Charles and Augustus. After the death of George Howland, in 1852, the property was rented to J. & N. C. Simons, who run the mills five years. Simons & Robinson afterwards run them two years, when they came into the possession of the present proprietors. The original plaster-mill is now used as a store-house, a saw-mill built contiguous to it in 1842, having been converted into the present plaster-mill. The grist-mill contains five

run of stones, one of them a feed run. The works are located at the north or larger springs, which furnishes the motive power, with the exception of about four months in the year, when the water supply is scarce, and power is furnished by a fifty horse-power engine.

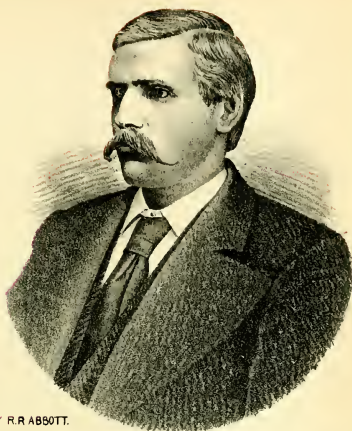
UNION SPRINGS MILLS, flouring, grist and saw, are owned and operated by Anthony & Co., (Gaylord Anthony and J. W. Perrine,) the former of whom bought them of E. C. Bowen and Manson Backus October 1st, 1877, and admitted the latter March 1st, 1878. The grist-mill was built in 1836, by Philip Winegar, for a woolen factory, and was used as such till 1854, when it was changed into a grist-mill by the Beardsley Bros. It is a stone structure, with three stories and basement, and contains three run of stones, two for flour and one for feed. The motive power is furnished by water and steam, which are used in connection, the former being supplied by the south spring, near which the mill is located, and the latter, by a thirty horse-power engine. In May, 1878, machinery was introduced for the manufacture of flour by the new process.

UNION SPRINGS AGRICULTURAL WORKS are owned by J. O. Spencer, who is engaged in the manufacture of the "Wide-awake" thrashers, separators and steam engines, horse-powers and agricultural implements, in which forty men are employed. The building was erected some twenty years ago by Wm., Henry and Lewis McFarland, who carried on the business some five years, when Lewis' interest was bought by his brothers, who continued the business till the death of Henry, in August, 1869, after which it was carried on by Wm. till his death in May, 1874, when it was conducted by the administrator of the estate till the spring of 1875, at which time J. O. Spencer bought the property. In 1878 he built ten thrashing machines and twenty-five engines, the manufacture of engines having been commenced in 1878.

N. Y. CENTRAL PLANING MILL AND HUB WORKS are operated by Courtney Bros., (John F. and Charles E.,) who are also carpenters and builders and dealers in sash, doors, blinds and moldings. They commenced business March 1st, 1874, as builders, and added the other branches of their business March 1st, 1876. They occupy a wooden building erected by them in 1874, and are enlarging their facilities by the erection of a



CHAS. E. COURTNEY.



JOHN F. COURTNEY.

PHOTO. BY R.R. ABBOTT.



COURTNEY BROS. MILL. UNION SPRINGS, N.Y.

new building 50 by 80 feet, the foundation for the main part of which is already laid. They give employment to ten men on an average, and make 5,000 to 6,000 sets of hubs and spokes per annum.

THE BRICK AND TILE WORKS owned by Dr. Benjamin Hoxie of Auburn, give employment to twelve men in the summer season, when in full operation, and have facilities for making 400,000 brick, or 350,000 tile per annum. The capacity of the kiln is 70,000 at one burning.

SCHOOLS.—*Oakwood Seminary* is situated on the high ground immediately above the village, and commands an extensive view of the lake and surrounding scenery. It was established in 1858, and incorporated by the Regents in 1860. It is conducted under the auspices of the New York Yearly Meeting of (Orthodox) Friends. It has recently been much enlarged and improved, and is now capable of affording comfortable accommodations for over a hundred boarders. Its original corporate title was *Friends' Academy*. Its present name, adopted since the recent improvements were made, is derived from the large oak grove forming a part of the several acres belonging to the institution. Since its origin several additions have been made to the buildings, all of which are of brick, mostly three stories high, and they are now treble their original size. Their entire length is about 160 feet. The young ladies' department is at one end, the young men's at the other, with lecture and recitation rooms, cabinet and laboratory between; and with kitchen and dining room in the basement. The library comprises several hundred volumes; the chemical, philosophical and optical apparatus, including an astronomical telescope costing \$500, is valued at \$2,000.

The following is the present value of the property of the institution, as reported to the Regents:

Value of buildings	-----	\$24,240
Value of grounds	-----	6,000
Value of library, apparatus and furniture,	-----	4,200

Among the instructors at the present time (1878) are Prof. E. Cook, Prof. J. L. Barton, Miss Irena L. Pope, Miss Theodosia G. Chaplin, and Miss M. E. Carpenter. J. J. Thomas, A. M., lectures on the natural sciences, and gives instruction in elocution.

HOWLAND SCHOOL.—This school was established in 1863, and maintained during the first

two years by the individual enterprise of R. B. Howland, who bought of Slocum Howland, for \$6,000, the Philip Vinegar homestead, and in the summer of that year built the east wing and the wooden addition on the south, the latter of which is used as a gymnasium and public hall. The school was opened in November, 1873. At the expiration of the two years, it was taken in charge by the trustees of the school fund left at his death by George Howland, father of R. B. Howland, of New Bedford, Mass., for the purpose of establishing a school in Cayuga County, and amounting to \$50,000. About 1872, a four story brick addition was built, thus giving it a capacity to accommodate fifty boarders. The school is supported by the income from this fund and tuitions from the pupils, and has been kept open continuously till the fall of 1878, when it was temporarily closed. Until 1876, Mr. R. B. Howland had the immediate supervision of the school as agent for the board of trustees. In that year Dr. Henry Hartshorne, of Philadelphia, undertook its management. The school has had full collegiate courses, mathematics, the classics and the languages. The apparatus is valued at \$1,500; and the library, which contains about 1,000 volumes, including a French Government work of sixteen folio volumes, containing copies of the historical paintings in the art gallery at Versailles, at \$2,000. The school is confined exclusively to ladies. It was first conducted under the name of the *Young Ladies' Institute*, which was changed when it came under the management of the trustees of the Howland school fund. It has attained a high degree of excellence and enjoys a good reputation for thorough work; but it languishes for want of proper support and patronage.

THE UNION SPRINGS UNION SCHOOL was organized under the general school law in 1860, by merging the two district schools then existing in the village. The building, a fine two-story brick structure, located on Green street, was erected in 1866, at a cost of \$10,000. It will accommodate 250 pupils. The apparatus connected with the school is valued at \$200; and the library, which contains 500 volumes, at \$500. The present teachers are Prof. J. F. Stewart, principal; Miss Carrie Lawrence, principal of primary department; Miss Ellen Spickerman, assistant in senior department; Miss Josephine Howland

and Miss May Hoagland, assistants in primary department.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SPRINGPORT was formed September 7th, 1801, at the house of Ichabod Wilkinson, in the present town of Fleming, which house is still standing on what is known as the Culver farm, on the Poplar Ridge road. The house was then used as a tavern, and indeed the meetings were held for several years in taverns, which were the only houses large enough to accommodate the numbers who attended. The original members were: Samuel Culver, from Eyremont, Mass.; Gilbert Weed and his wife Abigail, from Greenfield, Saratoga Co.; Josiah Mix and his wife Rebecca, from Granville, Washington Co.; and Jacob Shaw, from Norton, Mass.; all of whom brought letters from the churches with which they had respectively been connected, and were organized as the *First Church in Aurelius*, of which this town was then a part, by Rev. Jacob Cram, a missionary sent to Western New York by the Massachusetts society. The first deacons were Gilbert Weed and Joseph Thayer, who were elected December 17th, 1802.

Meetings had previously been held in this section for some years by missionaries. As early as 1795, Rev. David Thatcher, of the Presbytery of Orange, passed through this section seeking out families and preaching as he had opportunity. In 1798, Rev. Asa Hillyer of the same Presbytery, passed through and labored here. About the same time Rev. Aaron Condit, pastor at Hammond, N. J., and his elder, Silas Ball, made a missionary tour on horseback by way of Owego, and visited this section. After him came Rev. Dr. Perrine from the Presbytery of New Brunswick, threading his way through a continuous forest by means of blazed trees. In 1798 also the General Association of Connecticut sent out Rev. Seth Williston, and in 1799, Revs. Jedediah Bushnell and Solomon King. After this passing missionaries labored occasionally until the summer of 1801, when Rev. David Higgins, pastor at North Lyme, Conn., visited this section and labored with so much satisfaction to the church that they gave him a call in 1802. In the summer of that year Mr. Higgins moved in with his family of seven children and a favorite house servant, stopping first at Cayuga. The journey was made in a covered

wagon, over logways, through streams, and most of the way through an unbroken forest.

The society was incorporated as the *First Congregational Society of Aurelius*, May 21st, 1802, at a meeting held at the house of Henry Moore, the old tavern stand one mile south of the *Half Acre*. The first trustees were, Thomas Mumford, Henry Moore, Josiah Taylor, Hezekiah Goodwin, Moses Lyon, Jesse Davis, Joseph Grover, John Grover and William Bostwick. The oldest member at present is the widow of William VanSickle, whose membership covers a period of fifty-seven years.

This was one of the Churches which united in forming the Middle Association; and on the dissolution of that body it became an integral part of the Presbytery of Cayuga. In October, 1822, it forsook all the features of a Congregational Church, and elected the following elders at its first session: Ebenezer Higgins, George McFarland, Alexander Thompson and Henry H. Higgins, who were ordained the 3d of November following, except Alexander Thompson, who declined. Ebenezer Higgins and George McFarland were duly set apart as deacons. At its organization this Church accommodated a territory which to-day contains not less than eleven Presbyterian Churches, with an aggregate of 2,176 members, viz: the Churches of Springport, Sennett, Scipio, Cayuga, Port Byron, Scipioville, Weedsport and the First, Second, Central and Calvary Churches of Auburn. Meetings were accordingly held once in four weeks at four different places, viz: at Hardenbergh's Corners, Cayuga, Grover's Settlement and at Henry Moore's south of the *Half Acre*. In July, 1806, Isaac Treat, Timothy Hatch, Moses Treat, Ebenezer Hamlin, Abel B. Munro, Huldah Hamlin, Mahala Treat, Darius Treat, Matilda Munroe and Welty Carrier withdrew to form the present Church of Sennett. In July, 1811, Silas Hawley and wife, Daniel Herring, Rachel Parker, Anna Cogswell, Betsey Tyler, Eunice Higgins and Sarah Gilbert were dismissed to form the First Church at Auburn. In June, 1819, Thomas Mumford, Mary G. Mumford, Lovisa Willard, Roxilla Richardson, Molly Shaw and Sally Hallock withdrew to form the First Presbyterian Church of Cayuga.

The first church edifice erected and finished for use was the stone meeting-house about two

miles north of Union Springs, near Thompson's plaster-mills. This was built in 1816. The first recorded meeting held in it was July 29th, 1817. It was used by the Church till the present house was erected in 1840. A house had been partially built at the *Half Acre* in 1809, but it was not finished, and although a few meetings were held in it, it was soon abandoned and sold to Hezekiah Goodwin, who moved it to his place west of the *Half Acre* and used it as a barn.

The following named clergymen have preached in this church for stated periods: Rev. David Higgins, whose installation October 6th, 1802, "was," says Hotchkin, "the first instance of such an occurrence on the Military Tract," Joshua Lane, Reuben Porter, Medad Pomeroy, Enoch Boughton, H. Carlisle, L. D. Howell, Timothy Stillman, Richard Williams, John Clark, L. D. Howell, S. Raymond, — Page, J. Hopkins, T. B. Hudson, N. A. Prince, Charles Anderson, Myron Adams, A. F. Lyle, R. L. Backman, J. C. Long, E. B. Cobb. The Church has received since its organization 500 members, and has at present 92. Rev. E. B. Cobb is a temporary supply. The elders are, E. Curry, A. Walker, Wm. H. VanSickle, J. B. Pierson and H. Yawger; deacons, D. Everett and A. W. Allen, to the latter of whom, who is also the clerk, we are indebted for the history of this Church.

FRIENDS—Among the early settlers in this locality were many who belonged to the Society of Friends. They commenced to hold meetings as early as 1803 or '4, and in 1816 erected the meeting-house now used by the Hicksite Friends in the east part of the village. Among the earliest associates of this society were Elisha Southwick, James Barker, Elihu Eldredge, Samuel Jenney, Wm. Burling, Arnold Comstock, — Rowley, John Fish, Laban Hoskins, Eseck Mosher, James S. Allen, Wm. Knowles and Wm. Taber. At the time of the great separation which took place in the society in 1828, the members of this society accepted the doctrines of Elias Hicks, of Long Island, and have since borne the distinctive name of Hicksite Friends. Their present membership is about forty. Their house is a quaint old building, very suggestive of the rigid customs which characterized this society at an earlier day.

At a later period several persons known as Orthodox Friends moved into the place, and

about 1844, established a society of that denomination, the name being used to denote those who reject the doctrines of Elias Hicks in contradistinction from those who accept them. Among the persons earliest connected with this society were Charles W. Howland and family, Phebe Field, who was then the minister of the society, David Anthony and family, and Henry Robinson. Their meetings were held in a private house four or five years, until their first house of worship was erected on the site of the present Episcopal Church. Their present house was erected twenty to twenty-two years ago. It is a wooden structure, with stone basement, situated on Cayuga street, in the lower part of the village, and is valued at \$3,500. The present number of members is about thirty. The ministers are R. B. Howland and Mary H. Thomas, both residents of the village. Connected with it is a small Sabbath School, with some dozen children in attendance.

"The chief points of difference in these two organizations, was," says Mr. J. J. Thomas, "that, while the Orthodox adopted, as a requirement, the belief similar in its main points, to that of other 'evangelical' denominations, the Hicksites mostly adopted the sentiments of the Unitarians or Universalists;" or as Mr. Edward Eldredge, a prominent member of the Hicksite Society, more specifically expresses it, the Orthodox believe in the trinity and the efficacy of vicarious atonement, while the Hicksites believe in the unity of the deity and disbelieve in vicarious atonement.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF UNION SPRINGS was founded as the *Second Baptist Church in Aurelius*. A few members connected with the *First Baptist Church in Aurelius*, (now Fleming), and some from the *United Scipio Church* met at the house of John Nutt for deliberation November 4th, 1813. Gilbert Weed was chosen moderator and Henry Crane, clerk. They adopted articles of faith and covenant and voted to invite a council of sister churches to meet with them on the 18th of the same month. This council was composed of delegates from the churches of Aurelius, Mentz, Scipio and United Scipio, and met at the school-house about two and one-half miles north-east of the village. Elder John Jeffries was chosen moderator, and Samuel Taylor, clerk. After examination, the hand of fellowship was

extended to the new church, which consisted of eight males and sixteen females. At a church meeting held the 27th of the same month, they resolved to hold meetings every Sabbath, and to engage Elder Abner Wakely to labor with them for one year. Ichabod Clark and Gilbert Weed were chosen deacons, and Henry Crane, clerk. Elder Wakely soon commenced his labors, and, although the engagement was not renewed, he continued to supply them a part of the time after the expiration of the year. During his connection with them he baptized fourteen and received sixteen by letter, and left them with fifty members.

In September, 1814, they joined the Association. In the summer of that year they commenced the erection of a meeting-house two miles north-east of the village, which was not completed till the summer of 1818. In February, 1816, Elder Warner Lake, of Harpersfield, Delaware county, became the pastor, and in the summer following seventeen were added by baptism. In 1819, sixty-six members were added.

Elder Lake closed his ministry with this church in the spring of 1830. He was highly esteemed. He did not receive a full support from the church; but labored upon his farm a portion of the time, from which he accumulated a competency.

Elder Jacob Fisk took the pastoral charge of this church in the spring of 1830, and closed his labors with them in the winter of 1832, from which time they had no settled pastor until March, 1834, when Elder Samuel Wood settled with them, and remained till August, 1837. In the summer of 1838, the services of Elder Chas. E. Wilson were engaged for six months. Elder O. B. Call became the pastor in February, 1839, and remained three years. Elder E. Marshall succeeded Elder Call, and continued his pastorate about two and a half years. Brother Justus Ask labored with them in the ministry one year, and Brother R. Persons another. Elder O. Montague became the pastor in April, 1847, and continued with them three years. During the first year of his ministry their meeting-house, which was old and uncomfortable, was repaired and fitted up in a neat and convenient manner; and during the second year the congregation was much increased.

In July, 1850, Elder Thomas H. Greene be-

came the pastor, and closed his labors in the fall of 1852. He was succeeded by B. C. Crandall, who continued till November, 1854. The church seems to have been without a pastor from that time until the first Sunday in May, 1857, when S. S. St. John commenced his labors. He remained till March 12th, 1859, when Elder S. Adsit took the pastoral charge, and continued till April 1st, 1861. Edgar Smith became the pastor April 7th, 1860, and, having served them "very acceptably," closed his labors with them, in consequence of ill and failing health, April 13th, 1867. He joined the church in Auburn, and died there September 28th, 1878. During the first year of his pastorate, in 1861, their church edifice was removed from its original location, near the residence of Curtis Coe, to the village. It was remodeled at an expense of \$1,500 to \$2,000, and rededicated August 7th of that year.

From the time that Elder Smith left till September following the pulpit was supplied by casual comers, for a few weeks during the latter part of the time by Ezra Clark. B. B. Gibbs assumed their pastoral care November 10th, 1867, and labored with them till April 22d, 1871. December, 1871, A. C. Ferguson commenced his labors with them, and continued until their church was burned, April 13th, 1873, since which time they have had no pastor. The church numbers at present thirty-three members.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN SOCIETY OF SPRINGPORT, at Union Springs, was incorporated February 4th, 1839. The first trustees were Elisha Vallance, Abram Burlew, Charles E. Hoagland, George W. Truesdell, Preserved Tripp, Noah P. Blanding and Porter B. Bristol. The land for their house of worship, which was erected in 1839, was bought of William Smith and Abby B., his wife, and George P. Morgan, May 4th, 1839, for \$200. An organization seems to have existed and regular meetings to have been held before the incorporation was effected, but the records furnish no means of determining definitely in regard to them. The first settled pastor was Melancy Wade, but when he began or closed his labors does not appear. Meetings were held then in the house now owned and occupied by Alanson Beam, on the corner of Cayuga and Homer streets. Mr. Wade was succeeded in the pastorate by John W. Guthrie,

during whose ministry the legal organization was perfected and the church built. He was succeeded by J. C. Burgdorf and Edson J. Reynolds, the latter of whose pastorate continued till about 1851. He died here September 24th, 1857, aged fifty. A. S. Dean was the pastor from 1851 to '53. He was succeeded by A. Coburn, who remained as late as February 12th, 1856. William O. Cushing, the next pastor, remained till the spring of 1860. Rev. Mr. Fenton next labored with them about two years, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Bailey, who continued his labors until about 1867, after which the church was closed for two years, owing to a division growing out of a difference of opinion respecting a contemplated change of name. John W. Guthrie was the first pastor after the opening of the church. He commenced his labors with them about 1871 and continued with them some two years. John Carr became the pastor in the spring of 1874, and remained one year, when he was succeeded by J. C. Burgdorf, the present pastor. The church was repaired in the summer of 1876, at a cost of \$600; and a pipe organ was put in the previous year at an equal cost. The present membership does not exceed a half dozen.

THE FIRST SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH IN UNION SPRINGS, was organized about 1843, with Henry Dills and wife, Austin Whittless and wife, Brayton and William B. Barber, Wadsworth Hanchett and Justus P. Burger as members. The society was incorporated February 10th, 1846, with Henry Dills, John Maurice, John Robinson, William B. Barber and Justus P. Burger as trustees. Their house of worship, a wooden structure, was erected in 1846, at a cost of about \$1,600, exclusive of the lot, and has since been enlarged to a seating capacity of 400, and a value of \$4,000, including lot. Occasional meetings were held some years before the organization by preachers who happened in this locality. The first settled pastors were Aaron Cross and Benoni I. Ives, who came in 1844, and staid, the former three years and the latter two. Their circuit included Fleming, Bolt's Corners, Aurora and Union Springs. Elias Hall succeeded Ives and remained two years. Dennis Tryon followed Cross, at least these were the pastors up to 1850. Samuel B. Porter was the pastor in 1850-'2; A. Benjamin in 1852-'4; B. R. Kenyon, 1854-'5; William M. Spickerman, 1855-'6; D. Lamkin,

1856-'8; — Mason, in 1858; Albert Ensign, 1858-'60; Elias Hoxie, 1874-'5; J. S. Lemon, 1875-'6; William N. Henry, 1876-'8. Wesley Mason, the present pastor, commenced his labors with this church in the fall of 1878. The present number of members is 118; the attendance at Sabbath School, 40 to 50.

GRACE CHURCH, (Episcopal).—The first regular services by a clergyman of this denomination were conducted by Rev. Wm. Wirt Raymond, in the fall of 1866. Previous to that time only occasional services had been held. Until the fall of 1876, this parish was united either with that at Cayuga, or that at Aurora, under the charge of one clergyman. Grace church was incorporated in 1867, and was admitted to union with the Convention of the Diocese of Western New York the following year, passing, however, in the fall of the same year into the new Diocese of Central New York. The names of the first church officers were, in addition to the pastor in charge, George Fritts and George W. Bustin, *Wardens*; and Silas Ludlow, Justus P. Burgher, Lorenzo N. Burgher, Philander Comstock, Benedict Robinson, Daniel A. Robinson, Jr., Etsel Wood and John A. Shrader, *Vestrymen*. The clergymen who have succeeded Rev. Mr. Raymond are, Revs. Alfred Brown, B. A., James A. Brown, J. O. Drumm, W. H. Casey, B. A. and Wm. Schouler, the present rector. The church edifice, which is very neat and attractive, was finished in 1870, and consecrated in the fall of 1872. A legacy of \$10,000 left the church by the late Mrs. Phebe M. Hussey, makes it self-supporting; and since September, 1876, when Rev. Mr. Schouler took charge, it has thus been enabled to enjoy the undivided ministrations of a resident rector. The church numbers about forty communicants, and has a Sunday school, with about the same number of scholars. It is in possession, besides the fine edifice and the endowment referred to, of the rectory adjoining the church. The present vestry consists of Lorenzo N. Burgher and Daniel D. Anthony, *Wardens*; and Dr. G. R. Parry, D. P. Mersereau, Philip O. Yawger, Henry Eldridge and Horace T. Durkee, *Vestrymen*.

SOCIETIES.—*Warren Lodge No. 147, F. & A. M.*, was chartered June 8th, 1850, and held its first meeting in Odd Fellows Hall, April 9th, 1851. The charter officers were, John Barrett,

Jr., *W. M.*; David Titus, *S. W.*; John Morse, *Ƴ. W.* The first elected officers were Daniel Lombard, *M.*; John Barrett, *S. W.*; David S. Titus, *Ƴ. W.*; John H. Davids, *Secretary*; John Morse, *Treasurer*; A. S. Cummins, *S. D.*; C. L. Candee, *Ƴ. D.* The present officers are, E. F. Rosecrants, *M.*; W. J. Winegar, *S. W.*; M. F. Backus, *Ƴ. W.*; W. H. Cozzens, *Secretary*; G. P. Schenck, *Treasurer*; N. S. Collins, *S. D.*; W. Schenck, *Ƴ. D.* The present number of members is 95. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

CHARITY LODGE No. 93, A. O. U. W. was organized May 31st, 1877. The first officers were F. A. Carr, *M. W.*; O. W. Smith, *P. M. W.*; H. Eldridge, *G. F.*; E. Y. Robinson, *O.*; H. S. Anderson, *Rec.*; Geo. P. Schenck, *Recor.*; Wm. H. Cozzens, *F.*; Wm. H. Thomas, *G.*; James Stebbings, *I. W.*; John Coles, *O. W.* The only changes in the officers since the organization have been the substitution of Wm. Clark for E. Y. Robinson as *O.*; and C. A. Niles for James Stebbings as *I. W.* Meetings are held every Friday evening in Rechabite Hall.

UNION SPRINGS TENT No. 46, N. O. of I. R. was organized as No. 42, January 22d, 1875, with Elijah Cook, Jr., *S.*; E. Chapin, *C. R.*; F. A. Carr, *D. R.*; David Everett, *P. C. R.*; Dana Rhodes, *Secretary*; J. B. Hoff, *F. S.*; J. W. Rosecrants, *Treasurer*; A. Chambers, *Levite*. The present officers are, John Coles, *S.*; E. Cook, Jr., *C. R.*; W. J. Fessenden, *D. R.*; A. W. Allen, *P. C. R.*; H. C. Carr, *Secretary*; David Everett, *F. S.*; W. H. Thomas, *Treasurer*. Meet Tuesday evenings in Rechabite Hall.

ONWARD CAMP No. 3, E. K. of R. was organized November 6th, 1875, with F. A. Carr, *C.*; Geo. E. Carr, *V. C.*; E. Cook, *R.*; John Coles, *Treasurer*; Alex. Chambers, *Chaplain*; Wm. Fessenden, *M.*; James Wright, *Captain of Guard*; Martin Myers, *I. S.*; L. N. Burgher, *O. S.*; Geo. W. Eldridge, *P. C.* The present officers are F. A. Carr, *C.*; J. L. Hammond, *P. C.*; Walter Schenck, *V. C.*; E. Cook, Jr., *Chaplain*; John Cole, *Treasurer*; D. Everett, *Rec.*; Wm. Fessenden, *M.*; Preserved Tripp, *I. S.*; Asa Mosher, *O. S.*

UNION SPRINGS CORNET BAND was organized in 1859. The original members were Albert Carr, Leader; E. Wood, Geo. E. Carr, Henry H. McFarland, H. C. Carr, Sr., Henry C. Carr,

James R. Angell, Thomas Miles, A. W. Carr, Edward Gould. The present members are Geo. E. Carr, Leader; F. A. Carr, Musical Director; Eugene Carr, Treasurer; H. H. Carr, Sr., Secretary; N. S. Collins, Harvey Kellogg, Chas. N. Howland, Albert Carr, Edward C. Snow, Willard Carr, Edward Hoagland, Charles Eggleston, L. H. Chase, A. E. Bowen, and Charles Perrine. They play fifteen instruments.

VILLAGE OFFICERS FOR 1879.

President—S. Warren Rogers.

Trustees—Gaylord Anthony, John Quigley, William H. Thomas.

Treasurer—David Everett.

Collector—William J. Smith.

Clerk—Frederick A. Carr.

Street Commissioner—Horatio Day.

Police Constable—Charles A. Slocum.

HILLS BRANCH.

Hills Branch (post-office) is a railroad station in the north part of the town, and contains one store, kept by H. D. Hibbard, a district school and two plaster-mills, both of which are owned by J. W. Woodruff, of Auburn. They grind about 3,000 tons per annum.

MANUFACTURES.—One mile south of Union Springs is a brick yard owned by Henry Carr, which gives employment to six men in the manufacture of 400,000 bricks per annum.

On the farm of Stephen Patterson, near the center of the north line, is a plaster quarry from which 300 to 400 tons are being taken per annum. Messrs. Patterson & Schenck have a plaster-mill in that locality.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

J. O. SPENCER.

J. O. SPENCER was born in Delaware county, N. Y., in 1834, and spent his early life, after attaining a proper age, in attending and teaching school. At the age of twenty years he exchanged the vocation of teaching for that of farming; but possessing a mechanical turn of mind he soon yielded to the irresistible impulse to make a prac-



PHOTO BY SPOTER & WRIGHT.

J.O. SPENCER.



UNION SPRINGS AGRICULT'L WORKS.
J.O. SPENCER, MFR. OF THE CELEBRATED 'WIDE AWAKE' ENGINES & THRESHERS.

tical application of the principles of mechanism which so fascinated him, and a portion of his time was early devoted to mechanical pursuits. He rapidly developed into a thorough mechanic, and in 1875 became the proprietor of the establishment in Union Springs, of which he is still the efficient head.

These, the *Union Springs Agricultural Works*, were established in 1855, by Henry and William McFarland, whose parents settled at an early day about three miles north of Union Springs and still reside there. The McFarlands, though engaged in agricultural pursuits, were skilled mechanics, both being millwrights by trade. From their occupation as farmers their attention was particularly directed to the urgent need of improvements in thrashing machines, which were then very rude and imperfect and consequently unsatisfactory. By a series of experiments they invented many of the improvements now in use in nearly all first-class thrashing machines. They were the inventors of the first straw carriers, the over-blast flue in fanning-mills, and beaters for separating the grain from the straw, though they never took out patents therefor. They engaged in the manufacture of the thrashing machines which bear their name, which are also known at present as the "Wide Awake" machines, and continued the business successfully till 1867, when Henry, the younger, then just in the prime of life, died. William bought his brother's interest in the business and continued it till his death in May, 1874, when the works were successfully run one year by the administrators, who completed and sold the large quantity of unfinished work left on hand, and in the spring of 1875 sold the works at auction.

The establishment was then bought by the present proprietor, Mr. J. O. Spencer, who, though commencing late in the season, succeeded in manufacturing a large number of machines, which met with a ready sale. Thus encouraged, Mr. Spencer was induced to add to the manufacture of thrashers and horse-powers, to which the works had thus far been confined, other branches, and in the fall of 1877 he commenced building portable steam engines. He selected as a model one of the very best engines in the world, and is now turning out engines, which, like his thrashers, are styled the "Wide Awake," and are not inferior in any respect to any manufactured in this country. His ambition to excel in his chosen department of labor has been rewarded with a most gratifying and merited success. He has more than trebled the productive capacity of the works, and is turning out the present season (1879) from 25 to 30 engines and 75 to 100 thrashers, thus necessitating the employment of a large capital and the labor of forty to fifty workmen.

Mr. Spencer married Miss Lydia Bunn, of

Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1857, and is blessed with four children, three sons and one daughter, viz: Otto, Andrew, Warren and Fannie, the former of whom, the eldest, is foreman in the machine shop.

His father, Welden T. Spencer, who was born in Schenectady Co., April 11th, 1806, is still an active, energetic man. He removed with his parents to Delaware county, where he remained till he attained the age of twenty-three years, when he commenced business for himself in Tompkins county, as farmer and lumber dealer, which he pursued there forty years. He then sold out, retired from active business, and removed to Sullivan county, where he remained till the death of his wife, April 9th, 1874, since which time he has made his home with his son in Union Springs.

JOHN F. AND CHARLES E. COURTNEY.

JOHN F. and CHARLES E. COURTNEY are prominently identified with the manufacturing interests of their native village, Union Springs, Cayuga County, N. Y., where the former was born November, 1846, and the latter in September, 1848. They are sons of James E. and Catharine Courtney, who were born in Ireland, the former in 1800, and the latter in 1815, and emigrated thence to this country, James, in 1818, and Catharine, in 1817. Both parents settled in Salem, Mass. Mrs. Courtney's maiden name was Coburn. After their marriage, in 1840, they removed to Cayuga County, where James E. died in 1855, leaving a widow and ten children, five sons and five daughters, six of whom are now living. James T., the eldest child, has resided in California since 1859. William H., another son, died in Libby Prison. He was captured by the Confederate forces with thirty-nine others of Capt. J. R. Angel's command, west of Newbern, N. C., during the war of the Rebellion. Thirty-two of the number were from the town of Springport, and only two of the forty—none of the latter number—were afterwards heard from.

John and Charles being left thus early, at the tender age of nine and seven years respectively, without a father's protecting care, were obliged at a very early age to assist their mother in the support of the family. Their scholastic advantages were, consequently, extremely limited, as the weightier cares of providing for the physical necessities of the family left them little time for attendance at school; but the little thus afforded was sedulously improved, and this, combined with the talents with which nature has liberally endowed them, together with industry and frugality, have earned for them a reputable business standing.

Both early learned the carpenter and joiner trade, in which they acquired a good degree of proficiency, and in March, 1875, they commenced their present business, which is conducted under the name of the *New York Central Planing-Mill and Hub Works*. Besides operating a planing-mill, they are somewhat extensively engaged in the manufacture of hubs, sash, doors, blinds and moldings, in which they give employment to fifteen to twenty men. The demand for their goods has been such as to necessitate extensive additions to their facilities, and they have just completed a fine large addition to their building, which, for the present, will enable them to meet the demands of their increasing trade. This evidence of prosperity at a time when the business of the country generally is very much depressed, sufficiently indicates the excellence of their work and that their popularity is merited. In addition to the business above mentioned they manufacture Thomas' celebrated buckwheat huller.

Nature has blessed both with a fine *physique*, which has not been abused by intemperate or frivolous habits. It is worthy of note that neither of the Messrs. Courtney have ever used tobacco, or ardent spirits in any form. This, considered in the light of the alarming prevalence of this species of intemperance, which, from its effect upon man's finer sensibilities, may justly be regarded a vice, is highly commendatory. Both are possessed of mental vigor and great physical endurance.

Charles E. Courtney has acquired a world-wide fame through his superior skill as an oarsman; indeed his great proficiency in the use of the oars has made his name a household word throughout Cayuga County, as also with all admirers of athletic sports. At the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia, in September, 1876, Mr. Courtney, in an exciting contest in which there were forty-five competitors, won the beautiful Centennial badge, which glistens with thirty-eight diamonds, representing the States in the Union, and which, with other trophies, to the number of eighty-three, many of them fine and costly, he wears with characteristic modesty.

Charles E. Courtney was united in wedlock Jan. 28th, 1875, to Miss Della S. Halsey, of Ithaca, N. Y., though his brother and copartner, John F., remains single. Their mother still survives and is living with these her sons in Union Springs. She is the recipient of their unremitting and affectionate care and attention.

CHAPTER XLIII.

TOWN OF FLEMING.

FLEMING lies at the foot of Owasco Lake, on the west side, a little south of the center of the County. It is bounded on the north by

Auburn and Aurelius; on the east by Owasco Lake and its outlet; on the south by Scipio; and on the west by Springport. It was formed from Aurelius, March 28th, 1823, and derives its name from Gen. George Fleming, one of the early settlers of the town.

The surface is rolling, and has a gentle inclination to the north and east. The shore of the lake, which is a magnificent body of water, continues its upward slope about three-fourths of a mile, and is less bold upon this than the eastern side. The highest elevations in the town are 150 to 250 feet above the lake and 800 to 1,000 feet above tide. It is watered by the head waters of Crane and Wheeler Creeks, the former of which flows north to Seneca River, and the latter west to Cayuga Lake. There is very little waste land in the town, though about one-tenth of it yet remains to be brought under cultivation.

Limestone prevails pretty generally over the town, but not in sufficient quantities to give it a commercial value. The soil, which is fairly productive, is chiefly a gravelly loam, intermixed with clay and sand, and partakes of the character of the underlying rocks. The chief branch of agriculture is grain raising, to which the soil is admirably adapted.

The Southern Central Railroad crosses the east border of the town, in close proximity to the lake.

The population of the town in 1875 was 1,261; of whom 1,093 were native; 168 foreign; 1,233 white; and 28 colored.

The area of the town is 13,710 acres; of which 12,403 are improved, 1,267 woodland, and 40 unimproved.

The first settlements were made in 1790. Among those who settled in that and the following year were Benjamin Irish, the Grovers, Edward Wheeler, Ichabod and Abel Wilkinson and James Harrington. Benjamin Irish was a son of Elder David Irish, who settled first in Scipio and subsequently, in 1800, in Fleming, at which time he became pastor of the Baptist Church at Fleming, which was organized by him four years previously. Benjamin settled about two miles north of Fleming village, where David Baker now lives. He removed west about 1820, with his family. Eight sisters married and lived in that locality, and his father, the Elder, died on that farm in 1815. Joseph Grover settled about two miles

north-west of Fleming, where Ephraim Beach now lives. His brother Samuel, and cousins Penuel, John, Zadoc, William, Solomon and Thomas, all of whom, except William, had families, settled in the same locality, which was long known as *Grover's Hill*. The Grovers were from the Eastern States. Joseph Grover opened a store in 1797, which was the first store in the town. *Grover's Hill* gave early promise of becoming a thriving village, and had assumed considerable importance long before much improvement was made on Fleming Hill, its future successful rival. Two sons of Penuel Grover, are living, viz: David and Abram, the former in Scipio and the latter on the old Fleming place. Edward Wheeler settled on the ridge road, on the west line of the town, where his great-grandson, Geo. Wheeler, now lives, and where he died. His youngest son, Aurelius Wheeler, who was born March 28th, 1792, and named after the town of Aurelius, was the first white child born in the town of Fleming. He and his brother Elijah subsequently removed to Aurelius and died there, the former November 5th, 1870.

The following year, 1792, Abel Wilkinson opened the first inn. In this year also occurred the first death, the wife of George West, who, in company with a family named Nettleton, came in a short time before from the Eastern States, and settled just west of Fleming. Nettleton settled on a farm adjoining West's on the west, where Jonathan Griffiths now lives, and kept a distillery. Both moved west after 1812. In 1794, the first school was taught by John Herring, who had settled at Auburn, then *Hardenberg's Corners*.

Sam. George Fleming, from whom the town derive its name, settled about this time, where Abram Grover now lives. He was a man of considerable prominence, and is well remembered by the oldest of the early settlers now living from his participation in the militia trainings of that period. He died in the town about 1823 or '4.

Jacob Byers, a German, from Pennsylvania, came in soon after 1790, possibly in that year, and settled at Wyckoffs Station, where Peter V. Wyckoff now lives. He removed with his family to Springport about 1803. He came in company with Isaac Jolly and Asa Jackson, also from Pennsylvania, on foot. Jolly settled on lot 98, and

removed to the west part of the State at an early day. Jackson settled on a hundred acres, between Byers and Jolly, where Thomas Plunkett now lives. He came with his wife and child, on foot, and carried his ax upon his shoulder. Soon after the beginning of the present century he traded with Abram Voorhees for a hundred acres at the foot of Owasco Lake, where he died in 1816. One daughter, Catharine, now Mrs. Samuel Noyes, is living in Owasco. Henry Van-Arsdale came in prior to 1796 and settled on lot 98, where Tallman VanDyne now lives. He removed from the town at an early day.

In 1796, Wm. Post, at the request of his father, who was then in New Jersey, came, in company with Abram Van Ness, his brother-in-law, with whom he had removed to Ovid, Seneca county, from New Jersey, in 1794, to examine lot 91, for which his father was then negotiating. Wm. Post, having sent a satisfactory description of the lot to his father, settled where David B. Post now lives, and Van Ness, who married Post's sister Lena, where Horace Post now lives. This same year his father, Christopher Post, came in from New Jersey with his wife, Margaret, his youngest son, Jacob, and his wife, Mary, his daughter, Mary, and her husband, Cornelius Peterson, and his youngest daughter, Ida, who was then unmarried, but subsequently became the wife of John Brokaw, in company with Cornelius Peterson, father of his son-in-law Cornelius, and his family, which was large. Christopher took up 472 acres on lot 91, and settled in the south-east corner, where Ebenezer Gilbert now lives. They came with wagons, over the mountains, fording streams which were bridgeless. Peterson settled on lot 83, where George Peterson, his grandson, now lives. Christopher Post died on the homestead March 17th, 1816. His family are all dead, but several of his descendants are living in this locality. George Post, another son of Christopher, came in from New Jersey in May, 1798, with his wife, Anna, and two children, Margaret and John, the former of whom, now the widow of Wm. Selover, is living in Auburn. His family went to Albany by the Hudson, and he joined them there by team across the country, and brought them thence to their destination by the same mode of conveyance. He remained some ten days with his father, during which time he bought of Lucas Brinkerhoff, a German from

Esopus, (who came in the same year and purchased a State's hundred of Jacob Byers,) fifty acres, on which the former had made a small clearing and built a log house. He died October 4th, 1851, on the old homestead, which is now occupied by his son, Christopher G. Post, and grandson, George Sumner Post; the former of whom was born there August 8th, 1803, and still possesses a good degree of physical and mental vigor, and who was Supervisor in 1855, '57 and '59, and Assessor three years, which latter office his son, George Sumner Post, now holds. This fifty acres is on lot 91, on the shore of Owasco Lake, a fine view of which it commands. The following grand-children of Christopher Post, in addition to Christopher G. and Margaret, before named, are living, viz: Ida Peterson, daughter of Cornelius Peterson, on the Peterson farm, now occupied by her nephew, Cornelius Peterson. Christopher, son of Wm. Post, in Wyoming county. Margaret, widow of Frederick Van Liew, in Ohio; Jacob, in Scipio; Martin, in Perry, Wyoming county; George; Jane, now Mrs. Ebenezer Gilbert; Helen, now Mrs. Cornelius Peterson, and Phebe Ann, now Mrs. James Chamberlain, the latter with her brother-in-law, E. Gilbert, all children of Jacob Post, in Fleming. Hon. George I. Post, of Fair Haven, son of John Post, is a great-grandson of Christopher's. His mother, Catharine, is now living with David B. Post, in Fleming, on the old homestead of John Post. Lucas Brinkerhoff lived on his remaining fifty acres three years, when he sold them to George Post, to whom he sold the first fifty, and removed to lot 98. There he remained till the spring of 1816, when he again sold to George Post, and moved to Owasco and subsequently to Yates county, where he died.

Dr. Asa Cooley, the first physician in the town, settled three miles west of Fleming Hill, where George Baim now lives, and where he died, prior to 1798. His son Asa is living in Sennett. A family named Tyler and a man named Wise, father of William and George Wise, settled prior to 1798, the former on Fleming Hill, and the latter where the widow of his son William, and George, a bachelor, now lives, and where he and his son William died.

Settlements were made about 1798, by Orrin Wilkinson, Johnson Scoville and Josiah Chatfield. Wilkinson settled east of Gen. Fleming,

on an adjoining farm, about three miles southwest of Fleming village, where he lost his wife. He remarried and removed to Seneca county, leaving his sons Orrin, Lyman and Lemuel, the latter of whom remained on the farm till a few years ago, and is now living in Sennett. Orrin and Lyman moved west, the former some fifty years ago, and the latter six or eight years ago. Scoville was from Connecticut and settled where John Wheaton now lives, about a mile and a half north-west of Fleming, where he hung himself about 1820, while suffering from aberration produced by religious excitation. Chatfield was from the Eastern States, and settled on Fleming Hill, where the widow of Hugh Van Ness now lives, and where he died. He is believed to have been the first to settle on the site of the village. His family have all removed from the town.

John Baker came from Connecticut to the Mohawk country and thence to Fleming about the beginning of the present century. He settled on Fleming Hill, where his son Artemas kept a blacksmith shop. His first house was burned, when he built the one in which Dr. Samuel Gilmore now lives, which is only a few rods from the site of the first.

Parley Wheeler, brother of Edward Wheeler, came in from Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1805, and settled on lot 87, about three miles west of Fleming, where his son, Edward P. Wheeler, now lives, and where, in 1807, he built a hotel, which he kept a great many years. He and his brother died here at a very advanced age. Another son of Parley's, Erastus, is living in Fleming, about a mile east of the old farm.

Aaron Bowen came in from Massachusetts in 1810, and settled where his son, John Smith Bowen, now lives, and where he died in 1839. Amy Bowen, his daughter, who came in with him, is living with John Smith Bowen, aged eighty-two years.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting was held April 15th, 1823, and the first town officers were Luman Loomis, *Supervisor*; Amos Gould, *Clerk*; Elijah Sheldon, Semi Babbit and John G. Paul, *Assessors*; Amos Gould and Elijah Wheeler, *Overseers of the Poor*; Ephraim Hammond, Mathew F. Gregory and Ebenezer Gould, *Commissioners of Highways*; Luther Hamilton, *Collector*; Joseph Farmer, Luther Hamilton and John G. Burroughs, *Constables*; Orange Wilkin-

son Asabel Cooley, and Stephen Lombard, *Commissioners of Common Schools*; Luther Hamilton, Ephraim Hammond, and Levi Farnsworth, *Inspectors of Common Schools*.

The present officers (1878) are:

Supervisor—H. E. Brannon.

Clerk—George Wyckoff.

Justices—John Robinson, Wm. R. Tryon and David B. Post.

Assessors—Geo. S. Post, Daniel P. VanLiew and Timothy Bridgen.

Commissioner of Highways—Aaron Bowers.

Overseer of the Poor—L. S. Barker.

Inspectors of Election—Geo. Crofoot, T. Perry and C. S. Pease.

Collector—Howard Tryon.

Constables—Vincent Adams, John Smith, Jacob R. Post and Richard Geraghaty.

Game Constable—Vincent Adams.

Excise Commissioner—Henry VanArsdale.

FLEMING VILLAGE.

Fleming is beautifully situated upon an elevated plateau, a little south-east of the center of the town, five miles south of Auburn, and three miles west of Wyckoffs Station. It contains two churches, (Baptist and M. E.,) a district school, one hotel, (of which Wm. Geer, a native of Fleming, has been proprietor since June 1st, 1878,) two stores, two wagon shops, (L. S. Baker and Romenzo Mabey, proprietors,) three blacksmith shops, (Sandford Davis, G. F. & B. W. Mabey, and Charles Crawford & Son, proprietors,) and a population of about 200.

The first settlement on the site of the village is believed to have been made by Josiah Chatfield, who came in from the Eastern States before 1798. The house in which he lived and died is now occupied by the widow of Hugh VanNess. His family have all moved from the town. A family named Tyler settled here about the same time. But settlements were made prior to this on the hill north of this, known as Grover's Hill, from the Grovers who settled there. That locality had become quite a business center, with store, hotel and post-office, before any considerable settlement was made on Fleming Hill. A sharp rivalry existed between these two localities for the supremacy, with the chances largely in favor of the latter. But the opening of a store in 1828, on Fleming Hill, by Stephen Thornton,

and the change of the post-office to that locality two years later, permanently decided the question in favor of the present village, which, though small, the business being confined to the natural requirements of the country in its immediate vicinity, has since enjoyed the distinction of being the village of the town. Possessing no natural advantages to tempt the investment of capital in manufacturing enterprises, its growth has been slow, as its contiguity to Auburn on the north and Union Springs on the west, has diverted much of the business which otherwise would naturally center here.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchants on Fleming Hill were Stephen Thornton and his son Wm. P. Thornton, who, in 1828, opened a store, which stood where Mabey's blacksmith shop now stands. They dissolved after seven or eight years, and Francis, another son of Stephen's, became his partner. About 1844, Stephen withdrew and Francis continued alone till about 1847, when Allen D. Morgan, a son-in-law of Stephen Thornton's, became associated with Francis. After three or four years Francis withdrew, and Morgan conducted the business alone about four years, when he sold to Francis and Seymour Thornton, brothers, who did business about five years, when Seymour bought Francis' interest, and about 1862, sold to John Hammond and James Rheubottom, who did business two or three years and then closed out.

William P. Thornton, immediately after dissolving partnership with his father, formed a co-partnership with Isaac Hammond. They erected the brick building now occupied by H. B. Gaston and did business some five or six years, when they dissolved, Thornton removing from the town, and Hammond, to a farm in the town. Ebenezer Dunning and Harvey Beach kept a store some five or six years from 1832, in the building now occupied as a wagon shop by L. S. Baker. William Sheldon opened a store about 1836 and kept it about twelve years, when he burned out. He subsequently built the store now occupied by John Hale, but it is not remembered that he put in a stock of goods. A union store was started in 1855, by a stock company, composed mostly of farmers, with a capital of \$6,000. It was continued till 1858.

The present merchants are, H. B. Gaston, who keeps a general stock. He is a native of

Fleming; but he came from Owasco in 1865, and in the spring of 1866, opened a store in company with Johnson Tallman, whose interest he bought after nine months. John Hale commenced the grocery business in 1865, in company with his brother Luther Hale, whose interest he bought after a little over two years. The post-office is kept in his store.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster was Dr. Isaac Brown, who moved the office from Grover's Hill about 1830. Dr. Samuel Gilmore was appointed in 1836, and was succeeded by William P. Thornton, who held the office five or six years. Francis Thornton succeeded him and held the office till about 1847. E. P. Baker held the office during the last two years of Millard Fillmore's administration. He succeeded Elias Thorne and was superseded by William H. Carpenter. W. W. Sheldon was subsequently appointed and held it four years. Allen Morgan next held the office about five years, and Abel Hasbrouck, about four. Luther Hale received the appointment in 1865, and held the office till January 1st, 1867, when John Hale, the present incumbent, was appointed.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physicians who practiced in the town were Drs. Asabel Cooley and Jacob Bogart, probably as early as 1800. Cooley lived three miles west of Fleming, where George Baim now lives, and where he died in 1828. Bogart settled at the foot of the lake. But the first physician who settled at Fleming village was Isaac Brown, from the Eastern States, in 1816. In 1831, he formed a copartnership with Samuel Gilmore, a native of Schuyler, Herkimer county, who came in 1830 from Throop, to which town he removed with his father in 1808. In 1836, the partnership was dissolved and Dr. Brown removed to Michigan. In 1848 Dr. Gilmore sold his practice to E. P. Baker, from Owasco, and removed to Auburn and subsequently to Aurelius, where he remained on a farm till 1865, when he returned to Fleming and resumed practice, which he still continues. From September 18th, 1874 to June 30th, 1875, he was associated with Charles O. Baker, who is now practicing in Elbridge. Dr. Gilmore has been a resident of the County over seventy years and a practicing physician nearly fifty years. He is a man of rare qualities of head and heart, honored and trusted by all that know him. He has kept him-

self fully informed in the advancing literature of his profession, and has also actively participated in the political, religious and educational progress of his time, in all of which relations he has been an honored and an honorable standard bearer. E. P. Baker, who is now practicing in Aurora, remained here about seven years, when he sold to a Dr. Peck and removed to Ira. Dr. Peck remained till 1865, till the return of Dr. Gilmore. Frank Hoxie came in from Owasco in the fall of 1877, and is still practicing here.

FLEMING BAPTIST CHURCH was organized as the *First Baptist Church in Aurelius*, with twenty-two members, June 4th, 1796, by Elder David Irish, the pioneer preacher of Cayuga County, who commenced his labors in this town the previous year. It is the second church organized in Cayuga County. Elder Irish, who was then in charge of the church in Scipio, preached to this Society at stated periods till 1800, in which year he resigned his charge in Scipio and became the pastor of this church, and remained such till his death, September 13th, 1815. In the years 1801, '2 and '5, about one hundred were added to the membership, and in 1806, a most remarkable revival was experienced and ninety-seven were added.

During his pastorate their first house of worship was erected. Their second pastor was Jonathan Hascall, who commenced his labors with them June 6th, 1817, and closed them at the end of the year; the church having experienced a revival during his stay by which thirty-five were added to their numbers. He was succeeded in 1818 by William Witter, who remained one year. Their fourth pastor was Henry R. Clark, who entered upon the duties of his office in 1821, and remained five years, during which time two revivals were enjoyed, and sixty-nine added to their number by baptism. He was succeeded by Samuel M. Plumb, August 6th, 1827. In the first years of Elder Plumb's pastorate the evil effects arising from the discussion of the questions of Free Masonry and Temperance which were so prevalent throughout the churches were manifest in this; but in 1831 their religious apathy disappeared and they experienced a revival which added sixty-two to their number by baptism, and was followed in 1832 by a protracted meeting of nine days' duration, by which 'twenty-seven were added and a

spirit of religious activity awakened. Elder Plumb closed his labors in April, 1833, and was succeeded by A. Clark that year. Elder Clark served a pastorate of two years, and was succeeded in 1836 by J. C. Holt, who remained one year.

L. Farnsworth assumed the pastoral care April 1st, 1838, and remained till January, 1842. During his pastorate the church purchased a lot in the village and erected a new and commodious house of worship, partially from the material used in the construction of the old one. It was dedicated in 1840. Soon after its completion a revival was experienced, by which forty-seven were added by baptism and letter. S. S. Wheeler became their pastor in 1843, and added eighteen to their number. He was succeeded in 1845 by H. Cady, who remained two years. From this period till the spring of 1850, when J. M. Shaw was called to the pastorate, the pulpit was supplied by Brother Justus Ask, of Springport, and Elder George Plummer. Elder Shaw was ordained December 27th, 1850, and served them till 1851. He was followed the third Sabbath in May, 1852, by T. H. Green, who closed his labors with them April 1st, 1854. Ezra Dean, of Auburn, supplied the pulpit till May 5th, 1860. E. Smith entered upon the pastoral charge the third Sabbath in May, 1860. He tendered his resignation August 3d, 1861, and was granted a letter of dismissal February 1st, 1862. He was succeeded May 3d, 1862, by C. A. Smith, who remained till 1867. E. Dean served them again as a supply till March 7th, 1868. William L. Goodspeed commenced his labors with them May 2d, 1868, and closed them January 1st, 1870. He was succeeded March 5th, 1870, by James H. McGahen, who continued his pastoral labors till March 2d, 1872. G. D. Downey served them a short period from May 22d, 1872. D. Conley became their pastor June 15th, 1873, and remained four years, till the summer of 1877, when sickness, which resulted in his death, compelled him to discontinue his labors. He was succeeded in June, 1877, by L. Brasted, the present pastor.

During the summer of 1876, their church edifice was repaired at a cost of \$1,400, so that it now presents a very neat appearance. The present number of members is eighty-one; and the attendance at Sabbath school, about thirty.

SAND BEACH CHURCH.—This church is situated two miles from the city of Auburn. It was founded on the 10th of March, 1807, when a meeting was held at the house of Mr. Asa Jackson, and after prayer, George Burnett was chosen moderator, and Jacob Bogart, clerk. It was then resolved that Andrew VanMiddlesworth, Frederick VanLiew and Peter VanLiew be appointed to fix a site for a meeting-house, said house to be built on land belonging to, and granted by Asa Jackson, at whose house a meeting was held on the 19th of March, 1807, when Asa Jackson, Andrew VanMiddlesworth and George Burnett were appointed managers for building said house, which was to be 44 by 34 feet, with galleries. The building of the house was delayed, and on the 13th of January, 1810, another meeting was held at the house of Asa Jackson, when it was resolved to go on with the building of a house of worship, and that the managers previously appointed, erect a house of worship 40 by 36 feet, with galleries on three sides.

On June 5th, 1810, a meeting was held at the house of Mr. Asa Jackson, when further measures were taken for selecting a suitable site for the church building. The first pastor of the Sand Beach Church was Rev. Conrad TenEyck, who remained in its service until the year 1826. After the close of Rev. Mr. TenEyck's ministry, the church applied to the secretary of the Missionary Society of the Reformed Dutch Church, in the city of New York, asking to have a missionary sent to them. In response to this request, Rev. Benjamin Westfall was sent. He entered upon his mission June 5th, 1826. From that time to the present, (1826 to 1879), the Sand Beach Church has had seventeen pastors; their names are as follows: Rev. Henry Hurmans, 1828; Rev. I. G. Tarbell, 1831; Rev. Leonard Rogers, 1833; Rev. Robert Kirkwood, 1836; Rev. John Mole, 1839; Rev. R. W. Knight, 1842; Rev. A. B. Winfield, 1844; Rev. S. R. Brown, 1851; Rev. Seth Hastings, 1859; Rev. John Garretson, 1862; Rev. Mr. Schenck, 1865; Rev. S. R. Brown, 1868; Rev. Mr. Huntington, 1869; Rev. Mr. Rice, 1871; Rev. A. Dean, 1872; Rev. Geo. McKinley, 1876; Rev. E. C. Lawrence, 1877; Rev. Charles Anderson, 1878-'79.

During the ministry of Rev. S. R. Brown, about the year 1853, measures were taken to

erect a substantial brick edifice on the site of the old Sand Beach Church. This building was completed and dedicated to the service of God on the 26th of July, 1855. The cost of the new church was about \$6,000. This building is still in good repair, and a beautiful house of worship. The present number of members is about fifty-five. The Sabbath School is very flourishing, and averages an attendance of from thirty to fifty. The usefulness of this church, planted in the wilderness by the pioneers of Cayuga County, cannot be estimated by its numbers. The light of its altar fire still illuminates this region of country, and God has not forsaken the church dedicated to his Holy Name.*

THE FIRST SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF FLEMING.—In 1832 the Rev. Gardnier Baker, who was then the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Auburn, occasionally preached at Fleming and formed a class as follows: Samuel Gilmore, Leader; Daniel K. Culver and wife, Henry Whitbeck and wife, Emory Ingalsby and wife, Daniel Shaw and wife, Mrs. Lydia Wyckoff, Mrs. Abigail Culver and Mrs. Sabrina Forbes.

During May and June, 1832, Revs. Baker and Coryell held a protracted meeting of several weeks duration, in Elliott Howell's barn. Such assemblages being then a novelty, were largely attended, deep interest was excited and more than one hundred persons hopefully converted. The need of a house of worship at once was urgent, and a legal organization of the "*First Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fleming,*" was perfected June 19th, 1832, of which the first trustees were: Dr. Samuel Gilmore, Henry Whitbeck, Daniel K. Culver, Emory Ingalsby and Daniel Shaw. The church edifice was commenced that year and dedicated in May, 1833. The first pastor was Rev. Darius Simmons, succeeded by James P. Ellsworth and Ross Clark. Among their later pastors have been many men who became eminent in their profession, including Doctor Lamkin, John E. Robie, A. Cross, B. I. Ives and others. The present pastor is the Rev. Pratt T. Hughston.

Their present fine edifice was completed and dedicated June 8th, 1876. The present trustees are Ovid A. Baker, Hiram Thornton, Henry Whitbeck, Elliott Howell and William Clarke.

* For the history of this church we are indebted to Mrs. C. W. Martin.

The present number of members is 90, and the attendance at Sabbath School, 45.

WYCKOFFS STATION.

WYCKOFFS STATION, (Owasco Lake p. o.) is situated on the S. C. R. R., on the shore of the lake, seven miles south of Auburn. It contains neither church, store, hotel, nor shop, the post-office being kept in the depot. The first postmaster here was David Chamberlain, who was appointed in 1850, and held the office three years. He was succeeded by Christopher G. Post, who held it nearly thirteen years, and was followed by John Knox, the present incumbent.

FOUR MILE HOUSE.—This hotel is beautifully situated on one of the pleasantest coves on the west shore of the lake, four miles south of Auburn. The proprietor, Mr. A. Brown, keeps a supply of sail and row boats for the accommodation of his guests. In 1876, he added further to the attractions of the place by the erection of a large summer house for picnic and dancing parties. This is one of those charming spots which nature and art combined have made inviting to the weary ones seeking rest and recreation, and under the efficient management of Mr. Brown has won a much deserved popularity.

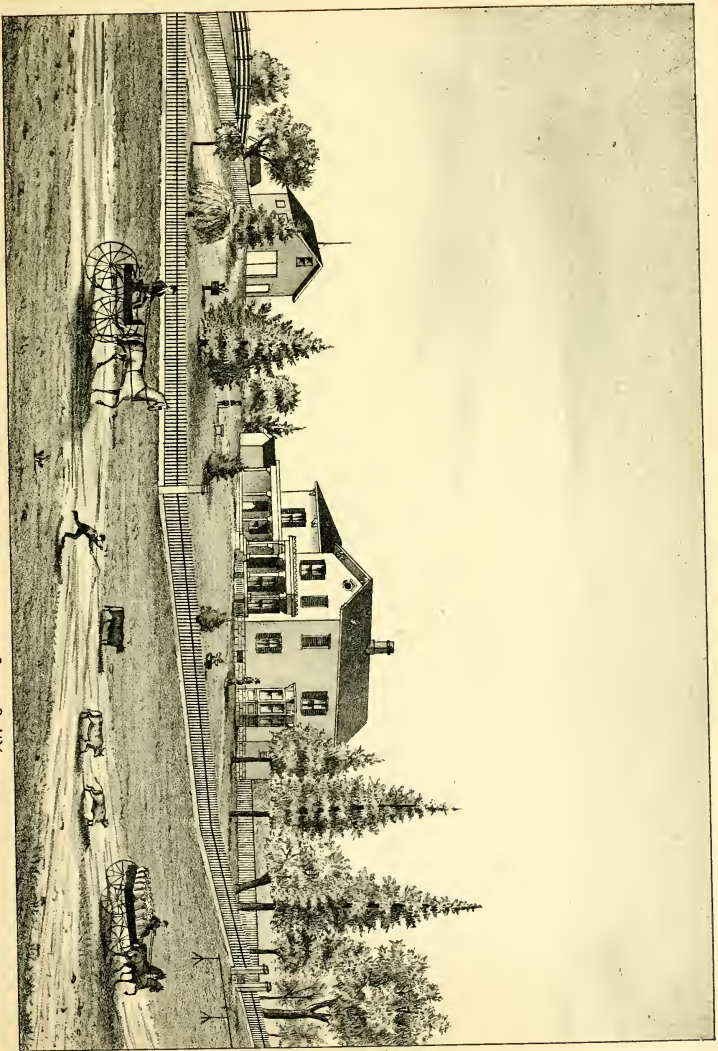
MANUFACTURES.—*Mosher's Mills* are located three-fourths of a mile west of Fleming, and occupy the site of a saw-mill erected as early as 1820, by Amos Gould, and run by the Goulds a good many years. The present proprietor, Amos Mosher, added a feed-mill in 1873, and in 1876, a cider-mill. It is a frame building, and contains a circular saw and one run of stones. It was operated by water power until 1878, in which year a steam engine was put in.

In the west part of the town is a water-power saw-mill, owned by Asa Cornell, which has been in operation a great many years.

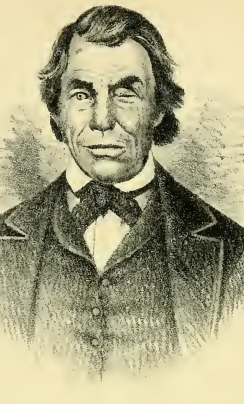
CHAPTER XLIV.

TOWN OF OWASCO.

OWASCO was formed from Aurelius March 30th, 1802. It lies upon the east border of the County, a little south of the center, at the foot of Owasco Lake, which, together with its



RESIDENCE OF JAMES CHAMBERLAIN, Owasco, Oneida Co. N.Y.



SOLOMON CUYKENDALL.

SOLOMON CUYKENDALL was born in Missisick, Orange County, N. Y., December 6th, 1787 and was the first of a family of thirteen children of Martin and Anna (Cole) Cuykendall, natives of that place, where his father was born February 18th, 1761, and his mother, August 3d, 1769. His parents were married February 16th, 1786, and pursued farming in their native county till 1801, when they removed to the town of Aurelius, now Owaseo, and bought a large tract of land on lot 106, near the site of Owaseo village, upon which they resided till their death. Martin Cuykendall built, on the site of the present mills near Owaseo, a grist and saw-mill, which were destroyed by fire about fifteen years ago. He operated these mills many years in connection with his farming operations, for he pursued the vocation of a farmer after his removal to this county. He was a representative man, thoroughly identified with the important interests of his town and an active participant in the administration of its affairs. He was a man of strict integrity, good executive ability and enjoyed in a marked degree the confidence of his townsmen, who honored him with many offices of trust and responsibility, among them that of Justice of the Peace, an office he held for many years. He was a prominent member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Owaseo, and not only gave the ground upon which the edifice erected by that society stands, but also contributed largely in money and material in aid of its erection. He was a member of that Church for many years and until the division which occurred in that body in 1821, when he, with others, separated to form the *True Reformed Dutch Church of Owaseo*, the house of worship for which society he also helped to build. He held the office of ruling elder in these churches more than forty years and faithfully discharged the duties of that office.

Martin Cuykendall died December 4th, 1843, and his wife, February 1st, 1844. He, together with his wife, two sons, two daughters-in-law and a grand-daughter, were stricken down within the short period of fourteen weeks with typhoid erysipelas, a malignant disease, more commonly known as "black tongue," which was then prevalent. Mr. Cuykendall was universally esteemed. He was the firm friend of the Bible cause, of Evangelical missions, of temperance, and of every good work. He was ever ready with his counsel, prayers and property to minister to and ameliorate the sufferings of the afflicted. "His death was peaceful. He departed relying not on any work he had ever done, but exclusively on the merits of a crucified Saviour." His son Cornelius, together with his wife Betsey, who died March 13th, 1844, aged 50, and infant daughter, Caroline Austin, who died February 29th, 1844, aged 3 years, were among the victims to this disease. Cornelius was a man of more than ordinary talents and acquirements. He enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens, and places of trust and responsibility were cheerfully confided to him. He held the office of magistrate for many years; was Member of Assembly in 1824 and '35; and held many other important offices, in all of which he acquitted himself honorably. In social and domestic life both he and his wife were uniformly kind, affectionate and cheerful, and sought to promote the happiness of all around them.

The children of Martin and Anna Cuykendall were, in addition to Solomon, Cornelius, who was born June 24th, 1791, and died March 4th, 1844; Leah, who was born July 26th, 1792, and died in April, 1837; Elizabeth, who was born August 25th, 1795, and died November 10th, 1796; Moses, who was born August 11th, 1797, and died May 25th, 1804; Ezra, who was born October 30th, 1799, and died February 10th, 1843; Peter, who was born November 17th, 1801, and is still living in Rice, Wisconsin; Wilhelmus, who was born March 5th, 1804, and died November 17th, 1843, with the black tongue;

Levi, who was born March 7th, 1806, and died November 23d, 1806; Elias, who was born January 3d, 1808, and died December 10th, 1874; Catharine, who was born January 18th, 1810, and is now living unmarried in Elmira, N. Y.; Martin, who was born January 23d, 1812, and died December 25d, 1832; and John, who was born October 31st, 1814, and died July 25th, 1874.

Solomon remained on the homestead farm until he was 29 years old. He never attended school after he was twelve years old. Yet he had a good education, which he obtained by a close application to the best books and papers. He was a close observer and was well posted on all religious and political topics—a man thoroughly well informed. He assisted his father in clearing off the forest and carrying on the farm. At the age of twenty-six years he was united in marriage with Mary Braon, daughter of John and Isabelle Brann. She was born in Orange County November 10th, 1792. Three years after his marriage he bought a farm of seventy acres in the village of Owaseo and worked it about thirty years, when, in consequence of his inability to carry on business, he sold it to his son, with whom he resided till his death, which occurred March 24th, 1872.

He possessed estimable qualities of head and heart, which commanded him to, and won for him, the confidence and esteem of his few fellow citizens. He was a prominent man in his town, in which he held the offices of superior or three terms, postmaster, justice of the peace, assessor and commissioner of highways, performing the varied and responsible duties connected therewith with singular fidelity, strict integrity, and an efficiency which reflected much credit on his mental capacity and executive ability.

In politics Mr. Cuykendall was a Democrat. He was a man of strong religious convictions and a member of the Dutch Reformed Church, to which he was also belonged.

Folly C., wife of Solomon Cuykendall, died December 17th, 1843, and was one of the seven who died within so short a period of the disease before referred to. She was prostrated upon a bed of languishing and death after having watched for a fortnight, by day and night, at the sick bed of her husband and others of her family, and after all had recovered or were convalescing.

Mrs. Cuykendall was an excellent woman, and was actuated by motives of a high order in all the varied relations of life. As a daughter she was filial, as a wife, affectionate; as a mother, loving and devoted; and as a neighbor, kind and charitable. She adorned her religious profession by a uniform, consistent, christian life. The reality and depth of her piety were evinced in the deep and abiding sense she had of her sinfulness and unworthiness; placing all her confidence for justification and eternal life in a crucified savior. During her last illness she was unable to converse much with her friends, but was enabled to express her meek submission to the will of her Heavenly Father and a joyful hope of eternal blessedness through the blood of her blessed Redeemer.

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Cuykendall had three children—sons, viz: Martin S., who was born November 25d, 1816, married Ellen Brinkerhoff of Niles, January 29th, 1838, by whom he had one son, Martin S., born November 21st, 1838, and died May 21st, 1838; John B., who is now living in Owaseo, was born December 12th, 1818, and married Sarah Cole of Locke, March 15th, 1849, by whom he has two children, William Titus, born December 12th, 1849, and Mary E., born March 25th, 1854; and William E., now living in Plymouth, Ohio, who was born July 3d, 1828, married Adelaide O. Tompkins of Owaseo, February 4th, 1852, by whom he had three children, all of whom are dead.

outlet, form the west boundary. It is bounded on the north by Sennett, on the east by the town of Skaneateles in Onondaga county, and on the south by the town of Niles.

The surface is rolling, and has an inclination toward the north-west. It ascends gradually from the lake, above which the highest elevations are about five hundred feet. Aside from the lake and its outlet its waters are inconsiderable. Two small streams drain it and empty into the lake. The principal one is Owasco Creek or Dutch Hollow Brook, which enters the town in the south-east corner, by two branches, and flows in a north-westerly direction across the south part. Miller's Brook, in the north part, rises near the east border of the town and flows in a north-westerly direction to near the north line, when it deflects to the west and again to the south, discharging its waters at the foot of the lake.

The soil is of excellent quality, rich and fertile. Clay predominates along the lake; clayey loam intermixed with sand in the central portions, and muck in the east.

The population of the town in 1875 was 1,286; of whom 1,100 were native; 186 foreign; 1,259 white; and 27 colored. Its area was 13,262 acres; of which 11,112 were improved; 1,606 woodland; and 544 otherwise unimproved.

The first settlement in Owasco was made in 1792, ten years prior to the organization of the town, when it formed a part of the old military township of Aurelius. The pioneers were Samuel and Benjamin DePuy and Moses Cortright, from Orange county, Jacob and Roeliff Brinkerhoff, from Harrisburg, Penn., and Cornelius Delamater, all of whom settled in that year. Samuel DePuy located where J. N. Chamberlain now lives, on lot 86, two and a half miles north-west of Owasco, where he lived till his death, about 1821. His children are all dead, likewise most of his grand-children. Benjamin DePuy settled in the north-east part of the town, on what is known as the Decker farm, which is now occupied by Michael Welch, and on which he died. Cortright settled on lot 76, about two and a half miles north-west of Owasco, where Cyrus Baker now lives, and where he died. His children are all dead. Some of his grand-children are living, but none of them in this town. The Brinkerhoffs came in company with their brothers, James and George, the latter of whom was a minister of the

Dutch Reformed Church, and both of whom settled in Niles. Jacob settled on lot 84, and died there; and Roeliff, on the farm joining his on the north, where he also died. John I., a son of Jacob, and the only one of his children living, and Jacob, a grandson, now occupy the old homestead. Roeliff's homestead and a part of the farm is owned by the heirs of Henry VanEtten. A part of the farm is owned by David Brinkerhoff, a grandson. None of Roeliff's children are living. Cornelius Delamater settled in Owasco village, or on the site of the village, where he is believed to have been the first settler. He kept there, in 1800, the first tavern, which stood near the site of the present one. He left the town at an early day.

Samuel Gumaer came in from Orange county soon after the DePuys, and married a daughter of Samuel DePuy. He settled on lot 72, where the widow of Harvey Gumaer, his son, now lives. He died there about 1836 or '7. James, another son, is living in Cato, and Samuel, in the west edge of Skaneateles.

Hon. Elijah Price came in from Rensselaer county in 1794, with his wife and family, (having married Beulah Howard in Stephentown in that county, January 18th, 1781,) and settled near Baptist Corners. His loghouse stood on the site of John Stoner's brick house. He took up a large tract of land in that locality, including that on which the church stands. He served in the militia of this State and Pennsylvania from 1781 to the close of the war, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was foreman of the grand-jury which indicted Indian John at Aurora for murder. He was a Member of the Assembly in 1808, and was elected with reference to the location of the County seat at Auburn, in securing which he was instrumental. He died in Owasco, December 13th, 1820. Alexander Price, his son, was a Major in the war of 1812, and was made prisoner at Lundy's Lane. William, another son, was a lawyer. He studied with Daniel Kellogg of Skaneateles, and was admitted in the same class as Freeborn G. Jewett, of that village. He had four other children, all of whom are dead. Among his grand-children are, Dr. Elijah Price Baker of Aurora; E. Darwin Baker, a graduate of Yale College, who was State Engineer in Louisiana at the breaking out of the late war, and who is now a civil engineer

in Alabama; and Abel W. Baker, a farmer in Niles.

Col. Henry Austin came in 1795, and quartered with Elijah Price's family till he could put up a log house, which stood on the site of the present brick residence of his son, John Austin, where he died. One other son is living, viz: Deacon Warren Austin of Skaneateles. John Austin has held the office of Supervisor in this town. The family is highly respected in the community.

David Bevier was one of the earliest settlers. He erected the first grist-mill in the town in 1798. It stood on lot 85, on Owasco Creek, which furnished the motive power.

Squire Martin Cuykendall came in from Orange county, about the beginning of the present century, and settled about a quarter of a mile north of Owasco village, where his grandson, George Cuykendall, now lives, and where he died about the winter of 1843. One daughter, Catharine, is living in Elmira, and is the only one of his children living.

Elijah Devoc settled as early as 1808, on lot 85, opposite to where David Brinkerhoff now lives. A man named Barry occupies the old homestead. He died in Auburn, while living with his daughter, Cornelia, who is now residing in New York City. Two sons are living, Thomas, in Auburn, and Manuel Gunsalus, in Owasco.

Daniel Ennis and Samuel Hoornbeck, from Orange county, and Walter and Timothy Strong, brothers, came in prior to 1812. Mr. Ennis settled on lot 99, where Wm. L. Noyes, Member of Assembly from this town, now lives, and died there between 1830 and '40. Mr. Hoornbeck settled on lot 92, on the place now occupied by Wm. Wilson, who married his grand-daughter. He died there, and his children are all dead. The Messrs. Strong settled at Owasco village, where one of them built and kept the present tavern. Walter removed to Ohio about 1840, and died there. His son Elijah is still living there. Another son, Dr. D. O. Strong, is living in Delaware.

Eliphalet Patee, who was born in Pawlet, Vt., June 24th, 1789, and came to Moravia with his father in 1802, married in 1812, and settled on lot 60, near the north line of this town, on the place on which he died March 5th, 1877. His daughter,

Elizabeth Patee, now lives on the old homestead, together with her sister, Mrs. Simpson. One other daughter, Mrs. Howard, is living in Syracuse.

Simeon Swartwout came in from Orange county in 1813, and settled where his son, Daniel Swartwout, now lives, four miles north-west of Owasco village. He came with his wife and a colored boy, though the latter was not a slave. As late as 1820, however, there were not less than sixteen *slaves* and eight free negroes in this town, out of a population of 1,290; of whom 251 were farmers, 73 mechanics, and one trader. Mr. Swartwout continued his residence here till his death, which occurred in the summer of 1867, while visiting his son Peter, near Marshall, Calhoun county, Michigan. His remains were brought here and interred in the town cemetery. Three other children are living besides Daniel and Peter, viz: James in Sterling, and Sally, wife of J. N. Chamberlain, and Margaret, wife of David Brinkerhoff, in Owasco.

Daniel Miller and his sons Lewis, Adam and John, settled at an early day where Adam and John now reside, on lot 59, in the north part of the town. Daniel died on the homestead, where the widow of Lewis now lives.

TOWN OFFICERS.—Unfortunately the early records of the town have not been preserved; hence we are unable to give the names of the first town officers. The present officers (1878) are as follows:

Supervisor—Wm. L. Noyes.

Clerk—Adelbert Chamberlain.

Justices—Samuel B. Noyes, Adam Welty, Geo. Seeley and Chas. F. Church.

Commissioner of Highways—Richard A. Wallace.

Assessors—J. N. Chamberlain, John Sarr and Adam Welty.

Collector—Alfred Gere.

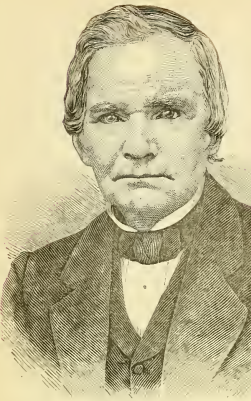
Constables—B. L. Tompkins, Edward Bench, Orrin P. Howland and Elisha Terwilliger.

Overseers of the Poor—Ellis Meaker and Jesse Davis.

Inspectors of Election—Josiah Brinkerhoff, Charles T. Brown and Dennis Ames.

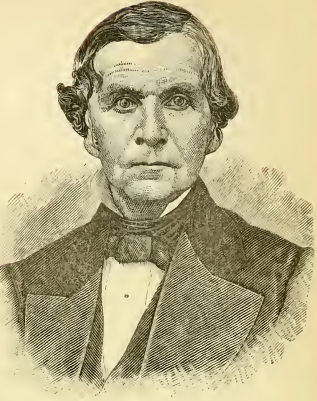
Excise Commissioners—Wm. R. Reed and S. S. Woodworth.

Game Constable—Daniel Swartwout.



[Photo by S. Hall Morris.]

DAVID CHAMBERLAIN.



JAMES CHAMBERLAIN.

NINIAN AND ELIZABETH (EWIN) CHAMBERLAIN, the progenitors of the family by that name in Cayuga County, were natives of Adams County, Pa., where the former was born October 1st, 1751, and the latter, in 1768. They were married July 6th, 1780, and pursued the vocation of farmers. They enjoyed fair scholastic advantages, such as the schools of that period afforded.

Ninian Chamberlain was employed in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution as a master of transportation, and shared in all the vicissitudes and hardships so nobly borne in the struggle for independence. His brother James was a Colonel in the same army. Both had the pleasure of meeting and knowing George Washington, about whom they related many interesting incidents to their children, which show how familiar they were with the triumphs and disasters that fell to the lot of that noble army.

After the close of the war Ninian resumed his occupation of farming. In 1805 he came to Cayuga County and settled on lot 8 in the town of Niles, which then formed a part of Sempronis, on 325 acres purchased of Lucas Elmendorf, of Albany, N. Y., for \$5.55 per acre. The entire region was then an almost unbroken wilderness. With a stout heart and resolute purpose he, with the aid of his sons, commenced the work of subduing the giant forest trees, and at the expiration of twelve years had many acres around his rude log dwelling covered with wheat, oats and corn. A generous reward for the labor and privation of the previous toilsome years was being realized; but the title to his land proved defective and he, like many others who early settled upon the Military Tract, was suddenly deprived of this rich fruitage. This blow was very disheartening, but, with the aid of his many children still remaining at home, he set to work to retrieve the loss resulting from his misfortune. He again bought a portion of the land he had already thrice earned, and, by the united efforts of himself and children, supported and encouraged by an abiding trust in the Covenanters' faith, with the blessing of Almighty God and the maintenance of a strict integrity, their early losses have proved to be the seeds of good fortune, and in the harvests of many years their earthly store has been largely increased. Upon this site of their pioneer labors and misfortunes these pious parents lived many years, enjoying every needed comfort.

Mr. Chamberlain was a modest and consistent man in all the affairs of life. He was kind and charitable to the unfortunate poor, and was never appealed to in vain for his assistance in aid of worthy objects. He was an honored and upright member of the Reformed Church in Owaseo village, then a mere hamlet. He gave of his means in aid of the construction of the house of worship erected by that society in 1816-'15. In politics he was a Whig, and

although he was never an aspirant for public honor and trust, he advocated the principles of his party with earnestness and zeal. During his life he was entrusted with the settlement of many estates, and his opinion was frequently sought by those who needed counsel and advice. These facts suffice to show that he was respected and esteemed by those who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance. His wife was a worthy helpmate, and it was owing in great measure to her assistance and encouragement, extended in his hours of need and distress, that he bore up under the misfortune consequent upon the loss of his farm. She was a kind and affectionate wife and loving mother, and the nobility of character displayed by her children fully attest that her influence for good was not lost. She was a member of the same church as her husband, both joining by letter at the same time. Ninian died December 20th, 1835, aged 83 years, and his wife, March 12th, 1855, aged 87 years. All his children were present at the funeral of the former, and all, except one, who had passed on before, at that of the latter.

They reared to lives of usefulness and honor a family of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, four of whom are living, two sons and two daughters. Their names are given in the order of their birth: Samuel, born March 16th, 1788, married Mercy Cotton of Onondaga County, December 27th, 1814, and died November 1st, 1865; Margery, born May 28th, 1789, married George Rippey of Seneca, Ontario County, May 10th, 1814, and died January 3d, 1870; Jeremiah, born August 24th, 1790, died unmarried December 30th, 1862; John, born September 1st, 1792, married Mary Ann North of Tompkins County, N. Y., January 7th, 1817, and after her death, married Evira Baldwin of Tompkins County, N. Y., in May, 1855, died September 2d, 1874; Rachel, born October 25th, 1794, married John Rippey of Seneca, Ontario County, N. Y., February 4th, 1818, died April 16th, 1859; James, born January 10th, 1797, still living, unmarried, aged 85 years and a portrait of whom appears on this page of the work; Robert, born March 11th, 1799, died unmarried June 12th, 1867; Betsey, born June 23d, 1801, married Robert Knox of Seneca, Cayuga County, November 9th, 1836, died December 16th, 1875; Sally, Irwin sister to Betsey, born June 3d, 1801, married David Wilson of Niles, Cayuga County, May 4th, 1828, died October 23d, 1895; David, born May 16th, 1803, married Eliza Smith, of Nelson, Madison County, N. Y., September 4th, 1828, is still living in the town of Niles, and a portrait of whom appears on this page; Polly, born October 30th, 1805, still living, unmarried, and a portrait of whom appears on the opposite page; Hamilton, born April 22d, 1808, died unmarried November 21st, 1872; and Margaret, born November 22d, 1810, is still living unmarried, and a portrait of whom appears on the opposite page of this work.



MARGARET CHAMBERLAIN.



POLLY CHAMBERLAIN.



DR ABEL BAKER

DR. ABEL BAKER was born in Pelham, Mass., June 17th, 1789. He was the fourth of a family of ten children of Lewis and Lois [Walker] Baker, natives, the former of Barnstable, Mass., where he was born December 28th, 1761, son of Isaac and Rebecca [Lewis] Baker, and the latter of Hardwick, Mass., where she was born October 18th, 1766, daughter of Abel and Lois [Reed] Walker.

His parents moved from Massachusetts and settled in Camillus, now Marcellus, Onondaga county, in 1808, where his father died in 1834 on the farm on which he first settled. His mother moved to Wisconsin after the death of her husband, where she died about 1849.

At the age of ten years Abel went to live with his grandfather, Abel Walker, where he received the impress of his energetic character, which was so conspicuous in all his acts in after life, and with whom he remained until 1807, at which time he was taken into the employ of John W. Stiles, a merchant of Templeton, Mass., with whom he remained until May 7th, 1811. He then joined his parents in Marcellus and commenced the study of medicine, teaching school in the meantime and attending medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield, N. Y., in the years 1814 and 1815.

He was licensed by the Censors of the Medical Society of the county of Onondaga May 19th, 1815, about which time he went into copartnership with Dr. Roland Sears, of Norway, Herkimer county, with whom he remained until September 3d, 1816.

He was made a member of the Fairfield Medical Society of the Western District of New York September 5th, 1816.

Leaving Norway he went to New Vernon, now Oswego village, Cayuga County, where he commenced the practice of medicine, and his books show that he made the first charge the 18th September, 1810, for professional services. Here he resided until 1821, when he removed to Kelloggsville, town of Sempronius, now Niles, and remained there in the practice of medicine until 1828, when he returned to Oswego and bought out Day Otis Kellogg, at that time a merchant in the village. He then engaged in a general merchandising business, buying and shipping grain, pork, &c., in connection with his professional duties; but it was not long before his practice became so extensive that he was obliged to give up his mercantile pursuits. He was made a member of the Cayuga Co. Medical Society, June 5th, 1845.

The medical profession is not wanting in examples of activity, benevolence and courage, and in all these things Dr. Baker

shone conspicuously. His characteristics as a practitioner will not soon be forgotten. Though battered and infirm to a degree that with most men would have negated all attempts at practice he went wherever it was possible for man to go—went with or without pay—went regardless of danger. He carried his patients to the throne of grace and gave no medicine for the success of which he had not prayed.

He was seventy-three years of age, and the very great expenditure of nervous energy in a life of incessant activity and varied exposure, had told severely upon his constitution. He knew and informed his family that he was near to death. But his prayer and resolve alike were to die with the harness on. In the course of his practice, he had seen so many persons become bed-ridden, through lack of determination, that he even erred in the opposite direction. On the 21st of March, 1862, he remained in attendance on a critical case, contrary to the advice and entreaty of his friend, Matthew Bevier, M.D., until 10 o'clock in the evening. The next morning at six o'clock, he was found in his bed insensible and at the point of death.

In 1841 he united with the M. E. Church in Oswego and was an active and zealous member of the same until his death. In 1848, chiefly through his great energy, unsparingly expended, the young and struggling Church was provided with a suitable edifice for public worship.

On the 23d day of April, 1818, he was married to Aurora Price, who was born in 1795, and was the daughter of the Hon. Elijah Price, who settled in Oswego in the year 1794. She united with the Baptist Church at Kelloggsville in 1821. Elder Moore, her pastor at the time of her death, which occurred June 11th, 1827, says of her: "From her youth she grew up in the habits of industry and virtue; mild and amiable in her manners; her temper of mind was noble and animating; her conversation, without a cold reserve, was engaging, decisive and free."

The result of this union was three sons, as follows: Elijah Price, who was born at Oswego June 12th, 1819, now a practicing physician in Aurora, N. Y.

Abel Walker, born at Kelloggsville May 9th, 1821, now a farmer, residing near the village of Oswego.

Erasmus Darwin; born at Kelloggsville June 17th, 1823, a civil engineer, now residing in Alabama.

Dr. Baker was married a second time October 25th, 1831, to Laura Bailey, who died October 19th, 1836; and a third time September 28th, 1841, to Udolphia Osborne, who died November 25th, 1843.

OWASCO VILLAGE.

OWASCO is situated in the south-east corner of the town, eight and one-half miles south-east of Auburn, and about the same distance from Skaneateles. It contains two churches, (Reformed and Methodist Episcopal,) a very fine brick district school-house, which is a credit to the village, three stores, one hotel, (not at present used as such,) two blacksmith shops, kept by DeWitt Bros. and George Brokaw and Dwight Covert, and two wagon shops, kept by DeWitt Bros. and John Mathers.

MERCHANTS.—The first store was kept by James Burrows. He probably did business but a short time, as very little is known of him by the present inhabitants. Stephen Childs opened a store about 1812 or '13, in the building now occupied by Ellis Meaker, which was erected by him about that time, with the exception of some fourteen feet, which have since been added to its length. He did business till soon after the close of the war and failed. William and John Fuller came in from Kelloggsville and opened a store in the same building about 1817 or '18. John died about a year after, and about 1825 or '6, William Titus, who had carried on business some two years previous to that time, in the store now occupied by Dor Heald, which was built for a community store about 1820, but never used as such, owing to quarrels among the parties interested, became interested in the business with William Fuller, whose interest he seems to have subsequently acquired. Titus sold about 1832 to Uriel Mosher, from Montville, who remained till about 1837, when he was succeeded by John Cuykendall and Price Baker, both natives of the town, who did business about two years.

The building erected for a community store was first occupied by Day Kellogg, soon after its completion, some four or five years. He was succeeded in April, 1828, by Dr. Abel Baker, who kept it a few years. Richard Brownell next kept it four or five years, and removed to Genoa, where he died a few years since. He was succeeded by Nelson Brown and Henry Hunsicker, who kept it till about 1838, when they dissolved, Brown taking the goods and removing with them to Moravia, where he died a few years after, and Hunsicker, the store.

John Cuykendall and Henry Tompkins, son of

David Tompkins, reopened the first store, which had been closed a year or two after Cuykendall & Baker discontinued, and did business four years. It again stood empty two or three years, with the exception of six months, when it was occupied by H. J. Sartwell, of Auburn, till John Cuykendall again opened it, and after a year admitted Seth Morgan to partnership, with whom he continued till about 1852, when it came into the hands of Bowers H. Leonard, who sold in February, 1874, to Ellis Meaker, who is still carrying on the business of general merchandising.

The second store was closed from 1838 till 1842, when Benjamin Swan, from the New England States, opened it and kept it till the spring of 1845. William H. Dunning, from Onondaga county, occupied the store soon after Swan left, and continued about three years. He was succeeded by John Cuykendall and David Tompkins, the latter of whom, after three years, bought his partner's interest, and continued till the fall of 1875, having been associated six or seven years with his son, David S., who became a partner three years after Cuykendall's interest was purchased. A. J. Bowlen, from Red Creek, rented the store of Tompkins and run it a little over a year. Dor Heald, who came in from Kelloggsville in 1872, and after working two years for John Cuykendall, bought of him his stock of hardware and tinware, in the fall of 1874, and is still engaged in that business. In 1875, George H. Bissell opened a store in the hotel, which he still continues.

POSTMASTERS—We have been unable to determine when the post-office was established at Owasco; but Martinus Cuykendall, who held the office in 1817, was probably the first postmaster. Day Otis Kellogg, who held the office in 1825, is the next one of whom we have any account. He was succeeded by Wm. Fuller, who held it in 1831. Uriel Mosher next held the office, as early as 1836, and as late as 1842. He was succeeded by Joel R. Gore, who held the office from one to two years. Daniel Bevier held the office about two years. Daniel D. Westfall was postmaster in 1846. He was succeeded by Henry and David Tompkins, the former of whom held the office about four years, and the latter, three. John Cuykendall was appointed as early as 1854, and held it till 1860, when he was succeed-

ed by David Tompkins, who held it from 1860 to '66. Bowers H. Leonard succeeded him and held the office till March, 1874, when Ellis Meaker, the present incumbent, was appointed.

PHYSICIANS.—Dr. VanHarling was probably the first physician who practiced in this town. He lived at the foot of the lake, and was here about, or soon after, the beginning of the century. Jacob Bogart, who was licensed to practice by the county judge, in July, 1802, and Josiah Bevier, who was licensed by a master in chancery, in March, 1805, both joined the County Medical Society, while residing in this town, August 7th, 1806; but we have been unable to learn anything further in regard to them, except that Dr. Bevier pursued his medical studies with Dr. VanHarling, and died here about 1839.

Abel Baker was born June 17th, 1789. He studied medicine in New York, and attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Fairfield, N. Y. He was licensed by the Censors of the Medical Society of Onondaga county, May 19th, 1815, and came to Owasco in September of the following year. He resided and practiced here till his death, March 22d, 1862, with the exception of seven years, from 1821 to '28, spent in medical practice at Kelloggsville. He was a skillful physician, and a man of great energy, perseverance and high Christian worth. He died literally with the harness on. He was out to see a patient at eleven o'clock P. M., and died the following morning.

Benjamin Devoe, son of Elijah Devoe, who was an early settler in Owasco, and a Member of Assembly in 1819, and again in 1825, joined the County Medical Society, June 2d, 1842, and practiced a few years in the central part of the town, when he removed to Owasco village and practiced there till his death. Hoyt Hunsiker commenced practice soon after Dr. Devoe, one and a quarter miles north of Owasco village, where he still resides and practices. Joel R. Gore became a member of the County Medical Society January 3d, 1839, and practiced here till 1856, when he removed to Chicago. Dr. Baker hired him one year, when he formed a partnership with him, which lasted several years. Daniel Bevier practiced here a short time from about 1842, and removed to Richland county, Ohio, and died there. D. O. K. Strong, son of Walter Strong, an early settler on the site of the village, bought out Dr.

Gore in 1856, and practiced here till about 1872, when he removed to Delaware. Moses M. Fry, now residing in Auburn, practiced here about two years soon after the close of the war. Dr. Truman, now in Allegany county, practiced here about two years from 1873.

Matthew Bevier, son of Dr. Josiah Bevier, and Archibald McNeil Bevier, son of Dr. Daniel Bevier, are the present physicians. The former joined the County Medical Society January 11th, 1865; the latter commenced practice here about 1872.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF OWASCO was organized as the *Reformed Dutch Church of Owasco*, in 1798, by Rev. Abram Brokaw; but the earliest record we find relating to it is September 15th, 1810, when, at a meeting of the consistory, attended by James Brinkerhoff, Jacob Brinkerhoff, Thomas Johnson, Jr., and Cornelius D. DeWitt, elders, and Samuel Hoornbeck, Isaac Selover, Levi Bodley and Abraham Selover, Jr., deacons, "it was decided that the meeting-house be between Samuel Bevier's corners and Cornelius M. Bevier's house, on the land of Martin Cuykendall," which is the location now occupied, and the church building then contemplated, which was begun in 1813 and finished in 1815, is the one now in use. It was also decided at this meeting, "that the society prayer meetings be again established in three places in the congregation, viz: at James Brinkerhoff's, the first Thursday in October next, at one o'clock, P. M., at Elijah Devoe's, the second Thursday in October next, at one o'clock, P. M., and at Cornelius D. De Witt's, the third Thursday in October next, at each place, at one o'clock of said day, and continue successively." This meeting was presided over by George G. Brinkerhoff, and Levi Bodley was clerk.

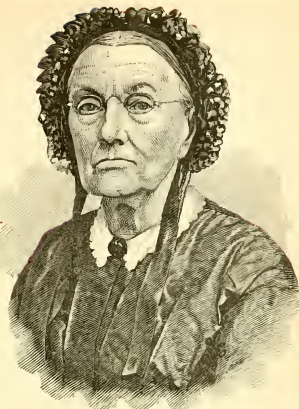
At a meeting of the united congregations of the Owasco and Sand Beach churches, held at the log meeting-house on Saturday, September 29th, 1810, it was decided, "that the consistories of the united congregations write to Rev. Ralph A. Westervelt to come and preach the gospel as soon as convenient," but the call was declined.

A meeting was held at the house of Dr. J. Bevier, October 6th, 1810, "to prize the seats of the meeting-house and revise the articles of sale of said meeting-house." A meeting of the consistory was held at the same place November 9th,



ELIPHALET PATEE.

[Photo by Ernsberger & Ray.]



MRS. SALLY PATEE.

ELIPHALET PATEE was born June 24th, 1789, in Pawlet, Vermont, the native place of his parents, Edmund and Elizabeth [Turner] Patee. His father was a carpenter and joiner by trade, and served as a musician in the army during the war of the Revolution. At the close of the war he returned to Pawlet and followed his trade until 1802, in which year he removed to Moravia, in Cayuga County. In 1812 he removed to Owasco, and in 1820, to Delaware County, Ohio, where he and his wife died, the former about 1827, and the latter in 1838. They had nine children, viz.: Eliphalet, the subject of this sketch, Seth, John, Sabrina, Elizabeth, Henry, Alvah, Lester and Harriet, only two of whom are living, Alvah, in St. Joseph, Missouri, and Harriet in Marion County, Ohio. They were able to give their children only such scholastic advantages as the common schools of the times afforded.

Eliphalet Patee married Sally, daughter of Isaac D. and Hannah [Lee] Tripp, natives of Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 5th, 1811. Mrs. Patee was born in New York city, December 31st, 1793, and at the time of her marriage was living in the village of Milan, in the town of Locke, in Cayuga County. Upon their marriage they settled on lot 60 in the town of Owasco, where they continued to reside till their death, Mr. Patee, March 5th, 1877, at the advanced age of 88 years, and his wife, April 10th, 1875, in the 82d year of her age.

Mr. Patee pursued the vocation of a farmer, and "witnessed the great change from forest, log-cabin and pioneer privations to cultivated field, commodious dwelling and the comforts that wealth and prosperity bring. His life was marked by unremitting industry and a commendable economy, that brought the sure reward of wealth without speculation, fraud or oppression." He was honored by his townsmen with several offices of trust and responsibility, among them that of supervisor several terms, collector and justice of the peace, the latter of which offices he held twenty-two years. He discharged with fidelity and ability the duties which each devolved upon him. He was a man of sound judgment, strong convictions and strict integrity. He was a kind husband and father, though not over indulgent, weak or vacillating. Though not a member of any church, nor

the defender of any creed, he was by no means an irreligious man; but an admirer and frequent reader of the Bible, and a conscientious, upright man, exemplifying in his business relations the precepts of the Golden Rule. He met death as a weary child quietly sinks to sleep, looking forward to the inevitable change without a murmur and often breathing "that model prayer, 'God have mercy upon me a sinner.'"

Mrs. Patee shared heroically with her husband the trials and vicissitudes of an active, busy life, and after a residence at their home in Owasco of sixty-three years, covering the entire period of her wedded life, she was gathered to her final rest, "like a shock of corn fully ripe in its season," having performed her life mission fully and well. As a wife she was a true helpmeet; as a mother, faithful in all her household duties; as a neighbor, obliging and kind; and as a friend, faithful and true. "Her last illness was protracted through several months, and attended with severe suffering, and yet not a complaint was heard to escape her lips, or a peevish word to an attendant. In her sickness and death it was evident that she knew 'whom she had believed,' and by the girtings of divine grace, was enabled by her example of patience and resignation to say to all observers: 'He doeth all things well.'"

Mr. and Mrs. Patee raised a family of seven children, viz.: Mandana, who was born January 17th, 1814, is now residing in Auburn, and from whom the village of Mandana, in Onondaga County, was named by Mr. I. T. Marshall, of Auburn, now deceased; Matilda, who was born May 8th, 1815, and married Aaron L. Cone, of Milan, Cayuga County, April 17th, 1839; Elizabeth, who was born August 20th, 1818, and is still living in the old home; Hantah, who was born February 6th, 1820, married Rufus K. Hoyt, January 7th, 1845, and is now living in Auburn; Naomi, who was born December 15th, 1822, married Alanson Stillwell, of Livingston County, N. Y., January 7th, 1845, and is now living at Rockford, Ill.; Caroline, who was born January 11th, 1827, married Franklin Howard, of Owasco, May 15th, 1851, and is now residing in Syracuse; and Sally A., who was born March 29, 1830, married Thomas White, of Auburn, N. Y., January 1st, 1856, and is now living in Ashtabula, Ohio.



DAVID BRINKERHOFF.

DAVID BRINKERHOFF, son of George R. and Jacomyntie [Bevier] Brinkerhoff, was born in the town of Sempronius, now Niles, September 19th, 1815.

Roeelif Brinkerhoff, grandfather of David, was born in Adams county, Pa., in 1748, and settled in the town of Owasco, on lot 84, about 1794. He died December 28th, 1830; and his wife, Isabella, who was born in 1733, June 28th, 1836. Roeelif and Isabella had seven children, four sons and three daughters. The sons were David, George R., James and Henry R. The eldest daughter, Martina, became the wife of Col. John L. Hardenbergh, the founder of the village which bore his name, now grown to a city and designated by the classic name of Auburn. The youngest daughter became the wife of Dr. Josiah Bevier of Owasco; and the third, Margaret, married Richard Pursell of that town.

George R. Brinkerhoff, son of Roeelif and Isabella, and father of David, the subject of this sketch, was born in Adams county, Pa., February 19th, 1785, came to Owasco with his parents, and received a good academic education. He learned surveying and practiced it as opportunity offered. He was quartermaster, and his brother, Henry R., captain of a company in the army during the War of 1812. The latter was a general of militia after the close of the war.

In 1814, at the close of the war, George R. married Jacomyntie Bevier, who was born in Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1794, and commenced farming on lot 11 in the town of Sempronius, now Niles. He removed thence, after about seven years, to the town of Owasco, to the farm now owned by his son David, situated on lot 84, on the lake road, where he continued to reside till his death, which occurred on the street in the city of Auburn, from heart disease, November 7th, 1849. His wife died July 4th, 1830.

George R. Brinkerhoff was a prominent man in his town. He was a Democrat in politics and was honored by his party with many offices of trust and responsibility, among them that of supervisor several terms, justice of the peace a long time, and assessor. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Owasco, in which, for a long time, he held the office of elder.

George R. and Jacomyntie Brinkerhoff were the parents of eight children, named as follows: David, Elizabeth, who married Derrick Hornbeck and is now living in Plymouth, Ohio, James, who died at the age of eight years, Maria, who died at the age of six years, Hamah, who married Wm. W. Drennan and is now living in Plymouth, Ohio, Samuel B.,

who is now living in Santa Barbara, California, and Roeelif, now living in Mansfield, Ohio.

David attended the district schools until eighteen years of age, working summers after he was ten years old on his father's farm. He attended the Academy at Aurora seven months in 1836-'7; and the Seminary at Lima, Livingston county, two terms, in 1840 and '41. In the spring of 1841 he went to Michigan and engaged in farming. He returned in the fall and taught school in the town of Skaneateles, in Onondaga county. The following spring he again went to Michigan and remained until the fall, when he returned to Owasco and married Harriet, daughter of Alanson and Harriet [Austin] Benson of Skaneateles, who was born January 18th, 1821. He then went to Michigan, where he remained, engaged in farming till the spring of 1845, when he returned to Owasco and settled with his father, whom he assisted in carrying on the homestead farm, which, on the death of his father, came into his possession by will.

By his wife Harriet, who died May 4th, 1868, David had seven children, viz.: Lillias E., who was born in Michigan, January 31st, 1844; Alma M., who was born July 21st, 1846; George R., who was born September 23d, 1848; Sarah I., who was born January 14th, 1855; Mary L., who was born October 28th, 1858; Jennie H., who was born June 9th, 1860; and Samuel A., who was born April 2d, 1862.

April 15th, 1869, Mr. Brinkerhoff was again married to Margaret, daughter of Simeon and Alsie [Westfall] Swartwout, of Owasco, who was born December 22d, 1832. Mrs. Brinkerhoff's parents were among the early settlers of Owasco. Mr. Brinkerhoff, by his second wife, has two children, Mortimer S., born May 11th, 1870, and Charles D., born August 10th, 1873.

In politics, Mr. Brinkerhoff is a Democrat, and has been honored by his party with the offices of assessor and town clerk, and the nomination for supervisor, but owing to the strength of the Republican party in the town it is impossible to elect a Democrat to that office. Though not a member of any church he is an attendant at the Reformed Church in Owasco village.

In the autumn of life, now that the struggles and trials of life have been measurably compassed, he has the satisfaction of reviewing a business career marked by strict integrity and a public service characterized by singular fidelity, ability and uprightness. His too is the consoling reflection that while he has reached a high social eminence he also retains the respect and esteem of his townsmen.

1810, "to stipulate prices of boards, scantling, labor, &c." as follows: "Large timber for frame of meeting-house, \$4.50 per 100 feet, running measure; siding $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, seven shillings per 100 feet of white pine; roof boards, one inch, six shillings per 100 feet of hemlock; floor plank, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, seven shillings and sixpence per 100 feet of white wood; boards of one inch thick, six shillings per 100 feet, white wood, nine shillings, white pine; plank, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, seven shillings and sixpence per 100 feet, white wood, eleven shillings, white pine; boards, white pine, two inches thick, sixteen shillings per 100 feet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, fourteen shillings, and three inches thick, sixteen shillings; all scantling to be seven shillings per 100 feet board measure. The above are the prices of boards, &c., delivered on the ground, for building the meeting-house; and for breaking stone or scoring timber five shillings per day, and board themselves."

At a meeting held January 10th, 1811, Rev. George G. Brinkerhoff was requested "to write to Rev. Mr. Devoe, near Albany, to come and preach the gospel in this congregation as soon as may be convenient," but the invitation was not accepted.

The names of Andrew VanMiddlewart (south-west part of Owasco,) and Wm. Degraff, elders, and James Vantine, deacon, appear in connection with this meeting. At a meeting held April 27th, 1811, attended by James and Jacob Brinkerhoff and Cornelius D. DeWitt, elders, and Samuel Hoonbeck, Abraham Selover, Jr., Isaac Selover and Levi Bodley, deacons, of Owasco, and Wm. Degraff and Peter VanLiew, elders, and James Vantine and John Watson, deacons, of Sand Beach, it was resolved that the united consistories "make a call on Rev. Conrad TenEyck as standing pastor." This call was presented July 20th, 1811, and the compensation offered was \$200 cash and 250 bushels of wheat. The minister was to have two free Sabbaths in one year and the congregation one. Each congregation was to pay half the salary and receive half the ministerial services. An additional \$50 was subsequently added to the call. December 29th, 1830, a call was extended to Rev. Israel Hammond to succeed Conrad Ten Eyck as pastor. His connection was dissolved at his request January 31st, 1839. Hammond was succeeded by

Rev. Wm. Evans, who entered upon his duties as pastor April 20th, 1839. February 29th, 1846, Mr. Evans requested the consistory to unite with him in asking the Classis to dissolve the pastoral relation, to which the consistory assented April 10th, 1846, in a letter expressing the utmost confidence in Mr. Evans and regret at his action. A call was extended to Rev. Jacob C. Dutcher September 18th, 1846, and during his pastorate in 1848 the church was repaired.

A revival in 1849 resulted in the addition of seventeen by profession. September 10th, 1850, Mr. Dutcher, having received a call from a sister Church, asked the consistory to unite with him in requesting the Classis to dissolve the pastoral relation, which they did. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry A. Raymond, who was installed pastor December 17th, 1850. April 18th, 1853, having accepted a call from the Church of Amity, N. Y., he asked the consistory to unite with him in requesting to have the pastoral relation dissolved, which they did, though reluctantly. A call was extended to Rev. Wilson Ingalls, September 30th, 1853, whose services were to commence August 1st, of that year.

Mr. Ingalls having been impelled by impaired health to tender his resignation, it was resolved April 5th, 1864, to apply to the Classis for a dismission of the pastoral relation. March 27th, 1865, a call was extended to Rev. Alonzo P. Peeke, who closed his labors with this Church in the spring of 1872, and was succeeded in the fall of that year by his brother, George H. Peeke, who remained till the spring of 1876, when he gave place to the present pastor, Rev. Alfred E. Myers, who served as a supply one year, from March, 1877, and was installed pastor in May, 1878.

The present membership of the Church is about 180. The Sabbath-school has improved under the efforts of the present pastor, and a good degree of interest is manifested in Sabbath-school work.

In referring to a revival enjoyed by this Church in 1816 and '17, Rev. James H. Hotchkim, in his *History of Western New York*, says, "In Owasco, it is stated, that, as the fruits of a most glorious work of divine grace, about 300 persons were added to the Church, of whom 103 joined it in one day."

A difference of opinion existed in this church

on the doctrine of predestination, and gave rise to a division and the organization in 1821 of a new Society, composed of about seventy members, known as the *True Reformed Dutch Church of Owasco*, the new Society adhering to, and the old one rejecting, that doctrine. Rev. A. McNeil was their first pastor, and was succeeded in 1838 by Rev. Wm. Johnson, who was relieved in 1863 or '4, on his own application, by an act of the Classis of Union, from the charge of serving this congregation for the want of "adequate support." After Mr. Johnson's dismissal the pulpit remained vacant, and the congregation was destitute of the stated preaching of the gospel and the ordinances of the church.

At a meeting held at the church September 1st, 1866, to take into consideration the property and other matters of interest belonging to the members and others interested in the church edifice and appurtenances, of which George H. Brinkerhoff was chairman and S. M. P. Morgan secretary, it was decided to sell the church lot and meeting-house and appendages, and George H. Brinkerhoff, Cornelius D. DeWitt and David Tompkins were constituted a committee to take the preliminary proceedings to carry this into effect.

The petition to the Legislature for authority to sell the property, dated November 27th, 1866, was signed by George H. Brinkerhoff, Hugh McDowell, David Tompkins, G. M. Brokaw, Andrew Vanderbetts, Wm. VanDuyn, Seth P. Morgan and Cornelius D. DeWitt. March 28th, 1867, the Legislature appointed said committee trustees and authorized them to sell and convey the real estate and church property and to execute a deed therefor. The property as inventoried amounted to \$1,291.50. The church and lot was sold to the Methodist Episcopal church of Owasco in 1867, for about \$1,200; and \$75 were realized from the other property. The church edifice was erected in 1829.

THE M. E. CHURCH OF OWASCO was organized in 1848, in which year their first house of worship, a portion of which is now occupied as a dwelling by David Sarr, was erected, on ground donated for the purpose by Dr. Abel Baker, through whose efforts mainly the organization was perfected and the church built. Over \$800 were raised with which to build. Prior to the organization meetings were held in the

school-house, Daniel Cobb, — Redington and Spencer Rice being the officiating clergymen. The first trustees were Thomas Roberts, James H. Gifford, Samuel B. Noyes, Nicholas Brokaw, James A. Brinkerhoff, Wm. D. Hilliard and Abel Baker, the first an elder and the second an exhorter. W. W. White was the preacher in charge of the Owasco circuit at the time of the organization. The present church edifice was purchased in 1867, of the trustees of the *True Reformed Dutch Church of Owasco*, by whom it was built in 1829. The present church membership is about 100. They have a large and flourishing Sabbath school.

The pastors following Mr. White have been, as nearly as we have been able to ascertain them from the present members, James Fisk, — Hamilton, — Hall, Denton Mills, James Crawford, — Sheldon, — Hinman, James Godsell, Elias Hoxie, James B. Benham, — Wier, Henry Meeker, Horatio Yates, Wm. Adams, — Marsh, the latter as a supply six months, and D. C. Dutcher, the present pastor, who commenced his labors with this church in the fall of 1877.

THE OWASCO BAPTIST CHURCH, located at Steners or Baptist Corners, three miles directly north of Owasco village, was organized sometime in 1810, with twenty-six members. Their first pastor was the venerable Elkanah Comstock, who, it appears, served them wholly till sometime in 1813, when he received an invitation from the church in Onondaga to serve them a part of the time, to which the church agreed. In 1815, a consultation is recorded to engage Elder Comstock to preach the ensuing year. January 16th, 1816, the church voted to request Elder S. Smith to preach for them in the absence of Elder Comstock, who was going on a missionary tour. From the church book it appears that Elder Comstock served the church as clerk, from 1812 to '20. In the fall of 1821, the church dissolved Elder Comstock's pastoral relation, but voted to supply his necessities while he remained among them and preached to them as often as was convenient. He remained with the church till 1824, at which time, by his request, he and his wife were granted letters of dismission.

Whether the church was destitute of a pastor from the time Elder Comstock's connection with them was dissolved to 1826, does not appear, but



[Photo by Ernaberger & Ray.]

MRS. MARY FRYE.

MOSES MCKINSTER FRYE.

MOSES MCKINSTER FRYE, son of Jesse and Betsy [Noyes] Frye, was born in Bath, Grafton County, N. H., September 26th, 1804. His father was born in Concord, N. H., and his mother, in the town of Bow, Merrimack County, N. H.

Jesse Frye was a cloth dresser by trade and was engaged in that business about twelve years in Bath, where he located in 1796. In 1808 he formed a copartnership with two others, John Haddock and — Chapman, and the firm did a large and lucrative business in the last named place in general merchandising and buying and selling horses and cattle. They were also very largely engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber. But misfortune overtook them and the accumulated profits of some three years were swept away. Mr. Frye was thus constrained to try his fortunes in what was then considered the far west, and in 1811 he removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained about a year, but did not engage in business there. From Buffalo, in 1812, he went to the town of Willink, Niagara County, now Concord, Erie County, where he resided, engaged in farming, until his death, which occurred March 27th, 1849.

In New Hampshire and the towns in which he spent the latter years of his life Mr. Frye was universally respected and honored for his uprightness of character and sterling worth as a man and citizen. He was called upon to fill various public positions of trust and responsibility during his life, and performed the duties thus devolved upon him with that integrity which characterized his entire career.

There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Frye seven children, six of whom reached maturity. Eunice died in infancy; Enoch Noyes was born March 30th, 1800; James Sanders was born June 10th, 1802, and died July 12th, 1875. Moses McKinster is the subject of this sketch; Betsy was born December 6th, 1806, and died — — —; Sarah was born January 6th, 1809, and died July 18th, 1878; Jesse was born January 14th, 1818.

Moses M., who was only eight years old when his parents settled in the town of Willink, enjoyed but few advantages for acquiring an education. He attended school but a short time after arriving at the age of ten years, as his services were needed and employed thus early in life to assist in clearing off the heavy forest, which covered the land that had been selected for their future home, and in bringing the farm under cultivation. On arriving at maturity he took the sole charge of the farm and managed it till 1844, about which time

he purchased his present farm and residence in the town of Owaseo, upon which he settled in the winter of 1845. His original purchase was 147½ acres. He has since added 65 acres.

Inured in early life to the necessity of economy Mr. Frye, by judicious management combined with excellent business abilities, has acquired a competency which places him beyond the apprehension of want. He owns one of the finest and most valuable farms in the town of Owaseo.

Mr. Frye's political affiliations were with the Whigs until the formation of the Republican party, since which time he has been an earnest supporter of the principles of the latter and always zealous in his efforts to promote its interests. He has been assessor and highway commissioner of his town, though he was never an aspirant for public honors and trusts.

Mr. Frye's life admirably illustrates the benefits arising from intelligent industry, frugality and strict integrity, and both suggests and is an earnest of the possibilities within the reach of one governed by such impulses. His career is worthy of emulation by the young men of to-day. He fought life's battles with a willing, courageous heart and resolute purpose and now enjoys the fruits of his labors.

December 31st, 1829, Mr. Frye was united in marriage with Mary, daughter of David and Eva [Straill] Beverly, natives of the town of Florida, Montgomery County. Her parents were farmers and moved to the town of Collins, Erie County, N. Y., in 1818. Her father died in 1834, and her mother about 1854. They had five children, viz.: John, Thomas, David, Margaret and Mary, the latter of whom was born January 7th, 1805. John and Mary are the only members of this family now living.

Mr. Frye's efforts in life have been ably seconded by those of his estimable wife, a fact to which he refers with pride and satisfaction. Mrs. Frye is a kind and loving companion and devoted mother. In religion their faith is grounded in the creed of the Universalists.

Mr. and Mrs. Frye have been blessed with six children, three sons and three daughters, viz.: Antoinette, born May 19th, 1835; Lacieette, born October 15th, 1837; Moses M., now a practicing physician in Auburn, N. Y., born February 21st, 1841; David B., who, when last heard from, was mate of a vessel bound for China, born February 23d, 1843; Jesse, now residing in California, born July 8th, 1845; and Mary L., born January 10th, 1851.



the first record of any other engagement is under date of January 21st, 1826, when an effort was made to raise funds to secure the services of Calvin Bateman for the winter.

In 1827 a request was made to the association to look into their affairs; and December 6th, 1828, by the advice of the committee appointed for this purpose, they were constituted a branch church of the church in Marcellus, with which, in that month, they united in a call to Elder Jesse B. Worden, one of their members, to preach to them once in two months, for one year.

February 9th, 1829, a meeting was held for the purpose of taking steps to build a meeting-house, which was erected that year at a cost of \$1,350.

Brother Thomas Bodley supplied the pulpit in 1830, and continued till November of that year, at which time Elder C. P. Wyckoff's name appears for the first time as moderator of the meeting. At that meeting it was decided to ask the advice of the brethren in Marcellus relative to employing Elder Wyckoff, and the formation of this as a separate church. In accordance with this advice a council was convened at their place of worship, August 17th, 1831, and the Owasco Baptist Church was fellowshiped as a distinct church, with sixty-eight members, eighteen males and fifty females. Elder Blair preached the sermon, Elder Worden gave the hand of fellowship, and Elder Jeffries gave the charge to the church. In the fall of the same year, the church joined the association. Elder Wyckoff seems to have served the church till 1838, when, owing to failing health, his labors closed, and S. M. Plumb was employed for six months, commencing June 8th, 1838.

In May, 1841, Philip Lyon was employed and a council called to ordain him the following June. Elder Lyon served the church three years, and upon his removal Elder Wyckoff resumed the pastoral charge and continued to preach to them till November, 1844, "at which time," says Elder Wyckoff, "matters appeared so gloomy the church resolved to disband and unite with other churches. Some of the members yielded with great reluctance to this and continued to meet on Lord's days until January, 1845, when, upon consultation, it was resolved to rescind our vote of abandonment, and in the fear of God, resume our travel as a church. Thirty-four members, at different times, gave in their names. From Janu-

ary, 1845, the church enjoyed the labors of Elder Wyckoff solely, except at intervals, when the Lord sent among us occasional preachers, until April, 1848, when Elder Eddy Mason and wife united by letter, with the double view of obtaining a home and to do the little body good as the Lord should enable. Since the union of brother Mason with the church, the labor of preaching has been divided between him and Elder Wyckoff, as circumstances and duty seemed to dictate. Neither of the Elders have been invested with the pastorate, which was resigned by Elder Wyckoff in 1841, and as there was no tiara pending, nor rich benefice in question, there has been no unhallowed strife for preëminence."

In 1850, a revival was experienced, which resulted in the addition of twenty-five to their number. Elder Wyckoff soon after closed his labors with the church and removed to Weedsport. He was succeeded, after a short interval, by Elder E. Dean, as a supply, and Elders Atwater, Bennett, Maynard, Reynolds, Dimond, Warren and A. J. Lyon, the latter of whom is the present pastor. The present number of members is sixty-nine.

MANUFACTURES.—*Messrs. G. & W. Bench*, proprietors of the wagon shop and saw and cider-mill at the upper (State) dam on the Owasco Outlet, commenced business in 1874, in which year they bought the site they occupy of D. M. Osborne, of Auburn, and erected their buildings, the old wheelbarrow factory which formerly occupied the site, and was latterly used as a saw and cider-mill, having been destroyed by fire in the fall of 1873. They have an invested capital of about \$18,000, give employment to six persons, and make about 1,200 barrels of cider per annum. Their works are operated by water drawn from the State dam, which has a fall of twelve feet.

The wool picker connected with the Auburn Woolen Co.'s Mills is located in close proximity to these works. It gives employment to one man, and draws water from the same dam.

A little north of Owasco village is a grist and saw-mill and a tile yard. The former are owned by Hamilton Perkins, and were built by him in 1852, on the site of those burned the same year, and bought by him in November, 1850, of the heirs of Ezra Cuykendall; the latter is owned by Day W. Shaver, who bought the property of Ham-

ilton Perkins in the spring of 1875, and employs two persons.

Owasco was the home of the late Enos T. Throop, who spent the latter years of his life in his beautiful retreat on Willow Brook at the foot of the Owasco, and busied himself in agricultural and horticultural pursuits and in entertaining with his accustomed hospitality the numerous friends, who delighted to honor him for his personal worth and past public services.

CHAPTER XLV.

TOWN OF LEDYARD.

LEDYARD was formed from Scipio January 30th, 1823, and derives its name from Gen. Benjamin Ledyard, an early settler in the town, and agent and clerk for the apportionment of lands in the Military Tract. It lies upon the east shore of Cayuga Lake, which forms its western boundary, south of the center of the County. Its length from north to south is ten miles, and its mean width, about five miles. It is bounded on the north by Springport, from which it is separated about five-sixths of the distance by Great Gully Brook, on the east by Scipio and Venice, and on the south by Genoa.

The surface is beautifully diversified, its landscapes, however, presenting less of the grand and sublime in nature than of its quiet beauty. It inclines towards the lake, from which it slopes upward, generally by gentle, but occasionally by steep gradations, until it attains an elevation a little east of the east border of 500 to 600 feet above its level. It is difficult to conceive of more charming prospects than are disclosed by the successive approaches to this summit ridge. The streams are small and rapid, the principal ones being Great Gully, on the north border, and Paines Creek in the south, flowing through a deep, narrow ravine worn in the shale rock.

It has a limestone soil of excellent quality. Limestone exists in boulders upon, and in a fine layer near the surface, but is nowhere quarried in the town. Clay predominates along the lake, extending back from it about a hundred rods, and over-lying a slate ledge, which terminates with

more or less abruptness upon the shore. At the railroad cutting a little south of Levanna, is a bold slate bluff, about fifty feet at its highest elevation above the lake. In the interior the soil is an exceedingly fertile sandy loam, with considerable alluvion along the streams.

The Cayuga Lake Shore R. R. extends through the west border in close proximity to the lake.

The population of this town in 1875 was 2,253; of whom 1,857 were native, 396 foreign, 2,165 white, and 88 colored. Its area was 20,889 acres; of which 18,342 were improved, 2,544 woodland, and only 3 otherwise unimproved.

Much interest naturally centers in this town from the fact that within its borders the first settlements in the County were made. The events immediately preceding and in some measure preparing the way for the settlement of this country are matters of historical record, but their intimate connection with the subject in hand seems to warrant a brief review of them.

Until 1789, this broad domain which now gives so many evidences of a highly cultured and refined civilization was the favorite hunting and fishing ground of the Cayugas, who were a nation proverbially noted for their fondness for and proficiency in the chase and aquatic sports; for although, according to common usage, they, as conquered allies of the British forces during the Revolution, had forfeited their territorial rights, they still pressed claims which both the State and Federal government generously recognized and respected by subsequent treaties. By a treaty held at Fort Stanwix (Rome,) October 22d, 1784, the Iroquois ceded to the Federal Government a large portion of the land in Western New York; and by a treaty concluded February 23d, 1789 at Isaac Denniston's tavern, Albany, which was known in Colonial days as the *King's Arms*, and stood on the north-west corner of Green and Norton streets, the Cayugas ceded to the State of New York *all their lands*, except 100 square miles, lying on both sides of Cayuga Lake, and extending from Aurora to Montezuma. They also reserved the right to hunt and fish in any part of the ceded territory. They also secured special grants to three persons, two white men and one Indian, one of 15,680 acres to Peter Ryckman, an Albany Dutchman, who had won their affection, and for whom they expressed their regard in the following quaint and simple language:

"We have felt concerned about the dish to be given him. We had long ago agreed that he should have a dish in our country, as we all expect to put our spoons in it when we're hungry. We wish this dish should be placed for our convenience on the east side of the Outlet of Canandaigua (Seneca) Lake, from thence he can cast his eyes down to Skayes (Waterloo), the extreme of the lands reserved to us. We have not given the dimensions of that dish. We thought we would leave that to you—you can extend your arms far. It was always our wish that his dish should be large."

They ask a reservation of 320 acres to a white man, who married the daughter of *Thanevwas* and one of a mile square, to Fish Carner.

For the territory thus ceded the State paid \$500 in silver, and agreed to pay the first of the following June, at Fort Stanwix, \$1,625, and annually thereafter forever, at the same place, \$500. This treaty was signed on the part of the State by George Clinton, the Governor, and his associate commissioners; and on the part of the Cayugas, by *Kanistagia*, (Steel Trap,) their chief, who signed for himself and sixteen others, for four of whom he acted as deputy, and by ten others, who appear by their own signatures or mark.

The Cayugas evinced their strong attachment for their lands upon the east shore of Cayuga Lake, by excluding, on the farther cession of their reservation in 1794, a tract two miles square, lying upon the lake a little south of Union Springs, and another tract, a mile square, lying three or four miles north-east of that village. They did not finally relinquish their claims to these lands until 1799, when they sold to the State the last vestige of their once vast possessions, and turned regretfully away from the homes so sacred and dear to them.

September 16th, 1776, Congress passed an act to provide bounty lands for the soldiers of the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, stipulating that each non-commissioned officer and private should receive 100 acres, and each commissioned officer a proportionately increased quantity, corresponding with the grade of his rank. March 20th, 1781, the State Legislature made provision for the enlistment of two regiments, and offered as an inducement to promote enlistments bounties of land. July 25th, 1782, certain lands were set apart for the payment of these bounties. March 27th, 1783, after the close of the war, the State Legis-

lature made provision for the redemption of these promises, and enacted that each non-commissioned officer and private, whose residence was in the State at the time of his enlistment, should receive 500 acres of land in addition to the 100 acres offered by the general government, and each commissioned officer a proportionately increased quantity, corresponding with the grade of his rank, that which had been promised being designated as *bounty*, and that which had not, as *gratuity*, lands. The original acts granting these lands were subsequently modified and amended from time to time. February 28th, 1789, the Commissioners of the Land Office were authorized to direct the Surveyor-General to lay out as many townships, of 60,000 acres each, as was necessary to satisfy the claims arising under these acts; and April 22d, 1789, the Surveyor-General, Simeon DeWitt, was directed to lay out by actual survey, twenty-five townships.

"The surveys," says the gentlemanly and scholarly Mr. Bogart, of Aurora, in a paper prepared for the *Cayuga County Historical Society*, in June, 1878, "were a labor of science in the forest country. I judge that we see the exact lines of the work in the course of the fences which mark the farms visible to us on the western shore of the lake. It had its dangers. The Indians were believed to be plotting against the corps of surveyors who were by these levels and chains subjugating the wild woods to the white man, and the professional men wrote to Geo. Clinton, the Governor, in an interesting letter of the date of September 3d, 1789, that they thought of ultimate retreat to the one beautiful island which fronts the village of Union Springs. It would have been a stirring chapter in history to have seen what manner of fortress for defense the men of the compass would have created there to make stand until the soldier governor, who was at home in affairs of war, should come to their rescue. But the destiny of the Indian was to recede, not to advance, and the lots were duly chained, meted and bounded."

The survey was completed, and July 3d, 1790, was presented to the Commissioners of the Land Office, consisting of the Governor, Geo. Clinton; the Lieutenant-Governor, Pierre VanCortlandt; the Speaker of the Assembly, Gulian Verplanck; the Secretary of State, Lewis Allaire Scott; the Attorney-General, Aaron Burr; the Treasurer, Gerardus Bancker; and the Auditor, Peter T. Curtenius, who numbered and named the lots and townships. The names of the townships were made to perpetuate the names of Rome's

military heroes, that of Scipio being assigned to No. 12, which originally embraced the town of Ledyard.

It is fair to presume that those who had been favored during the war with a view of the beautiful lake country, as were the soldiers who accompanied Sullivan's expedition to the country of the Senecas and Cayugas in the summer of 1779, bridged with prophetic vision the interval which must elapse ere the return of peace should enable them to make this fair land their future home, which many of them did, and that the favorable reports given of it to their associates in arms and their neighbors at home, gave direction to the minds of many who subsequently took up their abode in this wilderness; certain it is that the extinguishment of the Indian title and the subsequent completion of the survey of the Military Tract, was the signal for a vast hegira from the New England States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and the eastern counties of this State to this section of country.

These were the remote agencies which led to the settlement in this locality, but the more immediate one is found in the efforts of the Little Lessee Company, which was organized in 1788, and obtained a perpetual lease from the Indians of all their lands lying between Cayuga and Owasco Lakes, for which they were to pay annually a "measure" of dollars. That or the following year they surveyed the tract,* and raised a little corn and potatoes, which they buried in holes on the site of Aurora, near the late Eleazer Burnham's summer-house, covering them with leaves to conceal them from the Indians. This lease was set aside by the State government.

Early in the spring of 1789,† Captain Roswell Franklin, Elisha Durkee, Ebenezer White and Deacon Joseph Atwell, with their families, came from Wysox, Penn. They began their laborious journey in the month of March, in sleighs. They

had hills and even mountains to climb and cross, rendered dangerous and almost impassable by precipices, ice, rocks and trees. Some parts of the way they had to wade through torrents of water, holding fast to the sleighs to prevent being swept down the stream. They struggled on their journey in water and out of water, sometimes swamped in mud, at other times tugging through snow. In one instance they traversed a mountain between Wysox and Newtown, (Elmira,) where no team had ever been before, and had to cut their way through the forest by the most unsparring labor, and with the most unflinching resolution.

They reached Newtown after many laborious days of travel. Thence their route lay to the head of Seneca Lake, where they camped several days on account of the prevalence of north-west winds. There they found a boat abandoned by Sullivan's army ten years previously, which they repaired, and as soon as the weather was favorable, having recruited a little from the excessive fatigues and privations they had undergone, they proceeded down the lake, leaving one man to drive the team and a few domestic animals by land from Tioga Point through Ithaca to Aurora. They floated down the blue waters of the Seneca with light and buoyant hearts, and high hopes of a speedy termination of their voyage. But their difficulties were not yet at an end. They found the rapids in the river at Seneca Falls very troublesome, and were in great danger of unshipping all their cargo. It became necessary to lighten the boat, and a portion of the cargo was removed to the shore. None but those necessary to manage the boat ventured a passage of the rapids in it. The remainder proceeded on foot, and by the time they reached the foot of the rapids the boat had been passed safely down and unloaded. The men in charge of the boat returned with it for the remainder of the load, which included nearly all their clothes, beds and

event to the year 1790. A memorial window in the Presbyterian Church at Aurora bears this inscription:

"1789.

"Roswell Franklin.

"First Settler in this Village.

"Chosen Elder in this Church 1810."

The Roswell Franklin here referred to, it is proper to state, was a son of Captain Roswell Franklin, the original settler, and came in with his father, who, from his tragic end and brief residence here, is seldom referred to in any connection. We cite the inscription as tending to establish the date.

*A written statement left by Eleazer Burnham says the tract was surveyed into 250 acre lots in 1788; while a like statement made by Augustus M. Durkee, under date of August 15th, 1845, addressed to Mr. Burnham, and dictated by his mother, the wife of Elisha Durkee, one of the first settlers, states that it was surveyed into 160 acre lots, in the fall of 1789, by Captain Roswell Franklin, Elisha Durkee, Edward Paine and others, members of that company. Both these writings are in the possession of Mr. W. H. Bogart, of Aurora, to whom we are indebted for valuable documents used in the preparation of this work.

† The writing of Mr. Durkee's previously referred to ascribes this





RESIDENCE OF AUG. HOWLAND. T



LEDYARD, CAYUGA CO., N.Y.

provisions. They were obliged to wade a part of the time in the cold water and draw the boat against a heavy and powerful current. When they reached the head of the falls night came on and they did not dare to make the descent in the dark.

This unexpected detention occasioned great alarm among the women and children at the foot of the rapids. Having seen the dangers of the falls they were tortured with the fear that the boat with its precious cargo had been dashed among the rocks and that all was lost. Among the women were some who had been married but a few days to some of the men who had ascended the rapids. They wandered up and down the stream with painful anxiety until the falling snow compelled them to huddle together over a spark of fire which remained. There they wept and wrung their hands with anguish till morning, when, to the great joy of all, the boat returned safe and took the little weary company on board. They met with no further impediments until they reached Cayuga Lake, which they found full of ice, through which they had to cut a passage for their boat. The six miles made in this laborious manner occupied several days. One morning they awoke and found to their joy that the ice had all disappeared. Having now a clear sea the voyage was soon ended. They landed on the site of Aurora, at the creek near Richard Morgan's house, and there made a permanent settlement.*

Not a human being, Indian or white man, was then living at Aurora. The Indians, who left at the time of Sullivan's incursion, did not return till after this settlement was made.

The summer of 1789 was one of extraordinary scarcity. Many families in the remote settlements of New York and Pennsylvania lived mostly on greens for a considerable time before harvest. The provisions stored the previous fall were found undisturbed and in good condition, and these formed a seasonable supply of food, which it was hoped would supply their wants until other provisions, consisting of a quantity of grain, a barrel of pork and another of flour, which had been stored at Tioga Point, could be brought up. As soon as temporary dwellings had been constructed Capt. Franklin's son Roswell and the

latter's brother-in-law, William White, returned for the provisions left at Tioga Point; but on arriving there they found the pork and flour had been eaten up or otherwise disposed of, and the grain, together with the mill in which it had been stored, burned.

In this extremity the young men bethought them of a small quantity of rye which had been left on the removal of the family at Wysox. This they procured, thrashed, had ground and brought back to the little colony at Aurora, which, during their absence of five weeks, had been destitute of bread and had subsisted chiefly on the milk of their cows, with the rare addition, sometimes, of a few ground nuts, which they roasted and found very palatable and wholesome. Besides the inconvenience of being pinched for bread, they had to pass the summer in little cramped bits of shanties constructed of bark and boughs. In the fall, however, they were able to erect more comfortable log houses. The log house erected by Roswell Franklin that fall is said to have been the first house raised by a white man west of Rome, and every white man within a radius of fifty miles is said to have been present at the raising. They were sixteen in number. It was sixteen feet square, and stood on lot 145, on the south-west corner of the East Cayuga Reservation, on the place now owned by Col. Edwin B. Morgan, and occupied by his son Henry A. Morgan. The foundation of this old cabin is still visible, and it is the purpose of Mr. E. B. Morgan to erect an appropriate monument upon the site.

Captain Franklin was a man of more than ordinary ability, and seems to have been the inspiring genius to the little colony which settled at Aurora. His eventful life and tragic death would make an exceedingly interesting chapter, but the scope of this work does not admit of more than a brief reference thereto. Mr. Franklin enlisted in the English army a few years previous to the war of the Revolution, and went with a detachment of it to the West Indies. He was shipwrecked on the voyage and cast upon a desolate island, where for fourteen days he suffered intolerably from heat and thirst. He was present at the siege of Havana, Cuba, in 1762. Soon after the surrender of that city he returned to his native place, Woodbury, Connecticut, where he married, and after eight years removed to the

* One authority consulted states that they arrived at their destination early in April; another, the first of June. The former seems most probable.

Susquehanna and took up land in Pennsylvania, under a presumed title from Connecticut, to which he removed his family in 1770. He was involved in the Pennamite war growing out of conflicting claims of Connecticut and Pennsylvania to the lands leased by the Indians to the company of which Franklin was a member. He was taken prisoner and confined in Easton jail with others, while on his way to Connecticut in the spring of 1770, to bring in his family, and was the leader in effecting their escape; but he alone of the party escaped recapture. He removed his family to his new home in the fall. He took part in the sanguinary battle of Wyoming, July 3d, 1778. His son Joseph was subsequently killed by the Indians, who lurked around his home for weeks and months, seeking an opportunity to destroy the family. His son, Roswell, and nephew, Arnold Franklin, were captured by the Indians and carried to Fort Niagara. They were exchanged some months after and returned home to learn that on the 8th of April, 1781, Franklin's wife, two daughters, Olive and Susannah, the former aged thirteen and the latter eleven, and two sons, Stephen and Ichabod, the former aged four years and the latter eighteen months, had been captured by the Indians, who killed his wife and carried the infant into captivity. The other children were rescued by a pursuing party.

After the close of the Revolutionary war the Pennamite war was renewed, and Franklin, worn out with these contentions, resolved to leave the beautiful valley of the Wyoming, for whose brief occupation he had paid so dearly. He removed to Chokenet, up the Susquehanna, 140 miles above Wilkesbarre, not far from Chenango Point. He proceeded thither with his adopted son, Arnold Franklin, and two other men, and immediately returned to bring on by boat provisions necessary to sustain them during the winter. But the early close of the river by frost and the deep snow prevented the accomplishment of that purpose, and also prevented the escape of the three from their perilous situation, for they had no food and no means of procuring it. Their three yoke of oxen, on one of which they expected to subsist through the winter, broke through the ice and were carried down the river. In their extremity one of their three horses was killed and sustained life during the winter of

1784-'5. They escaped from their imprisonment in early spring nearly famished and exhausted. The drowning of his team and the sweeping away of his provisions by the ice freshet of the spring of 1785, compelled him to abandon the projected settlement at Chokenet. He, however, with three other families, commenced a settlement a year or two afterwards at Wysox, about sixty miles up the river, whence he came to Aurora.

The measure of his calamities and misfortunes was yet unfilled. He unwittingly encroached upon the reservation, and when the Military Tract was surveyed, his house and half his improvements were found to be within its limits. Having overcome the extreme rigors incident to their first settlement here, they were beginning to realize bountiful harvests from their lands, and the benefits of a friendly intercourse with the Indians, who returned in the fall succeeding their settlement, and some of whom brought them fish and game in exchange for such articles as they could spare. The forest supplied them abundantly with berries, and the fruit trees, which escaped the destroying hand of Sullivan's army, with Indian plums, peaches and apples. Peace and prosperity invited and rewarded their industry. Thirteen or fourteen other families had either purposely or unwittingly squatted upon the reservation, and on complaint of the Indians Governor Clinton issued a proclamation directing them to withdraw therefrom. They disregarded the injunction, and in the fall of 1791 Clinton sent the sheriff with a posse of men to eject them. The work was entrusted to Colonel William Colbraith, high sheriff of Herkimer county, which then embraced Cayuga County. It was done thoroughly. Every house, except one, to the number of thirteen, was burned, and the families thrown upon the charity of their friends; but, as they made no resistance, they were permitted to take off their movable property. Captain Franklin's house being near the line, he prevailed upon the sheriff to allow him to remain until spring, and see if he could not satisfy the Indians.

Elisha Durkee was one of those ejected from the reservation. He settled first "on the west bank of the second brook that crosses the highway east of Levanna, a short distance north of the road," and remained there till the next Octo-

ber, when he removed to the place afterwards known as the Sloat farm, south of Levanna, by the rivulet, not far from the lake shore, where he remained till driven off by the sheriff. He subsequently removed to the present town of Scipio, where he died at an early day.

Ebenezer White settled in Ledyard; and the Messrs. Atwell, of whom there were three, Joseph, Levi and Hulbert, removed at an early day to the western part of the State.

Captain Franklin naturally was very desirous of securing a title to the lot (No. 34,) joining the reservation, on which a portion of his improvements had been made, but unfortunately he did not have the money with which to buy it. It would seem that he had rested secure in the supposition that the lease obtained from the Indians constituted a valid title. On the apportionment of the Military Tract, lot 34, on which Aurora stands, fell to the share of Peter VanBenscoten, of Fishkill, Dutchess county, who was a lieutenant in the Fourth New York Regiment, during the war of the Revolution, for, curious enough, though only two regiments were raised, officers for five were commissioned. Lieut. VanBenscoten held the title until March 14th, 1794, when Seth Phelps bought it in the joint interest of himself and John Walworth, his brother-in-law, both of whom moved in from Groton, Connecticut, the former in 1791, and the latter about 1795. The price paid was 240£, not quite \$600, and the money was furnished by Mr. Walworth at Mr. Phelps' request. Mr. Phelps came in as an insolvent merchant and was the recipient of much kindness from Captain Franklin, who generously opened his house to his family, and supplied him, in his poverty, with a team and utensils. Capt. Franklin, therefore, whether justly or not, viewed the purchase of that lot by Mr. Phelps as an act of ingratitude, and being old and infirm, "met this great misfortune as the climax to a life of sorrow, and believed himself forsaken by God and man. He sank into a forlorn and pitiable frame of mind, and although closely watched by his friends, shot himself near his dwelling. He had previously attempted to hang himself by fastening a rope to a limb of a tree, and leaping from a bluff. In the last fatal attempt, he placed the muzzle of his gun to his ear, and discharged it by means of a stick."

This sad event occurred two or three weeks

after Mr. Phelps return from the east, whither he had been to negotiate the purchase of the lot in question. Whatever the effect this act had upon the mind of Mr. Franklin, there is every reason to believe Mr. Phelps entirely guiltless of the ignoble motive imputed to him. He gave Mr. Franklin's widow a deed of two acres adjoining the reservation, including a portion of the improvements made by her husband. Mr. Franklin had married again before coming to the lake country.

The death of Capt. Franklin was a crushing blow to his family. But his son Roswell, who was twenty-one when he came to the lake country, and upon whom the chief burden of the care of the family devolved, was strong, accustomed to hardships, and able to endure them. Stephen, his brother, who was several years younger, had been crippled in his arms by the small-pox, and could not perform heavy manual labor. Roswell hired of the Indians that part of his father's clearing lying on the reservation, and by dint of persevering industry was enabled to support the family. After the Indians surrendered this portion of their lands to the State, the Legislature granted to those who had been on the grounds several years the right to buy at the average price of new lands, in preference to new comers. This was called the preëmption right, and Roswell availed himself of its benefits. In 1813, he removed to Genoa and bought of Ephraim Buel the lands sold to him by Jabez Bradley.

In the division of lot 34, the north half fell to Phelps and the south half to Walworth. It was "divided by an east and west line running through the garden of Nancy Morgan, between her house and the Masonic hall." Phelps took up a farm where Benjamin Gould lives. The year that Phelps settled here (1791) the county of Herkimer was formed from Montgomery county, and the first town meeting of the town of Peru, one of the towns in the former county, and embracing the western half of the military tract, was directed by law to be held at his house, then in the township of Scipio. On the erection of Onondaga county, in 1794, Seth Phelps, though not a lawyer, was appointed *First Judge* of that county (March 14th,) and held the office till the erection of Cayuga County in 1799, when (March 14th,) he was appointed to the same office for the latter county, which he held until February

26th, 1810, when he was succeeded by Walter Wood. He represented the Western District in the State Senate from 1798 to 1801 and from 1810-'13, and was frequently chosen to honorable and respectable positions in the gift of the people. He served as a captain in the Revolutionary war. He removed to Painesville, Ohio, about 1819, and died at Parkman, Ohio, in February, 1823, in his 78th year. None of his children are living. Jno. Walworth removed in 1800 to Painesville, Ohio, and a few years after to Cleveland, where his daughter, Mrs. Hannah Strickland, now lives. One son, John P., is living in Natchez, Miss. Edward Paine, who had previously been to the country and assisted in the survey for the Little Lessee Company, moved here in the fall of 1790, and settled a little south of Aurora, at the mouth of the creek which bears his name. He removed to Painesville, Ohio, in 1800.

In 1790, Gilbert, Jonathan, Thurston and Perez Brownell came from Little Compton, R. I., and commenced work on the reservation, from which they were driven by the sheriff. They then built a cabin near R. N. Atwater's residence, one and one-half miles north of the south line of the town. Perez brought his family in the spring of 1791, and Jonathan, his wife, in 1792. All, except Jonathan, soon after removed to lot 23 in Milton, (Genoa) which their father, Pardon Brownell, had previously bought. He gave to each of the three, Gilbert, Thurston and Perez, 200 acres on that lot. Jonathan remained in Ledyard till his death. He was a good farmer, a fine, substantial man, and an excellent citizen. Two of his daughters are living, Mary B., wife of Charles C. Young, in Brooklyn, and the widow of James Avery, in Ledyard. Thomas Manchester came from West Port, R. I., in May, 1790, and lived with or near Jonathan Brownell till 1802, when he removed to the farm bought in 1798, of Thorne Milliken, now owned by E. P. Shaw, and located in the north-east corner of lot 14 in Genoa. He was a kindly man, but intemperate, and died poor. It is said that, becoming tired of home-made flour—by the mortar and pestle process—he took a small grist by boat around Seneca Lake to a mill owned by the Jemima Wilkison community, in Yates county, and was gone six weeks. That was then the nearest mill.

Jonathan Richmond, who was born at Westport, Mass., July 31st, 1774, arrived here from

Dartmouth, Mass., May 15th, 1792, and lived first with his son-in-law, Jonathan Brownell. He was appointed sheriff of Cayuga county, February 24th, 1808, and held the office till February 11th, 1812. He was once U. S. collector of customs, and represented the Twentieth District in Congress in 1819-'20. He died at Aurora July 29th, 1853.

Charles Kendall came in 1792, at the age of twenty-four, and settled north-west of Ledyard, on the east line, on one hundred acres bought that fall of Gen. Van Rensselaer, of Albany, at one dollar per acre. The next year a man came from Washington county and cleared the land. Feeling uneasy lest his title should prove defective, Kendall proceeded to Albany to consult Van Rensselaer, who assured him that his title was good. He returned and lived on the tract nine years, when, having cleared sixty acres, he sold it for twelve dollars per acre. The second year after settling here Kendall drove in a yoke of oxen and a cow from Vermont, following the line of lots or Indian trails from Hardenbergh's Corners, (Auburn.) He lost the trail between that place and Aurora, and unexpectedly came upon an Indian clearing in which corn and vines were growing. Two fierce dogs immediately attacked the cattle, chasing them through the clearing. A squaw appearing in sight he requested her to call the dogs off, and was horrified soon after by seeing two athletic Indians approaching, whooping, hallooing and brandishing large knives. They, however, did him no harm, but directed him toward the lake, from which he was not far distant. Mr. Kendall said that the soldier belonging to the detachment of Sullivan's army which devastated the Indian settlements in this section of country, and who died in this locality, was buried on lands afterwards owned by Hezekiah Avery, on lot 55, a few rods east of Ledyard. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, said Kendall, sold to one Samuel Clark, one hundred acres on the site of Ledyard, at six shillings per acre, and gave him one hundred acres for settling it. This was the land afterwards owned by Benjamin Avery, who came from Connecticut in 1795, and settled on the site of the house next north of the church at Ledyard. He died there January 27th, 1816, and was succeeded on the place by his son Benjamin, who was born November 25th, 1776, and died there January 31st, 1866, aged ninety.

Daniel and Hezekiah Avery, with their families, and several other of their family connections, came in at the same time as Benjamin from the same place.* Daniel first came in 1793,† and settled at the mouth of Paine's Creek, on the farm now owned by Mr. Delafield. He subsequently removed to Aurora. He represented the Fourteenth District in Congress in 1811-'13, and the Twentieth District in 1813-'15, and 1816-'17, being elected in the latter case to fill a vacancy. He was born at Groton, Connecticut, September 18th, 1766, and died at Aurora, January 30th, 1842. Lydia, his wife, was born April 4th, 1773, and died September 14th, 1797. His father, Daniel, also a native of Groton, fell in defense of his country at Fort Griswold, September 6th, 1781. His mother, Deborah, died at Aurora, April 11th, 1825, aged 82. Two daughters are living in Aurora, Lydia, widow of Eben-ezer White Arms, a native of Greenfield, Massachusetts, who died at Aurora, January 15th, 1877, and Maria, widow of Rev. William H. Howard, D. D., a native of London, England, who died at Aurora, July 1st, 1871. Hezekiah Avery settled first at Aurora, and in March, 1815, removed to Ledyard. The house in which he lived is now occupied by his daughter Harriet, wife of Chas. Avery. It is the one in which the post-office is kept at Ledyard. Harriet is the only one of his children living. He kept a tavern till shortly before his death, April 10th, 1854. Dudley and Elias Avery are believed to have come in at the same time, (1795.) The former settled at what is known as "Pumpkin Hill," three miles south of Aurora. He was an inn-keeper, but left the town at an early day. Elias was an early merchant at Aurora. He was born April 6th, 1768, and died July 31st, 1837. Two of his children are living, John B., at Farmer, Seneca county, and Noyes L., at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Joshua Patrick kept the first tavern in 1793. It stood opposite the Catholic Church, on the southerly east and west road leading out of the village. He subsequently kept tavern near Mr. Morgan's store. The building, which was erected previous to 1800, is still standing on the same site, and is used as a tenement house. This old building is one of historic import. In one of its upper rooms the early courts were held, in-

cluding the one, in 1804, which tried the Delaware Indian named John, for the murder, the previous year, near Seneca Falls, of Ezekiel Crane, one of the earliest settlers in Seneca county. John was captured after a hard struggle, and convicted before Judge Ambrose Spencer, who sentenced him to be hung. When the time for the execution arrived, he expressed the wish to be shot like a warrior, with his rifle in his hand. This being denied him, he submitted to his fate with the stoicism characteristic of his race. He was hung in the ravine in rear of the college. Dr. Frederick Delano, who, in company with others, dissected him, preserved the skeleton and kept it till his death, when it passed into the possession of Dr. Morgan, and subsequently into that of Drs. Alex. Thompson and Baker, the latter of whom had it buried. This was the first case of capital punishment in Cayuga County.

Gen. Benj. Ledyard came in as agent and clerk for the apportionment of lands in the Military Tract as early as 1794, March 14th of which year, on the erection of Onondaga county, Gov. John Jay bestowed on him the office of clerk of that county, as a mark of esteem and respect. He held that office till the erection of Cayuga County, in 1799, when he was appointed to the same office in the latter county, holding it until his death in November, 1803. He was a captain in the New York line of the army of the Revolution, and was a most excellent man. He was the father of Jonathan Ledyard and Mrs. Lincklaen, of Cazenovia, Samuel Ledyard, of Pultneyville, and Mrs. Glen F. Cornelius Cuyler, of Aurora.

Samuel, William and Winter Branch came from Norwich, Conn., in 1794, in which year the former married Ruth, daughter of Augustus Chidsey, at Aurora. Chidsey, who was one of the commissioners who selected Sherwood as the County seat, came in that year with a covered wagon, with which he got stuck in the mud. He was discovered and assisted by Branch, who had previously waited upon his daughter, and who then received the first intimation of their coming to the lake country. Branch proceeded to Aurora with his lady-love and the two were married. Samuel Branch was deputy sheriff and had charge of the jail in 1803 and '4, during the confinement, trial and execution of Indian John.

* See History of Venice.

† See his tombstone in cemetery at Aurora.

He also had charge of another Indian murderer named Little Key, who killed an Indian named Shady Tar; but in this case small-pox cheated the gallows of its victim. He was detained by the colony to go in company with Henry Hewitt to Albany, for their supply of groceries. While returning he was taken sick, and stopped at a log hut with one lone man tenant. Hewitt, supposing he was past all possible hope of recovery, came on, and he was given up as dead; but after a long time he again made his appearance. In 1808 he removed to Genoa, and soon made a permanent residence on lot 29 in that town, succeeding Thomas Hicks, in the fork of the road. He was a tailor by trade and was for many years postmaster at East Genoa. Winter Branch also was a tailor. Henry Hewitt was here as early as 1794.

Salmon Buel came in from Vermont in 1794. His daughter Belinda, who was born in Castleton, Vermont, September 22d, 1785, and married Eleazer Carter, in Ledyard, February 4th, 1801, in her sixteenth year, died November 4th, 1876, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, at Moravia, to which place she and her husband removed in 1863, to spend their declining years with their daughter, Mrs. Dr. Powers. Her husband died May 31st, 1874. They had eleven children, six of whom survive them: Mrs. Gurnsey Jewett, Mrs. Dr. Cyrus Powers and Theodore A. Carter, of Moravia; John Anson Carter, of Newark, N. J.; Eleazer Carter, of Canandaigua, and Lorenzo Carter, of Long Branch.

Walter Wood was born in Dartmouth, Mass., August 17th, 1765, of Quaker parents. He was a self-educated man. He studied law in White Creek, Washington Co., and removed thence in 1795 to Aurora, where he pursued the practice of the law. He settled a mile east of the village and opened an office in a small frame building, which forms a part of the house until recently occupied by his daughter, the late widow of John E. Williams, standing opposite the Presbyterian church.

On the formation of Cayuga County, Mr. Wood was earnest and persistent in his efforts to secure the location of the new court-house and other County buildings at Aurora, and being strenuously opposed by others who favored other localities, he, in order to further his wishes and to induce a decision of the controversy in his favor

actually erected a court-house at Aurora, on the site of Alfred J. LeGrand's residence, which, however, instead of affording a theater for legal controversies, became a hotel, for which purpose it was used until about 1815, and subsequently for a Friend's school. The first teacher in this school was Asa Potter, who remained some three or four years, and was followed by Joseph Jones, who kept it but a short time. Miss Susan Marriott, an English lady, succeeded Mr. Jones, and under her management during a period of some fifteen years, under the name of *Brier Cliff School*, it gained a favorable notoriety. Rebecca Bunker next succeeded to its management, but after three or four years it was discontinued.

Mr. Wood was appointed First Judge of Cayuga County, February 26th, 1810, succeeding Judge Phelps, and served in that capacity with credit to himself and the County, until March 13th, 1817. In 1811 he removed to Montville, where, in addition to his legal practice, he was extensively engaged in manufacturing enterprises. He built up there a village outrivaling in commercial and manufacturing importance Moravia, which, in turn, has far outstripped its rival. He died there September 8th, 1827, "respected by those about him, leaving the reputation of having been a kind, charitable man, and a sympathizing neighbor, who was always ready to relieve the poor and distressed. It is related of him that in the year 1816, when almost a famine prevailed in the land, his mill was well stored with wheat and corn, and sordid, heartless men appeared, as in all like cases, and coming to him desired to purchase his store of grain for speculative purposes, and offered him a large sum in advance of what he paid, but he repelled all such proffers, and doled out his entire stock in small quantities to those living in the vicinity, and thus ministered to their necessities and satisfied them."*

Charlotte F., wife of Col. Edwin B. Morgan, of Aurora, is the only one of his children living. His wife, Paulina, who was born May 11th, 1764, died March 26th, 1840. Three sons, Seneca, Isaac and Thomas, practiced law in Aurora, Isaac, till his death, April 13th, 1850. Thomas did not practice much on account of ill health. He died February 20th, 1839. Seneca removed

* Paper prepared for the *Moravia Historical Society*, July 4th, 1876, by S. Edwin Day.

to Auburn and afterwards to Rochester, where he died March 12th, 1859.

Benjamin Howland, a Friend, who was born in Dartmouth, Mass., October 12th, 1754, came in from Saratoga county, with his family of six children, in 1798, and settled two miles west of Poplar Ridge, on 135 acres now owned by his son, Slocum Howland, and occupied by Daniel Dwyer. Benjamin Wilbur, also a Friend, accompanied him and assisted in moving the family, furniture and live stock. He resided there till his death, September 23d, 1831, aged seventy-seven. Mary, his wife, was born September 4th, 1755, and died October 30th, 1840, aged eighty-five. His six children were, Sylvia, afterwards wife of Jethro Wood, Humphrey, Martha, afterwards wife of Wm. Heazlitt, Mary, afterwards wife of Thomas J. Alsop, Harmony and Slocum, the latter of whom is the only one living. Humphrey was largely and favorably known through all this section of country. He was born in Dartmouth, Mass., in 1780. About two years after his settlement here he engaged in practical surveying in Cayuga, Tompkins and Cortland counties, in the employ of Judge John Lawrence, of New York, Robert Troup, Samuel Parsons, Richard Hart and others. Judge Lawrence owned at that time some 100 military lots in the townships of Venice, Scipio and Ledyard. He acquired the agency for the Lawrence estate of New York city and several minor agencies. He afterwards became a large land-holder himself, owning Howland's Island, various tracts in other parts of the State, and a beautiful estate in Ledyard, where he lived, and died in December, 1862. The house in which he lived was built in 1810, and was then considered a palatial residence. It is standing, and is occupied by Abram Taber. He was a Member of Assembly from this County in 1812. Slocum Howland was born September 20th, 1794. He is still living at Sherwood, in the town of Scipio, where, for more than half a century, he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. His life-long philanthropy and excellence of character have endeared him to the community in which he lives. They have been the crowning graces in his long and useful life. The grand-children of Benjamin Howland who are living are Phebe and Sarah, the latter the widow of Robert Underhill, both in Chicago, and Ann, wife of Benjamin Gould, in

Ledyard, children of Sylvia; John and Benjamin Alsop, children of Mary, the former in Union, Wisconsin, and the latter in Maryland; Mary, wife of John J. Thomas, of Union Springs, and Wm. Penn Howland, of New York, children of Humphrey; William and Emily, with their father, at Sherwood, and Benjamin, at Catskill, children of Slocum.

Eleazer Burnham, who was born in Shaftsbury, Vt., July 15th, 1780, settled at Aurora September 27th, 1798, and died there May 3d, 1867. He studied law in the office of Judge Walter Wood, with whom he formed a copartnership about 1804, which continued till the latter's removal to Montville. July 29th, 1807, he married Matilda Wood, the daughter of his legal preceptor. He practiced law till about 1825, when failing health compelled him to discontinue. He was County Surrogate from February 5th, 1811 to February 26th, 1813, and again from February 28th, 1815, to June 7th, 1820. He was collector of Revenue at Aurora during the war of 1812, and was Member of Assembly in 1826. None of his family are living.

Other settlers at Aurora previous to 1798 were Thomas Mumford, Glen Cuyler, Silas Marsh, attorneys, Dr. Frederick Delano, and Daniel Foote, the latter of whom was a merchant, all of whom are dead. A daughter of Foote's, Mary, widow of Charles Campbell, is living in Chicago. John Wood and Isaac Wood, with their families, and James Wood and sister came in from Washington county, in 1799, and settled three miles south-east of Aurora. John, who died on the place where he settled, was the father of Jethro Wood, the inventor of the cast-iron plow, which was a vast improvement on the old "bull plow" then in use. The late Chas. P. Wood of Auburn, was a son of James Wood.

John Boughton came in from Connecticut, as early as 1799, and settled in Ledyard, about two miles north-west of Scipioville, on the farm now owned by Benjamin Gould, and occupied by Harrison Johnson, where he died March 25th, 1824, aged 53 years and 10 months. Elder Alanson Boughton, a Baptist minister, who died a few years since at Moravia, was a son of his.

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN was born in Groton, October 15th, 1777, and educated in the common schools of his native place. His father, Christopher, was a farmer. His mother, Deborah,

was a sister of Benjamin Ledyard. One of her brothers was a Colonel in the Continental army, and was in command of the fort at Groton, Conn., when attacked and captured by the traitor Arnold. After surrendering the fort and his sword he was run through with the latter in the hands of a British officer. His death was immediately revenged by his own men. Christopher came to Aurora in May, 1800, and immediately engaged in mercantile business. Members of this family have since been prominently identified with all of Aurora's valuable interests. July 15th, 1805, he married Nancy, daughter of John Barber of Groton, Conn., who was born August 29th, 1785, and died August 4th, 1864. Though an active politician and wielding great influence as the leading merchant of the County for a great many years he never accepted public office. He died October 4th, 1834. They had six children, all sons, Edwin B., Christopher, Henry, John, Geo. P., and Richard.

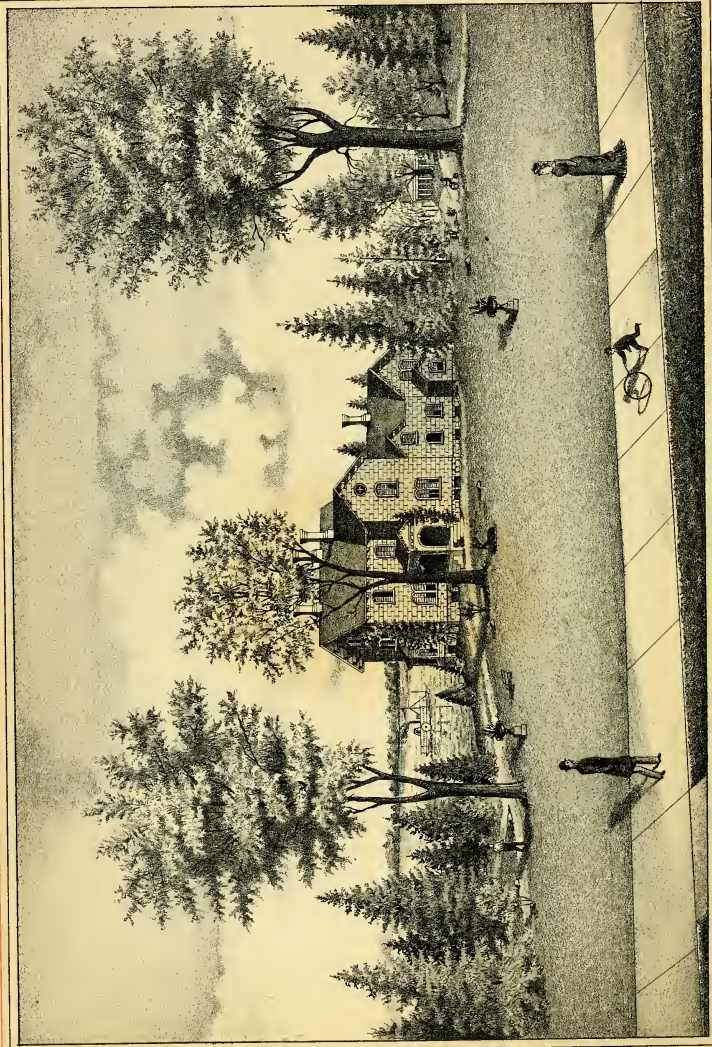
COL. EDWIN B. MORGAN was born in Aurora, May 2d, 1806, and educated at the *Cayuga Lake Academy* in that village. At the age of thirteen he became a clerk in his father's store, and at twenty-one succeeded him to the business. He was extensively engaged, in connection with his brothers, in merchandizing, boat building, and in buying and shipping wool, grain and pork. In 1850, during his absence in New York, he was made the Republican nominee for Congress, but was defeated by fourteen votes. He was elected to Congress in 1852, and again in 1854 and '56, the last time by 9,000 majority. He was one of the original proprietors of the *New York Times*, and has been president of the *Times Association* since the death of Mr. Raymond. He was one of the originators of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, and its first president, which office he held for four years. He is still largely interested in that enterprise; also in *Adams & Co.'s*, the *American* and *United States Expresses*, and various banks and railroads. He is one of the largest shareholders in the Oswego Starch Company, in which he is a director. He is president of *Cayuga Lake Academy*, an office he has held some twenty-five years, and has contributed liberally to its support. He was one of the original trustees of *Wells College*, to which he gave \$100,000 as an endowment fund, and has been its vice-president since that office was cre-

ated. He was a trustee of the *State Agricultural College* at Ovid, and *The People's College* at Havana; and has been a trustee of *Cornell University*, at Ithaca, since that institution was founded. He has been a trustee of *Auburn Theological Seminary* many years, and, in connection with Wm. E. Dodge, erected the library building in connection with it. He also contributed \$75,000 toward the construction of Morgan Hall. Though not a member, he has been a liberal contributor at different times to the Presbyterian Church at Aurora. He also contributed largely toward Prof. Hartt's Brazilian explorations. He was one of the original trustees of the State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton.

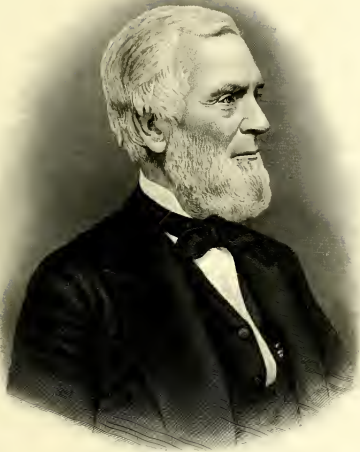
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN was born in Aurora, June 4th, 1808. He was fitted for college at the Academy at Aurora, and graduated at *Yale College* in 1828. He began his legal studies with Seneca Wood of Aurora, and finished them with Elijah Miller and Wm. H. Seward at Auburn. October 24th, 1832, he married Mary E., daughter of the late Dr. Joseph T. Pitney of Auburn. He practiced his profession several years in connection with the late Ebenezer W. Arms. He was elected a Representative in Congress by the Whigs in 1837, and reelected in 1839. At the expiration of his second term he removed to Auburn, and practiced law awhile in connection with Samuel Blatchford and Clarence A. Seward, who then resided there. From November 2d, 1847, to November 4th, 1851, he was Secretary of State of New York. During his Secretaryship, as Superintendent of Public Schools he recommended and initiated our popular system of free schools.

About that time he became one of the Board of Trustees of the Asylum for the Insane at Utica, and held that position till near his death, which occurred in Auburn April 3d, 1877. He was mayor of Auburn in 1860. He leaves a widow, living in Auburn, and three married daughters, two, (Cornelia, wife of C. Eugene Barber, and Mary, wife of William C. Barber,) living in Auburn, and one, (Frances A.,) in Berlin, Germany.

HENRY MORGAN was born at Aurora, Aug. 22d, 1810, and educated at the academy in that village, of which he is still a resident. He has been engaged in mercantile business at Aurora; and is



RESIDENCE OF COL. E. B. MORGAN, AURORA, CAYUGA CO. N. Y.



Colin B. Myers

largely interested in mining operations in California, and in the manufacturing enterprises conducted by Sheldon & Co., and D. M. Osborne & Co., of Auburn. He was one of the originators of the U. S. telegraph.

JOHN MORGAN was born at Aurora September 1st, 1812, and died February 10th, 1840. He was educated at the academy in his native village, and a graduate of Hamilton College. He followed the vocation of a farmer, his farm being the land upon which Wells College and the residence of the late Henry Wells stand.

GEORGE P. MORGAN was born at Aurora May 29th, 1815, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Union Springs, Skaneateles and Aurora. He now resides in New York.

RICHARD MORGAN, the genial merchant at Aurora, was born in that village March 21st, 1818.

Erastus Spalding and Philip Allen came in about 1800. Spalding settled at Levanna, where he kept at an early day the hotel now occupied by Melvin Bowen. He removed at an early day to Lockport, where his son Lyman was a prominent miller. Allen was a Quaker and came from Washington county with his family. Capt. Stephen Allen and his brother Theophilus, came from Salisbury, Conn., in 1802, and settled in the east part of the town, Stephen, on the farm now owned by Hicks Anthony, and Theophilus, on that now owned by Ira Fritts. Stephen Allen, Jr., took up a farm adjoining his father's on the east. Soon after coming here he married Phebe Cross, who came in with her brother Nathaniel from Baskin Ridge, N. J., a short time before and settled with him at Levanna, where George Utt now lives. The elder Allen died in the town June 30th, 1822, aged 64. None of his children are living. Stephen Allen, Jr., was Deputy County Clerk at Cayuga when he first came in, and was subsequently a teacher in the academy at Aurora. He died at Levanna June 8th, 1858, aged seventy-seven. Three of his four children are living: William S., Walter W., and Maria, all in Ledyard. Nathaniel Cross was a single man when he first came. He afterwards married Eliza, daughter of Judge Joseph Allen, of New Jersey, to which State he subsequently removed with his wife and three children. Two of his children are living in Ledyard, William and Mary Allen Cross. Samuel Willets came

from New Jersey in 1804. He was a Quaker. He raised a large family, some of whom are still residents of this County.

An important addition to the settlements of this town was made in 1805, in the family of David Thomas, who settled on the tract of land known as the "great field," about two and one-half miles north-east of Aurora, previously taken up by Judge John Richardson, who settled originally in Springport, in the history of which town mention is made of him.

David Thomas was born on the banks of the Schuylkill June 6th, 1776, and was mainly a self-educated man. In early life he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but found time in the intervals of those labors to acquire a knowledge of surveying and to become a thorough mathematician, being assisted in the latter studies, it is believed, by David Rittenhouse. He also gave much attention to botanical researches, in which science he became so proficient as to attract the attention and command the admiration of Prof. Barton of Philadelphia, who had designed honoring him with the name of a new species of plants, but discovered that the name had been previously applied to another plant in honor of a Swiss gentleman named Thomas. He removed from his native place, near Phoenixville, Penn., to Lycoming county in that State, in 1801, and from Lycoming to Ledyard in 1805. During his early settlement here he followed farming and surveying. In 1816, he made a tour of observation to Indiana, and in 1819 he published an account of these observations, which, coming to the notice of Gov. DeWitt Clinton, led to his appointment as Chief Engineer under the Canal Commissioners in the spring of 1820. He superintended the construction of the Erie Canal between Rochester and Buffalo till its completion. He surveyed the long level between Rochester and Lockport, and was jeeringly told that he must not be in the country when the water was let in, as it would be dry at one end. In order to satisfy the Commissioners he directed two of his assistants to run two separate lines over the same route and when the work was completed there was a difference of a little less than two-thirds of an inch between theirs and his. After the completion of the Erie Canal in the fall of 1825, he had the superintendence of the construction of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal. He was subse-

quently engaged on the Welland Canal, but relinquished that appointment after the expiration of one year, because of the personal inconvenience to which it subjected him. The year previous to his appointment as Chief Engineer on the Canals he was appointed by the U. S. Government to examine the harbor at Buffalo. After closing his official services with this State, the Government of Pennsylvania requested Gov. Clinton to recommend to them some one competent to take charge of the canals of that State. He at once named David Thomas, who was thereupon tendered the position and privileged to name his salary, but the failing health of his wife induced him to decline the honor.

In 1853, he removed to Union Springs and spent there the rest of his days. The latter part of his life was devoted to horticulture, floriculture and pomology, and, doubtless, was prolonged by the gentle exercise and mental occupation they afforded. He aided largely in improving the variety of fruits and flowers in the section where he resided. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, refinement and culture. He was elected honorary member of the *Literary and Philosophical Society of New York* in 1823; and corresponding member of the *Horticultural Society of London* in 1824, and of the *Linnaean Society of Paris*, in 1826.

He was a liberal contributor to the *Gentee Farmer of Rochester*, the first agricultural paper that brought agricultural literature to the homes of the common people. The first six volumes contained 800 articles from his pen. He also delivered numerous addresses before agricultural societies. He was frequently tendered the honor of a nomination to public office, including the Assembly and State Senate, but he invariably declined. He died November 5th, 1859, having been preceded by his wife in 1833. In 1843 he married Ednah D., the widow of Dr. Isaac W. Smith, of Lockport, who died May 11th, 1878, aged eighty-four. Three of his eight children, four of whom were born after his removal to this County, are living, Mary T., widow of George Spencer in Germantown, Philadelphia, John J., in Union Springs, and Joseph, in Philadelphia.

John J. Thomas, A. M., has pursued a great diversity of vocations in life. He has written for the Press forty-four years, and is now associate editor of the *Country Gentleman*. He is the

author of several works, whose merit has secured for them an extensive circulation. He, like his father, has devoted much attention to horticulture and pomology. He published the *American Fruit Culturist*, which appeared first in 1846, and has passed through twenty editions. In 1854, he commenced a serial publication, entitled *Rural Affairs*, which he has since continued in annual numbers, and which has had a circulation of 30,000. He is also the author of a work on *Farm Machinery*, which was first written as a prize essay while he was residing with his father's family, and won the \$200 prize offered by the Trustees of the Wadsworth Fund for essays on applied science, for schools. From that essay a work was afterwards prepared to compete for a prize of \$100 offered by the New York State Agricultural Society, on science applied to agriculture. It received the prize and was published in the transactions of the Society. It met the eyes of the Harpers, who proposed to publish it in book form, with additions, which they accordingly did. Mr. Thomas is an honorary member of the *Massachusetts Horticultural Society*; of the *Worcester Horticultural Society*; of the *Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society*; of the *Horticultural Society of Indiana*; and First President of the *Horticultural Society of New York*.

Dr. Consider King, who was born in Rochester, Mass., in 1774, moved in from Columbia county this same year, (1805,) and settled at Ledyard, in the house next north of the church in that village. He boarded with Benjamin Avery, whose daughter Lydia he subsequently married.

Joseph Talcott came from Dutchess county in 1806, and settled one and one-half miles southeast of Aurora. He died in the near neighborhood of that locality in 1853. He was a highly esteemed citizen, an earnest advocate of temperance, and a friend to universal education. He often visited the common schools, giving good counsel to the teachers and encouragement to the scholars. He published a monthly religious pamphlet entitled *The Friendly Visitant*, for young people, which was printed in 1834 by Thomas Skinner, now a resident of Auburn. He had two sons and two daughters. Richard, the eldest son, was long a resident of Skaneateles, where he died a few years ago. His eldest daughter, Hannah, was the late wife of Slocum

Howland. His other daughter, Phebe, never married. His family, and that of David Thomas, were Friends.

Roswell Towsley and John Bowen came in about 1810, the former from Manlius, and the latter from Dartmouth, Mass. Towsley settled at Aurora, where he built, in 1817, the first steam flouring-mill west of the Hudson. It stands near the depot, west of the hotel, and is now used as a store-house. It was in operation only about a year when Towsley failed, became deranged and was sent to the asylum in New York, where he died. He was an enterprising man, and had also a tannery, a large blacksmith shop, a shoe shop and a furnace, in the latter of which, it is claimed, Jethro Wood's first plow was cast.* Bowen settled a little north-east of Aurora, where his grandsons Jesse and Alfred now live. The latter are sons of Benjamin Bowen, who succeeded his father on the farm, on which both died, Benjamin, July 26th, 1854, aged 58.

Benjamin Tracy came in at an early day and settled about two miles north-west of Scipioville, in Ledyard, where he died Oct. 27th, 1804, aged sixty-four. Olive, his wife, died October 7th, 1831, aged eighty-nine. Josiah Bowen came from Massachusetts about 1814, and settled in Ledyard, a little west of Sherwood. He afterwards removed to the next farm west and died there July 23d, 1846. He was born December 18th, 1785. His son Sayles J. Bowen, resides in Washington, D. C., of which city he was formerly mayor, and postmaster during the war.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting was held the first Tuesday in April, 1823, and the following named officers were elected: Jedediah Morgan, (who was a Member of the State Senate while a resident of Aurora in 1825-'26,) *Supervisor*; Joshua Baldwin, *Clerk*; Jonathan Richmond, Ozias B. Culver and Jeremiah Turner, *Assessors*; Zebedee McComber, Joshua Baldwin and James Wood, *Commissioners of Highways*; Wm. Culver and Jeremiah Turner, *Overseers of the Poor*; James Wood, Philo Sperry and Orange Culver, *Commissioners of Common Schools*;

* It is proper to state that Moravia claims the honor of having cast the first cast-iron plow. Bills are extant which show that Messrs. Rogers & Co., founders of that village, sent plow castings to Jonathan Swan, of Aurora, in 1817, and a letter from Jethro Wood, bearing date of Scipio, April 8th, 1818, addressed to that firm, substantiates the fact that they were engaged in casting them; but we are not aware that there is conclusive proof to establish either claim.

Solomon Strong, Luther Lakin and James Swan, *Inspectors of Common Schools*; Ansel Crowell and Glen Cuyler, *Constables*; Ansel Crowell, *Collector*; Benj. Avery, *Poundmaster*; Abial Mosher, Josiah Phelps and Ephraim C. Marsh, *Fence Viewers*.

The present officers (1879) are:

Supervisor—Hicks Anthony.

Town Clerk—Evans W. Mosher.

Justices of Peace—Wm. Peckham, N. L. Zabriskie, H. J. Mallory and W. M. Wright.

Assessors—Wm. Judge, Seneca Boyce and Howard Smith.

Overseers of the Poor—Howard Chase and Samuel T. Hoyt.

Inspectors of Election—C. C. White, Jr., O. C. Tooker and Daniel Dwyer.

Collector—M. M. Palmer.

Constables—M. M. Palmer, O. F. VanMarter, James Smith and W. M. Bowen.

Game Constable—John McGordon.

AURORA VILLAGE.

Aurora is situated on the east shore of Cayuga Lake, which at this point attains its greatest width, of four miles, and is distant by rail from Cayuga, on the N. Y. C. Railroad, twelve miles. Its name, which is an ideal one, supposed to have originated with Gen. Benj. Ledyard, is suggestive of the resplendent beauty of its landscapes when bathed in the first rays of the morning sun.

This village is famed for its delightful situation and picturesque scenery, in which it surpasses all the lake villages in Central and Western New York, whose natural attractions have made them so well and favorably known. It is a center of wealth, culture and refinement, and art has vied with nature in heightening and intensifying its scenic beauty. Its charming bay, handsomely shaded streets, magnificent dwellings and ornate public buildings, have often inspired the talent of the artist and been made the subject of some exquisite paintings.

Aurora has been the home, among others not elsewhere noted, of Palmer, the distinguished sculptor, and Charles Elliott, the artist, the former of whom still favors it occasionally with his presence. Many of the private residences and public buildings are ornamented with the elegant productions of their genius. It was also the home of the late Henry Wells, who acquired a world-

wide celebrity in the express business, and whose generous benefaction in the founding of the college which bears his name, will be an enduring monument to remind the citizens of Aurora of his many noble qualities. He died in Glasgow, Scotland, Tuesday, December 10th, 1878.

HENRY WELLS was one of the most successful men of the nation, and one who used his great wealth in a truly philanthropic spirit. His name is recorded in the hearts of the many who profited by his charity, and in the titles of the two great institutions known throughout the world—one of a business, and the other of an educational character. Mr. Wells was born in Vermont, December 12th, 1805. In his boyhood his parents moved to Central New York where he afterwards resided. In his early manhood he started the express business, which under his management has grown until now its system seems perfect and its extent is bounded only by civilization. His first venture in that business was to carry a carpet-bag filled with the packages of patrons from Albany to Buffalo. His patronage increased, and he associated with himself as a partner Crawford Livingston. After the death of his partner, Mr. Wells and several other gentlemen formed the American Express Company, of which he became president. He retained the position until a few years ago, when age and ill-health induced him to leave it. He was also interested in several other express companies, being one of the founders of the trans-continental company known as Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. Several years ago Mr. Wells founded and endowed Wells Female College, at Aurora, N. Y.

This college has proved successful and is now one of the most popular and best known institutions of its kind in existence. Throughout his long life Mr. Wells was an enterprising and useful citizen, and he is known all over the United States, through every state and territory of which he has traveled.

Mr. Wells retired from business about ten years ago. His health being bad, he spent the greater part of the intervening period in traveling. The winter seasons he spent in Italy or the West Indies. He became very sick about two months before his death, and determined to seek renewed health in Sicily. His friends tried to persuade him not to undertake a sea voyage in his precarious condition, but he persisted in his

determination, and started from Aurora November 4th, 1878. He sailed from New York city in an Anchor Line steamer November 9th, and arrived in Glasgow on the 19th of that month. He received careful attention during the voyage, but upon leaving the steamer was unable to continue his journey to Sicily. The body of Mr. Wells was brought back to Aurora for interment.

This, too, was the home of the distinguished and revered Salem Town, LL. D., who was born in Massachusetts March 5th, 1779, and educated at Williams College. He was an eminent friend of, and laborer in, education, and was endeared to the people of Aurora by a long residence among them, a portion of the time as principal of the academy, which, under his direction, took high rank as an educational institution. The series of school books which emanated from his pen, especially his *Analysis of the English Language*, was a valuable contribution to didactic literature. His wide experience as a teacher gave him a keen perception of the educational wants of the community. His urbanity and gentle manners won for him universal love and respect; while his career as a righteous man met the acknowledgment of its integrity in all, and found appropriate and graceful expression in his prominence as an elder in the Presbyterian church, an office he held for thirty-four years.

When eighty-two years of age, his fellow-citizens gathered around him to do him, as a living man, especial honor, and besides those who personally participated in the interesting event, Millard Fillmore and Edward Everett addressed the meeting by letter. A beautiful memorial portrait bust by the sculptor Palmer, hangs upon the walls of the Presbyterian Church in Aurora; and the Masonic fraternity, whose gatherings he honored for many years, have erected to his enduring remembrance in the village cemetery, a plain, massive shaft of Westerly (R. I.) granite, bearing the inscription, "Erected by his Brethren."

Mr. Town was a gentle, kindly, interesting man, worthy of the best memories that the works of art which have been raised concerning him can perpetuate. The Regents of the University conferred on him the degree of LL. D., and in the honors of the Masonic Order his position was distinguished. He was Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York for

fifty-one years. He died at Greencastle, Indiana, February 24th, 1864. His wife, Abigail King, who was born October 12th, 1781, died at Gallipolis, O., while on a visit, December 7th, 1840. The remains of both rest in the cemetery at Aurora.

Aurora contains four churches, (Presbyterian, Catholic, Episcopal and M. E.) is the seat of Cayuga Lake Academy and of Wells College, has one district school, one bank, one hotel, (erected by Col. E. B. Morgan in 1836, and kept by O. F. VanMarter,) two general stores, one hardware store, a grocery and tobacco store, a shoe store, a meat market; (kept by W. H. Sadler,) two blacksmith shops, (kept by Polhannes & Van Marter and W. C. Brightman,) and a population of 600.

The village was incorporated May 5th, 1837, but chiefly to secure the name and prevent its appropriation by Aurora, in Erie county. No village organization has been kept up.

The early courts of Onondaga and Cayuga counties were held at Aurora, which was for several years a half-shire town of Cayuga County, Cayuga being the other. The second term of the Circuit Court of Onondaga county was held at the house of Seth Phelps in Aurora, September 7th, 1795. It was attended by Hon. John Lansing, Judge of the Supreme Court, Seth Phelps, John Richardson, and Wm. Stevens, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in Onondaga county. John A. Sheaffer, Wm. Goodwin, John Stoyell, Cyrus Kinne, Hezekiah Olcott, Daniel Keeler, Ryal Bingham and Ozias Burr, Justices, were fined thirty shillings each for non-attendance. The fourth circuit was held at the same place June 12th, 1798, by Hon. James Kent, Judge; assisted by Seth Phelps, Wm. Stevens, Seth Sherwood, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Onondaga county. Here was erected the first court house in Cayuga County. It consisted of crotched posts set in the ground, and supporting poles covered with brush. In this primitive structure justice was administered for several years. The first court after the erection of Cayuga County, a Court of Common Pleas, was held at Cayuga Ferry, May 21st, 1799, and attended by Seth Phelps, First Judge; Seth Sherwood, Judge; and John Tillotson, Assistant Justice. The County seat was established at Auburn in 1805.

The third newspaper in Cayuga County was established at Aurora in 1805, by Henry Pace, and was published every Wednesday under the name of *The Aurora Gazette*.* Mr. Pace's brother James is supposed to have been interested in its publication, though his name does not appear in that connection. The Messrs. Pace were of English parentage, and warmly espoused the cause of the mother country in the discussion of those questions which led to the war of 1812, although the majority of their readers did not sympathize with those views. But, being then the only local paper, it monopolized the legal printing. It was published here but a short time, its removal to Auburn being about contemporaneous with the removal of the County seat to that place. June 7th, 1808, it was changed to the *Western Federalist*, and published there some eight years under that name.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant at Aurora was Abiather Hull, who opened a store about 1792, in a log building of small dimensions, which stood a little south of the Presbyterian church. He continued as late as 1798, and removed from the town. Elias Avery, Daniel Avery, brother of Elias, from Groton, Conn., Daniel Foote, brother-in-law of Daniel Avery, and probably from the same place, Wm. McCarthy, also from Conn., and Richard and Zebulon Williams were engaged in mercantile business here prior to 1800. The Williamses continued till about 1810; Daniel Avery and Foote, till about 1800; and McCarthy till about 1820, when he was succeeded by his son William, Jr., who continued till about 1825 or '6. Both Avery and Foote had families and died in the town, the former January 30th, 1842. Elias Avery, who had a separate store, continued till about 1810, and died here July 31st, 1837.

Christopher Morgan commenced mercantile business here in June, 1800, in company with Cornelius Cuyler. Their store stood opposite the residence of Richard Morgan, on the Delaney Newton lot. It was a frame building, about 18 by 20 feet. It was superseded about 1802, by a much larger, gamble-roof building, which stood on the site of the Catholic church. Soon after the erection of that building the partnership was dissolved, Cuyler retaining the store, and Morgan

* The earliest copy of this paper which has come under our observation is No. 5 of Vol. 1, and bears the date of July 17th, 1805.

removing to the store previously occupied by Daniel Foote, opposite the residence of Richard Morgan. In 1810, Mr. Morgan built a store just south of Richard Morgan's residence, which he occupied until 1827, when his son, Edwin B. Morgan, succeeded him in the business, and in 1829, erected the building now occupied by his brother Richard, next south of the hotel, discontinuing the old store in 1830. In 1831, Edwin formed a copartnership with his brother Henry. George, another brother, subsequently acquired an interest in the business, and sold August 9th, 1850, to his brother Richard, who also bought Henry's interest April 1st, 1856, and Edwin's January 1st, 1859. In 1850, the firm name was Morgans, and remained such until 1859, when it became R. Morgan. March 6th, 1863, Richard admitted his son Christopher B. to partnership, and the business has since been conducted under the name of *R. Morgan & Son*. This, with one exception, is said to be the oldest mercantile house in the State.

Jonathan Swan, a Quaker, from Western, Oneida county, came about 1812, and opened a store, which he continued until about 1820. He continued to reside in the village till his death. Mary, wife of Wm. Wilkinson, of Buffalo, and Joseph R. Swan, an ex-Judge and a distinguished citizen of Columbus, Ohio, are children of his. Charles E. Shepard, a native of the town, son of Daniel Shepard, a lawyer, who settled in the village about 1795, opened a store about 1830, which he continued some ten years, when he read law and removed to Buffalo, where he now resides. Frederick E. Curtis and John Marsh opened a store about the same time as Shepard. They did business some six years and failed. Both are natives of this town, in which their parents were early settlers. Ephraim C. Marsh, father of John Marsh, came from Morristown, New Jersey, and settled and cleared up a lot two miles south of the village, which was awarded to his father for Revolutionary services, and on which he resided till his death, January 2d, 1842, aged fifty-five. Curtis soon after removed to New Jersey, where he now resides. Marsh is living on a farm adjoining his father's homestead. Numerous persons did business here for short periods of time, but were not prominent as business men.

Those who are at present doing business in

the village besides the Messrs. Morgan are Samuel G. Daykin, proprietor of a shoe store, who commenced here in the spring of 1865, having previously carried on the same business at Scipioville since 1852; R. Murphy, grocer, who bought out Johnson McDowell in 1872; Wm. Martin, grocer, who commenced in the spring of 1875, having previously resided here since 1867; and Arthur Parsons, hardware dealer, who came from Poplar Ridge, in Venice, where he had resided some eighteen years, and bought out W. O. Cory in March, 1877.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office at Aurora was established at *Scipio*, April 1st, 1795, with Judge Walter Wood as postmaster. Previous to that date there was no post-office in the State west of Canajoharie. Contemporary with the establishment of the office at Aurora, offices were established at *Onondaigua*, with Comfort Tyler as postmaster; *Kanandaigua*, with Thaddeus Chapin as postmaster; at Whitestown; Geneva, with John Johnson as postmaster. Offices were established at Auburn, as *Aurclius*, in 1804; Canajoharie, March 20th, 1793; Schenectady, April 25th, 1793; and Lansingburgh, October 9th, 1793. The comparative importance of the settlements at these respective places may thus be seen. The receipts of the office at Aurora the first year were \$39.28. Edward Paine contracted to carry the mail from Cooperstown three years at \$175 per year. April 1st, 1810, the name of the office was changed to Aurora, and another office was established at Stewart's Corners, (*Venice*), also bearing the name *Scipio*, with James Glover as postmaster.

Judge Wood held the office till his removal to Montville in 1811, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Eleazer Burnham, who had been deputy since 1798, and who held the office till about 1822, when Seneca Wood, son of Walter, was appointed and held it till about 1828. He was succeeded January 1st, of that year, by Lazarus Ewer who held it till his death September 4th, 1834. Charles E. Shepard next received the appointment and held the office until 1841, when he was succeeded by Charles Campbell, who held it till January, 1843. Campbell was succeeded by Edward Dougherty, who held the office till 1844 or 5, when John Lincklaen Cuyler was appointed and held it till 1849. Chas. Campbell again succeeded to the office and held

it till 1853. John Marsh, Cuyler's brother-in-law, held the office from 1853-'61; Richard Morgan, from 1861-'63; Ebenezer W. Arms, from 1863-'69; Johnson McDowell, from 1869 to June 16th, 1870, at which time Christopher B. Morgan, the present incumbent, was appointed.

PHYSICIANS—The first physician at Aurora, was Frederick Delano, who came from Orange county about 1792, and practiced till his death July 26th, 1825, aged 60. He was one of the original members of the *Cayuga County Medical Society*, which was organized at the tavern of Daniel Avery in Aurora, August 7th, 1806, a sketch of which is given in connection with the general history of the County. He was a skillful physician and an honor to the profession. None of his children are living. John Gridley came in about 1826 and practiced some ten years, when he removed and immediately after became a Presbyterian clergyman.

Alexander Thompson, son of John and Charlotte Thompson, was born at Sherwood May 2d, 1819, and educated at Cayuga Academy, Aurora. He studied medicine with his father at Sherwood, and attended medical lectures at New York. He joined the County Medical Society August 7th, 1834, and having practiced a short time with his father, removed to Aurora about 1840 or '41, and practiced there till his death September 21st, 1869. December 24th, 1842, he married Eliza, daughter of Eleazer Burnham. He afterwards married Mary, daughter of Lyman Root of Albany, who survives him. He was a distinguished physician, and enjoyed an extensive practice, by which he amassed a handsome fortune. He was for one year president of the State Medical Society. He was not less distinguished in the departments of horticulture and floriculture, especially the latter. His extensive gardens and rare botanical collection formed one of the chief attractions of the village.

Elijah Price Baker was born in Owasco June 12th, 1819, and educated at Skaneateles Academy. He studied medicine with his father Dr. Abel Baker of Owasco, and commenced practice with him in that village in 1847. In April, 1848, he removed to Fleming, where he practiced till June, 1862, having joined the County Medical Society January 18th, of the previous year, (1861.) He removed thence to Meridian, and practiced there till November, 1869, when he removed to

Aurora, where he has since practiced. He attended lectures and received a diploma at the Geneva Medical College in 1847.

Elisha Morgan, John N. Clarke and Elisha Leffingwell joined the County Medical Society while residents of Aurora; Morgan, August 7th, 1828, Clarke, August 6th, 1835, and Leffingwell, June 2d, 1843. Clarke came from Danby, Tompkins county, about the time he joined the Society, and practiced here some ten or twelve years, when he returned to Danby. Leffingwell came from Vermont about 1843, and died here February 10th, 1871. Thomas Siveter, an Englishman, came in from London, England, and joined the County Medical Society, August 3d, 1826. He practiced here till about 1840, when he removed to Iowa. Henry B. Fellows came from Sennett in 1865 and removed to Chicago.

BENCH AND BAR.—The early establishment of the courts at Aurora attracted here some of the best legal talent of the county. Silas Marsh, a brilliant counsellor, was the first resident lawyer. He practiced till about 1806, and removed from the town. Judge Walter Wood, who has been noticed in connection with the early settlement of the town, practiced here from 1795, till his removal to Montville in 1811. Thomas Mumford and Glen Cuyler practiced here previous to 1798, and were lawyers of marked ability. The former was Surrogate of Onondaga county from October 1st, 1797, till the erection of Cayuga County, March 8th, 1799; and the latter of Cayuga County from March 14th, 1799, to February 5th, 1811, and again from February 26th, 1813, to February 28th, 1815, being succeeded each time by Eleazer Burnham. Glen Cuyler was a brother of Cornelius Cuyler. He came from Albany about 1794 and settled in the village, where he practiced till his death, September 1st, 1832. Margaret L., who is living with Mrs. John L. Cuyler, in Syracuse, is the only one of his children living. Daniel Shepard was born in June, 1771. He came in from Connecticut about 1795, and settled in the village, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. William H. Bogart. He practiced here till his death, September 22d, 1819. He was a highly respected lawyer.

Eleazer Burnham, who has also been noticed in connection with the early settlement of the town, came from Bennington, Vt., in 1798, and entered the office of Judge Wood, with whom he

formed a law partnership in 1804, which continued till the removal of the latter to Montville. He practiced till about 1825, when failing health compelled him to discontinue. He was an able lawyer, and an estimable citizen. He was Surrogate from February 5th, 1811, to February 26th, 1813, and again from February 28th, 1815, to June 7th, 1820. He represented this County in the Assembly in 1826.

Benjamin Ledyard Cuyler, son of Glen Cuyler, was born in Aurora, September 15th, 1797. He studied law with his father, and commenced practice about 1819, continuing till his death, June 30th, 1826. He married Louisa, daughter of Charles H. Morrell, of Aurora, who survives him and is living with their only child, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn. He was appointed Surrogate February 14th, 1821, and held that office till his death. He was gifted with talents of a high order, and these had been cultivated by all the advantages which ample fortune, liberal education and respectable patronage could bestow.

Michael S. Myers came from Auburn, and formed a law partnership with Glen Cuyler. He returned to Auburn, (where further mention is made of him,) on his election as County Clerk in November, 1828. Alva Worden, also from Auburn, practiced here several years in connection with Isaac and Seneca Wood, till his removal to Canandaigua, where he died. He was a brother-in-law of Gov. Seward. Christopher Morgan, of whom mention is made in connection with the early settlements, practiced here several years in connection with Ebenezer W. Arms, the latter of whom was from Greenfield, Massachusetts, about 1834, and practiced till his death, January 15th, 1877. His wife, who is a daughter of Daniel Avery, is still living in the village. He was elected District-Attorney in June, 1847, and held that office till November, 1850, when he was succeeded by Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy of Auburn. Isaac, Thomas and Seneca Wood, sons of Judge Walter Wood, practiced here. David Wright came from Pennsylvania about 1830, and practiced here till his removal to Auburn. Oliver Wood came from Venice, his native town, and practiced till his removal to Auburn.

N. Lansing Zabriskie was born in Flat Bush, L. I., February 18th, 1838, and educated at the Erasmus Hall Academy of his native place. He

graduated at Union College, in 1857, and in 1858 commenced the study of law with Abraham Lott, of Brooklyn. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and commenced practice that year in Brooklyn, from whence he removed in 1867 to Aurora, where he is still practicing. June 20th, 1865, he married Louise F., daughter of Col. Edwin B. Morgan of Aurora. He has been Justice several years. Thomas J. Bradford studied law with N. Lansing Zabriskie at Aurora, and was graduated from the law school of Union University in May, 1876. He was admitted the same year, and has since practiced at Aurora.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF AURORA.—At a meeting of persons interested in the organization of a bank at Aurora, held March 4th, 1864, Henry Morgan and Talmadge Delafield were authorized to call a meeting of the subscribers to its capital stock, and to do whatever was necessary to secure the organization under the above name.

The first meeting of the stockholders was held at the Aurora House March 8th, 1864, and was attended by Henry Wells, Henry Morgan, John Searing, Talmadge Delafield, John E. Williams, Sanford Gifford, Augustine C. Boyer, Alex. Thompson and Mathias Hutchinson. The meeting was called to order by Henry Wells, and Dr. A. Thompson was made chairman, and Oliver Wood, secretary. Articles of association were adopted; the capital stock fixed at \$52,000, with power to increase it to any sum not exceeding \$200,000; the association was to continue till February 25th, 1883, unless sooner dissolved; and Henry Wells, Samuel Adams, Alex. Thompson, Edwin B. Morgan, Augustine C. Boyer, Talmadge Delafield, Henry Morgan, Sanford Gifford and Leonard Searing were elected Directors. A meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the same place, the same day, and Henry Wells was chosen president, Talmadge Delafield, cashier, and D. L. Parmelee, book-keeper and teller. Messrs. Thompson, Wells and Delafield were appointed a committee on buildings, etc., and the capital stock was increased to \$100,000. March 15th, 1864, the building committee were instructed to purchase or lease of Henry Morgan, the stone building on Main street, now occupied by the Bank. Thirty per cent. of the capital stock was called in, payable April 1st, 1864. April 6th,

1864, it was decided to purchase the building above referred to for \$1,100, and it was changed to adapt it to its present use. The seal adopted by the Bank is a reproduction of *Palmer's Morning*, encircled by the name of the Bank. June 1st, 1864, the remainder of the stock was called in, payable July 1st, 1864. January 4th, 1865, the old directors were reelected and James H. Wells and John E. Williams were added, increasing the number to eleven. December 4th, 1868, it was resolved to reduce the number of directors to nine, and at the election of January 6th, 1869, the names of Henry Morgan and James H. Wells were dropped. Dr. Thompson died in 1869, and E. T. Brown was elected to fill the vacancy. November 3d, 1870, the office of assistant cashier was created, and Allen Mosher received the appointment as such. February 11th, 1871, the office of vice-president was created, and E. B. Morgan elected to that position. Delafield's resignation as cashier was tendered June 13th, 1871, and accepted July 17th, 1871. Allen Mosher was made acting cashier September 19th, 1871, and elected cashier December 4th, 1872. He still holds that office. Mr. Wells resigned the presidency November 3d, 1875. E. B. Morgan was elected to that office the same day, and still holds it. N. L. Zabriskie was elected vice-president to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Morgan's promotion, and has since held the office. Allen Mosher was elected director January 8th, 1873, in place of E. T. Brown; N. L. Zabriskie, January 6th, 1875, in place of Leonard Searing, who died that year; and Henry A. Morgan, January 5th, 1876, in place of Mr. Delafield. January 2d, 1878, the number of Directors was reduced to seven, a reduction to that number having been previously effected by the resignation of Henry Wells, and the death of John E. Williams, in 1876.

The Bank paid a uniform semi-annual dividend of four per cent. from the date of its organization till August 1st, 1871, except February 1st, 1866, when three per cent. was paid, and February 1st, 1871, when three and one-half per cent. was paid. From that date to February 1st, 1876, three and one-half per cent. was paid semi-annually, except February 1st, 1873, and August 1st, 1874, when nothing was paid. Nothing was paid August 1st, 1876, and February 1st, 1877; but since then three per cent. has been paid semi-annually.

Following is a statement of the resources and liabilities October 1st, 1878:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$ 77,248 69
Overdrafts	131 42
U. S. bonds to secure circulation..	95,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	41,450 00
Due from reserve agents.....	16,124 45
Due from other National Banks.....	2,102 11
Banking House.....	3,300 00
Checks and other cash items.....	53 36
Bills of other banks.....	1,753 00
Fractional currency and nickels...	12 94
Gold and silver coin.....	140 00
Legal tender notes.....	3,200 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	4,275 00
	<hr/>
	\$244,790 97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund.....	5,000 00
Undivided profits.....	7,294 11
Circulation outstanding.....	85,500 00
Dividends unpaid.....	18 00
Deposits.....	46,672 06
Due National Banks.....	306 80
	<hr/>
	\$244,790 97

SCHOOLS.—Aurora is justly noted for its excellent schools.

CAYUGA LAKE ACADEMY AT AURORA.—On the 2d of February, 1801, Walter Wood, Daniel Shepard, Frederick Delano, Daniel Foote, Daniel Avery, Thomas Mumford, Silas Marsh, Seth Burgess, Jr., Jared Cornell, Samuel Brush, Seth Phelps and Glen Cuyler, made application to the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York for the incorporation of Cayuga Academy, they having contributed more than half in value of the real and personal property of the Academy.

On the 23d of March, 1801, the Regents granted their certificate of incorporation, with the following named persons as first Trustees, viz: Seth Phelps, Benjamin Ledyard, Walter Wood, Seth Sherwood, John Tillotson, Thomas Hewitt, Silas Hutchinson, Jonas Whitney, Silas Halsey, Benjamin Dey, Wilhemus Mynders, Thomas Mumford, John L. Hardenbergh, Ezekiel Sales and Elijah Price.

The document was signed by

“JOHN JAY, ESQUIRE,
“Chancellor of the University.”

On December 21st, 1802, Benjamin Ledyard, by a deed of gift, conveyed to the Trustees the present Academy lot with the buildings then upon it. The first Academy building was destroyed by fire in 1804, and a larger and more commodious building was erected upon its site and occupied for the purposes of the Academy until the year 1835, when it was supplanted by the brick building which now contains the school-rooms and lecture hall. The old building was removed to another site, and is now occupied by the Methodist Episcopal congregation of Aurora as a place of worship.

In 1856 another brick building, 38 by 56 feet in size and four stories in height, containing the library, apartments for the Principal's family and rooms for fifty students, was added.

In 1827 Walter Wood, by a legacy in his will, gave to the Trustees \$1,000, to be kept invested by them as a permanent fund, and the income to be applied towards the education of orphans and indigent children, which trust has been faithfully performed, and many now occupying positions of responsibility and honor, whose education was obtained by this means, thankfully testify to the wisdom and forethought of the founder of "The Walter Wood Fund."

The Academy has also received other endowments, John Morgan, in 1840, giving by will \$3,500 for the general purposes of the institution, and Edwin B. Morgan, in 1854, establishing a permanent fund of \$5,000, the income of which has ever since been applied to increase the equipment and usefulness of the institution.

The first President of the Board of Trustees was Seth Phelps, and the first Secretary, Glen Cuyler.

John Ely was the first Principal of the Academy.

January 15th, 1860, the name was changed to *Cayuga Lake Academy*.

This institution thus ranks among the oldest academies of the State, and has enjoyed a long career of honor and usefulness, sending forth from its halls many whose names have justly been held in high esteem in every vocation of life,—names that have been an honor and a power in the pulpit, at the bar, on the bench, and in the councils of the State and Nation.

The present Board of Trustees are Edwin B. Morgan, President; Allen Mosher, Henry Mor-

gan, Lewis Himrod, N. L. Zabriskie, Augustine C. Boyer, James B. Smith.

The library contains about 3,000 volumes, judiciously and carefully selected.

The Academy, under the able direction of Charles Kelsey, A. M., and Mrs. M. A. Kelsey, with a competent corps of assistants, is one of the most flourishing institutions of learning in the State. One of its peculiar features, and in which it is believed to differ from any other in this State, is a class for the instruction of deaf mutes in articulation, which was organized in 1871, and is under the personal care of Mrs. Kelsey, who has had very gratifying success in this department.

Care is taken to promote physical health by timely and judicious exercise, and to inculcate sound morals.

WELLS COLLEGE, at Aurora, was incorporated March 28th, 1868, under the title of "Wells Seminary for the higher education of young women." The name was changed in 1870, to *Wells College*, and by the Legislature was granted all the rights and privileges pertaining to its advanced character.

The trustees named in the charter of incorporation were Henry Wells, Charles H. Wells, James H. Welles, William W. Howard, Alexander Thompson, Edwin B. Morgan, Talmadge Delafield, William H. Bogart, Frederic W. Seward, Nathan K. Hall, Jonathan B. Condit, Charles J. Folger, Alexander Howland, John Scott Boyd, William E. Dodge, Charles B. Sedgwick and Henry Foster.

July 19th, 1867, the corner-stone of the college building was laid with appropriate ceremonies. It is a brick edifice of the Elizabethan style of architecture, with gray stone trimmings, ample in size to accommodate eighty students, a full corps of teachers and the requisite servants. It is heated by steam, and a private gas house and reservoir furnish light and water to the entire building. Its cost together with furniture and appurtenances was met entirely by Henry Wells, who, July 23d, 1868, gave to the trustees a deed of the same, including twenty acres of land surrounding. He also, in August, 1875, made a further donation of twelve acres of land adjoining, upon which was a handsome residence for the president of the institution.

August 12th, 1873, Edwin B. Morgan of Au-

rora, generously supplemented the gift of Mr. Wells by presenting to the college an endowment fund of \$100,000, the principal to remain intact and the interest to be devoted to the furtherance of the educational interests of the college according to the best judgment of the trustees. In 1878 he further increased his donation by erecting at his own expense a fine additional building of brick and stone, adapted most fully to the growing want felt in the departments of natural and physical science, music and painting. A large and well-appointed gymnasium also forming a part, at a cost of \$25,000.

No more desirable location could be selected for a school of its character. Surrounded by its fine grounds of more than thirty acres, sloping picturesquely with lawn and woodland to the edge of the lake at its borders; with a quiet retirement and privacy most favorable to the higher needs of a scholastic life; with apparatus, libraries, cabinets, laboratory, and every facility for the acquirement of a thorough education at the hands of an experienced corps of professors and teachers; the college has rapidly advanced to a leading place among the best schools for the education of women.

Much attention is paid to physical culture—gymnastics and calisthenics in the winter; boating, archery and walking excursions in the fall and spring. The healthy body, fully as much as the sound mind, is regarded a most essential requisite to success in whatever sphere in life man or woman may be called upon to move.

The first term of the College began in September, 1868, and a class has been graduated each year since then. Several hundred young ladies, representing some nineteen States, have received the benefit of its educational advantages.

Rev. Wm. W. Howard, D. D., was elected President at the opening of the institution; he resigned in 1869.

Rev. I. Iranæus Prime, D. D., was elected in 1869, and resigned in 1873.

Rev. Thos. C. Strong, D. D., was elected in 1873, and resigned in 1875.

Rev. Edward S. Frisbie, D. D., the present incumbent, was elected in 1875.

December 10th, 1878, the founder of the College, Henry Wells, died in Glasgow, Scotland. By his death his friends lost a genial and warm-hearted companion, his associates a sagacious and

far-seeing advisor, society an upright man, and the cause of education a hearty and generous supporter.*

CHURCHES.—Of the early settlers in Ledyard and the adjoining towns a large proportion were Friends, who rapidly became a numerous and influential body of citizens. Their simple lives, temperate, frugal and industrious habits and peaceful characteristics, are still manifested in their descendants, modified, to some extent, by the great changes which have occurred in the community at large. They were devout, consistent Christians, and soon after the settlement of the first family they commenced to hold religious meetings. In 1799, the first Friends meeting in the County was organized at the house of Benjamin Howland, who came in with his family the previous year, and was assisted in its formation by the families of John and Isaac Wood and James Wood and sister, who came in that year (1799). During the first six months meetings were held at Mr. Howland's house. After that an adjacent log-house was purchased, and an addition built thereto. This was the first Friends meeting-house in Cayuga County. This meeting was termed an "indulged meeting," it was subordinate and belonged to the Farmington Quarterly Meeting in Ontario County. In 1811 their numbers had so increased that a new meeting-house was built two miles west of Poplar Ridge, associated with which were the names of Allen and Abial Mosher, John Brotherton, Ebenezer Wanzler, John Winslow, John and Nehemiah Merritt, Sylvanus Hussey, Rufus Winslow and others, all of whom are dead.

In 1818, a meeting-house was erected in the Salmon Creek Valley, in Venice, associated with which were the Halsteds, Kenyons, Sherwoods, Uptons and others. In 1821, a meeting-house was built two miles west of Scipioville, associated with which were Thomas Estes, Charles and Abner Gifford, Israel Cox, Joseph Hoxie, Aaron Baker, Joseph Frost and others. In 1834, the brick meeting-house one and one-half miles west of Sherwood was built. Its elderly members were Humphrey and Slocum Howland, Joseph Talcott, Joshua Baldwin, John E. Williams, Job Otis, David Thomas and others.

* We acknowledge our indebtedness to Col. E. B. Morgan of Aurora, for the preceding sketches of *Cayuga Lake Academy and Wells College*.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF AURORA was organized August 24th, 1818, by Rev. J. G. Ogilvie. It was composed of the following persons, who were members of the *First Congregational Church of Scipio*, of which this is a continuation, viz: Lucius Stebbins, Lucius Gaylord, John Spalding, Eliza McCarty, Emily Hills, Elizabeth Hills, Rhoda Benedict, Elizabeth Huggins and Deborah Avery, who adopted articles of faith and were received under the care of the Presbytery of Cayuga, which met at Aurora, September 22d and 23d, 1818.

Stated public worship was established by members of this denomination in 1799. They were visited occasionally by missionaries from the Eastern States, prominent among whom was Rev. Seth Williston, whose labors culminated in the formation of a church in 1800. They adopted the Congregational form of government; and were, at an early day, one of the most able and promising churches in Western New York. As early as 1804 or '5 Rev. Hezekiah N. Woodruff was installed its pastor. He served them until June 22d, 1813.

Subsequently a second church, composed mostly, it is believed, of members from this, was formed and was received under the care of the Presbytery, February 20th, 1816. The formation of the present church in Aurora seems to have consisted simply in the change of the name of the one organized in 1800, which adopted the name of the *First Presbyterian Church of Scipio*.

The Presbytery which met at Aurora September 22d and 23d, 1818, installed Rev. James G. Ogilvie pastor. There were present at the meeting Revs. L. Parsons, D. C. Lansing, J. Lane, Wm. Wisner, J. Poole, Seth Smith, and Elders J. Hicock, J. Leonard, J. Oliphant, E. Cady and J. McKinne. Mr. Ogilvie's pastorate continued till 1823. He was succeeded June 30th of that year by Asa K. Buel, who remained till March 29th, 1825. Revs. Medad Pomeroy, Salmon Strong and George Allen preached occasionally between 1825 and 1829. Pomeroy died at Auburn June 20th, 1867, aged seventy-five. Strong was principal of Cayuga Lake Academy from 1813-'15; three years at Princeton Theological Seminary; tutor for two years at Hamilton College; and again principal for eight years of Cayuga Lake Academy. Rev. E. N. Nichols served them as pastor from July, 1829, to Decem-

ber 1st, 1830. He was succeeded in December, 1831, by Henry R. Hoisington, who served them till 1833, when he joined the Ceylon Mission. Chauncey Cook served them as pastor from December, 1833, to 1837. James Richards, Jr., commenced his labors with this church May 31st, 1837. He was installed July 19th, 1837; and dismissed in April, 1841. Charles N. Mattoon served them as a stated supply from May, 1841, until September, 1847. Richard Dickinson was a stated supply the latter year. Wm. R. Chapman served them from October 7th, 1850, to 1854. He was installed December 15th, 1850. P. P. Burnham was a stated supply from May, 1855, to September, 1856; and Daniel H. Temple, from October 4th, 1856, to April 7th, 1863. Wm. H. Howard entered upon the pastoral duties June 21st, 1863, was installed August 7th, 1863, and continued his labors with them till his death, July 1st, 1871. Thomas C. Strong, D. D., was installed pastor December 13th, 1871, and labored with them until August 22d, 1875. The pulpit was vacant from the time Dr. Strong left till March, 1877, when Wm. Aikman, D. D., the present pastor, commenced his labors with them. He was installed June 6th, 1877.

Lewis Stebbins was elected to the office of ruling elder at the organization. Samuel Mandell, a highly respected citizen, was elected ruling elder in 1836, and has held the office continuously since. Though ninety-one years old, he attends the morning service regularly.

The total number of persons who have joined the church is 564. The present number of members is 105. The Sabbath school numbers 85, with an average attendance of about sixty. Both spiritually and temporally, the church is in a healthy and prosperous condition.

The church edifice was built in 1819, and rebuilt in 1860. It is a handsome structure, occupying a beautiful site and supplied with a superior organ. It is at once a credit to the village and an honor to its projectors.

In addition to other memorial windows and works of art which have been noticed elsewhere, it contains an elaborately and beautifully finished window, which is a memorial to the sister of ex-Governor Dix, and bears this inscription:

"In memory of Rachel Dix Temple, the first Missionary Lady from this to the Holy Land. Died 1827. Gift of her sons, Daniel H. and Charles."

THE M. E. CHURCH OF AURORA was organized about 1836, and held meetings in an upper room in the residence of Stephen Gifford, deceased. The house is now occupied by his son, George W. Gifford. Their meetings were continued there until the old academy building was purchased, removed to its present site and repaired. The first pastors of whom we can obtain any account were S. C. Phinney and Sylvester Minier, who were here in the spring of 1839 and during that year. Peter Bridgeman succeeded them and remained one year. He was followed by A. Hamilton, John Crawford and O. M. McDowell. Isaac Parks, L. D. Tryon and Henry Ercanbrack served them in 1842 and '3; Edward L. Wadsworth and L. D. Tryon, in 1844-'5; Aaron Cross and Benoni I. Ives, in 1846; Aaron Cross and Hezekiah C. Hall, in 1847; H. C. Hall and Edwin G. Bush, in 1848; Edwin G. Bush and E. Nelson Cuykendall, in 1849; Doctor Lamkin, in 1851; Alanson Benjamin, in 1852; S. Orcott, in 1853; Richard L. Kenyon, in 1854; W. M. Spickerman, in 1855; I. O. Bower and William N. Cobb, in 1856-'7; A. Ensign, in 1859; F. B. Harrison, in 1860; D. R. Carrier, in 1861-'2; Albert B. Gregg, in 1863-'4; Ephraim C. Brown, in 1865, '6 and '7; Francis M. Warner, in 1868-'9; H. T. Giles, 1870-'72; E. Hoxie, in 1873-'5; J. S. Lemon, who left before the completion of the year and joined the Episcopal church, in 1876; W. M. Henry, in 1877-'8; and Wesley Mason, the present pastor, who commenced his labors with this church in the fall of 1878. The church is on the Union Springs charge. It is in a feeble condition, having a membership of only twenty-five.

ST. PAUL'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH OF AURORA was founded February 11th, 1835, under the Diocesan administration of Bishop Onderdonk, whose diocese was then the whole State of New York, a territory which now embraces five important dioceses. The Rev. Mr. Baldwin was its missionary, and under his efforts, which were warmly seconded by the family of Hon. Jonathan Richmond, the organization was effected. It lay dormant, however, for a long time, when services were renewed and continued for a series of years by Rev. John Leech. The meetings for public worship were held in the lower story of the Masonic Hall. Several clergymen continued here

in missionary service after the departure of Mr. Leech. Revs. Hagar, Beauchamp, Tomkins, Perrine, Williams and Smith, bring the line down to Rev. Alfred Brown, during whose ministrations, through the abundant liberality of Mr. E. W. Arms, was erected in 1870-'71, their beautiful church edifice, which stands on the east side of Milton or the main street. By its admirable construction from the plan of the architect, Mr. S. D. Mandell, it has won a place among the most tasteful edifices in the Central New York Diocese. Its ornamented, open-timbered roof is especially admired. The structure is built of light colored brick, profusely relieved by the blue limestone of Waterloo. It was consecrated in 1874, by the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington. Since the beginning of 1873, the church has enjoyed the intelligent and faithful labors of Rev. William H. Casey, a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, England.

Strangers visiting Aurora will be well repaid by an examination of the inner roof of this edifice, which is a beautiful specimen of skilled workmanship and architectural taste; also the mural tablet, monumental to Mr. Arms, from the designs of Mr. Palmer, the eminent American sculptor. The bas relief of *Grief*, in bronze, has received merited commendation. The edifice fronts the broad and beautiful lake, overlooking well kept pleasure grounds, and is entered by successive flights of stone steps, which give a pleasing effect. Its handsome range of solid black walnut pews, made from the designs of Mr. Mandell, in Mich., were the gift of Hon. Erastus Corning, late of Albany.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH (Catholic) of Aurora was organized in 1838. The pastor is Rev. T. A. Hendrick, of Union Springs.

Their church edifice is a neat though unpretentious brick structure, and being located upon the bank of Cayuga Lake, it presents a striking and beautiful appearance, as will be seen by a reference to the view of it given in this work.

SOCIETIES.—*Scipio Lodge No. 58, F. & A. M.*, at Aurora, was chartered March 22d, 1797. The charter officers were Seth Sherwood, *Master*; Comfort Tyler, *S. W.*; John Tillotson, *J. W.* The charter is signed by Robert Livingston, *Grand Master*; Jacob Morton, *D. G. M.*; James Scott, *S. G. W.*; and DeWitt Clinton, *F. G. W.*

The lodge was rechartered June 18th, 1846, and received then its present number, 110.

The present officers are: Wm. J. Morgan, *Master*; N. L. Zabriskie, *S. W.*; Christopher B. Morgan, *J. W.*; P. Seling, *Treasurer*; E. P. Baker, *Secretary*; Charles Kelsey, *S. D.*; Arthur Parsons, *J. D.* The present number of members is fifty. Meetings are held the first Monday of each month, in the building erected by the lodge in 1819. This building is admirably adapted to the uses of the lodge, the room in which the meetings are held being elliptical in shape and separated from the exterior walls by a passage which entirely surrounds it. It is in an excellent state of preservation. The cornerstone was laid by DeWitt Clinton, and still bears the initials of his name.

Following are the names of some of the early members, with the years in which their names first appeared upon the records, though many of them are known to have joined earlier than the years indicated: John Tillotson and Seth Sherwood, in 1797; August Chidsey, Andrew Simpson, Abner French, Daniel Shepard, Edward Paing, Edward Richardson, Edward Wheeler, Elisha Durkee, Fred'k Delano, Joseph Richardson, Jas. Barnes, Joseph Barnes, Jas. Bacon, Jonathan Richmond, Jonathan Hastings, Osborn Parson, Perley Kenney, Peres Brownell, Roswell Franklin, Victor S. Towsley, Walter Wood, Zebulon Taylor, Dudley Avery, Erastus Spalding, Stephen Downing, Matthew N. Tillotson, Phineas Rice, Jabez Bradley and George Barkley, in 1799; Thos. Luckey, Robert L. Tracy and Luther Gere, in 1800; Samuel Knapp, Wm. L. Morgan, Edmund Wright, Jedediah Morgan, James M. Devit, Christopher Morgan, Cornelius Cuyler and Benjamin Ledyard, in 1802.

AURORA CHAPTER NO. 64, R. A. M., was chartered by the Grand Chapter of New York, at its convocation of 1819. Jedediah Morgan, who represented the Seventh District in the State Senate, from Aurora, in 1825-'6, Christopher Morgan and Jonathan Richmond, were specially mentioned in the resolution granting a warrant. Its name failed to appear in the proceedings of the Grand Chapter, first at the convocation of 1828. Its charter was revived in 1849, and Jonathan Richmond, Salem Town, Charles D. Haight, Samuel Mandell, Charles E. Shepherd, John A. Dodge, Minard V. Babcock, Allen

Thomas, and Peter Yawger, were the petitioners and permitted to become the members thereof. Of these Samuel Mandell is the only one who survives.

The present officers (1878) are Wm. J. Morgan, *H. P.*; Coral C. White, Jr., *K*; Samuel D. Mandell, *Scribe*; Sanford Gifford, *Treasurer*; Delos Aikin, *Secretary*; Edward L. French, *C. H.*; E. P. Baker, *P. S.*; Charles Kelsey, *R. A. C.*; Patrick Seliny, *M. 3d Veil*; Lot C. Husted, *M. 2d and 1st Veils*; Maurice Polhemus, *Tiler*.

LEVANNA.

Levanna is a post village of 100 inhabitants, situated on the east shore of the lake and on the Cayuga Lake Shore R. R., by which it is distant about two miles north from Aurora. It contains a district school, two stores, a store-house, a blacksmith shop, (kept by Abraham West) a shoe shop, (kept by Ezra Underhill,) a carpenter shop, (kept by Jacob West,) and a tomato catsup factory, which is known as the *Cayuga Lake Tomato Catsup Manufactory*, and was established in 1874 by Wm. H. Wakeley, who run it two years, when he sold it to G. W. & W. A. Wakely, the present proprietors. During the season some fifteen persons are employed, and about 7,000 gallons of catsup made in this establishment.

The chief business of the village consists in its lake commerce, which was commenced about sixty years ago by Elias Manchester, who was the first person who shipped grain on the lake. He sold a half interest in 1857 to John Ellis, and the two continued the business until 1865, when Alfred Ellis, brother of John, bought Mr. Manchester's interest. In 1868, George S. Ellis, son of John, hired Alfred's interest, and he and his father have since carried on the business. They handle from 40,000 to 60,000 bushels of grain, 500 tons of coal, about 200,000 feet of lumber, and 300 tons of phosphates per annum. For storing phosphates they use the old steam grist mill, which was built in 1836, by a company of whom Gardner Chidester was the principal one, and which was bought by them in September, 1876. The first store-house was built about 1818, by Asa Foote, who stored grain for Elias Manchester. He sold the building to Mr. Manchester, who built an addition to it in 1850. It stands upon the lake shore and forms the landing for steamboats and other craft.

Levanna gave promise at an early day of becoming the chief seat of trade and commerce in the County. Here was established in 1798, by R. Delano, the first newspaper in Cayuga County, and the first in Onondaga County, which then embraced this County.* But its after life did not develop this promised fruitage. Its importance as a business center seems to have been of short duration. David Thomas speaks of it in 1819, as a deserted village.

MERCHANTS.—Prominent among the early merchants at Levanna were Samuel Allen, (who afterwards removed to Canandaigua, where he was also engaged in mercantile business,) Erastus Spalding, George Rathbun, Gardner Chidester, (who commenced about 1836 and sold in 1838 to Benjamin Wade,) Samuel Ayres, Garret VanSickle, (who sold to Seth Swift,) and John L. Howe, most of whom remained but a short time.

The present merchants are Otis Howe and L. B. Bowen, the latter of whom, a native of the town, commenced April 1st, 1878. Otis Howe, who came in from Scipio, has carried on mercantile business here since 1841, with the exception of five years spent in California.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office at Levanna was established in the winter of 1834, with Gardner Chidester as postmaster. He held the office until 1838, when Seneca Boyce was appointed. He was succeeded by Otis Howe, who held it several years, when Seneca Boyce was again appointed. John L. Howe next held the office and was succeeded, first by his father Otis Howe, and afterwards by John Ellis, who still holds the office.

LEDYARD.

Ledyard is situated in the south-east part of the town, on the line between Ledyard and Venice, and lies partly within the two towns. It is distant two miles north of Northville. It contains one church, (M. E.) a district school, a store, two blacksmith shops, (kept by James H. Brightman and Albert Mason,) a carriage shop, (kept by Henry Purdy,) and a population of sixty-two. This place was originally called *Capins Corners*, and later, *Talcotts Corners* from early

merchants named Capin and Talcott. It is still known by the latter name.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant at Ledyard was Philip, or Aaron Capin, father-in-law of Benjamin Avery, Jr., who opened a store about, or soon after, 1800. He was succeeded by Richard Talcott, who commenced shortly before the war of 1812, and did business here a good many years. Lewis Seymour and Isaac Jacobs did business a few years; also Mosher & Divine, previous to 1831, about which time they sold to Alfred Avery, son of Benjamin Avery, Jr., who carried on mercantile business here a great many years, till about 1865. Abner Chapman, from Boston, did business two or three years previous to Mosher & Divine. Jonathan Proud and Sidney Mosher commenced business about 1867, and continued till 1870, when Thomas P. Peckham bought Proud's interest. In April, 1876, Peckham & Mosher sold to L. E. Hinckley and Wm. H. Avery, who continued till April, 1878, when Thomas P. Peckham bought Avery's interest. The business is now conducted under the firm name of Peckham & Hinckley.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster at Ledyard was probably Thomas Mosher or Charles Divine, who held the office but a few years, and was succeeded by George Meacham, father of Dr. Isaac J. Meacham. Alfred Avery next held the office till 1866, April 1st of which year, Chas. D. Avery, the present incumbent, was appointed.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Ledyard was Dr. Consider King, a native of Rochester, Mass., who practiced here from 1805 to 1837. In 1846 he removed to Wisconsin, and died there August 19th, 1848. He was a surgeon of some notoriety and was called on to perform nearly all the difficult operations in this section of country. Isaac J. Meacham practiced one year, in 1843, and removed to Nunda.

CHURCHES.—Meetings were held by members of the Methodist denomination as early as 1820, and continued till 1833, when the *First M. E. Church of Ledyard* was organized. W. Cameron is the first pastor whose name appears on the records, in 1835. He was succeeded in the pastorate by John Watson, in 1836-'38; Sylvester Minier, in 1838; S. Minier and S. C. Phinney, 1839-'40; Wm. W. Rundal and P. G. Bridgman, 1840; Wm. W. Rundal and A. Hamilton, 1841; Hiram E. Luther, 1842-'3; Jonathan Worthing,

* This paper was denominated the "*Levanna Gazette*; or *Onondaga Advertiser*." An early copy is preserved in the archives of the *Cayuga County Historical Society*. The earliest which has come under our observation is No. 23 of Vol. I., and is dated Wednesday, Nov. 21st, 1798.

1844; Sylvester H. Brown, 1845-'6; Benajah Mason, 1847; Lewis G. Weaver, 1848-'9; Benajah Mason, 1850; Alonzo Wood, 1851-'2; J. W. Pratt, 1853; Doctor Lamkin, 1854-'5; Wm. N. Cobb, 1856-'7; Sylvester Minier, 1858-'9; Thomas D. Wire, 1860-'1; Albert Ensign, 1862-'3; Samuel T. Tackabury, 1864; Reuben C. Fox, 1865-'7; Ellis D. Thurston, 1868-'9; Elias Hoxie, 1870-'71; Phineas H. Wiles, 1872-'3; Richard H. Clark, 1875-'7. The present pastor is Francis M. Warner, who commenced his labors with this church in October, 1877. This charge includes the church at Bell Corners or West Genoa.

The present number of members is 141. The number attending Sabbath School is 100; the average attendance being fifty.

The first church edifice erected by this society is now occupied as a carriage and blacksmith shop; the second was burned February 8th, 1873; the present one was built and dedicated in 1875. The church is valued at \$7,000; and the parsonage at \$2,000.

BLACK ROCK.

About one and one-half miles from the south line of the town, and midway between its east and west bounds, is a place known as Black Rock, which derives its name from the color of the shale rock, over which the waters of Paines Creek are poured, with a perpendicular fall of nearly eighty feet, into the gorge below. About 1800, a Mr. Anway built in the gorge below the falls, a grist-mill, small in dimensions, but sufficient at the time for the demands upon it. Soon, however, with the rapid increase of settlers, it proved inadequate, and the mill now in use, standing upon the east side, near the brink of the falls, was built and a dam raised above the falls. He also built a saw-mill upon the west bank of the stream. This after a few years service, together with the dam and the highway bridge were carried over the falls by a freshet, demolishing and carrying with them the little mill below. The saw-mill, dam and bridge were rebuilt, and about 1816, a small furnace was erected and put in operation by Jedediah Morgan and John Harris. About the same time or soon after, Anthony Squires opened a store, but how long he continued the business we are unable to state. Other parties since his time have carried on the business at different periods.

Seth Swift erected the first frame dwelling, which is still standing and doing service as such. He also built a blacksmith shop, which has its representative at the present time. A man named Hall had a chair factory there, but it, like its owner, fulfilled its mission and passed away.

The mill and the blacksmith shop are the sole representatives of the various branches of business carried on there when Black Rock was in its glory. Mr. Anway sold the mill property to the late Eleazer Carter, who, after using it several years, sold it to David Thomas, who to accommodate the increasing business, built another mill about ten rods north, and a little lower down the bank of the gorge, using the water from the first mill. He also built and operated a distillery some twelve or fifteen rods south-east of the mill now standing. He subsequently resold the property to Mr. Carter, who, after a time, in consequence of mills having been built at Genoa. Union Springs, and other places, and his increasing age and infirmities, which rendered it undesirable to keep the whole establishment in running order, removed the north mill, or one last erected, to the shore of the lake, where it has since been used as a warehouse. For the same reason the distillery was either removed or suffered to go down. He finally sold the remaining grist and saw-mill to Reuben Smith, in March, 1849. In August, 1854, Mr. Smith sold the property to Joseph R. Swift, who, in March, 1855, sold it to Nelson King. King sold it to Reuben Smith, April 1st, 1859, and ten years from that date Smith sold it to James Glanier, who held it till his death in 1874. In 1875, it was sold on foreclosure of mortgage to Elijah Anthony, E. T. Brown and James B. Smith. Before the mill was put in operation Messrs. Brown and Smith sold their interest to Mr. Anthony, who afterward sold an interest to Slocum Howland. The foreclosure sale was the beginning of a new era for the old mill. When repairs on it were commenced, it was found to be so completely dilapidated that no portion of it could be utilized, except those old French burr stones, which made the Black Rock mills so famous long years ago, and everything has been made anew and modernized. A new ten inch Little Giant turbine wheel, with a head of from seventy-five to eighty feet, drives the machinery.

Messrs. Howland & Anthony have found it necessary to build a twenty feet addition to the

south end for storage for custom work. They contemplate the erection of a new and strong dam, a saw-mill adjoining the grist-mill, and the addition of an engine to be relied on when the water fails in summer time.*

WAR OF THE REBELLION. — Ledyard's share in the war of the Rebellion is one of which she may justly feel proud. She poured out her blood and treasure with lavish hand upon the altar of Liberty—in aid of her stricken country, and the names of her fallen heroes are beautifully and appropriately enshrined on a copper tablet upon the walls of the Presbyterian church of Aurora. The tablet was designed by Russell Stergis, of New York, and the gift of Colonel E. B. Morgan. It was dedicated September 6th, 1872. It bears this inscription:

"In Memory of Soldiers of Ledyard, who died in Battle or in Hospital during the War for the Union, A. D. 1861—A. D. 1865, that their Fatherland might live.

"Daniel Abbott,	Edward Peto,
David A. Baker,	Peter Quackenbush,
Wm. H. Barnes,	Peter Quackenbush, Jr.,
Patrick Barry,	James Redman,
James Benedict,	Martin Roc,
Sylvester Brightman,	George Runnel.
Andrew J. Carey,	Ansel Basset Smith,
Wilson E. Cowan,	Chas. Frederick Smith,
Seward Dean,	Horace Walworth Smith,
Wm. Henry Fowler,	Wm. Nelson Smith,
David Abbott Gifford,	Cornelius Sullivan,
Henry Nelson Gifford,	Richard Tierney,
James Gray,	Jonathan VanDerip,
Samuel J. Halstead,	Abraham Vreeland,
John L. Jones,	George Webster, —
Dier Moreland,	George West,
Rufus Myers,	James West,
Charles F. Nye,	John Shurer Winters,
	Wm. Henry Patchin."

Onondaga county, set off in 1804; and the towns of Ledyard, Venice and a part of Springport, which were set off January 30th, 1823. It lies south of the center of the County, upon the west shore of Owasco Lake, which forms its eastern boundary. It is bounded on the north by Fleming, on the south by Venice, and on the west by Springport and Ledyard.

The surface is rolling, its highest elevations being 500 feet above the lake. A steep bluff twenty to fifty feet high borders the lake, and the land slopes gradually upward from its summit for about a mile. Its waters are the headwaters of numerous small streams, the principal of which are Salmon Creek, flowing to the south, Crain Creek to the north, Great Gully Brook to the west, and Yawger Creek to the north-west. Numerous little rivulets course down the eastern slope to the lake, some of them cutting deep gullies in the shaly rocks and forming beautiful cascades. These streams furnish numerous mill sites in their course, but they are inconstant in their supply, being subject to the influence of drouths.

The soil is a highly productive sandy and gravelly loam, intermixed with clay. It is underlaid by limestone, which crops out north of Scipio Center, but is nowhere quarried in the town, we believe, except on the farm of Jacob Post, about three-fourths of a mile north of the center, from which stone for the railroad culverts was obtained. The ledge extends about a mile north and south. Slate and some limestone are exposed in the railroad cutting on the shore of Owasco Lake. It is an excellent agricultural town.

The population of the town in 1875 was 1,917; of whom 1,594 were native; 323 foreign; 1,911 white; and 6 colored. Its area is 22,503 acres; of which 20,206 are improved, and 2,279 woodland.

The Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad, now operated as a branch of the Midland Railroad, enters the town from the south, and, following the line of the old Auburn & New York survey, terminates at Scipio Summit, about a half mile north of Bolts Corners. The Southern Central extends through the east border of the town, along the shore of the lake.

The settlement of the town by the whites was begun in 1790, probably by Henry Watkins, who

CHAPTER XLVI.

TOWN OF SCIPIO.

SCIPIO was one of the old townships of the Military Tract and was formed March 5th, 1794, deriving its name from a Roman General. It originally embraced Sempronius, which was taken off March 9th, 1799; a part of Marcellus,

* We are indebted to an author unknown to us for the facts given in the sketch of Black Rock.

left Granville, Washington county, in the fall of that year, with knapsack on his back, and after a journey of ten days arrived at Cayuga Lake, when he proceeded to lot 27, in this town, bordering on the east line of the Cayuga Reservation, near Scipioville, arriving there September 10th, 1790. He erected a log house, the first built in this section, and returned east, stopping on the way at Albany to enter his lot in the land office. He returned here the latter part of the following March with his family, all of whom are now dead. One son and two daughters lie in the grave-yard west of Scipioville; the other two sons sleep on the prairies of Illinois, where they settled with their families forty-five year ago. Mr. Watkins subsequently deeded to his son-in-law, Wm. Allen, the 150 acres now owned by Samuel Searing; to his son Henry, Jr., the 150 acres now owned by the family of Charles Searing; and to Peter Watkins, the 150 acres owned by Benj. Gould, Jr. He retained possession of the rest of the lot till his death, at the age of eighty-four, when it passed into the hands of Samuel Watkins, who died January 28th, 1855, aged seventy-five, and is now occupied by L. W. and R. B. Watkins.

Near where he built his log house was a clearing of four or five acres, surrounded by wild plum, crab apple and other apple trees, one of which measured twelve feet in circumference and stood till within a few years, when it was blown down. This clearing, which was a little north-west of L. W. Watkins' buildings, is supposed, from the human bones and numerous Indian relics found there, to have been an Indian burying ground. These relics consist of beads, bottles, brass kettles and crosses and guns. About sixty years ago, over 700 beads, composed of glass, stone, pearl and amber, and of various forms and sizes, were disclosed by the plow, and are now in the possession of Jared E. Watkins. Mr. G. L. Watkins, a merchant of Scipioville, and grandson of Henry Watkins, has in his possession a brass Latin cross found in this locality forty years ago. It is three inches long and two inches between the extremities of the arms, and was evidently worn suspended from the neck or waist, as the upper end is perforated as if designed to receive a cord or chain. Upon one side of the upright portion of the cross is a figure of the Virgin Mary with a child in her arms; diagon-

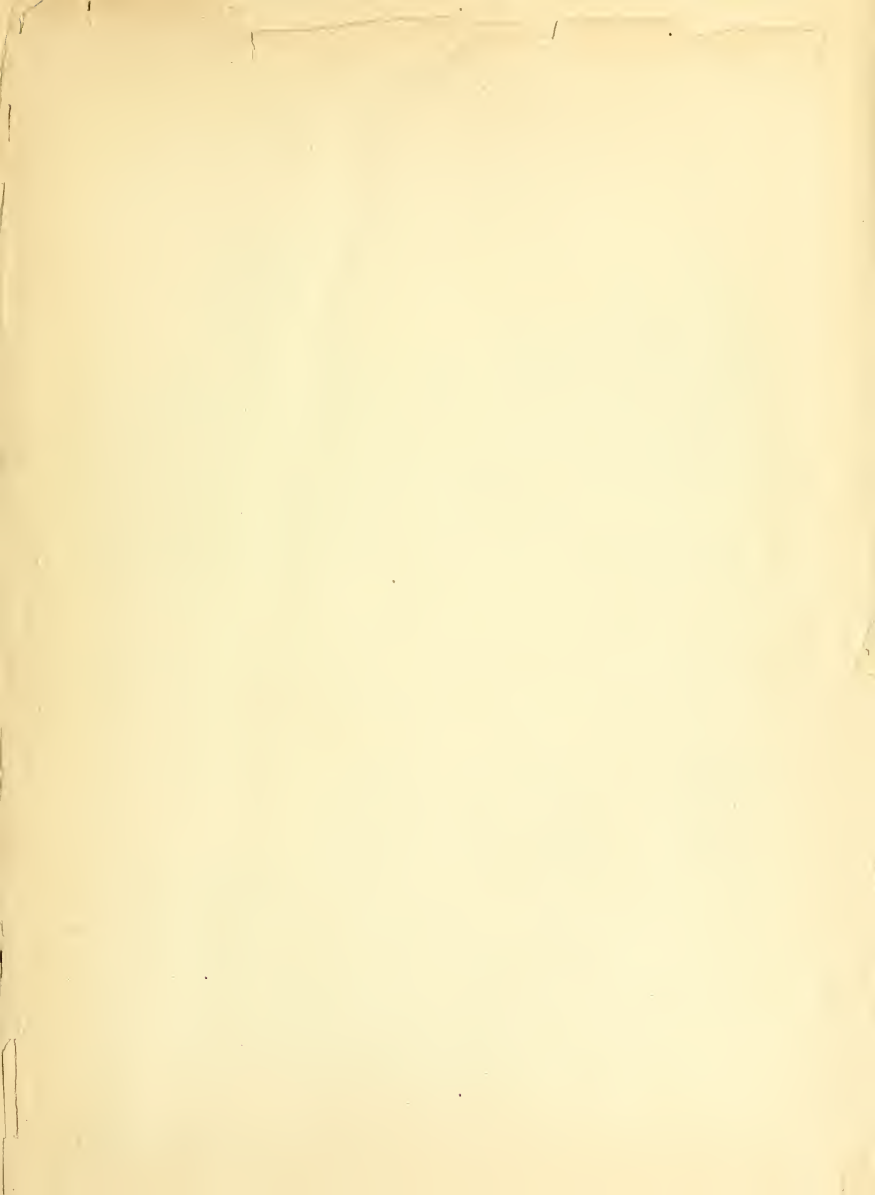
ally across this also, and above the arms, are the letters I. N. R. I. Upon the left arm is the inscription B. VIR. SIN., and below it, ORIGINI.; and upon the right one, PECATA., and below that the word CONCEP. On the reverse side of the upright portion is a figure of Christ crucified; over his head is the image of a dove, and under the feet the representation of a skull and cross-bones. This field has been plowed the entire eighty-seven years, with the exception of two, when it was seeded.

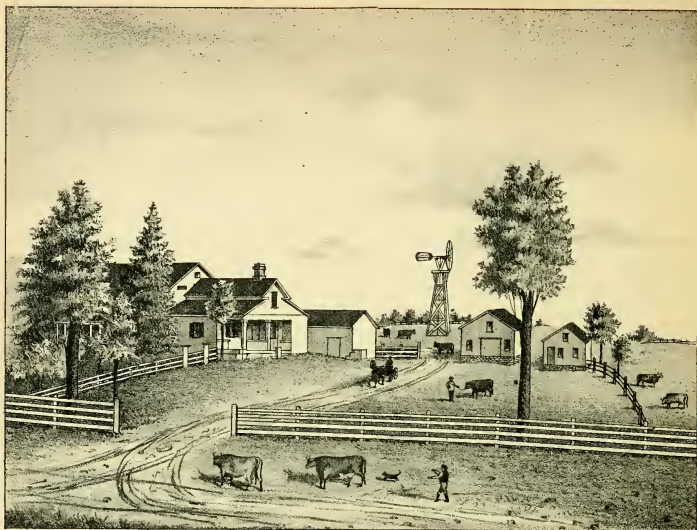
Gideon Allen, and possibly Ebenezer Witter, the latter of whom accompanied Roswell Franklin in his settlement at Aurora, came in the same year. Gideon Allen was a cousin of Ethan Allen, and came from Washington county. He settled a little south-west of Scipioville, where his grandson, Lemuel Allen, now lives. He afterwards bought the farm in Springport now occupied by Ethan Allen, another grandson, where he died, aged 97. Justus Allen, his son, was a prominent man in the town. In 1806, he bought the tannery built by Israel Busby, a very early settler, in 1797, and carried on the tanning and currying business a number of years. He was supervisor of the town two years. He died April 8th, 1845, aged 69, and was succeeded in the tanning business by his son Lemuel, who still continues it at the age of seventy, in the same old building. Betsey, wife of Jacob Post, is the only other grandchild living in the town. Martha Ann, wife of Lebeus Barton, living at Union Springs, is another grandchild. Busby was doubtless the first tanner in this section of country. He died March 4th, 1811, aged 51. He left two daughters, Jerusha, wife of Truman Van Tassel, of Syracuse, and Maria, who died young and single.

Ebenezer Witter* settled a half mile east of Scipio Center, near where John Akin now lives. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and took up a soldier's claim. None of his family are living. The last one, the youngest daughter, who married a man named Ames, died a few years since in Moravia.

Elisha Durkee, who also accompanied Franklin in his settlement at Aurora, came to Scipio in 1791, and settled a quarter of a mile north of

* One authority consulted says he settled a mile west of Scipio Center, where Jeremiah Simons now lives, and was succeeded on the same place by his son Ebenezer, who died there.





"MOUNT PLEASANT." Res. of ELONDO GREENFIELD. MORAVIA, CAYUGA Co N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF ISAAC JUMP. TOWN OF SCIPIO CAYUGA Co. N.Y.

Bolts Corners. The old house in which he lived and died is still standing. He died at an early day, about 1816. His family consisted of Betsey, who was born a little south of Levanna, in Ledyard, December 5th, 1790, and was the first white child born in the town, and probably the first in the county, and who married a man named Sweetland, with whom she removed from the town; Armarella, afterwards wife of Joseph Jackson; Cynthia, afterwards wife of Roswell Bennett; Amanda, afterwards wife of Cyrus Allen; Lucinda, afterwards wife of Reuben Weed; and Welthy, Anna, Sarah, Gore and Augustus—the latter of whom is the only one living—in Michigan.

Samuel Phelps, from Connecticut, came in soon after Watkins and settled at Sherwood. His log house stood a little in the rear of the house now occupied by S. W. Green. He afterwards built the north end of Green's house, and died there. His children were Samuel, Erastus, Seth, Orpha, widow of Joshua Hill, who is the only one living, aged about ninety, and another daughter who married Joel Shemar.

Squire Gilbert and Captain Alanson Tracy, cousins, came in from Pittsfield, Mass., in 1793. Gilbert settled first near Scipioville, and afterwards at Bolts Corners, which was for some time known as *Tracy's Corners* from him, but it subsequently acquired the former name from a family named Bolt, who settled there between 1815 and '20, and kept tavern there several years. One of the family, Augustus Bolt, is living a half mile north of Daniels Corners. Gilbert subsequently removed to Venice, where he died about 1842. Philander Tracy, a son of Gilbert's, went to Grand Rapids when young, and died there a few years ago. Seneca, another son, also moved west. Two of his children are living, viz: Kester, in Chautauqua county, and Ezra, in Ohio. Alanson settled a half mile east of Sherwood, where his son Calvin, who was born here in 1810, now lives. Clinton, a son of Alanson's, moved to Ohio. Alanson was a man of great prowess, energy and perseverance. It is related of him that once while upon a bear hunt, seeing a companion in imminent danger of being embraced by a bear, he jumped astride the back of the bear, which was standing erect upon his hind feet, and seizing him by the ears, rode him until his bearship was clubbed to death. He died in

1852, aged 81. In this year, (1793) on the 25th of June, the first marriage in the town took place. The contracting parties were Wm. Allen and Betsey Watkins.

An important acquisition was made to the little settlement in 1794, in the person of Elder David Irish, who it is said, preached that year the first Evangelical gospel sermon known to have been preached in the County.* Elder Irish was born in Paulington, Dutchess county, December 21st, 1757. At the age of seventeen he became converted, was baptized and united with the Church. He subsequently made some preparation for the ministry, and preached his first sermon December 21st, 1787, the day he was thirty years old. He was ordained in 1789, and after laboring three years in Eastern New York, removed with his family to Scipio in 1794, at which time there was neither church nor minister of any denomination, not only within the limits of this County, but that vast fertile section of the State, now so populous and thrifty, west of the counties of Oneida and Chenango. Wondrous has been the transformation within the brief period of eighty-four years, a period covered by the lives of many who are now living. Elder Irish came immediately from Stillwater, and settled at Scipio Center, on the west half of lot 23. His house stood directly opposite the present Baptist church in that village, on whose site he was the first settler, but was joined in the spring of 1795 by Major Josiah Buck, who took up the east half of that lot. He commenced at once the practice of his vocation, holding religious services in the houses of that sparsely settled neighborhood, and later in the log school-house, the first one in the original town of Scipio, which stood on the site of the widow Perkins' house, a mile north of Scipio Center, on the lot which Joel Coe took up in 1795. In 1801, he exchanged farms with his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Olney, who came from Stillwater about that time and settled three miles south of Auburn, in the town of Fleming. Irish, who served the First Church

* *History of the Cayuga Baptist Association, 1851.* Though we are not prepared to deny the accuracy of this statement, there is good reason to question it. It is seen that Elder Irish did not come to this County until 1794. There is documentary evidence to show that Aaron Kinne, a missionary, who was the first to preach at the settlements in Genoa, performed a marriage ceremony in November, 1793, near the Northville settlements, and although we are not able to assert positively that he preached there at that time, it is highly probable that he did.

in Scipio as pastor from 1794 to 1800, having received a call from the first Church in Aurelius, now Fleming, removed to Fleming and continued his pastorate of that Church till his death September 13th, 1815.

Olney moved on the farm vacated by Elder Irish, but removed west with his family a great many years ago. His children were Benjamin, Nathan, Hiram, Nathaniel and Elizabeth, afterwards wife of Eliakim Brown, none of whom are living. John O'Hara came from Saratoga county in 1794, and settled where his grandson, John, now lives.

Judge Seth Sherwood, from Vermont, settled about 1794 or '5, at the corners which perpetuate his name. He bought 200 acres and erected a log house. He soon after built a frame house, which stood on the site of S. W. Green's tailor shop, which was afterwards used as a tavern, and in the upper part of which, in 1804, the jail was established and the courts held one year.

Sherwood seems to have shared in common with other localities the ambition to be the County seat, and succeeded in its rival claims to the extent of being selected as such in 1804, by John Tillotson, Augustus Chidsey and John Grover, Jr., who were appointed commissioners to locate the County seat. But this distinction was of short duration. The other contestants could not accept this even as a compromise disposition of the matter; and Sherwood was shorn of its glory March 16th, 1805, when the law by which it was established was revoked, and Hon. Edward Savage of Washington county, Hon. James Burt of Orange county, both then State Senators, and Hon. James Hildreth of Montgomery county, were appointed to select a new location. The jail was established in the east room; and the bars placed across its two windows, which faced the east, remained there till 1845, when the building was torn down. The bars were subsequently worked up into horse-shoes.

Judge Sherwood's family consisted of his wife, (second, who was a sister of Dr. Bennett at the *Half Acre*), and three children, Samuel, Seth and Mary, afterwards wife of Dr. Perley Kinney, who came in from Connecticut as early as 1797, and settled near Sherwood. His children by his second wife were, Belvia, afterwards wife of

John Wood, Julia, afterwards wife of — Allen, William, Walter and Ira. The Judge died here in 1821, and his children moved west. John G. Allen, one of the victorious Cornell crew, in the contest with the Harvard crew on Owasco Lake, in June, 1878, is a grandson of Belvia's. Judge Sherwood was preceded in his settlement at that place, but a short time however, by a family named White, who located about a half a mile south-east of the Corners, and were the first settlers in that locality. White cleared about four acres, which remained surrounded by woods till within two years, and uncultivated from his death, a year or two after, till the spring of 1878, when Giles Slocum, who owned the contiguous lands, which he has been gradually denuding of their timber, having made an opening from the north, subjected it to the plow.

Noble Fuller and one or two brothers came in the spring of 1795 and settled at Gallups Corners, one and one-fourth miles south of Scipio Center. Further settlements were made in 1795 by Joel Coe, Benjamin Fordyce, Robert McCullum and Elisha Horton, the latter of whose sisters the former three married. They came from Chester, Morris county, N. J., by the usual water route, and arrived at Aurora the last of October or first of November. From Aurora they came by way of marked trees, the road having been surveyed, but not opened. Coe settled three-fourths of a mile north of Scipio Center, where Wm. Akin now lives. He took up a whole lot. He removed to Springport about 1820, and died there. Some of his grandchildren are living there. Coe's children were Joseph, Nathaniel, Mary, afterwards wife of David Bennett, Rachel, afterwards wife of Benj. Olney, and Huldah, widow of Walter Bennett, of Portage. The latter is the only one living.

Fordyce bought fifty acres of Elder Irish, his farm joining that of Coe's on the south. He immediately made a clearing, and erected a log house a little north of the residence of his son, Nathaniel H. Fordyce, his family remaining in the meantime with that of Noble Fuller. He died there March 1st, 1819. His family, when he came in, consisted of his wife Rebecca, and two children, John and Eunice, afterwards wife of Nathaniel Olney, Jr. Three children were born to them after coming here, viz: Benjamin, Nathaniel H. and Rebecca. Nathaniel H.,

who is the only one of his children living, was born January 4th, 1799. The next spring after coming in Fordyce sowed upon the site of Nathaniel's house three pecks of wheat brought in the previous winter by Ebenezer Craw from the Mohawk country, and reaped therefrom nineteen and one-half bushels, which, excepting so much as was ground for family consumption, was garnered in a hollow log, the rotted portions of which had been burned out. The log was inlaid and covered with bark, and raised upon crocheted poles. McCullum settled a quarter of a mile north of Fordyce, where Pardon T. Shorkley now lives. He sold out about 1810, and removed with his family to Farmington, Ontario county. His children were Isaiah, Joel, Rebecca, who afterwards married a man named Fowler, Mary, who afterwards married a man named Streeter, and Robert. Horton died of typhus fever about a year after he came in. Two of his children are living in the western part of the State, viz: Isaiah and Phebe, wife of Stephen Robinson.

In the fall of 1796, after harvesting their crops, Fordyce, Coe, Elder Irish and Josiah Buck made up a load of forty bushels of wheat and sent it to mill by Buck, accompanied by a stout hired man in the employ of Coe. The nearest mill was at Whitesboro, and thither the grist was taken in a covered wagon obtained from the Mohawk country the previous winter by Coe, who, having \$1,800 in pocket and his farm paid for, was then considered very wealthy. The journey occupied four weeks. The wagon served as a place of shelter at night for those accompanying it, and they did not sleep in a house during the entire journey, except at Whitesboro, while the wheat was being ground. Occasionally, on coming to a steep ascent, it was necessary to unhitch the oxen, (of which there were two yokes, one furnished by Fordyce and one by Elder Irish,) take them to the summit of the hill, and draw up the wagon by means of chains attached to the tongue. It was often necessary for the attendants, both of whom were strong, muscular men, to put their shoulders to the wheel when the wagon got into a hollow from which the oxen were unable to withdraw it, and sometimes they were obliged to unload a portion of the grain before further progress could be made. A family named Henry, from the Eastern States, settled a little north of Coe about the same time. None of the family

are living. Henry died there. Eleazer Hill and Alexander Weed, from the New England States, settled soon after in the same locality. The widow of his son Joshua is living at an advanced age with her son Erastus Hill in Scipio. Wm. Cowen settled in 1797, where his son Wm. R. Cowen now lives. He had five children, four of whom are living, one in Michigan.

William Daniels, from Saratoga county, Geo. Elliott, from Mass., and a man named Haskins, from Washington county, came in 1798. Daniel settled in what is now known as Daniels Settlement, about two miles north east of Scipio Center, where he lived to an advanced age. He and his wife spent their declining years with their son Benjamin in Michigan. Daniels taught that year the first school in Scipio, but he taught only one winter. His qualification as a teacher seems not to have been very ample, for it is said he could not solve a problem in the Rule of Three. His brother, Capt. John Daniels, who was one of the most intelligent men in the town, came in from Mass., in 1804, and settled about a mile south-east of him, where his son Hiram now lives, and where he died in 1871, aged 95. Hiram was born on the place in 1811. One other child, Harriet, wife of Hiram Olney, is living in Illinois. Both William and John, the latter of whom was a captain in the war of 1812, were for a great many years deacons in the Baptist Church. Geo. Elliott was a Revolutionary soldier and served seven years. He settled two miles north of Scipio Center, on the lot taken up by Joel Coe, where — Webster now lives. He afterwards settled on lot 8. He died some thirty years since on the farm subsequently owned by his son William, and now owned by Allen Hoxie. His family consisted, when he came in, of his wife Eleanor, and six children, Samuel, John, George, Mary, afterwards wife of William Fish, Prudence, afterwards wife of John Cowan, and William, the latter of whom is the only one living, in Scipioville. He was 82 years old April 7th, 1878. He had four children after coming in, viz: Sarah, afterwards wife of Joseph Cox, Jane, Otis and Nelly, afterwards wife of Wm. Bregg. George Elliott, of the firm of Lyon, Elliott & Bloom of Auburn, is a son of William Elliott now living at Scipioville. Haskins was grandfather to Edwin P. Haskins, now living on the old home-
stead.

Several additions were made to the settlements in 1800; among them Micah Hathaway, from Massachusetts, who died June 22d, 1857, aged 89; a German family named Roraback, who settled at Scipio Center, and removed at an early day to Crooked Lake; Richard Hudson, from Columbia county, who died here in 1834, and whose son Richard N., who was born in the town in 1804, is now living there; and Peter Wyckoff, from New Jersey, who came in with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, Peter, Henry, Jemima, widow of John O'Hara, now living in Scipio, Nellie, wife of Hiram O'Hara, who is also living in Scipio, and Sarah, and settled on the north line, on the farm adjoining that of Gardner Wyckoff, in Fleming, where he died. Peter, who was then a year old, removed in 1856 or '7 to Fleming, and settled where Hiram Babcock now lives. Mary E., the widow of his son Peter C., is living with her son George and daughter Grace, wife of Dr. Frank Hoxie, at Fleming village, on one of the finest farms in the county. Peter, another of her sons, is living in New York city, and is the eldest son of the sixth family who have named the eldest son Peter. Peter and Henry, sons of the elder Wyckoff, who settled in Scipio, married sisters of John and Hiram O'Hara, who in turn married the Wyckoffs' sisters, thus presenting an illustration of a rare occurrence—two brothers and two sisters in one family marrying two brothers and two sisters in another.

Daniel P. Van Liew came in from New Jersey about 1800. Robert Knox, from Ireland, settled in 1802, where his son John Knox now lives. Samuel Green, father of Samuel W. Green, tailor and postmaster at Sherwood, an Orthodox Friend, came in from Pennsylvania in 1804. William Fleming settled here previous to 1807, January 13th of which year he died. His widow afterwards married William R. Bancroft, who settled in 1814, a little east of Scipioville, where he died December 10th, 1857, aged nearly 89. His son, William F. Bancroft, is living at Barbers Corners, which place derives its name from Deacon William Barber, who was an early settler, and died there February 2d, 1844, aged 77. Olive, his wife, died December 7th, 1857, aged nearly 98. Barber came as early as 1796, in which year his name appears among the town officers.

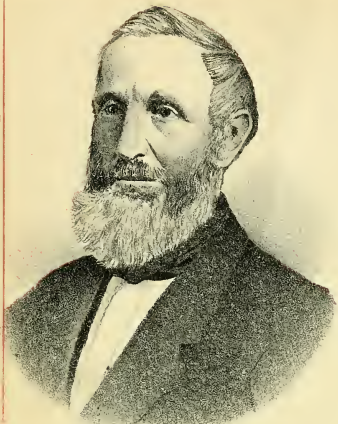
Ezra St. John settled about 1807, on the south

line of the town, on the farm now occupied by Andrew Heffron, where he died July 22d, 1824, aged 77.

John Beardsley, from Connecticut, settled in 1808, near the center of the town, and after three or four years he removed to the east ridge in Venice, where he remained till 1836, when he removed to Auburn and continued to reside there till his death May 11th, 1857. He was Supervisor in Scipio and Justice of the Peace several years. He was County Judge a few years under the First Constitution; was Member of the Assembly in 1832 and '33; and represented the 7th District in the State Senate in 1836-'39. In 1820 he became president of the *Cayuga County Bank*, now the *Cayuga National Bank of Auburn*; and in 1843 he became agent of the State prison at Auburn. Four sons and four daughters are living, viz.: Nelson, president of the Cayuga National Bank of Auburn; Roswell, a merchant in North Lansing, Tompkins county, where he has held the office of postmaster over fifty years, and who is reputed to have been postmaster longer than any other individual in the United States; William C., who is living in retirement in Auburn; Alonzo G., who is treasurer of the Oswego Starch Company, and D. M. Osborne & Co.'s establishment, a member of the firm of Beardsley, Wheeler & Co., of Auburn, and vice-president of the *Cayuga County National Bank*; Caroline E., wife of L. W. Nye, of Auburn; Alice J., wife of James M. Holden, of New York; Mariette B., widow of N. B. S. Eldred; and Augusta B., wife of William Newell, of New York.

Joseph Hoxie came from Washington county in 1809, in which year his son Zebulon, who is now living in Scipio, was born there. Another son, Allen, is also living in Scipio. Thomas Hale settled in the town about 1809, and soon afterwards engaged in mercantile business with Orrin Peck. He died in October, 1852, aged 72. Wm. Wooden came from Putnam county in 1810, and settled one and one-half miles south-west of Scipioville, on 100 acres now owned by Hiram Lyon, where he died in March, 1819. He had eight children, none of whom are living. They were David, Palmer, Henry, William, Philip, Susan, afterwards wife of Ezra Hawley, and Mary, afterwards wife of Henry Hawley. Two of David's children are living, viz.: William D., at Scipioville, where he and William T. Stow were





Wm. D. Wooden

WILLIAM D. WOODEN.

MRS. W. M. D. WOODEN.

WILLIAM D. WOODEN was born in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess county, N. Y., March 21st, 1802. His father moved to the town of Scipio, Cayuga County, in May, 1814. He commenced teaching in the common schools, when just past 10 years of age, in the then town of Scipio, which now comprises Scipio, Ledyard, Veuce and a part of Springport. He commenced in 1818, continuing nineteen terms—thirteen winters and six summers—all in the present towns of Scipio and Ledyard, except two terms, one at Lake Ridge, Tompkins county, and the other in his native town. He was engaged a portion of his time in civil engineering under the late David Thomas, with Noah Dennis, Farr and N. Benedict, and Alden Allen, as associates. Among his contemporary teachers, who were, perhaps, the most prominent, the following are held in grateful remembrance: Eli Stillson, Noah Dennis, Davis Hurd, Benoni Smith, John B. Bowen and Col. John Nibla. The following esteemed citizens were Mr. Wooden's pupils: Sanford Gifford, Sylvester Weeks, Wm. Howland, Calvin Tracy, Lemuel Allen, Geo. L. W. and R. B. Watkins, E. B. King and Morgan Wardwell, who are now all residents of the towns of Scipio and Ledyard. Charles P. Wood, late of Auburn, and Austin B. Hale, of Moravia, were also his scholars. He has taken from his earliest years to the present time a lively interest in the cause of universal education, and has devoted practically, much of his time and talents to its advancement. Under the first supervision of our common school system, he was elected, and held for a number of years, in the town of Ledyard, the office of Inspector. Mr. Wooden was honorably associated with the venerable Salem Town, in the cause of education, a subject which lay very near the hearts of both. In 1839, under a special act of the Legislature, Mr. Wooden was appointed, with the late Joseph Talcott, a school visitor for the town of Ledyard. Visitors were appointed in every town in the State, and much good was doubtless accomplished thereby. Their services were without compensation. Mr. Wooden has been through his whole life an earnest friend of freedom and temperance. He is now a member of a lodge of Good Templars in Scipioville, where he resides, and is a constant attendant at its meetings. He has also contributed a large number of original essays, poems etc.,

which he has read with great profit to the lodge. Mr. Wooden commenced farming in 1828, in the town of Ledyard, and in 1857 moved to his present residence in Scipioville. This has been his principal business since 1828. He has twice been married, first in 1825, and again in 1857. He had six children by his first wife, one son and five daughters, but none by the last. Death has taken all his children but the two youngest daughters. He has through life been an ardent admirer and firm supporter of our peculiar form of government.

He was elected to the office of County Superintendent of the Poor for eight successive years, from 1833 to 1841. He cast his first vote in 1823. His first vote for President was for Andrew Jackson in 1824. He again voted for Jackson in 1828, and for his reelection in 1832; for Van Buren in 1836, and for his reelection in 1840; for Polk in 1844; for Van Buren in 1848; for John P. Hale in 1852; for J. C. Fremont in 1856; for A. Lincoln in 1860, and for his reelection in 1864; for U. S. Grant in 1868, for his reelection in 1872; and for Green Clay Smith in 1876. Thus it will be seen that he has voted at every presidential election since he became a voter. We do not know of another voter now living in the old town who has voted continuously, and without missing a town meeting. Mr. Wooden has never had a law-suit in his life, but has often acted as a peacemaker between his neighbors. He has never been a member of any religious denomination, but is a firm believer in the religion of Christ, in whose salvation he trusts, and looks forward to a blissful immortality beyond the grave. Mr. Wooden has been accustomed to write for the local press for the last fifty years. He has also occasionally corresponded with the *New York Evening Post*, and other public journals. Mr. Wooden has been a man of remarkable health through life, never having employed a doctor for himself but twice, first when 22 years old, and not again till his 73d year. He is now in his 77th year, and aside from the natural infirmities incident to that period of life, is a sound man mentally, morally and physically. Like a shock of corn, fully ripe, he is simply waiting the Divine will to be transferred to the garner above. Having faithfully served his generation, he is now waiting final discharge.

the first school teachers, and Desire, wife of Frederick A. Snell, of Oskosh, Wis. Philip's children who are living are Silas, at Fairport, Monroe county, Eliza Ann, wife of Isaac Treat, in Throop, Adah, Zillah, wife of Edward Treadwell, in Ann Arbor, Mich., and Susan, also in Ann Arbor. Cordial Jennings, from Middlebury, Vt., settled about 1810, on the long lot, on the lake shore in the south-east corner of the town, where he lived a number of years, when he removed to lot 65, in Venice, where he died February 15th, 1855, aged 81. His wife Lucy, died April 26th, 1861, aged 96. His eldest son, Sherburne H., aged about seventy, lives in Moravia. Another son, Chauncey, lives in Orleans county. Two grandsons, William and Crauson, are living in Venice.

Deacon Uriah Benedict, who was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, September 13th, 1783, removed to Scipio in 1811, and followed carpentering eighteen years after coming here. He purchased a farm, on which he remained sixty-six years, till his death, April 14th, 1877, aged 93. At his death he was the oldest member of the Presbyterian Church of Scipio, of which he was a member nearly seventy years, and a ruling elder for about sixty years. He had ten children, two of whom died in childhood. The rest, four sons and four daughters, married and raised up children. Two sons are ministers of the Presbyterian faith and two are deacons in the same church. Asahel Fitch, from Saratoga county, settled in 1811, in the east part of the town, where Wm. Munger now lives, and where he died December 13th, 1851, aged 79. He was Side Judge and Member of Assembly in 1824. His children were Alvah Fitch, who was born in Saratoga county in 1797, and is still living in Scipio, Judge ———, who lived and died in Lansing, Tompkins county, Charles T., who died in Scipio, where Hiram Wheat now lives, and Cynthia, afterwards wife of Eli Smith, who also died in Scipio. His wife, Martha, died October 2d, 1843, aged 71.

Elisha Barnes came from Pharsalia, Chenango county, in May, 1812, on foot and alone, at the age of about twenty-two, and commenced work with Joel Coe in a distillery, which stood two miles north of Scipio Center. In 1813, he bought half an acre of land, half a mile west of where he now lives, and commenced distilling for him-

self, continuing the business some twenty years. November 4th, 1823, he married Elizabeth Roberts, who died July 5th, 1865, aged 67. He had four children, three of whom are living, George, in Scipio, Franklin, in Venice, and Eliza, wife of Andrew Champman, in Scipio. In 1836, he took up the farm on which he now lives, and on which he has since resided. He was 88 years old August 18th, 1878.

Charles Loring Elliott, an artist of great celebrity, was born in 1812, in a plain wooden structure, standing on the east and west road leading to Sherwood, not far from Scipio Center. He removed with his parents to Auburn, where his father built and occupied a house now standing on the corner of Williams street and Love Lane, at present and for many years past, owned and occupied by the family of E. E. Marvin. Caleb Manchester married his wife Lydia, of Greenfield, Saratoga county, October 1st, 1812, and removed with her the following spring to a farm one and one-half miles south-east of Scipioville, where they lived forty-eight years and raised a family of four sons and seven daughters, only two of whom, Elias C., of Battle Creek, Michigan, and Rev. Wm. S., survive them. In 1861, they sold their home and lived with their daughter, Eliza P. Battey, near Scipioville, who died in March, 1870. Caleb died October 5th, 1868; and his wife at Battle Creek, Michigan, while visiting with her son, June 9th, 1877, aged 84 years. Henry Marsh was an early settler in the town. His son George S., was born here in 1813.

George Slocum came in from Massachusetts in 1814, and died here August 26th, 1867, aged 69. Several settlers came in about that year, prominent among whom was Wm. Alward and his sons Nathaniel, William and Squire, and daughter Betsey, afterwards wife of Justus Allen, who came in from Baskin Ridge, N. J., and settled at Scipioville. William, the elder, froze to death while crossing Cayuga Lake, February 13th, 1816. His age at the time of his death was 52.

Betsey, his wife, died June 27th, 1835, aged 69. Both were natives of Somerset county, N. J. Nathaniel carried on the harness making business till about 1833, and acquired a handsome property. He was connected with the Presbyterian Church at the *Square* from 1833 till his death in 1848, having been converted the

former year in Auburn. He was zealous in promoting the interests of the church. At his house were held prayer meetings presided over by himself, and ably addressed by his wife, who was an excellent and highly cultured woman. It was his custom to send his large family carriage through the neighborhood every Sunday to pick up those who desired to attend church, but had no conveyance. Only two of his family are living, William, in Nunda, Livingston county, and D. R., in Auburn. Squire married a daughter of John Boughton, of Ledyard, and settled near the *Square* in the north-west corner of the town.

Others who came in about this time were Deacon Samuel Leonard, from Connecticut, who settled and died near Scpioville; Wm. Graham, a Revolutionary soldier, who settled at Merrifields Corners, one and one-half miles east of Scpioville, where he died February 2d, 1844, aged 92, and who had two daughters, one of whom died young, and the other, Jane, married Ozam Merrifield, who gave to the Corners, his name; and Eli Stillson, who settled at Barbers Corners, where he taught the district school in the winters of 1815 and '16. Noah Dennis, a civil engineer, was also an early settler in that locality, and taught the district school there in the winters of 1817 and '18. He died in 1834, in his thirty-eighth year. Anthony Tallman, from Rensselaer Co., was an early settler, but in what year we could not determine. His son Squire P. T. Tallman, was born in Scpio, in 1817, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Cushman, who was Justice sixteen years. Lewis B. Smith came in before 1816, in which year his son, Elijah, who is now living in Scpio, was born here. Mitchel Baldwin and Philip H. Buckhout settled here in 1816. Mr. Baldwin was from New Jersey. He died in Aurelius in 1872. Mr. Buckhout was from Westchester county, and settled in 1817, at Scpioville, where he carried on the wagon-making business until compelled by old age to discontinue it. He is living a little east of Scpioville, and was 85 years old April 14th, 1878. Two sons are living, Edward, in Ledyard, and Byron B., in East Saginaw, Michigan. His wife, Amanda, daughter of Wm. Allen and Betsey Watkins, the first couple married in Scpio, died October 8th, 1876, aged 75.

Cornelius Weeks came from Dartmouth, Mass-

achusetts, about 1816, and settled first a little west of Poplar Ridge, in Ledyard. A year afterwards he removed to the place now occupied by his grandson, Wm. Penn Sisson, a little west of Barbers Corners. Daniel Sisson, father of Wm. Penn Sisson, married Mr. Weeks' only daughter, Charlotte, and succeeded Mr. Weeks to the farm. Mr. Weeks died January 25th, 1867, aged 89; and Daniel Sisson, June 28th, 1867, aged 65. Calvin King came in from Saratoga county about 1818, and settled at Barbers Corners, on the farm now owned by Abner S. Gifford. He died March 30th, 1851, aged 62. Of his children, William is living in Chicago, Edward B., in Scpio, and Jane, wife of Elisha Marsh, in Beatrice, Neb. Ira Akin came from Johnstown, Fulton county, about 1816, and settled one mile south of Scpio Center, on the farm now owned by Alson Hoskins, where he resided till the death of his wife, when the family broke up and he went west and died there. His children were Edward, who married a daughter of Nathan Morgan, and removed to Janesville, Wisconsin; Ira, who married Olive Tone, and settled a little over a mile north of Scpio Center, where he died, leaving two children, Yale, living in New York City, and Whelpley, in Auburn; John, who removed to Ohio; and Deacon Isaac, who married Phebe Tompkins, and settled about two miles east of Scpio Center, on the farm now owned by Artemas Ward. He afterwards removed to Scpio Center, where he died April 9th, 1877, and his wife, October 22d, 1878. They leave seven children, viz.: John W., William, Morrell J., all of whom are living in Scpio; Ann, wife of Horace Allen, in Nevada; Mary Jane, wife of Harden Brayton, in Chicago; Caroline, wife of Philo Sperry, in Michigan; and Harriet, wife of Henry Slocum, in Scpio.

Jeffery A. Farnam, Amaziah Griswold, Wm. Main, Elathan Smith and Thomas Parker were among the earliest settlers, but we are not advised of the year in which they came. Farnam, who was born October 17th, 1773, came in from Connecticut, and settled near the *Square* or "No. 1." He died November 12th, 1842; and his wife a few years since, aged ninety-seven. Henry Farnam, now a resident of New Haven, Conn., an engineer of some prominence and formerly superintendent of a western railroad, is a son of his. Griswold was from New Lebanon, Columbia

county, and was the first shoe-maker in Scipio-ville. He was the grandfather of J. E., R. D., R. B., G. L., L. W. W., and A. Q. Watkins. In his house, says G. L. Watkins, was published the *Western Luminary*, the second newspaper published in Cayuga County. It was published every Tuesday evening, "by Ebenezer Eaton for Eaton & Co.," and the earliest preserved copy we have seen is dated "Watkins Settlement, Tuesday, July 21st, 1801," and is No. 17 of Vol. I. Wm. Main settled on the south line of the town, on the farm now owned by Hiram Wheat. He afterwards removed to Venice, about 1835, and died there August 14th, 1855, aged ninety-seven, and Lucy, his wife, April 28th, 1847, aged ninety-one. Charles, who is living in Venice at an advanced age, is the only one of his children living. Thomas Parker settled in the east part of the town, on the farm now occupied by Robert Stewart, and died there February 20th, 1855. He was born December 16th, 1775. Three sons are living, Nelson and Perry in Venice, and Franklin in Locke. Elnathon Smith settled south-east of the center of the town, on the farm now owned by George Barnes, where he died February 8th, 1860, aged eighty-three. His children were Eli, who died March 20th, 1869, aged seventy-one; Lorsey, afterwards wife of Charles Fitch; and Maria, afterwards wife of J. Crosby Smith, who died May 11th, 1867, aged sixty.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting was held at the house of Augustus Chidsey the first Tuesday in April, 1794, and the following named officers were chosen: John Stoyell, *Supervisor*; Samuel Branch, *Clerk*; Henry Watkins, Daniel Mack and Elisha Durkee, *Commissioners of Roads*; Luke Taylor, Gilbert Tracy and Joshua Patrick, *Assessors*; Wm. Branch, Alanson Tracy and Winslow Perry, *Constables*; Alanson Tracy and Winslow Perry, *Collectors*; Thomas Morgan and Philip Strong, *Overseers of the Poor*; Ebenezer Witter, Simeon Herrick, Daniel Fuller, Henry Watkins, Gideon Allen, Jr., Edmund Sawtelle and Winslow Perry, *Pathmasters*; Joshua Patrick and John A. Thompson, *Pound Keepers*; Jonathan Hastings, *Scaler of Leather*; Thomas Morgan, *Scaler of Weights and Measures*.

At this meeting it was resolved to pay a bounty of \$5 for every grown wolf taken and

killed in the town. Every ram found running at large from September 1st to November 25th, was to be forfeited to the people of the town. At the annual meeting in 1795, it was "resolved that each sheep-ram that is found running at large from the first day of September to the first day of December shall forfeit \$2.50, to be recovered of the owner." In 1796, the bounty on wolves was increased to \$12.50, and hogs were made free commoners.

The town officers elected for 1879 were:

Supervisor—John P. Chase.

Town Clerk—Willis G. Hoskins.

Justice of the Peace, (to fill vacancy,)—Enos T. Shaw.

Justice of the Peace, (full term,)—Enos T. Shaw.

Commissioner of Highways—Calvin H. Wattles.

Collector—George Coy.

Assessor—Elias C. Pierce.

Overseers of the Poor—John Casler, John Snyder.

Inspectors of Election—Henry T. Marsh, F. Leslie Smith.

Game Constable—James Flynn, Jr.

Constables—Leonard S. Owen, George L. Hoxie, James Flynn, Jr., Libbeus H. Merry.

Scaler of Weights and Measures—Jeremiah Simons.

SCIPIO CENTER.

SCIPIO CENTER is situated a little south-east of the center of the town, nine and one-half miles north-east of Aurora, one and one-half miles north-east of Summit Station, and about three miles south-west of Ensenore, on the Southern Central Railroad. It contains three churches, (Baptist, Catholic and Universalist,) a district school, one store, one hotel, (kept by Frederick Nichols,) a cider-mill, (owned by James Smith, and erected by him in the fall of 1878,) two wagon shops, (kept by David Hawley and Albert Slocum,) two blacksmith shops, (kept by Wm. Coulson and John Beachman,) and a population of 102.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant at Scipio Center was Dr. Ezra Strong, who came in with his brothers, Philip and Epaphroditus, about the beginning of the century, and opened a store at the Center, where he settled, about 1808, which he kept some ten or twelve years, and failed.

His store stood on the site of G. B. Peterson's store. Philip settled one mile south of the Center, at Gallups Corners, and Epaphroditus a half mile south of the Center, where Isaac Howell now lives. They died in the town. Strong was succeeded in the mercantile business by Leonard Searing; and later by John E. Beardsley, a native of Venice, and son of John Beardsley who settled in Scipio in 1808, who did business twelve to fifteen years and removed to Auburn, where he engaged in the book business. He was succeeded by a clerk of his, whose name we could not learn, who remained two or three years. John Snyder did business some ten or twelve years, till April, 1875, when he sold to Gilbert B. Peterson, from Fleming, who has since done business here. Peterson was associated as partner one year with Wirt Voorhees, whose interest he bought at the expiration of the year.

POSTMASTERS.—We have been unable to obtain a complete list of the postmasters at this place. The office was established as early as 1825, but probably not much earlier than that. James Glover was postmaster at that time. Andrew Groom was postmaster in 1831; John C. Beardsley, as early as 1836 and as late 1854; Alvin Seely, in 1857; and Daniel P. Van Liew, in 1859. John S. Snyder, the present postmaster, has held the office ten or twelve years consecutively, with the exception of a few months in 1875, when Wirt Voorhees held the office.

PHYSICIANS.—Probably the first person to dispense medicine in the town was Elder David Irish, who, though not a regular physician, made himself useful in that capacity, until Dr. Ezra Strong, came in soon after 1800 and practiced till about 1812. He joined the County Medical Society August 7th, 1806. Matthew Tallman came in about the time Strong ceased practising and settled about a mile north of the Center. He practiced a few years and sold to Adonijah White, who joined the County Medical Society February 6th, 1812, and practiced with marked success through the epidemic, about 1815, and finally became a victim to it. Andrew Groom, who practiced with Tallman the last year of his stay, commenced practicing as early as 1814, August 4th of which year he joined the County Medical Society, and settled at the Center after Tallman's removal to Scipioville, and practiced in the town till his death, though he had previously removed

from the Center. Benjamin Fordyce practiced here some twenty years, till his death a few years since. Burton Hoxie came in about 1860, and practiced till his removal to Auburn three or four years since. He was succeeded by Frank Kenyon, the present physician, who was born in Owasco, October 26th, 1844; educated at *Bellevue Hospital Medical College* in New York city, where he graduated March 1st, 1873, and immediately commenced practice at Scipio Center.

CHURCHES.—The town of Scipio has been largely supplied with Baptist churches. Besides the old *First Church*, there was a *Second*, a division from the *First*, also a *Third*, a *North-East*, a *West*, a *United*, and the present one. The old *First Church* is now the *Venice Church*. The *West Church* became extinct in 1816. The *Second*, *Third* and *North-East Churches* united in 1807, and became extinct in 1840.

THE SCIPIO BAPTIST CHURCH was constituted and united with the Cayuga Baptist Association in 1822. In their letter to the Association for that year, the names of Michael Pearsall, William Daniels and John Daniels, appear as delegates and the reported membership was fifty-six. Their first pastor was Elder Ichabod Clark, who entered upon his labors with them as a licentiate in 1823, and was ordained pastor in the latter part of 1824 or early part of 1825. He remained seven years. Their next pastor was Elder Ansel Clark, who commenced his labors with them in 1831, and was succeeded in 1833, by Elder S. Gilbert, who resigned the charge after about a year. The pulpit was supplied a part of 1834-'5, by Brother J. H. Ricketts, and a few months by Elder Jones, under whose labors they received an addition of twenty by baptism. In 1836-'7 they secured the services of Elder Bishop Ames, who labored with them as a temporary supply about seven months, and was succeeded by Elder H. J. Eddy, who resigned the charge in 1842.

A revival was commenced in the fall of 1837, and meetings were held every evening in the week during the fall, winter and spring. It resulted in the addition to their membership of eighty by baptism, and twenty-five by letter, and increased the membership to one hundred and fifty. "During the third year of Elder Eddy's pastorate, fifty-three were added to their number by baptism. Twenty-one were added to their number by baptism and eleven by letter in the

winter of 1841-'2. After the close of Elder Ed-
dy's pastorate, they were supplied by Brother
W. F. Purrington and others until the summer
of 1843, at which time Brother J. W. Osborn
commenced his labors as a licentiate, but was
subsequently ordained pastor. During the fourth
year of his pastorate twenty-six were added by
baptism, and eleven by letter. During that year
also their house of worship, which was erected
in 1831, was repaired and newly furnished.
Elder Osborn's resignation was accepted with
great reluctance in the fall of 1849."

Elder C. Sharman became the pastor in the
winter of 1849, and continued his labors with
them till 1851, when he was succeeded by B.
McLouth, who remained till 1853, in which year
George H. Brigham, who served them three years
was ordained. In the winter of 1854, he was
assisted by Reverends Dennison and Baldwin,
ministers from the vicinity, in a series of revival
meetings, which resulted in the addition of twenty-
one to the membership. The next pastor was
W. H. Delano, who served them two years, till
1859, and was succeeded by L. Hall, who after a
brief pastorate was followed by P. Conrad, who
remained two years. They next enjoyed the
ministrations of J. R. Burdick, who revived the
Sabbath School, which had fallen into decay, and
instituted a Bible Class, which was conducted by
Deacon John Daniels, who, though eighty-six
years of age, never failed to attend. In 1862 the
church raised \$162.25 for bounties to soldiers.
Elder Burdick resigned the pastorate in 1864,
and was succeeded by Bishop Ames, who re-
mained but a part of a year. Geo. N. Sears be-
came the pastor in 1865, and was ordained in
January, 1866. He resigned in 1868, and was
succeeded by Wm. L. Goodspeed, who resigned
in 1870, and was followed by Geo. Lewis, who
remained one year. Geo. C. Downey was called
to the pastorate in 1871, and served them nearly
two years. He was succeeded in 1873, by L.
Braisted, now of Fleming, whose pastorate cov-
ered a period of four years.

The pulpit was supplied during most of the
summer of 1877; and in September of that year
E. R. Warren, the present pastor, entered upon
his duties. During his pastorate the church has
been rebuilt, at a cost of \$4,000, and was dedi-
cated November 7th, 1878. The edifice is a neat
wooden structure, and does credit to the town.

It is 36 by 60 feet, with a tower on the north-
west corner rising to a height of 125 feet above
the ground. It contains a lecture room and au-
ditorium, each having a seating capacity for 300
persons, and a baptistry. Upon the lower floor
is a kitchen and parlor. It is richly furnished
with carpets, cushioned pews, and gothic chairs
in its pulpit. It has a memorial window put in
by the church, commemorating the services of
Deacon Isaac Akin, who was for twenty-five
years a Deacon of the church, which was carried
on almost entirely by his individual effort. Other
memorial windows have been put in by individ-
uals, complimentary to Mrs. Phebe Akin, wife,
and Mrs. H. B. Brayton, of Chicago, and Mrs.
H. C. Slocum, daughters of Deacon Isaac Akin;
Mrs. R. E. Eaker, wife of Deacon Robert Eaker;
and Mrs. Louisa Fordyce, widow of John H.
Fordyce. The church has a membership of 75.
It has an interesting Sabbath School and Bible
Class, the attendance at the former being about
100.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY IN THE
TOWN OF SCIPIO was organized May 22d, 1836,
with fifty-six members, thirty of whom were
males, at the school-house near Bishop's tavern
at Scipio Center. Worden Babcock was chosen
chairman of the meeting and F. Boughton, sec-
retary. The trustees then chosen were Asa
Way, Jacob Morgan, Worden Babcock, William
Taber and Lyman Birch. Thomas Cushman
was chosen treasurer; Jesse Babcock, clerk;
and Elisha Marsh, collector. The first pastor was
Rev. Harvey Boughton, who preached some
three years previous to the organization of the
society. November 11th, 1837, it was decided
to build a meeting house of wood, and Worden
Babcock, Titus Fisk, J. E. Beardsley, D. P.
Van Liew and A. T. Wilber were appointed a
committee to raise funds to build with. Decem-
ber 23d, 1837, Worden Babcock, Henry Snyder,
Christopher Roffee, William Taber and D. P.
Van Liew were appointed a building committee.
The building does not appear to have been fin-
ished before 1839. The records of the society
are very incomplete and give very little clue to
the pastors who have officiated in this church;
we have been unable to find any one able to sup-
ply the deficiency. Mr. Boughton seems to have
been the pastor as late as June 7th, 1840. Al-
fred Peck was pastor May 1st, 1842, and as late

as May 20th, 1843. H. L. Hayward was pastor May 24th, 1845, and as late as May 30th, 1846; Harvey Boughton, May 23d, 1847, and as late as May 20th, 1849; and J. H. Harter, May 22d, 1853, and as late as May 25th, 1856. At present the church is without a pastor. The present membership is about thirty.

ST. BERNARD'S CHURCH OF SCIPIO CENTER (R. C.) was organized in the early part of 1867, at the house of James Flynn, of Scpio Center, by Rev. Father Bernard McCool, with about 100 adult members, of whom the following were the principal ones: John Conran, Thomas Hefferman, James Flynn, Joseph Morgan, Andrew Neville and Edward Keilly. The earliest meetings by members of this faith were held in a small private house, (now entirely removed) which stood some thirty or forty rods east of the present church, in 1851, and were conducted by Father Quigley, who, together with Fathers Burns and Twohig, administered to the spiritual wants of the Catholics in this vicinity from 1851 to 1863. In the latter year Father McCool took charge, and the church erected four years later attests his zealous labors. In 1870, Father McCool was removed by the Bishop to Seneca Falls, the field of his present labors, where he still enjoys the best wishes of this congregation. He was succeeded by Father Schmetzler, who, by reason of delicate health, was unable to endure the hardships of this mission longer than ten months. Father Eugene Pagani ministered to this people in the latter part of 1871 and early part of 1872, and was succeeded by Father Archange Paganini, who was the first resident pastor of this church, but was relieved June 15th, 1873, after a pastorate of ten months, by the present pastor, Father Hugh Francis Rafferty.

When Father Rafferty took charge, the church was struggling under a \$1,200 indebtedness, besides a large annual rental for the house occupied as a parsonage. Since then this debt has been paid, and a new and respectable two story brick parsonage, as well as a suitable barn and stable have been built on the grounds adjoining the church. The church edifice, erected in 1867, was 32 by 45 feet, and was enlarged in the summer of 1877, by an addition 32 by 62 feet, besides a vestry 12 by 32 feet, making the building present the form of a Latin cross. In the front has been built a neat little tower, seventy to eighty

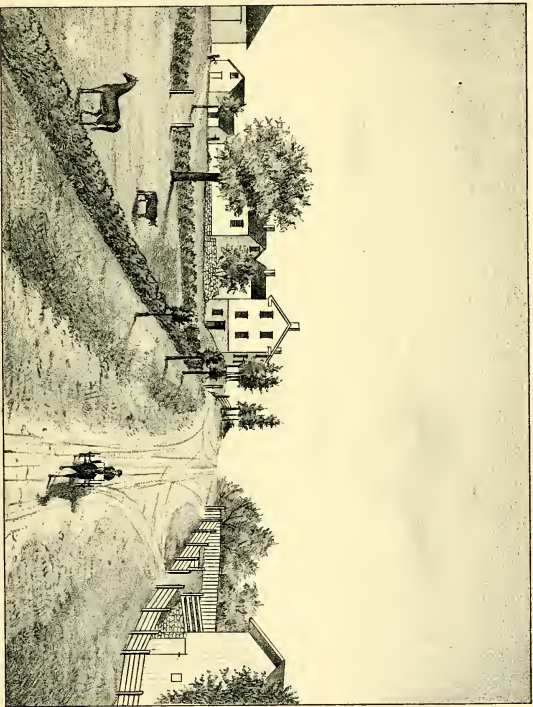
feet high, and surmounted by a well proportioned gilt cross. Upon a stone in front of the tower, in gilt letters, is the Latin inscription: *Et Porta Inferi non prevalebunt adversus eam*. Within the tower is a fine-toned bell, weighing over 1,600 pounds. The interior of the church presents a pleasing appearance. The pews are neatly grained and varnished, with walnut stained trimmings. The walls and ceilings are beautifully frescoed; and upon the former, to the right and left of the altar, are life size portraits of saints Peter and Paul, while upon the latter are representations of various religious emblems. Immediately behind and above the tabernacle is a bust of the monk St. Bernard.

SCIPIOVILLE.

SCIPIOVILLE is situated near the west line of the town, south of the center, on Poplar Ridge, and is twelve miles south of Auburn, eight miles north of Northville, four miles east of Levanna, and one and one-half miles west of Scpio Summit. It contains two churches, (Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian,) a district school, a hotel, (kept by N. J. Webster,) two stores, a harness shop, (kept by George R. Kent,) a shoe shop, (kept by Dr. O. Reynolds,) a carpenter shop, (kept by Benjamin Cain,) a blacksmith shop, (kept by Houghton & Cooper,) a wagon shop, (kept by J. Dean,) a tannery, kept by Lemuel Allen,) an attorney, (James Hyat Baker,) and a population of 170.

Scpioville was first known as *Watkins Settlement* and *Watkins Corners*. In 1806, Paine Fitch built a tavern there and it was afterwards known as *Fitchs Corners*, till subsequently it was named *Mechanicsburg*, which name it retained till the establishment of the post-office in 1836, when the present name was adopted.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchants at Scpioville were Orin Peck and Thomas Hale, who opened a general store in 1813, in the building now occupied as a dwelling by the widow of Jotham Forbes. They also carried on the distilling business. They bought that year the tin shop established about 1809 by Asahel and Seth Peck, brothers of Orin Peck. This tin shop is said to have been the first one west of Utica in the State. In 1823, they dissolved. Hale, who came from Connecticut in 1811, continued at the old stand, discontinuing



RESIDENCE OF N. E. WEBSTER, SCIPPO, CANVA, CA. N.Y.

after a short time his general stock, keeping tinware, sheet-iron and stoves, which he continued till his death, October 7th, 1852. He was one of the most prominent men here for several years. Austin B. Hale, of Moravia, is a son of his, and is the only one of his children living. Peck built and kept some five years the store now occupied by Mrs. A. B. Groom. He sold to Uriel Mosher and returned to Connecticut, whence he came, and died there. Mosher did business about three years, and sold to two brothers named Lawrence, from New York, who continued about a year and sold to Truman Wakeley and Asahel Warner, both residents of the town. After a short time Wakeley sold to Warner, who took in as partner Benjamin King, who continued a year and a half, when King withdrew and soon after removed from the town. Wm. B. Wooden then bought an interest and he and Warner did business some three years, when they sold to Edwin Akin and John Gildersleeve, both natives of the town, who, after four or five years, sold to Nicholas D. Tripp and Francis Snow, who continued from 1861-'5, when Andrew B. Groom bought them out. Green was from Romulus, Seneca county. He did business about a year, when it went into the hands of Mrs. A. B. Groom, who still carries it on.

Matthew Tallman, from Aurora, where he settled prior to 1800, opened a store in company with Roswell Beardsley, on the north-west corner, opposite Mrs. Groom's store. The building or frame, which was afterwards removed and remodeled, is now occupied by George L. Watkins. They continued till the death of Beardsley, a few years after, when Tallman carried on the business alone several years. About 1834, about which time the house was moved, he was succeeded by Seneca B. Dennis, his son-in-law, who continued six or seven years, and sold to Alvah Ward, who kept it but a short time, till 1841, when the property came into possession of Geo. L. Watkins, who has since carried on the business, having been associated from 1851 to 1853 with Wheeler Powell.

POSTMASTERS—The post-office at Scipioville was established in 1836, and Seneca B. Dennis was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Alvah Ward, Wm. T. Dennis, Albert S. Allen and Charles D. Tallman, who filled up the period to 1845, when George L. Watkins was appoint-

ed. He held the office till 1849; Asahel Warner from 1849-'53; Geo. L. Watkins, from 1853-'57; Andrew Race, from 1857-'61; Edwin Akin and Nicholas D. Tripp, from 1861-'66; Geo. R. Kent, from 1866-'70; Silas Elliott, from 1870 till his death in the spring of 1878, when Geo. R. Kent, the present incumbent, was again appointed.

PHYSICIANS.—The earliest physician of whom we have any record was Matthew Tallman, who was licensed to practice by a County Judge in July, 1806, and joined the County Medical Society, while a resident of Scipioville, August 7th, of that year. He removed to Scipio Center about 1812, and after a few years practice there returned to Scipioville. He was born December 9th, 1780; and died May 28th, 1847. Phineas Hurd settled one mile north of Scipioville, in 1812, on the 5th of November of which year he joined the County Medical Society. He practiced till August 31st, 1867.

CHURCHES.—The Baptists had an organization here at an early day, and completed in 1810, a large church edifice. The church prospered for many years, but finally ran down. Elders Rathbun and Abner Wakely were among the first pastors.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH OF SCIOVILLE was organized about sixty years ago, and a house of worship erected about the same time one mile west of Hurd's Corners. The church was taken down and removed to Scipioville in 1871. The first pastor after the removal was Wm. Adams, who labored with this church three and one-half years. He was succeeded by D. D. Davis, who remained three years; when P. T. Hughston, the present pastor commenced his labors with them. The present membership is 120. They have an interesting Sabbath School, the attendance at which is eighty-five. The present trustees are Leddra W. Watkins, Wm. Manchester, Morris Reynolds, Peter Ridley, and Dixon Perry.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY OF SCIOVILLE was organized July 29th, 1872. The first members were Mrs. Esther C. Allen, Mrs. Ann E. Watkins, Mrs. Sally Ann Watkins, J. N. Fordyce and wife, Henrietta, and daughter, Frances, Mrs. Maria Pearl, and Mrs. Mary D. Tompkins. Their church edifice was erected the same year, at a cost of \$3,000, and dedicated March 19th, 1873. The corner-stone was laid

September 13th, 1872, by Deacon Uriah Benedict, assisted by his son Rev. Edwin Benedict. The society met previous to the completion of the church, in the school-house. The first pastor was Robert C. Allison, who lived at the *Square* and supplied the church there as well. His pastorate continued until January, 1876, when he accepted a call from the church in Otisco. During the summer of 1876, the pulpit was supplied by students from *Auburn Theological Seminary*. In May, 1877, Rev. Charles Ray, editor and publisher of the *Moravia Citizen*, took the pastoral charge, and still continues it. The present membership is twenty-six. The first trustees were Lemuel Allen, A. Q. Watkins and Nathan Webster. The present trustees are Dr. Denison R. Pearl, James Ross, A. Q. Watkins, Wm. Hawley and Benj. Gould. The attendance at Sabbath School and Bible Class is forty-seven.

SHERWOOD.

Sherwood is situated on the Poplar Ridge, in the south-west corner of the town, one mile south of Scipioville, and about five miles east of Aurora. It contains a district school, a select school, with some thirty-six pupils, established in 1872, Hepsibeth C. Hussey, Principal, and Dorcas Gardner, Assistant, two stores, a broom manufactory, employing two hands in the winter, (Benj. Myers, proprietor,) one harness shop, (kept by Charles F. Cumstock,) blacksmith and wagon shop, (kept by Henry S. Nye,) a shoe shop, (kept by George Rider,) a blacksmith shop, (kept by John D. Hudson,) and a population of 167.

Henry Koon's apple jell and cider-mill was erected in 1871; contains four presses; employs four men during the season. About seven tons of jolly are made per annum.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchants were Joseph Barnes and Melvin Brown, who opened a store about 1808, on the site of the house now owned by Abby Jane Mastin, and did business about two years. They also carried on the potash business, and paid in goods for ashes. Humphrey Howland and Thomas Smith opened a store about 1817, where John S. Smith's store now stands. In the spring of 1819, Slocum Howland bought the interest of his brother Humphrey, and carried on the business in company with Alsop two years, when he bought the latter's

interest. In 1831, he admitted Ledra Heazlett to partnership, and did business with him till shortly before Mr. Heazlett's death in 1841. In 1847, his son William became his partner, and the firm then became and has since remained *S. Howland & Son*.

A man named King opened a store about 1812, in a building erected that year by Samuel Phelps, and continued three years, when he was succeeded by a man named Parsons, who remained three or four years, and moved west, taking a portion of his goods with him. David P. Johnson bought a portion of Parsons' goods, and did business about a year, when he sold to Josiah Bowen, father of Sayles Bowen, who continued it a year or two. Allen Thomas, who came with his father-in-law, Seth Allen, from Washington county, about 1806 or '7, and settled at Aurora, and a year or two after bought the farm now owned by Thomas Collins, one-half mile west of Sherwood, opened a store in 1820, and after two or three years, admitted to partnership George Thomas, a cousin's son, with whom he did business about two years, when George Thomas sold to Arthur Phelps, whose interest Allen Thomas bought after two or three years. Allen Thomas continued the business until his death, in March, 1862. John S. Smith has been engaged some six years in buying and selling poultry, eggs and fruit, which are sent to the New York market. Alexander Robinson keeps a small grocery, which he recently started.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office was removed from Poplar Ridge and established at Sherwood March 4th, 1822, with J. Winter Branch as post-master. Branch held the office till about April 15th, 1827, when Allen Thomas was appointed and held it till within a few days of his death, till February 24th, 1862, when S. W. Green was appointed, and held it till the winter of 1864. He was succeeded by Sylvanus G. Reynolds, who received the appointment January 1st, 1865, and held the office about a year. S. W. Green was reappointed January 15th, 1866, and still holds the office.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Sherwood was Dr. Rude, who came in prior to 1800, and after practicing several years removed from the town. Parley Kinney came from Connecticut about 1800, and practiced till his death in 1819. He was licensed to practice by a County Judge

in December, 1797, and joined the County Medical Society August 7th, 1806. Barnabas Smith, from Washington county, who joined the County Medical Society August 7th, 1806, while a resident of Scipio, probably came here about that time and practiced till his death, about 1813. John Thompson came from Washington county, where he had married Dr. Smith's daughter, about the close of the war of 1812, in which he was a surgeon, and practiced here till 1843, when he retired. He joined the County Medical Society November 7th, 1816. He was born February 11th, 1784, and died December 15th, 1854. He was succeeded by Denison R. Pearl, who was born in Paris, Oneida county, October 9th, 1806; educated at Hamilton College; studied medicine with Drs. Peck and Clark at Whites-town, and with Dr. P. B. Havens at Hamilton, Madison county; graduated at Fairfield Medical College in 1828; commenced practice in May of that year at Northville, where he practiced six years; and in 1843 commenced practice at Sherwood, where he has since continued, having occupied the interval of nine years in the pursuit of other business.

SCIPIO SUMMIT.

SCIPIO SUMMIT is situated in the south part of the town, nearly equi-distant from Scipio Center, Scipioville and Sherwood, and is the northern terminus of the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad. It contains two stores, one of which is kept in the basement of a dwelling house, and the other at the station, these being about the only buildings in the immediate locality of the station. The post-office was established here January 1st, 1876. Charles A. Morgan was appointed postmaster, and has since held the office.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant at Scipio Summit was Charles A. Morgan, who commenced business November 27th, 1872, and still continues. Mr. Morgan also deals in lumber, and, in company with Charles Elliott, in grain, of which they handle about 75,000 bushels per annum. Mr. Morgan is also agent for the railroad, and for the A. and P. Telegraph Company.

E. S. Miller and John Snyder commenced business under the name of E. S. Miller & Co., in May, 1876. After about a year W. G. Hoskins, from Auburn, bought Snyder's interest, and

the firm has since done business under the name of Hoskins & Miller.

ENSENORE.

ENSENORE, (Culvers Point p. o.) is situated on the shore of the lake, and on the Southern Central Railroad, by which it is about twelve miles south of Auburn, a little south of the center of the east line of the town. This place has gained some notoriety of late as a theatre of aquatic sports. Hotel accommodations are furnished by George Clark, proprietor of the Ensenore Glen House, which stands at the foot of the glen.

At *The Square*, in the north-west corner of the town, is a small Presbyterian church, which was organized about 1825, in which year their house of worship was built. The pastors who have officiated at this church are Revs. Clark, Avery, Baker, Page, Moses Thatcher, Atherton, Lansing, Porter, Atwood, Gilbert, Ebenezer Squire and Robert Allison, the latter of whom, who left in the fall of 1876, was the last settled pastor. The pulpit has since been supplied mostly by students from Auburn Theological Seminary.

A little east of Barbers Corners is a Friends meeting house (Hicksite) which was built in 1822. The society was formed shortly before and met previous to the erection of the house of worship, in the house of Amos Gifford.

About a mile south-east of Bolts Corners is a grist-mill owned by J. S. Wood & Son, (George,) which was built by James Akin, father of David Akin. It is situated on Salmon Creek, contains three run of stones, and is operated by water and steam.

SOCIETIES.—*Cayuga Lodge, No. 221, F. & A. M.*, received their warrant June 13th, 1851. The first officers were William Taber, *W. M.*; Amzi Wood, *S. W.*; Amos Morgan, *F. W.* Others of the charter members were Williams Fish, Benjamin Lamkin, Geo. Whitfield, Phineas Hurd, M. D., and Allen Thomas. Amzi Wood and George Whitfield are still living, the former in Auburn and the latter in Scipio. The whole number of persons who have been members of the lodge is 180; the present number of members is 87. The present officers are Frank Kenyon, *W. M.*; Amos E. Hutchison, *S. W.*; Josiah L. Streeter, *F. W.*; John Snyder, *Secretary*; James K. Smith, *Treasurer*; William S. Degroff, *S. D.*; William

Wheat, *F. D.*; John W. Chamberlain, *S. M. C.*; John Crawford, *F. M. C.*; Calvin W. Wattles, *Tiler*; Leddra W. Watkins, *Chaplain*; Warren B. Tompkins, *Marshal*; Jonas Wood, Daniel Nichols and Franklin P. Poppins, *Trustees*. Following are the names of other past Masters: George Whitfield, Amzi Wood, John Bowen, Andrew Race, Selah Cornwall, Isaac Jump, Warren B. Tompkins and Wm. L. Jaquett. Meetings are held the first and third Wednesdays of each month at Scipio Center.

CHAPTER XLVII.

TOWN OF VENICE.

VENICE was formed from Scipio January 30th, 1823, and derives its name from Venice, a city in Italy. It is an interior town, lying in the south part of the County, at the head of Owasco Lake, which borders upon the north-east corner. It is bounded on the north by Scipio, on the east by Moravia and Locke, on the south by Genoa, and on the west by Ledyard.

The surface is a rolling upland, whose summits are 300 to 400 feet above Owasco Lake. The declivities on the lake and west bank of Salmon Creek are steep, though generally the hillsides are long, narrow slopes.

Its waters are Salmon and Little Salmon Creeks and their tributaries, and numerous small streams, which head in the east part and flow east, emptying into the lake and its inlet. The Salmon, which heads in Scipio, and the Little Salmon, which heads in the north-west part of Venice, flow south, the former through the central, and the latter, the western portion of the town, through deep valleys, which divide the surface into well defined ridges.

Limestone boulders found upon the surface have been burned, but there are no limestone quarries in the town. There are several slate quarries, the principal one of which is on the farm of P. K. Storms, two miles south-west of Venice Center, which has been worked more or less for fifty years, but more extensively recently than ever before. The strata vary from one to six inches in thickness; thus furnishing an excellent

flagging stone of almost any desired thickness. Slate also crops out in several places upon the farm of Lyman Murdock, one-half mile south of Venice Center; upon the farms of William Jackson and James H. Wallace, the former one and one-half miles south, and the latter two miles south-east of that village; and other places along the hillsides, upon both sides of the creek, in all of which it has been quarried to some extent. Sand and gravel beds abound in the flats along Salmon Creek, and both are used to improve the roads. The soil is a highly productive gravelly and clayey loam, admirably adapted to grain.

The Utica, Ithaca & Elmira R. R. extends through the center of the town, along the valley and on the east side of Salmon Creek. The Southern Central R. R. crosses the north-east corner of the town and has a station (Cascade) within its limits. The former road is also known as the western extension of the Midland R. R. It is leased by the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira R. R. Co., and was opened in 1872.

The population of the town in 1875 was 1,753; of whom 1,585 were native; 168 foreign; 1,739 white; and 14, colored. Its area was 24,996 acres; of which 20,956 were improved; 3,854 woodland; and 186 otherwise unimproved.

A portion of the tract known as the Indian Fields lies in this town, and has given evidence at various times and in various ways of Indian occupancy. When the railroad was built through the town along Salmon Creek, in cutting through a bed of excellent gravel on the Benjamin Whitten farm, three and one-half miles south of Venice Center, a large quantity of human bones were exhumed. The first white settlers found upon the Creek near the center of the town, extensive fields, cleared and cultivated, and near them an Indian burying-ground. Upon the ridge, east of the Creek, near the south border of the town, are the remains of an ancient fortification.

The settlement of Venice was contemporary with the neighboring towns. It is probable that the first settlement was made as early as 1790, although we have been unable to discover any data which fully establish the fact. The town records of Scipio, before the division of that town, show that Luke Taylor settled as early as 1794; Henry Hewitt and Samuel Chidsey, as early as 1795; Zebulon Taylor, as early as 1796; Zadoc Bateman and Thomas Cannon, as early as 1798;

and Josiah Beard, as early as 1800, while it is nearly certain that they settled earlier, some of them several years, as well as some whose names do not appear in the town records.

Luke Taylor came in from Massachusetts, in 1794, and settled where Alonzo Stewart, who married Taylor's grand-daughter, now lives, a little west of East Venice, and died there December 4th, 1841, aged 87. Elizabeth, his wife, died March 16th, 1813, aged 57. Two children are living, viz: Mary, widow of Erastus Carpenter, with her son-in-law, Alonzo Stewart, in Venice, and Esther, widow of Asa Sawtelle, in Elba, Genesee county. Zebulon Taylor, a brother of Luke's, came in from Massachusetts, a little earlier than the latter, probably in 1793, and settled where James Youngs now lives. The old house in which he lived is still standing in a dilapidated condition, though not used as a dwelling-house. He sold out and removed with his family to Elba, where he died. The house in which he lived was built in 1800. He kept tavern in it several years. His son John is living near the farm upon which he settled in Elba. Luke's grandchildren who are living, are: Harvey Mills, son of Caty, wife of John Mills; Betsey Ann, wife of Alonzo Stewart, and Henry Taylor, children of Abner Taylor, who died February 23d, 1872, aged 81 years and 11 months; Lewis E., and William H. Carpenter, children of Mary, wife of Erastus Carpenter, in Auburn; Eliza, widow of Lyman Hinman and Catharine, wife of Justus Whipple, also children of Caty, wife of John Mills, in Auburn; and Julia Ann, wife of Lewis Ludlow, daughter of Rev. Hull Taylor, who died January 27th, 1873, aged 91, also in Auburn. Caty died January 12th, 1811, aged 30; and her husband, Capt. John Mills, April 28th, 1852, aged 80. Henry Hewitt came in from Connecticut, a little later than Luke Taylor, and settled a little north of East Venice, where Frederick B. Lester now lives. He removed to Michigan, at an advanced age, to join his children who had previously settled there, and died soon after. Cyrus Hampton, a grand-child, and the only one living in this part of the country, keeps the toll-gate a little south of Moravia. Samuel Chidsey settled at Poplar Ridge. Deacon Zadoc Bateman was from Vermont. He settled one mile west of East Venice, on the farm now occupied by Benj. P. Cogswell, where he died September 22d, 1842, aged

80, and Lucy W., his wife, January 8th, 1852, aged 81. He was justice of the peace a great many years. Lucina, his youngest child, who married Daniel T. Reed, and is now living in LeRoy, Genesee county, is the only one of his children living. Thomas Cannon settled one mile west of Venice Center, on the farm now occupied by Isaac Saxon, and died there. John Hutchinson, who was born near Springfield, Mass., came in from Columbia county, (where he married Thankful Whitten,) in 1794, and settled about a mile south of Venice Center, where his son now lives. He died there November 28th, 1855, aged 87, and his wife, December 17th, 1850, aged 81. He had three sons, Warren, who was born in Columbia county, in 1792, married Betsey McLaughlin in Venice, and in 1838, removed to Summit county, Ohio, where he died in May, 1871, and his wife in May, 1873, leaving four sons and six daughters; Andrew, who was born in 1791, and still lives on the old homestead in Venice; and Silas, who was born in November, 1806, married Almira, daughter of Zephaniah Silcox of Moravia, and settled on a part of his father's farm, where he died in July, 1878, leaving a widow and seven children, Franklin, Ann, wife of Charles Crawfoot, Mahala, Amos, John, Caroline, wife of Henry Kenyon, and Alpheus, all of whom reside in Venice, except John, who lives in Scipio.

Amos Hutchinson, father of John, the original settler, moved in from Columbia county in 1800, with his sons Amos Jr., and Obediah. He came with a cart, drawn by four oxen, the journey occupying eighteen days. He settled where Eber Edwards now lives, and died there March 16th, 1827, aged 84. Mary, his wife, died March 12th, 1847, aged 99. Other of his children, in addition to those named, were Shubael, who came about the same year as his father, and died October 1st, 1834, aged 63; Percy, who married in Columbia county, and remained there; Ann, who married Joseph Breed, who settled in Chenango county; and Polly, who married Daniel Brinsmaid. None of them are living. Amos, Jr., died November 15th, 1867, aged 87 years and 11 months; and Obediah, July 2d, 1866, aged 81.

David Avery, who was born in Pequonnock, Connecticut, in 1779, started for the Military Tract in 1795, in company with Hezekiah Avery

and wife, Daniel Avery and wife, Ebenezer Avery and wife, Dudley Avery and wife, Nathaniel Gallup and wife, and several young men. They boarded a sloop commanded by Amos Avery, and proceeded to Albany, making headway at flood-tide and lying at anchor at ebb-tide; the voyage to New York occupying three days, and that up the Hudson sixteen. From Albany their goods were conveyed by wagons to Schenectady, at which point each family bought a bateau, and started up the Mohawk. Before reaching New York, they were joined by a family named Babcock, the head of which died on the way up the Mohawk, causing a detention of a portion of the party, who rejoined the advance portion at Little Falls. With difficulty they made the passage of the rapids, being twice forced back by the current, and arriving at Little Falls, their goods were carried around the falls in wagons and reloaded, the transfer occupying one day. At Fort Stanwix, (Rome) their goods and bateaux were conveyed by wagons through a dense, uninhabited wilderness of thirty miles to Wood Creek, at the mouth of which they pitched tents, made fires, and cooked meat. They resumed their journey by water the next morning, having, while encamped, rigged sails to their boats, and proceeded by the usual water route to Aurora, having been forty days in making the journey from New London. David and his brother Benjamin worked out that summer, and in the fall, in company with Captain Daniel Avery and others who joined the company, set out with packs on their backs for New London. His father Benjamin moved in with his family the next spring, coming by the northern water route, and settled at Talcotts Corners, (Ledyard,) where he died. He assisted in the erection of the first court house at Aurora after the removal of the County seat from Cayuga in 1804. It consisted of posts set in the ground, supporting poles covered with boughs. Daniel Avery had previously settled near Aurora in 1793. David and Benjamin, Sr., settled at Talcotts Corners, the former in Venice, where Elisha Cobb now lives, and where he died November 27th, 1856, and the latter in Ledyard, in the house next north of the church, and died there January 27th, 1816. Benjamin, his son, who was born November 25th, 1776, succeeded his father to the homestead, and died there January 31st, 1866, aged 90. Two of David's

daughters are living, viz: Nancy, wife of Nathaniel Walker, in Cattaraugus county, and Fanny, widow of I. Johnson Tillotson, in Auburn. The children of Benjamin, Jr., living, are Alfred, in Genoa, Edgar, in Colorado, and Charles, in Venice. None of the elder Benjamin's children are living. Ebenezer Avery settled a half mile east of Poplar Ridge. Shortly before his death he removed to Collins, Erie county, where he and his wife died. Only one daughter of a large family is living, viz: Lucy, wife of Sylvester Richmond, in Mt. Morris. Judge Nathaniel Gallup, who married Nancy Rogers, a cousin of Benjamin and David Avery, settled in Sempronius.

James Stevenson, from Connecticut, settled about 1795, just north of the south line of Venice, where Adelbert Young now lives, in the locality of East Venice, and both he and his wife died there, the former February 24th, 1825, aged 63, and the latter in 1843. They left no children. Mr. Henderson took his grist to Skaneateles to mill, carrying upon his back a bushel and a half of wheat at once, and this he continued until the mill at Montville was built, usually returning within the twenty-four hours. On one such occasion he failed to return before the following morning, and his wife, being afraid of the Indians, started towards dark to the house of their nearest neighbor, a family named Strong, who lived a mile south of Scipio Center, a distance of seven miles, with no other road than marked trees. When she returned in the morning she found the house burned to ashes, and their store of provisions either stolen or consumed by the flames which destroyed their dwelling. This was supposed to be the work of Indians.

Joshua Murdock, who was born in Windham, Connecticut, October 9th, 1763, removed with his father's family to Bennington, Vermont, where he spent two years in the clothing business. He afterwards followed the vocation of a farmer. In 1787, he married Eunice Moore, of Athol, Massachusetts, and settled at Granville, Washington county, and thence in the fall of 1800, he removed to Venice Center, and built a log house on the north-east corner of lot 62, where the State road crosses Salmon Creek. He took up 250 acres on which he moved his family in the winter of 1801, bringing with him horses, sleigh, two yoke of oxen and an ox sled "wood shod,"

seven cows, household furniture and a year's provisions. His family then consisted, besides his wife, of Pamela, who married Samuel Beeman, and moved with him to Clarence, Erie county about 1808, where both died; Salmon, who died with his parents in Venice in 1815, unmarried; Mary, who married Hezekiah Murdock, and moved to Mesopotamia, Trumbull county, Ohio, where she died; Lydia, who married Wm. D. Ledger and removed to Lake county, Illinois, where she died; Huldah, who married Anson Baldwin of Royalton, Niagara county, where she died; and Ruby, who married Philip Reynolds, removed to Mesopotamia, Ohio, and subsequently went to live with her sons near Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where she now resides. Lyman, another son, was born in Venice, August 8th, 1804, and lived on the homestead farm seventy-two years. He now resides in North Candor.

January, 1801, Joshua Murdock built a log barn on the site of W. R. Cannon's store. In 1802, he built a saw-mill on the south-east corner of his 250 acres. In 1816, he built the family residence, now occupied by his grandson, M. W. Murdock. He died on the old homestead December 13th, 1845, aged 82; and his wife, August 21st, 1839, aged 78.

Lyman, his son, has been largely interested in the growth and prosperity of Venice Center, where his father was the first settler, and prominently identified with its material interests and enterprises. In 1820, at the age of sixteen, he took the management of the farm. In 1821, he, in company with his neighbors, the Fishes, built a saw-mill on the site of the old one, on the south-east corner of the farm. September 5th, 1824, he married Clarinda, daughter of Captain Alanson Tracy, of Scipio, and bought 150 acres of the old homestead farm, but continued to work the whole farm. In the fall of 1826, he built an addition to the homestead and commenced keeping a public house, in which also the town meetings and other elections were held and other town business transacted for many years. That building, which was the first tavern at Venice Center, forms the east end of the present tavern, and was moved to its present site, in 1835, when the addition was built.

In 1834 he built a grist-mill on the site of the present one; and in 1835 he built a saw-mill adjacent to it. The same year (1835) he built the

present tavern at Venice Center; and gave one acre of land to Philander Tracy, who built thereon that year, the first store in that village. From 1850, he has been connected pecuniarily and officially with railroad projects, which culminated in the establishment of the road which runs through the central part of the town. Lyman's children are Evanden, who married Margaret Wood, of Venice, who has two sons, Clarence and Lyman, and is living at Cedar Falls, Iowa; Mary A., widow of Stephen Howard, who has two daughters, Gertrude and Minnie, and is living at Sherwood; Miss Clarinda R., an artist, residing in Ecouen, France; Lyman T., who married H. Eliza Hull, of Genoa, by whom he has one son, John H., and is living at Venice Center, where he is engaged in farming, dealing in produce, is station agent, and, until the spring of 1877, carried on the milling business; Eugene B., who died in 1866; and M. Wellington, who married Mary Lyman, of Venice, by whom he has one daughter, and is living on the old homestead.

Samuel Mosher, from Rhode Island, also came in 1800, and settled two miles north-east of East Venice, where James Heaton now lives. After about ten years he traded his farm for an interest in a grist-mill in the south part of the town, near Tabor & Whitney's saw-mill, below the Willow bridge, which was built about 1808, by Benjamin Beardsley, who came in from Connecticut, in 1801, and settled first a mile north of Venice, afterwards removed to the east part of the town, and subsequently bought the mill property in question. This was the first grist-mill in Venice. It had one run of "rock" stones, which ground wheat, corn and feed indifferently, and was driven by an overshot wheel. It was in operation till about 1835. About 1812, Mosher traded his interest in the mill for the farm now occupied by his son Arvid Mosher, in Genoa, where he died May 4th, 1871, aged 90, and Philomelia, his wife, October 16th, 1868, aged 77. Three children are living besides Arvid, all in Venice, viz: Emily, wife of Ephraim Andrews, Lovice, wife of Squire Raymond, and Hermon. Benjamin Beardsley died with his daughter, Philomelia, who married Samuel Mosher, June 6th, 1837, aged 83; and his wife, Amelia, June 14th, 1849, aged 89. He was a cousin to John and Sherman Beardsley, the former of whom settled in Scipio in 1808, and the latter in Venice, about

the same time that Benjamin came in. He (Sherman) built the old stone store at Venice. Eliphalet Beardsley, son of Benjamin, is living in Essex county, and is the only one of the children living. Silas Skeels came in with Benjamin Beardsley, from the same place, and settled about two and one-half miles from Genoa. He afterwards removed to Ohio and died there.

Josiah Beard was a cousin of Joshua Murdock's and came in with the latter from Vermont in 1800. He settled on lot 62, a half mile south of Venice Center, on the farm now owned by Lyman T. Murdock, from which the cemetery at Venice Center was taken. He died there July 30th, 1821, aged fifty-eight. His family moved west at an early day. Two children are living, Aaron, in Ohio, and Ann, wife of Lockwood Rundell, in Genoa. Joseph Stewart, from Connecticut, settled about 1800 at the Corners, (Venice,) which for many years, and even now perpetuates his name, where for some twenty years he kept the first tavern. He removed with his family to Michigan. Ezekiel Landon, Samuel Robinson and Amos Rathbun were among the first settlers, the former two at Venice, and the latter at Poplar Ridge.

Other early settlers, some of them among the first, though we have not been able to ascertain the exact date of their settlement, were William Bennett, who came from one of the eastern counties with ax upon his shoulder, and settled first a mile north of Venice, afterwards removing to that village, where he died in the house now occupied by John Seymour, November 29th, 1855, aged seventy-six, and Urania, his wife, September 12th, 1848, aged sixty-six, and three of whose sons are living, viz: William D. and DeWitt C., in Auburn, and Henry M., in Moravia; James Glover, from one of the New England States, who took up lot 51, and settled about a half mile north of Venice, of which village he was the first postmaster, and who removed at an early day to Bolts Corners, and afterwards to the west; James Thompson, who settled two and one-half miles south of Venice Center, on the farm afterwards occupied by his son James, (who removed about 1847 to Ohio, where he is now living,) and now owned by Henry Taylor, where he died April 24th, 1843, aged seventy-nine, and Rachel, his wife, March 14th, 1843, aged seventy-two, and whose son Level, settled in the same

locality and died there April 19th, 1871, aged seventy-one; Elijah Chapin, who settled about two miles south of Venice Center, on the farm now occupied by Daniel Hammond, where he died March 22d, 1830, aged sixty-nine, and four of whose children are living, viz: Orlin, in Scipio, Walter R., in Iowa, Mary Ann, wife of Nelson Morgan, in Venice, and Sarah, wife of Charles Manahan, in Ohio; Benjamin Whitten, who settled three and a half miles south of Venice Center, on the farm now occupied by John Myers, where he died June 26th, 1846, aged sixty-four, and two of whose sons are living, viz: Benjamin, on an adjoining farm, and Job, near East Venice; Cornelius Brill, who settled three miles south-west of Venice Center, where his son, Thorn Brill, now lives, and where he died September 28th, 1868, aged seventy-four; Thomas E. Doughty, who settled about three miles south-west of Venice Center, where Hoyt Thie now lives, near where he died October 15th, 1862, aged seventy-six, and three of whose children are living, viz: Thomas E. and Charles, in Michigan, and George, in Iowa; Joseph Tickner, who settled a half mile east of Venice Center, on the farm now owned by Josiah Moss, where he died May 9th, 1839, aged eighty-three, and whose family moved west soon after his death; Timothy Green, a man of great muscular development, who often astonished his neighbors and others with exhibitions of his great physical strength, who settled two and a half miles south of Venice Center, where O. M. Streeter now lives, and died there July 26th, 1831, aged fifty-four; David Wood, who settled about a mile west of Venice Center, where he died, whose son James settled in Moravia, on the line of Genoa, and died there, leaving one son, Hampton, who is living in Montville, and whose grandsons, James and Jonas, are living on the old Wilson farm in Genoa; Henry C. Ames, father of Elder Bishop Ames, who died here June 22d, 1869, aged seventy-two; Deacon Jared Foote, from Vermont, father of Dr. Jared Foote, Jr., who afterwards removed to Rushville and died there; Wm. Mosher, who settled first in the east part of the town, on the farm now occupied by Geo. Smith, and afterwards removed to the west part, where he died in 1833, and whose son William, the only one of his children living, is residing in Michigan; and Isaac Morse, who came from

Vermont, and settled a little south of Venice, and died July 11th, 1864, aged eighty-two. Those of his children who are living are: Ursula, wife of Alva Fitch, and Isaac, in Scipio, Josiah, in Moravia, Sophia, wife of George Manahan, in Ohio, Francana, wife of M. M. Baldwin, in Holley, Orleans county, where she and her husband are noted school teachers, and Lovina, who married a man named Salisbury, and is living in New York.

Augustus Taber came from Stephentown, Rensselaer county, in 1801, and settled about a mile north of East Venice, where John Smith now lives. About 1812 he sold to Isaac Cox, who came in that year from Cossackie, and removed to Genoa. He subsequently removed to Scipio and afterwards to Castile and to Marion, in the latter of which places his wife died. Four children are living, viz: Augustus in Castile, Record, in Portage, and Alfred and Charlotte, wife of Thomas Youngs, in Venice. John Tift and Capt. Asa Burch came in company from Stephentown in 1801, a little before Taber. Tift settled about one and one-half miles north-west of East Venice, where Samuel Weeks now lives, and died there August 20th, 1848, aged 72; and Burch, who was a native of Stephentown, opposite to him, on the east side, where David Nettleton now lives. Burch was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was born July 3d, 1775, and died November 3d, 1854. Abigail Rose his wife, who was born in Stephentown, March 2d, 1777, died July 22d, 1843. Four children are living in the west. Hiram and John, sons of Tift, are living, the former in Auburn, and the latter, in Norwalk, Ohio. Gilbert Young came in from Norristown, N. J., in 1802, and settled about a half mile south-west of East Venice, on the farm now occupied by Elihu Slocum, where he died in November, 1836, aged 85, and his wife, Nancy, January 3d, 1841, aged 85. Two sons, James and Thomas, both well advanced in years are living in Venice. Young was a founder and wheel-right and something of a mathematician. About 1814, he built a saw-mill on a branch of Salmon Creek, in the south-east part of the town; and about two years later a grist-mill, (the second in the town,) with two run of stones, and driven by an overshot wheel. They were in operation till about 1830.

Jacob Morgan came in from Bern, Albany

county, in 1807, with his family, consisting of his wife Lois, and six children, Jacob, Jr., who afterwards married Lucretia, daughter of Jonathan Fanning of Corning, and settled in Scipio, where his widow now lives, and where he died November 23d, 1872, aged 83; Lois, afterwards wife of Joseph Strong, who removed with her husband to Chautauqua county, and died there; Wm. A., who married Mary Carpenter, and afterwards removed to Fleming, where he died, May 26th, 1873, aged 78; Nathan G., who married Ann Allen, removed to Springport, where he died, June 16th, 1869, aged 69, and was a Member of Assembly in 1838 and '39; Eunice, who married Williams Fish, and died in Venice, where her husband also died, April 14th, 1868, aged 76; Adeline, widow of Edward Aiken, who is now living in Janesville, Wisconsin, and is the only one of the children living. He settled one mile north of Venice Center, where he resided till within eighteen months of his death, when he went to live with his daughter Lois, in Chautauqua county, and died there December 15th, 1855, aged 87. He was commissioned a Captain of militia by Gov. Morgan Lewis in 1817. Numerous grand children are living in different parts of the country, five in this County, viz: Nelson, Silas G., and Harvey in Venice, and William A., in Scipio, all sons of Jacob Morgan, Jr., and Lois, wife of D. C. Bennett, of Auburn.

Samuel Greenleaf and David Fish came in from Albany county, the same year, (1807), and settled, the former in the north-west part of the town, and the latter, a little south of Venice Center, where Wm. E. Miller now lives, and died there January 15th, 1838, aged 77. Greenleaf was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1813, from disease contracted while in the army. His family removed to Locke in 1813, and his son William is now living there. Samuel, another son, is living in Canandaigua, and his daughter, Minerva, widow of Jasper M. Bosworth, in Binghamton. None of Fish's children are living. His son Williams, who married Eunice, daughter of Jacob Morgan, and succeeded his father to the homestead, leaves four children, Emily, widow of John Wood, living in Elmira, Lois, wife of Clinton Bennett, in Auburn, Eunice, wife of Charles Doughty, in Michigan, and Williams, in Missouri. Titus Fish, Sr., brother of David Fish, also from Albany county, settled a year or two after David

one-half mile north of Venice Center, on the farm now occupied by Smith Pierce, where he died August 12th, 1849, aged 80. Three children are living, Eslie, in Janesville, Wisconsin, John in Walworth county, Wisconsin, and Delilah, wife of Charles Baldwin, in Michigan.

Benjamin Arnold, a native of Rhode Island, came in from Stephentown, Rensselaer county previous to 1812, and settled about two miles south of Venice, where Nelson Parker now lives, where he died February 8th, 1870, aged 85. Four children are living, Alonzo and Albert T., in Venice, Ardasa, widow of Geo. Tift, in Auburn, and Almira, widow of Moses Camp, in Mt. Morris. Luther, William and Calvin Wheat, brothers, from Albany, settled about 1817, on adjoining farms, a little south-east of Venice Center, Luther, where Charles Hunsiker now lives, William, where David Putnam now lives, and Calvin, where his daughters Paulina and Charlotte now live. Each died upon the farm on which he settled, Luther, July 11th, 1843, aged 55; and William, November 28th, 1865, aged 84. Three of Luther's children are living, Almira, widow of Daniel Ellsworth, in Venice, and Almeron and Edwin, in Illinois. Frederick, who resides in Venice, is the only one of William's children living. Three of Calvin's children are living, Charlotte, wife of Hiram Hill, and Paulina, in Venice, and Emily, wife of A. Buckley, in Skaneateles.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting was held at the house of Jacob Young, April 1st, 1823, and the following named officers were elected: Barnabas Smith, *Supervisor*; Asa Burch, *Clerk*; David Fish, David Husted and Cary Reed, *Assessors*; Wm. Bennett, Jacob Morgan and Josiah Tupper, *Commissioners of Highways*; John Tift and Edward Robertson, *Overseers of the Poor*; Wm. A. Morgan, *Collector*; Lemon Cole and Daniel Truman, *Constables*; Richard Talcott, John Beardsley and John Clark, *Commissioners of Common Schools and Lot No. 1 Scipio*; Jared Foote, Benjamin A. Dunning and Wilber Gardner, *Inspectors of Common Schools*; John Tift, Joseph Bishop and David Avery, *Venue Viewers*; and Amos Hutchinson, *Pound-keeper*.

The present officers (1879) are:

Supervisor—Elisha Cook.

Town Clerk—John L. Manchester.

Justices—Lyman T. Murdock, James Heaton Elisha B. Cobb, and Dexter Wheeler.

Commissioner of Highways—John Tift.

Assessors—Philip H. Miller, Wm. Jennings and Henry Kenyon.

Inspectors of Election—E. B. Cobb, Charles D. DeVine and George Crawfoot.

Overseers of the Poor—Nelson Morgan and Benj. F. Barnes.

Collector—John Hart.

Constables—George Tibits, Wm. H. Nichols, George Crawfoot and A. J. Hodge.

Notaries—Wm. H. Manchester, Sidney Mosh-er, Albert Gallup and Lyman T. Murdock.

VENICE CENTER.

VENICE CENTER is situated about a mile north of the center of the town, on the U., I. & E. R. R., and is distant from Auburn about fourteen miles, and from Aurora and Moravia about eight miles. It contains a hotel, (kept by Streeter & Crawfoot,) a district school, one general store, a grocery, a grist and saw-mill, a wood working establishment, started in 1877, by John C. Streeter, the present proprietor, two blacksmith shops, (kept by S. Bachman and S. Donovan,) a wagon shop, (kept by John C. Streeter,) a shoe shop, (kept by O. Kelly,) a harness shop, (kept by A. S. Brooks,) Murdock's Hall, built in 1875, and used for religious services and other purposes, and a population of 74.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant at Venice Center was Philander Tracy, who commenced business in 1835, and continued three years, when he was succeeded by Richard T. King, who did business several years. He was succeeded after an interval of a few years by Nelson Brownell, who did business from 1848 to 1850. Daniel Cannon opened a store about 1850, and continued it some two years, when he sold to Charles Doughty, who kept it about three years. Daniel Cannon again opened a store and kept it about one and one-half years, when he sold to George D. Corliss, who ran it a short time and failed. H. M. Bennett next opened a store, which he kept about a year, when he sold to Daniel Cannon, who after a short time sold to A. B. Thompson, who kept it some four or five years, and sold to Thomas Cannon, who was associated one year with Amos Hutchinson, and sold in the fall of 1875, to William R. Cannon,

who now carries on the business. Harvey Morgan and Amos Hutchinson opened the grocery in the hotel building in 1874. In 1877, Morgan bought Hutchinson's interest, and in October, 1878, he sold to *David Nolan*, who now carries on the business.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office was established about 1852 or '3, with Daniel Cannon as postmaster. The present postmaster is Harvey Morgan, who was appointed in 1875.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Venice Center was H. D. Whitbeck, who came from Venice in 1872, and practiced some two years. E. Rothwell, from Michigan, came in 1875, and left in 1876, removing to Ludlowville. Miss Mary Kenyon, a native of the town, daughter of Job Kenyon, commenced practice here in 1876, and removed to Moravia in 1877. They have had no settled physician since.

MANUFACTURES.—The grist and saw-mill at Venice Center are owned by H. Thomas, who bought the property of Lyman T. Murdock, in April, 1877. The grist-mill was built by Lyman T. Murdock, in 1868, and the saw-mill, which joins it, was built by him in 1871. The former occupies the site of the grist-mill erected by Lyman Murdock, father of Lyman T., in 1834. Lyman owned the mill property, with the exception of two years, when it was in possession of Henry Pancost, till 1854, in which year it came into the hands of Lyman T., who retained it till April, 1877. The building is of wood; the main part, or grist-mill, 30 by 50 feet, three stories high, and the saw-mill, 24 by 60 feet, two stories. Connected with it also is a planing and matching-mill and wood-working shop, containing about 1300 square feet, which was built in 1871. The motive power consists of both water and steam, the former being furnished by Salmon Creek, from which the water is conducted by a race 200 rods long, and the latter by a thirty horse-power engine. The grist-mill contains three run of stones, one for flour, one for feed and one for buckwheat, which are driven, besides the engine, by two Leffel water wheels, one 15½, and the other 23 inches in diameter. The saw-mill is driven by a Waldo turbine water wheel, thirty inches in diameter.

VENICE VILLAGE.

VENICE, also known as *Stewarts Corners*, is situated in the north-east part of the town, about

one and one-fourth miles east of Venice Center, and contains one church, (Baptist,) a district school, one hotel, (kept by Benjamin Kniffin,) one store, two blacksmith shops, (one of which is kept by Mansfield Hoagland, the other being unoccupied,) a wagon shop, (kept by David Hawley,) and a population of about eighty.

MERCHANTS.—Simcon Hurlbut, who opened a store about 1800, was probably the first merchant at Venice. He did business several years and failed. He was succeeded by Sherman Beardsley, who did business till his removal to Auburn, about two years before John Beardsley, who subsequently opened a store about eighty rods north of the village, in the locality of Wm. P. Purdy's house, which was the one occupied by him, and removed to Auburn about 1838, while a member of the State Legislature. Captain Wm. Bennett and his son-in-law, Ezra W. Bateman, son of Zadoc Bateman, bought out Sherman Beardsley about 1836, and did business till 1842, when they dissolved, and Wm. D. Bennett, son of Captain Wm. Bennett, carried on the business a few years, and removed the goods to Locke. David Fish and Charles Doughty opened a store about 1858, and kept it two or three years. Ezra W. Bateman opened a store sometime after, which he kept till the year before his death, (he died October 9th, 1870, aged 65,) when he sold to David Woodford, who sold, in the spring of 1872, to Austin Wood, Jr, who still carries on the business.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office was established at Venice, (then *Stewarts Corners*), as *Scipio*, April 1st, 1810, with James Glover as postmaster. He was succeeded by Sherman Beardsley, who held the office from about the time he commenced mercantile business here till his removal to Auburn, as late as 1836. Ezra W. Bateman next received the appointment, and was postmaster in 1842. Peter Price next held it a short time, and removed the office to the store previously occupied by John Beardsley. Andrew P. Lawson was postmaster in 1846; William D. Bennett as early as 1851 and as late as 1854; David Fish, in 1857; and Wilson D. Divine, in 1859. Divine held the office two or three years, and was succeeded by Ezra W. Bateman, who held it till within a short period of his death, (in 1870,) and was succeeded for a short interval by Lucian Bateman, who held the office in 1868,

when Benjamin Kniffin, the present incumbent, was appointed.

PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Silas Holbrook was the first physician at Venice of whom we have any knowledge. He was from the New England States; was licensed to practice by a County Judge in 1797, and became a member of the County Medical Society at its organization August 7th, 1806. How early he commenced practice here we are not advised, but he continued till about 1825, when he removed to Michigan. He lived one mile south of Venice. Jared Foote, Jr., studied with Dr. Holbrook, joined the County Medical Society February 7th, 1822, and succeeded Holbrook in his practice, continuing till his death, February 17th, 1848, aged fifty-two. Foote was succeeded by Benjamin A. Fordyce, who studied with him, joined the County Medical Society June 4th, 1846, and practiced here till his removal in the spring of 1866 to Union Springs, where he now is. Henry D. Whitbeck practiced here three or four years, and returned to Auburn, whence he came, about 1874. He was the last settled physician.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF VENICE was organized June 9th, 1795, with fourteen members, eight males and six females, by Elder David Irish, who was one of the fourteen, and who commenced holding meetings about a year earlier. It was recognized by a council convened for the purpose on the 22d of the following August. "At this time, the only white inhabitants within ten miles of Elder Irish's residence, were about twenty families; and such was their destitution of the comforts of life, that *tradition* informs us that during the winter following Elder Irish's settlement in Scipio, a *traveler* visited every house in town, for the purpose of finding accommodations for himself and horses, without success. As a last resort, he applied to Elder Irish, who being, like others, destitute of a barn, received both the traveler and his horses into his *house*, and furnished them accommodations for the night." Soon after the recognition of the church nineteen were added to their number by letter. July 29th, 1797, occurred the first baptism. The first exclusion of a member occurred in December, 1799, for *neglect of family prayer*.

September 25th, 1799, this church met sister churches in Palmyra and assisted in the forma-

tion of the Scipio General Conference. Elder Irish's pastorate closed in 1800, and he was succeeded by Rev. Benjamin Whipple, who was called to the ministry and licensed to preach May 15th, 1800, five days previous to the removal of Elder Irish to Fleming to take charge of the First Church in Aurelius. Brother Whipple continued his membership three or four years.

In 1803 a division arose in the Church which finally resulted in its separation into two bands, each claiming to be the First Church in Scipio. In May, 1811, Asa Turner became the pastor, and continued his labors with them nearly three years, adding 193 to the membership. He was followed by Elder Philander Kelsey, who commenced his labors in the summer of 1815, and was ordained pastor January 10th, 1816. During that period the difficulties which had so long agitated the Church were happily settled by the dissolution of the "West Scipio Church," and the return of the forty-two members constituting it to this Church. Elder Kelsey closed his labors with this Church in 1826, having served them eleven years, during which period 223 were added to it. He was succeeded by Elder Joel W. Clark, who was disfellowshipped in 1829. In August, 1829, a call was extended to Elder E. Harrington, who labored with them a few months, during which a revival was experienced, by which forty-nine were added, including four who subsequently became ministers, viz: E. Mosher, R. Winchell, B. Purrington and B. Ames, Jr. Their next pastor was Elder Bishop Anes, who entered upon his labors as a licentiate, but was ordained October 3d, 1832. His pastorate, during which thirty-eight were added to the membership, continued till 1839, when he was dismissed at his own request, to become pastor of another Church. He was succeeded by Elder H. B. Fuller, who entered upon his labors in 1840, and continued two years. In 1843, Elder F. Glanville became the pastor, and under his ministry seventeen were added to the Church. Their next pastor was E. W. Bliss, who commenced his labors as a licentiate and was ordained early in 1846. He continued his labors with them one year, and was succeeded by Elder A. Knapp in 1847. Elder Knapp served them two years, and was succeeded by Elder Obed Sperry, who remained one year.



RESIDENCE OF ELISHA COOK, POPULAR ROAD, CANTON, N. Y.



Since 1850 they have been served by the following named pastors, Sylvester Gardner, five years, Anson Clark, three years, Bishop Ames, most of the time during an indefinite period from the time Mr. Clark closed his labors until his successor, Frederick Glanville, took the pastoral care, the latter of whom served them two years, Geo. W. Bower and M. H. Perry, each two years, Chas. A. Harris, six months, Ezra Dean, (a supply,) Chas. Berry and W. F. Wakefield, each one year, and S. D. Rose, two years.

The original members were Asa Harris, Ebenezer Crow, Alexander Weed, Daniel Howe, Wm. Howe, Daniel Robison, David Irish, Thomas Brown, Mercy Irish, Elizabeth Craw, Elizabeth Weed, Eunice Irish, Sarah Howe and Thankful Lapham. The following named persons united with the Church the day of its organization, Macajah Starr, James Hadley, Jeremiah Bishop, Jeremiah Bishop, Jr., Caleb Memnon, Timothy Howe, James Smith, Luther Barney, Alexander Ewing, John Bowker, Hannah Bishop, Esther Bowker, Mary Bishop, Zipporah Howe, Margaret Mumon, Anna Starr, Mary Monday, Alice Howe, and Naba Barney.

Their present church edifice was erected in 1812-'14, and thoroughly repaired in 1855. When the builder was putting in some part of the gallery the news of Perry's victory on Lake Erie was received, and he made a record of it on a board he happened to have in his hand. Its original cost was about \$4,000; its present value, \$5,000. It stands on a fine grass plot, which is set out to maple trees, and was generously donated to the Society by Mr. Stewart.

POPLAR RIDGE.

POPLAR RIDGE derives its name from the ridge on which it is located. It is situated in the north-west corner of the town, about five miles south-east of Aurora, and contains a district school, one general store, two hardware stores, a saw-mill, (owned by John W. Hazard, and containing one circular saw, a planing machine, stove machine, with a barrel factory connected,) a blacksmith and wagon shop, (kept by Hiram McIlroy,) a harness shop, (kept by Lewis Ostrander,) a shoe shop, (kept by Patrick Hellen,) and a population of about 150.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant is supposed to have been Jethro Wood, who opened a store

on the site of the one now occupied by Sidney Mosher, about 1800. The timbers used in its construction form a part of the present one. Wood sold about 1815, to Dr. Barnabas Smith, who put his sons Thomas and Sidney into the store, which was conducted by them until about 1820, when it came into the hands of William Mosher, who continued it till his death in 1833. He took in as partner in the spring of that year, John Hart, who, in the spring of 1834, admitted George Mosher. In 1835, Mosher sold to D. & H. Wanzer, the latter of whom retired after about two years, and A. Ward came in. About 1839, Amasa Day bought Ward's interest. Wanzer died about 1840, and in 1841 Wm. Sprague bought out Day. In the spring of 1848 Sprague admitted Joseph D. Otis, who, in the spring of 1849, sold to *Sidney Mosher*. In the spring of 1851, Mosher sold his interest to Wm. Sprague; in the spring of 1859 he bought out Sprague, and has since continued the business. In 1835, George Mosher built a second store, which he opened in company with John Aug. Dodge, the latter of whom, after three or four years, sold to Aug. Mosher, who, after two or three years, sold to Allen Mosher. About 1849 G. Mosher sold to Thomas E. Doughty, Jr., who, after about two years, also sold to Allen Mosher. After a year or two Allen Mosher sold to G. Mosher, who admitted F. A. Raymond about 1859. They did business together three years, when Raymond sold to John Hart, whose interest Mosher bought after about three years. Three years later Mosher sold to George H. Mills and Henry A. Mosher, who continued the business until about 1872. Charles H. Lyon opened a store in 1874, and continued two years. *W. T. Mosher*, hardware merchant, bought out Austin G. Foster in 1868. He was associated as partner with Arthur Parsons in 1872 and '3, and with Henry Mosher in 1875. Arthur Parsons bought out W. O. Cory's hardware business in April, 1875, and in April, 1877, he admitted James R. Howland to partnership. The business has since been conducted under the name of *Parsons & Howland*.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office at Poplar Ridge was established through the influence of Dr. Barnabas Smith, while a Member of Assembly in 1814-'16. Jethro Wood was probably the first postmaster. He was the first of whom we have any authentic record—January 1st, 1823—

and held it as late as 1825. He kept the office at his house, about a mile west of the village, near where William Hazard now lives. Eliphallet Sawyer held the office two or three years, but whether as postmaster or deputy is not certain. Wm. Mosher held the office as early as 1831 and until his death in 1833. He was succeeded by John Hart, who held the office about two years, when George Mosher was appointed and held it from 1836-'40. Asa Shourds next held it one year, and resigned. He was succeeded by Daniel H. Wanzer, who held it in 1842, but how much longer we are not advised. S. William Sprague held the office as early as 1846 and as late as 1849. Allen Mosher was then appointed, and held it until 1853, when William Sprague was again appointed and continued in office until 1861. He was succeeded by Frank A. Raymond, who held it till about 1863, when he resigned, and John Hart was appointed and held the office till about 1868, when George H. Mills received the appointment. He was succeeded about 1873 by Dexter Wheeler, the present incumbent.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Poplar Ridge was probably Barnabas Smith, who came in from Washington county, in 1803, was one of the original members of the County Medical Society, August 7th, 1806, and practiced here till about 1845. He died here in 1855. Two of his children are living, viz: Catharine, wife of Wm. Sprague, and Wm. B. Smith, in Warsaw, Wyoming county. Rufus K. Slosson, a native of Venice, studied with Dr. Phineas Hurd, and joined the County Medical Society January 5th, 1843, in which year he commenced practice here, continuing six or seven years, when he went to Michigan. There was no regular physician after that until 1876, when D. E. Mason, also a native of Venice, an eclectic, who is now attending a course of lectures in New York, commenced practice. G. M. Silvers, an allopath, from New York, commenced practice here in November, 1878.

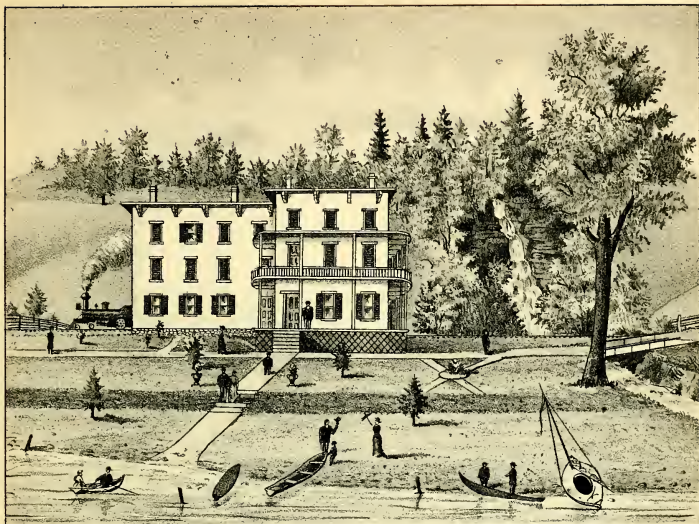
EAST VENICE.

EAST VENICE is situated in the south-east part of the town, about three miles south-east of Venice, and four south-west of Moravia. It contains a store, paint shop, (kept by Alphonzo Cannon,

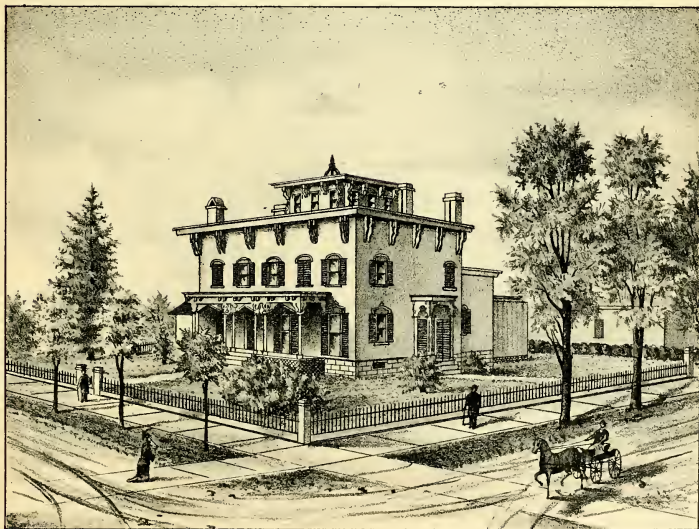
a blacksmith shop, (kept by Henry L. Lester, Jr.,) a carpenter shop, (kept by George Easson,) twelve houses and thirty-nine inhabitants.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchants at East Venice were Henry and Charles Hewitt, sons of Henry Hewitt, an early settler, who opened a store shortly before 1812, which they continued till about 1833, when the building burned. It stood just back of the house of Henry L. Lester. The next merchant was David Raynor, who, in 1850, opened a store in a dwelling house changed into a store, which occupied the site of Henry L. Lester's house. In the spring of 1851, he sold to Leonard Noyes, who, in the spring of 1852, sold to Benjamin F. Snyder, who kept it a short time, and sold in the spring of 1853 to Samuel Close. In the fall of 1853, Close sold to Lewis Seymour, who sold in the fall of 1855 to Fulton Goodyear, who kept it till December, 1857, when he sold to Stephen D. Weyant, who kept it till the spring of 1858, when the store was burned and he discontinued business. The present store was built in the fall of 1858, and leased to Lewis V. Smith and Wm. E. Austin, who commenced business April 1st, 1859, and continued until 1865, when Smith sold his interest to John Tift, who continued, in company with Austin, till March 1st, 1869, when George Smith Young bought Austin's interest, which he transferred to his son, Delmar T. Young, January 1st, 1872. Tift & Young continued till March 4th, 1873, when George Smith Young bought Tift's interest, and the business was conducted under the name of Young & Co. until May 1st, 1877, after which the store was closed until January 1st, 1878, when it was rented to Isaac Kimball and Lewis V. Smith, the present merchants.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office at East Venice was established in the summer of 1854, and Lewis Seymour, through whose instrumentality it was established, was appointed postmaster. He held it until he left the store, and was followed by the successive occupants of the store until 1858, who each held the office during the period he kept the store. George W. Young was appointed in 1858, and held the office till the spring of 1869, when John Tift was appointed. He held it till the spring of 1873, and was succeeded by George Smith Young, who held it till July 1st, 1877, when George W. Young was reappointed and held it till his death, October 9th,



CASCADE HOUSE. HEAD OF OWASCO LAKE. CAYUGA CO. N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF NAOMI RICHARDSON. UNION SPRINGS, N.Y.



1878, since which time no appointment has been made.

There have been no physicians at East Venice.

CASCADE.

CASCADE is a post-station on the Southern Central Railroad, in the north-east corner of the town, about four miles north of Moravia. Here originated the remarkable phenomena, attributed by the believers in spiritualism to spirit agency, which afterwards, a few years since, gave Moravia such notoriety. There is a hotel known there as the *Cascade House*, kept by Malcolm Taylor. A small stream, which rises on the margin of the bluffs bordering the lake, forms a beautiful little cascade at this point.

About one and one-half miles east of Ledyard, on the west line of the town, is a cheese factory, owned by a stock company, which was organized about 1873.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

TOWN OF NILES.

NILES was formed from Sempronius March 20th, 1833, and derives its name from Elder Robert Niles, a former pastor of the *First Baptist Church of Sempronius*. It lies upon the east border of the County south of the center, between Owasco and Skaneateles Lakes, the former of which forms the west, and the latter the east boundary. It is bounded on the north by the towns of Owasco and Skaneateles, and on the south by those of Moravia and Sempronius.

The surface consists mainly of a hilly and rolling upland, whose highest summits are 700 feet above Owasco Lake. Toward the Owasco the declivities are gradual, but toward the Skaneateles they are more abrupt. Dutch Hollow Brook, rising near the center, and flowing north through a hollow bordered by high, steep hills, and Bear Swamp Creek, flowing north through the east part into Skaneateles Lake, are the only considerable streams.

Limestone of good quality crosses the town in a generally east and west direction, and is exposed on the Drake farm in the east part, on the Chauncey Abbott, Jacob Cuykendall and Abram

VanEtten farms in the central part, and on the Levi Cuykendall farm in the west part, in each of which cases it comes to the surface and is quarried for building stone. That on the Abbott farm has been burned for lime. South of the limestone ledge, and in about the same direction, is a ledge of slate rock, which crops out upon the farm of Patrick and Thomas Fitzpatrick, near the center of the town, where it has been quarried for flagging stone, and formerly in such quantities as to give constant employment to a large number of men.

A clay soil predominates in the west part along the lake. Elsewhere it is a clayey loam, with clay sub-soil. Muck exists in the east part along Skaneateles Lake. Its agriculture consists largely in dairying; indeed the value of its dairy products exceeds that of any other town in the County. From the Census of 1875, it appears that the number of pounds of butter made in families was 234,973, and of cheese, 2,040, and that the number of milch cows was 1,686.

The first settlements were made in 1792. A family named VanGilder, who located about one and one-half miles west of Niles, are believed to have been the first settlers. Axie VanGilder, one of the family, but born after their settlement here, is still living in that locality, aged about 80. James and George Brinkerhoff, the latter a minister of the Reformed Dutch Church, came the same year from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in company with their brothers, Jacob and Roeliff, who settled in Owasco. James, who was a young man, settled on lot 12, just north of Nine Corners, where his grandson James now lives, and George, on lot 5, a little west of the Creek. Both died there. None of their children are living. Garrett Conover and his sons John and Aaron, Isaac Selover and Wm. Bowen came the following year. The Conovers settled about a half mile west of Niles, on the David Pratt farm, where George Bodine now lives; Selover, in the west part of the town, where numerous of his descendants now live; and Bowen, who was from R. I., a little east of the lake road, where M. Duryee now lives. He afterwards returned to Rhode Island and married, but his son brought him back here shortly before his death.

John Abbott, Jr., came from Vermont, and settled first on the Indian Fields in Genoa. He removed thence to Niles in 1794, and settled a lit-

tle north-east of Twelve Corners, where the widow of his son Milton now lives. He brought on his back from Genoa five apple trees, which he planted on the farm upon which he settled. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He was also a noted hunter, and the whole of his numerous family were dressed in buckskin. He died on the homestead about 1820-'5. His family are all dead. His son Chauncey M. was a Member of Assembly in 1858 and '9, and a State Senator from the 25th District in 1862 and '3. His father joined the settlement about 1813.

Edward and John Ellis, brothers, came in from Ashfield, Mass., in the winter of 1795, with an ox-sled. Edward took up 300 acres upon which his son Cyrus now lives. Cyrus is the eldest of his father's children. He was born in Niles, February 2d, 1799, and was the second white child and first white male child born in this town. His cradle was a sap trough. He has lived on the place ever since his birth. Anthony Ellis, a son of John Ellis, is still living in Niles. George Parker, a Green Mountain Boy, came in from Saratoga county about 1793 and settled first at Sand Beach, at the foot of Owasco Lake, in Fleming, whence he removed on account of defective title to Niles, about 1795, and settled near Twelve Corners, where D. C. Persoll now lives. He lived there many years, and died in Moravia some thirty years ago. Four sons are living, viz: William and Henry, in Montville, the former being the father of Otis G. Parker, proprietor of the grist-mill in Montville, and Riall and Nelson, in Ohio. Most of his descendants are living in the Western States. George Bodine's grandfather also came in about 1795. The ax he brought with him was his only capital. Henry Oakley, who kept a tavern a mile west of New Hope, came in about 1797, and died here. Charles, his son, is living in Montville. Jacob T. C. DeWitt came in this or the preceding year from Sullivan county, and settled on lot 2, in the north part of the town. He removed with his family to Springport many years ago, and both he and his wife were drowned in Cayuga Lake.

Cornelius and John DeWitt, brothers, came in from Sullivan county in the spring of 1798. Cornelius was a Revolutionary soldier. He settled on 129 acres on lot 2, his farm joining that of Jacob T. C. DeWitt's on the south, where he died in 1844.

The place is now owned and occupied by Wm. H. Harter. He had eleven children, five of whom are living, viz: Andrus, in Ohio; Matthew, in Seneca county; Cornelius D., in Owasco; Jacob C., in Skaneateles; and Lucy Ann, widow of Kenyon Wickham, in Orleans county. Stephen DeWitt, son of John DeWitt, who was born in Neversink, Sullivan county, March 5th, 1799, is living on lot 19.

A man named Stryker, father of Abraham Stryker, settled in the north part of the town, where Abel W. Baker now lives, before 1800. Briggs Sherman, — Banker, Jonathan Odell, John Dean, — Hubbell, and Henry Persoll were very early settlers, but we could not determine the year in which they came. Hubbell's family were probably the first settlers on the site of New Hope. His house stood on the corner just east of Wm. Pidge's store. Persoll was from Saratoga county, and settled at Twelve Corners, where he died. He had several children, all of whom are dead.

William Greenfield settled in 1800, a mile north of New Hope, on the place now owned by John Hoyt. He removed with his family to Ohio in 1823.

Daniel Brown, from Fairfield, Herkimer county, settled first at Twelve Corners, and removed thence in 1804 to Kelloggsville. He came with his family, consisting of Sally, afterwards wife of Samuel J. Olney; Cynthia, afterwards wife of Thomas Pinkerton; Eunice and David L., and Polly, all of whom died in 1819; Jonathan, who moved to Sennett in 1851, and died there in the spring of 1878; Hannah, who died single in 1821; Daniel, Jr., now living in Sempronius, aged 74 years; John, who died when fifteen months old; John Calvin, now living in Skaneateles; and Oliver, who died in Indiana, about 1839. He and his wife died at the residence of their son Daniel, in Sempronius, the former in 1856, and the latter in 1861.

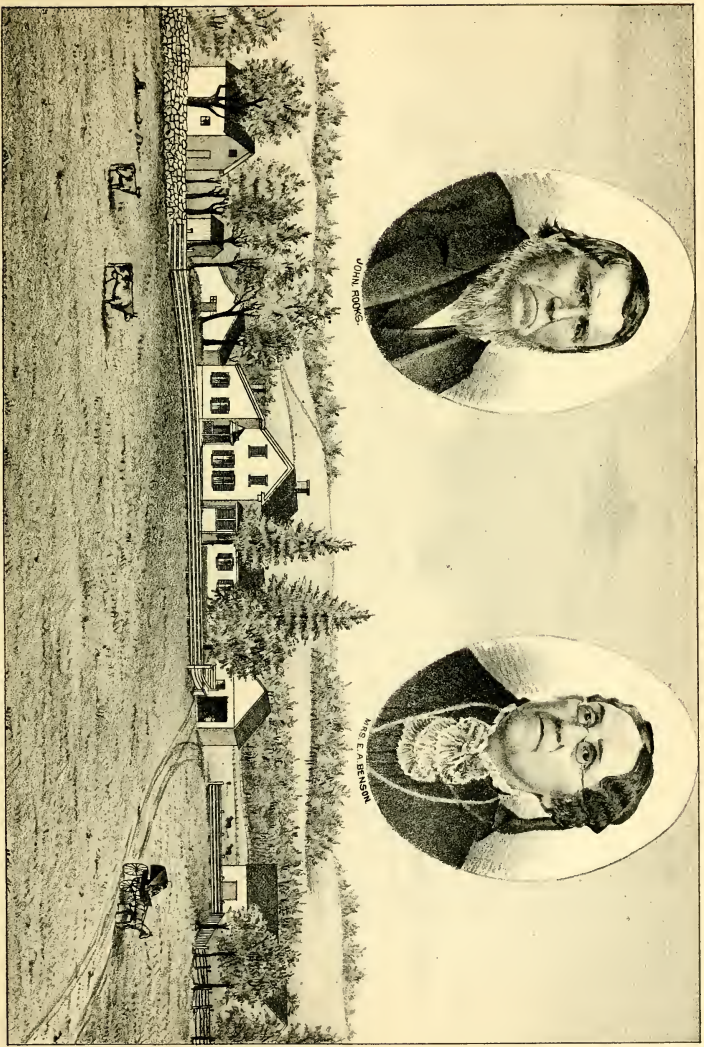
Settlements were made in 1802, by David Johnson, Hugh McDowell, John Rooks and Joseph Carr. Johnson, who was five years a Revolutionary soldier, being present at the surrender of Burgoyne and the evacuation of New York by the British, came in from Buckland county, Massachusetts, and settled near West Niles or *Pennyville*, on the farm now occupied by James Duryee. About 1817 he removed to Twelve Corners, to the place now



JOHN ROOKS



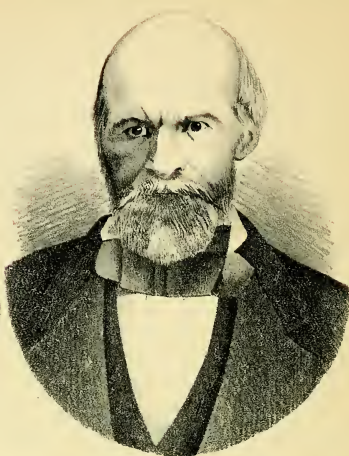
MRS. E. A. BENSON



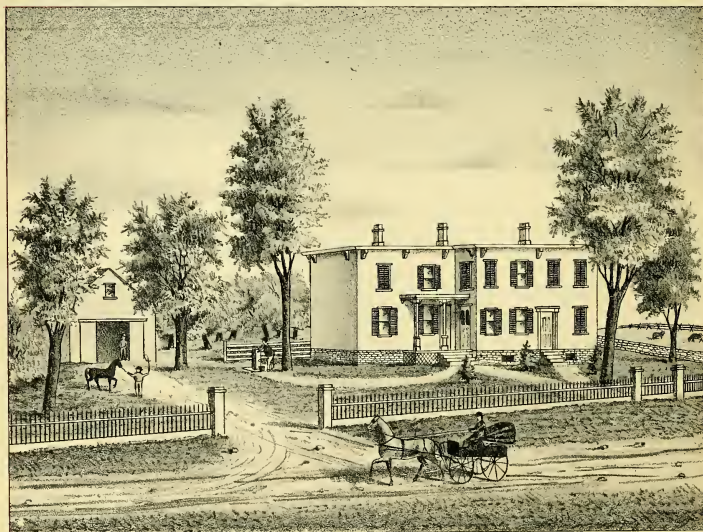
"ROOKS NEST," RES. OF THE LATE J. ROOKS, NILES, Cayuga Co. N. Y.



CLARISSA ELLIS.



CYRUS ELLIS.



RESIDENCE OF CYRUS ELLIS. TOWN OF NILES, CAYUGA CO. N.Y.

occupied by his son Roswell, where he died June 22d, 1840. He married Prudence Coburn, who was born in Boston, November 13th, 1765, and died February 12th, 1849, by whom he had nine children, only two of whom are living, viz : Clara, wife of Abraham Van Etten, and Roswell, both in Niles, the latter on the homestead at Twelve Corners. McDowell came in from New Jersey, and lived here, with the exception of one year, till his death in 1875. He married Sally Amerman, who was born in 1798, and was the first white child born in the town of Niles. One son, P. A. McDowell, is living in the town. Rooks was born in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, in 1790, and came in with his father, who settled and died where the former now lives, on 140 acres he bought of General Courtlandt, on lot 29, about a mile north of Kelloggsville. Carr, who was a native of Rhode Island, came in from Hartford, Washington county, with his wife, Nancy, and six children, and settled about a mile south of Twelve Corners. He took up 200 acres. He removed in 1808, with his family, to the town of Ira, where he and his wife died, the former in 1838, aged 88, and the latter in 1843, aged 92. His children were Nathaniel, who removed to Michigan in 1832, and died there in 1866; Peggy, who married Benjamin Conger, of Ira, and died there in 1866; Caty, who married Alson Green, with whom she removed, in 1847, to Indiana, where she died about 1868; Bennajah, who removed to Michigan in 1847, and died there about fourteen years since; Jay W., who, in 1842, removed to Martville, in the town of Sterling, where he now lives, aged 81 years, having held in Ira the offices of assessor three years, justice four years, and supervisor in 1837 and '8, and the latter office in Sterling in 1840, '50 and '52; and George H., who died in Auburn in 1867, having filled the office of sheriff in this county from November, 1841-'4, an office he had filled by appointment from March 30th to November, 1838, having also held the office of justice several years in the town of Ira, and that of supervisor two terms.

David Derby, from Vermont, settled on lot 17 previous to 1808, in which year his son, J. C. Derby, who is living on the old homestead, was born. David Bradt came from Albany county about 1808, and settled on the north line of the town, where George Bodine now lives, his farm joining the lines of Owasco and

Skaneateles. He died there August 16th, 1860. Charity, wife of James A. Brinkerhoff, who was born in 1808, and is living in Owasco village, is the only one of his children living. George Bodine married a daughter of James A. Brinkerhoff.

Col. Elijah Austin came from Sheffield, Massachusetts, in 1809 or '10, and settled on lot 37, one mile north-west of Kelloggsville, on the farm, on a portion of which his son Joab was born and now lives, where he died in April, 1846. One other child, Jared, is living in Moravia.

Asaph Stow came from Newport, New Hampshire, in 1811, and settled on lot 28, a little south of the center of the town, where James Forbes now lives. He went shortly before his death to live with his daughter, Mrs. Stephen Richardson, in Sempronius, where he died. His only child living is Ann, wife of George W. Southwick, in Homer. She was born January 1st, 1807.

Jesse Hall, from Rockland county, came in 1812 and settled on the lake road, where Abram Darrow lives. He took up 41½ acres, and after five or six years removed a half mile south, to the farm occupied by Charles Dennis. He subsequently removed to the David Reynolds farm, about two miles south of New Hope, in the present town of Sempronius, where he died in 1835. Six children are living, viz : Jesse, in Borodino, Barney and Leah, wife of Silas S. Robinson, in Niles, Sally Ann, widow of Cornelius C. Harin, and Elizabeth, wife of William Stage, in Auburn, and Patty, wife of Nathan Cuddeback, in Butler.

C. D. Phelps, born August 23d, 1796, father of Silas Phelps, settled on lot 34, in 1813, and is still living in the town. Jonas Baker, who was born in Connecticut in 1791, also came in 1813. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and is now living on lot 40, a little east of New Hope.

Bradford Shirley came from New Salem, Massachusetts, in the winter of 1813, and settled on lot 36, on the farm now owned by Joseph Helmer. He removed to Broome county and died there. His children living are Bradford Shirley, in Kelloggsville, by his first wife, and John in Cortland, and Betsey, wife of Datus Ensign, in Broome county, by his second wife.

Philander White, who was born in Connecticut in 1790, settled in 1814, in the east part of the town, where he is now living. Wm. Hooper came in from Massachusetts in 1814, and settled

three miles south of Twelve Corners, in Moravia, and about 1855 removed to Kelloggsville, where his widow, Fanny, who was born in Massachusetts in 1790, is now living. Ezra Moseman was born in Westchester county in 1798, and settled in Niles, where he is now living, in 1816. He has held the office of assessor in Niles ten years. Jonah Huff came in from Rockland county in 1816, and settled on lot 40, where John Dennis now lives. He died here in 1820. Of his children, Jonah, who was born in Rockland county July 31st, 1805, is living in Niles, Cornelius, in Illinois, and Mary Ann, wife of Daniel Brown, and Matilda, in Sempronius. Henry VanEtten came from Orange county in 1819, and settled at Twelve Corners, on the farm now owned by George Odell, and died there. Four children are living, viz: Abraham, in Niles, Anthony, in Owasco, Anna, widow of Peter Brinkerhoff, in Wolcott, Wayne county, and Levi W., in Moravia.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first officers of the town of Niles were: Isaac Odell, *Supervisor*; Wm. T. Stow, *Clerk*; Chauncey Abbott and Joseph Lazell, *Justices*; Samuel Odell, Hugh McDowell and John Conger, *Assessors*; Joshua VanAuken and Levi Westfall, *Overseers of the Poor*; Benjamin B. Roseboom, Abraham Van Etten and Everett Cortright, *Commissioners of Highways*; Samuel B. Noyes, William F. Cooper and Garrett C. Parsell, *School Commissioners*; Daniel J. VanAuken, Charles Moseman and Vincent Kenyon, *Inspectors of Schools*; Samuel B. Noyes, Abram B. Westfall, Daniel J. VanAuken and Charles Moseman, *Constables*; Abram B. Westfall, *Collector*; Vincent Kenyon, *Sealer of Weights and Measures*; Assaph Stow, Chauncey Abbott and John Rooks, *Commissioners of Public Lots*.

The present officers (1878) are:

Supervisor—Eugene B. Rounds.

Town Clerk—Byron M. Gere.

Justice—Anson P. Jayne.

Assessors—J. H. Cuykendall, Chas. Odell and John Brinkerhoff.

Commissioner of Highways—George W. Harter.

Overseers of the Poor—Gilbert Bradford and P. A. McDowell.

Inspectors of Elections—Dorr Dewitt, Conklin Bodine, B. F. Lester and George Selover.

Collector—Patrick Fitzpatrick.

Constables—Henry C. Odell, George McGee, George Peet and Jacob Davis.

Game Constable—Simeon Morris.

Excise Commissioners—Jas. Carpenter, James Brinkerhoff and H. D. Chamberlain.

Justices—E. C. Ackerman, John O. Hoyt and Watson Selover.

The population of the town in 1875 was 1,874; of whom 1,716 were native; 158 foreign; 1,873 white; and 1 colored. Its area was 23,217 acres; of which 18,152 were improved; 3,863 woodland; and 1,202 otherwise unimproved.

KELLOGGSVILLE.

KELLOGGSVILLE is situated near the south line of the town, a little east of the center, and is distant from Auburn sixteen miles and from Moravia seven. It contains two churches, (Methodist Episcopal and Universalist,) one district school, one hotel, kept the past three years by F. A. Partello, three stores, a blacksmith shop, kept by A. H. Cutler, a wagon shop, kept by Byron Church, a harness shop, kept by Edward Defendorf, a milliner shop, kept by Mrs. Almira Howland, and a population of about 100.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant was Judge Chas. Kellogg, from whom the village is named. He opened a store about 1804, in a small frame building, which stood near the road and a little north of the house in which Hozial Howland now lives. He afterwards built and occupied the store now occupied by Dwight K. Austin. About 1812 or '13 he formed a partnership with John Fuller, which continued till 1816, when they dissolved, and Fuller opened a store on the lot on which the house of Wm. Slade now stands, in company with his brother Luther. Judge Kellogg, who came in here from Owasco, continued business till 1839, when he removed to Michigan. He was associated from about 1825 with his son-in-law, Calvin Whitwood. In 1819, Serah Mowry became a partner of the Fullers, and remained with them about two years, when John Fuller bought his interest. In 1823, the Fullers built the store on the south side of the creek, recently occupied by Wm. Slade, and moved their goods into it in June following. John Fuller died in 1825, and Luther formed a partnership with Wm. Slade and Wm. Titus, which continued one year, when Slade bought the interest of his partners

and admitted Daniel R. Rooks, whose interest he bought after a year, in the spring of 1827, and did business alone till 1873, when his son, Fenimore Cooper Slade, became his partner. They discontinued business in 1875, when his son went to Floresville, Texas, where he now resides.

Luther Newland Fuller, son of Capt. Luther Fuller, opened a store in company with Aaron Brinkerhoff, under the name of Fuller & Brinkerhoff, about 1842 or '3, and continued till about 1848, when they sold to Daniel Westfall and Kenyon Wicks, who sold in turn, about 1854, to Benjamin Everson, who continued about a year and sold an interest to Kenyon Wicks, and the two did business till about 1860. L. D. Sayles and Timothy Edmonds opened a store in 1861. Sayles sold to Manville E. Kenyon about 1862, and the business was conducted by Kenyon & Edmonds three or four years, when they dissolved. Dwight Lee bought their goods in 1865 or '6 and failed in 1876. D. K. Austin, who had been associated in the hardware business with S. W. Church since March, 1875, and did business with him nearly two years, bought the store property then recently vacated by Lee and opened a general store, which he still conducts. S. W. Church, who is a native of Moravia, where his father was an early settler, commenced the hardware business in Kelloggsville in 1861, in which year he bought out James Gould, who came in from Northville and did business about a year. Church still carries on the business. A. J. Boland, from Owasco, opened a general store in the spring of 1877, which he still continues.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster at Kelloggsville was Judge Chas. Kellogg, who was Member of Assembly in 1808, '9 and '10, and in 1820 and '21, and represented the 24th District in Congress in 1825-'8. He held the office of postmaster from about 1816-'25, when Calvin Whitwood was appointed and held it till 1829, when he was succeeded by Wm. Slade. Luther N. Fuller was postmaster in 1842, but how long he held the office we are not advised. Wm. Slade again succeeded to the office and held it till 1849, when Dwight Lee was appointed. Wm. F. Cooper succeeded him in 1853, and Daniel J. VanAuken, in 1857, the latter of whom held it till May, 1861, when Wm. F. Cooper was appointed and has held it continuously since.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Kelloggsville

was Isaac Dunning, who was licensed to practice by a County Judge in February, 1803. He joined the County Medical Society August 7th, 1806, about which time probably he located at Kelloggsville, though we could not definitely determine that fact. He practiced till about 1820, when he went west. Abel Baker practiced from 1821 to '28, the latter year in company with Wm. F. Cooper. He returned to Owasco, whence he came. Henry R. Lord joined the County Medical Society February 2d, 1826, while a resident of Kelloggsville, but how long he practiced here, or whether he practiced here at all, we have been unable to ascertain.

The next physician to practice here was Wm. F. Cooper, who is still practicing here. He was born in Corydon, New Hampshire, September 20th, 1805, and graduated at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Maine, in 1826. He practiced one year in Newport, Maine, and removed thence to Kelloggsville in June, 1827.

Dr. Doolittle practiced here from 1843 to '48. Dr. Lewis was associated with Dr. Cooper from 1848 to '50. Dr. Marsh came in about 1848, after Doolittle left, and practiced some two years. Wm. M. Smith was associated with Dr. Cooper a little over a year, about 1852.

James Harvey Horton was born in Burlingame, New York, June 20th, 1821. He studied medicine with Dr. Wm. F. Robinson, of Seneca Falls, and graduated at the Central Medical College of Syracuse, Feb. 21st, 1850. He commenced practice in Seneca Falls, and after a year removed to Port Byron, to which place his father removed in 1828. He came to Kelloggsville about 1853, and has practiced here continuously since. Dr. Horton joined the County Medical Society November 9th, 1874. He ranks high as a surgeon. Frank B. Ryan, who is a native of the town, commenced practice in 1875, and still continues.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF THE TOWN OF NILES.—February 16th, 1842, is the date of a subscription list for the building of a Universalist meeting-house in Kelloggsville, to be located on the south-west corner of the land owned by Wm. F. Cooper, the site for which was to be given by Mr. Cooper, provided the house, whose dimensions were to be about 36 by 46 feet, was finished by June 1st, 1843. The subscriptions amounted to \$1,301. One of them—that of John Bentley—was for 300 feet of ground.

hewed timber, delivered at Kelloggsville, at \$5 per hundred. The following condition is annexed to the subscriptions: "It is understood and agreed that when it shall not come in conflict with a regular stated appointment made by the Universalists, then said house is to be free to all other religious denominations to be used for public worship and to be open at all times on funeral occasions."

A meeting was held pursuant to public notice at the house of Wm. Slade, in Kelloggsville, March 14th, 1842, for the purpose of organizing a Universalist Society. At that meeting the name of the *First Universalist Society in the town of Niles* was adopted, and John Rooks and Samuel Odell were elected trustees for one year, Luther Fuller and Kenyon Wicks, for two years, and D. J. Van Auken, Warren Powers and Samuel Lockwood, for three years. The trustees were then authorized to build such house in regard to size as they thought proper and the amount subscribed warranted. April 11th, 1845, an additional \$379.50 was subscribed to apply on a deficiency of \$550 for building the house of worship. This organization appears to have died out, for on the 14th of June, 1846, a meeting was held at the Universalist meeting-house for the purpose of organizing a Universalist Society, and the following named officers were chosen: Asabel Wood, moderator; Samuel Lockwood, clerk; John Rooks, treasurer; and Thomas Belding, Charles Burgess, Cooper Snider, Luther Fuller and Wm. Hooper, a standing committee. The name first given was then adopted.

Following are the names of the members at the organization: *Males*, Luther Fuller, Asahel Wood, Samuel Lockwood, John Rooks, Charles Burgess, Wm. Hooper, Stephen M. Slade, Thos. R. Belding, Wm. Moseman, Luther N. Fuller, Daniel J. VanAuken, David W. Kellogg, Charles Hoyt, Cooper Snider, J. B. Doolittle, Lemuel A. Sayles, Ezekiel Smith, Hiram C. Smith and J. M. Peebles; *Females*, Phila Rooks, Olive Fuller, Althea Wood, Cynthia Howard, Maria Wicks, Rhoda Richardson, Eleanor Kenyon, Eunice York, Lucinda Lockwood, Maria L. Goodridge, Martha P. Standish, Hannah Belding, Perses Sherman, Loisa Smith, Hannah Snider and Elizabeth Goodridge.

The pastors of this church have been Alfred Peck, who served them one year, James M.

Peebles, two to three years, J. H. Harter, who, though not a settled pastor, served them two or three years, Nelson Snell, two years, S. Crane, about a year, in 1860, Nelson Brown, of Howlett Hill, and — Hobbs, about a year. Mr. Hobbs, who was their last pastor, was preceded by Rev. Mr. Clark, of McLean, Tompkins Co., who preached to them once in two weeks. They have not had any pastor for the last sixteen years; and meetings have been held only occasionally by preachers who were here casually.

THE KELLOGGSVILLE M. E. CHURCH was organized May 25th, 1861, by about thirty persons, former members of the church at New Hope, prominent among whom were Hoziel Howland and wife, Lloyd Slade and wife, Jonathan Beyea and wife, Elizabeth Rooks, Mary and Hannah Beyea, Jeanette Rooks, deceased, Warren Baker and wife, and Emeline Mott. The first trustees were Wm. F. Cooper, Mason B. Slade, Christopher Foster, Lloyd Slade and Hoziel Howland.

May 25th, 1861, Freegift Tuthill, Wm. Slade Daniel R. Rooks, Gardner Mason and Barton Slade, trustees of the *First Baptist Church and Society of Sempronius*, whose house of worship was located in Kelloggsville, deeded to the trustees of this (the Kelloggsville Methodist Episcopal) church, for \$250, the church edifice belonging to the former Society, the sale having been authorized by the County Court April 25th, 1861.

The Methodist Episcopal Society obligated themselves by the conditions of the deed "to keep the house and premises in good repair, hold religious worship and maintain preaching in said house as is customary in the Methodist Episcopal church;" and to keep said house "free at all times on funeral occasions for any one to preach that the friends of the deceased may desire." It is further provided that the house shall "be free for all Evangelical denominations to occupy when not occupied by the Methodist Episcopal church during their religious appointments, and if the said Methodist Episcopal church fail to keep the above agreement, that the said house and premises shall revert to the said Baptist church and Society. It is to be further understood that no Evangelical denominations except the Methodist Episcopal church shall have any right to hold meetings from day





LEMUEL A. NEWLAND.

LEMUEL A. NEWLAND was born in Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y., October 17th, 1798, and came to Kelloggsville, Cayuga County, with his parents in 1803. He continued to reside at Kelloggsville till his death, February 8th, 1878.

Mr. Newland was a shoemaker by trade. He also had a partnership interest in the tanning and currying business. Subsequently he was engaged in farming. The latter years of his life were spent in retirement from business.

In politics Mr. Newland was not an active participant. He cared little for the honors or emoluments of public office. Though not a strong partisan he endeavored conscientiously to perform the duties devolved upon him by citizenship in a great republic. He was formerly a Whig, but after the organization of the Republican party he affiliated with it. Though not a member of any church he embodied

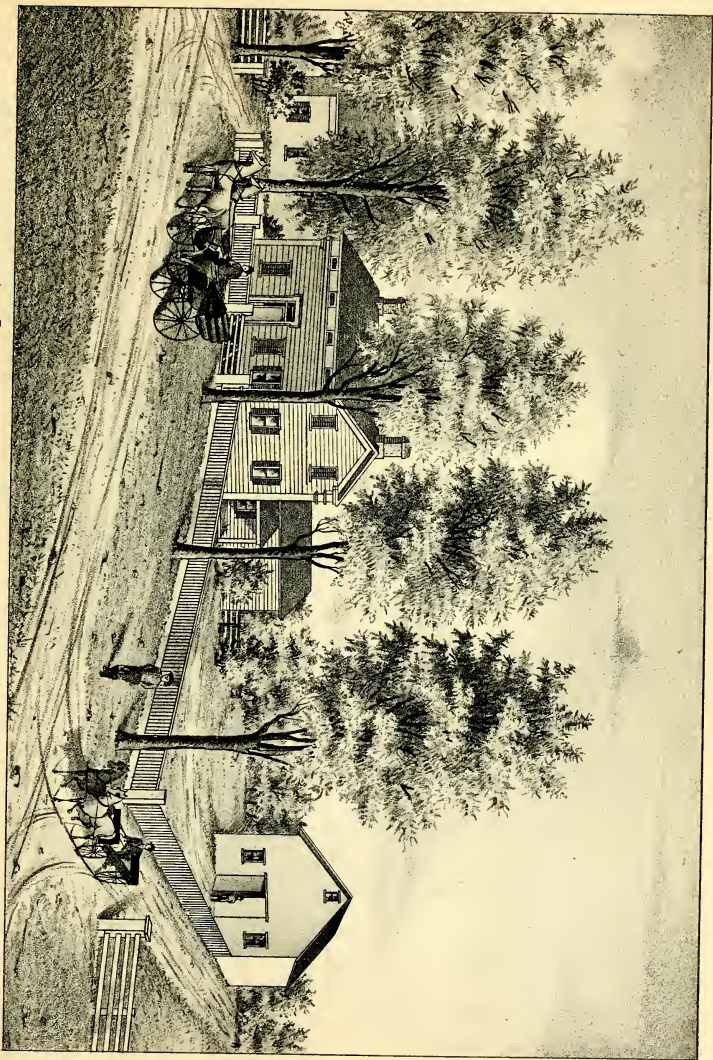


MRS. FLORA B. NEWLAND.

in his every-day life, the fundamental principles of a practical christianity. He was strictly honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow-men and won by his consistent and exemplary life the respect of all who knew him.

October 28th, 1864, Mr. Newland was united in marriage with Mrs. Flora B. Snider, widow of Edward R. Snider, who died October 5th, 1844, and to whom she was married, at the age of twenty-two, February 20th, 1831.

Mrs. Flora B. Newland, who still survives her husband, and is residing in Kelloggsville, is a daughter of Pettit and Huldah Smith, natives of Westchester county in this State, and was born in the town of Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., October 22d, 1808. At the age of nine years she removed thence with her parents to the town of Sempronius, now Moravia, Cayuga County.



LATE RESIDENCE OF L. A. NEWLAND, KELLOGGSVILLE, CAYUGA CO. N. Y.

to day, from week to week, or from month to month in said house without the consent of the trustees of said Methodist Episcopal church, and further that the authorities of the said Methodist Episcopal church shall have no right to interfere with the religious services of other Evangelical denominations by counter appointments in said house when due notice of such services has been given."

The present number of members is twelve. The pastors of this church have been the same as officiated in the church at New Hope, which is on the same charge.

NEW HOPE.

NEW HOPE is situated in the east part of the town, two miles north-east of Kelloggsville, on Bear Swamp Creek, which furnishes an excellent water privilege. It contains a Methodist Episcopal church, a district school house, two general stores, one hotel, kept by John C. Odell, a grist-mill, two saw-mills, a wagon shop and undertaking establishment, a shoe shop, kept by William C. Hakes, a blacksmith shop, kept by John McLaughlin and Dwight Smith, and a population of about 100.

MERCHANTS.—The first store at New Hope was opened by Darius Titus and Wm. Houghtaling, about 1820. After two or three years they sold to Luther Fuller, who kept it some ten years, the latter part of the time in company with Kenyon Wicks and Vincent Kenyon, his sons-in-law. They sold to Samuel Helms, from Rockland county, who, after two or three years, sold to John Foster, who did business four or five years, and mysteriously disappeared. He started out with a gun upon his shoulder to see a party with whom he had some business, and no one in this locality knows what became of him. D. J. Van-Auken and Freegift Tuthill opened a store about 1850, and kept it a little more than a year. Peter H. VanSchoick opened one about 1853, and kept it a little more than two years, when he removed his goods to Sempronius. He was succeeded by Warren S. Clark, a native of Sempronius, whence he came in 1858, and commenced the business he still continues. Chas. Lee opened a second store in 1870, which he kept some five years. B. F. Lester succeeded him in 1875, and staid two years. William Pidge, a native of Niles, commenced business in April, 1877, and still continues it.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office at New Hope was established February 5th, 1862, when Warren S. Clark was appointed postmaster and has held the office continuously since.

MANUFACTURES.—The grist-mill at New Hope was built by Judge Chas. Kellogg in 1823. There was previously a mill a little north of this site. Horace Rounds bought the mill in 1851, and run it till 1865, when he sold to his son Eugene B. Rounds, the present proprietor. It contains three run of stones, with a capacity of about 200 bushels per day. The motive power is furnished by the creek, which has a fall of 24 feet. Mr. Rounds is about to introduce machinery for making flour by the new process. It has been ordered and will be put in this fall (1878.) Mr. Rounds also owns, in connection with Mark DeWitt, a saw mill at this place.

Warren S. Clark's saw and cider-mill, a half mile below the village, contains one muley saw, a planing-mill, shingle mill, lath saw and heading turner. The works are propelled by water from Bear Swamp Creek, with a thirty feet head. Mr. Clark has this fall introduced machinery for the manufacture of butter firkins.

George McGee, wagon maker and undertaker, commenced business in 1858, having been associated in partnership during the time with various individuals. He employs one person besides himself.

THE NEW HOPE M. E. SOCIETY was organized and incorporated November 10th, 1851, and John D. Hake, Thaddeus Dunbar, Isaac Wood, Eliab Parker and Wm. C. Hake, (all of whom, except the two Hakes, are dead,) were elected trustees. Their house of worship was erected in 1854, their meetings having previously been held in the school-house. Rev. Ward White was the first pastor. He served them two years, and was succeeded by Asa B. Benham, who remained one year. During his pastorate the church edifice was erected, and Benham cut the first stick of timber for its construction.

The successive pastors have been Egbert Palmer, who stayed less than a year; E. P. Eldridge and Timothy Willis, each two years; D. D. Davis, three years; F. M. Warner, two years; D. D. Davis, one year; J. V. Benham, J. Gausell and C. House, each three years; Hiram Woodruff, one year; O. N. Hinman, three years; E. Compton, J. K. Underhill and Henry Guller,

each one year; and E. House, the present pastor, who commenced his labors with this church in 1875. During the pastorate of F. M. Warner, in 1860, a revival was enjoyed and seventy added to the membership. The present number of members is seventy.

NILES.

NILES, situated in the north part of the town, in the valley of Dutch Hollow Creek, is five miles north of Kelloggsville, and contains a district school, store, hotel, grist-mill, a grist, saw and cider-mill, a blacksmith and wagon shop, both kept by D. J. Forbes, and a population of 73. The place is locally known as "Dutch Hollow."

MERCHANTS.—The first store at Niles was a community store, which was opened in 1845, attended by Seth Morgan, and run about four years, when Wm. Helmer, from Herkimer county, opened a store in the same building and kept it about two years. The community folks, who built the store, sold it to John Elsworth, who converted it into a dwelling and used it as such till 1871, when Silas S. Robinson, who came into possession, reconverted it into a store. He rented it to Byron G. and Daniel D. Gere, who bought it February 14th, 1872, and have since kept it.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office was established at Niles in 1846. It was moved here from Twelve Corners, where it was kept by Mrs. Simkin Snow, mother of Mr. B. B. Snow, superintendent of public schools in Auburn. Cornelius C. DeWitt was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Daniel Cole, who kept the office in the mill, and was followed by Lewis Washburn, Daniel W. Mead and Mrs. Lurinda Owens. Z. Harrison Campbell was appointed November 14th, 1870, and was succeeded by George W. Robinson and Elias Ackerman, the latter of whom held it but four or five months, till the spring of 1873, when D. D. Gere was appointed and has since held the office.

PHYSICIANS.—The only physician who has been located at Niles is Dr. Fonda, who came here in 1856 and remained about two years, when he removed to Owasco, where he remained but a short time.

MANUFACTURES.—Daniel W. Mead bought the grist-mill at Niles of Cornelius and Stephen

E. DeWitt and ——— Elton, in 1862. It occupies the site of the first mill at this place, which was built in 1818, and destroyed by fire. It contains three run of stones, which are propelled by water from Dutch Hollow Brook, which has a fall of twenty-two feet.

George W. Baker is proprietor of the grist, saw and cider-mill at Niles. The mill was built at a very early day by Payne Phillips, and was owned for forty years by Leonard Covert.

TWELVE CORNERS.

TWELVE CORNERS, situated about three miles north-west of Kelloggsville, contains a church, (Methodist Episcopal,) a school-house, and thirty inhabitants.

This church was organized about 1825, and the meeting-house erected in 1840. They have not had a pastor for some ten years. The Society is practically disbanded.

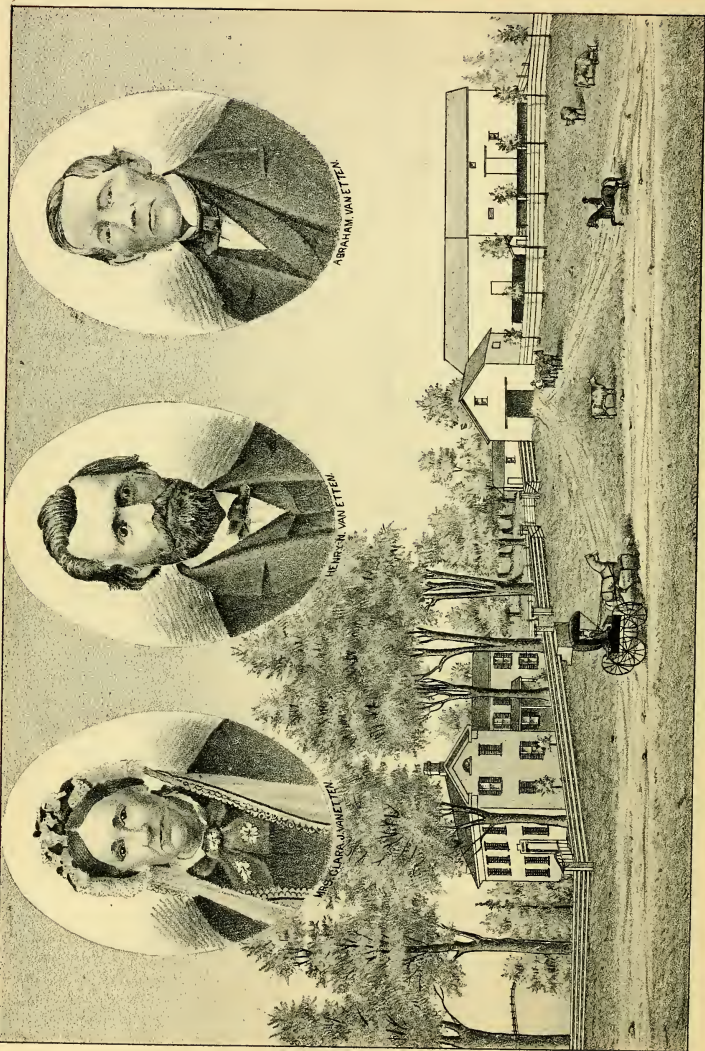
NINE CORNERS.

NINE CORNERS and *West Niles* or "Pennyville" are hamlets, the former in the west part of the town, and the latter near the south line.

MANUFACTURES.—On Bear Swamp Creek, one mile below New Hope, at what is known as Carpenters Falls, is an important industry for one so much isolated, consisting of a saw-mill, planing-mill, shingle-mill and cheese box factory, owned by James Carpenter.

In 1834, John H. Carpenter, who came to this County with his father, James Carpenter, from Rhode Island, about 1820, bought, in company with Kenyon Wicks, the property at this place, which then consisted of a still, built by a man named Townsend, which forms the foundation of the present building. The partnership continued some ten years, when Carpenter bought Wicks' interest. In 1845 or '6, he built a grist-mill, which has since been converted into a saw-mill; and soon after, a saw-mill, which stands at the upper falls in a dilapidated condition, the machinery having been removed to the grist-mill, when that was changed to a saw-mill. Carpenter died in August, 1865, having three or four years previously transferred the business to his sons, Charles and James, the latter of whom bought his brother's interest some ten years since, and has since carried on the business alone.





ABRAHAM VAN ETTEN

HEBREW VAN ETTEN

MRS. CLARA J. VAN ETTEN

RESIDENCE OF ABRAHAM. VAN ETTEN, TOWN OF NILES, CAYUGA CO. N. Y.

The entire falls at this point, including the rapids below, is nearly a hundred feet. The works are propelled by a Jones water wheel, which is said to be only six or eight inches in diameter.

On Hemlock Brook, one mile north of Twelve Corners, is a saw-mill owned by John C. Derby. It contains an upright and a circular saw.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN ROOKS.

JOHN ROOKS, who was one of the oldest as well as one of the earliest settlers in the town of Niles, was born in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, in 1790, and at the age of two years, in 1792, removed with his father's family to the State of New York. In 1802 he came with his father to Cayuga County, and settled on 140 acres bought by the latter of General Courtlandt, on lot 29, about a mile north of Kelloggsville, in the town of Niles, where he and his father died, the former in the winter of 1878-'9. Both he and his father lived on the farm on which they located on coming to Cayuga County till their death, John, during the almost unexampled period of seventy-six years.

ABRAHAM VAN ETTEN.

ABRAHAM VAN ETTEN, son of Henry and Mary VanEtten, was born in Orange county, N. Y., May 30th, 1800. He served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade from November, 1815, until 1819, when he removed with his father's family to the town of Niles in Cayuga County, since which time he has pursued the occupation of a farmer.

Mr. VanEtten was enrolled in the militia in 1819, and in 1820 was elected corporal. He was successively promoted to the office of captain, major and lieutenant-colonel, and was never absent from any parade, but present and equipped as the law directed. He served twice as Judge Advocate in courts martial, and in different stations during a period of fifteen years, when he was honorably discharged. He has been honored by his townsmen with the offices of road commissioner, assessor and supervisor several terms, having served in each capacity with efficiency and credit.

Mr. VanEtten united with the Reformed Dutch Church about 1832 and has held the office of deacon and elder for twenty-five years in succession. During that long time he has not been absent from a consistory meeting, and has made an enviable church record.

Mr. VanEtten is still living on the old homestead, a view of which may be seen in this work, enjoying in his old age the fruits of his labors.

CHAPTER XLIX.

TOWN OF MORAVIA.

MORAVIA derives its name from a religious sect called *United Brethren*. It was formed from Sempronius March 20th, 1833. It lies at the head of Owasco Lake, in the south-east part of the County, and is bounded on the north by Niles, on the east by Sempronius, on the south by Locke, and on the west by Owasco Lake and the town of Venice.

The surface is mainly a rolling upland, broken by the deep and narrow valleys of the Owasco Inlet and its tributaries, which are bounded by steep, and occasionally, almost perpendicular acclivities, rising to a height of 300 to 400 feet above them. The numerous small streams have plowed deep, narrow gorges through the shaly super-stratum of rocks and, plunging over the limestone formation, form numerous and beautiful cascades and furnish an abundant water-power. Mill Brook, at Montville, just below its junction with Trout Brook, plunges over a precipice eighty feet high. Dry Creek, another tributary of the Inlet from the east, so named because in dry seasons its flow ceases, forms several cascades, the principal of which is the last, which falls about twenty feet.

At this fall is a circular recess worn in the face of a perpendicular precipice, having the general appearance of a section of an inverted cone, and locally known as the "Cow-shed." The roof is formed by a limestone ledge, varying in thickness from fifteen inches at its outer edge, to seven and one-half feet at its base, and supporting a lofty hill covered with primitive forest trees. This cavity, which is due to the wearing away of the slaty sub-stratum, extends back some twenty-

five feet from the face of the rock. Its greatest width is about fifty feet, and its height, from the foot of the fall, about thirty-five feet. This creek, so interesting in other respects, is liable to sudden and destructive freshets during continuous and excessive rains. A notable instance of this kind occurred July 21st, 1863, when the vast volume of water occasioned by the heavy rains of the previous day and night, transformed it into a foaming torrent, filled with trees and logs, sweeping with irresistible force in its course of destruction. The main current of the stream swept against the western bank of the cemetery and, washing away the lower stratum of gravel and quick-sand, undermined and carried away a portion of the grounds containing thirty-five to forty graves. The bed of the stream below the falls, strewn with huge masses of limestone rock, detached by the washing away of the intervening shales, and piled in disorder, gives abundant evidence of the force which displaced them. The generally narrow valley of the Inlet broadens at its northern terminus and forms an extensive plain, known as the Owasco Flats, which extends some five miles from the head of the lake, when it becomes more contracted.

Limestone extends in a generally east and west direction through the central part of the town, and is quarried principally at Montville, both for building purposes and the manufacture of lime. A quarry is worked near the falls at Montville; another at John Cully's brickyard, near that village; and a third on the farm of Corydon Jennings, a little south west of Moravia. A highly inflammable carburated hydrogen gas issues from the flats adjacent to the lake. A sulphur spring which is attracting some attention exists on the place of Newell Selover, on the grist-mill property at Moravia. The soil upon the hills is a gravelly loam, mixed with clay; in the valleys it is a rich and highly productive alluvium, composed largely of disintegrated slate and limestone.

The Southern Central R. R. extends through the west part of the town, along the valley of the Inlet, and crosses that stream twice within the limits of the town. The town has paid the bonds given to aid its construction; and the road has had a vast and beneficial influence upon its growth and prosperity.

The population of the town in 1875 was 2,347;

of whom 2,218 were native; 129 foreign; 2,330 white; and 17 colored. Its area was 16,982 acres, of which 12,424 were improved; 2,722 woodland; and 1,836 otherwise unimproved. Its agriculture is largely devoted to dairying, though it is not as exclusively a dairy town as Sempronius or Summer Hill. The number of cows whose milk was sent to factories in 1875 was 458. The number of pounds of butter made in families was 195,195; the number of pounds of cheese made in families, 525. The number of gallons of milk sold was 7,014. The number of milch cows was 1,519.

The first settlements were made upon the flats, which had been cleared and brought under cultivation by the Indians, and when first visited by the whites, in 1789, were a rich meadow. In 1789 and '90, they were visited by settlers from other localities for the purpose of obtaining a supply of hay. Among those who came in for that purpose were Jonathan Richmond, Gilbert and Jonathan Brownell of Ledyard, and Gideon Pitts and John Guthrie of Genoa, who, the latter year, planted about eight acres of corn.*

The first permanent settler was John Stoyell, who came in from Connecticut, and at Aurora,

*Gilbert Brownell, in a conversation with Dr. Cyrus Powers, of Moravia, some thirty years ago, stated that he was the first white man who ever passed a night in the town of Moravia. He was directed to the locality by a neighbor who had been on a long chase after a deer and discovered what seemed to be a recently abandoned Indian village, where were the remains of Indian wigwags, some large apple trees, full of small "natural growth" fruit, and thirty or forty acres heavily covered with rank grass. He and a few of his neighbors had brought in with them a few cattle, which they hoped to subsist the first winter by browsing on the terminal buds of the trees, which were felled for that purpose, and some of which, especially basswood, yielded a good supply of this food, of which the cattle became very fond. About mid-summer he set out for this locality, equipped with scythe, ax, blanket and gun. He built a small hut of boughs, cut the grass, spread it, and when cured carried it together with a wooden pitchfork cut from a sapling. He subsisted, meanwhile, on small game and fish, the latter caught from the Inlet. In about a week he had cut, cured and stacked about three tons of hay, to which the following winter he drove his own and neighbors' cattle. That winter he spent about three weeks here feeding cattle. He brought with him plenty of blankets and some pork, bread, flour, etc. He cut down some evergreens and soon had a warm, comfortable hut, the roof and sides of which were wind and snow proof, and the floor covered to the depth of two feet with the smaller branches of the hemlocks and pines.

Cornplanter, a very aged Indian Chief, who lived on the Cattaraugus Reservation and died there about 1830 to '40, well remembered an Indian village on the site of Moravia, and said that a few years before the first white settlers came there the inhabitants left suddenly for the west.

bargained with the agent of Mr. TenEyck, a wealthy land owner, for one hundred acres of land on lot 83 in Moravia, at one shilling per acre, on which he settled, on the site of the village of Moravia, in 1790, being piloted thither by John Guthrie. He built his house just in rear of the Masonic Hall. It was a frame structure, but unbraced and was afterward braced by means of planks placed diagonally across the building.

After putting up his house and planting some corn and potatoes, he returned to Aurora, where he saw Mr. TenEyck, who having been informed that Stoyell was a *Yankee*, a class toward which he had a strong antipathy, ordered the latter to surrender his claim, avowing that no *Yankee* should settle near his land. But Stoyell, who had made a fair purchase and paid twenty shillings to bind the bargain, could not respect so unreasonable a demand; and TenEyck, on being further informed that Stoyell was just the kind of man who would, by his industry and thrift, enhance the value of his lands in that locality, subordinated his scruples to the hope of prospective gain, and actually *gave* him the hundred acres he had bargained for, under promise of using his influence to start a settlement there.

After a year or two Stoyell built a more pretentious frame house on the site of the present brick block on the corner of Main and Church streets. This, and three acres of land he traded in 1808 with his brother Amos, for 100 acres near Locke Pond in Summer Hill and \$125. He then occupied a little log-house near the store now occupied by Everson and Tuthill; and after a year or two he built the house now occupied by Thompson Keeler, which stands in rear of the brick house occupied by Wm. E. Keeler, son of the latter. There he died October 23d, 1842, aged 82 years.

Stoyell was an enterprising, business man, and subsequently became owner of the whole of lot 83, half of lot 84, and a portion of lot 93, a part of which cost him from \$12 to \$20 per acre, including the valuable mill privilege at Montville. He possessed excellent social qualities, and was regarded by every one as a friend, and the Indians, of whom a few yet remained in the vicinity, respected him. It is related that shortly after his house was built he set out an orchard along what is now known as Mill street. The Indians, wishing to injure a certain person whom they

supposed owned the orchard, maliciously pulled up the trees in the night and hid them under some flood-wood; but on learning that they belonged to Stoyell, returned and reset them a night or two after, though but one survived the rough treatment and exposure. He and Jacob T. DeWitt were the first two justices in the old town of Sempronius, both of whom held the office continuously from 1798 to 1803, and the latter till 1805. He was also the first supervisor of that town in 1798.

Mr. Stoyell built the first grist-mill in 1799, at Montville, having previously erected the first saw-mill on the site of the present one at Montville in 1798. It stood a good many years, but was not very accessible, having to be reached by steps down a descent of some ten feet. It was soon after improved in this respect by the addition of a second story, so that a plank was laid from the wagon or sleigh to the upper door of the mill, and the grists carried upon the bridge thus improvised. Zadoc Cady dressed the arms and shaft of the water-wheel and helped to put in the running gear to the grist-mill. Stephen Ellis was the first miller. The mill stood a year or more simply inclosed with boards, without a frame, and the bolt was turned at first by hand. Previous to this there was no mill nearer than Paines Creek, about two miles above Aurora, and the device common to new settlements was in vogue, viz: the mortar and pestle, the former consisting of a stump hollowed out by burning, and the latter of a spring-pole. One of these devices was got in operation by Stoyell as early as 1791 or '92, near the Dry Creek bridge; and a second, a little later, by Moses Little, the latter being made from a white oak stump, and the former from maple. They were used by the settlers *ad libitum*.

Upon the slab which marks John Stoyell's grave, in the beautiful Indian Mound Cemetery, is this inscription, "The first settler in Moravia 1790." His two children were deacon John Stoyell, Jr., and Lois, afterwards wife of Artemas Cady, both of whom are dead. The former, who was born in Moravia, possessed in no small degree the energy and ambition which characterized his father. In 1831, he espoused the temperance cause; organized a temperance society, which labored faithfully and successfully for many years; and from that time till his death he was the leader of the temperance party in Southern Cayuga.

He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Moravia and held the office of deacon therein from 1834 till his death.

His enlistment as a private in Company F., 160th N. Y. Vol. Infantry, and his subsequent death at New Orleans, July 5th, 1863, at the age of 61 years, from disease contracted in the army, were but the sequel to his strong and openly avowed anti-slavery proclivities, which made him an abolitionist when the very name was a reproach, and led him, at his own personal risk, to feed, clothe and shelter, and often to forward in his own conveyance, the fugitive slave. His children who are living are William and Frances, wife of Joseph Alley, in Moravia; Mahala, wife of Morris K. Alley, in Locke; John, in the western States; and Smith, of the firm of Walley & Stoyell, druggists, in Auburn.

Three years after Stoyell's settlement, in March, 1793, he was followed by his brother Amos, Winslow Perry and Jabez Long Bottom. Amos Stoyell was from Voluntown, Connecticut. He disliked the locality and soon after went to Big Tree, near Rochester, where he was sick with fever and ague. He returned here the same year and settled on 185 acres bought of his brother, John Stoyell. His house stood on the site of the residence of William Day, in Moravia village. He died there December 24th, 1839. The eldest two of his children are living, viz: Loyal, who was born in Moravia, where he now resides, March 3d, 1803, and Grover S., in Summer Hill. Winslow Perry came in from Springfield, Massachusetts, and settled at the spring, a little north-west of the depot, on 100 acres given him by a man named DePuy, to induce settlement. He was worth \$1,500, and was then considered very wealthy. He soon after bought, in connection with John Stoyell, lots 82, 83 and 93, which extended from Grove street east to and including the water power at Montville. To his family belongs the honor of the first birth and marriage in the town. Seth, son of Winslow and Rachel Perry, born in the summer of 1794, was the first child born; and their daughter Sally contracted the first marriage, with Jonathan Eldridge, in 1795. The first death was that of Cynthia A., daughter of Gideon and Hannah Wright, April 5th, 1796. She was buried near the residence of John G. Caldwell. Jabez Long Bottom, who was accustomed to omit the "Long"

prefix, settled on 100 acres on lot 93, on the south line of the town, for which he paid in work to John Stoyell. His house stood a little east of the toll-gate on the Moravia and Milan turnpike, and there he died. He lived to quite an old age as a bachelor, and married the widow Knapp, who had a large family of children, all of whom removed to the Western States a good many years ago. He had no children of his own. He was the song singer of the settlement.

Gershom Morse moved in from the New England States in 1794, having previously visited the flats and satisfied himself of their desirability as a locality for settlement. He bargained with Jabez L. Bottom for the tract of land just south of the village, including the fair-grounds, with their half-mile track, now occupied by his youngest son, Gershom. There he erected his house, first a log-cabin, then the stately frame now in use. His cabin had but one door, which was upon the south side. He sawed some logs for seats, hung a board to the wall for a table, and turned a hard wood stump into a grist-mill. He became a justice in 1805 and held that office a good many years. His dockets show that he did a thriving business, both civil and criminal.

Mr. Morse died on the old homestead September 27th, 1843, aged 75 years. His children were Solomon, Abishai, Rachel Achsah, Orpha, Lucy, Iza Oma, Nc, Gershom P. and Laura; of whom Abishai, a bachelor, and Gershom P. are living on the homestead, Achsah, in the western states, Nc, wife of Seymour Clark, in this County, and Laura, wife of Amaziah Taber, in Sempronius.

Moses Little and Cotton Skinner also came in from the New England States in 1795. Little bought 190 acres of land on lot 93 of John Stoyell and Winslow Perry. His farm adjoined Morse's on the south; and his house, which was a large one, stood a little east of the house now owned and occupied by Levi Van Etten, near Dry Creek. He died there in March, 1839, aged 82 years. Skinner arrived here on the 8th of March, and built a log house about twenty rods south of the stone grist-mill, very near the site of Curtis Hinman's house on Factory street. He was a shoemaker by trade, but it appears that he did not long pursue that occupation after settling here, for he early engaged in mercantile pursuits. Physically, he was very feeble, being

consumptive. His capital, too, was limited; but, although strictly exact in his dealings, by frugality and perseverance, he acquired a large property. May 21st, 1812, he moved into the frame building he had occupied as a store, having lived precisely seventeen years in a log house. He died July 19th, 1824, aged 54 years. In his will he bequeathed a large portion of his property to the Auburn Theological Seminary. Upon the slab which marks his grave in Indian Mound Cemetery is the inscription, "Erected to the memory of a distinguished benefactor, by the Trustees of the Theological Seminary of Auburn."

In 1796, Samuel Wright came in with his family and built a log house a little north of the farm owned by L. O. Aiken.

The following year the settlements were increased by several families. Among these were David and Luther Wright, brothers, from Otsego county, who married sisters, daughters of Justus and Hannah Gibbs, who were early settlers, and the former of whom, in 1806, at the age of eighty years, was making splint bottom chairs in Montville. He used a primitive lathe, with foot-power and spring pole attached. He died April 10th, 1810, aged 83 years. His wife lived to the advanced age of 93 years. She lived to see the fifth generation of her own descendants—the daughter of her daughter's daughter's daughter. The Wrights were masons. David settled first near the meeting-house erected by the Quakers soon after Walter Wood's settlement at Montville, and which is now used as a free meeting-house, there being neither society nor regular pastor. He cultivated a tract of land for several years, and built a house upon it; but his title proved defective, and he lost the farm with all improvements, together with the money paid therefor. He afterwards removed to the locality of the village. The journey from Otsego county was made with ox teams and occupied thirteen days. He was obliged to ford the lake at Skanateles, and carried across in his arms, through two feet of water, one at a time, his mother, wife and child. The latter was Chauncey Wright, father of James A. Wright,* now a prom-

inent lawyer in Moravia. David was well educated, and in his early days spent some time in teaching. He died August 17th, 1869, aged 95 years. Luther squatted on a 600 acre tract on lot 71, which was drawn by Peter Havens for Revolutionary services, who settled on it at an early day, and sold it for a nominal sum. The Monroes of Camillus acquired the title to it and ejected the occupants after some twenty years' residence. The Wrights were poor, but respectable; and Wm. Alley, who was also a mason, used to say of Luther, who was remarkably happy and contented, that if he died in the winter he died rich, but if in the spring, he died poor, because he would then have consumed the winter's stores. Sophia, widow of Isaac Cady, is the only one of David's large family living. Two of Luther's children are living, viz: Levi, in Groton, and Laura, wife of Increase Allen. David Wright kept the first store in town. He opened it in 1800, in a log house, near the Quaker meeting house, on what is known as the Cortwright farm. Chauncey Wright was but seven months old when his father moved into Moravia. He died Jan. 15th, 1872, aged 75 years.

Zadoc Cady, a Revolutionary soldier, came in from the New England States as early as 1795, and settled first near the "pinnacle," in Locke, on the farm owned by the Doan family. He remained there but a short time; for in 1798 he formed a copartnership with Moses Cole and opened a tavern at Montville, in the double frame house erected that or the preceding year by John Bennett. It was the first frame house in Montville, and stood in the yard attached to the present saw mill.

In 1801, Cady removed to Moravia and bought a small tract of land, where the old Cady tavern now stands. There he built a log house, in the front part of which he kept tavern. A few years after he erected the frame building known as "Cady's Tavern," on the same site, which is now and has been for some years occupied as a dwelling by the widow of Isaac Cady and her daughter. "This tavern was a general rendezvous, not only for the town's people, but for those of the surrounding country. It was the headquarters of a militia regiment, which held a 'general training' on the 'Flats,' which lasted two or three days and as many nights. 'Aunt Cady,' as she was familiarly called, (the wife of Zadoc,) had

* James A. Wright is the author of *Historical Sketches of the Town of Moravia*, published in 1874, which, through the kindness of the author, we have laid under contribution in the preparation of this work. In this connection we would also acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. C. O. Roundy, principal of the Union School, at Moravia; Rev. Chas. Ray, Editor and Proprietor of the *Moravia Citizen*; and Mr. Benj. Allee, for information furnished.

wide-spread notoriety as a cook, and the traveler at any hour of the day or night was sure of a substantial and digestible meal." "Upon the sign used to inform the public of the name of the tavern was painted the figures 1801, the first three of which were nearly obliterated, so that it was often jocosely remarked that 'Aunt Cady' had kept tavern there ever since the year one." Zadoc died March 6th, 1846, aged 82 years; and Lucy, his wife, January 21st, 1854, aged eighty-five. None of their children are living. Artemas and Isaac Cady were sons of theirs. The former was a Member of Assembly in 1840; the latter is particularly well remembered for his zeal in the cause of human freedom, religion and temperance. He died August 26th, 1864, aged sixty-nine years.

Newman and Noah Cole came in about 1797. The latter lived near the residence of C. S. Jennings, where he owned a still. He died March 20th, 1870, aged sixty-nine years. William Everson came in with his father from New Jersey in 1797, and settled on the farm where he lived till 1864, when he removed to Moravia. In 1818, he married Miss Kate Thompson, by whom he raised a highly esteemed and worthy family. He died at the age of eighty. John Summerton, from Stillwater, settled about 1797, on lot 46, in the north-east corner of the town, which lot he bought. He died in 1803, while on the way to Albany with a load of wheat. His children were Phineas, Thomas, Phebe, afterwards wife of Henry Persoll, Jr., and Katurah, afterwards wife of Samuel Royce, all of whom are dead. Their children have left the country.

A man named Bucklin came in as early as 1798, in which year he had a small tan yard near the cold spring on the Morse farm. His principal business was tanning deer skins. In the fall of 1798 the first school-house was built near the residence of Dr. Alley, in Moravia, and a school was taught therein the following year by Levi Goodrich, and the second year by David Wright. David Royce, who was born in New Haven, Conn., November 27th, 1798, came to Moravia with his father in 1800. Thomas and Timothy West, brothers, came in from Saratoga county in 1800, and each bought two adjoining survey fifties. They were Quakers. Thomas settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son-in-law, Elondo Greenfield, and died there March

9th, 1868, aged eighty-eight. His children were, Clarissa J., afterwards wife of William Titus, and Mary Minerva, afterwards wife of Elondo Greenfield, both of whom are dead. Timothy sold his land to Calvin Curtis, whose son, D. N. Curtis, now occupies it, and removed to Ohio.

Jeremiah Sabin settled at Montville in 1801. He was noted for his large stature and great strength. He and his son Jeremiah and Zadoc Rhodes, Sr., each with his family, occupied that year the Bennett house at Montville, previously occupied by Zadoc Cady as a tavern. Rhodes soon after removed to the brick yard and commenced the manufacture of brick. The senior Sabin put up the distillery east of the grist-mill. A portion of the walls of the lower story was formed of the natural rock, the rest consisting of laid stone. The upper part was of wood, and was framed. He died August 6th, 1847, aged seventy-five years.

In 1802, Oliver Dake built the red house now standing at the head of the gulf. It is the oldest building in the town of Moravia. In this year, too, James Powers, Sr., and Thomas Hunt were engaged in the tanning business, near the cemetery gate; and Joseph Pierce built the saw-mill at the upper falls of Pierce Creek. It was burned in 1816 or '17. Saturday night, April 25th, 1818, James Powers' two children were drowned.

In 1803, Stoyell deeded to Lemuel Spooner the carding works and turning lathe on the north side of the creek and west of the bridge, at Montville. These were then the only carding works in the south part of the County. Spooner soon after sold them to John Demmon and Benjamin Dexter, by whom they were run as late as 1815. It was in these works that Millard Fillmore learned the trade of wool carding and cloth dressing. They were afterwards owned and run by Slocum Smith, who enlarged them and added the manufacture of cloth; and still later by Christopher Kenyon, — Smith, Joseph Tinker, and lastly by — Simpkins. They were then dismantled, and the building has been used for a lath-mill, planing-mill, and, at the present time, as a barrel factory.

William Alley, a mason, came in from Sullivan county in 1805, and settled two miles north of Moravia, on the farm now occupied by Joseph McClintock. He died in Moravia in 1850, aged

87 years. Six of his children are living, viz: Dr. Wm. W. Alley, Henry and Phebe, widow of Alanson Barber, in Moravia, and Elias, James and George in Michigan. Daniel Goodrich came in the same year, (1805.) He was an excellent mechanic, and built the Congregational church and several houses in the village. He was father of Daniel, Lyman and James, all men of genius in their way, the latter still living, and grandfather of Franklin Goodrich. He died April 29th, 1855, aged 89 years. His son Daniel died March 28th, 1869, aged 78.

In 1806, Abel Meach built a distillery at the head of the gulf road leading to Montville; Capt. David Winnie worked at blacksmithing a short time at Montville; and Edmund Potter kept tavern in the red house in that village. In 1807 or '8, Winnie worked in company with Geo. Taylor in a shop north of the bridge and east of Main street. He had a trip hammer and did general blacksmithing. Taylor was engaged in making steel-yards.

Other early settlers in this town were John Locke, the historian and genius, and one of the first six members of the Episcopal church, who partook of the first communion administered by a minister of that church in this neighborhood, June 24th, 1822, who died many years ago; Joseph S. Fox, whose name is carved on the corner stone of St. Matthew's church as its builder in 1823, and who died long since; Capt. Orrin Standish, who was born in 1801, settled in the north part of the town, where he has since lived, and who, though a cabinet maker by trade, has followed farming to some extent; Lyman Card, who was born here in 1809, and has been a carpenter for more than thirty years; Rowland Day, who was the first merchant in the old yellow store in 1810, postmaster for thirty years, supervisor fifteen years, Member of Assembly in 1816 and '17, and a Representative in Congress from 1823-'25 and 1833-'35; Ebenezer Shove, who commenced the tanning business at Montville in 1812, and continued till his death in 1836, in company, a part of the time, with Silas Jones; and Deacon Josiah Jewett, who came in from Durham, Conn., in 1812, and settled in the village, where he carried on the business of harness making for several years. He afterwards bought a farm about a mile west of the village, where C. S. Jennings now lives, and died there Feb-

ruary 24th, 1860, aged 86 years. His children who are living in Cayuga County are, Martha, wife of Amasa H. Dunbar, and Guernsey, a merchant, in Moravia.

John Keeler settled here in 1813, first in a log house across the Inlet, below Mr. Dean's, where he lived one year, then upon the fifty acres now owned by his son, Morris Keeler, on Oak Hill, which was bought of John Stoyell for \$1,000. He was the father of William, Israel, Morris and Thompson Keeler. He died July 7th, 1854, aged 71 years. Gad Camp had previously settled just west of the Inlet, near Camp's bridge. He died March 27th, 1840, aged 84. Allen Wood came in from Dutchess county about 1812, and settled at Montville, where he carried on the carpenter and joiner business several years. He afterwards bought the farm now owned by Mr. Atwood, a little north of the Quaker meeting-house. He subsequently moved to a farm about a mile north of Montville, where he died in 1854. Nine children are living, viz: John P., a merchant, Morgan L., Allen, Lucy A., widow of Lauren Townsend, and Deborah, wife of James Lester, in Moravia, the latter on the homestead; David L. and James H., hardware merchants in Central Square, Oswego county; Walter, a farmer in Brighton, Monroe county; and Temperance, wife of Henry W. Locke, in Cattaraugus county.

In 1815 or '16, George Clough had a tailor shop in Amos Stoyell's house. At the same time Cyrus Loomis started a tannery on the site of the tan yard back of Alley's mill, and carried on boot and shoe making on the corner of Main and Mill streets, now occupied by Jennings & Parker. He also built a grist-mill on the site of Alley's mill, Warren Parsons doing the carpenter work. The water was taken from Dudley Loomis' tail-race in an open ditch to the west end of the present mill dam, thence in an open race across H. H. Alley's place, passing under the road in a circular flume, and again in an open race on the south side of Mill street, to the mill. Dudley Loomis came in 1816 and built carding works and a dam on the premises now owned by Wm. V. Walker. The works were burned in 1843. James Church, from Dutchess county, settled in 1816, in the north-east corner of the town, where Charles and Ira Chandler now live, and died there August 6th, 1855. Four chil-

dren are living, viz: James, who is a hardware merchant at Kelloggsville, Eliza, wife of John Cuykendall, in Michigan, and Allen and Philetus, in Moravia.

About this time, or shortly previous, Elias Rogers commenced the manufacture of steel-yards at Moravia. He melted the iron used in casting the weights therefor over a blacksmith's forge, in a kettle prepared for the purpose. While thus engaged he was importuned by Jethro Wood, the inventor of the cast iron plow, to make patterns and castings of that invention, for which Wood had received letters patent July 1st, 1814. Rogers, sharing in the general incredulity which credited Wood with being visionary, reluctantly consented, and after the plow was finished, and demonstrated a success, by a trial made on land now owned by Abel Adams, south of the village, he entered into an arrangement to furnish Wood with castings for a year or two, from a furnace built by him for the purpose, on the west side of the creek and north side of the road, near the mill dam of Deacon John Stoyell, Sr. Experiencing some difficulty with regard to the water privilege, he removed to Montville, and built a log furnace a little north-west of the grist-mill, and commenced, in company with Isaac Watts Skinner, his brother-in-law, the manufacture of plows. This was soon burned down, and another was erected near the same site, and occupied a few years, when they removed to the foot of the falls, at the junction of Mill and Pierce creeks. A potash kettle was still used for reducing their blasts, which were conveyed by means of an open trough and emptied into an upright tube, without the aid of any other machinery. September 1st, 1819, Jethro Wood patented an improvement on his plow, and December 8th, 1821, Messrs. Rogers & Skinner entered into a contract with him to manufacture the plow under his patent to any extent they deemed advisable, in consideration of which they were to pay him one dollar for each set of castings. This contract was canceled June 24th, 1824. They continued the furnace there until the great freshet of July, 1833, completely destroyed the works, together with the factory dam and other property. May 13th, 1833, shortly before the freshet, Rogers had formed a co-partnership with Geo. C. Lathrop for the purpose of making and vending cast iron plows and other iron castings. Rogers died December 20th, 1863, aged 75.

VILLAGE OF MORAVIA.

MORAVIA is pleasantly situated on the flats, near the junction of Mill Creek and the Inlet, about four miles from the lake, a little south-west of the center of the town. It is the principal station in the County, south of Auburn, on the S. C. R. R., which has contributed largely to its growth and prosperity. The village is increasing in population and business importance. It is estimated that an average of twenty buildings per annum have been erected here for the last five years. It is distant from Auburn eighteen miles. It contains five churches, (Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal and Roman Catholic,) an excellent free, graded union school, with academic department, two National banks, two printing offices, twenty-nine stores of various kinds, two hotels, two markets, (kept by Geo. W. Gifford and Paul & Childs,) three harness shops, (kept by D. C. Brown, Geo. D. Foot, agent for F. A. Tailman of Syracuse, and Line & Hopkins,) two tailor shops, (kept by Benjamin Allee and T. J. Green,) one photographer, (T. T. Tuttle,) Hinman Bros' marble works, two custom and flouring-mills, two carriage shops, six blacksmith shops, (kept by R. T. McGeer, C. W. Brigden, G. H. McGeer, Albert Morse, G. W. Boardman and Seth Loomis,) two lumber yards, (Lowe & Pulver and Foster & Barber, props.,) a foundry and machine shop, one saw-mill, three planing-mills, a cheese factory, a chair factory, and a population of about 1,500. The village was incorporated May 1st, 1837, and reincorporated under a special act March 15th, 1859.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant in the village was Cotton Skinner. His store stood on Church street, opposite the Congregational church. He formed a co-partnership in the mercantile business with Jabez Bradley, of Genoa, February 14th, 1804. He commenced merchandising within a few years after moving into the town, buying his goods at Utica.

Hon. Rowland Day, father of W. H. Day, opened a store in 1810, in the west end of Amos Stoyell's old house, which stood on the corner of Church and Main streets, in the back part of which he lived. Artemas Cady was clerk. In 1812 or '13 he erected the frame building, afterwards known as the "old yellow store." He was succeeded about 1835 by Samuel E. and William H. Day, his brother and son. After four



William Titus



C. J. Titus

HON. WILLIAM TITUS, eldest child of Zadock and Anna Titus, was born in Sempronius, Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 21st, 1803. His father was born in Stillwater, Saratoga County, N. Y., November 13th, 1776, and in the winter of 1795, emigrated to the town of Sempronius, then in Onondaga County, with an ox team, bringing with him his mother and two sisters. He settled first about one and one-half miles north-east of Moravia, and removed in 1797 to lot 56, in the north-west part of the present town of Sempronius. He took up 137 acres a half mile north of Sayles Corner, and subsequently added thereto 50 acres. May 29th, 1801, he was united in marriage with Anna Greenfield, who came with her parents, William and Prudence [Hinekey] Greenfield and the latter's mother from the town of Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y. Zadock and Anna Titus were the parents of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, all of whom were born upon the farm upon which Zadock settled in 1797. Zadock died November 6th, 1836, and his wife August 3d, 1860.

William Titus, the subject of this sketch, remained upon his father's farm till the spring of 1822. May 6th, 1812, when a little less than nine years old, he went to Auburn, fifteen miles, on horseback, to purchase a jug of molasses, the jug in one end of a bag and a stone in the other end to balance it across his horse. On returning he had the distinction of riding in company with Gen. Van Rensselaer and staff. The General, his aids and two others rode leisurely along in a carriage, accompanied by four others on horseback all in full uniform, with sharp hats, red faced coats and white vests, and riding and driving eight white horses. His mind was so much occupied with this unusual display that he unconsciously went four miles out of his way. It was now five o'clock in the afternoon, and as he thought of home, father and mother, and the distance to be traveled (12 to 14 miles) through a district he had never before seen, with threatening rain, it caused the tears to flow. But he kept on through darkness and rain, and when within about one and one-half miles from home he was overjoyed by a flash of light from the lantern of his father, with whom he arrived home at ten o'clock, to tell the tale of his sight-seeing and his aches from fatigue.

In the spring of 1822 young Titus commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Silas N. Hall, then of Sempronius; but failing health compelled him to relinquish it. The doctors having given up all hopes of his recovery he resolved to seek restoration to health by a visit to salt water. In this determination we see the ambition and resolute energy which made his subsequent life so conspicuous and useful. May 10th, 1823, he left home in charge of Otis Burgess, a

young man of his own age. He was placed on a bed in a wagon with wooden springs. His friends bade him, as they supposed, a final good bye, believing that he would never return. He went first to Saratoga Springs, thence to Troy, N. Y., where, his health having somewhat improved, so that he could walk two or three rods, he took passage on the sloop *Thames*, commanded by Capt. Underhill, and in seven days arrived in New York, about six weeks after leaving home, weak and emaciated. As soon as he was able, and before others thought he was, he went out to sea and fished and bathed, continuing this practice until September, when he returned home with health restored.

In June, 1824, he entered the store of L. & I. Fuller, at Kelloggsville, as clerk. There he learned to make whiskey and potash, and to sell merchandise on credit, the current medium of the day, developing the germs of a maturing genius, and somewhat astonishing his associates by his successful innovations upon established customs. November 2d, 1825, the junior partner died. In September, 1824, he joined *Radiant Lodge F. & A. M.*, of Sempronius. He was immediately made secretary and remained such during his stay in the place, three years.

April 1st, 1826, he formed a copartnership for the sale of merchandise with Luther Fuller and William Slade, under the title of Fuller, Slade & Titus, which continued one year, when he sold his interest to the late Daniel R. Rocks. May 4th, 1827, he removed to Ira Center and bought a lot and built a store. While the building of the store was in progress he commenced raising blood. This resulted in extreme prostration and caused him to associate with himself as partner his brother John, under the name of W. & J. Titus. They filled their store in September.

January 22d, 1828, Mr. Titus was united in marriage with Clarissa J., eldest daughter of Thomas and Fanny [Johnson] West, who was born in Sempronius (now Moravia) in Cayuga County, October 28th, 1805. They commenced keeping house at Ira Center, March 4th, 1828. Mrs. Titus' parents were natives of Massachusetts. Her father was born in New Bedford, August 1st, 1779, immigrated to Sempronius, now Moravia, in 1800, and died on the farm on which he then settled, in the present town of Moravia, March 9th, 1868, aged 88 years, seven months and eight days. Her mother was born in Pucklin, June 28th, 1788, and died in Moravia, March 23rd, 1856, aged 67 years, nine months and four days. They were married in Sempronius, March 15th, 1804, and had two daughters, Clarissa J. and Minerva M.

HON. WILLIAM TITUS.

Mr. and Mrs. Titus' only child, Thomas West Titus, was born September 29th, 1829. He followed farming with the exception of a few years spent in mercantile business and in the Custom House, New York, December 29th, 1857, while residing in Ira, he married Josephine Tyler, who was born March 2d, 1834. He died in Moravia, May 11th, 1873, aged 43 years, seven months and twelve days, leaving two children, Mary J., born November 14th, 1858, and Grant W., born May 29th, 1861.

In 1830 they associated with themselves in the business, Dr. Allen Benton, and the firm built a distillery and ashery and continued until William Titus sold his interest to his partners and removed to Owasco, where he sold merchandise in company with William Fuller one year, increasing the business in that time from \$8,000 to \$15,000. During this period they packed 600 barrels of pork. In 1833 Mr. Titus bought a store and an acre of ground at Milan, of Hiram Becker, who became his partner in the mercantile business September 22d, 1836, and gave a half interest in the Miller grist mill in part payment of the goods. They did a heavy business under the name of Titus & Becker in merchandising, milling, buying and selling produce and supplying contractors on the Erie Railroad until May 24th, 1839, when they dissolved. They sold their goods to Isaac Cady and Grover Stoyell, to whom Mr. Titus also sold the real estate. While in company with Hiram Becker, in 1837, Mr. Titus imported two thoroughbred Devon cattle from Devonshire, England, a bull and heifer. These cattle proved to be of extra size and very fine and were of great value to the growers of stock in Cayuga County. This importation, while adding greatly to the improvement of the cattle of Cayuga County, was also a profitable financial venture on the part of Mr. Titus. He at this time also imported to Leicestershire sheep noted for their long combing wool and heavy weight. These after trial proved to be undesirable for this section of the country and were discarded. In the fall of 1839, Mr. Titus, in company with Dr. Nathaniel Leavitt and Elondo Greenfield, opened another store in the south end of the village of Milan and did a general merchandising, milling and produce business until 1847. In 1840 the firm bought heavily of pork and butter in Ohio and this country. During this time Titus & Greenfield had a store in Northville, which, together with the flouring-mills at that place, they managed for two and a half years. June 16th, 1849, Mr. Titus moved to Ira and sold merchandise as agent for Juda Pierce till April 1st, 1852. In 1855 he was engaged in the milling business, shoemaking and farming at Hannibal Center, Oswego County. This business, to which was added tanning and currying in 1856, blacksmithing in 1858, he continued till 1864. The tannery was burned January 6th, 1858, and rebuilt the same year.

In June, 1864, he sold out his mill and moved to Moravia in the winter of 1865, where, August 29th, 1864, he had purchased the stone mill property. The freshet of March 10th and 17th, 1865, swept away the high dam on Mill Creek at Moravia, together with all the bridges on that stream, and a mill shed and stabling of 80 feet. The dam was rebuilt by Mr. Titus in the summer of 1865. He also built a waste weir 150 feet long, seven feet wide and eight feet deep, cut into the solid rock, to afford an escape for the surplus water which accumulated during freshets and which had taken off a number of dams from the same site. The whole cost \$5,400. About 13,000 loads of earth were used in making the dam. Immediately below and supporting the earth is a stone dam 10 feet wide, 22 feet high and about 100 feet long, making a substantial improvement. In this year also (1865) he became interested in the Southern Central Railroad project and was a director in the company organization of that year and until the fall of 1870.

The towns of Moravia and Locke were assigned to him to canvass in the interest of that road, and he was expected to raise \$106,000 in the former and \$50,000 in the latter town in its aid. Moravia subscribed \$17,000 and bonded for \$84,000. Locke subscribed \$2,500 and bonded for \$47,500. The want of money and the opposition to the road rendered its chances quite hopeless. Hence Mr. Titus, with a firm belief in its final accomplishment and of its great benefit to Moravia and the whole valley, with his characteristic perseverance and untiring energy, with others, labored incessantly till success to the undertaking was secured.

In 1868 he acquired a half interest in the first grocery store in Moravia, his partner being Chas. A. Hinman, and the firm name, Hinman & Titus. In this year and the following the Union block of which he was the projector and prime mover was built. It is a fine brick structure, 78 by 80 feet, on the corner of Main and Church streets. It contains three stories and was erected at a cost of about \$43,000. He disposed of his interest in it in the spring of 1874. In 1870 he engaged in the lumber, coal, sash and blind trade in Moravia, with David H. Foster as junior partner, and continued till 1874, when he sold his interest in the business to Hiram Graves for a farm of 212 acres in Venice, which he operated three years from 1874, building, fencing and ditching. He remained on the farm summers, returning to Moravia winters. During this period, in 1871, he proposed and assisted in buying a lot and building upon it a Baptist meeting house in Moravia. In January, 1877, he traded the farm with John Seymour, of Meridian, for his steam tannery, saw and feed mills at that place. Mr. Titus has largely increased that business and is now engaged in it, associated with Charles G. Alward.

It is thus seen that Mr. Titus has been actively and variously engaged, and each business enterprise with which he has been connected has felt the energizing impulse of his vigorous intellect, indomitable will, well-directed energy and perseverance. In nearly every instance he has been at the head and the moving spirit of the enterprise.

Mr. Titus' political life has been a conscientious and conspicuous one. He has never voted any other than the Democratic ticket. The energy, ability and prudence which characterized his business career soon brought him prominently before the public and made him the honored recipient of many responsible civil trusts. In 1829, at the age of 26, he was made assessor of the town of Ira, where he was then engaged in mercantile business, an office to which he was also elected the following year. In 1831, when but 28 years of age, he was elected delegate to the Democratic State Convention held at Herkimer. In that same year he also held the offices of commissioner of schools, sealer of weights and measures, and road commissioner in that town; and in 1832, that of town clerk. In 1836 he received the appointment of postmaster at Milan, under Postmaster G.eneral Barry, and held that office 11 or 12 years. In 1841 he was elected supervisor of the town of Locke, and served on the committees on *Sheriff's Bills, Equalization, Constable's Bills*, a special committee, and *Mill Tax*, of all of which, except the last, he was chairman. The following year he represented this County in the Assembly, serving as chairman of the Committee on Trade and Manufactures. In 1850 and '51 he was a main elected town clerk in Ira, holding also the former year the office of overseer of highways in that town. April 1st, 1852, he was appointed warden of Auburn State Prison. When the split in the Democratic party occurred in 1852, the opposing factions being designated as *Everburners* and *Hunkers*, Mr. Titus allied himself with the former party, which opposed the annexation of Texas, with the slavery clause. In 1852 he was a delegate to the State Convention that nominated Horatio Seymour for Governor, and was on the committee appointed to settle the right to a seat between John VanBuren and Rufus H. Peckham, delegates from Albany County. In 1854 the opposite party had a majority in the Board of Prison Inspectors, and in January of that year Mr. Titus was superseded in the office of warden by Col. Levi Lewis, the choice of the Hunkers, but was assured on retiring that the discipline was never better. In 1854 Mr. Titus was appointed by Herman J. Redfield a clerk in the Custom House at New York and placed in charge of the books of the ocean steamers. His health failing, his son received the appointment to that place and retained it over four years, Mr. Titus retiring to Hannibal Center.

In 1856 Mr. Titus was appointed by Postmaster General James Campbell postmaster at Hannibal Center and held the office six years. He secured the establishment of that office while a member of the State Legislature in 1845, and the establishment of a daily mail there in 1859. In 1860 he was appointed marshal of the U. S. Census for Hannibal, Oswego County, N. Y. In 1862 he was put in nomination for Congress in the 23d District, then embracing Oswego and Madison Counties, in opposition to D. C. Littlejohn, who was elected.

HON. WILLIAM TITUS.

During his residence in Oswego County he took a strong and active interest in politics serving as chairman in many conventions and devoting much time in the interest of Stephen A. Douglass for the presidency. He was president of the Douglass Club, and has now a hickory cane presented him on one occasion during that canvass.

In 1866, the second year of his residence in Moravia, he was elected trustee of that village, and by the Board, its president. He inaugurated a system of village improvements, which, by reason of the expense they involved, created an opposition to his policy; but he was sustained by the enterprising portion of the citizens and reelected, on a test question, the following year to the same positions. On the organization of the Board of Education in the school district embracing Moravia, December 29th, 1868, he was elected one of its members, an office he held continuously for seven years, till his removal to his farm in Venice, three years as chairman of the Board, to which position he was elected in 1872. He was a member of the Board during the selection and purchase of the additions to the site and the erection of the Union School building in Moravia. In 1869 he was reelected village trustee by an increased majority and was again president of the village, he being the only one having held that position more than two terms.

Mr. Titus became a member of the First Baptist Church of Sem-

pronius, December 3d, 1815, in his thirteenth year and remained with them thirteen years. In 1838 he took a letter of commendation to the Baptist Church of Cato. When about to offer his letter to the church (the same day) he heard some utterances of a very discourteous, unchristianlike character fall from the lips of a prominent member towards the Masons, of whom he was one. He paused and has his letter to this day. He has always been a firm believer in the Christian religion and generous in sustaining the cause. He is now a member of St. John the Baptist Chapter No. 30, of Moravia, also of the Lodge of Master Masons No. 41, of Moravia.

Thursday, February 7th, 1878, Mr. Titus lost his wife by death. She had suffered several years from impaired health. She lived to the ripe age of 72 years, having survived every member of her father's family and her only son; her parents and only sister, Mrs. Elondo Greenfield, having died many years before. She was a woman of great personal worth, kind and charitable, and highly esteemed by those who knew her best. She clung tenaciously through life to the religious faith imbibed from the early training of her parents, who were Friends, and worshiped in the old log house, the predecessor of the Quaker Meeting House, located on the place now owned by Mr. Hector Tutthill. She "expressed clearly her trust in the Redeemer of men, her need of his saving blood, but in accord with the views of her early religious training never united" with any church.

or five years Sheldon C. Pritchard was admitted to partnership, and continued two or three years, when they closed.

A man named DeWitt opened a store in 1810, in Aunt Cady's north room, and soon after purchased nearly all the land lying east of Main, between Church and Congress streets, and extending east to the foot of the hill. He built and occupied a stone building, on the second floor of which he put up grain bins, leaving a space of a few feet through the center east and west, which was occupied by the Masons as a lodge room. He continued business till his death by drowning in Cayuga Lake, together with his wife and family, a few years after. Soon after commencing, Jesse Millard became his partner, and continued the business till his removal to Milan, when he sold to George Ward, who had previously become his partner. Ward was from Durham, Conn. He lived where C. L. Jennings now lives. He built the house now occupied by L. O. Aiken, and soon after a store on the same lot. He continued till the spring of 1830, when he removed his goods to Pennyville, in Niles. George W. Jewett succeeded Ward in the same store and closed out in 1831. Eli Palmer opened a store on the south-east corner of Church and Factory streets, in 1821, and kept it till about 1828. He also kept an ashery and pearling works. The Cadys built the store next north of the old tavern about 1817, and a man named Rice put some goods into it and kept it two or three years, when he sold to Artemas Cady, who continued it, in company with his son, Stoyell Cady, after the latter became of age, till their removal to Rochester, in the spring of 1846, having built and occupied in the meantime the brick store on the corner of Main and Cayuga streets. Wm. A. Richmond filled up the store occupied by Ward, and Wm. C. Beardsley, of Auburn, was his clerk. He afterwards bought the building on the south-east corner of Church and Main streets, erected and occupied by George W. Bowen as the first grocery, in 1821. August 19th, 1824, Thomas L. Knapp bought the store on the corner of Main and Mill streets, together with the shoe-shop, mill and tannery. William Lottridge was foreman in the shoe store, and Josiah Letchworth, late of Auburn, was foreman of the harness business.

Orsamus Dibble opened a store about 1832,

and after four or five years Nathan Robinson became his partner and continued such two or three years. In April, 1849, Dibble sold to Charles E. and Norman Parker, brothers, from Billerica, Mass., who, in the fall of the same year, purchased of Mrs. Hamilton the old Knapp stores, corner of Mill and Main streets, and as successors to Col. O. M. Welch, added the hat and ready-made clothing business to their general trade. In 1851, they sold their goods to Henry Willson and the block to E. P. K. Smith, and purchased the Moravia tannery of Wm. H. Harrington. In 1857, C. E. Parker, having disposed of the tannery, resumed mercantile business. In 1863, he sold his goods to W. D. Bennett, and engaged in real estate business and the sale of oil territory. In 1865, he purchased a stock of goods of Henry Cutler, Jr., and in 1866 removed to Pittsfield, Mass. In 1871, he purchased the interest of C. S. Jennings, in the firm of Jennings Bros., and immediately transferred his interest to his son, C. A. Parker; and the business, which was begun in August, 1864, by Henry and C. S. Jennings, brothers, who, in May, 1867, sold to G. & H. M. Jewett an interest which they repurchased in May, 1869, has since been conducted under the name of *Jennings & Parker*.

John Marvin, from Butternuts, did business some years previous to 1840, in which year he furnished eggs for the "egg war" during the Tyler campaign, and closed a year or two after. H. B. Hewitt, from New York, a native of Sempronius, was engaged in mercantile business here. He sold to Everson Bros. in 1855. Guernsey Jewett, who was clerk in the store of George W. Jewett in 1831, commenced business for himself in 1844. A. B. Hale came in from Scipio in 1841 and opened a hardware store, which, with the exception of one kept a short time about 1838 or '39, by Wm. B. Ray, who kept nothing but tinware, was the first of its kind in the village. Hale sold his stock in the spring of 1875 to Webb J. Greenfield, who had been his partner since April 1st, 1870, and who admitted Fred. B. Heald to partnership the same spring. In the spring of 1877 Greenfield sold his interest to J. H. Holden, and the business has since been conducted under the name of *Heald & Holden*.

G. Jewett commenced business as general merchant in 1839. In 1847 he admitted D. L.

Wood, who retired in 1854. In 1860, Capt. Josiah P. Jewett, a nephew, became a partner. He entered the army in September, 1862, and was wounded and taken prisoner in Louisiana, in March, 1863. He was paroled after about thirty days' imprisonment and returned home, but lived only ten days after arriving there. In August, 1864, Mr. Jewett sold to C. S. & Henry Jennings, and in March, 1867, he and his son, Henry M. Jewett, bought an interest in the business, and the firm became Jewett, Jennings & Co. In May, 1869, the Jewetts sold to the Jennings, and, in company with Theo. C. Jewett, formed the present firm of *G. Jewett & Sons*.

Morgan L. Everson commenced the dry goods business in 1855, in company with B. F. & Terry Everson, under the name of Everson Bros. In 1865, B. F. sold his interest to the remaining partners. In 1871, M. L. sold his interest to Hector H. Tuthill, when the firm became and still remains *Everson & Tuthill*, who do a general merchandise business. The Eversons are natives of Moravia. Tuthill is a native of Orange county, but had previously resided in this town some four or five years, and prior to that in Sempronius. In 1872, *Morgan L. Everson* bought John L. Parker's interest in the firm of Warren & Co., which then became Warren & Everson. After six months, Warren sold his interest to Isaac Butler, who, at the expiration of one year, sold to his partner, M. L. Everson, who continued the business a year, when he took in as partner Capt. E. C. Pulver, who retired at the expiration of a year, since which time Mr. Everson has conducted the grocery business alone.

J. D. Clark commenced the boot and shoe business in 1858. In 1868 he admitted Marshal Downing to partnership, and, after twenty-two months, sold his remaining interest to Downing, who continued three or four years. About a year after selling to Downing, Clark resumed business in company with Gideon F. Morey, who sold his interest September 1st, 1876, to J. J. Moore, who remained some eighteen months, when Clark bought his interest and admitted his son, Partello S., who have since done business under the name of *J. D. Clark & Son*.

Andrew Perry commenced the boot and shoe business about 1858. July 1st, 1868, his son, Irving, bought a half interest, which he sold back to his father at the expiration of two and

one-half years. July 1st, 1872, Irving again bought a half interest, which, January 1st, 1877, again reverted to his father, who still continues the business. *A. Colony*, dealer in groceries, notions and fancy goods, commenced business in 1861.

M. Downing came in from Milan and commenced the jewelry business in September, 1864. May 13th, 1868, he added boots and shoes to his stock, and took in as partner John D. Clark, whose interest he bought two years later. In 1871, Benjamin Downing, his father, became a partner and continued till his death, July 28th, 1874, since which time Mr. Downing has carried on the business alone.

Fred Small commenced the hardware business in the spring of 1870. He was associated as partner with David Barney six months of that year; and with John A. Knowlton and C. S. Jennings, each of whom remained in that connection about a year, the former from January, 1871, and the latter from December 1st, 1871. December 1st, 1872, Lodawick H. Adams became a partner, and the firm then became and still remains *Small & Adams*.

M. P. Collins and his son, F. W., commenced business as clothiers and dealers in hats, caps, boots and shoes, in 1871. August 3d, 1876, they sold a third interest to M. O. Jennings, and the firm then became and still remains *Collins & Jennings*. *L. M. Townsend*, dealer in books, stationery and frames, commenced business in December, 1871. *L. Black*, dealer in clothing, furnishing goods, hats and caps, commenced business in 1873. J. M. Harris commenced the drug business in 1873. February 12th, 1877, Geo. A. Edmonds was admitted to partnership, under the name of *Harris & Edmonds*, who are still doing business. S. M. Warren commenced the grocery and crockery business in 1874. In January, 1877, S. L. Tice became a partner, and the name has since been *Warren & Tice*. *O. E. Armstrong*, jeweler, came in from Coudersport, Pennsylvania, and commenced business in July, 1875. *Brown Bros.*, (L. W. & F. B.), bakers and confectioners, commenced business October 1st, 1876, at which time they bought out James S. Wolsey, who carried on the business several years. *G. A. Shimer*, dealer in fancy and furnishing goods, commenced business October 20th, 1876.

I. S. Amerman & Son, (W. J.) general merchants, commenced business in May, 1877. W. J. came in from Syracuse. I. S. is a resident of Skaneateles. *M. L. Jennings & Bro.*, general merchants, commenced business June 1st, 1877. *Geo. B. Clary*, jeweler, a native of Auburn, came in from Cairo, Illinois, and commenced business in June, 1877. *John P. Wood & Co.*, (Grace Wood,) dealers in books and stationery; *John V. Peacock*, furniture dealer, from Corning, Steuben county; and *E. F. Butterfield & Co.*, (Fred. S. Hawley,) druggists, commenced business in September, 1877. Butterfield is a resident of Rochester. Hawley came in from Syracuse. *W. A. Goodwin*, druggist, commenced business October 1st, 1877, in company with G. F. Butler, whose interest he bought after about six months. *John Wood*, jeweler, from Venice, commenced business, which he carries on under the name of *Austin Wood*, in February, 1878. *E. R. Wands*, confectioner, from Madison county, and *F. F. & C. P. Moore*, boot and shoe dealers, frominghamton, commenced business April 1st, 1878. *DeWitt C. Henry*, proprietor of the 99 cent store, from Auburn, commenced business in July, 1878.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster was Deacon John Stoyell, Sr., who was appointed about 1800, and held the office till about 1812. The first mails were carried by Jabez Long Bottom, and from 1817 to 1825, by Bliss Furbush, on horse-back, once a week. Rowland Day succeeded Stoyell to the office and held it till 1823, when he took his seat in Congress, and was succeeded in the office by his brother Frank Day, who held it during his brother's Congressional term, till 1825, when the latter was reelected. He was succeeded by Samuel E. Day, who held the office several years. Henry Day was postmaster under Tyler. Leonard O. Aiken held it two years under Tyler's administration, and was succeeded by Orsamus Dibble, who held it one year. Isaac Cady next held it about four years. A. B. Hale was appointed in 1849, and held it till 1853, when Rowland Day was appointed. Wm. Wade held the office a short time, and was succeeded by Chas. R. Aiken. Wright Tourtellotte held the office from 1856 to '60, and was succeeded by Hiram H. Alley, who held it about six years. Henry Cutler next held it till April, 1869, when Elias Mead was appointed and has held it continuously since.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician was James Stoyell, brother of John and Amos Stoyell. He came in 1790, practiced five or six years, then removed to Horseheads and died there.

Daniel Wood, father of Ex-Gov. John Wood, of Illinois, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. He came in from Orange county about 1795, and settled two miles east of Moravia, on a lot granted him for military services, where he remained till his death, about 1841, at the age of 92. He practiced in difficult cases some ten or twelve years, but received no compensation therefor.

Silas Holbrook was licensed to practice by the County Judge in September, 1797, and joined the County Medical Society, August 7th, 1806. He settled upon a farm one mile north of Moravia, and practiced a few years. He afterwards removed to the Sand Beach at the foot of Owasco Lake, and died there.

David Annable settled in Moravia, in 1806, and joined the County Medical Society August 7th of that year. He had an extensive practice here till about 1830, when he removed to Beardsley's Corners, in Tompkins county, and died there of apoplexy not long afterwards. He built the old north brick tavern in 1814.

Thos. L. Hewitt was licensed to practice in May, 1808, by the County Judge, and became a member of the County Medical Society the 8th of that month and year.

Royal N. Powers and Lemuel Powers, brothers, and uncles of Dr. Cyrus Powers, of Moravia, studied medicine with Dr. Annable, and joined the County Medical Society, the former August 4th, 1808, and the latter August 6th, 1812, but they did not practice long here. Royal N. removed to Mississippi and died there about 1825. Lemuel practiced several years at Beardsley's Corners, then removed to Ohio, where he died about 1833.

Ichabod Benton came in from Ulster county about 1810 or '11, and practiced some three years with Dr. Annable, with whom he previously studied. Levi S. Goodrich joined the County Medical Society November 2d, 1815, about which time he came here from Vermont. He practiced about three years with Dr. Annable, and removed to Howard, Steuben county, where he died about 1870. Gershom Jayne studied with Dr. Annable, and was licensed to practice May 7th,

1812. After a short practice he removed to Ohio, where he became successful, and died there a few years ago. Richard S. Satterlee commenced practice with Dr. Annable about 1820, and continued till 1824, when he removed to Green Bay, Mich., where he became and has since continued to be a surgeon in the army. He is now Surgeon General in New York. Dr. Chatterton practiced from 1820 to '24. He lived two and one-half miles north of Moravia. Chas. E. Ford commenced practice here in 1820, and continued about ten years, when he went west. Jeremiah B. Whiting joined the County Medical Society February 2d, 1826, and practiced in the north part of the town till 1832, when he removed to Michigan. He was from Dutchess county. Grove Gage, from DeRuyter, came in about 1822, and practiced some three years with Dr. Annable, with whom he finished his studies. He removed to Chantauqua county, near Fredonia, where he is now living. Jared Wheeler joined the County Medical Society November 1st, 1821, and practiced here a year or two. Lucius Lilley joined the County Medical Society August 7th, 1828, and practiced till about 1832, when he removed to Monroe county, which he represented in the Assembly in 1841, and where he soon after died of consumption.

Wm. W. Alley came to Moravia from Sullivan county with his father, in 1805, and in 1828, having prepared himself by study, he commenced the practice of medicine, subsequently conforming his practice to the principles of homeopathy, which system he still practices.

Hilem Bennett, who joined the County Medical Society August 7th, 1828, while residing in Fleming, commenced practice in Moravia in that year, and continued till 1845, when he removed to Rochester, where he practiced till his death. He was an early convert to homeopathy. Silas N. Hall became a member of the County Medical Society November 5th, 1818, and commenced practice in Moravia about 1835, continuing till about 1840, when he removed to McLean, Tompkins county. He came here from Montville, where he had previously practiced. Dr. Derbyshire moved in from Montville about 1828, and practiced some three years. George W. Branch, who joined the County Medical Society June 6th, 1844, practiced here from about 1836 to '49, when he removed to Mount Morris. He

now resides at Nunda. Elias Branch came in from Venice in 1838, and practiced some three years, when he removed to Mount Morris, where he now lives.

Dr. Cator, the second convert to homeopathy in Cayuga County, came in from Sempronius and practiced from 1839 till the fall of 1842, when he removed to Syracuse and introduced the new system of medicine in Onondaga county. E. P. K. Smith, a student of Bennett's, being left, by the removal of the latter to Rochester, without a preceptor, turned his attention to the study of homeopathy, which he practiced from 1841 till 1862, when he removed to Auburn, where he died some four years ago.

Cyrus Powers, a native of Sempronius, settled in Moravia and commenced practice in 1845, in which year he became a member of the County Medical Society. He has since practiced here, with the exception of two years spent in American and foreign travel, and four years' service as army surgeon in the war of the Rebellion. Dr. Powers is a gentleman of culture, good scholastic attainments, and a skillful physician.

Charles C. Jewett, a native of Moravia, joined the County Medical Society October 12th, 1864, and practiced here during the late war. He died here in 1870, universally lamented. Van Dyke Tripp, who now resides in Onondaga county, practiced here in 1863-'4. Elias Mead, the present postmaster at Moravia, practiced here from about 1865-'9. A. B. Aiken joined the County Medical Society in January, 1869, and has since practiced here. Wm. T. Cox, a native of Moravia, came in from Milan and commenced practice in 1873. He is an allopath and is still practicing here. Frank H. Putnam came here in 1875, and joined the County Medical Society May 10th, 1876. He removed to Venice, and in 1876 to Locke, where he is now practicing. J. H. Sylvester came from Washington, D. C., where he was clerk in the Pension Office, in 1876, and still remains. Wm. Cook came in from Butternuts about 1875, and is still practicing here.

BENCH AND BAR.—The bar of Moravia has embraced men of good ability. The first lawyer of any prominence in the town was Jonathan Hussey, who had a large and lucrative practice, connected with the titles of real estate in southern Cayuga. He was a careful manager, and quite successful; but he relied less upon his own,



THOMAS MCCREA.

THOMAS MCCREA was born January 2d, 1810, in Delaware County, N. Y. At an early age he came to Cayuga County, where he resided until the time of his death, which occurred in July, 1873, after intense suffering and a prolonged illness. He left a wife and eleven children. He was for many years connected with the house of Messrs. Miller & Co. and also with other mercantile pursuits in New York city; later he was engaged in the coal business in Auburn. He was a highly respected citizen and one whose loss was deeply felt by a large circle of friends. In 1848, he married Miss Caroline Parmele, of Auburn. She was born in Suffield, Conn., June 9th, 1828.

Mr. McCrea belonged to the Republican party, quietly performing his duty, never aspiring to political honors. He served as Alderman several terms and is remembered as a gentleman of warm heart and generous impulses. His genial and social nature won him many friends and his excellent business qualities gained for him the respect and confidence of those with whom he had business intercourse.

JOSEPH HENRY SYLVESTER, M. D.

JOSEPH HENRY SYLVESTER was born in Vinohover, Hancock county, Maine, January 29th, 1838. He was the oldest of nine children. His father, Joseph W. Sylvester, was a well-known sea captain in the eastern part of Maine; and his grandfather, a merchant and farmer and a prominent politician of Hancock county. His mother, Martha A. Burgess, was the daughter of Jonathan Burgess, a sea captain and a lineal descendant of Rev. Thomas Burgess, one of the earliest Puritan ministers of Massachusetts. Dr. Sylvester was a lineal descendant of Captain Joseph Sylvester, famous as an Indian fighter under the more famous Major Church, of Massachusetts. His early education was directed with a view of his entering the ministry; but he early exhibited a strong interest in philosophical and medical studies, and at the age of sixteen years he began the study of medicine. At the age of nine years he went to sea and followed that business until the breaking out of



JOSEPH H. SYLVESTER, M. D.

the war in 1861, having advanced during that time through every grade from cabin boy to captain. He still pursued his medical and scientific studies, and during this period he also learned to speak the French, Spanish and Italian languages, taking up Latin and Greek later in life.

At the age of eighteen years his father proposed to send him to college, on condition of his becoming a Congregational preacher. This he declined for conscientious reasons; when his father told him he must fight his own battles through life and acquire an education as best he could. This was the turning point in his life. Nothing daunted he adhered to his determination of some day becoming an M. D.

In 1861 Mr. Sylvester was among the first to offer his services to the government, and on the 25th of April he enlisted in Company B, Second Maine Volunteers. He was soon promoted to color bearer of the regiment and served as such at the battle of Bull Run and during the Peninsula campaign. He was severely wounded at the battle of Hauser Court House, Virginia, May 27th, 1862; and was publicly commended by Brigadier-General J. H. Martindale, and favorably mentioned in the report of the regimental commander, for gallantry on the field of battle. His wounds being of such a nature as to disable him for active service, in February, 1864, he was appointed by President Lincoln a Second Lieutenant of Volunteers and assigned to prison duty at the capital. He was promoted the following year on recommendation of Secretary Stanton for his executive ability and attention to duty. During the excitement following the assassination of President Lincoln he was detailed on several important and confidential duties; and for several months he commanded the guard over the residence of Secretary Seward, on whose recommendation, in 1866, he was appointed First Lieutenant in the regular army, in which capacity he served till 1871, when he was honorably discharged.

During all this time his studies had been continued. In 1866 he learned telegraphing and also became an accomplished mechanical draughtsman. He prepared drawings for several parties whose inventions have become famous, among them the Miller coupler and bumper now used on many railroads. In 1867 he matriculated in the medical department of Georgetown College, D. C., from which he graduated with honors.

After leaving the army he settled in Washington, D. C., and commenced the practice of his profession. The failure of Jay Cooke & Co. swept away his accumulated savings, and failing health compelled a removal to the north. In July, 1875, he settled in Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y., and entered upon a successful practice of his profession.

In 1877 he helped to organize Company A, Forty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., which has gained such an enviable notoriety in the contest for the Nevada lodes; and not a little of the credit for its reputation is due to the soldierly experience and judgment of Dr. Sylvester.

In 1867 Dr. Sylvester was united in marriage with Miss Sarah V. Veil, daughter of the late Nicholas Veil, and a cousin of General Egbert Veil of this State. Her grandfather, John Veil, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary army; and her grandmother Veil was Katherine Knierbrocker. Her mother's people, the Rogers, in the eastern part of the State were well-known and highly respectable.

Dr. Sylvester has always been a staunch Republican. He is a member of high degree, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of several temperance organizations and an active worker in that cause.



MRS MARY HURLBUTT.



AMOS HURLBUTT.

AMOS HURLBUTT.

AMOS HURLBUTT, son of Amos Hurlbutt, a very early settler in Genoa, Cayuga County, to which town he removed in 1798 from Groton, Connecticut, was born in 1808. In Genoa, where his father died, Amos spent the greater part of his life, engaged in farming. In 1878 he removed to the village of Moravia, where he now resides, in a beautiful home on Aurora street.

In 1833 Mr. Hurlbutt was united in marriage with Mary Handley, who is still living. This union has been blessed with five children, only three of whom are now living, one son, Amos J., who resides on the farm in Genoa, and two daughters.



[Photo by C. C. Tutbill.]

W. H. CURTIS, M. D.

than the opinion of others, in difficult cases. He was born in 1787. He read law in the office of Judge Walter Wood, at Montville, and was admitted to practice in 1817, about which time he established himself at Moravia. He died October 9th, 1852, at the Utica Insane Asylum.

Leonard O. Aiken was born at Antrim, New Hampshire, September 14th, 1805. The following March, his father, James Aiken, removed with his family to Summer Hill. In 1821, Leonard, at the age of 16, began to teach in the district school; and February 17th, 1823, he commenced the study of law with Jonathan Hussey, of Moravia, with whom he remained one year, when he entered the office of Hon. Freeborn G. Jewett, of Skaneateles, where he pursued his studies a little less than a year. He then spent a year in study in the office of Augustus Donnelly, of Homer, and another in that of Judge Edward C. Reed of the same place. He was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas in 1828, and to the Supreme Court, July 30th of that year. He formed a partnership with Judge Townsend Ross, of Homer, with whom he remained till August, 1831, when he removed to Moravia, and soon after formed a partnership with Charles D. Tallman, a grandson of Judge Walter Wood, which continued about a year, when Tallman removed to his father's in Scipioville. He was for a short time in partnership with Nelson T. Stephens, a lawyer of acknowledged ability, who studied with him, and removed to California in 1850. Stephens writes in a recent letter, "I read law with L. O. Aiken, Esq., to whose methodical ways and careful habits in the preparation of his pleadings and causes for trial I am more indebted for any success which may have been mine, than to any other part of my education." Mr. Aiken's practice was, to a great extent, connected with litigations arising from defective titles to real property in this and adjoining towns, involving intricate legal questions and laborious research. He was honored with various offices of trust, and retired from practice, with a fair competence, about 1875.

Jared M. Smith, son of Ezekiel Smith, was born March 17th, 1815. He graduated at Hamilton College, standing high in his class, of which he was valedictorian. He studied law with Hon. Millard Fillmore in Buffalo, and commenced practice here in September, 1842. He was at one

time partner with Jonathan Hussey. He endeared himself by kindly acts to all with whom he came in contact, and died May 23d, 1846.

William H. Price was born in Falmouth, Mass., in 1820. He was admitted to the bar at Ithaca, in July, 1848, and returning to Moravia, remained five years. He is now living in Utica, but is not practicing his profession.

Hon. John L. Parker was born March 28th, 1825, and educated chiefly at the Moravia Institute. He read law with Jared M. Smith, and after the latter's removal, with L. O. Aiken. He was admitted to the bar July 4th, 1848, and has continued practice since. He was justice of the peace twelve years; superintendent of common schools in 1851 and '52; and president of the village in 1870. In 1863 he was appointed engrossing clerk in the Assembly, which office he also held the following year. He was Member of Assembly in 1865, '6 and '7, and in that body displayed superior qualities as a tactician and proved himself an effective debater. He was appointed agent of the U. S. Pension Department of the Special Service Division in 1873, which office he still holds. Since 1874, he has been in partnership with Hull Greenfield, under the name of Parker & Greenfield.

S. Edwin Day, younger son of Samuel Day, deceased, was born in Moravia, January 20th, 1840, and educated at Moravia Academy. He pursued the study of the law with his uncle, L. O. Aiken, from April, 1858, till his admission to the bar June 6th, 1861, when he formed a law partnership with him, which continued till July, 1869. He has since practiced alone, with the exception of one year from April 1st, 1870, when he was associated with John L. Parker, and in Moravia, with the exception of two or three years spent in Buffalo. He was supervisor in 1869, '72 and '73, running largely ahead of his ticket, which was otherwise generally defeated. He was elected president of the village in 1868, and was put in nomination that year by his party for District Attorney. He was admitted to practice in the Circuit Court of the U. S. September 20th, 1875; and was elected County Judge in November, 1877.

Erastus E. Brown was born in Jordan, October 27th, 1836. Before he was a year old his father, Russel Brown, removed with his family to LaGrange county, Indiana, where Erastus re-

mained till attaining his majority, when he returned to this State, and in the fall of 1858, commenced the study of law in Auburn, which he continued with some interruptions till the spring of 1860, when he entered the law school at Poughkeepsie, where he remained till December of that year. Having been admitted to practice, he came to Moravia in June, 1861, and opened an office. He was Supervisor in 1868; and in that year also he formed a partnership with R. D. Wade, which continued till his removal in the spring of 1870 to Lincoln, Nebraska, of which city he was subsequently elected mayor, and where he is now at the head of the firm of Brown, England & Brown.

Rowland D. Wade, son of William Wade, deceased, was born in Moravia, February 21st, 1840, and graduated at the Moravia Institute. He entered the army, and on returning home July 22d, 1862, commenced the study of law with John T. Pingree, of Auburn. He was admitted to the bar June 7th, 1867, and in 1868, formed a co-partnership with E. E. Brown, which continued till the removal of the latter to Nebraska, in 1870. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1871, being the only candidate elected upon his ticket.

James A. Wright was born May 4th, 1838, and educated at the Moravia Institute. He studied law with E. E. Brown, and afterwards with Wright & Waters, of Cortland. He was admitted to the bar June 6th, 1864, and removed to Waverly, where he remained till April, 1868, when he returned to Moravia, and formed a co-partnership with J. L. Parker, which continued till 1870, since which time he has been in practice alone, and has held the office of justice of the peace.

Elias M. Ellis was born at Aurora, September 1st, 1846, and educated at Cayuga Lake Academy in that village. May 1st, 1866, he entered the law office of Oliver Wood, of Cayuga, as student, and a year thereafter removed with him to Auburn, where he continued his studies till June 7th, 1869, when he was admitted to the bar. July 15th following he became Mr. Aiken's partner, and remained two years, when he removed to Levanua, where he practiced till July 1st, 1874, when he removed to Ithaca, where he has since remained, having charge of the affairs of the Cayuga R. R. Co. at that terminus.

Wing T. Parker, son of Hon. John L. Parker, was born at Moravia, December 13th, 1849, and graduated at Moravia Institute in the summer of 1867. He studied law in the offices of his father and Parker & Day, and was admitted to practice June 9th, 1871. He at once commenced practice with his father. In September of that year he became Mr. Aiken's partner, and continued such till April, 1872, when he again joined his father and remained two years. He then went to New York and engaged with Messrs. Wingate & Cullen, attorneys, and remained with them till June 15th, 1875, when he removed to Buffalo, and returned thence January 6th, 1877, to Moravia, where he is now practicing.

Hull Greenfield, only son of Hiram Greenfield, was born in Locke, August 7th, 1850, and educated at Moravia Institute. He commenced to study law with S. Edwin Day December 1st, 1869, and remained with him till his removal to New York, in 1872, to the office of Man & Parsons, attorneys, having been admitted to practice November 24th, 1871. May 1st, 1874, he returned to Moravia, and during that month formed a partnership with John L. Parker, which still continues. At his examination in Syracuse he stood first in a class of over twenty.

Joel Bradford Jennings, son of the late Bradford Jennings, of Venice, was born October 11th, 1843. He attended school at Moravia, and finished his education in the Law Department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, in 1875, having been in attendance there since 1873. He then came to Moravia and commenced practice in April of that year.

BANKS.—*The First National Bank of Moravia.* The project for establishing a bank in Moravia having been canvassed by Wm. Keeler, Austin B. Hale and B. F. Everson, a call was issued April 6th, 1863, and signed by Hector C. Tutthill, James Thornton, Rufus W. Close, P. D. Livingston, Lucius Fitts, Thompson Keeler, S. D. Tabor, Wm. Keeler, Lyman Card, A. B. Hale, Lauren Townsend, Charles Chandler, B. F. Everson, E. E. Brown, W. W. Alley, Jr., W. C. Cramer, B. C. Goodridge, Joseph Dresser, Nathan Robinson, B. D. King, P. R. Robinson, S. B. Young, M. L. Wood, David Wade, Jr., Whitman Brockway, H. H. Alley, E. Hopkins, J. S. Paul, H. H. Tutthill, J. C. Odell, Reuben Rounds and C. E. Parker.

A meeting was held pursuant to the call, and organized by the appointment of Hon. H. C. Tuthill, chairman, and A. B. Hale, clerk. It was deemed advisable to organize under the National Banking Law, and a committee was appointed to obtain subscriptions to the capital stock. At a meeting held April 25th, all the capital stock having been subscribed, B. J. Everson, A. B. Hale and Franklin Goodrich were appointed a committee to prepare and report articles of association and by-laws, which, after revision and amendment, were adopted May 25th, 1863, and signed by those who signed the call, except Rufus W. Close, P. D. Livingston, Lucius Fitts, Lyman Card, W. C. Cramer, B. C. Goodridge, Nathan Robinson, S. B. Young, David Wade, Jr., Whitman Brockway, E. Hopkins, J. S. Paul, Reuben Rounds, and additionally by Daniel Goodrich, Daniel J. Shaw, Cordial S. Jennings, Jeremiah Hunt, Benjamin Atwood, Franklin Goodrich, John L. Parker, Hiram Hunt, Wm. R. Richmond, Elizabeth Barney, M. M. Greenfield, Wm. Selover, Terry Everson, Alvah Fitch, Smith Hewitt and H. W. Lockwood.

The first directors, as named in the articles of association, were, Hector C. Tuthill, Daniel J. Shaw, Beriah D. King, Alvah Fitch, Austin B. Hale, Wm. Keeler, Charles E. Parker, Thompson Keeler and Benjamin F. Everson. The organization was perfected May 2d, 1863, and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held May 5th, Austin B. Hale was elected president, and Benjamin F. Everson, cashier. The capital stock was fixed at \$50,000, and was increased the following year to \$80,000. The bank opened its doors for business October 5th, 1863.

A. B. Hale acted as president till February, 1864, when he resigned as a director, and Hector H. Tuthill was elected to the directorship and the presidency, which position he has since held, with the exception of the year 1872, when A. B. Hale was president. B. F. Everson acted as cashier till December, 1864, when he resigned, and Leander Fitts was elected to that position, which he has held continuously since, with the exception of the year 1872, when John Thomas was cashier. The bank has occupied rooms in the Moravia House since its organization, under a lease which extends to 1893.

The present directors are Terry Everson, Silas Phelps, Joseph Dresser, Wm. Selover, H.

H. Tuthill, Elijah E. Brown, Julius Fitts, M. L. Williams and L. H. Edmons. Wm. J. H. Parker is the present book-keeper, a position he has occupied the last two years.

The success of the bank is indicated by the the following statistics. The average yearly deposits have been as follows :

For 1864, \$ 74,380.18	For 1871, \$ 68,604.31
" 1865, 94,288.25	" 1872, 61,123.79
" 1866, 84,389.93	" 1873, 79,267.48
" 1867, 90,766.29	" 1874, 127,084.98
" 1868, 123,823.76	" 1875, 146,120.67
" 1869, 91,491.20	" 1876, 159,495.43
" 1870, 69,515.68	" 1877, 139,417.99

Average yearly deposits during the fourteen years,	\$100,697.85½
Government taxes paid during the fourteen years	22,336.53
Dividends paid to stockholders during the fourteen years . . .	139,100.00
which is 12.42 per cent. on a capital of \$80,000.	

Present Capital	80,000.00
" Surplus	20,800.00
" Undivided Profits	5,441.00

Total \$106,241.00

Four per cent. interest is paid on deposits, the rate having been reduced from five per cent. in 1876.

The Moravia National Bank.—The idea of organizing a second banking institution in Moravia seems to have originated with Wm. Keeler, who, in January, 1877, broached the subject to a few gentlemen whom he deemed most likely to be interested in such a project, among others, Elondo Greenfield, James T. Green, Thompson Keeler, Capt. Edwin C. Pulver, Wm. E. Keeler, Webb J. Greenfield and S. Edwin Day, and after consultation it was determined that an effort should be made to secure subscriptions to the capital stock of such bank, placing the amount thereof at \$50,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 each.

The effort proved successful, and on the 21st of February thereafter, correspondence was opened with the office of the Comptroller of the currency at Washington. On the 28th formal application was made for authority to establish such bank, which was granted March 6th, and on the 19th organization certificates and articles of association were made in duplicate, dated on that day.

The first meeting of stockholders was held March 26th, 1877, and the following nine directors were elected: S. Edwin Day, Wm. Keeler, Jeremiah P. Cady, Chas. H. Wilcox, Elondo Greenfield, Thompson Keeler, Edwin C. Pulver, James F. Green and Ira C. Chandler. The same day the first meeting of directors was held, and S. Edwin Day was elected president and James F. Green, vice-president. The officers and directors remain the same as at organization. April 4th, 1877, John A. Thomas was employed as cashier. April 5th, the entire capital stock was paid in and deposited in the *First National Bank of Auburn*, to be invested in 4½ per cent. U. S. bonds. The bank was incorporated April 16th, 1877, and on the 26th was authorized to commence business. April 30th, 1877, H. H. Alley and wife deeded the lot on which the bank building stands, the consideration being \$1,000, and in that year the present brick structure was erected. May 22d, 1877, the bank first opened its doors for business. The deposits the first year aggregated about \$50,000. Two semi-annual dividends of two per cent. each have been declared. Four per cent. interest is paid on deposits.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of Moravia, though varied, embrace no important specialties, being confined mostly to the natural demands of its other industries. Mill Creek, upon which the village is located, affords an excellent water power, and furnishes the motor for most of its manufacturing establishments. An important industry—the Moravia Cotton Mill—was established in 1831, and, when in full operation, gave employment to about 100 men. It was destroyed by fire in 1856, and the following year the custom and flouring-mill, of which Waldo & Selover (H. Eugene Waldo and Newell Selover) are the present proprietors, was built upon the same foundation, by Keeler & Southwick. The mill is built of stone and stands on Factory street. It contains four run of stones, which are propelled by water from the creek, with a fall of twenty-two feet. It came into possession of the present proprietors April 1st, 1877.

Joseph Alley is proprietor of the custom and flouring-mill, on Mill street. The mill was built in 1857, by W. W. Alley, Jr., son of Dr. W. W. Alley, and cousin of Joseph Alley, and run by him till 1866. After passing through several

hands it came into possession of the present proprietor July 1st, 1876, and a half interest was rented the first year to Heber Waldo. It contains three run of stones, which are propelled by water from the creek, with a fall of fourteen feet.

Charles Johnson & Co., (Wm. B. Johnson and N. H. Potter,) founders and machinists and manufacturers of Johnson's fluting and polishing irons, commenced business September 10th, 1878. They lease the property of John S. Allen, and give employment to 15 to 25 hands. The works are operated by a thirty horse-power engine.

John S. Allen, proprietor of sash and blind factory and planing-mill, commenced business in August, 1877. The works are operated by the same engine as those of Charles Johnson & Co., and occupy a part of the same building. Mr. Allen is also proprietor of a saw-mill, containing one circular saw.

Walker & McCredies employ ten men, and sometimes more, during the summer season, in house building and operating a planing-mill. The business was commenced in 1874 by William V. Walker, who, in 1877, admitted John and Daniel McCredie to partnership.

Lowe & Pulver, (J. H. Lowe and E. C. Pulver,) proprietors of steam planing-mill, manufacturers of doors, sash and blinds, and dealers in coal, lumber, water-lime and plaster, near the depot. J. H. Lowe bought a half interest in the business of David H. Foster in February, 1875, and in February, 1877, E. C. Pulver bought Mr. Foster's remaining interest. The present proprietors put in the machinery in the winter of 1877.

The Moravia Association was incorporated in February, 1869, for the purpose of making cheese. The capital stock is \$2,500, \$1,200 of which was paid in, and the remainder paid from the accumulated profits. The first officers were Elijah Parsons, *President*; Joseph Alley, *Secretary and Treasurer*. The present officers are Elijah Parsons, *President*, which office he has held from the organization; Jacob Adams, *Secretary*; and Wm. E. Keeler, *Treasurer*. About 600 pounds of cheese are made per day.

The manufacture of carriages has been one of Moravia's most important recent industries. Messrs. Wolsey & Brown, who employed about thirty men in this business, failed August 29th,



Cyrus Powers M. D.

JUDGE CYRUS POWERS, the father of Dr. Cyrus Powers, was born in Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y. in 1779. At the age of 21 he married Lydia Stow, and next year he moved into Sempronius, Cayuga County, N. Y. They had six children of which Dr. Cyrus Powers is the sole survivor. He was County Judge for 20 years in Cayuga County, and also for five years afterwards in Tompkins county. He died in Kelloggsville, Cayuga County, in 1843. Judge Powers' younger sister, Abigail, was the wife of Millard Fillmore, President of the United States.

Dr. Cyrus Powers was born in Sempronius, Cayuga County, July 18th, 1814. He studied medicine and graduated at Geneva Medical College in February, 1845, and settled in Moravia, Cayuga County, where he still resides in the practice of his profession. In 1846, he married Cornelia Carter, of Ledyard, who is still living.

The Doctor has been something of a traveler. He passed the winter of 1851-2, chiefly in Texas, but extended his trip through all the remaining Southern States as well as a portion of Mexico. In 1853 he visited California and Oregon, going and returning by way of Panama, and again in 1870, after the Pacific Railroad was opened, he revisited California, going by way of Montreal and Lake Superior, stopping awhile at Salt Lake, and returning by way of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. In 1873, he went to Europe, visiting England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Switzerland and Italy; thence to Egypt, Syria and Palestine, going overland from Damascus to Jerusalem. Returning to Egypt by way of the Suez Canal he went up the Nile in a *dahabeah*, or native boat,

as far as Philae at the First Cataract. His letters during this long trip, published in the Moravia Register, would make a good-sized volume. Very many of his friends have urged him to reprint them in book form, but the Doctor has always refused, saying that they were not worth the trouble.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out in 1861, Dr. Powers joined the 75th Regt. as Assist.-Surgeon, and accompanied it to Fort Pickens, Fla. Next year he was promoted to the Surgeoncy of the 160th Regiment and remained with it in Louisiana two years. During the ill-starred, and badly managed Red River Expedition under General Banks, the Doctor had charge of the consolidated hospitals at Alexandria, La., having at the time of the return—or rather the retreat of the army—over fifteen hundred sick and wounded under his care. Subsequently he was on duty about six months as President of a Board for the examination of recruits at Portland, Maine, and later was on duty at Stanton Hospital, Washington, D. C., about the same period of time, making four years of service in the war.

The Doctor has probably the largest and most valuable private library in the western part of the State; the result of over forty years careful selection. He has also a large and valuable collection of autographs, which he has been assiduously collecting for over thirty years. Another of his tastes is for coins, of which he has about a thousand, some of them issued by the old Greek and Roman Emperors; and of steel-engraved portraits and rare engravings, he has many thousands.



1878. Two other firms are engaged in the business, though less extensively, viz: Eaton & Patterson and Levi Hoffman; the former of whom employ eight men, and manufacture fifty carriages and wagons per annum, and the latter, who employ four or five men, make twenty wagons and twelve sleighs per annum. D. S. Eaton commenced business some five or six years ago, and in 1876 admitted Edward Patterson to partnership. Levi Hoffman commenced business in 1874.

Austin Sackett has carried on the manufacture of flag-bottom chairs, in a small way, some six years.

HOTELS.—There are two good hotels in the village—the *Goodrich House*, kept since May, 1877, by M. L. Brando, who previously kept hotel in Union Springs some ten years; and the *Moravia House*, kept by Thomas White since December 22d, 1877. The building of the former was commenced in 1849, and finished in 1850, by Lemuel C. Porter, Jr., and was first kept by his brother-in-law, ——— Van Anden, who kept it two or three years. The latter was built in 1813, by Dr. David Annable, and kept by him a short time. It is owned by Squire Raymond.

THE PRESS OF MORAVIA.—Previous to 1863, Moravia had to depend on other, chiefly the Auburn papers, for local and County news. Futile efforts to establish a newspaper were made several years before; and February 20th, 1860, H. H. Alley purchased a Jones press, which printed a sheet four by five inches in size, and soon after, one which printed a sheet twelve by eighteen inches. For several years he printed tickets for town meetings. In October, 1863, A. O. Hicks started the *Cayuga County Courier* in an office in Smith's block, and continued its publication till his death, in the summer of 1864, when it fell into the hands of his brother, A. J. Hicks, who, after issuing it alone a year, formed a co-partnership with Wm. M. Nickols, who, shortly afterward, purchased Mr. Hicks' interest and continued it till March 10th, 1867, when A. J. Hicks and Abner H. Livingston became the proprietors and published it till December of that year, when the latter purchased his partner's interest, changed its name to the *Moravia Courier*, and December 31st, 1870, sold it to the present proprietor, M. E. Kenyon, who has greatly improved

both its literary and mechanical departments, changed its name to the *Moravia Valley Register*, and made it a fit representative of the energy and thrift of the village.

The *Weekly News* was started January 25th, 1872, on the corner of Main and Cayuga streets, by Uri Mulford, who had learned the general business of a country office in the office of the *Valley Enterprise* in Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, and was then under twenty years of age. The size of the first volume was nineteen by twenty-four inches. It was neutral in politics till July 18th, 1872, when its influence was given to the Republican party. May 15th, 1873, it was enlarged by the addition of one column to a page, and August 7th, 1873, it was again enlarged to a seven-column paper, size twenty-four by thirty-six inches. In 1874, L. & U. Mulford were interested in its publication; and in 1875, it was removed to Auburn, where it was published a few months in the interest of the Prohibition party.

The *Moravia Citizen* was started July 13th, 1876, by Rev. Charles Ray, the present editor and proprietor, who was previously pastor of the Congregational church in Moravia. It is published every Thursday, in a building erected by the proprietor for its accommodation in April, 1877. Its size during the first six weeks was twenty-four by thirty-six inches. It has been enlarged to eight columns, size twenty-six by forty inches. Its editor is a Republican, but the paper is independent in politics. It is devoted to local news; is an earnest advocate of temperance; and it is the aim of its publisher to make it minister to the religious needs of its readers.

SCHOOLS.—A public school has been taught within the limits of the village since 1797. Up to 1839, the village formed but one district. In the spring of that year, there being a larger number of scholars than the school-house then in use could accommodate, a division was made on the line of Mill Creek, which, after a bitter controversy between the residents of the two districts, was confirmed by the State Superintendent, Hon. John C. Spencer, in the summer of 1839.

The first school, which was also the first in the old town of Sempronius, was taught in a log dwelling, by Levi H. Goodrich, in the winter of 1797-8. In the summer and fall of 1798, the first

school-house was built. It was a substantial frame structure, and stood on the site of Andrew Perry's dwelling, to make room for which it was torn down about 1859. It was abandoned as a school-house in 1813, and was afterwards used for various purposes. Mr. Goodrich was also the first teacher in the new house, in the winter of 1798-'9, and was succeeded there by Miss Emma Skinner in the summer of 1799; David Wright, in the winter of 1799-1800. Mr. Goodrich again taught in the winter of 1801-'2, and, being in ill health, was assisted by William Wates, Jr.

In 1812-'13, a brick school-house was erected on the site of the Masonic building, by the joint efforts of the school district, the Congregational Society and the Masons. The former two bore the expense of building the walls of the first story, and the Masons, that of the second; while the building and repair of the roof was a joint expense. Mr. Goodrich was also the first teacher in this house, in the winter of 1813-'14. At the first school district meeting, held in the school-house in July, 1813, after the division of the town into school districts under the school system organized in 1812, the district bought the interest of the Congregational Society for \$400, and, in the spring of 1840, the location being too public, sold to the Masons for \$500. The lower portion of the building was afterwards used for various purposes, and the whole structure was torn down in the fall of 1876, to make room for the new Masonic building on North Main street. A new wood school-house was built on Cayuga street in the spring of 1840, the job of erecting it being taken by Amasa Dunbar, who built the house, furnishing all the material, for \$100.

On the division of the village into two districts in 1839, a school-house was built on School street, by District No. 2, at a cost, including lot, of \$275. These buildings were used for school purposes till the spring of 1870, when that in District No. 1, which stood on a lot leased for \$5 per year, was sold at auction to Ezra Reynolds, for \$125, and, having been moved to Keeler Avenue, was torn down by W. G. Wolsey in the summer of 1876; that in District No. 2, together with the lot, was sold to Peter Decker, for \$475. One part of the building still stands on the original site, and the other on Grove street, next south of the Catholic church; both are used as dwellings.

In the meantime, the district school then existing in the village not meeting the demand for a higher education, the *Moravia Institute* was projected and commenced operations in the spring of 1839, in a wooden building erected for the purpose the preceding fall and winter. It was incorporated by the Regents January 23d, 1840. It was supported entirely by tuitions paid by the students and the moneys drawn from the Regents. In conformity to its charter its affairs were managed by a board of twelve resident trustees, who held office during their pleasure, provided they continued to reside in the town and attended to their duties, and had power to fill all vacancies in their number. The first board of trustees were Hon. Rowland Day, *President*; Calvin Whitwood, Dr. Hilem Bennett, Deacon John Stoyell, Leonard O. Aiken, Hon. Ebenezer Smith, Artemas Cady, Chauncey Wright, Orasmus Dibble, Robert Mitchell, Daniel Goodrich and Loyal Stoyell. The first teachers were Rev. Elbridge Hosmer and wife, assisted by Elizabeth Sabin. They were succeeded by Samuel D. Carr and wife; Watts C. Livingston, in 1850; William Paret, assisted by his sister Rachel Paret, 1851; Sanford B. Kinney and Eunice Knapp, assisted in the classics by Julius Townsend; Andrew Merrill, assisted by Matilda A. Goodrich, in fall of 1851, one term; Rev. John Leach, assisted by Etta Hoskins, 1854-'5; Robert Mitchell, 1856; Westel Willoughby, 1857; Rev. Martin Moody and C. W. Holbrook; Watson C. Squires, assisted by Amy Frost, 1859-'60; John G. Williams, 1860-'2; Rev. C. A. Conant; Wm. P. Goodell, 1863-4; J. M. Proctor, 1864-'6; — Lyon; J. P. Dysart; David A. Burnett, assisted by L. M. Townsend and Martha J. Atwood; Miles G. Hyde, 1866-'7; Alexander H. Rogers and Sophronia Lowe, 1867-8. The Institute had *twenty-three* principals in twenty-nine years. Mr. Hosmer remained five years, leaving a little more than *one* year for the average time of each of the other twenty-two.

Twenty-nine annual reports were made to the Regents. The aggregate number of students reported as having pursued classical or higher English studies for at least thirteen weeks was 2052, for the instruction of whom the trustees received from the Regents \$4,953.63. Eleven annual State teachers' classes were reported as having been instructed, each class for a term of thirteen

weeks. In these classes 216 students were instructed, for which \$2,080 were received from the Regents. A large number of professional and business men have graduated from its halls and done credit to themselves and their *Alma Mater*. Prominent among these are Hon. Andrew D. White, of Syracuse, President of Cornell University, and present Minister to Germany, and members of the legal profession in this village, as previously mentioned.

The Institute closed its existence at the end of the summer term of 1868, December 19th of which year, the legal voters of the two school districts in the village, which had a separate existence of twenty-nine years, confronted with the urgent necessity of either erecting new buildings or thoroughly repairing the old ones, voted, at a public meeting held for the purpose, to reunite, thus forming the Moravia Union Free School district as it now exists. It having been voted at a subsequent public meeting to erect the new Union School building on the grounds owned and occupied by the Moravia Institute, and the board of education, elected at a former public meeting, having by a formal vote adopted the Moravia Institute as the academic department of the Moravia Union Free School, in March, 1869, the trustees of the Institute, through their president and secretary, made a legal conveyance of all their school property to the trustees of the Moravia Union Free School.

The new school building was erected in the fall of 1869. It consists of a plain, but substantial brick front, three and a half stories high, with the old Institute wooden building thoroughly repaired as a rear addition. There are five large and commodious school rooms, with two recitation rooms, and an excellent hall, used for school exercises and public lectures. The value of the building and grounds, as reported to the Regents in 1877, is \$14,200. In the academic department are taught the various branches of classical and higher English studies usually pursued in schools of this grade. Students are thoroughly prepared for college. Six annual State teachers' classes, containing an aggregate number of 130 students, have been instructed in this department for a full term of thirteen weeks, and \$1,540 received therefrom from the Regents.

The increase in the number of students from

year to year is seen from the following statement :

	Residents.	Non-Residents.	Tuition of Non-Residents.
Sept. 30, 1869,	228	5	\$ 20.00
" 30, 1870,	279	61	221.00
" 30, 1871,	373	137	985.00
" 30, 1872,	333	85	726.00
" 30, 1873,	427	121	728.00
" 30, 1874,	464	158	855.00
" 30, 1875,	449	137	930.00
" 30, 1876,	481	131	743.00
" 30, 1877,	528	134	863.00
" 30, 1878,	381	167	1059.32

The number of students having become too large for the school accommodation, a committee was appointed at the last annual school meeting to report a plan for the enlargement of the building.

There have been expended in the purchase of philosophical and chemical apparatus \$876, and in the purchase of a good piano and three school organs, \$700, all of which was raised by means of several courses of lectures and school entertainments. Connected with the school is a library containing 612 volumes.

From December 19th, 1868, to April 25th, 1870, the Union School was held in three buildings, the old Institute building and the school houses in the two districts. The principals during that period were Fannie M. English, two terms, from January 4th, 1869, who was assisted a part of the time, in the classical department, by Rev. E. Benedict, who was then pastor of the Congregational Church of the village; and Rev. Manson Brokaw, a graduate of the Institute. School was begun in the new building April 25th, 1870, and the principals since then have been, Hosea Curtis, seven terms, and Chas. O. Roundy, the present one, eighteen terms. The assistants in the academic department have been Grace A. Wood, fifteen terms; E. Bertha Smith, six terms; *Fannie M. English*, *Cyrus A. Wood*, three terms; Amy R. Frost, Eda E. Ainsley, Rev. Ezra D. Shaw and Sarah Barnes, one term each, and Miss Peck, who taught a part of a term, while Miss Wood was sick. In the other departments the teachers have been Sarah M. Cole, seven terms; Mary B. Willie, seven terms; *Euphemia A. Paul*, nine terms; Carrie C. Fries, five terms; F. Adele Roundy, three terms; *Mrs. C. O. Roundy*, twelve terms; L. Anna Brownell, five terms; *Adelle Cuykendall*, seventeen terms; Stella A. Burlingham, two terms; and Anna B. Waldo, one

term; those marked in italics being the present teachers.

CHURCHES.—Many of the earlier settlers in Moravia were men of deep religious convictions, and before the settlements were sufficiently numerous in their immediate locality to support the stated preaching of the word, they traveled many miles to attend divine worship.

The Congregational church was most numerously represented, and the persons of that faith were the first to organize a Church Society. March 12th, 1806, a meeting was held in the village school-house, a confession of faith and form of covenant adopted, and the *First Congregational Church of Senproivius* formed, with the following as its first members: John Stoyell, Cotton Skinner, John Phelps, Sarah Warren, Elizabeth E. Morrow, John Locke, Jacob Spaford, Sarah Stoyell, Justus Gibbs, Levi H. Goodrich, Esther Locke, Mary Curtis, Abigail Spaford, Joseph Butler and Lois Stoyell. The meeting was attended by Revs. Abraham Brokaw and David Higgins. Levi H. Goodrich was chosen first deacon and clerk; and John Stoyell, Cotton Skinner and Levi H. Goodrich were the first trustees.

The first to minister to the spiritual wants of this people were Revs. Seth Williston, Abraham Brokaw and David Higgins; but the first regularly installed pastor was Rev. Royal Phelps, who served them half the time till February 20th, 1816, when he was dismissed. At a church meeting held April 2d, 1808, John Stoyell was unanimously chosen deacon in place of Levi H. Goodrich, who resigned, and he held that office till his death in 1842. Meetings were held variously in Cotton Skinner's barn, the long room of Aunt Cady's tavern, John Stoyell's house, the frame, and afterwards the brick, school-house, in the latter of which the society held an interest for a short time. With this exception, the society did not own a house of worship till 1823, when their present church edifice was erected at an estimated cost of \$7,000, on land donated for the purpose by John Stoyell, Sr. The first pulpit used, or rather the thing first used for a pulpit, was a carpenter's work bench. The pulpit afterwards built was very high. It was lowered in 1852. The first seats were moveable and were replaced by slips in 1828-'9.

Mr. Phelps was succeeded in 1816 by Rev.

Reuben Porter, who was followed by Rev. Mr. Brown. In 1818 they enjoyed the ministrations of Rev. Isaac Eddy, but it does not appear how long he remained, nor who succeeded him previous to 1825. The church had but four additions to its numbers till 1822, when thirty-three were added. This gave it an impulse and led to the erection of the church edifice. In the minutes of the Presbytery the first report of the membership of this church appears in 1825, when the number of members was eighty-three, and the pulpit was vacant. In that year the services of Rev. Geo. Taylor were secured as a stated supply, and though he was never installed, his ministry was continued till his death, June 30th, 1842. In 1831, forty persons united with the church. September 1st, 1842, Rev. S. P. M. Hastings was acting as pastor. His ministry continued till 1845. During the second year of his pastorate an extensive revival was experienced, which resulted in the addition of sixty-five to the membership.

Rev. A. N. Leighton was the pastor in 1846, and was succeeded by Rev. Luther Conklin, who commenced his labors April 12th, 1847, and continued till April 12th, 1850.

"In 1846, when many churches were neutral, or undecided, this church took a decided stand against slavery, and resolutions were drafted and passed by a unanimous vote, and spread upon the records of the church, upon this important subject. One of these resolutions, all of which are brief but pointed, is as follows:

"While church censures for unchristian conduct must be in the light of the circumstances connected with each particular case, yet neither the persevering nor determined practice of the principle of slavery, nor the commission of any enormities connected therewith, ought to be tolerated in any church communion."

Rev. A. Austin was the pastor in 1852; and was followed the same year by Rev. R. S. Eggleston, who remained till 1854, at a quarterly meeting held July 21st, of which year it was unanimously resolved to discontinue the connection with the Cayuga Presbytery, with which it became connected in 1811, when the Middle Association, to which it originally belonged, was merged into the Cayuga and Onondaga Presbyteries. September 14th, 1859, the church again withdrew from the Presbytery by a vote of seven-teen to eleven. It was received by the Cayuga Presbytery June 22d, 1864; and by the Central

New York Association December 14th, 1870. October 29th, 1855, the trustees were empowered to employ Rev. U. Powell, who remained till 1857. May 4th, 1858, they were empowered to invite Rev. Mr. Hall. October 5th, 1858, Rev. P. P. Bates was employed and served them till 1862. March 12th, 1863, Rev. C. A. Conant became the pastor and remained that and the following year. February 1st, 1865, Rev. J. B. Morse was chosen pastor, with a view to settlement, if a three months' trial proved satisfactory. A call was extended to him June 13th, 1865, and approved by the Presbytery June 25th. August 31st was fixed upon as the time for installation. His resignation was accepted October 2d, 1866. Rev. E. Benedict became the pastor March 3d, 1867, and continued till 1872. December 15th, 1867, Mrs. Sophia Jewett tendered the Society a heavy, fine-toned bell, which was accepted with thanks. Rev. Charles Ray succeeded to the pastorate May 21st, 1872. He continued his labors till March, 1877, when, having commenced the publication of the *Moravia Citizen* in 1876, he resigned. During his pastorate the membership doubled, and the church was repaired at an expense of about \$9,000. He was succeeded by Rev. S. B. Sherrill, the present pastor, who commenced his labors in May, 1877. The present number of members is 175. The church was repaired in 1873, and rededicated April 2d, 1874.

In 1815, the Universalists built a house in Moravia, where, for a time, they worshiped. The building was afterwards used as a dwelling, and no other has been erected. They have occasionally held meetings, but no church has been established.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH OF MORAVIA.—About 1818 or '19, John Ercanbrack, a Methodist preacher, visited the flats and preached in the brick school house. Subsequently arrangements were made whereby services were held once in two weeks; but it does not appear that a church was organized before 1847, when a neat chapel was built, sufficiently large at that time, but which, as the society increased in numbers, proved too small, and in 1871, a new brick building of modern architecture, an ornament to the village and a lasting monument to the liberality of the people, and adapted to the wants and comfort of the congregation, was erected, at a cost of \$20,000. It

was dedicated March 7th, 1872. The Church is in a prosperous condition spiritually and temporally. Its membership is large. The following named pastors have ministered to this society: David Cobb, 1849; Sylvester Brown, 1851; E. C. Curtis, 1853; A. B. Gregg, 1863; J. B. Hyde; A. M. Lake, 1863-5; Hiram Gee, 1865-7; William Jerome, 1867-70; Daniel W. Beadle, 1870-72; Andrew J. Kenyon, 1873-'4; A. Roe, 1874-'7; B. W. Hamilton, 1877 to the present time.

ST. MATTHEW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized July 14th, 1823, by Rev. Lucius Smith, Rector of St. Peter's Church of Auburn, and one of the Diocesan missionaries, who made his first visit to Moravia, on Monday, June 23d, 1822, and in the evening of that day officiated and preached in the brick school house. The church was built in 1823, and consecrated by Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, Bishop of the Diocese of New York, September 10th, 1826.

Rev. Lucius Smith held occasional services till November 30th, 1823, when Orsamus H. Smith became the rector. He had charge also of the Churches in Genoa and Locke, and continued his ministry till August, 1828. The Church was then without a rector till the fall of 1829, at which time Rev. Amos G. Baldwin officiated for a few weeks. He was succeeded in January, 1830, by Rev. David Huntington, who remained till May of that year. Rev. Henry Gregory became rector May 2d, 1830, remaining till February 11th, 1833. The church was then closed for nearly a year, till Rev. Timothy Minor became the rector, and remained about six months. He was succeeded December 26th, 1836, by Rev. Seth W. Beardsley, who continued his pastoral labors till January, 1840. The church was again without a pastor till March, 1842, when Beardsley Northrop officiated.

The church was destroyed by fire May 13th, 1842; rebuilt in 1843; and consecrated October 14th, 1843, by Rt. Rev. Heathcote DeLancey, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York. Northrop was succeeded August 15th, 1845, by Rev. Chas. E. Phelps, who remained till December, 1848, and was followed by Rev. Geo. C. Foot, who remained about six months. Rev. E. W. Hager was rector one year, in 1851, and was succeeded by Rev. John Leech, who officiated from 1852-'6, removing in the spring

of the latter year to Aurora. He was immediately succeeded by Rev. Martin Moody, who remained till October, 1858. Beardsley Northrop was a temporary supply about three months in 1860. Rev. Chas. E. Beardsley took charge of the parish December 16th, 1861, and retained it till July 21st, 1862, but officiated till his death soon after. The church was closed till June 22d, 1864, when Rev. Alex. H. Rogers became rector and continued such till April 1st, 1868, when he was succeeded by Rev. Peyton Gallagher, who remained five months. The church was again closed till October 5th, 1869, when Rev. Benj. F. Taylor took charge, and resigned June 22d, 1870. Rev. Alex. H. Rogers again became the rector November 20th, 1870, and continued his ministry till April 4th, 1873, when he was succeeded by Rev. John B. Colhoun, who resigned June 1st, 1874. Rev. E. W. Hager had the charge of the parish from that time till December 1st, 1874; Rev. C. C. Adams, from January, 1875, to April, 1875; and Rev. Jno. A. Bowman, from June 13th, 1875 to April 1st, 1878. They have had no rector since. Hon. Jno. L. Parker was appointed lay reader by the Bishop, and served them in that capacity till July, 1878, when the repairs to the church, which are now in progress, were begun. About \$500 were expended in repairs during Mr. Roger's first rectorship. The present number of members is thirty-five. The average attendance at Sabbath School is about twenty.

This church is made conspicuous by the number of members who have become clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Following is a list of their names: James Selkregg, Joseph G. Knapp, Spencer M. Rice, Julius S. Townsend, Smith Townsend, George W. Dunbar, Lyman Phelps, Fayette Royce, John G. Webster and Thomas Bell.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF MORAVIA was organized June 22d, 1870, the members of this denomination having previously worshiped at Milan. Meetings were held in the public hall, and latterly in the Congregational church, till 1873, when their house of worship was erected, though the original plan is not yet completed. It is a plain brick structure. The first pastor was Rev. M. H. Perry, who continued his labors with them till 1874, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Blakeman, who remained till February,

1878. They have since had no pastor, though the pulpit has been supplied.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH OF MORAVIA was organized in the fall of 1878, and the building formerly occupied by the Methodist society was purchased in 1872, for the sum of \$511, and removed to a lot on Grove street. The original members were about ninety, the most prominent of whom were Daniel and Edward Kelly, John Ryan, Patrick and Thomas Fitzpatrick, John Curtin, Owen McSweeney, Thomas McMahan, Patrick Lamy, David Duggan, James Ennis, Cornelius Reilly, Michael Bruton and Michael McGloughlin. The first pastor was Rev. Father Archangel Paganinni, who served them ten or eleven months. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Hugh Francis Raftery, who took the charge June 15th, 1873, and officiated also in the churches at Scipio Center and Northville, at the former of which places he resides. He preaches here every alternate Sunday. The present membership is about 500. The earliest meetings by members of this denomination were held by Father Burns, from Auburn, in 1858.

SOCIETIES.—*Sylvan Lodge, No. 41, F. & A. M.* The first regular communication of this Lodge was held on the evening of December 25th, 1810, in the attic of the building occupied by Gershom Huff, which stands on Main street, a few doors south of Church street, and was erected about the beginning of the present century. The following officers and members were present: John Newcomb, *W. M.*, Cyrus Powers, *S. W.*, Zenas St. John, *J. W.*, Dr. David Annable, *Secretary*, Peleg Slade, *S. D.*, John Mooney, *J. D.*, Abel Marsh, *Tiler*, Joseph Pierce and David St. John, *Stewards*, Ithiel Platt, Benjamin Bennett, Jesse Millard and R. N. Powers. Its charter was granted November 27th, 1813, at which time Ithiel Platt was *Master*, Elias Hall, *S. W.*, and Jesse Millard, *J. W.* The present officers are E. L. Harmon, *W. M.*, M. G. Mead, *S. W.*, Tyler Royce, *J. W.*, A. B. Hale, *Treasurer*, M. E. Kenyon, *Secretary*, J. A. Bowman, *Chaplain*, C. W. Bridgen, *S. D.*, B. F. Frair, *J. D.*, George Ferguson, *S. M. C.*, Frank Foltz, *J. M. C.*, C. L. Beitz, *Tiler*. The original number of this lodge was 229. It was changed during the anti-masonic troubles, when so many lodges surrendered their charters. Meetings are held in Ma-

sonic Temple, a handsome and commodious building erected by the lodge in 1876-'7.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST R. A. CHAPTER No. 30, received its Dispensation November 23d, 1810, and its charter February 6th, 1811. The officers named in the charter are John Newcomb, *High Priest*; Cyrus Powers, *King*; David Annable, *Scribe*. The present officers are Elias A. Mead, *High Priest*; Fred. B. Heald, *King*; J. H. Wood, *Scribe*; J. I. Horton, *Treas.*; C. A. Hinman, *Sec'y.*; Rev. John A. Bowman, *Chaplain*; Hector H. Tuthill, *C. H.*; Tyler Royce, *P. S.*; Chas. W. Brigden, *R. A. C.*; Geo. Ferguson, *M. of 3d D.*; G. F. Morey, *M. of 2d D.*; M. O. Jennings, *M. of 1st. D.*; Charles Beitz, *Tiler*.

RISEING STAR LODGE No. 29, I. O. G. T. was organized January 20th, 1866. The first *W. C.* was W. W. Nichols; the first *Sec'y.*, L. M. Townsend. The charter members were W. W. Nichols, A. J. Hicks, L. M. Townsend, J. M. Frost, Roswell Brown, O. R. VanEtten, H. H. Parker, W. F. Brownell, T. B. Brown, C. Dean, J. Brown, H. Gee, C. Brigden, A. D. Lee, W. T. Parker, Sarah Cady, Augusta Robinson, Laura Lee, Margaret Helmer, P. J. Slocum, Cornelia Sabin and Mary Davenport. The present officers are J. M. Frost, *W. C.*; Mrs. Mary Benjamin, *W. V. T.*; Miss Jessie Langdon, *W. Sec'y.*; Lucius H. Waldo, *W. F. Sec'y.*; Mrs. Mary Baker, *Treas.*; Miss Mary Royce, *Marshal*; Mrs. Wm. Westfall, *Chaplain*; Thos. Benjamin, *I. G.*; H. H. Baker, *O. G.*; James Chandler, *P. W. C. T.*

MORAVIA TENT N. O. I. R. No. 47 was organized January 27th, 1875, and received its charter October 12th, 1875. The charter members were Rev. L. D. Turner, Day Brokaw, M. T. Mead, Frank Curtis, J. M. Frost, C. W. Brister, G. W. Baker, J. Fitch Walker, W. R. Corey Day Lester, Chas. Fitts, A. J. Chandler, J. K. Chandler, H. Davenport, A. P. Morey, B. J. Lombard, R. D. Wade, B. S. Townsend, F. A. Covey, M. B. De Vinney, W. E. Nye, W. A. Nye, G. W. Spafford, J. A. Townsend, A. W. Hudson, H. H. Barber, C. H. Lakey, I. G. Hinman. The first officers were, J. M. Frost, *C. R.*; R. D. Wade, *D. R.*; H. H. Barber, *Rec. Sec.*; W. E. Nye, *F. Sec'y.*; J. Fitch Walker, *Treas.*; Geo. H. Spafford, *P. C. R.* The present officers are, J. M. Frost, *C. R.*; Stoyell Alley, *D.*

R.; Lucius H. Waldo, *Rec. Sec'y.*; Wm. Brown, *F. Sec'y.*; Geo. McGeer, *Treas.*; J. Fitch Walker, *P. C. R.*

Moravia Grange No. 201 was chartered July 9th, 1874.

MONTVILLE.

MONTVILLE is situated at the junction of Mill and Pierce creeks, one-half mile east of Moravia. It contains a district school, woolen-mill, spoke factory, grist-mill, blacksmith shop, kept by Stephen Smith, two cooper shops, kept by Chas. White and James White, a saw-mill, barrel factory, also a planing, matching and cider mill, which, when in operation, gives employment to 15 or 20 men, now owned by the Moravia Bank, a brick-yard and a population of about 170.

Montville, now a comparatively deserted village, once outshone Moravia in point of business importance. Its excellent water privilege, under proper development, gives it an advantage in that respect, while its picturesque location makes it a desirable place of residence. Judge Walter Wood, a Quaker lawyer, came here from Aurora in 1811, and to him its growth and prosperity were chiefly due. He owned nearly the whole of Montville, and erected there in 1812 the house in which he died, which was afterwards kept as an inn by his son Isaac, also a hotel on the opposite corner in 1814, a scythe factory, nail factory, tannery, trip-hammer, store, oil-mill and school house; and at his death, September 8th, 1827, he willed his large property, whose estimated value was half a million dollars, so that it could not be divided, except by his grandchildren, giving his children the use of it simply. The consequence was, the property was unimproved and rented for what could be got for it, and much of it lapsed into decay. It was not until about 1850 that the property here began to be saleable.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant at Montville was Isaac Wood, son of Judge Walter Wood, who opened a store about 1813 or '14, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas, who sold to Ruel Hoar, who afterwards changed his name to Hobert, and kept it a good many years, till about 1830, about which time he sold to Henry B. Hewitt, who kept it three or four years, when he went to Port Byron and married into the Beach family, and subsequently removed to New York. A man named Galloup kept a few groceries and

drugs a short time several years afterward. There has not been a store here of any consequence since Hewitt left.

PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Derbyshire, a Quaker, was the first physician at Montville. He practiced from about 1826 to 1828, and removed to Moravia. Silas N. Hall, from Sempronius, practiced here a short time, and removed also to Moravia about 1835. A few others may have practiced here for brief periods, but latterly there has been no settled physician here.

LAWYERS.—The first lawyer at Montville was Judge Walter Wood, of whom further mention is made in connection with Aurora, whence he came in 1811. He practiced here till his death. Three of his sons, Seneca, Isaac and Thomas, were lawyers, and practiced somewhat with him. The former was appointed Surrogate of Cayuga County June 7th, 1820, and held that office till February 14th, 1821. Many students read law in his office, besides his sons; among them Millard Fillmore, who, while learning the trade of cloth dressing in a Montville factory, was induced by Judge Wood to adopt the legal profession; Judge Elijah Miller, who afterwards became so distinguished in the legal profession in Auburn; and Alexander Hamilton Dennis, who, after his admission, worked with and for the Judge several years, then with Jonathan Hussey of Moravia, afterwards with the Morgans at Aurora, and finally, for many years, in the State Banking Department at Albany, where he died, more noted for his beautiful and rapid chirography than brilliancy as a lawyer.

MANUFACTURES.—The *Montville Woolen-Mills* were erected by Daniel Goodrich, an early settler at Montville, and were among the earliest of Montville's industries. They came in possession of the present proprietor, Jacob K. Erb, in 1873. They give employment to four persons, in the manufacture of fulled cloth, flannels and stocking yarns, and consume about 5,000 pounds of wool per annum. The works are propelled by water power, the fall being ten feet.

The *Montville Spoke Factory* is owned by Mrs. Mary Selover, widow of Horace Selover. It has not been in operation since the spring of 1878, previous to which time Wm. Selover and Frank Williamson had run it some four or five years, giving employment to some half dozen men. Some fifteen persons were employed fifteen

years ago. The building occupies the site of the old Stoyell mill, and was originally put up for a grist-mill. It was converted into a spoke factory by William Titus and William and M. C. Selover, who run it four or five years. Connected with it is a saw-mill containing two circular saws. There is a fall at this point of 100 feet, only about forty of which are used.

The *Montville Mills*, custom and flouring, are owned and run by Otis G. Parker, who built them in 1870. They contain three run of stones. The motive power is supplied by a fall of fourteen feet, which could easily be doubled.

John Cully's brick yard gives employment to eight or ten persons.

About three and a half miles north-east of Moravia is a cheese factory owned by J. P. Folts and E. Greenfield, who erected the building and commenced the manufacture of cheese in 1868. They are making 65,000 pounds of cheese per annum.

The *Moravia Agricultural Society* was organized September 18th, 1858, at the Moravia House. The first officers were Sidney Mead, *President*; James Thomas, James Thornton and David Webb, *Vice-Presidents*; M. K. Alley, *Secretary*; E. P. K. Smith, *Treasurer*. The present officers are Elondo Greenfield, *President*, which office he has held since 1866; Wm. Selover, *Vice-President*; W. J. Greenfield, *Secretary*; Wm. E. Keeler, *Treasurer*; C. S. Jennings, J. H. Holden, J. O. Snider and M. Rooks, of Moravia, J. H. Grant, of Locke, B. S. Richardson, of Sempronius, and Capt. John Tiffit, of East Venice, *Directors*; Wm. Selover, *General Superintendent*.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The following are the present (1879) officers of the town of Moravia:

Supervisor—John A. Thomas.

Town Clerk—Henry Cutler.

Justices of the Peace—James A. Wright, Lauren M. Townsend, Lyman H. Edmonds, Lorenzo D. Sayles.

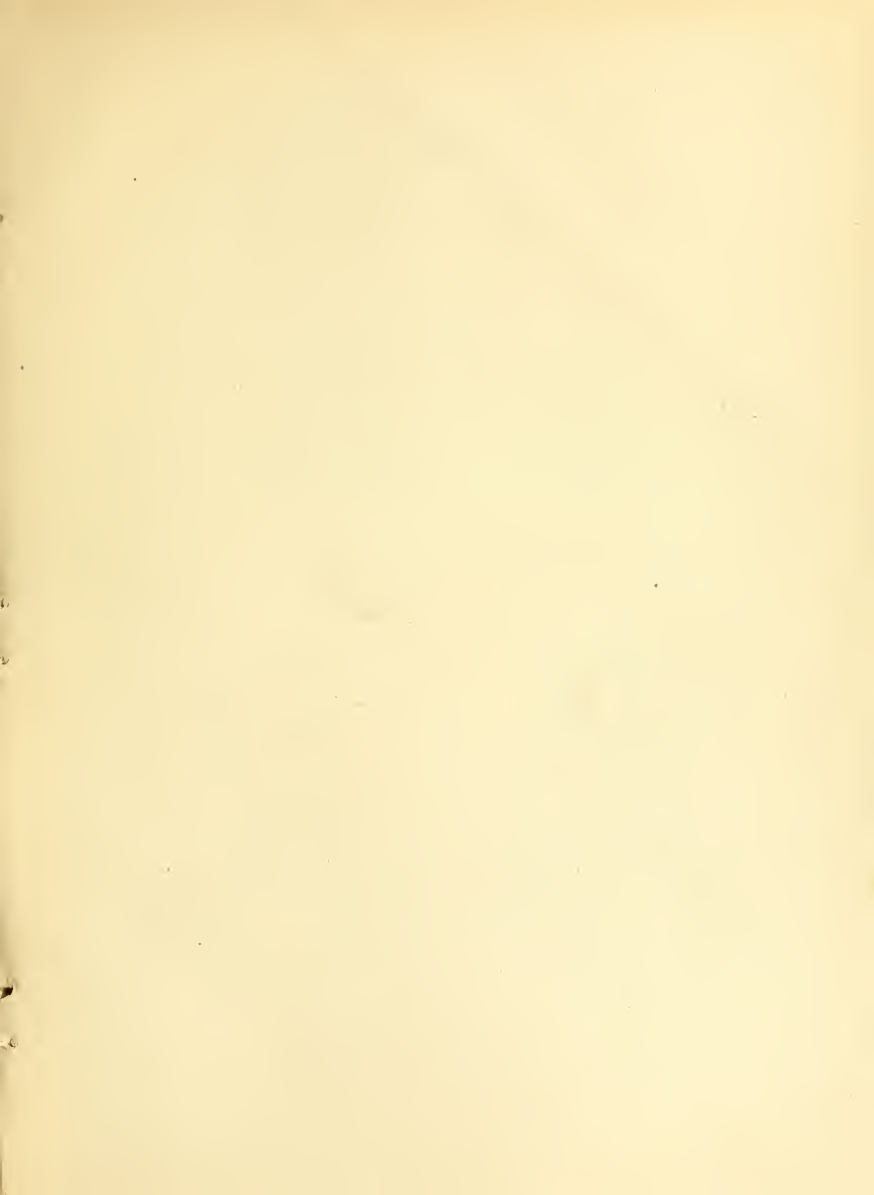
Assessors—Henry Cutler, John M. Fowler, Charles Chandler.

Commissioner of Highways—Lyman Card.

Overseer of the Poor—William M. Westfall.

Collector—Cassius M. Dean.

Inspectors of Election—W. J. H. Parker, Joseph L. Bassett, John B. Benjamin.





HOYT HUNSIKER, M. D.



[Photo by Geo. W. Moore]

WILLIAM C. COOKE, M. D.



[Photo by T. T. Tutbill.]

E. A. MEAD, M. D.

Constables—John A. Knowlton, J. Fitch Walker, LeRoy Ferguson, Lyman B. Welton, Chas. D. Shaff.

Game Constable—Edward B. Barton.

Excise Commissioners—Thomas J. Green, Chas. J. Drake, David Webb.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.—List of officers of the village of Moravia, N. Y.:

President—Theo. C. Jewett.

Trustees—E. C. Pulver, Hector H. Tuthill, Lauren M. Townsend, George H. McGeer.

Treasurer—Benjamin Allee.

Clerk—Wm. J. H. Parker.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

W. H. CURTIS, M. D.

W. H. CURTIS, M. D., was born in Portage county, Ohio, in 1851. In his early childhood his parents removed to Moravia, Cayuga County, New York, where he was nurtured and educated.

At the age of twenty-one years he entered the carriage shops of Messrs. Wolsey & Brown, where he mastered the carriage-ironer's trade.

In March, 1876, Mr. Curtis entered the office of W. C. Cooke, M. D., of Moravia, and pursued the study of medicine. He spent the intervening college terms at the Hahnemann Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

April 20th, 1879, Dr. Curtis opened an office at Owasco, New York, and commenced the practice of his profession. His success is adding daily to his reputation as an able practitioner, and a future of promise and usefulness seems to invite him.

WILLIAM C. COOKE, M. D.

WILLIAM C. COOKE, M. D., was born at New Lisbon Center, Otsego county, N. Y., November 2d, 1847, and spent his boyhood upon his father's farm and in attendance at the district school.

In 1863 he entered the Butternuts Collegiate Institute to prepare for college; and in September, 1868, he entered the New York State Normal School at Albany, where he completed the course in May, 1870. He then entered the office of Dr. W. M. Gwynne, at Throopsville, and pursued the study of medicine. He graduated at the New York Homeopathic Medical College, February 29th, 1872, and on the 10th of the fol-

lowing March he settled in Butternuts, Otsego county, N. Y., where, November 27th, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Ella G. Rice, of that place.

The fire which desolated that beautiful village on the 12th of May, 1874, induced him to seek a new home, and on the 3d of July following he took up his residence in Moravia, in this county, where he has since, with exceedingly gratifying success, practiced his chosen profession—homeopathy.

Dr. Cooke united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Butternuts, in April, 1868.

AMOS HURLBURT.

AMOS HURLBURT, son of Amos Hurlburt, a very early settler in Genoa, Cayuga County, to which town he removed in 1798 from Groton, Connecticut, was born in 1808. In Genoa, where his father died, Amos spent the greater part of his life, engaged in farming. In 1878 he removed to the village of Moravia, where he now resides, in a beautiful home on Aurora street.

In 1833 Mr. Hurlburt was united in marriage with Mary Handley, who is still living. This union has been blessed with five children, only three of whom are now living, one son, Amos J., who resides on the farm in Genoa, and two daughters.

CHAPTER L.

TOWN OF SEMPRONIUS.

SEMPRONIUS was formed March 9th, 1799. It was one of the original townships of the military tract and derived its name from a Roman General. It originally embraced a part of Marcellus, Onondaga county, which was annexed to that town March 24th, 1804, and the present town of Moravia and Niles, which were taken off March 20th, 1833. It lies in the south-east part of the County, at the head of Skaneateles Lake, which, together with the town of Preble, in Cortland county, form the eastern boundary. It is bounded on the north by Niles, on the south by Summer Hill, and on the west by Moravia.

The surface is a rolling and hilly upland, which rises abruptly to the height of 800 to 1,000 feet above the valley formed by the lake and its inlet.

The highest point, both within the town and County, which exists on lots 67, 68, 77 and 78, is 1,700 feet above tide. Bear Swamp Creek flowing to the north, Fall Brook, to the south, and Mill Brook, to the west, all rising within the town, have worn deep and generally narrow valleys in the drift deposits and shales. Bear Swamp in the north-east part, lying partly in this town and partly in Niles, is about five miles long and ninety rods at its greatest width. It covers a tract of some 500 acres.

Slate crops out in the north edge of the town, on the Thos. Walker farm, where it has been quarried somewhat extensively. It also appears in the south-west corner, on lot 96, where it has been quarried for flagging stone, but the quarry lies principally in Moravia. Limestone exists in detached masses, but has not been utilized. The soil along the streams and in the low-lands is a sandy loam and muck, mixed with disintegrated shale and lime-stone; upon the hills it is a gravelly loam.

Dairying forms the chief, and indeed almost exclusive, branch of its agriculture. There is one cheese and butter factory in the town, located at Sayles Corners, which was organized January 1st, 1873, receives milk from an average number of 200 cows per season, and makes 60,000 pounds of cheese.*

From the census of 1875, it appears that the number of cows whose milk was sent to factories was 291; the number of pounds of butter made in families, 194,435; the number of pounds of cheese made in families, 420; the number of gallons of milk sold in market, 150; and the number of milch cows, 1,510.

The population of the town in 1875 was 1,123; of whom 1,058 were native; 65, foreign; and all, white. The area was 18,347 acres; of which 13,174 were improved; 4,398 woodland; and 775 otherwise unimproved.

The settlement of the town was begun in 1793, in which year Ezekiel Sayles, originally from Stillwater, Saratoga county, moved in from Pompey Hill, and settled at Sayles Corners, in the north part of the town, on lot 56, which he bought of Judge Thompson, of Saratoga. His

log house stood a little south of where Timothy Kehoe now lives. His family consisted of Abraham, who had a wife and one child, and settled where Dennis O'Shea now lives; a little north of Sayles Corners; Phebe, who came with her husband, Eri Taylor, and settled on twenty-five acres given her by her father, on the Wilcox farm, where Dwight Heald now lives; Abah; Eleanor, afterwards wife of John Titus; David; Sarah, who was demented; Anna, afterwards wife of Ebenezer Wooster; Ezekiel, Jr.; Jemima, afterwards wife of Nathaniel Palmer; Amy, afterwards wife of Ira Rooks; Lydia, afterwards wife of Orrin Willis; and Benjamin, who was born here in June, 1794. Sayles was a surveyor, and died on the old homestead about 1828. He was the first town clerk and held that office continuously from the organization of the town till 1820, a period of twenty-three years, with the exception of the year 1804, when Cyrus Powers was clerk.

At the second town meeting, James A. Wright facetiously observes, "the ticket was made up mostly of Mr. Sayles," who was elected to no less than five offices, and held at the time that of justice, making six in all, viz: town clerk, assessor, commissioner of roads, pound master, and commissioner of public lots. At a town meeting held in April, 1821, a resolution of thanks was presented to Mr. Sayles for his able and faithful services as clerk during a period of twenty-two years.

Anna, who is residing in Pennsylvania, is the only one of his children living. Lorenzo D. Sayles, who carries on the harness business in Moravia, and Almira E., daughter of Benjamin Sayles, and wife of Abraham Howland, who was born in Sempronius in 1818, and is now living in Kelloggsville, are grand-children of his.

Salathiel Taylor, son of Eri Taylor, and Phebe, daughter of Ezekiel Sayles, who was born in April, 1794, was the first child born in Sempronius.

Judge Nathaniel Gallup came in with the Averys, who settled in Ledyard and Venice, and to whom his wife was related, in 1795, and settled and died in Sempronius. He had no children.

There does not appear to have been any addition to the settlements before 1796, in which year Seth Burgess came in from Stillwater and took up lot 47, on the north line of the town, where he died

*The first officers of the Company were: Barton Slade, *President*; J. H. Kenyon, *Clerk*; Joseph Lee, *Treasurer*. The following named officers were elected January 7th, 1878: Ira Chandler, *President*; A. D. Lee, *Treasurer and Collector*; George Clark, *Chairman*; J. M. Slade, *Clerk*.

in 1813. His house stood directly opposite to where Benjamin Heustis now lives. His family consisted of Joel, who came with his wife and two children, (Charles and Betsey, who died on the old homestead,) and settled a little south-east of his father, where his son Byron now lives, and where he died in April, 1807; Jonathan, who came with his wife and daughter, Sally, afterwards wife of Elias Miller, and settled where Barton Slade now lives; Seth, Jr., Harvey, Reuben and Olive, afterwards wife of Stephen Carr. None of his children, and but few of his grandchildren are living, Byron Burgess, a grandson, being the only one of his name living in the State. Seth Burgess kept the first tavern as early as 1800, and till his death. He also kept an ashery.

Several additions were made to the settlements in and about 1798. Jotham Bassett, Abraham Berleu and John Everson came in that year; Samuel Rice, Elder John Lesuer and his son Nathan, and Jonathan Rogers came as early as that year; and Samuel Root, Thomas Norris and — Huggins about that year. Jotham Bassett built a log cabin in 1798, and the following year moved in his family, which consisted of John, who came with his wife and one child, Mary, afterwards wife of Daniel Rooks, and settled with his father on lot 65, one-fourth mile south of Sayles Corners, where Chas. Sawyer now lives; Betsey, widow of Maj. Peleg Slade, who is now living in Sempronius in her 98th year, and is the only one of the family left; and Joel. They had other children who did not come in with them. Jotham served through the French and Revolutionary wars. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and made all the coffins used here at an early day. He was originally from Massachusetts. He died on the old homestead in the fall of 1827, and his wife, in the spring of 1828, both well advanced in years. Berleu and Everson were brothers-in-law, and came in company from New Jersey. Berleu settled on lot 66, near the west line of the town, on the old Kenyon farm, and Everson, on the adjoining farm on the west, where he died. None of his children are living. Berleu moved with his family to Springport about 1802, and died there. Samuel Rice settled near the north line of Sempronius, where Theo. Tuttle now lives. His death was the first in the town; and the marriage of his son Samuel,

with Matilda Summerston, was the first marriage in the town. The Lesuers and Jonathan Rogers were from Patridgefield, Mass. Nathan Lesuer and Rogers, both of whom had families, settled on lot 59, in Bear Swamp; but the title to the land they took up proved defective, and Lesuer moved about 1806 or '7 to Erie county. The elder was pastor of the *First Baptist Church in Sempronius* in 1798.

Samuel Root and Thos. Norris were from Connecticut, and Huggins, from Aurelius. The former two settled on lot 67, where Chas. Howland now lives, and Huggins, where Abraham Bush lives, on fifty acres on lot 78, given him to induce settlement by Maj. Bartholomew Van Valkenburgh, a Revolutionary soldier, who drew three lots, including 78 in Sempronius, but never settled here, though two sons, Dr. Pruyn and Bartholomew, did at a late day, the former a half mile north of Sempronius, and the latter at the crossing of the State roads. Root moved to Mentz about 1810. He and Norris, who each took up fifty acres, sold to John Briggs, uncle of Dr. Lansing Briggs of Auburn, who came in from North East, Washington county, and afterwards removed with his family to Michigan. Norris then bought out Huggins, who removed to Steuben county, and in 1812 he sold to Matthias Lane, a Dutchman, from Charleston, Montgomery county, and left the town. Lane moved to Wayne county in 1840.

Peleg Slade came in from Stillwater, in February, 1800, with his wife Betsey, and daughter, Mary Ann, now widow of Solomon Morse, and settled two miles south of Kelloggsville, where his son Lloyd Slade now lives, and where he died February 12th, 1869, in his 98th year. He took up 200 acres. He was a farmer and hatter, and followed the latter business in connection with his farming operations several years. He was a member of the Electoral College in 1837, which elected Martin Van Buren to the presidency. He was poor-master of the town twenty years, and was also county superintendent of the poor. His wife still survives him, and though in her 98th year, is remarkably active both mentally and physically. From her we learn that on their way to this county they stopped at Utica, which then boasted of only one house, a tavern kept by Indians. From Skanateles their route was designated by marked trees.

Six of their eight children are living, viz: Mary Ann, widow of Solomon Morse; William, in Kelloggsville; and Lloyd, Barton, Betsey, wife of William Moseman, and Mason B., in Sempronius, the former on the homestead.

This family presents a wonderful instance of longevity. The average age of Mrs. Slade and her six living children exceeds seventy years. The representatives of five generations, all females, are now living in Sempronius, viz: Betsey, widow of Peleg Slade, in her ninety-eighth year; Mary Ann, widow of Solomon Morse, aged eighty years; Rachel, wife of Daniel White; Carrie, wife of Edward Covey; and a daughter of Edward and Carrie Covey, whose name we did not learn. Peleg and Betsey lived together as man and wife seventy-two years, without a death occurring under their roof. His was the first.

George Richardson, who served seven years as a soldier in the Revolution, came in from Stillwater in March, 1801, and settled a little north of Sayles Corners. His log house stood on lot 56, a little north of the site of the house now owned by Robert Walker. In 1804, he removed one and one-fourth miles east, where he took up 100 acres, and where he died. He occupied the log school-house on lot 56 till his house was built. He was one of the guards at the execution of Major Andre. John Richardson, who was born August 24th, 1795, and now resides in Sempronius, is a son of his, and the only child by his first wife living. Olive, widow of Samuel Howard, living in Niagara county, is a daughter by his second wife, by whom he had seven children, and nine by his first wife. Judge Cyrus Powers came in the same year from Stillwater, where his father was a Baptist minister, and taught school that winter and for two years. He occupied a part of George Richardson's house. He afterwards bought the farm now owned by Hozial Howland in Kelloggsville, where he died in 1841. Dr. Cyrus Powers, of Moravia, is a son of his. Lemuel Powers, now living in St. Marcus, Texas, is a son by his second wife.

Jeremiah Sabin, and his son Jeremiah, and Col. Zadoc Rhodes came in company from Ulster county in 1801, and settled at Montville, where the elder Sabin bought the grist and saw-mills built by John Stoyell. He owned at one time the whole of Montville. He sold at an early day to Skinner & Bradley, and removed to Ohio.

The younger Sabin settled on fifty acres given him by his father, in Montville; but after about two years he and Rhodes removed to Sempronius and settled, Sabin on lot 86, in the southwest part of the town, where Clark Fowler, his son-in-law, now lives, and Rhodes, on lot 77, which was taken up by his brother, Joseph, who served in the army during the Revolution, but never settled here. His brother had previously sold the lot for \$50, and the Colonel, who tried to hold it notwithstanding this sale, was finally ejected. He then bought fifty acres of the State's hundred on the same lot, on which he resided till his death, about 1844. Three children are living in Sempronius, viz: Betsey, wife of Orlin Hathaway, Susan, widow of Joseph Richardson, and Jeriah. Another son, Zadoc L., died in Sempronius October 19th, 1878. Sabin was a large, powerful man, the strongest in Sempronius, and he is the hero of many stories illustrative of his muscular feats. He died here August 6th, 1847, aged 75 years. One daughter, the wife of Clark Fowler, is living in Sempronius, and another, Mrs. Greenfield, in Moravia.

A man named Hanchett was the first settler at Dresserville. He made a small clearing and built a house, but left because of his wife's fear of the wolves. Artemas Dresser made the first permanent settlement there, and the village perpetuates his name. He came in company with his brothers, Harvey, James and Joseph, he and Harvey with their families, from Massachusetts, in 1805. Artemas settled first in Hanchett's old house. It stood where Nelson Ritchmyre now lives. He built there a saw-mill in 1806, and a grist-mill in 1827. Each was the first of its kind in the town, which had previously depended upon neighboring villages for these conveniences, or resorted to the primitive mortar and pestle. He was active and prominent in promoting the growth of the village and continued his residence here till his death. Three sons, Otis, Joseph and White, are living, Otis, at Summer Hill, Joseph, at Moravia, and White, at Dresserville. Harvey settled where Wm. Conway, his son-in-law, now lives, and died there. His children living are Appleton, at Summer Hill, Eliza, wife of Merrick White, Horace, in Venice, and the wife of Wm. Conway, on the homestead. James was killed by the fall of a

tree. Joseph served one year in the war of 1812, and died soon after of consumption.

Buckley Matthews and Ozias Perry, from Vermont, came in 1806. Matthews settled on the farm owned by Albert Mattison, and built a log house beside the spring thereon. He removed to Pennsylvania. Perry settled on lot 88, where Marion Johnson now lives. Both he and his wife died and are buried on the farm on which they settled. One son, Ozias, is living in Illinois. John Matthews, a brother of Buckley, came in soon after the war. He was a millwright and a prominent man in the town. He settled at Dresserville. Four children are living in the town, viz: Jehiel, Albert, Eliza, wife of Jacob Hall, and Aletha, wife of John Alcott.

Paul Howland (father of Abraham Howland, who was born in Washington county February 6th, 1810, and is now living at Kelloggsville,) settled in Sempronius in 1814.

John B. Noyes, from Chenango county, settled in Sempronius in 1821. His son, Samuel B., who was born in Stonington, Connecticut, August 28th, 1807, removed with his parents at the age of eighteen months to Madison county, and resided there and in Chenango county till thirteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents in their settlement in this town. February 15th, 1827, he married Catharine R., daughter of Asa Jackson, of Fleming, an early settler; and in 1846, he removed to Owasco, where he is now filling his second term as justice. He had five children, four of whom are living. James O., the eldest, died in 1872. He was an eminent physician, a graduate of Cambridge Medical School in Vienna, and was for a time connected in a professional way with the Turkish army. He afterwards traveled extensively in Europe and Africa. Wm. Leslie Noyes, a brother of James O., residing in Owasco, is a Member of Assembly. The eldest daughter is married to D. Swartwout. Another daughter married Henry Burnett, of Owasco. The youngest daughter married Orin Howland, also of Owasco.

Hon. Hector C. Tuthill, though not a very early settler in the town, was so largely instrumental in developing its dairy interests as to merit notice. He was a native of Goshen, N. Y., and there received a thorough practical education in agriculture. He came to Sempronius in 1827, and acquired a farm of 200 acres, which, like the

lands in that section, had been used for grazing. The heavy indebtedness of most of his neighbors, who, by the most rigid economy and arduous labor, were scarcely able to live, soon convinced him that the agricultural methods then in vogue were not profitable. Being familiar with the dairy business, he purchased a number of cows, and commenced making butter for the New York market. The practice of his neighbors hitherto had been to make but little butter, and that was sold to the nearest store-keeper for six or eight cents per pound, *store pay* at that. The merchant packed together the different qualities of butter thus gathered and shipped it to New York or some nearer market, where it brought but an inferior price, and gained for Western New York an unenviable reputation for second-rate butter, which has taken years to overcome. Mr. Tuthill's innovation upon the established customs of his neighbors provoked ridicule at first; but his increasing prosperity demonstrated the wisdom of his course and the profitableness of the business, and induced one after another of his neighbors to follow his example, until this section of country has become famous for its large dairies and the excellent quality of butter marketed. Mr. Tuthill's sagacity was rewarded by a seat in the Assembly in 1848 and '49, where he displayed the qualities of an honest, practical and cautious legislator. In 1856 he removed to Moravia, where he now resides, aged 79 years.

EARLY SCHOOLS.—The first school in Sempronius was taught by Abel Meach, in a log building which stood on the old Titus farm, on lot 56, in 1800 and 1801. In 1802, the log building on the land owned by the *First Baptist Church of Sempronius* was erected and used for the double purpose of a school-house and meeting-house. Judge Cyrus Powers next taught two years, first in the winter of 1801-'2, in the building in which Meach taught, and afterwards in this new building. A Scotchman named Jenkins, from Little Britain, an eccentric individual, succeeded Powers as teacher, in 1804, and taught two or three years. In 1805, a frame school-house was built on Byron Burgess' land, opposite Barton Slade's orchard, and in this Jenkins taught the latter part of his time. He was succeeded by David Powers, brother of Cyrus, Gershom Powers, a cousin of Cyrus and David, Orrin Willis and Russel Johnson, about which time the school system of

1812 went into operation, and the town was restricted. In 1815, a school-house was built at Sayles Corners, and that was the first district school in the town of Sempronius, after the passage of that act. John Richardson, who was a surveyor, and for four years a justice of the peace, taught in the district schools several years.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting was held at the house of Ezekiel Sayles, on Tuesday, April 3d, 1798, John Stoyell, justice of the peace, presiding. The following officers were elected: John Stoyell, *Supervisor*; Ezekiel Sayles, *Clerk*; Moses Little and James Brinkerhoff, *Assessors*; Jacob L. DeWitt, Ezekiel Sayles and Moses Cole, *Road Commissioners*; Amos Stoyell and Isaac Selover, *Constables and Collectors*; John Summer-ton, *Poor-master*; John Stoyell, Seth Burgess and Jacob L. DeWitt, *School Commissioners*; Ezekiel Sayles, *Pound Master*; Abraham Johnson, Henry Cuykendall, John Summer-ton, Winslow Perry, and Peleg Allen, *Fence Viewers*; Moses Tuttle, Winslow Perry, Jonathan Eldridge, Zadoc Titus, George Parker, Henry Osterhout, James Brinkerhoff and Peleg Allen, *Commissioners of Highways*; Gershom Morse, Cornelius Burlew and John Abbott, *Commissioners of Public Lots*.

Officers in 1879 are:

Supervisor—Thomas D. Comerford.

Town Clerk—M. T. C. Brown.

Justices of the Peace—Julius Fitts, James Douglas, Orson L. Richardson, Daniel D. Reynolds.

Assessors—Abram Westfall, James A. Jones, John M. Slade.

Commissioner of Highways—Dorr Smith.

Overseer of the Poor—Calvin O. Mattison.

Inspectors of Election—David D. Curtin, Jeremiah Nooning, Sylvanus Finch.

Collector—John Dennis.

Constables—Francis M. Ferguson, Joseph R. Ellison, Hobert Holcomb.

Game Constable—James Douglas.

Commissioners of Excise—Daniel S. Sawzer, Adney Eaton, A. D. Lee.

DRESSERVILLE.

DRESSERVILLE is situated in the south part of the town, on a branch of Fall Brook, which furnishes a moderate water power, and is distant about six and one-half miles east of Moravia. It contains

a union free church, which was built about 1870, a district school, a grist-mill, (built in 1870 by Messrs. Merchant & Campbell, on the site of one erected about 1828 by Artemas Dresser, containing three run of stones and owned by H. H. Johnson,) a saw-mill, (which is owned by John White Dresser, son of Artemas Dresser, contains a set of log saws, two lath saws and a wood saw, which are operated by the creek, which has a fall of eleven feet, and which was built about 1840, on the site of the one first built, about 1816, by Artemas Dresser, the property having been retained in the family ever since,) two blacksmith shops, (kept by Bela Fowler and Theo. Reynolds,) a tannery, (operated by E. A. Kenyon,) two stores and a population of 101.

MERCHANTS.—Artemas Dresser opened a store about 1836, which was kept about two years by Benjamin Franklin Perry, who sold to J. G. Rhodes and Artemas Dresser, by whom it was continued two years, when Rhodes sold to Vernam Mather. Mather & Dresser did business five or six years. Arnold Swift bought the store after a few years, and put in a stock of goods. He carried on the business till his death, in 1865. Henry Herring, from Groton, opened a store about 1866, and sold after two or three years to — Smith, from Niles, who died about a month afterward. His wife continued it about a year and sold to Manly Robinson and James Campbell, who run it about a year, when Campbell sold to John S. Allen, about 1875, and Robinson to Chas. Simmons, about the same time. Allen bought Simmons' interest October 11th, 1878, and continues the business. James H. Campbell, from McLean, opened a second store in April, 1878, which he still continues.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster at Dresserville was Arnold Swift, but we were unable to determine in what year he was appointed or how long he held the office. He was succeeded by J. G. Rhodes and Jehiel Mather, each of whom held the office four years. Joseph Dresser was then appointed, but held the office only one month before Jehiel Mather was reappointed, and continued till 1861, when Arnold Swift was again appointed, and the office was held by him till his death in 1865, and by his family till 1869, when Lyman M. Robinson was appointed, and was succeeded in 1875 by Lucius Fitts, the present incumbent.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Dresserville was Dr. Robbins, who came from Cortland county in 1844 and practiced ten or twelve years. Several physicians have stopped here for short periods, but not long enough to gain a residence. The present physician is W. A. Terry, who came in from Kentucky in the spring of 1878.

LAWYERS.—The first and only lawyer at Dresserville is J. G. Rhodes, who was born at Marlboro, Ulster county, January 19th, 1801; educated in the district schools of Sempronius and Niles; studied law with Leonard O. Aiken and Jared M. Smith, of Moravia; was admitted in 1845, and commenced practice at Dresserville, where he has since resided.

One-half mile west of Dresserville is a grist-mill, with one feed run, saw-mill, with three saws, (log, lath and wood,) shingle-mill, and tub-cover turner, owned by Lucius Fitts, and propelled by water power, with a fall of fourteen feet.

SEMPRONIUS.

SEMPRONIUS is situated near the center of the town, about seven miles north-east of Moravia, and contains a Baptist church, a district school, a general store, one hotel, kept by Nathan Cowell, two blacksmith shops, kept by Wm. Whitfield and Charles Cutler, and a population of sixty-three. The place is locally known as "None-such," a name given by Dwight Kellogg.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant at Sempronius, the first also in the town, was John Histed, from Stillwater, who opened a store in 1810, in a log building, which occupied the site of the present tavern, and was used for a tavern as well as a store, both being kept by him. He also kept an ashery. His brother, Deacon Histed, came in with him and settled in the north part of the town of Niles, where John C. Derby now lives. He sold out about 1818-'20, and removed to Erie, Pa., where he died. About 1819, Judge Chas. Kellogg and his son, Dwight, bought out Histed, who went west, and opened a more pretentious store, which they kept till 1834, when they sold to Hobert & Pery, who did business about two years. Austin & Sumner, from Homer, succeeded Hobert & Pery, but staid only a year or two. William and Barton Slade opened a store about 1837, and did business five or six years. Philip H. Van Schoick was engaged in mercantile business here from 1850-'6. William

Adams, who came in possession of a portion of Van Schoick's goods, did business a short time. William Atwater did business a few years and failed during the war. David Brown and Wm. Moseman opened a store in 1862. At Brown's death, November 8th, 1863, Moseman bought his interest, and about 1864 sold to Dorr Smith, who did business two years, the last year in company with Allen Kenyon, when he sold to James Bell, who after some two years traded with Wm. Moseman. Moseman kept it about a year and traded back with James Bell, who kept it till June 22d, 1874, when he sold to Edmond C. Mott, who is a native of the town, and still carries on the business.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office at Sempronius was established as *East Sempronius*, about 1824, and the name probably changed after the division of the town in 1833. Abel Heald was the first postmaster, and held the office a great many years, as late as 1854. He was succeeded by Philip H. Van Schoick, who held it but a short time. Walter W. Sabin held the office as early as 1857, and probably in 1856, about which time Van Schoick removed to Moravia. Marcus Brown succeeded Sabin after about three years, and held it two years, till about 1861, when James Bell was appointed. He was succeeded by James Douglass, who was in turn succeeded by James Bell, who held the office till the spring of 1878, when James Douglass, the present incumbent, was again appointed.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Sempronius was Hiram Stoyell, who studied medicine with Dr. Abel Baker at Kelloggsville, and practiced here from 1828 till about 1834. Dr. Harris came in about a year, and Dr. Cole shortly, before Stoyell left. The latter staid about a year.

Silas N. Hall was the first physician in the town. He studied during the war of 1812 with Dr. Consider King of Venice, and commenced practice here about 1815, remaining till 1827. He joined the County Medical Society, November 5th, 1818. Enos Bradley, who joined the County Medical Society, August 7th, 1828, bought out Hall and practiced about a year. Hall settled one and one-half miles north-west of Sempronius, on the farm owned by Henry Hathaway, and Bradley, in the same place.

CHURCHES.—*The First Baptist Church of*

Sempronius. Many of the first settlers in Sempronius came from Stillwater, Saratoga county, and were members of the Baptist Church there. At an early period their efforts were directed to the establishment here of those religious advantages they had enjoyed at home. Early in 1797 they commenced to hold religious exercises, meeting each Sabbath for conference and prayer. Sunday, February 4th, 1798, they were visited by Elder David Irish, of the First Church in Scipio, now Venice, at which time ten converts related their experience and were baptized, viz: John Titus, Jonathan Burgess, Ezekiel Sayles, Jr., Harvey Burgess, Ira Abbott, Mary Burgess, Sarah Abbott, Olive Burgess, Phebe Summer-ton and Polly Titus.

At a meeting held the following Sunday, it was resolved to organize a Church, and articles of faith and covenant were adopted. Saturday, February 24th, 1798, a council, composed of delegates from the First Church in Scipio, the Second Church in Aurelius and the Churches in Milton and Pompey, was convened at their request at the house of Joel Burgess, and after a suitable examination they were recognized as a regularly constituted Church. The original members, in addition to those baptized by Elder Irish, were Seth Burgess, John Summerton, Henry Persoll, Jotham Bassett, Joel Burgess, Ezekiel Sayles, Abraham Sayles, Rebecca Summerton, Sarah Sayles, Rhoda Titus, Hannah Burgess and Phebe Taylor, "old professors." March 7th following they arranged with the Second Church in Aurelius to meet by delegation at the house of Elder John Lesuer, and jointly secured his services as pastor, to preach one-half the time to each Church, up to the last Saturday in August next following, each Church agreeing to pay him twelve bushels of grain and fifty pounds of meat for a half years' salary.

The Church united with the Scipio General Conference at the time of its formation in 1799, and was one of the Churches constituting the Cayuga Baptist Association in 1801.

Elder Lesuer continued his labors with this Church till 1804, and succeeded in increasing the membership to fifty-seven. He was succeeded October 27th, 1804, by Elder Robert Niles, whose labors were closed by death January 24th, 1816. Under his faithful and judicious labors, the Church gradually increased in numbers and

strength, but enjoyed no general revival till 1816.

Elder Niles was succeeded in the pastorate by Moses Wares, who entered upon his labors in 1817. His settlement proved unfortunate for the church, which soon became involved in serious difficulties, and resulted in his exclusion from their body. Elder Nathaniel L. Moore, their next pastor, took the pastoral care in 1819, and continued till 1824. In 1821, the members of this church living in the south-east part of the town petitioned to be set off as a separate church and were constituted, in 1822, the Second Baptist Church in Sempronius. Elder H. Gaston succeeded Elder Moore in the pastorate in 1824 and continued till 1828. In 1827, up to which time the church enjoyed peace and union, the agitations growing out of the subject of Masonry commenced and continued to work inharmony for a long series of years. Church fellowship was set aside, and discipline became the order of the day. Elder A. Dennison succeeded to the pastorate in 1828, and continued till 1831. He was followed in 1832 by Daniel Dye, who continued till 1835, during which time about forty were baptized. N. L. Moore again became the pastor in 1835 and remained till 1839, when he was succeeded by S. Wright, who remained only one year. The church seems to have been without a pastor from this time until 1844, when D. D. Chittenden became the pastor, he likewise remaining but one year. The next pastor appears to be Bishop Ames, who entered upon his labors in 1848, and closed them in May, 1851. He was followed by N. L. Moore from the church in Milan, whom he also succeeded, remaining one year. Ames was the last pastor the church had. From 1827, the church dwindled and gradually lost its vital energy.

December 29th, 1809, the church decided to become incorporated, and January 25th, 1810, Thaddeus Histed, Isaac Dunning and Ezekiel Sayles were elected the first trustees. The incorporation was perfected February 1st, 1810. The first church edifice erected by this Society was built in 1810. It was a frame structure and stood near the cemetery in the north edge of Sempronius. It was burned in 1837. Their next house was built in 1842, in Kelloggsville, and is now occupied by the Methodist Society in that village, to whom it was deeded in 1861. Previous to the building of the first house, meet-

ings were held in the log house which stood on the land bought by the Society of a Mr. Quackebush, of Albany, and was used both for religious services and school purposes. Immediately after the sale of their house in 1861, the Society disbanded and the members joined other churches.

The *Second Baptist Church of Christ in Sempronius*. At a meeting of the members of the *First Baptist Church of Sempronius* living in the southeast part of the town, held at the house of Hubbard Spencer, October 17th, 1821, a petition was presented to that church requesting leave to form a separate church, which was signed by Bradley Cutler, Ichabod Perry, Ira Rooks, Asa Spencer, Hubbard Spencer, James Perry, Joseph Griffin, Eli Atwater, Sally Spencer, Betsy Perry, Eleanor Perry, Bathsheba Spencer, Dinah Griffin, Phebe Atwater, Mindwell Warren, Louisa Spencer and Phebe Spencer.

November 2d, 1821, the request was granted. November 15th, 1821, "the members of the Baptist Church of Christ residing in the town of Sempronius," assembled at the house of Eli Atwater and organized and adopted as their name the "Second Baptist Church of Christ in Sempronius." December 13th, 1821, they arranged with Nathaniel L. Moore to preach every fourth Sabbath for \$35, "to be paid in produce at the year's end, and averaged on the brethren by equality."

This church was fellowshiped by a council convened for the purpose at the house of Eli Atwater, January 23d, 1822, attended by Elder Alfred Bennett and John Keep, of the Church in Homer; Elder Philander Kelsey and Deacon Zadoc Bateman, of the First Church in Scipio; Elder Nathaniel L. Moore, James Ball, Peleg Slade and Asaph Stow, of the First Church in Sempronius; and Peter DeWitt and Ebenezer Andrews, of the Church in Locke. There were present at this council as members, seven men and six women, viz., Bradley Cutler, Asa Spencer, Hubbard Spencer, Ichabod Perry, James Perry, Eli Atwater, Joseph Griffin, Bathsheba Spencer, Sally Spencer, Eleanor Perry, Phebe Atwater, Louisa Spencer and Phebe Spencer.

December 6th, 1822, the band of fellowship was withdrawn from Ira Rooks, "for denying the doctrine of eternal or endless punishment of the wicked."

November 15th, 1823, they decided to build a log meeting-house twenty-four feet square, and Asa Spencer, Bradley Cutler and Eli Atwater were appointed a committee to procure a site and superintend the building of said house. October 15th, 1825, the committee reported that \$30.83 had been expended for materials used in its construction. November 29th, 1826, the church assembled in the meeting-house. This is the first record of a meeting being held there.

September 8th, 1827, it was "Resolved, That we disfellowship Free Masonry, and that we will not receive into this Church, nor admit to communion any brother that frequents masonic lodges or advocates masonic principles."

Up to January 12th, 1828, the Church enjoyed the ministrations of Elder Moore every fourth Sunday. At that time Brother Wm. Smith was requested "to improve his gift in the Church three-fourths of the time for the present." February 6th, 1830, Avery Dennison, though not ordained, was engaged to serve them three-fourths time. April 16th, 1831, Elder Moore commenced to serve them half the time; and August 30th, 1834, he was granted a letter of recommendation and dismission. December 6th, 1834, they engaged Levi Farnsworth to preach two months from that date. He commenced his labors the third Sunday in February, 1835.

Eli Atwater served the Church as clerk from the date of its organization till January 2d, 1836, when, having been appointed deacon, he was released at his own request. Daniel Brown succeeded him in the clerkship, and performed the duties of that office till September 8th, 1860.

Elder Farnsworth was granted a letter of recommendation and dismission February 27th, 1836. July 16th, 1836, a call was extended to Thomas W. Colby, from Butler. April 18th, 1837, they resolved to organize under the statute, and to build a meeting-house. February 1st, 1840, a call was extended to Benjamin W. Capron. September 5th, 1840, it was resolved that the first Wednesday in October be set apart for dedicating the new meeting-house. Elder Capron preached his farewell sermon March 30th, 1845. Calls were extended June 14th, 1845, to Bishop Ames; October 17th, 1846, to Benjamin Andrews; and April 18th, 1847, to George S. Carpenter, who served about a year. Bishop Ames filled the pulpit during the summer of 1848.

He was succeeded by V. Hull, who commenced his labors October 1st, 1848. March 14th, 1849, a call was given to A. Boughton, who closed his labors April 1st, 1858. They seem to have been without a regular pastor from that time till the third Sunday in November, 1858, when Nathan Whitney commenced his labors, though Elder Ames was invited to supply the pulpit as much as he could. Elder Whitney closed his labors December 10th, 1858. A. Boughton supplied the pulpit till June 1st, 1860. September 8th, 1860, a call was extended to Roswell Corbett, who served them six months. June 17th, 1861, a call was given to A. T. Boynton, who closed his labors the last Sunday in March, 1865. He was immediately succeeded by Albert Cole. May 11th, 1867, Elder Jones, of Scott, a Sabbatarian, was engaged half the time. March 16th, 1868, a call was extended to Wm. Wilkins, of Summer Hill, who was dismissed April 8th, 1871. Alanson Boughton labored with them from June 10th, 1871, to August 9th, 1873. A. W. Coon of Scott, a Sabbatarian, is the present pastor. The present membership is fifty.

GLEN HAVEN WATER CURE AND SUMMER RESORT, at Glen Haven, located on the east line of the town, at the head of Skaneateles Lake, has acquired a favorable notoriety from its delightful situation, picturesque scenery, for its salubrity and excellent accommodations.

It is now conducted by Dr. Wm. C. Thomas, John H. Mourin and James A. Schermerhorn. There are eighteen buildings, including a main three-story building and eight good-sized cottages, neatly and comfortably furnished, which afford accommodations for two hundred patients and boarders. During the summer it is connected daily with the Auburn Branch of the N. Y. C. R. R. by boat at Skaneateles and thence by rail to Skaneateles Junction, and with the D., L. & W. R. R. by stage at Homer, ten miles distant. It is supplied with an abundance of pure soft water which descends from the hill rising immediately in its rear, to the height of 1,000 feet above the Lake.

Samuel Scott was the first settler at the Glen; but the property was owned by David Hall of Skaneateles, who built a part of the *Glen Haven House* for a hotel, and sold it to Dr. Gleason and Miss Gilbert, who converted it into a water-cure in 1845. The establishment was burned about

1853. After a few years Dr. Jackson was admitted to partnership and subsequently succeeded to the business. Wm. L. Chaplain succeeded Dr. Jackson and married Miss Gilbert, who from the first was connected with and had a controlling interest in the establishment, and gave the place its name. It subsequently passed into the hands of Thomas & King; the former of whom is a member of the present firm.

CHAPTER LI.

TOWN OF GENOA.

GENOA was organized as *Milton* by the Court of General Sessions, January 27th, 1789, and its name changed April 6th, 1808. It originally embraced the towns of Locke, Summer Hill, and Groton in Tompkins county, which were set off as Locke, February 20th, 1802; and Lansing in Tompkins county, which was set off on the erection of that county, April 7th, 1817. It derives its name from Genoa in Piedmont, Italy. It lies upon Cayuga Lake, which forms its western boundary, and in the south-west corner of the County. It is bounded on the north by Ledyard and Venice, on the east by Locke, and on the south by Lansing. Its shape is oblong, being ten miles long from east to west and four miles across from north to south.

The surface though having a general inclination toward the Lake, is beautifully diversified and presents some highly picturesque scenery. The principal indentations are the valleys of the Salmon Creek and its western branch the Little Salmon, which streams flow south through the central part of the town and unite near the south line, and are the only ones of any considerable importance. "The land along the shore, rising rather abruptly a mile inland, abounds in deep ravines, sporting slender streams, whirling and eddying over the shale rock, of which the base of the soil is formed. From thence to the summit ridge, the rolling surface rises gradually to an elevation of 600 feet above the Lake."

Eastward from the summit ridge, "the declivities appear in rapid succession, often abruptly, so to 150 feet, to Little Salmon Creek. The east

branch, Big Salmon, is divided from the west branch by beautifully rolling lands, known as the 'Indian Fields.' "

Limestone exists only in boulders upon the surface. Slate is quarried on the farm of Samuel S. Barger in the west part of the town. The soil is a clayey loam near the Lake, a gravelly loam upon the hills, and a mixture of clay and alluvion in the valleys. It is excellent in quality and very fertile.

The Cayuga Southern R. R. extends through the west border of the town, and the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira R. R. crosses the town a little east of the center.

The population of the town in 1875 was 2,418; of whom 2,229 were native; 189 foreign; 2,409 white; and 9 colored. Its area was 24,342 acres; of which 20,222 were improved; 3,805 woodland; and 315 otherwise unimproved.

The inhabitants of Genoa are mainly employed in agriculture. From the earliest settlement of the town they have been distinguished for their industry and thrift, and substantial and enduring wealth has been the result; manifest alike in material, mental and moral progress.

A large portion of that extensive tract known as the "Indian Fields" lies in the central part of this town, and when the first white settlers came in, the Indians had under cultivation several hundred acres of cleared lands within this town. They had also upon this tract extensive burying grounds, one containing about forty acres. This was evidently the site of a large Indian village, probably one of the three mentioned by General Sullivan in his report of the Indian villages destroyed by a detachment of his army upon the east shore of Cayuga Lake. This detachment appears to have crossed this town in two divisions, one following the Indian trail adjacent to the lake, and the other passing through and desolating the Indian Fields. Fruit trees which escaped the hands of these destroyers were standing when the first settlers came in. There is a tradition that the former division camped one night west of John M. King's, and that one of the soldiers died and was buried there. Numerous Indian relics have been found upon these fields and in other localities in the town. At East Genoa, near the center of lot 29, upon slightly elevated ground on the place on which Alex. Bothwell now lives, were plainly discerni-

ble, at an early day, the outlines of a circular cavity six to eight feet in depth and diameter, rudely walled up with stone, the bottom showing that it had been used for some purpose requiring a fire and had evidently been in use a long time. In close proximity to it have been discovered from time to time many stones wrought in different shapes, also beads and other ornaments made of clay, or some substance resembling terra cotta, and tomahawks. On the north part of this lot, a little north of East Genoa, were disclosed, on removing a beech stump, human remains buried in a sitting posture.

The first settler in Genoa was John Clark, who came from Washington county in 1791, and built his cabin a little north of the residence of Martyn H. Chase. A well dug by him remains to mark the spot. He subsequently removed to the north line, near the Indian Fields road, and after a few years to Ohio.

Ebenezer Hoskins and his brother-in-law, Mr. Fink, came in from New London in 1791 or '92. He was a ship cooper, and followed the sea about twenty years before he sought a home in the wilderness. He came all the way in his own boat, and brought his family and household goods with him. He landed at Paines Creek, and walked to Mr. Clark's. He sold his boat for \$9, and with this and sixpence he had in his pocket on his arrival, he commenced life in the new settlement. He settled near the head of the gully, below Ogdens Corners, on the Jump farm. His cabin had neither floor, door nor window. The only protection in the doorway against storms, cold and enemies was a blanket. The beds were made of poles, and arranged one above the other on the sides of his hut. The foundation of the chimney yet remains. Hoskins removed after about four years to Lake Ridge, where he died in 1819. It is said that Aaron Kinney, the first missionary who visited this region, preached in Hoskins' house. Mrs. Adonijah Tillotson, Hoskins' youngest daughter, is the only member of the family living in the town. Fink boarded with Hoskins. He did not bring his family, nor remain long. John Chilsey and his son Anselm, from Susquehanna, came in 1791 or '92, and bought 200 acres where the Presbyterian church in Genoa village stands. His house stood on the site of the second house east of the church. He died there.

William Clark, a surveyor, came in from Washington county, early in the spring of 1792, and settled on the Indian Fields road, on a farm which forms a part of the farm now occupied by Amos J. Hewitt, and died there. He had two sons and two daughters, all of whom are dead. Gamaliel Terry, a Revolutionary soldier, came in from Salisbury, Conn., in 1792, and settled a half mile north of Genoa village, on the farm now occupied by Thomas Buck, where he died March 24th, 1806, aged 47. His wife also died there. His children moved west. Terry took up a large tract of land which has been cut up into several farms. David Armstrong and Amaziah Phillips came in from Goshen, Orange county, in 1792, by the northern water route. From Weeks Corners, to which point an inferior road had been made from the lake, they cut a road to the east part of the town. Armstrong settled on lot 39, which he had previously purchased, a mile south of East Genoa, where Wm. Wilcox lives. He brought with him his family, consisting of his wife and eight children, viz: Enos, Francis, Andrew, Frank, James, John, Polly, afterwards wife of Wm. Clark, and another daughter, who afterwards became the wife of Stephen Hopkins, all of whom are dead. He also brought with him the irons for a saw-mill, which he erected the following year, (1793,) upon a little brook fed by a spring upon the lot, which would now scarcely drive a mill one month in the year; but which, in connection with the annual freshets, then produced a stream which could be relied upon at certain times. This was the first mill built in the town. Shortly after its erection, as his son Francis, who was attending the mill, was eating his breakfast, which had been sent to him, he was unceremoniously put to flight by the appearance of a bear, which at once proceeded to devour the remnant of the meal. While thus engaged, he stood upon the log, which was in motion, and when the saw struck one of his paws, he stood erect upon his hind feet and embraced the offending saw as though it was a living being, and speedily met his death. Armstrong continued to reside there till well advanced in years, when he went to live with a daughter residing in Groton, and died there. His son, John, died in 1793, and was buried in the cemetery on lot 39. The place was then a wilderness, reached only by a foot or cattle path, but was thenceforth made sa-

cred as a place of burial by Mr. Armstrong's generosity, and the foot-path soon became the road to Beardsleys Corners. This is believed to be the first death of a settler in the town. Amaziah Phillips settled near the center of lot 29, where Alex. Bothwell now lives, and was the first settler on the site of East Genoa. He died there many years ago. These pioneers took their grists to Seneca Falls, conveying them by means of a drag, consisting of a crothed pole, to the lake, and thence by raft. Thomas and Wm. Hewitt settled directly east of Genoa village in 1792.

Numerous settlements were made in 1793, and the character of the men who came made them important ones. Capt. Roger Moore, who was taken prisoner in the war of the Revolution, and sent to England with Col. Ethan Allen, came in 1793, and settled in the north-east edge of Genoa village, where Robert Miller now lives, and died there. He drew two military lots. He had three sons, Roger, Samuel and Heman, all of whom are dead. Two of Heman's daughters are living in Genoa, Harriet, widow of Silas Kemp, and Adelia. Samuel and Daniel Wilson, Alex. Henderson, Elder Whipple and Roswell Francis, came together from Fort Ann and Salem, Washington county. Samuel Wilson settled a half mile south of East Genoa, where Rufus Strong now lives, and died there. His family consisted of James, Martha, afterwards wife of Alek Bothwell, Nancy, wife of Elihu Halladay, Olive, afterwards wife of John Guthrie, Polly, afterwards wife of John Stevens, an early settler in Groton, Samuel R., and John, all of whom are dead. Samuel Wilson, a grandson, is living at East Genoa. Daniel Wilson settled in the same locality, and he and his son, John, died on the same farm, the one occupied by Rufus Strong. Five grand-children are living, Samuel, and Mary Jane, wife of Samuel C. Branch, in Genoa, David, in Kansas, and John and William, in Nebraska. Henderson, who was a Scotchman, stopped, on his arrival, with David Armstrong. He cleaned out and moved into one of the latter's outbuildings, said to have been previously occupied by poultry. He was an American soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was taken prisoner and confined in Quebec, but escaped by jumping from a second-story window, with three others, one of whom broke

his leg. He lived to an extreme old age. He purchased a farm on lot 38, a half mile west of Armstrong's.

Nathaniel Walker, Jno. King 2d, (father of Abram, Jno., Marquis D. and Edward P. King,) and two others came from Luzerne county, Pa., to Springport, in 1789. In May, 1790, Mr. King brought in his family and settled near the site of Union Springs, on the Indian Reservation. The following year he was dispossessed by the State, and in February, 1793, he came to Genoa. He built his log house near a spring west of Alanson B. King's, and remained there till the fall of 1794, when he moved to the south side of the gully, near Glenn W. King's. He afterwards built on the north side of the gully. He kept a public house for many years. The first road to the lake ran through his farm, north of the gully. He established the first ferry across the lake. At first it consisted simply of a skiff, but that soon gave place to sail boats. In 1818, James Kidder, Matthew N. Tillotson and David Ogden, Sr., built the first horse boat. It was of vast proportions, propelled by twelve horses and capable of carrying eight wagons and twenty horses at a load. The first steamboat on Cayuga Lake was the *Enterprise*. It was built in Ithaca in 1819, and made the first trip January 1st, 1820. The post office at Northville still perpetuates the name of that ferry, which derived its name from Mr. King, who was largely identified with the early enterprises and interests of this community. Nathaniel Walker, who was a brother-in-law of John King 2d, came in 1793 or the spring of 1794, and settled on the Jno. M. King farm. He removed after a few years to Ontario county. John King 1st, father of John King 2d came from Springport in 1794. His cabin stood near Alanson B. King's barn. His son David, who was unmarried and lived with him, owned, after his father's death, the north half of lot 12. His brother, John 2d, owned the south half and 112 acres in the north-east corner of lot 22, where his son Abram lived. David, son of John King 2d, who was born December 16th, 1790, was probably the first white child born in this county. The King family was a prominent one in the early history of this town. While many of the old families have removed or died out, the Kings have remained and become very numerous. They are without doubt one of the largest families in

southern Cayuga. They have been successful farmers, and but little inclined to trade or speculation. Their well-tilled farms and pleasant homes are monuments of their industry, and make Lake street one of the most beautiful sections of the town. Mrs. David King, who died December 30th, 1876, aged 93, lived where her married life commenced seventy-eight years.

Jonathan Mead, who served seven years as a soldier in the Revolution, drew lot 5 in this town, and in 1792, he and his brother-in-law, John Moe, came to see it. In May, 1793, they and Benj. and Daniel Close came from Greenwich, Conn., and settled upon that lot. The former two brought their families with them. They started in April, and came on a schooner up the Hudson to Catskill, bringing with them a covered wagon and two yokes of oxen. From Catskill they completed the journey by wagon. They came by the State road to Oxford and Owego, to which point that road was little better than marked trees, with some of the underbrush lopped out, while from Owego their's was the first wagon in this direction. They found generous hospitality at the house of John Clark during the few days required to roll together some logs for a temporary home. The journey from Connecticut occupied twenty-six days, and Mrs. Abraham Weeks, daughter of Jonathan Mead, and who, though in her 92d year, is still in the enjoyment of health and strength, and the full possession of all her mental faculties, distinctly remembers how tiresome it was. Benj. Close put up a house and brought his family in that fall. In a letter written to his wife in May of that year, and sent back by his brother Daniel, he says: "We went about ten miles (*i. e.*, to Aurora,) for our papers, and found there a Mr. Barber from Connecticut. They have plenty of peach-trees and some apple-trees. These must have been put out by the Indians."* Mr. Close had at that time four children, the youngest of whom, an infant, Mrs. Close carried all the way from Connecticut on horseback. They arrived in September, and were accompanied by John Weeks, who settled on 100 acres on the south

*A Sermon by Rev. J. S. Jewell, pastor of the *First Presbyterian Church of Genoa*, August 10th, 1873, to which, and to Mr. D. W. Adams of Northville, especially the latter, we take pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness for much valuable information relative to the early settlement of Genoa, particularly the western part. To Mr. H. Leavenworth, of East Genoa, our thanks are also due for information furnished.

side of lot 5, given him by his brother-in-law Jonathan Mead. He built his cabin on a knoll about seventy rods north of the Kelly school house. He subsequently lived near J. Mead Weeks' present residence. Weeks Corners perpetuates his name. His son Abraham, who lived on the old homestead, was a worthy man and a deacon in the Presbyterian church when he died. His widow, as previously stated, still survives him. Jonathan Mead, after living here some years, moved to Clarkson, and died there.

John Moe built in 1800 or 1802 a frame house which still stands a little south of Lucas Moe's. It is claimed to be the second frame dwelling house built in the town. John Moe, who died six years ago, was a son of his. "He possessed rare business talent, a well-balanced mind, and strict integrity. For over half a century his name was a household word in all this section." Dr. Hiram Moe, another son, attained eminence in the medical profession in Groton. Their brothers, James and Lucas, are still living, the latter on the old homestead. Mary Moe, daughter of John Moe, who was born March 20th, 1794, is said to have been the first white female child born in West Genoa.

Benjamin Close did not leave his religion in Connecticut when he came. Soon after he arrived with his family, in the fall of 1793, he opened his house for public worship on the Sabbath, and those meetings were continued till the Presbyterian church was organized. He was one of the original sixteen who entered into church fellowship August 13th, 1798. He was elected deacon in 1806, and held that office thirty years. William and Rev. Reuben Close, sons of Benjamin, are living, the former on the homestead and the latter in Elmira.

Zadoc Weeks came in 1794, and settled on twenty-five acres given him by his father, in the south-west corner of lot 5, where Orloff Bourne now lives. In 1790, Gilbert, Jonathan, Thurston and Perez Brownell came from Little Compton, Rhode Island, and commenced work on the Indian Reservation, north of Aurora. They were dispossessed by the sheriff and built a cabin near R. N. Atwater's residence in Ledyard, one and one-half miles north of the south line. In the spring of 1791, Perez brought his family in. Jonathan brought his wife in 1792. Their father, Pardon Brownell, bought lot 23 in Genoa, and

gave Gilbert 200 acres on the east side, Thurston, 200 on the west, and Perez, 200 in the middle. Perez moved on his land in the spring of 1793. His house was west of J. G. Barger's stone quarry. Gilbert came and lived with him. Mrs. Brownell's sister Amy was a member of the family. November 4th, 1793, Gilbert and Amy were married. The marriage certificate is in the possession of their daughter, Mrs. Clarissa Chadwick, and reads: "This certifies that Gilbert Brownell and Amy Grinnell were joined in marriage November 4th, 1793, by Aaron Kinne, minister of the gospel and missionary in the western settlements." "The incidents connected with this event are somewhat romantic. It seems a contract of marriage was made between them, but unfortunately there was neither civil officer nor settled minister who could make them one. It was agreed that when the missionary came they would be married. After weeks and months of delay Mr. Kinne called at Perez Brownell's. Gilbert was at work some distance from the house engaged in logging. Amy blew a conch shell, (now in possession of Mrs. Chadwick,) and called her soon-to-be-husband. Soiled and besmeared Gilbert came in and without change of raiment stood up before the man of God, and they were married. Immediately after the ceremony was performed he went back to his toil." This was probably the first marriage in the town. Gilbert built his house and lived a little south-east of J. G. Barger's residence. A few old apple trees mark the locality. Perez subsequently sold to Joseph Goodyear, and then Gilbert exchanged farms with Goodyear. Gilbert bought Thurston's lands, and eventually owned a large portion of lot 22. He lived and died where H. S. King lives. Of a family of nine children, three only remain, Edmund, Mrs. Clarissa Chadwick and Mrs. John H. Carter. Perez subsequently removed to Ohio and died there. Thurston went to Philadelphia. Jonathan remained in Ledyard. He built the house where Charles E. Slocum lives and died there. His daughters were reigning belles in their day and were much admired.

John, Eben, Daniel and Josiah Guthrie, who settled in Springport in 1790, came to this town about 1793, and lived near McGuigans Corners, about three miles south-west of Northville. John, who was a single man, worked out in Springport during the summer, and during the fall cut wild

grass on the Owasco Flats, (Moravia,) where he wintered his employer's cattle. He afterward married Olive, daughter of Samuel Wilson, and removed to Groton. Eben settled where Wilson Merritt resides; Daniel, south of Lake Ridge, on the McCormick farm; and Josiah, where Jay Atwater lives. Eben moved to Peru, O., about 1815.

Jabez Bradley came in the spring of 1792, from Lee, Massachusetts, and again in the fall of that year to see the Lake country. In 1793, he and his brother-in-law, Heman Bradley, came and boarded that summer with Jonathan Brownell. Jabez bought 200 acres on the south side of lot 90 in Ledyard. It was the land recently occupied by Edwin Buckhout and S. N. Franklin. They cleared part of it, planted corn, sowed some wheat, and started a nursery. In the fall Heman returned home, and Jabez bought 200 acres on the south side of lot 3 in Genoa, paying therefor \$1.25 per acre. He came here and built his log house near the orchard west of S. C. Fessenden's, in Northville, where he was the first to break the forest, and which was known for years as Bradleys Corners. The roof was made of elm bark. While there alone he received a very pleasant visit from Capt. Adonijah Tillotson and Phineas Rice, who had come to see the country. Mr. Bradley went to Lee that fall and returned in February, 1794, with his family, accompanied by Heman Bradley and his wife. They came with sleds and oxen. In 1800, Jabez built the house where his youngest son Walter G. resides. In 1812, the building of the S. C. Fessenden house was commenced. Jabez Bradley had great energy of character and was a valuable citizen. Within six weeks after he moved here he was elected one of the commissioners of highways of the town of Milton, and reelected in 1795. The importance of this office is realized when we reflect that in April, 1794, there were but few if any highways laid out in this large township. The County records show that Mr. Bradley was a large landholder. He owned 200 acres on lot 90 in Scipio, 640 acres on lot 3, in Milton, the west half of lot 4, the south half of 14, part of 35, and several lots in Locke, Moravia and Sempronius, making in all 3,000 acres or more. Some estimate of the extent of his farming operations may be made from the fact that August 2d, 1813, he sold to Monmouth Purdy, forty-four head of cattle at one time.

"Though Squire Bradley was not a member of the church, he was prominent in all matters connected with it. The first church was erected in 1805. When we remember that it was in the early years of settlement, that the pioneers, (with scarcely one exception,) were poor, and but few of them living in frame houses, we realize how liberal they were and how great the sacrifices they made to build that wonderful old church edifice. There is no event connected with our local history which reflects greater honor on the noble men who united in that great work."

At the dedication of the new church in 1847, Rev. Seth Smith, in referring to the building of the first one said, "On entering upon the work they were much encouraged and aided by their truly enterprising and public-spirited associate, Jabez Bradley, Esq., who, in addition to the time, labor and money which he freely devoted, generously and gratuitously gave to the Society a lease of between three and four acres of land as the site of the building." Mr. Bradley died February 20th, 1817, in his 52d year. Dan, son of Jabez Bradley, born May 1st, 1794, is supposed to be the first male child born in Milton.

Heman Bradley bought of Jabez eighty acres in the south-west corner of lot 3, the land now owned by James Brown and the Anthony Covert estate. He lived there several years and sold to Matthew N. Tillotson. In December, 1801, he received of Jabez a deed of the farm now owned by the widow of Jonah Reynolds. He died there in August, 1844. He was a kind-hearted, honest man, and his wife a model woman. Eli Bradley, father of Heman, Medad and Miles, came in 1794 or '5, and Medad and Miles about the same time. Medad was a butcher and stock-dealer. Miles married Chloe Allen and bought the farm now owned by Dan Bradley. He was a carpenter and farmer and died in 1825.

Capt. Adonijah Tillotson, Gen. John Tillotson and Col. Matthew Tillotson were originally from Farmington, Conn. About 1792 they came to Whitestown, which they expected to make their home. In 1793 Capt. Adonijah Tillotson and Phineas Rice, a brother-in-law, came in prospecting, selected lot 13, and returned to Whitestown. In the winter of 1793 Gen. John Tillotson went to New York city and bought that lot. In dividing it John had 300 acres on the north side, Adonijah, 200 in the south-west corner, and Rice,

140 in the south-east corner. Adonijah and wife came in the spring of 1794, arriving May 25th. They came in a bateau, the journey from Oneida county occupying seven days. He built a little south of Adonijah Tillotson's residence. Gen. John and Rice came in soon after. Rice settled near where Joseph Fenner lives. He subsequently sold his land to John Atwater and bought the farm now owned by John Stephenson. In 1804 he engaged in mercantile business with a Mr. Knapp, on the east side of the highway, a little north-east of Mr. Fenner's house. The store is said have been the first frame building in the town. It was afterwards removed to Northville and now forms a part of Richard Ryder's residence in that village. Mr. Rice was unfortunate and moved to Steuben county, where he died. John Tillotson settled near the creek, south of Calvin Jump's. He was a noted man in Church, State and Society. He was one of the original members of the Presbyterian church at Northville, and his name appears frequently in the early history. In April, 1795, he was elected supervisor and was reelected in 1796, '7 and '8. In 1804 he was appointed by the Legislature one of the commissioners to locate the Court House in this county, the south-east corner of lot 46 in Scipio being selected. In 1813 he was an Associate Judge. He is described as a large, powerful man, commanding in person, and a general favorite with all classes. Col. Matthew N. Tillotson came the same year and settled where B. F. Slocum lives. He owned at one time the south half of lot two. He was identified with many public enterprises and was largely interested in the fifth great western turnpike. He died June 11th, 1857. Dr. Adonijah, John and Mary, children of Capt. Adonijah Tillotson, are all that are left here of those three families.

Col. Samuel Drake came in 1793 and settled on lot 15, on the lands now owned by Geo. Jackson and Christopher Mulligan. A Mr. Dimmick, who came with him, went back and brought his own and Col. Drake's family in 1794. Col. Drake died that fall, September 1st, 1794, and the stone which marks his grave in the cemetery at Northville bears the earliest record of death therein. John Bowman, his grandson, a resident of Clarkson, Monroe county, was at one time prominent in the political history of the

State. He represented that county in the Assembly in 1823, and the 8th District in the State Senate in 1824, '5 and '6. He was appointed Canal Commissioner January 9th, 1836, and held that office till his removal by the Legislature February 22d, 1840. Thorne and James Milliken, the former of whom owned the north half of lot 14, were here in 1793, and boarded with Colonel Drake, whose daughter, Rebecca, James married in 1795 or '6. Thorne did not remain long, but went to Camillus. James built on the hill, where Brainard Lyon lives. He had two sons worthy of notice, Samuel, a physician, who built the house where Theron E. Stark lives, and died there August 2d, 1834, in his 34th year; and Andrew, who lived on the homestead, and who died July 23d, 1836, aged 36. Nature had endowed him richly with physical and mental powers which would have made him a leading man.

Alek Bothwell came from Salem, Washington county, in 1793, and settled one mile east of East Genoa, where DeWitt Bothwell, his grandson, now lives, and died there June 9th, 1843, and his wife, in April, 1864, aged nearly 93 years. He came in company with James Wilson, on foot, and afterwards married the latter's sister, Martha, daughter of Samuel Wilson, by whom he had eight children, four of whom are living, viz: Robert, in Groton, and Lewis, Mary, widow of Kirby Sharpsteen, and Alexander, in Genoa. Alek went further west and labored the season of 1794 for the means with which to pay for his place on lot 30, for which he paid, and on which he settled in 1795. In 1797, two years after her marriage, James Wilson's wife chased with a shovelful of hot coals, and treed, a bear which had robbed their pig pen and was retreating with the prize.

William Willison settled on lot 29, one-half mile east of Genoa village, in 1793. Lear Hadley, a blacksmith, settled in 1793 or '4, on the John L. King farm, which was subsequently occupied by Joseph Southworth.

Deacon Wm. Bradley, then a young, unmarried man, came from Lee, Mass., in 1794, and lived that summer with his kinsman, Jabez Bradley, returning in the fall. Thus he continued to spend his summers here, and winters in teaching in Massachusetts, until 1798, when he married and moved here in the spring. He boarded a

few weeks with James Milliken, and then moved into his own log house, which stood where Arthur E. Slocum lives. His first purchase was fifty acres, which he bought of Gen. John Tillotson, paying therefor \$3.50 per acre, on condition that the General should give one week's help in logging. He was elected deacon of the Presbyterian church of Northville, in 1800, and held that office till his death, February 1st, 1851. He was a noble man, a pure, consistent, devoted Christian. He left a record which his family, the church, and the community may remember with pride. A remark made by his wife to a friend in her old age is eloquent with the happy simplicity which characterized the lives of these pioneers. She said, in referring to the early days of their settlement, "We had a hole cut through the logs, without sash or glass, for a window, a blanket hung up in the place of a door. My husband worked hard, clearing in the woods. I cooked my dinner, and taking that with my child, would go where he was, and seated together by the side of a log we would eat it. I came when this country was all a wilderness, and have lived to see it a flower-garden, but those were the happiest days of my life."

James Moe came from Greenwich, Conn., in 1794, and settled on 66 acres on lot 15, where he died. His house stood where Alfred Lanterman lives. None of his family are living here.

Elihu Halladay came from Washington county in 1794 or '5, with his wife, Nancy, and her sister, Martha, afterwards wife of Alek Bothwell, (daughters of Samuel Wilson,) and his mother. He came with an ox team, and settled at East Genoa, where Horace Leavenworth lives. He kept a small store some years previous to 1808, buying his goods at Aurora. The first school-house in this part of the town was built of logs and stood on the corner of Halladay's land. Wm. Truman is the first teacher of whom we have any information. Halladay afterwards removed with his family to Groton and died there.

William Armstrong came in from Goshen in 1795, accompanied by his mother, Margaret, wife of Benoni Armstrong, who was one of the party who threw overboard the tea in Boston Harbor, and died soon after. He settled on lot 39, which was bought jointly by his mother and David Armstrong. He died from injuries received at Sacketts Harbor during the war of

1812. Thomas Hollister came this same year, (1795,) and lived with John Tillotson. He subsequently married and moved to Groton, but returned in 1800. He lived many years in Little Hollow, at the foot of the hill long known as Hollister's Hill.

Noah Lyon came in from Connecticut before 1796,* and bought 400 acres on the south side of lot 24, and lived where Daniel M. Bacon resides. He died September 23d, 1820, aged sixty-four. None of his family are living.

Amos, his brother, came prior to 1797, and lived opposite the parsonage at Five Corners. The first church was organized at his house. Their brother Caleb came in 1798 and settled where Esbon Lyon lives. He and Wm. Bradley were elected deacons of the first church at the same time. Caleb was the father of Moses, Martin, Caleb, Jr., and nine other children. Several of them lived near him, and for a long time that section was numerously settled by Lyons.

Major Samuel Adams came from Landisfield, Mass., in February, 1796, and lived a short time on a farm owned by Joshua Sears, a little northwest of Charles Tupper's Corners in Venice. He and his brother-in-law, Morris Bosworth, bought 400 acres on lot 6 in Genoa and moved on it. In March, 1802, Major Adams moved to Northville and lived in a double log house, south-west of S. C. Fessenden's, and went into business with Niram Wildman, Stephen Bassett and Medad Bradley, the firm being Adams, Wildman & Co. They rented part of the Jabez Bradley farm, dealt largely in stock, and carried on a store and ashery. They built the frame store which stood on the site of the steam-mill building. In 1806 the firm dissolved. Messrs. Adams and Wildman went to Genoa village, built a store nearly opposite the Howe mill and engaged in mercantile business. They were also interested in a mill, brick yard and ashery. Mr. Adams subsequently sold out at Genoa village, and erected a store at Little Creek, which is still standing. He continued business there till the embargo of 1812 ruined him. He then sold his farm to Andrew Hawkins and lived for a time at the Forks of the Creek. In 1817, he went to Geauga county, Ohio, on a visit and died there. He had a good reputation as a business man. He and Wildman

* Statement of D. W. Adams, of Northville. His grandson, Amzi M. Lyon, who is station agent at Milan, in Locke, to which town he removed from Genoa in 1859, says he came in 1802.

are said to have been the first merchants at Genoa. Darius, elder son of Samuel Adams, was eight years old when his father moved in from Massachusetts. In 1802, at the age of fifteen, he attended school a few months at Aurora, and earned his board by clerical duties in the office of Glen Cuyler. He was engaged in clerking most of the time till 1815, when he went into business for himself, and continued till his retirement in 1846. He represented this County in the Assembly in 1841, but declined a re-nomination for that office. He died in September, 1869, aged eighty-two. He was widely and favorably known in this section of country. His business life of over half a century as principal, (for, although he retired from the store in 1846, he was interested and more or less actively engaged in business enterprises till his death,) covered the period of Northville's greatest growth and prosperity, and to his energy, liberality and public enterprise is due in no small degree its present business and social status. He was succeeded in the mercantile business by his sons Samuel and Darius W., the latter of whom still perpetuates the name in that connection. Thus the business experience of this family covers a period of over seventy-six years, and is unparalleled, we believe, in the whole County, except in the case of the Morgans, of Aurora.

Israel Mead and Elnathan Close came from Greenwich, Conn., in 1796 or '7, having previously been here and secured their titles, and settled at Pine Hollow, on lot 21, three miles east of Genoa, Mead, where his son Israel now lives, and Close, on a farm adjoining his on the north, on a part of which the widow of Stephen Mead lives. Mead was a shoemaker. He died there in March, 1851. Close also died on the place of his settlement. They carried their grists to Ludlowville by means of a drag, and attended church at Owasco Flats, (Moravia,) and sometimes at Bradley's Corners, (Northville.) Charles Dennison came from Stonington, Conn., in 1796 or '7, and lived a short time with his father-in-law, Charles Henderson, who settled a little south of East Genoa, near the Wilsons, and died there. In 1799 he settled on lot 38. He was a clothier, but abandoned the trade and went on a farm. Four of his children are living, Roxana and Sarah, wife of Wilson Divine, at Venice, and Martha, wife of James B. Royal, and Prudence, wife of Joseph Bowers, in Lansing.

James, Nathaniel, Uriah and Solomon Knapp came from Greenwich, Conn., about 1797. James settled about a mile north of Northville, where he died; Nathaniel, on lot 21, near Israel Mead, where he died; Uriah, on 100 acres bought of Thorne Milliken; and Solomon, on the farm now occupied by his grandson, S. K. Bradt. Four of Nathaniel's children are living, Nathaniel and Israel, in Genoa, Sarah, wife of Stephen Main, in Moravia, and Mary, wife of Jonah Knapp, in Connecticut.

Captain David Ogden, Sr., came in about the same time from Nanticoke, Broome county, to which place he removed from Elizabeth, N. J., in 1791. He lived first in a block house a little south of where Alanson Brown resides. In 1805 the large frame house now occupied by Netus Jump was finished and he moved into it. He died there July 11th, 1835, in his sixty-sixth year. He was a carpenter by trade, and built the houses of Roswell Franklin, Jabez Bradley and many others in this locality. For almost forty years he was the "middle man" of this section and dealt largely in stock, grain, beef and pork. He was for many years extensively engaged in merchandising and was interested in boating. He owned about 300 acres, and was therefore a large farmer. He also kept a public house, and was postmaster for many years. Many branches of this business were conducted under unfavorable circumstances. The country was new, the channels of trade were unformed, the main markets, Quebec, New York and Baltimore, were not only far away, but difficult of access. Railroads were unknown, and the Erie Canal not finished till 1825. Postal communication was slow and uncertain, and there was no telegraph then. Journeys required much time, and were often attended with much danger. Under these circumstances a business so extensive and varied as his required executive ability and indomitable energy. He possessed both in a remarkable degree. Genoa owes much to the active life and public spirit of Captain David Ogden. Captain David Ogden, Jr., is a resident of Northville, and though in his seventy-seventh year is hale and hearty. Jonathan Ogden came in 1798 and worked with his brother David as a carpenter. In 1805 he returned to Binghamton, and died there. Ezekiel Ogden came in 1799 or 1800, and his brother David sold him ninety acres, on which he lived till his death. Captain

Thomas Ogden came in from Elizabeth, N. J., in 1798, and settled on lot 1 in Genoa, which he drew for services as an officer in the Revolution. His house stood where Mrs. Elisha Slocum lives. He was father-in-law of David Ogden, Sr. Two of his daughters present remarkable instances of fecundity. Rachel, who married John Gilmore, had twenty-one children, and Phebe, who married John St. Clair, twenty-two.

John and Caleb Atwater came from Hamden, Conn., in 1798, and settled, the former on the Joseph Fenner farm, and the latter where Deacon Mead resides. John G. Atwater, son of Caleb, came about the same time, and lived first on the Thos. Goodyear farm, and subsequently on the south-east corner of lot 23. The Atwaters had large families and many of their children settled here. For about eighty years they have been a numerous, prominent and worthy family. Gabriel Studwell and his sons Abram, William and Peter, came the same year, (1798,) from Fairfield, Conn., and settled on lot 10. Henry Studwell came with them and settled two miles south-east of Genoa, where Andrew Stickers lives and died there. Benoni Armstrong, nephew of David Armstrong, came from Goshen in 1798, and settled a little east of David's place, a little west of where Wm. Green lives. He removed to Sempronius in 1805, and after two or three years to East Venice, where he died September 20th, 1811. He was a blacksmith, and followed that vocation till his death. He made nearly all the axes used in clearing up this section of the country. His children were Margaret, afterwards wife of Elisha Hopkins, Melinda, afterwards wife of Lyman Halliday, Sarah, afterwards wife of Thos. Hamilton, Emily, afterwards wife of Isaac Sovers, Isaac and John; of whom Isaac, who was born in Genoa in 1801, is the only one living.

Wm. Miner, who was born in Stonington, Conn., February 14th, 1774, came to Genoa in 1799, and settled at Genoa village, where he died May 12th, 1840, aged 66, and Polly, his wife, April 4th, 1817, aged 33. He was the father of Orlando Miner, a former merchant at Genoa. Emeline, widow of Ashbel Avery, who resides in Iowa, is the only one of his children living.

Nathan Raymond, from Fairfield, Conn., and Ebenezer Howe and Elliott Palmer, also settled in 1799, the former on lot 20, and the latter two on lot 11.

Numerous other settlements were made prior to 1800, among others by Wm. Jessup, who settled at Pine Hollow, on the farm now occupied by Jas. Stevens, where he died, and two of whose children are living, John, in Genoa, and Mrs. Jackson Holden, in Locke; John Barnes, who settled a half mile west of Genoa, on the Indian Fields road, where Chauncey Hand lives, and who sold in 1813, to Ebenezer Hewitt; Increase Barnes, who settled in the same locality; Thaddeus Spencer, who settled a half mile north-east of Genoa, where Willard Avery lives, and died there August 19th, 1856, aged 82, whose daughters married and moved west many years ago, and whose son Ansel moved to Missouri about 1855; Aaron Lyon, who settled on fifty acres about two and one-half miles north-east of Genoa, where Jno. Tift lives, and removed to Michigan about 1850, and died there; Alex. Palmer, who settled three and one-half miles east of Genoa, where Geo. Holden, Henry Palmer, a grandson, and a man named Niles live, and died there, and whose daughter Polly is living north of Auburn; a family named Tidd, from Orange county, who left at an early day; Sherman Brown, who settled where James McGuire lives; Jonathan Palmer, who settled near Five Corners; Ahasuerus Ferris, who resided a few years on the east side of lot 4, and subsequently on lot 30; Oliver Reynolds, who lived where Dennis Doyle resides; Noah and Wrestcome Barton, who settled on lot 29; Cornelius Bashford, on lot 40; Arthur Hewitt, on lot 19; Ichabod Lockwood and Wheeler Thorp, on lot 20; James Pixley, on lot 30; Isaac Barnum, on lot 28; Daniel Haight, on lot 18; Chas. Lester, who had lived some years previous just north of the town line, on lot 10; Timothy Stephens, father of Nelson T. Stephens, who was formerly a lawyer of some prominence at Locke, and afterwards at Moravia and Auburn, and is now Judge of the Supreme Court of Kansas, on lot 28; and Samuel Hicks, who settled on lot 29, at the forks of the road, where S. Wilson lives. He kept the first store in the east part of the town. He also kept a tavern, and boiled potash about twenty rods west of the four corners. Lot 29 was owned by one Vanmarter or Vandewater, in 1791. Abram Starks owned and sold in 1795 to Elihu Halladay, the place on which the latter settled.

James Ferris, son of Ahasuerus Ferris, came

from Fairfield, Conn., in 1800, and settled at Five Corners, where the Presbyterian parsonage stands. He stopped a year or two a little northwest of the Corners, but did not take up land there. He bought of Joseph and Jesse Chittenden, who came in from Massachusetts at an early day, fifty acres, on which he resided till his death, September 11th, 1864, aged 86. Four of his children are living, Lewis and Caliste, widow of Joseph Goodyear, in Genoa, Edmond, in Springport, Mich., and Augustus, in Pennsylvania. Matthias and Edward Mead, and Frederick Scofield also settled here in 1800, the former two on lot 21, and the latter on lot 30, where Philip Shafer lives. Moses Reminton, Archelaus Chadwick, Amos Hurlburt (in 1798) and Stodart Niles settled about this time, Reminton, on the farm now occupied by Geo. A. Whiteman, one and one-half miles east of Genoa, where he died February 24th, 1836, aged 67; Hurlburt on lot 11, where he died November 10th, 1832, aged 62; and Niles on lot 2, where he died October 19th, 1849, aged 69. Reminton was a Quaker, and came in from Connecticut, from whence his father came about the same time, the latter settling two miles east of Genoa, on the farm now occupied by Jno. Tiff and Delos Niles, where he died. Milton and William, sons of Moses Reminton, are living, the former in Trumansburg, and the latter in Connecticut. Chadwick came from Lee, Mass. His sons, Thomas, Samuel, Jabez and Ansel were prominent and active citizens. In addition to their other gifts the Chadwicks possessed musical talents in a remarkable degree.

Joseph Goodyear came from Hamden, Conn., in 1801. He bought 200 acres of Perez Brownell, and then exchanged with Gilbert Brownell. His brothers William and Timothy came a year or two later. The Goodyears, Atwaters and Bradleys were originally from the same section. They intermarried more or less before and after coming here. Joseph Shaw came from Little Compton, R. I., in 1802, and his brother Peleg, a few years afterwards.

John Leavenworth, originally from Watertown, Connecticut, came from Canaan, Columbia county, in 1802. He lived one year west of Beardsley's, in Lansing, but soon settled and built a house on lot 40, which he bought of William I. Vredenburg, in 1804. In 1809, he made his residence on lot 29. From that time he kept

a tavern in his log-house, built and run a distillery, and had also a small store in a part of the building. He was commissioned a Lieutenant by Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins, in Col. John Harris' regiment, and went with his company to the frontier at Lewiston in the war of 1812. He was afterwards commissioned a Captain, under Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew N. Tillotson, and was honored with several town offices. Many soldiers were drafted in front of the old log tavern, which stood about twenty-five rods north of his last residence, and some on the green north of the old log school-house. Only two of his children are living, Horace, on the homestead, at East Genoa, and Olivia, wife of Jackson Ferris, in Springport, Michigan. Hiram went to Auburn to learn the printer's trade with H. J. Pace, and attended a grammar school. In October, 1817, he was editor of the *Waterloo Gazette*, which he published one year. He was associated one year with William Ray in the publication of the *Miscellaneous Register*. In 1820, he removed to Queenstown, Canada, and printed a paper for Wm. L. McKenzie, the leader of the Patriot War. From thence, in 1825, he went to St. Catharines and established *The Farmers' Journal and Welland Canal Intelligencer*, afterwards changed to the *St. Catharines Journal*, which he continued until 1843. He died February 7th, 1857, in his 60th year.

Wm. Miller Clark came from Connecticut, in 1803, and settled on the Indian Fields, about a mile south-west of Genoa, on the farm now occupied by Chauncey Hand. He afterwards removed with his family to Ohio. Moses Armstrong, brother of Benoni, came from Goshen in 1803, and settled on the farm adjoining Benoni's on the west. He removed to Groton about 1820, and died there. His family are all dead. Reuben Pomeroy came from Broome county, in the fall of 1803 and taught school that winter. In 1805, he married Esther, daughter of Jabez Bradley, and in 1806, succeeded Adams, Wildman & Co., in the mercantile business. His store stood on the site of the steam mill. He was a successful merchant and left a good record as an honest and trustworthy man. Seneca G. Pomeroy of Northville, is the only member of his family living. Paul Barger came from Peekskill in 1803 or '4.

Joseph Crocker, Sr., came from Lee, in 1804, and bought the James Howell farm of Oliver

Hatch. His sons Asa and Joseph, who lived and died here, were noble men, and are kindly remembered. Isaac Mitchell settled the same year on the north-east corner of lot 3. In 1819 he sold his farm to Jesse Underhill. Captain Henry Chase came from Little Compton, R. I., in 1805; and Samuel and Philander Lawrence, from Stamford, Connecticut, about that year. John Seymour came from the latter place three or four years afterwards. His sons, John, Philander, Lewis and Theron, were once well known in this town. John Tilton came from New Jersey in 1808. He was honest, industrious, and very fond of fishing. The Howells and Tiltons came from the same place about the same time. Peter Latourette, who was ninety-four years old in 1876, and Col. Daniel Thorp, a Welshman, came about 1808. The latter settled on the Indian Fields, about a mile south-west of Genoa, where Hiram Hand lives, and died there March 15th, 1837, aged nearly sixty. Harriet, widow of Orson Welsh, residing in Cortland county, is the only one of his children living. Seth Nye came from Connecticut about 1810, and settled two and one-half miles north-east of Genoa, where Delos Niles now lives. He afterwards removed to East Venice and died there January 19th, 1840, aged 84. His children were Caleb, Joshua, Freeman, Jared and four daughters, all of whom are dead. William Green, a native of Galway, Saratoga county, came from Delaware in March, 1812, and settled on lot 40, which he bought of the State, in the south-east corner of the town, on the farm now owned by his son-in-law, David Cogswell, where he died in 1874. His children who are living are James, in Moravia, and Margaret, wife of David Cogswell, and Burr, in Groton. David Price came from Elizabeth, N. J., in 1812, and bought of Edmund Wright the place where Matthias Hutchinson lives. He subsequently lived south of Bells Corners. A man named Heaton settled at an early day a mile north-east of Genoa, and died there. His son James, who resides in Venice, is the only one of his children living. Jacob Haganan was an early settler on lot 30, of which he was probably the first owner.

EARLY MILLS.—The first conveniences for grinding were the mortar and pestle until 1798, when a mill was built at Ludlowville, Tompkins county, by Henry Ludlow. Another was built at Black Rock by a Mr. Anway, about 1800;

and in 1808 Abel White erected one near the falls, near N. B. Atwater's. David King built one on his farm about the same time. The last two were called "thunder shower" mills, because in summer they depended on showers for their supply of water. Mr. Durell built a mill near the site of Mr. Townsend's in 1810.

EARLY TAVERNS.—Taverns were numerous at an early day, and many of the present quiet dwellings were once used for public houses. Among the early tavern keepers were Peter Latourette, where Alanson Brown resides, David Ogden, one mile west of Northville, Elihu Tillotson, at the landing, John King, where Glen W. King lives, Timothy Goodyear, at Goodyears Corners, Caleb Atwater, in the Deacon Mead house, John Atwater, where Joseph Fenner resides, Reuben Pomeroy, where the present hotel stands, Jabez Bradley, in the S. C. Fessenden house, W. Hamlin, at Little Hollow, Ebenezer Hewitt, on the Indian Fields, Thaddeus Spencer, at Genoa village, Wm. Hewitt, where Phineas B. Young lives, Ebenezer Howe, at Pine Hollow, and John Carver, at East Genoa.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting was held at the house of Jonathan Woodworth, at Lansingville, April 1st, 1794, and John Chelsey was chosen moderator. The following named officers were elected: Willis Bishop, *Supervisor*; Thomas Ludlow, *Clerk*; John Chelsey, Abraham Minear, who was a surveyor, and Philip Breen, *Assessors*; Daniel Bacon and Wm. Coltrine, *Constables and Collectors*; Benajah Strong, Sr., and John Clark, *Overseers of the Poor*; Abraham Bloom, "Anslern" Chelsey and Jabez Bradley, *Commissioners of Highways*; John Clark, Chas. Nantine or Vantine, Henry Ludlow, Wm. Clark, David Armstrong, Henry "Tetor" and Amos Strong, *Overseers of Highways*; Ebenezer Hoskins, Job Halsted and Henry Bloom, *Fence Viewers*; Nathaniel Walker and John Bowker, *Pound Keepers*. At that meeting a bounty of twenty shillings was voted for the scalp of every wolf actually killed in the town.

The present officers (1879) are:

Supervisor—Darius W. Adams.

Town Clerk—Frank H. Avery.

Justices of the Peace—Samuel C. Bradley, Daniel M. Bacon and Squire Howe.

Assessors—Levi Starner, Edwin A. Avery and Francis Hollister.

Commissioner of Highways—Daniel L. Mead.
Overseers of the Poor—Thomas McCormick and Calvin M. Bush.

Inspectors of Election, Dist. No. 1—George W. Crocker, Samuel C. Fessenden and Ossian King.

Inspectors of Election, Dist. No. 2—Oscar Tift, Dolphus Mosher and DeWitt C. Bothwell.

Collector—Jason G. Atwater.

Constables—James A. Greenfield, John P. Boles, George Bower, and Samuel C. Knapp.
Game Constable—Daniel Fallen.

Commissioners of Excise—Amos Main; vacancy, long term, Lyman Miller; vacancy, short term, John L. King.

GENOA VILLAGE.

GENOA VILLAGE is pleasantly situated in the north part of the town, on Salmon Creek, which furnishes a good water power. It is a station on the U., I. & E. R. R., and is distant eight miles south-west of Moravia, twelve and three-fourths miles south-east of Aurora, and nineteen and one-half miles south of Auburn. It contains two churches, Presbyterian and Universalist, a district school, one hotel, (kept by Frank Gilkeys,) three general stores, a drug store, hardware store, jewelry store, two grist-mills, two shoe shops, (kept by D. L. Glover and Samuel Kelly,) one harness shop, (kept by D. W. Glover,) three blacksmith shops, (kept by G. H. Warner, D. P. Arnold and Elias Dolson,) a carriage shop, (kept by Avery & Herman,) and a population of 350.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchants at Genoa were probably Samuel Adams and Niram Wildman, who had previously done business at Northville. They came here about 1806, and after a few years dissolved. Adams went to Little Creek and continued the mercantile business there. The next of whom we have any account was a man named Barnes, who opened a store in his house about 1812, and accommodated such of his neighbors as chose to patronize him. He bought his goods at Ludlowville. The next merchant of any importance was Alfred Avery, who came from Groton, Conn., in the winter of 1813-14, and opened a store near where S. S. Hewitt lives. He continued in business till his death in 1854. He was associated the first four or five years with Cornelius Cuyler, of Aurora; and, after five or six years, with Edwin Avery, with whom

he did business till 1836 or '7. At his death he was succeeded by his sons Daniel and Henry, and Hiram S. Farrar, who married his eldest daughter, Abby. They did business several years under the name of Farrar & Avery, when the Averys bought Farrar's interest, and continued under the name of D. & H. Avery, till the death of Henry in 1873, after which Daniel continued alone till the fall of 1876, when he was succeeded by his nephew, *Frank H. Avery*, who still carries on the business. Four of Alfred Avery's children are living, Daniel and Urania, wife of S. S. Hewitt, in Genoa, Alfred, in Louisville, Ky., and Clara, widow of Wm. B. Mills, in Keokuk, Iowa.

Azor Cole, from Connecticut, opened a store about 1817 or '18, and after five or six years sold to Wm. Wilber, from Vermont. After several years he removed to Geneseo, where he died. Wilber sold after two or three years to Andrew B. Thorp, son of Daniel Thorp, and Seneca G. Pomeroy, who did business some ten years and sold to Richard G. Brownell, from Owasco, who continued till 1865 or '6, being associated the last four or five years with his son-in-law, Theo. M. Miller. They sold to L. V. Smith, from Venice, who continued some two years, when he sold the store to Jesse B. Young and Norman Lester, and removed his goods to the store now occupied by Frank H. Avery, where he remained one year, and sold to E. N. Blackmer, from Cortland, who did business about two years and sold to John Tift, from Venice, and Norman Lester, who, in the meantime, had sold his interest in the business of Young & Lester to his partner. Tift & Lester did business about two years and sold their goods at auction.

Orlando Miner, son of Wm. Miner, united with Alfred Avery in 1832, in erecting the building now occupied, one-half of it, by Frank H. Avery as a store, and the other half, by Daniel Avery, as an office. Avery occupied the west half, and Miner the east. Miner removed after two or three years to Alton, Illinois, where he died. James K. Smith came from Auburn about 1838-'40, and occupied Miner's store, but returned after a year and a half with his goods to Auburn. Wm. B. Smith, also from Auburn, opened the same store soon after, remained a like period, and returned also with his goods to Auburn. E. B. Hill, from Groton, opened a store

about 1840, did business some three years and removed to Canada. L. B. Hewitt opened a store about 1855, and after a short time he sold to S. T. Mastin, who, after one or two years, admitted his son, Alfred, and subsequently his son, John. March 23d, 1869, John Robinson, S. T. Mastin's son-in-law, became interested, and the firm name has since been *Robinson & Mastins*. About 1835, Bayliss and Alvarez Tupper, from Venice, opened a store, which they continued two or three years, when the former died and the goods were sold at auction. John C. Marvin, from Homer, opened a store about 1830, and after about four years he sold to Dr. Barber, who continued some two years.

Fesse B. Young opened a general store in February, 1867, in company with Norman Lester, with whom he did business the first three years. He still carries on the business. *Joseph Banker*, druggist, came from Groton and commenced business in 1872. *O. M. Avery*, hardware dealer, commenced business at Genoa in October, 1874, having previously carried on the same business at Ludlowville since June, 1870. *Frank H. Innes*, jeweler, came from Auburn, and commenced business here in October, 1877.

POSTMASTERS.—The first post-office established in the territory now embraced in the towns of Genoa and Lansing seems to have been located at Ludlowville, though it bore the name of Genoa until the division of the town on the erection of Tompkins county, in 1817, March 1st of which year the name was changed to Ludlowville. The first entry of the office under the name of Genoa is January 11th, 1806, and Abijah Miller, Jr., was appointed postmaster on that day. He was succeeded March 10th, 1815, by John Ludlow, and March 1st, 1817, by John Bowman. In the meantime a post-office by the name of Indian Fields, was established one-half mile west of Genoa, on the post route between Auburn and Ithaca, January 1st, 1817, and Wm. Miner was appointed postmaster that day. As this record of Indian Fields post-office appears to be the only one it is inferred that the name was changed to Genoa October 31st, 1818, about which time the office was removed to the site of the village, and this supposition is strengthened by the fact that the name of Wm. Miner appears as postmaster at both places. Ebenezer Hewitt next succeeded to the office and held it two or three years, when

it again came into the hands of Wm. Miner, who held it a like period, as late as 1825. Alfred Avery next received the appointment and held the office two or three years. He was succeeded by Samuel Clark, who held it till 1829, when Wm. Miner was again appointed, and held it till 1841. Alfred Avery succeeded him, and was followed in 1845, by Daniel Hobert, who held it but a short period, when Wm. J. Close was appointed and held it till his death, about 1851. Ralseymon Sheldon next held it until 1853, when Dr. Asa W. Tupper was appointed. He resigned and was succeeded by John Seymour, who held it but a short time. Lendall Bigelow succeeded to the office as early as 1857, and held it till his death, March 16th, 1870. John S. Robinson next received the appointment, and was succeeded in April, 1875, by Benjamin L. Avery, the present incumbent.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Genoa was Ebenezer Hewitt, who came from Stonington, Connecticut, in 1802, and settled one and one-half miles north-west of Genoa, where Edwin A. Carter lives, and practiced till his death in 1826. Dr. Stephen S. Hewitt and his sister Harriet, both residing in Genoa, are children of his. He was one of the original members of the County Medical Society. His brother, Leeds Hewitt, came from the same place a little later and studied medicine with him. He practiced here from 1826 till his death in 1842. David G. Jessup and John Smith joined the County Medical Society, while residing at Genoa, the former, November 3d, 1826, and the latter, May 1st, 1828, but we are not advised as to how long they practiced here. Almon C. Taber came here about 1835, August 6th, of which year he joined the County Medical Society. He practiced till about 1848, when he removed to Auburn. Asa W. Tupper, a native of Venice, came in from that town in 1840, and practiced till 1852, when he removed to Washington county. He joined the County Medical Society, January 5th, 1843. Stephen S. Hewitt, son of Ebenezer Hewitt, was born in Genoa, June 9th, 1822. He was educated at Geneva College, and was graduated at Buffalo University in 1848, in which year he commenced practice in Genoa. He retired from the practice in 1857. Geo. Hewitt was born in Genoa, April 10th, 1811. He studied medicine with his father, Thomas L. Hewitt, who was an early practitioner

at Moravia, and Horatio Robinson, in Auburn, and commenced practice in Genoa in 1848. He afterwards went to California and practiced there and in Central America, where he had charge of the American Hospital at Panama. He returned to Genoa in 1859, and has since practiced there. M. B. Van Buskirk, a native of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, was educated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1866, and the following year commenced practice in Genoa, where he still continues.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of Genoa consist of two grist and flouring-mills and a wood-working establishment, the latter of which is owned by Sylvester Thayer, who is about to add thereto a machine shop to be operated by steam. The grist-mills are located on Salmon Creek, and each contains three run of stones. One, the *Genoa Mill*, is owned by Daniel Rose & Son, who bought it of Stephen Hubert & Son in April, 1876. It was built by Benoni Holcomb over fifty years ago, and has been repaired and rebuilt several times, the last time in 1870. The fall in the creek at this point is twelve feet. The other is owned by Squire Howe, whose adopted father, William Howe, bought it April 1st, 1853, of S. T. Mastin. It was built in 1840, by Woodin & Savage, who run it together a few years, when the former bought the latter's interest, and run it till 1848, when he sold to Alfred Avery, who sold it to S. T. Mastin in 1852. A mill was built upon this site some thirty years previously, and is said to have been the first grist-mill in the town.

Genoa recently lost its most important industry in the destruction by fire of the Stevens Thrasher Works, which were established about 1838, by A. W. Stevens, a native of Genoa. They gave employment to thirty to thirty-five men, and since the fire were removed to Auburn in the fall of 1878.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GENOA was formed July 3d, 1817, by Rev. Isaac Eddy, an evangelist, as the *North-east Congregational Church of Genoa*, with the following named eleven members, who had letters of dismission from other churches: Matthias and Israel Mead, John, Gideon, Mary, Rachael and Jane Leavenworth, Mary Pitcher, Anna Palmer, and Betsey and Eliza Eddy. Samuel Wilson was admitted the same day on profession of faith. John Leavenworth, 2d, was chosen deacon. The church was

placed under the care of the Presbytery by a vote passed August 11th, 1817. January 19th, 1821, the name was changed as above, and the Presbyterian form of government adopted. Jesse Hickock, Ichabod Lockwood, Jeremiah Hitchcock and Matthias Mead were elected ruling elders, and Jesse Hickock, deacon. Their first house of worship stood about a mile east of Genoa, a little north-west of the central gate of the cemetery. It was dedicated September 17th, 1822. It was struck by lightning and much damaged Sunday, June 29th, 1828, at the time the deacons were passing the communion cup. Several persons were injured, but none fatally. In 1829, it was removed to its present site and repaired. It was burned in 1842, and a new house was built, and dedicated February 9th, 1843. It was remodeled and repaired in 1870, and rededicated.

The following is the succession of pastors of this church, as complete as the records enable us to give. Isaac Eddy appears to have been the first pastor, but the records do not show when he began or closed his labors. Urban Palmer was ordained and installed pastor February 6th, 1822, and dismissed July 6th, 1824. John Smith served them from February 15th, 1826, to October, 1826; N. E. Johnson, from October 8th, 1826, to October 23d, 1831, having been ordained and installed pastor July 8th, 1829; James H. Rice, October 22d, 1834; Wm. Tobey, about 1835; David Molin, from April 25th, 1838, to October 6th, 1840; and Whitman Peck, from October 23d, 1844, to April 16th, 1849, all of whom were ordained by this church, except Mr. Rice, who was probably a stated supply. Moses Thatcher was installed in June, 1851, and dismissed in 1852. Wm. M. Robinson was ordained and installed June 21st, 1859, and dismissed in June, 1863. C. A. Conant, pastor of the church at Five Corners, gave them an afternoon service one year from June, 1868, to 1869. G. G. Smith officiated from June, 1869, to 1871. E. Benedict, the present pastor, commenced his labors with them April 14th, 1872, and was installed pastor July 25th, 1872.

During the intervals between the pastorates they had stated supplies, for a portion of the time, especially in the earlier days. Among these were Messrs. Fullerton, Lambertson, Douglass and Moore, students of Auburn Theological Seminary. In 1833, Revs. Myrick and Warren, evangelists,

openly, and for a time successfully, "advocated perfectionism and other serious errors and extravagant practices," and induced the church to adopt articles of belief "radically defective;" but in 1834 these were set aside, and a creed such as the Presbytery approved was adopted. Some 375 names have been recorded upon the roll of the church.

At present there are forty-five members. Twenty-one have been ruling elders, and ten, deacons, but of that number only one—Phineas B. Young—remains. The elders are Jesse Hickock, Jeremy Hitchcock, Matthias Mead, Luke Taylor, Aaron Ingals, Chauncy Woodford, Samuel R. Wilson, James Woodford, James Mead, Reuben Woodford, Godfrey W. Slocum, Lendall Bigelow, Oliver Hewitt, Noah K. Taylor, Daniel Davis, Elijah Requa, John King, Orrin Hughitt, A. J. Hughitt, Phineas B. Young and J. Harvey Lowe; and the deacons, John Leavenworth, 2d, Ichabod Lockwood, Jesse Hickock, Chauncy Woodford, Ralseymon Sheldon, John Seymour, Orrin Woodford, James Mead, Calvin King and Sidney Hewitt.

The average attendance at Sabbath school is fifty-five.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF GENOA. A preliminary meeting of Universalists and others of Genoa was held at the house of Wm. Miner, June 12th, 1829, for the purpose of building a meeting-house, which it was resolved should be free to all other denominations, when not occupied by the Universalists. It was attended by Wm. Miner, Alfred Avery, Edwin Avery, Samuel Moore, Zerah Whitney, Azor Cole and Worthington Smith. A subscription of \$2,277 for that purpose was obtained from 116 individuals. July 9th, 1829, Wm. Miner, Worthington Smith, Edwin Avery, John Leavenworth and James Young were constituted a committee to locate and purchase a site in the village of Genoa, to build a house, and secure a title for the benefit of the Universalist Society. August 2d, 1829, at a meeting held in the school-house in District No. 5, "the usual place of worship," presided over by Wm. Hewitt, an organization was effected under the statue, the above name adopted, and the following trustees elected: Abel Simonds, Ebenezer Lester, Darius Adams, John Holden, Palmer Hewitt and Alfred Avery. August 13th, 1829, the trustees executed a contract with Lem-

uel D. Newton and Samuel Wallace to build a house for \$2,300; and August 19th, 1829, it was decided to build on three-fourths of an acre east of the residence of W. Smith, who was to give and level it. July 23d, 1830, the church was finished and accepted, and was dedicated July 29th, 1830, by Rev. D. Skinner, of Utica.

The first pastor whose name appears on the record, (July 21st, 1830,) is Rev. Mr. Chase. Rev. Mr. Gregory also officiated in July, 1830. The church was reorganized under the same name, August 22d, 1845. Their records do not show the succession of pastors. The last one left in the summer of 1878.

NORTHVILLE.

NORTHVILLE, (Kings Ferry p. o.,) is situated on a beautiful plateau, in the north-west part of the town, and is distant eight miles south-east of Aurora, two miles east of Kings Ferry station, and about three miles west of Genoa. It contains three churches, (Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic,) a district school, two general stores, one drug store, one shoe shop, (kept by O. F. Kendall,) a harness shop, (kept by James Detrich,) a hardware store and tin shop, a blacksmith shop, (kept by Ossian King,) one hotel, (kept by R. J. Drake, and built in 1849 by Captain David Ogden and D. Adams & Son, on the site of one built by Samuel Chadwick in 1814, and burned May 30th, 1844,) and a population of about 300.

MERCHANTS.—Capt. David Ogden was probably the first merchant in the town. His business was conducted for a time in a block house a little south of Alanson Brown's, and was subsequently moved to a wing on the north side of the Jump house. He commenced business soon after coming into the town, (about 1797,) and continued a great many years, as previously mentioned in connection with his settlement here. The next appear to have been Knapp & Rice, who had a store near Joseph Fenner's, but were unfortunate. Samuel Adams, Niram Wildman and Stephen Bassett commenced business under the name of Adams, Wildman & Co., in 1802, and continued till 1806, when they dissolved, and Adams & Wildman went to Genoa village and engaged in mercantile and other business there. They were succeeded at Northville by Reuben Pomeroy, who occupied the store they vacated, which stood

on the site of the building built for a steam mill, and continued till his death in 1812. From August, 1809, to the summer of 1810, Darius Adams appears to have had an interest in the business. After the death of Mr. Pomeroy, Jabez Bradley, Jr., carried on mercantile business till the spring of 1815. Darius Adams then bought him out and in December of that year entered in copartnership with Henry Bradley, under the name of Adams & Bradley. They built in 1819 the store now occupied by Dr. Ball, and continued business till April, 1823, when Mr. Bradley sold his interest. He subsequently moved to Penn Yan and was a leading merchant there for many years. Mr. Adams continued the business till 1846, when he retired, having been associated in the summer of 1831 with S. G. Pomeroy, when the firm name was Adams & Pomeroy; from 1837-'40, with Samuel C. Lyon, under the name of Adams & Lyon; and from 1840-'46, with his son Samuel, when the firm was known as D. Adams & Son. In 1835 he built the store now occupied by Adams & Ogden. From 1846-'51, Samuel Adams was associated with his brother Darius W. Adams, under the name of S. & D. W. Adams. After 1851 Samuel Adams conducted the business alone until April 1st, 1857, when Newell Lyon became his partner, and the firm became S. Adams & Co. February 10th, 1864, Mr. Adams bought his partner's interest, and in April, 1867, he sold to Darius W. Adams and Weston A. Ogden, who have since carried on the business under the name of *Adams & Ogden*.

During these years many other persons have been engaged in mercantile business for short periods with varied success. Among them were Jesse Atwater, Samuel and Ansel Chadwick, Gay & King, Harvey Andrews & Horace Atwater, Sidney Avery & Theron Seymour, Wail H. Davis & Theron Seymour, Richard Brownell, Seneca G. Pomeroy & Walter G. Bradley, Titus, Greenfield & Co., Lewis Seymour, Pierce & Co., Samuel & Lewis Atwater, Andrew Thorp, Union Store, Allen C. Purdy & Son and James C. King.

Philo Clark, druggist, commenced business in 1865, and still continues it. *L. B. King*, general merchant, commenced business in 1866, in company with B. F. Coleman, with whom he did business about a year. In 1874, James A. Greenfield became his partner and continued

with him one year. King bought out Ansel Chadwick in 1866. G. W. Crocker commenced the hardware business in 1866, in company with Thomas Underhill and W. A. Purdy, whose interests he bought at the expiration of two years. In 1870, he was associated with S. C. Bradley, under the name of Crocker & Bradley. In 1871, Bradley sold to John Starner, who after two years, bought Crocker's interest and continued in company, a part of the time, with Edwin Perry, until March, 1877, when he sold to *Crocker & Peckham*, who still carry on the business.

POSTMASTERS.—King's Ferry post-office was established at Ogdens Corners in 1807, with Capt. David Ogden, Sr., as postmaster. The office was kept in a wing on the north side of his house, one mile west of Northville, until 1822, when it was moved to Northville. In the first year sixty-two letters were received, of which three were paid, thirty-nine, unpaid, and twenty, free. The gross amount received during the first year for letters and papers was \$18.99½, of which the government received \$12.63½. Mr. Ogden was succeeded by Henry Bradley, who was appointed January 1st, 1823. Darius Adams received the appointment in December, 1823, and held the office as late as 1842. G. W. Gunn, Lewis Seymour, (who held the office in 1846,) Darius Adams, Lewis Seymour, Samuel Atwater, (who held it in 1851,) and Walter G. Bradley succeeded each other at short intervals. Bradley held the office as early as 1854 and as late as 1859. He was succeeded by Allen C. Purdy, B. F. Coleman and Samuel Adams, the latter of whom was appointed in 1869, and still holds the office.

PHYSICIANS.—Prior to the settlement of any physician at Northville, Drs. Thomas Lyon, who was the first physician in this section, and was located at Five Corners, Nathaniel Aspinwall, who came in 1803, and settled three miles south of Northville, where J. F. Baker resides, and Consider King, who settled at Capens Corners, (Ledyard), in 1805, extended their practice to this locality. Aspinwall was one of the original members of the County Medical Society, and he and King were intelligent and conscientious men.

Dennison R. Pearl, a native of Oneida county, commenced practice here in May, 1828, and continued six years. He resumed practice in 1843,

at Sherwood, where he now resides. Samuel Milliken, who commenced practice in Brockport, came here about 1828, May 1st of which year, while a resident of Genoa, he joined the County Medical Society. Ansel Chadwick, who had been away some years, returned here in 1832, and practiced till his death, in 1867. *Philo Clark*, who was born in Massachusetts February 9th, 1807, and educated at Fairfield and Geneva Medical Colleges, from the latter of which he graduated in the spring of 1834, commenced practice at Borodino in 1835, and after one year removed to Northville, where he has since practiced. He joined the County Medical Society June 2d, 1836. *B. F. Coleman*, who was born in Goshen, May 23d, 1823, and educated at the Albany Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from the latter of which he graduated in 1845, commenced practice at Northville in 1852. He removed to Seneca county in 1870, and returned here June 3d, 1878. *Frederick A. Dudley* was born in Madison, Conn., Jan. 6th, 1842, and educated at Yale Medical College, where he graduated in 1862. He commenced practice as surgeon of the 14th Connecticut Infantry, and after the war practiced about two years at Beaufort, S. C. He removed thence in 1868 to Northville, where he has since practiced.

Though Northville is not the theater of any manufacturing industry, it has not been utterly destitute of an effort to make it such. In 1836 some public-spirited citizens formed a stock company and built a steam flouring-mill. Jonathan Borden was the chief stockholder and was made president. Darius Adams was treasurer. It was in operation several years, but did not pay, and is now used as a store-house.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GENOA, at Northville. We quote from a published sermon preached August 10th, 1873, by Rev. J. S. Jewell, the pastor of this Church, on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

"Quite a large proportion of the early inhabitants here were decidedly friendly to religious institutions; while many of them were professedly the disciples of Christ, and members of churches in the places from which they came. In leaving the older settlements and established churches, and coming into the wilderness, they had no idea of leaving their religion and the benefits of the gospel behind. And it would seem that in the settlement of this part of the town, the hand of God was plainly manifest, in bringing together so

many of similar faith, so that they could so harmoniously join together in worshipping God."

We have already seen that Benjamin Close commenced holding religious meetings in his house soon after the removal of his family here in the spring of 1793. These meetings were doubtless the first regularly established for public worship in the County. The devotions consisted in reading sermons, singing hymns, and prayer, and frequently partook of the nature of a Bible class, questions being asked and answered as freely as in any family or social gathering.

They were occasionally visited and encouraged by missionaries, but apparently very irregularly and not often. The earliest of these of whom we have any record is Aaron Kinne, who visited this section as early as 1793. Others, though three or four years later, were Seth Williston, Jedediah Bushnell, Salmon King, Jacob Cram, David Avery and Ezra Woodworth, the latter of whom, it appears, came in June, 1798, and preached one-third of the time for five or six months. His labors seem to have prepared the way in some measure for the organization of a Church. The first meeting looking to this end was held at the house of Amos Lyon, who lived near Bell Corners, July 9th, 1798. This meeting was attended by two missionaries, Rev. Ezra Woodworth, who acted as Moderator, and Rev. Mr. Hillyer, who acted as clerk. About twenty persons present presented certificates of membership from various Eastern churches. A committee consisting of John Tillotson, Silas Hutchinson, Stephen Peet, William Bradley, David Wilcox and Enoch Merriam, was appointed to acquaint the professors of religion in the town of their designs, and also to draw up a confession of faith. An adjourned meeting was held at the same place, August 13th, 1798, when the Church was duly organized, and a confession of faith and covenant adopted. The ministers present and assisting were Reuben Parmlee, Ezra Woodworth and Jacob Cram.

The number who then entered into Church-fellowship was sixteen—ten males and six females—eight of whom were from Connecticut, and all of whom presented letters. Their names were Stephen Peet, Stephen Webb, Amos Lyon, Solomon Knapp, Silas Hutchinson, Benjamin Close, William Corwin, David Wilcox, William Bradley, Anna Corwin, Esther Peet, Jane Strong, Elizabeth Moe, Ann Chittenden and Elizabeth Webb.

Two weeks after, nine others, who appear not to have been present at the former meeting, united by letter, among them John Tillotson and Annie, wife of Heman Bradley.

The Church was denominated the *First Congregational Church in the town of Milton*, and was the second one organized in the County, the first being the Baptist Church in Scipio, (now Venice,) which was formed June 9th, 1795. Rev. Mr. Scott supplied them a few Sabbaths after Mr. Woodworth closed his labors, and in February, 1799, a call was extended to him, which, as well as one extended to Rev. Seth Williston in March, 1800, appears to have been declined.

After the organization, as before, the Society continued to worship in private houses and barns till 1802, when a log meeting-house was built, near the south-east corner of lot 14, a mile east and a mile south of Northville.

Some time in 1803, Rev. Jabez Chadwick commenced serving them as a stated supply, and continued about two years. During this period the rapid increase in population had made a larger and more commodious house of worship desirable; and out of the proposition to build a new edifice, grew a somewhat acrimonious controversy relative to its location, which ultimately resulted in a separation and the formation of a new church. Pending this unhappy discussion a project was set on foot to perfect a legal organization, and a meeting was called for that purpose March 10th, 1804, at which an agreement was drawn and subscribed to by ninety-one individuals, upon whom, for the most part, says Rev. Mr. Jewell, "the burdens of society rested for more than a generation." This organization was completed at the house of Jabez Bradley, in May of that year, under the name of *Union Society*, and John Atwater, Benjamin Close, Jabez Bradley, James Milliken, Jonathan Brownell and Matthew Tillotson were the first trustees. At the same time a subscription for a meeting-house was drawn up, the heading to which is worthy of preservation. The following is a copy in part:

"We, the subscribers, do agree to pay the sums set opposite our names, in the time and manner following, viz: one-fourth part in neat cattle, by the 1st of October next; one-fourth in good wheat or pork, at market price, by the 1st of January next; one other fourth part in neat cattle, by the 1st of October, 1805; and the remaining one-fourth in good wheat or pork, by the 1st of January, 1806."

At a meeting of the society, May 20th, 1805, it was decided to build on lot 4, within forty rods of the south-west corner. June 5th, 1805, Jabez Bradley gave the society a lease of between three and four acres of land, as a site for the building, the lease to continue as long as the society wished to occupy the land for a house of worship. The house was raised in July of that year, and, though it was occupied for worship the following season, was not completed till some years afterwards, the pulpit and galleries not until the fall of 1816. "It was a fine and noble monument to the value of religion and religious teaching, here in a new country, where few spires could then have been seen pointing heavenward. Its dimensions were about 45 by 60 feet, built with such style and finish as to attract the attention of strangers for many years." This building was their Sabbath home until 1846, when it was taken down, and a new one erected on the same ground, and dedicated July 8th, 1847. This, in turn, underwent extensive repairs and was rebuilt, and dedicated in February, 1872. A neat chapel adjacent to it was erected at the same time, the whole involving an expense of \$11,000.

When it was found to be impossible to harmonize the conflicting views in regard to the location of the church edifice, an amicable separation was mutually agreed upon. They accordingly procured the services of Rev. David Higgins, then pastor of the church in Aurelius, who administered to them the Lord's supper, December 22d, 1805; after which twelve took letters of dismission to form a church in Lansingville, then called *Teetertown*. Those who withdrew were Caleb and Luther Lyon and their wives, Amos Lyon, Mrs. Ann Chittenden, Mrs. Jane Strong, Mrs. Charles Lyon, Caleb Lyon, Jr., Mrs. Rebecca Stives, Mrs. Ruth Conklin and Israel Lyon. The membership of this church after this exodus was sixty-four.

Rev. Wm. Clark was ordained and installed pastor of this church June 18th, 1806; the relation was dissolved in February, 1808. After this Rev. Samuel Fuller preached for a time, and received a call to settle, but he ultimately declined the invitation. September 5th, 1809, a resolution is recorded inviting Rev. Seth Smith to preach seven Sabbaths in addition to the five already supplied. Four weeks later, October 3d, a call was unanimously extended to him, at a salary of

\$450, which was then considered very liberal. The names appended to the subscription list to raise this amount were 135 in number, and the sums subscribed varied from fifty cents to thirty dollars. Mr. Smith accepted this call and was installed January 24th, 1810. Such was the importance attached to this event that the church voted to observe Wednesday, January 10th, as a day of fasting and prayer, preparatory to the solemnities of the occasion.

Mr. Smith's pastorate was a long and useful one. It continued till his death, January 30th, 1849.

Mr. Smith was succeeded by Rev. N. D. Graves, who was installed September 5th, 1849, and served the church five years, resigning September 5th, 1854. Rev. Amos Crocker followed in the spring of 1856, and remained till May, 1867. The present pastor, Rev. J. S. Jewell, commenced his labors with this church July 1st, 1868, having completed the tenth year of his ministry, which, with the hopeful spiritual condition of the church, is evidence of his acceptability and efficiency. Thus the shepherd's staff has changed hands but four times in the period of nearly seventy years.

The church was originally organized on Congregational principles. In 1804, on the organization of the Middle Association, it was connected with it; but on the dissolution of that body in 1811, and the formation soon after of the Presbytery of Cayuga, it became a constituent member of the latter body, and has thus remained to the present time. In 1820, the church adopted the Presbyterian form of government, electing as ruling elders, Wm. Bradley, Benjamin Close, Beriah King, Roswell Franklin and Adonijah Tillotson, who continued to exercise the functions of that office till 1831, when it again voted to become Congregational. In November, 1868, it once more, without a dissenting voice, became fully Presbyterian.

The present number of members is 140. The number of families in the congregation is about 100. The whole amount raised during the last ten years, including benevolent objects, is about \$27,000. They have an interesting Sabbath school, at which the attendance is 150.

CALVARY CHURCH, (Episcopal,) at Northville, was organized in May, 1862, and at a meeting of the vestry, consisting of S. S. Mosher, D. K. Un-

derhill, James Howell, George Jackson, M. D. King, John Tillotson, James Niblo and B. F. Coleman, held Tuesday, May 15th, 1862, at the house of D. K. Underhill, Q. L. Beebe and Andrew Thorpe were elected wardens. Their church edifice was erected in 1862, at a cost of about \$2,000, the land—about an acre—having been given by Mr. D. K. Underhill. It was consecrated in 1863. The first rector was Rev. J. Leach, who was called May 22d, 1863, he having resigned the pastorate of St. Paul's church of Aurora. June 20th, 1863, a call was given to Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, who served them two years, and was succeeded by Rev. George G. Perrine, who remained about a year. For some time after Mr. Perrine left the pulpit was unsupplied. Rev. W. A. Casey, who was then and is still rector of St. Paul's church, Aurora, supplied the pulpit a year. After that the church had only occasional preaching till the summer of 1878. July 1st, of that year, Rev. J. Everist Cathell commenced his labors with them, and continued them during that and the two succeeding months. Rev. DeWitt C. Loop, the present pastor, entered upon this charge about the 1st of November, 1878. The church is in a feeble condition, but has a hopeful and useful prospective future. The membership does not exceed a dozen, but there are some twenty who have been baptized awaiting the coming of the Bishop to be confirmed.

ST. MARY OF THE LAKE CHURCH, (Catholic,) at Northville, was organized in 1866, by Father McCool, at the house of the widow of Hugh Fallon, about a mile west of the village. It then consisted of about twenty-five heads of families, the most prominent of whom were the widow Fallon, Daniel Fallon, Patrick and Edward Reilly, Thomas and John McCormick, Michael and Edward Burns, James Britt, Patrick Dullehan, Christopher Mulligan, Nicholas and Christopher Mulvany, John Mahony and John Kenny. Their church edifice was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$2,400, through the efforts of Father McCool, who labored with them as pastor from 1866-70. He was succeeded in the pastorate by Father Schmeltzer, who served them ten months; Father Eugene Pagani, who remained one year; Father Archangel Paganini, who served them ten months; and Father Hugh Francis Rafferty, who has labored with them since June 15th, 1873. The present membership is about 450.

The earliest meetings of this denomination were held in the old red school-house in the village of Genoa, by Father Glennon, in 1852.

SOCIETIES.—*Genoa Lodge No. 213, F. & A. M.* was organized August 11th, 1813, at the house of Simeon P. Strong, in *Teetertown* (Lansingville). William Miner, Lemuel Powers, John Bowker, Samuel Knapp, Darius Adams, Curtis Galpin, Simeon P. Strong, Belding Kellogg, Martin Kellogg, Ithmar Kellogg, Levi Roath, H. West, Abner Brannis and Samuel R. Wilson, who were members of Sylvan Lodge, Massachusetts, Eagle Lodge, Seneca county, and Scipio Lodge, Aurora, were the charter members. This was the fourth lodge in the County, the first having been organized in Aurora, March 22d, 1797, the second at Moravia, in 1810, and the third, (*Morning Star Lodge*, now dead,) near Bolt's Corners, in the present town of Scipio, in 1811. It died during the anti-masonic times, and was reorganized as No. 421, January 29th, 1857. The charter members then were J. M. White, Geo. Fritts, J. H. Pickard, G. W. Gunn, Darius Adams, David Ogdan and B. A. Shepard. The lodge now numbers about ninety members. Since the reorganization meetings have been held in the rooms formerly occupied by the Odd Fellows, in the steam mill building.

THE NORTHVILLE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY was formed in August, 1828, in which year, in the west half of Genoa, there were two distilleries, four licensed hotels, and four stores, selling annually about 250 barrels of ardent spirits. Only eighteen individuals in the town could be induced to sign the pledge, and notwithstanding the Society first met with violent opposition, in the fifth year after its organization not a license was granted in the town. The old Society died years ago, but the work has been continued, and to-day there are in West Genoa two Good Templar Lodges and two Rechabite Tents.

FIVE CORNERS.

FIVE CORNERS is situated in the south part of the town, west of the center, nearly equi-distant from Genoa and Northville. It contains one church, (Presbyterian) a district-school, one general store, one hardware store, two blacksmith shops, (kept by John Beardsley and William Starr,) a shoe shop, (kept by Aaron Wood,) a wagon shop, (kept by Anson Lyon,) a paint shop, (kept by James Remer,) and about seventy inhabitants.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchants were Israel and Amasa Lyon and David Crocker, who commenced business under the name of I. & A. Lyon & Co., about 1814. After a few years it went into the hands of Mr. Crocker, who admitted to partnership a man named Swift, his brother-in-law, with whom he did business several years. Alfred and Samuel Husted, brothers, opened a store about 1823, and did business a few years, when they removed their goods to Auburn. Samuel C. Lyon kept a store a good many years, until his death September 12th, 1870. Charles Barger opened a store soon after Lyon's death, and after two years formed a copartnership with P. Price. He failed about a year after. James Nostrand and a man named Hunt came in from Moravia in November, 1875, Hunt left after a few months, and Nostrand did business here till the latter part of November, 1878, when he sold his goods at auction. *A. E. Robinson*, from Sherwood, general merchant, commenced business in December, 1876, in company with George E. Sanford, with whom he was connected till October 18th, 1877. *Johu Starr*, hardware merchant, commenced business in the spring of 1877.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster at Five Corners was Lewis Seymour, who was appointed about 1830. He was succeeded by John Milliken, who held the office in 1836, Rebecca Ferris, Allen Palmer, who held it in 1842 and '46, Samuel C. Lyon, who held it in 1851, Fulton Good-year, who held it in 1854, Samuel C. Lyon, who held it as early as 1857, and until his death in 1870, Daniel Bacon, who held it about a year, Charles Barger, who held it from 1872-'75, Joseph Goodyear, who held it from 1875 till his death in April, 1878, and A. E. Robinson, the present incumbent, who was appointed April 29th, 1878.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician was Thomas Lyon, who located here about the beginning of the century and remained a few years. There does not appear to have been any physician after that until about 1841, when D. A. Force came here. He practiced until the California gold-fever broke out, when he repaired thither. He resumed practice here about four years afterwards and continued till about 1853, when he went to Genoa. Dr. Green, from Lansing, Tompkins county, practiced here one year during the war, and went to Michigan. Wm. Davis, also from Lausing, practiced some five or six years from

about 1868. He, too, went west. George E. Sanford, from Michigan, who joined the County Medical Society while a resident of this place, November 10th, 1875, is still practicing here.

THE FIRST FREE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF GENOA, at Five Corners, was organized January 1st, 1831, as the *Congregational Church of Lansing and Genoa*, by thirteen male and twenty-five female "seceders" from the Presbyterian church of Lansingville. January 11th, 1831, Levi Palmer and Caleb Lyon, Jr., were elected deacons. January 7th, 1834, the present name was adopted.

The first pastor was Rev. Jabez Chadwick, by whom the church was organized. He resigned January 31st, 1835, to take effect March 27th, 1835. He was succeeded by Zenas Covall, who was dismissed October 11th, 1836. The name of S. Hawley appears March 11th, 1837, but whether as pastor or temporary supply the records do not show. Rev. Mr. Leckner closed his labors with them January 16th, 1838, but how long he served them does not appear. Rev. A. C. Lord commenced his labors with them in April, 1838, and Ezra C. Smith, March 20th, 1840. Mr. Smith was voted out of the pulpit April 6th, 1842. Rev. Wm. S. Franklin began to supply the pulpit September 18th, 1842. November 14th, 1843, he received a call to become their pastor, and was installed January 9th, 1844. September 8th, 1864, after a pastorate of twenty-two years, Mr. Franklin requested the church to unite with him in asking the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation. He preached his farewell sermon September 25th, 1864. C. A. Conant assumed the pastoral care April 1st, 1865, and closed his labors with them July 1st, 1871. During his pastorate, March 3d, 1871, the church adopted the Presbyterian form of government, but retained their name. In November, 1871, a call was extended to A. O. Peloubet, who entered upon the pastoral duties January 1st, 1872. He preached his farewell sermon April 27th, 1873. In July, 1873, a call was given to Nathan B. Knapp, who was installed pastor October 7th, 1873, and ministered to their spiritual wants until December 9th, 1877, since which time the pulpit has been supplied by various individuals. The present membership is forty-five.

The first meetings were held in an addition

built to the school-house at the corners, at the time of the organization. This, however, soon ceased to afford the needed accommodation. Soon after the organization, during Mr. Chadwick's pastorate, a fruitful revival was experienced, and the membership so largely increased thereby, as to make the demand for a larger and more commodious house of worship imperative. This resulted in the erection of the present edifice, which was dedicated February 26th, 1835.

March 9th, 1842, the Lansingville church, (from which the original members of this church withdrew, because of a preference for the congregational form of government,) dissolved and united with this.

EAST GENOA.

EAST GENOA is situated in the south-east part of the town, about two and one-half miles south-east of Genoa, and four miles south-west of Milan. It contains one church, (M. E.,) a district school, a store, blacksmith shop, (kept by Joseph Duck,) and some forty inhabitants.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant was Elihu Halladay, who opened a small store previous to 1800, in a log house which stood on the site of Horace Leavenworth's residence, which he kept some two years and failed, the failure involving the loss of his farm. He bought his goods at Aurora. This is said to have been the first store in the town. The next was John Leavenworth, who opened a store as early as 1805 and kept it till 1813. Elihu Washburn opened one soon after Leavenworth, about twenty rods south of the Corners. He afterwards built the present store, and did business several years. Thomas Hicks kept a store previous to 1808. Pearl P. Lane opened a grocery about 1824. He kept it about one and one-half years and failed. Wm. P. Thornton opened a store in 1826, and kept it a few years, when James Morgan succeeded him and kept it till the fall of 1841, when he sold to Alex. Bothwell, who kept it six and one-half years and sold to Samuel Close, who, after four or five years, sold to G. J. Hollenbeck, who kept it about a year and a half. He then sold to Charles Wilcox and Abram Osmun, who kept it two years, and sold to Charles Manchester, who kept it a like period, when he closed out and removed to Ithaca. Daniel Carver opened a store in another location about 1830. He kept it but a year or

two, and then closed out. There was no merchant here after Manchester left (about 1863) until the fall of 1877, when Sullivan W. Ladd came in from Summer Hill and opened a store, which he still continues.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office at East Genoa was established in 1827, with Wm. P. Thornton as postmaster. He held it one or two years, till his removal to Fleming, and was succeeded by Abram K. Truman, who held the office in 1831. Samuel Branch next held it eight or ten years, as early as 1836 and as late as 1842. He was succeeded by Heman Holden, who held it till 1844, when Alexander Bothwell was appointed and held it some four and one-half years. Samuel Close succeeded him and held it during his continuance in mercantile business, as late as 1851. Gibson J. Hollenbeck held the office in 1854, and was followed by George Hollenbeck. Horace Leavenworth received the appointment June 2d, 1856, and held it some three years. Abram Osmun held the office in 1859, and was succeeded after two years by J. M. Snyder, who held it four or five years and was removed. Alexander Bothwell next held it two years and resigned, when J. M. Snyder was again appointed. He continued in office till the fall of 1875, when Alexander Bothwell was again appointed, and still holds the office.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH, at East Genoa, was organized in 1837, at the school-house on lot 40, with the following named members: Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Shangle, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bothwell, Peter Bower, Levi Clark, and Mrs. Henry Young. The earliest meetings by members of this denomination were held about 1835 or '6. Their house of worship was erected in 1849, at a cost of \$2,000, and is free to other denominations when not occupied by the Methodists.

The successive pastors who have had charge of the spiritual interests of this Society, as far as they can be gleaned from the records, are: Revs. Sylvester Minier and Wm. Perne, who formed the first class and served them two years, but at what time does not appear; H. C. Hall, in 1845; Doctor Humphrey and C. W. Harris, in 1846; Dewitt C. Olmsted, in 1847; A. Benjamin, in 1848 and '9; D. Lampkin, in 1850; J. W. Steele,

in 1851 and '2; (Rev. Mr. Spickerman and Alvin Lake;) Reuben Fox, in 1855; Wm. Adams, in 1859 and '60; S. Minier, in 1861; Letto Barnes, in 1862; F. D. Higgins, in 1863; D. Potter, in 1864 and '5; David Davies, in 1866; Rev. Mr. Knight, in 1867; Rev. Mr. Coles, in 1868; D. C. Dutcher, in 1869; F. Weatherwax, in 1870 and '71; P. W. Minard, in 1872; M. P. Murphy, in 1873; E. House, in 1874, '5 and '6; O. Compton, in 1877; O. Compton, J. B. Wilson, Wm. Walker and Frank Wheeler, in 1878, the latter of whom is the present pastor. He entered upon his labors in the fall of 1878. The church was not prosperous for some years, and the records for that period, if any exist, have not come under our observation. The church is in a feeble condition, its membership numbering sixteen to twenty. The attendance at Sabbath school is from twenty to thirty.

At Bells Corners, or West Genoa, is a Methodist church, which is also denominated the *First M. E. Church of Genoa*. It was organized in 1846. Their church edifice, which is valued at \$2,500, was built the same year and dedicated in 1847. This church is on the same charge as the one at Ledyard, and the pastors have been the same as there. The present number of members is 122. The number attending Sabbath school is forty-seven, the average attendance being thirty-six.

MANUFACTURES.—On Little Salmon Creek, about a mile south-west of Genoa, is a grist and saw-mill, owned by Melvin Alexander, and operated by water and steam, with a twenty feet head. It contains three run of stones, two for flour and one for feed.

At the forks of the creek, about three miles south of Genoa, are a grist-mill and saw-mill, the former on the west, and the latter on the east side of the creek, owned by John Boyer, and operated by Messrs. Boyer & Kinner. The main part of the grist-mill was built by Colonel Daniel Thorp about fifty years ago. It contains three run of stones, one each for wheat, corn and buckwheat. The saw-mill contains an upright saw and a circular lath saw. The first saw-mill upon that site was built about the same time as the grist-mill. Both mills draw water from the same dam, which gives a fall of some twelve feet. Mr. Boyer came into possession of the property about ten years ago.

Over two hundred soldiers went from Genoa during the war of the Rebellion, and twenty-seven were procured elsewhere and sent by citizens of the west part of the town who were drafted. About \$10,000 were raised by the town for bounties. "Of those who went forth at their country's call, thirty-eight came not back. In southern prisons, at Gettysburg and other historic battle-fields, they laid down their lives that the nation might live."

CHAPTER LII.

TOWN OF LOCKE.

LOCKE lies upon the south border of the County, east of the center. It is bounded on the north by Moravia, east by Summer Hill, west by Genoa, and south by Tompkins county. It was formed from *Milton*, (now Genoa,) February 20th, 1802, and originally comprised the Military township of *Locke*, the south half of which was set off on the organization of Tompkins county in 1817. The north-east quarter was set off to form the town of Summer Hill, April 26th, 1831.

The surface is broken by the deep, narrow valley of Owasco Inlet, which flows through the central part of the town, bordered by hills, whose summits range from 200 to 400 feet above its level, and widen into a beautiful, undulating region, with a mean elevation of 1,000 feet above tide. Dry Creek crosses the north-east corner of the town, its head waters being in close proximity to the east line of the town. It flows through a deep, narrow, rocky gorge, whose steep, and occasionally almost perpendicular banks, covered with primitive forests, tower upward to a height of more than two hundred feet above the bed of the stream. It plunges over a succession of falls, the principal of which is the lower one, in the town of Moravia. The banks of the stream are singularly rugged along its entire course, and possesses at various points the elements of grandeur. During continuous rains and freshets it is an object of terror to the inhabitants of the flats, and has caused the destruction of much valuable property. Several other small streams flow into the outlet.

Limestone of a good quality exists in the town, and is used for building purposes. It crops out along the ridge which forms the east boundary of the valley of the Inlet, and appears in places on the surface in large, rugged masses, especially near and east of the road to Moravia. It is also seen to good advantage along Dry Creek, where it forms the bed of the stream in various places, the crests of its falls, and the perpendicular masses of its banks, being associated in the latter instance both above and below with the shales of the group. Sulphur springs exist in various localities in the flats, and the water of many of the wells in the village is so strongly impregnated with it as to be unfit for culinary purposes.

The soil upon the highlands consists of a gravelly loam interspersed with clay. In the flats it is a deep, rich, loamy alluvion.

The Southern Central R. R. crosses the Central part of the town, its course lying through the valley of the Inlet.

The first settlement was made in 1790, by Ezra Carpenter, James Cook, James Durell and Solomon Love. James Cook settled about three miles south of Milan, on the place now owned by Abram Westcott. He removed with his family to Ohio. Samuel Cook, a grandson of his, is living in the town. Cook was the first inn-keeper, in 1810. James Durell built the first grist-mill in 1810. It is still standing and in use, forming a part of the mill owned by Wm. W. Alley, Jr., in Milan village. Before Durell's mill was built, however, a small mill was put up on the Carpenter place, in a ravine a mile south of Milan, on the farm owned by Lavern Green. The stones were made from common sandstone, and were driven by a small stream emptying into the Inlet. Here the settlers were accustomed to grind their own corn, without having to pay the miller's toll, each being his own miller. A daughter of Durell's was the first child born in Locke. Solomon Love settled first in Groton and removed thence to Locke. He settled a mile and a half east of Milan, where Franklin Murphy now lives, and died in the town. Daniel Carpenter was one of the first settlers. He was from Rhode Island, and located on a farm adjoining that of Joseph Harris on the east, where he died. His family moved from the town long ago.

Silas Bowker came in from the eastern part of the State previous to 1802, in which year he was

elected Supervisor of the town. He settled on lot 44, about two miles south-east of Milan, where Jackson Holden now lives, and died there. Areli, widow of Levi Henry, living in Locke, is his daughter. Stephen Durell, who removed to Genoa about 1812, and Archibald Harding, who was from the eastern part of the State, came in as early as 1802. James and Miller Harding, brothers of Archibald, came in about the same time. All three settled in the same locality as Bowker, Archibald where William Greenleaf now lives, and James and Miller, on the farm of Andrew Jackson Holden. They moved west at an early day.

Settlement proceeded slowly for several years, but few important additions being made previous to the war of 1812. Salmon Heath a native of Massachusetts, came in from Saratoga county, and Nathan Cook, from R. I., came in 1811, and settled, the former on lot 23, about one and one-half miles south-east of Milan, where Jefferson S. Hewitt now lives, and where he died February 10th, 1843, and the latter two miles south of Milan, where David Pierce now lives. Cook removed several years after to Almond, N. Y. Two children of Heath's are living in the town, viz: Eunice, widow of John White, aged eighty-four years, and Harvey, aged seventy-eight years. Dr. Philander Mead, who was born in Greenwich, Conn., November 11th, 1785, came in from Chester, Warren county, the same year, (1811) and settled at Pine Hollow, in the east part of Genoa, on sixteen acres bought of Elnathan Close, who settled there in 1794, where he practiced medicine till 1819, when he removed to Milan and settled where his son Dr. Nelson Mead now lives, and where he practiced till his death September 3d, 1853. Four children are living besides the one named, viz: Philander, Sophia A., widow of Jonathan C. A. Hobby, and Edward B., in Locke, and Charlotte, wife of John G. Stevens, in Groton. Lyman and Elijah Brown came in from Scipio soon after 1811. Lyman was a clothier, and built a carding and cloth-dressing establishment on Hemlock Creek. Elijah was a miller, and run a grist-mill, which stood near the carding mill. Both establishments were about a mile above Milan.

Joseph Harris, who was born in Windham county, Conn., in 1788, and in 1813, married Eunice Broga, who was born in January, 1789, came

in from Massachusetts, in 1815, and settled on lot 32, where both he and his wife now live, having bought the tract two years previously. They have had ten children, six of whom are living, viz: Henry, Harvey, Joseph, Jr., Alonzo, and Lois, wife of Erastus White, in Locke, and Hulda, widow of George Ferris, in Tioga county, Penn.

Evidences of the occupancy of this country long anterior to the first settlements by the whites exist in this locality, but whether referable to our immediate predecessors, the Indians, or to a race who ante-date them, can only be conjectured, as examinations have not been made with sufficient scientific exactness to warrant a deduction as to their origin. About half a mile west of Milan, upon the ridge which skirts the west border of the *Flats*, upon the summit of a hill with steep acclivities, and partially separated from the neighboring highlands by two deep gulfs, are traces of what appears to have been a stockade, but which is locally denominated an Indian burying ground. Holes of uniform depth, in which palisades of considerable size have evidently been set, are easily traced at regular intervals. They inclose about four acres, in a nearly square tract, the lines following the general conformation of the hill, which generally slopes from them quite precipitously. At intervals apparent openings of a few feet have been left, as if for entrance and exit; but these are guarded by parallels covering the openings, and are in places additionally guarded by flank lines, running at right angles with the general outline. The size and position of trees with respect to these lines indicate that their origin is 250 to 300 years previous to the present time. The character of the works and their strategic properties, makes it highly probable that they were used for offensive or defensive purposes, rather than a place of sepulcher. Human bones, supposed to be those of Indians, have been exhumed there, and Dr. Nelson Mead of Milan, has some of them in his office. Fragments of pottery, ornamented with lines drawn in the substance of which the vessels were formed, parched corn, and arrow-heads have also been found within the inclosure. The former indicate that whoever left these traces of their presence in this historic region they were conversant with rude ceramic arts. Numerous excavations, partially filled with decayed vegetation and the surface washings of their embankments, exist within the

inclosure, and a few outside; but whether they are the result of efforts known to have been made at an early day by treasure-seekers, or were the work of the original builders can only be surmised. Certain it is that the contour and design of the works refer their origin to a superior intelligence.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting was held at the house of James Cook, March 2d, 1802, and the following officers were chosen: Silas Bowker, *Supervisor*; William Webster, *Clerk*; Samuel Brown, Lemi Bradley and Stephen Durell, *Assessors*; Thomas Parker, *Constable and Collector*; Isaac Hopkins and Archibald Harding, *Poormasters*; Daniel Bradley, Jacob Jewitt and Joseph Cone, *Commissioners of Highways*; Jason Phillips, Robert Rathbun and John Niles, *Fence Viewers*; Frederic Patmore, Hezekiah Murdock, James Savage, Seth Curtice, James Smith, Joshua Bennett, Amos Mix, John Perin, Daniel Bradley and Samuel Hogg, *Pathmasters*, and James Bennett, Joseph Cone and Elisha Smith, *Poundmasters*.

The present town officers (1878) are A. W. Brooks, *Supervisor*; R. D. Lung, *Clerk*; Lavern White, Abram Brooks, Samuel Greenleaf and Lawrence I. Lockwood, *Justices*; Daniel McIntosh, Charles Lester and Harvey Shaw, *Assessors*; J. R. Heath, *Commissioner of Highways*; D. B. Satterly and John Howell, *Overseers of the Poor*; Jay C. Lowe and Seth Talmadge, *Inspectors of Election*; Lavern White, *Collector*; Timothy Loomis, Abram Stryker, Laviorian Towslee and James Bothwell, *Constables*; Frank Westcott, *Game Constable*; J. C. Tuttle, J. W. Ingley and Lee T. Swartwout, *Excise Commissioners*.

At an election held in the town of Locke for the purpose of electing five Senators to represent the Western District in the Legislature, and three Members of Assembly to represent the County of Cayuga, which opened at the house of Joseph Cone and closed on lot No. 2, on Archibald Crowell's old place, April 30th, 1802, the following votes were cast: For Senator, for Joseph Annin, 35; John Meyers, 9; Matthias B. Tallmadge, 26; David Ostrom, 18; Jacob Snell and Asa Danforth, each 34; George Tiffany, 27; Walter Wood, 7; Silas Halsey, James McClung and Thomas Hewitt, each 2; and Silas Bowker, 1. For Assemblymen, Silas Halsey, 66;

Salmon Buel, 46; Thomas Hewitt, 55; Joseph Grover, 7; John Beardsley, 11; Jacob Snell, George Tiffany, Matthias B. Tallmadge, Asa Danforth, David Ostrom and Amos Rathbun, each 2.

The population of the town in 1875 was 1,130; of whom 1,090 were native; 40, foreign; and all, white. Its area was 14,675 acres; of which 11,819 were improved; 2,179 woodland; and 677 otherwise unimproved.

MILAN.

MILAN is finely situated in the fertile valley of the Owasco Inlet, and on the S. C. R. R., a little west of the Center of the town. Both the post-office and station are known as Locke. It contains two churches, (M. E. and Baptist,) a district school with two departments and two teachers, four stores, two hotels, a grist-mill, a tin shop, (of which Geo. W. Allen is proprietor,) a wagon shop, (kept by J. F. Demmon, who also carries on undertaking,) four blacksmith shops, (kept by Lee T. Swartwout, John Brigden, George Englehart and Azro Demons,) a shoe shop, (kept by Timothy Loomis,) and a population of about 200.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant was Aaron Kellogg, who opened a store in a gamble-room building, which stood diagonally opposite the store of Edwin Guest, previously to 1819. Henry Kennedy, a soldier of the war of 1812, opened a store soon after the close of that war, in which he was wounded, and kept it two or three years. Elihu Walter kept store a few years in the building occupied by Kellogg. He removed to Syracuse and died there. A man named Baker built a store where Mrs. J. C. Leghorn now lives and kept it several years. Jesse Millard, uncle of Millard Fillmore, came in from Moravia and opened a store on the site of Edwin Guest's store. He subsequently removed to the south part of the village. He did business a good many years and removed to Auburn, and subsequently to Wisconsin. He died at Milwaukee. Gordon Palmer, from Norwich, opened a store in the building vacated by Millard, on the site of Guest's store, and afterwards removed to the corner diagonally opposite. He engaged extensively in buying and selling horses, and died at Owego while returning from a trip on business of this character. Hiram Becker acquired possession of his goods and carried on business till about 1831,

when he sold to Wm. Kingsley, who remained only two or three years. In 1833, Wm. Titus, from Kelloggsville, bought the property of Becker, with whom he was afterwards associated as partner, and did an extensive business, which he continued till 1847, after which he removed to Hannibalville. Becker removed to Auburn, and afterwards to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he died. Cady & Stoyell, from Moravia, did business several years, when Cady sold his interest to Stoyell, who admitted Seneca B. Powers to partnership. After two or three years they admitted M. D. Murphy, who subsequently bought the interest of his partners, and did business a good many years, till about 1850, when he sold to J. H. Wethey, his brother-in-law, from Port Byron, who sold, after two or three years, to Wm. D. Bennett, who continued till the spring of 1864, when he exchanged the store with Charles E. Parker, of Moravia, and removed his goods to that village, where he now resides. Philander Mead bought the property in 1866, and rented it in 1870 to Z. Lupton, from Dryden, who opened a store and kept it till October of that year, when he sold his goods to John Marsh, from McLean, Tompkins county, who, after about a week, sold to Edwin Guest, Jr., who did business till June, 1872, when he traded his goods with D. Raynor for a farm. April 1st, 1873, Raynor admitted Jeremiah P. Cady as partner, with whom he did business till December, 1874, when they sold to Guerdon Merchant, from Sempronius, who kept it till March, 1876, when he traded his goods for a house and lot in Auburn, with J. C. King, who is still doing business here.

About 1827, Samuel Cone built a store opposite to where Philander Mead now lives, and rented it to Gregory & Tupper, from Venice, who kept it three or four years. They were succeeded by Elijah Cone, Jr., who kept it a year or two, till his death, when his father continued the business three or four years. Silas Grover kept a store there some three years, and was succeeded by Samuel Jewett, who kept it several years and removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he now lives. Samuel Croft next kept it three or four years. He also went to Michigan, but returned. Lester Maltby, from Summer Hill, kept a store some two years from 1837; and Josiah Goodrich, from Groton, from about 1845 to 1848, when he went to California. He subsequently removed

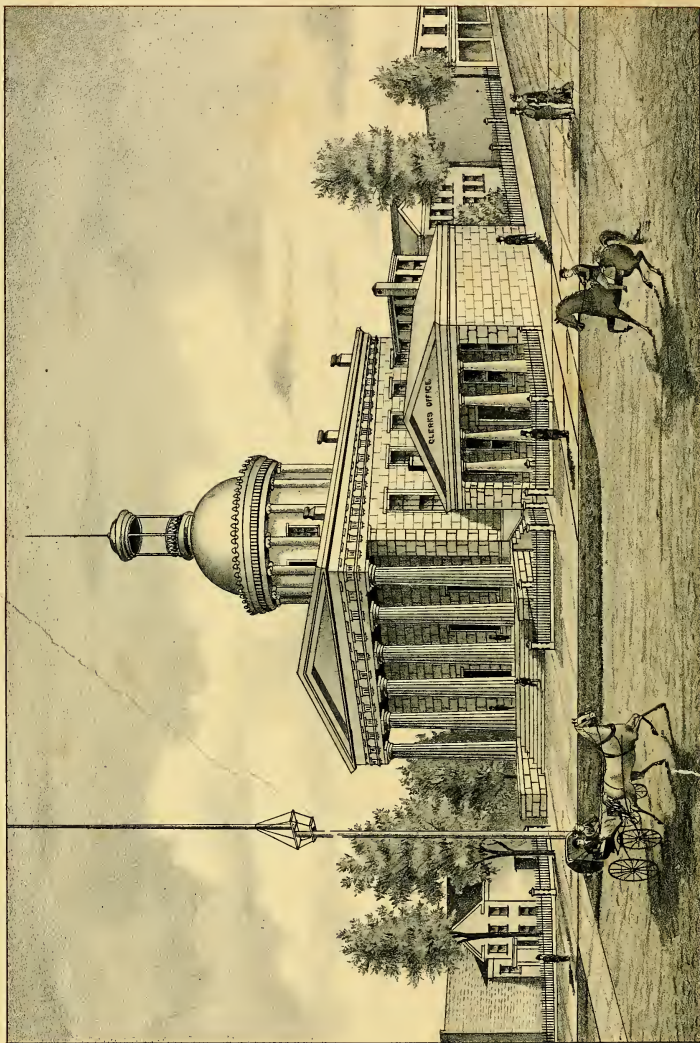
his family to Ithaca, and died there. James Stewart and David Raynor were in mercantile business here from 1854 to 1858.

A union store was started here about 1852, by a stock company, composed mostly of farmers, with a capital of \$10,000. It was managed by Aaron L. Cone, and continued about three years.

Ambrose Culver and Philander Mead opened a store about 1861, and kept it three years. M. Downing kept a jewelry store one year, in 1863. He removed to Moravia, where he now carries on the same business. Amzi M. Lyon kept a store from Dec., 1866 to 1869, and sold to Luther Nichols, from Xenia, Ohio, who kept it two years and sold to M. D. Murphy. He kept it about a year and sold to Edwin Guest, Jr., who was succeeded at his death in 1876, by his father, (who came in from Brooklyn and commenced business in 1847, selling to his son, Edwin, in 1865,) and in whose name the business is still conducted by his son, Theodore M. Guest. T. L. Jakway and Caleb King opened a grocery in the spring of 1871, where Lavern White's shoe store now is. In 1873 they removed to the hotel building, the present location. In February, 1876, Jakway sold his interest to Allen A. Dutton, from Danby, Tompkins county, whose interest was attached three months afterwards. King continued the business till April, 1878, when he sold to T. L. Jakway, the present proprietor. George Miller opened a boot and shoe store in 1874 and in 1875 he sold to Theodore Guest. He and Joseph Ferris bought it back the same year, and in April, 1877, Ferris sold his interest to Miller, who admitted J. L. White to partnership the following October. In March, 1878, White bought Miller's interest and has since carried on the business.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Milan was Philander Mead, who came in 1819, from the east part of Genoa, where he settled in 1811, and practiced till his death September 3d, 1853. He was in partnership from 1823 till about 1833, with David G. Perry, from Warren county, who afterwards practiced alone till his death a few years later. Nathaniel Leavitt came in from New Hampshire about 1840, and practiced four or five years. He finally returned to New Hampshire and died there. Nelson Mead, son of Philander Mead, commenced practice in 1847 and still continues. He is an allopath. Dr. Lacy





COURT HOUSE, AUBURN, N. Y.

came in from Groton about 1850, and practiced one or two years. Wm. C. Cox came in from Niles about 1872, and after practicing two or three years removed to Moravia, where he is now practicing. Mead Hobby practiced a few years with his uncle, Nelson Mead, and removed to Iowa in 1874. He is professor of anatomy and ophthalmology in the Medical College in Iowa City. Frank Putnam came in from Venice in 1876, and is still practicing here.

POSTMASTERS.—Henry Kennedy was probably the first postmaster. He was appointed soon after the close of the war of 1812, and was soon succeeded by Jesse Millard, who held it a good many years, till about 1830. He was succeeded by D. Perry and Giles Gregory, each of whom held the office but a few years, till 1836, when Wm. Titus was appointed and continued in office till about 1849, when Mahlon D. Murphy was appointed, and was succeeded in 1853, by Lester Maltby, who held the office about six months, when he went to Michigan. He was succeeded in the fall of 1853 by Abraham A. Colony, who held it till his death about a year after. He was succeeded by Barnabas King, who held it till the spring of 1861, when Ambrose Culver was appointed and held it about three years. Amzi M. Lyon next succeeded to the office and was reappointed February 23d, 1866. He was succeeded by Edwin Guest, Jr., who held it till his death in April, 1876, when J. P. Cady, the present incumbent, was appointed.

LAWYERS.—The first lawyer was Isaac Sisson, from R. I., who practiced some twelve or fifteen years, till about 1843, when he removed to Auburn. The next was Nelson T. Stephens, who was born at Genoa, November 20th, 1820. His education was such as was afforded by a desultory attendance at the neighborhood academies. He read law with Leonard O. Aiken, and was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas in the winter of 1844, and to the Supreme Court in the fall of 1846. In 1852 he went to California, and returned after about a year to Moravia, where he distinguished himself as a *nisi-prius* lawyer. He was a Captain in the war of the Rebellion, and on being mustered out of service, resumed practice in Auburn. He soon after removed to Kansas, where he is now Judge of the Supreme Court, and, in connection with his partner, Solon O. Thatcher, is engaged in some of the most im-

portant litigation in that State. Orlen White, a native of Locke, studied with Stephens and commenced practice about 1844 or '45, and continued till his death in 1855. James Youngs came in from Cortland about 1845 and practiced some three years. J. E. Cropsey was admitted to practice in 1855, having previously been admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan. In February, 1874, he removed to Moravia, but returned to Milan and is still practicing here. Glen Gallup came from Albany, about 1858, and practiced one year.

MANUFACTURES.—Upon the Inlet, a little more than a mile below Milan, at a place known as Centreville, is a saw and cider-mill and jelly-factory, owned by Charles Peck. The establishment was built in 1872, at a cost of \$7,500. During the cider and jelly season seven persons are employed, and 1,000 to 1,800 barrels of cider made. Of this 350 to 500 barrels are made into jelly, which is put up in oak pails holding twenty-five pounds, and three pound tin cans, and shipped to New York, Philadelphia and other markets. The custom and flouring-mill at Milan has been in possession of the present proprietor, Wm. W. Alley, Jr., since 1867, in which year he bought the property of John C. Legern. The mill was built by a Mr. Durell, in 1810. It contains three run of stones, which are propelled by water from Owasco Inlet, with a fourteen feet head. Upon Hemlock Creek, one mile south of Milan, is a grist-mill owned by John Silcox, who bought it of Jeremiah Cady in 1870, for \$5,000. It is a frame building, and was erected in 1831, by Gage Miller. It contains three run of stones. The creek, which furnishes the motive power, has a fall of 22 feet.

THE SECOND M. E. CHURCH OF LOCKE, located at Milan, was incorporated May 22d, 1849; but the members of this denomination enjoyed the ministrations of circuit preachers for several years prior to that date. Among the latter were W. Batcheller, B. D. Sniffin, Wm. Cameron and Isaac Parks in 1834; L. K. Redington, Z. Barns and Wm. H. Woodbury, in 1835, '6 and '7; Wm. Cameron and Alonzo Wood, in 1838; Thomas D. Wire and D. Lamkins in 1839 and '40; Isaac Parks, Herman H. Winter, Wm. Cameron and Aaron Cross, in 1841 and '42; S. Minier and A. Hamilton in 1843 and '44; and Daniel Cobb

in 1849. Their church edifice was erected in 1850.

SOCIETIES.—*Uskeep Lodge No. 459, I. O. O. F.*, at Milan, was instituted March 8th, 1877, with six charter members. The first officers were James M. Stewart, *N. G.*; Wm. N. Reynolds, *V. G.*; John E. Cropsey, *Secretary*; Henry Close, *Treasurer*; J. H. Grant, *Warden*; H. Y. Cornwell, *Conductor*. The present officers are, Frank Putnam, *N. G.*; Abram W. Brooks, *V. G.*; Charles Peck, *Secretary*; Lavern Towseley, *Treasurer*; H. M. Dean, *Permanent Secretary*; Lee Swartwout, *Warden*; John Taylor, *Chaplain*. Meetings are held at the lodge rooms in Milan every Saturday evening.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN C. LEGERN.

JOHN C. LEGERN was the fifth child of Charles and Margaret (Clinton) Legern, and was born at Little Britain, in the town of New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y., June 26th, 1816. His mother was a cousin of Governor Dewitt C. Clinton. His parents emigrated from Ireland to Little Britain in 1814, and during the succeeding five years worked land on shares. In 1819 they removed thence to the town of *Milton*, now Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., and soon after to Sempronius, now Moravia, in the same County, where they purchased a farm of fifty acres. But they did not long remain in Sempronius. They soon after removed to Locke and purchased a farm of thirty acres, for which, with the aid of their sons, they succeeded in paying, and on which they remained till their death, Mr. Legern dying June 26th, 1840, and his wife, January 2d, 1842.

John C. came to this County with his parents and spent his boyhood and youth under the parental roof, working upon his father's farm in summer and attending the district school in winter. At the age of eighteen years he united with his father in purchasing 23 acres of land adjoining the homestead farm. This, by their united efforts, was soon paid for and the deed therefor was given to John C., who, the previous summer, had commenced life on his own responsibility. He left his younger brother to aid his father in the management of the homestead farm, and went to Seneca county, where he rented the farm of his brother-in-law. After the crops had all been got in he exchanged his interest for cat-

tle, with which he returned home, and after keeping them a few months, sold them for twice what they cost him. He soon after bought the 100 acres now known as the Spaulding farm, paying therefor \$10 per acre. He had six years in which to complete the payment, but by energy and economy he paid for it in three.

Mr. Legern was united in marriage with Miss Mary Hull, daughter of William and Beersheba Hull of Venice. The fruit of this union was four children, viz: Amanda Y., who became the wife of Wm. N. Calvert, and died in Iowa in 1870; James B., who died at the age of six years; Mary B., wife of Isaac Bouton, now living in Glenwood, Iowa; and Ernest, now residing on the homestead farm. For many years Mrs. Legern lived to aid her husband in the accumulation of a competency and the nurture of their children. She died April 4th, 1874, mourned by all who knew her.

Mr. Legern has always been an active, energetic and industrious man and one who, by his indomitable will and perseverance, has overcome every obstacle which lay in his pathway. He has filled many offices of trust and responsibility, having been three times elected supervisor. He has also been assessor and commissioner of highways, and has performed the duties thus devolved on him with efficiency and fidelity. His life, which well illustrates the sure and cheering results of close application, discretion, industry, frugality and integrity, is worthy of emulation by the young just starting upon life's duties.

August 17th, 1877, Mr. Legern married Sarah A., daughter of George W. and Sarah Taylor, who was born in Dutchess county in 1835, and was brought when only three months old by her parents to Cayuga County, where she has since resided.

In the fall of 1877 Mr. Legern removed from the farm to his present residence in the village of Locke, where he enjoys that quiet and rest which come from a competency and the consoling reflection of a well-spent life—a life of sobriety as well as industry. At the age of nearly sixty-three years, he is hale, hearty and strong and honored and respected by all.

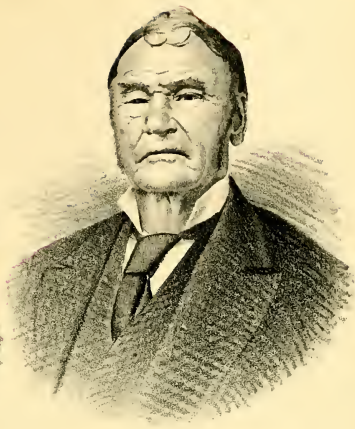
CHAPTER LIII.

TOWN OF SUMMER HILL.

SUMMER HILL lies in the south-east corner of the County, and is bounded on the north by Sempronius, on the east by Cortland county, on the west by Locke, and on the south



SARAH A. LEGERN.



JOHN C. LEGERN.

PHOTO BY T. T. FURHILL



RESIDENCE OF J. C. LEGERN MILAN, CAYUGA CO. N.Y.

by Tompkins county. It was formed from Locke, as *Plato*, April 26th, 1831, and its name changed March 16th, 1832.

The surface is rolling and has an elevation of 1,000 to 1,100 feet above tide. The general level is only broken to any considerable extent by the valley of Fall Brook, which flows south through the east part, 300 to 400 feet below the summits of the hills, and is the only stream of any importance. This stream, which is one of more than ordinary interest, after leaving this County, flows about twenty miles of its course through Tompkins county, furnishing some valuable mill sites, and near its mouth, in the vicinity of Ithaca, plunges, by a succession of falls, the principal one of which is over one hundred feet, a distance of over four hundred feet, within a mile, presenting a series of grand displays scarcely equalled in the State by a stream of its magnitude. Summer Hill Lake, or *Locke Pond*, by which name it is also called, is a rather pretty sheet of water, three-fourths of a mile long by one-half of a mile wide. The shores are low and rise gradually to the highlands upon the east and west. It lies in the north-east part of the town, and discharges its waters in Fall Brook. It is moderately well stocked with fish, chiefly bass. Formerly salmon trout were abundant in its waters.

The soil is a clay loam, admirably adapted to grazing, to which it is, and has been for a great many years, almost exclusively applied. Dairying is the chief, almost only, occupation of the inhabitants. The full capacity of the town is utilized and has been for many years in grazing cattle for dairy purposes; and the increase in the butter product is due to the improvement in the character of the land, its increased fertility, and the consequent ability to subsist more stock upon it. The dairies, which are all private, range from five to forty cows each. The number of milch cows in the town in 1875 was 1,362; the number of pounds of butter made in families, 186,613, being an increase of 8,596 pounds, as compared with the product of 1874; the number of pounds of cheese made in families, 4,448; and the number of gallons of milk sold in market, 55. With respect to its butter product, Summer Hill ranks as the fourth town in the county. The construction of the Syracuse & Binghamton and Southern Central railroads, though neither of them pass through this town, has been of im-

mense advantage to its dairy interests, in opening up new and more accessible markets.

The first settlement was made in 1797, by Hezekiah Mix, from Genoa, to which town he moved a few years previous to his settlement here. He located on lot 37, a mile west of Summer Hill village, on the farm now owned by William M. Grinnell. He died in the town. Francis Mix, who is living one and one-half miles west of the village, is his son.

Among the early settlers was Nathaniel Fillmore, father of Ex-President Millard Fillmore, the latter of whom was born in this town January 7th, 1800; served an apprenticeship in the woolen factory at Montville; and afterwards commenced the study of law in the office of Walter Wood, at the same place. While pursuing his legal studies in this office, he first acquired notoriety by the delivery of a Fourth of July address in a grove upon the premises now owned by Wm Walker near the gulf. "Some of his hearers," says James A. Wright, in his *Historical Sketches of Moravia*, "then prophesied that he would 'make his mark,' and perhaps become a Judge, but he went far beyond their expectations, and doubtless his own brightest fancy never anticipated the high estate to which he was to arrive at last." Nathaniel Fillmore taught the first school in the town in 1804.

"Nathaniel Fillmore was a grandson of John Fillmore, the common ancestor of all of that name in the United States, who was born in one of the New England States about the year 1700. At the age of about 19 he went on board of a fishing vessel which sailed from Boston. The vessel had been but a few days out when it was captured by a noted pirate ship, commanded by Capt. Phillips. Young Fillmore was kept as a prisoner nine months, enduring every hardship which a strong constitution and firm spirit was capable of sustaining and, though threatened with instant death, steadily refused to sign the articles of the piratical vessel, until, being joined by two other prisoners who also refused, the three attacked the pirates, and after killing several, brought the vessel safely into Boston harbor. The surviving pirates were tried and executed, and the heroic conduct of the captors was acknowledged by the British government. Fillmore afterwards settled at Norwich, (now Franklin) Conn., where he died. His son Nathaniel settled at an early day at Bennington, Vt., where, having proved his devotion to his country's cause by service in the French and Revolutionary wars, in the latter of which he gallantly fought as

Lieutenant under Stark in the battle of Bennington, he died in 1844. Nathaniel, his son, and father of Millard, was born in Bennington in 1771. He was a farmer, and soon after his removal to Summer Hill lost all his property by a bad title to one of the military lots he had purchased. About 1802 he removed to Sempronius, (now Niles,) and from there, in 1819, to Erie county, where he lived till a few years since.*

Martin Barber settled first on a farm about a half mile south of the village, about the beginning of the present century. He afterwards removed to the site of the village, and kept a tavern there a good many years, till after the organization of the town. He was a captain in the militia and was called out during the war of 1812, but was cashiered for some misdemeanor. He died in the town. None of his family are living here.

Joseph Cone settled a little north of the village, on the old east and west road, which was abandoned when the present one, which is an extension of the Albany and Homer turnpike, was built in 1818. There he kept the first tavern in the town, which he opened in 1803. Wm. Honeywell settled on the east side of Fall Brook, on lot 30, which borders on the line of Homer, on the farm occupied until recently by his son Isaac, where he died long ago. Two sons, Isaac and Enoch, are living, the former on the east line of this town and the latter in the western part of the State. A daughter, the widow of Ezra Hough, is also living at an advanced age in Moravia. James Savage settled on lot 29, about a mile and a half north-east of the village, on the farms now occupied by Loren Bangs and Richard Collyer, where he died at an early day. Harvey Hough, from Connecticut, settled on lot 39, a mile east of the village, on the farm now occupied by Grove Stoyell, where he lived a good many years, till an advanced age, when he removed from the town, and died soon after. One son, Joel, is living in Venice. Josiah Walker settled on lot 40, two miles east of the village, on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Aaron. He died on the old homestead. Henry, another son, is living in Michigan. Ebenezer Bennett settled on the site of the village. He erected the first mill in town, in 1816. It was a grist-mill, and was located on lot 30, on Fall Brook, about four miles

north-east of the village. It was in operation but a short time, as the construction of the dam so raised the water as to overflow the low lands above and produced malarial fevers. Litigation ensued and resulted in the tearing away of the dam and the abandonment of the mill. Bennett subsequently removed from the town. A family named Eaton settled among the first in the east part of the town, on the place on which Elijah Eaton, one of the sons, died in 1877, at an advanced age. Wm. Webster was also among the first settlers.

James Robinson, who was a noted wolf hunter when there was a bounty of \$40 apiece offered for their destruction, settled in the north part of the town about 1800.

Smith Covert came in from Genoa as early as 1805, November 6th of which year, his son Leonard, now living in Niles, was born in Summer Hill. He came to Genoa with an ox-cart, the wheels of which were made of hewed logs pinned together with wooden pins. James Aiken, father of L. O. Aiken, of Moravia, moved in from Antrim, N. H., with his family, in March, 1806.

Harmon Peters and his son-in-law, Reuben Sherman, came in company from the Mohawk country about the close of the war of 1812-'14, and settled on lot 8. Peters is still living in the locality of his settlement. Sherman afterwards removed to Cortland county, where he died at an advanced age. His son, Reuben Sherman, Jr., is living on the old homestead. Elisha Griffin settled soon after 1814, where his son, Burdett Griffin, now lives, and died there some ten years ago. Another son is living on an adjoining farm. Archibald Bowker, a son of Elisha Bowker, of Locke, moved in from that town previous to 1819 and settled on lot 40, where he died in 1831. He held the office of Justice of the Peace a good many years, and till his death. Eri, his son, is living a little south of the old homestead. Samuel Ranney came in from Vermont in 1819, and settled three-fourths of a mile east of the village, where Martin Monroe now lives. After three or four years he removed to lot 29, near Bennett's old grist-mill. He was the first Supervisor of Summer Hill, and is now living with his son, Elijah C. Ranney, one and one-half miles east of the village, aged eighty-six, but still possessing good mental faculties. Two other sons are living,

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viz: Henry E., in Summer Hill, and Ebenezer G., in Homer.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting was held at the house of Martin Barber April 3d, 1832, and the following named officers were elected: Samuel Ranney, *Supervisor*; Winslow Hamblin, *Clerk*; Benjamin Atwood, Wm. Ingraham and Alfred Ranney, *Assessors*; Ezra Hough and John T. Rollo, *Overseers of the Poor*; Charles Garrett, Elisha Griffin and Daniel Hamblin, *Commissioners of Highways*; Jesse Woodward, Jr., and Harskill Gilbert, *Constables*; Jesse Woodward, Jr., *Collector*; Joel I. Hough, Tolbert Powers and Isaac Honeywell, *Commissioners of Common Schools*; Elijah Eaton, Edwin L. Aiken and Nathan Branch, *Inspectors of Common Schools*; Levi Walker and Archibald Bowker, *Justices*; Alfred Ranney and Nathaniel Freeman, *Trustees of School Lots*; Oliver P. Bancroft, *Sealer*; and John Allen, *Pound Master*.

The present officers (1879) are:

Supervisor—Benjamin C. Robins.

Town Clerk—Nathan Chipman.

Justices of the Peace—David Pinkerton, Aaron Walker, E. G. Howell, Burdett H. Griffin.

Assessors—Darius Brown, C. E. Brogden, Henry B. Robins.

Constables—M. G. Monroe, Horace Marble, Wm. A. Robinson.

Game Constable—Joseph Miles.

Excise Commissioners—Henry E. Ranney, George H. Allen, Columbus Miles.

The population of the town in 1875 was 1,006; of whom 972 were native; 34, foreign; and all, white. Its area was 16.075 acres, of which 11,822, were improved; 2,489, woodland; and 1,764, otherwise unimproved.

The natural features, character of soil, and the occupation of the inhabitants of this town and Sempronius are so much akin to Cortland county, and the business interests of these towns so intimately connected with that county, that efforts have been made to have them set off to it.

SUMMER HILL VILLAGE.

SUMMER HILL is a post village of 104 inhabitants, situated in the south part of the town, six miles east of Locke, and eight miles south-east of Moravia. It contains three churches, (Congregational, M. E. and Free Methodist,) a district school, one store, three blacksmith shops, (kept

by Judson Van Marter, Robert Buchanan and John Wilson,) and a tannery, owned by John Carpenter and Ira P. Ranney, but not now in operation.

PRINCIPAL MERCHANTS.—The first merchant was Charles Crane, who opened a store in 1816, where the store now occupied by Nathan Chipman stands, and kept it till about 1821 or '22. A man named Marsh kept a store several years where George Maltbie now lives. He closed it in 1832. Henry Millerd kept a store a year or two in the building vacated by Marsh. A man named Sweet, from Cortland county, kept a store one year; and Ezra Hough kept one several years. Robert C. Rollo kept a store some three or four years, and was a merchant of some prominence, but he was probably preceded by others whose names can not now be ascertained. Hiram Baker and D. Beeman, Jr., the latter from Homer, opened a store about 1845 and kept it some two years. Jonathan Hoxie kept a store from 1861 to '64; and Cornelius E. Brogden, from 1865 to 1874. The latter was succeeded by Nathan Chipman, the present merchant, in 1875. Mr. Chipman sold a half interest to Geo. Peters, and repurchased it in the spring of 1878. He keeps a general stock of goods and carries on the business alone.

POSTMASTERS.—Ezra Hough was probably the first postmaster at Summer Hill. He held the office from about 1836 to 1846, and was superseded by Hiram Baker, who kept it several years. He was succeeded by Horatio Day, who also held the office several years, and gave place to E. G. Hatch. Jonathan J. Hoxie succeeded Hatch in 1861 and held the office till 1863, when Wm. W. Grinnell was appointed. Grinnell was succeeded in 1865 by Cornelius E. Brogden, who remained in office till 1874, in which year he was superseded by Sullivan Ladd, who held the office till 1875, when Nathan Chipman, the present incumbent, was appointed.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician was David Bennie, who came in 1824 from Groton, where he studied with Dr. Crary, who practiced in this town several years, but did not settle here. Dr. Bennie practiced some twenty years and removed to Allegany county. Dr. Jewett, who is now living in Cortland, whence he came, succeeded Bennie and practiced here a few years, when he returned to Cortland county. Dr. Os-

borne practiced here a short time about forty years ago. A young man named Bartlett, who married one of Dr. Bennie's daughters, and moved in with his father a short time before, commenced practicing soon after Bennie left, but remained only a short time, when he, too, removed to Allegany county. Dr. Weaver, from Groton, practiced here a short time after Bartlett left, and returned to Groton, where he is now practicing. Dr. Bradford came in from Cortland about 1874, and after practicing two or three years, returned to Cortland, where he is now practicing. Milton Merchant, the present physician, came in from Auburn in 1878.

LAWYERS.—Levi Walker was the first and only lawyer. He was a native of the town and commenced practicing about 1831, continuing some six or seven years, when he removed to Genoa, and subsequently to Auburn. He afterwards removed to Michigan, where he acquired some distinction in his profession. He died there in 1877.

CHURCHES.—The first Church organized in the town was of the Baptist denomination, in 1807, with Elder Whipple as the first pastor.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF SUMMER HILL was organized at the house of James Aiken, February 26th, 1827, and incorporated April 17th, 1827, as the *East Congregational Society in Locke*, with sixty-eight members, a part of whom formerly belonged to the East Church in Groton, and were dismissed for the purpose of forming a church here. June 28th, 1827, they adopted the Congregational form of government.

Their first pastor was Charles Johnston, who maintained that relation till 1834, in which year Rev. Mr. Scott became the pastor, and served them till 1836, when he was succeeded by Wm. Goodell. January 4th, 1841, during Mr. Goodell's pastorate, their house of worship, which was built in 1826, was consumed by fire. It was rebuilt the same year. W. W. Collins succeeded to the pastorate in 1843. S. P. M. Hastings was chosen pastor April 17th, 1846, and was installed June 9th, 1846. A letter of dismissal was granted him February 11th, 1849. He was followed February 7th, 1850, by Wm. G. Hubbard, who was ordained March 13th, of that year, and continued his ministrations till December 6th, 1855. James C. Smith immediately succeeded him on trial and was chosen pastor July 4th, 1856. Isaac

F. Adams assumed the pastoral duties August 15th, 1860, and continued them till the spring of 1869. The pulpit was supplied a short time in 1869 by W. O. Baldwin of West Groton. Ezra D. Shaw, whose services were engaged November 7th, 1869, commenced his labors with this Church on the first of the preceding October, and continued them till February 6th, 1873, when he removed to Victory to supply the Presbyterian Church there. Josiah Greene Willis became the pastor June 1st, 1873, and remained just two months. A call was given to Christopher J. Switzer, December 21st, 1873, and he served them two years. February 1st, 1876, Windsor Brown, a Free Will Baptist, became their pastor. He also served them two years. Since his departure the Church has been without a pastor. The present membership of the Church is about fifty.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH OF SUMMER HILL was organized in September, 1867, with five members, viz: Albert Rogers, Melvin and Charlotte Marble, Philinda Van Marter and Esther Ann Renwick, by Rev. D. W. Thurston of Syracuse. The first pastor was Benjamin Winjet, who served them two years. He was followed successively by Zenas Osborne, John Osmun, Wm. Griswold, A. W. Paul, John Osmun, (a second term.) Lester King and Thomas D. Ross, each of whom served them one year, except Mr. King, whose pastorate covered a period of two years. John B. Stacy, the present pastor, succeeded Mr. Ross, commencing his labors in September, 1877. The house of worship was erected in 1873, during Mr. Paul's pastorate, the entire cost of site, building and furniture being \$1,100. The present membership of the Church is forty-eight. They have had a Sabbath School since the organization of the Church, with an average attendance of thirty to forty. Previous to the erection of the church, meetings were held in Brogden's Halls, and doing the first winter in Squire Swift's shoe shop. During Mr. Osmun's first pastorate an interesting revival was experienced, as the result of which one hundred were converted and about twenty-five joined this Church, several of them joining other Churches.

There is a Baptist Church about two and one-half miles north-east of Summer Hill village, and a Free Will Baptist Church three miles north-west of that village, at what is called *Lickville*

from George and Peter Lick, who were early settlers in that locality.

CHAPTER LIV.

ADDENDA.

THE following were received too late to be placed in their proper places :

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS OF TOWN OF FLEMING.

Elected 1879:

Supervisor—Henry E. Brannon.

Town Clerk—George D. Wyckoff.

Justice of the Peace—Lyman Thornton.

Assessor—Wm. H. Doty.

Commissioner of Highways—Aaron Bowen.

Overseer of the Poor—Hiram Thornton.

Inspectors of Election—Frank Perry, C. Stanley Pease, John Marshall.

Collector—Howard Tyron.

Constables—Wm. A. Caseley, Theodore White, John Smith, Ernest Hall.

Game Constable—Marcus Pease.

Excise Commissioner—Richard Gregory.

Of the above, Theodore White, for Constable, and Marcus Pease, for Game Constable, failed to qualify.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS OF TOWN OF OWASCO.

Elected 1879:

Supervisor—J. Morris Bevier.

Town Clerk—Adelbert Chamberlain.

Justice of the Peace—Adam Welty.

Commissioner of Highways—Peter Amerman.

Assessor—Adam Welty.

Collector—Dor Heald.

Constables—Edwin Bench, Rush Boynton, O. P. Howland, Benjamin L. Tompkins.

Overseer of the Poor—Peter G. DePuy.

Inspectors of Election—Charles T. Brown, Josiah B. Brinkerhoff, Barton C. Hunsiker.

Game Constable—Adam Welty.

Excise Commissioner—George Sealy.

LIST OF TOWN OFFICERS OF TOWN OF NILES.

Elected 1879:

Supervisor—E. B. Rounds.

Town Clerk—B. M. Gere.

Justices—John O. Hoyt, E. C. Ackerman, Anson P. Jayne, Watson Selover.

Assessors—Eugene Conklin, J. H. Cuykendall, Charles Odell.

Commissioner of Highways—David Banon.

LIST OF VILLAGE OFFICERS OF VILLAGE OF WEEDSPORT.

Elected March 29th, 1879:

President—Henry D. Brewster.

Trustees—Henry Stickle, Charles C. Adams, Almeron S. Holcomb, L. DeLacy Faatz.

Assessor—Harrison LaDue.

Collector—Winants Freeman.

Clerk—William Watson.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DR. HOYT HUNSIKER.

TOWN OF OWASCO.

DR. HOYT HUNSIKER, son of Henry and Margaret (Hedges) Hunsiker, was born in the town of Owasco, Cayuga County, N. Y., January 3d, 1812. His father was a native of Orange county, N. Y., where he was born February 15th, 1781, and his mother, of Long Island, N. Y. His parents were married August 20th, 1799, and about 1806 settled on about 200 acres of land purchased of Peter Schuyler of Albany, N. Y., and located on lot 94 in the town of Aurelius, now Owasco, Cayuga County, N. Y. His father was a shoe maker by trade, but after his settlement in Cayuga County he followed farming exclusively. He died July 18th, 1851, and his wife, April 5th, 1850.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hunsiker were the parents of seven children, named as follow: Sylvanus, who was a prominent citizen, and held many offices of trust and responsibility in Bellevue, Mich., where he died about 1854; Eliza Addison, who married Judge Samuel Foote of Fairfield, Ohio, and died at Hillsdale, Mich., March 1st, 1879; Charles H., who now resides in Venice in this county; Henry, who died in Owasco, February 14th, 1877, on the farm now occupied by his family; Delilah, who married Nicholas

Watts, and is now a resident of Ohio; Hoyt, the subject of this sketch, who is residing on the old homestead; and Amarilla, who married Darius Greenfield, and is a resident of Huron county, Ohio.

Hoyt spent the first fifteen years at home working, as soon as he was able, upon the farm in summer and attending district school in winter. From that time until attaining the age of twenty-one years he attended school in different places. He then commenced preparing himself for the medical profession, the practice of which he commenced in 1841 and still continues. He owns and manages the homestead farm, but his time is mostly occupied with professional duties, his practice, which is extensive, calling him into the towns adjoining his own and to the city of Auburn.

March 7th, 1839, Dr. Hunsiker was united in marriage with Lucy Ann, daughter of Peter and Olive (Cleveland) Lick, natives of the town of Sempronius in this county, who was born March 30th, 1820. Her mother died in 1829, and her father, about 1874, at the advanced age of ninety years. Her parents had ten children, of whom Lucy Ann was the seventh.

Dr. and Mrs. Hunsiker have had seven children, five of whom died in infancy. Two are living, viz: Sarah T., born July 17th, 1847, and Kate E., born January 30th, 1859.

Dr. Hunsiker was a Democrat until the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, for whom he voted, in 1860. Since then he has advocated the principles of and voted with the Republican party. In religious belief he is a Baptist and is a member of that church in his native town. His wife and daughters are also members of the same church. His mother was a Presbyterian, and a consistent member of the same church in Owasco village for many years.

ELISHA COOK.

ELISHA COOK, son of Nathan and Ann H. Cook, was born in the village of Damascus, Mahoning county, Ohio, January 8th, 1839.

His father was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and removed at an early age to Hartford county, Maryland, where he lived till he arrived at maturity, when he went west, and after trying several kinds of business, finally, in

the spring of 1840, located on a farm in Harrison county, Ohio. In 1863 he removed to Cayuga County, and in 1876, to Chester county, in his native State, where he still resides with his eldest daughter, Margaret B. Two younger daughters still reside in Cayuga County, one, Mary L., having married James B. Chase, in the town of Scipio, and the other, the youngest, who married John King in 1877, in Ledyard.

Elisha received most of his education at a seminary situated in the beautiful village of Mount Pleasant, in Jefferson county, Ohio, and was distinguished for a rapid advancement in his studies in that institution. At the completion of the course he was earnestly solicited to engage as one of the principal teachers, a position he filled for some time to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Meanwhile, having been convinced by a visit to the central part of the State of New York of the excellence and desirableness of Cayuga County as a farming country, and more especially as a home, he left the hills of his native State and located on the farm he now occupies in the town of Venice, in Cayuga County. This farm was then incumbered with a heavy mortgage and was so run down from neglect, and become over-run with mustard, thistles and daisies, that many pronounced it useless to try to raise wheat. Much of the land was wet, and it was without buildings or fences of any appraised value. The mortgage has been paid, the land fenced and drained, and the buildings represented on another page of this work erected. Now, only an old apple tree or an elm in the pasture remains as an ancient landmark. It is thus seen that Mr. Cook's life has been a stirring, industrious one.

In September, 1861, Mr. Cook was united in marriage with Abbie H. Cook, a lady of the same name, but of no family relation, who still shares his home, and by discreet management of household cares helps to lighten life's burdens, and with her kindly greeting makes relatives, friends and strangers feel welcome. Two bright children, a son and a daughter, complete the domestic circle. The son, Charles H., a sober lad, was born in February, 1864; and the daughter, Mattie A., is a mischief-loving girl, whom nothing pleases more than to play some trick on her more sedate brother.

In 1877 Mr Cook was elected to the office of Supervisor of Venice, and has been annually reelected to that office with increased majorities.

NAMES OF CITIZENS

Who Assisted and Contributed toward the Publication of the History of Cayuga County,
with Personal Statistics.

CITY OF AUBURN.

ATTORNEYS.

Bearsley W. C. lawyer and farmer, b Cayuga Co.
Goodrich M. b Cortland Co. s 1874
Knapp J. N., R. R. American Express, farmer and lawyer, b
Cayuga Co. s 1826
Lyon James, 97 Genesee Street
Millard Henry, b Tompkins Co. 1804, s 1831; died 1845;
Laura Alling, wife, b Tompkins Co. 1803, s 1831;
four children
Myers Michael S. 173 Genesee
Paddock S. L. b Cayuga Co. 1835
Pierce L. A. b Onondaga Co. s 1866
Tracy Rollin, b Cayuga Co.
Woodin E. A. b Cayuga Co. s 1849
Woodin Wm. B. (retired,) b Genoa, Cayuga Co. s 1824
Worden Warren T. South St. b Milton, Saratoga Co. 1806, s
1822; N. Emily (Bennett) Worden, wife, b Milton
Saratoga Co. 1810, s 1832
Worden Warren A. South St. Consular agt. U. S. in Canada,
b Auburn 1847

BANKERS.

Ross Charles N. b Cayuga Co. s 1841
Soule Lyman. b Dutchess Co. 1794 s 1806; thirteen children
Briggs Charles G. 150 Genesee, (retired banker,) b Cayuga
Co. 1813
O'Brien Charles, 106 Genesee, b Cayuga Co.
Seward W. H. Genesee and Exchange Sts. b Cayuga Co.

BLACKSMITHS.

Halladay Philo, blacksmith for fifty years, b Essex Co. 1796,
s 1819; died 1871
Halladay Theo. P. b Auburn, s 1820
Mills Charles E. 22 E. Genesee, blacksmith, wagonmaker
and hotel keeper
O'Brien Terence, Division Lane, b Ireland, s 1862
Price Emmanuel, chainmaker and blacksmith
Stoppard Robert, 71 Oswaco, alderman and general smith, b
England 1833, s 1863; Jane (Hart) Stoppard, b
Utica, N. Y. 1833, s 1845; two children, Alice and
Jennie
Thomas Thomas, 15 Water and 102 Oswaco, b England 1837,
s 1871; A. M. (Castle) Thomas, b England, 1839, s
1871; four children

BONE AND OIL DEALERS.

Hazlett Albert, b Ireland 1840, s 1865; Emma G. Church,
wife, b Onondaga Co. 1840, s 1865

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Barth J. Louis, shoemaker, b Germany, s 1854
Crocker Warren, 138 North St. wholesale shoe dealer, b
Cayuga Co.
Nickason James C. 2 Maple St. shoe cutter, b Cayuga Co.

CARPENTERS, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

Andrew B. F. 9 Maple, alderman and builder, b Penn. 1844,
s 1864; L. Gates Andrews, wife, b Victory, s 1842
Barden Allen J. 44 Franklin, b Seneca Co. 1817, s 1843;
P. A. Barden 44 Franklin, b Cayuga Co. 1824; two
daughters, Helen Barden, b Cayuga Co. 1846;
Florence Barden, b Cayuga Co. 1849
Derby W. H. Wall and Division Sts. building contractor, b
Vermont 1836, s 1853; Amelia A. Derby, b Mich.
1835, s 1836; one child, Warren D. b. Cayuga Co.
1865
Freese Stephen, Frazee St. carpenter and joiner, b Albany
Co. 1834; Annetta Hope Freese, b Cayuga Co. 1839;
died 1858
Gillan Sheldon, 11 Perry St. carpenter, b Orange Co. 1815, s
1818; M. J. Gillan, wife, b Orange Co. 1825; one
daughter, Sarah Gillan, b Cayuga Co. 1841
Hanlin M. builder, b Cayuga Co. s 1817
Hyatt A. D. 21 Fulton, carpenter and joiner, b Columbia Co.
1816, s 1850; Mary (Stewart) Hyatt, b Mass. 1819 s
1850
Ingraham Albert C. Wall St. carpenter and joiner, b Cayuga
Co. s 1849; Libbie Ingraham, wife, b Penn. s 1870
McCondille Wm. 59 Washington St. carpenter and joiner, b
Ireland 1850, s 1874; Eliza McCondille, b Ireland
1850, s 1874; two children
Rightmeyer H. W. Barber St. flagstone dealer and contractor,
b Cayuga Co. s 1849
Stevens Alex. 26 Clark, b Oneida Co. 1828, s 1868
Westlake Frederick, carpenter and joiner, b England 1845, s
1846; S. M. (Sears) Westlake, wife, b Cayuga Co.
1846

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTURERS.

Bench George, carriage and sleigh manuf. b in England in
1833, s 1844; Wm. Bench, brother of Geo. b Eng-
land 1829, s 1848
Bench G. & W. manufrs. of wagons and sleighs
Cole Ezra, b Cayuga Co. s 1821
Fairchild F. R. 13 Chapel St. carriage maker, b Cayuga Co.
1844
Mills Charles E. 22 E. Genesee, wagon making, repairing and
blacksmithing, b in Cayuga Co. s 1842; Libbie L.
(Rogers) Mills, b Seneca Co. 1848, s 1878, C. E.
Mills, 24 Genesee, Hotel, b Cayuga, s 1842
White Robert, carriagesmith, b Cayuga Co.

CIVIL OFFICIALS.

Andrews B. F. 9 Maple, Alderman and builder
Bell Thomas J. Alderman and Iverlyman, s 1840
Billz W. S. city Assessor, b Amherst, s 1825
Cook Horace T. 158 Genesee, County Treasurer, b Cayuga
Co. 1822; Mrs. Eliza T. Cook, b New York city, s
1833
Donnelly Patrick E. Myrtle ave. Alderman and scythe maker
Fort Garret, ex Supervisor and merchant, b LaFayette
Onondaga Co. 1833, s 1836

Gibbs Wm. T. City Assessor, b England 1808, s 1830
 Knapp James G. Supt. S. C. R. R. b Cayuga Co. 1831
 Lamey Wm. 44 Fulton, Supervisor, b Ireland 1817, s 1852
 Leach L. D. 121 Genesee, Alderman second ward and jeweler, b Fleming 1832; Frances A. (Whipple) Leach, b Livingston Co. 1836; two children, Louis H. 13 years, and Leonard D. Jr. b 1868
 McDonough Charles T. York St. Alderman and engaged in stone business, b Canada 1845, s 1857; Julia E. McKeon, wife, a teacher, b Onondaga Co. 1852, s 1878
 McKain Allen, 36 Logan, Alderman and foreman in D. M. Osborne & Co's Works, b Monroe Co. 1840, s 1861; Mary E. Gilbert Allen, wife, b Cayuga Co. 1845
 Miles C. W. 55 Fulton, Alderman 6th Ward and machinist, b Cayuga Co. 1826; L. (Ostehant) Miles, wife, b Cayuga Co. 1826; seven children
 Parker E. D. 7 State, Alderman 3d Ward, b Mass. 1827, s 1852
 Paddock S. L. 87 Genesee, Lawyer and City Clerk, b Cayuga Co. 1855
 Reed Thomas, 1 Court St. Sheriff, b Onondaga Co. s 1866
 Smith John, 26 Frazee, Supervisor 7th Ward, b England 1818, s 1871; Janet Furguson Smith, wife, b Cheshire, England 1818
 Stevens Alexander, 26 Clark, Supervisor and contractor, b Oneida Co. 1828, s 1868; M. (Hartson) Stevens, b Herkimer, Co. 1822, s 1868; Mary R. Stevens, daughter, b 1862
 Stoppard Robert, 71 Owaseo, Alderman and blacksmith
 Underwood John, City Assessor, b Auburn 1831
 Van Patten F. T. 9 Jefferson, Alderman; Elizabeth Van Patten, b Herkimer Co. 1840, s 1875; two children
 Westfall S. J. County Clerk, b Cayuga Co. 1844
 Whipple H. M. 62 VanAnden, Alderman and foreman for D. M. Osborn & Co. b Penn. Ym 1830, s 1844; Maria C. (Basel) Whipple, b Livingston Co. 1833; died 1875; Theresa (Springstead) Whipple, second wife, b Onondaga Co. 1841, s 1845
 White Henry J. Spring and Barber Sts. Alderman, b Providence, R. I. 1839, s 1872; Joanna P. (Larkin) White, b Valley Falls 1844, s 1872; five children
 Wright Ulysses A. City Engineer and Surveyor, b Lewis Co. 1811, s 1856; Elizabeth (Lawton) Wright, wife, b Saratoga Co. 1824, s 1856

CLERGYMEN.

Benham A. B. 60 Mechanic St. (retired) b Cayuga Co. s 1812; Harriet (Allen) Benham, first wife, b Tompkins Co. 1811, died in 1867; Cynthia A. (Clemmont) second wife, b Oneida Co. 1840
 Hawley Charles Rev. 35 Franklin, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, and President Cayuga Co. Historical Society
 Mulheron Wm. Rev. 12 Clark, Pastor St. Marys Church, b Ireland
 Seymour Wm. J. Rev. Pastor of Holy Family Church, b Ireland, s 1877
 Ulrich Const. Rev. Pastor of St. Alphonsus German Catholic Church, b Switzerland, s 1874

CLOTHIERS.

Griswold F. L. (wholesale and retail clothing and general custom work,) b Troy, N. Y. 1816, s 1827; his wife, L. H. daughter of Dr. Lansing, of Cayuga Co. b 1818; one son, Frank H. of firm of F. L. Griswold & Co. b Cayuga Co

CROCKERY.

Smith Charles F. 83 Genesee St. (wholesale and retail)

DENTIST.

Quigley Alanson, s 1823; Minerva Quigley, s 1826

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.

Groot A. T. H. b Cayuga Co. 1853

DRUGGIST.

Walley M. L. b Ulster Co. s 1852

DRY GOODS.

Lyon Lewis E. 85 Genesee St. b Cayuga Co.
 Paine J. F. 77 Genesee St.

FARMERS:

Allen Wm. Division St. b Cayuga Co. 1810; died 1876; Lucy A. Bridges, wife, b 1813; s 1834; three children
 Beardsley W. C. lawyer and farmer, b Cayuga Co.
 Bishop Edson, 102 Cottage, b Conn. 1807, s 1827; died 1877; Elizabeth (Springstead,) Bishop, wife, born Cayuga Co. 1809
 Bonker S. C. Division St. b Cayuga Co. 1847; Corn E. (Vananden) Bonker, wife, b Cayuga Co. 1848
 Chase, George R. North St. manufacturer and farmer
 Durkee Relief W. widow of Wm. Durkee, b Bridgewater, Oneida Co. 1795, s 1815; Wm. Durkee, b 1794, s 1800; died 1874; nine children, six living
 Farmer J. W. b N. H. s 1817
 Grant Edmund, farmer and gardener, b Ireland 1806, s 1828; was the first professional gardener in Auburn; Ellen O'Connor Grant, wife, b England 1814; emigrated to America and settled in Auburn in 1816; married in 1848; no children
 Jarrod Canfield, b Warren Co. N. Y. s 1801; died January, 1876; Teressa (Skeel) Jarrod, wife, b Rensselaer Co. s February 27, 1801; no children
 Knapp J. N. R. B. American Express, farmer and lawyer, b Cayuga Co. 1826
 Kniffin Lewis, Anreluis Ave. b Ulster Co. 1813, s 1821; Mary Pennick Kniffin, b Cayuga Co. 1813; one child
 Manro Thomas J. Clark St. b Cayuga Co. s 1826; Sarah E. Manro, wife, b Cayuga Co. 1824; nine children
 Murdock A. R. West Genesee St. general stock farmer
 Payne S. W. North St. b Sennett 1837; Elizabeth (Crocker) Payne, wife, b Sennett 1841
 Payne Nelson, North St. merchant and farmer, b Madison Co. 1804, s 1850; P. (Sears) Payne, wife, b Auburn 1814; her grand father, Elder David Sears is said to have preached the first sermon in the county.
 Pearce Wm. Division St. farmer and general stock raiser, b England 1835, s 1854; Elizabeth Lewis, wife, b England 1838, s 1853
 Quigley John, b Cayuga Co. 1798; Sarah M. Quigley, b 1817; eleven children
 Reed C. J. book-keeper, telegraph operator and farmer, b Cayuga Co.
 Shaw Anthony, b Cayuga Co. 1830; Alzina Howland, wife, b Vt. 1829, s 1848; five children
 Shaw Justin, b Delaware, 1781, s 1800; died 1870; seven children
 Smith Alfred, b Conn. s 1814
 Smith George, b Cayuga Co. 1807; five children
 Smith John, b Chester Co. Pa. s 1797; died 1840; eight children
 Smith Josiah, 15 Anreluis Ave. (retired) b Montgomery Co. 1799, s 1815; F. Hunt Smith, wife; Mr. Smith served many years in town and county offices in early life.
 Standart Chas. (retired) b New Hartford, Oneida Co. 1802, s 1821
 Van Nest John, b New Jersey, 1795; died June 15, 1867; Olive Alexander Van Nest, wife, b Galway, N. Y. 1794; died August 5, 1862
 Van Nest George, (retired) b Fleming, 1824; Charlotte Fordeyce, wife, b Scipio 1836
 Wilkinson L. A. Sennett (retired) b Cayuga Co. 1809; Sarah (Burgess) Wilkinson, b Springfield, Mass. 1818, s 1836; two children and twelve grand-children
 Worden Morris M. 43 Division St. farmer and lime dealer, b Cayuga Co. 1816

FLAGSTONE DEALER.

Rightmyer H. W. Barber St. flagstone dealer and contractor, b Cayuga Co. s 1849; Ursula (Goodrich) Rightmyer, b Cayuga Co. 1850

FLORISTS.

Adams Alfred A. Fitch Ave. b England 1843, s 1855; Sarah Bell (Tomlin) Adams, b Rochester, N. Y. 1852; two children, Nelson B. and Jennie Bell

Bacon Geo. W. 22 Perrine, dealer in house, green-house, and bedding plants, cut flowers, bouquets, crosses, &c. b Ohio 1832, s 1832; Jane Ann Bacon, wife, b Ulster Co. 1832, s 1834

FURNITURE DEALER.

Richardson Geo. W. (manufacturer and dealer.) b Cayuga Co. 1825

GROCERS.

Bennett & Bryne, b Cayuga Co. s 1837
 Bryne Wm. M. 131 State St. firm of Bennett & Bryne, b Cayuga Co. s 1837
 Hager H. W. 132 VanAnden St. b Germany, s 1858
 Peacock Thos. 1 North St. b Cayuga Co. s 1834
 Smith Peter, 202 State St. grocer and stone cutter, b Germany 1827 s 1872; Eustema (Turk) Smith, wife, b Germany 1836, s 1872; eight children

HARDWARE AND STOVES.

Choate Thos. N. b Rensselaer Co. s 1835
 Johnson A. W. b Tompkins Co. s 1828.
 Letchworth Josiah, Buffalo, N. Y. (wholesale hardware) b Scipio, 1836.
 Smith Dexter A. b Cayuga Co. 1843; Elizabeth S. Smith, b Erie Co.
 Smith Byron C. 9 E. Genesee St. manufacturer of saddlery hardware, b Cayuga Co. 1844

HARNESS, TRUNKS, &c.

Ditton Francis, 16 and 18 Mechanic St. mannf. harness and trunks, tanner and dealer in wood, b Brighton, England, 1826, s 1878; Anna Lamport, wife, b Canada, 1830, s 1858
 Wheaton Lucius, b Onondaga Co. s 1835.

HORSE SHOERS.

Davis John, 1 Pulsifer St. b Cayuga Co. s 1833; Celestia Davis, wife, b Cayuga Co. s 1840; died 1860; Eliza Davis; wife, b Cayuga Co. s 1838; James Davis, father of John Davis, b Orange Co. 1781, s 1803; died 1858; Anna Davis, mother of John Davis, b Orange Co. 1789, s 1802; died 1852
 McGeer J. A. 1 Howard St. b Rensselaer Co. 1838, s 1858; A. M. (Wilson) McGeer, wife, b Cayuga Co. s 1840; Clara McGeer, daughter, b Cayuga Co. s 1872

HOTELS.

Beardsley D. W. Exchange Hotel, b Jefferson Co. s 1878
 Mills Charles E. 24 E. Genesee St. blacksmith, wagonmaker and hotel keeper
 Peacock James H. Auburn House, b Cayuga Co. 1833
 Schenck Louis, cor. Clark and State Sts. hotel proprietor, b Germany
 White Jonas, b Saratoga Co. 1813, s 1820; died 1876

ICE DEALER.

Reed Thos. b. Onondaga Co. s 1866

INSURANCE AGENTS.

Eddy Wm. H. 36 Franklin St. b Saratoga Co. 1827, s 1848; B. A. (Dudley) Eddy, wife, b Cayuga Co.
 Lawton & Eddy, 117 Genesee St. general insurance agents and real estate brokers
 Lawton A. W. 13 Elizabeth St. b Jefferson Co. 1847, s 1854; Mary E. Lawton (Vorhis,) wife, b Tioga County, 1850
 Mann L. C. 2 Benton St. insurance and real estate broker and Treasurer of Cayuga Agricultural Society, b Vermont, 1816, s 1824; S. J. (Osterhout) Mann, b Fleming, s 1814; three children

JEWELERS.

Bundy W. L. 90 Senesee St. b Otsego Co. s 1847
 Leach L. D. 121 Genesee St. jeweler and Alderman 2d Ward

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Hotchkiss Mrs. W. H. b New York, s 1857

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

Lamey Wm. 44 Fulton, St. b Ireland 1817, s 1852; Mary H. Lamey, wife, b Albany, N. Y. 1817, s 1852; two children; Elizabeth L. principal School No. 1, b Cayuga; Sarah C. Alonzo P. and Wm. G.

LIVERIES.

Bell Robert, Garden St. b Ireland 1816, s 1835; Elizabeth Wallace Bell, wife, b Ireland 1828, s 1835
 Bell Robert & Son, 24 Garden St
 Bell Thomas J. Garden St. Alderman and liveryman, s 1840
 Doan Joseph J. b Cayuga Co. 1833
 Peacock James H. Auburn House and livery, b Cayuga Co. 1833
 Tallman John K. livery, hacks and coal, b Cayuga Co. 1825

LUMBER DEALERS.

Billiard Henry, agent for Mr. Ross, b Cayuga Co.
 French J. M. 107 Wall St. (wholesale and retail) b Onondaga Co. 1845, s 1857; Mary E. (Hawkins) French, b Cayuga Co. 1847; four children. Carrie A. D., Arctey M., Corn M., and Maggie E.

MACHINISTS.

Brown C. G. 19 Grover St. master mechanic for S. C. R. R. s 1837; Augusta J. (Crane) Brown, b Seneca Co. 1839; five children. Caroline H., Louie R., Edgar B., Amelia C., and Ralph G.
 Curtiss G. A. 10 Seward Ave. machinist, b Cayuga Co. 1835; Dell A. (Calkins) Curtiss, b Cayuga Co. 1835
 Fischer John, machinist and saloon keeper
 Ford Geo. M. 42 Washington St. scythe finisher, b Conn. 1852, s 1866; Mary M. (Cay) Ford, b Seneca Falls 1852, s 1875
 Guilfoil John, 59 Washington St. machinist, b Ireland 1847, s 1866; Hannah (Fletcher) Guilfoil, b Ireland 1847, s 1857; three children. Wm. J. Geo. H. and John Jr
 Hayden Dan, 51 Hawley St. machinist, b Ireland 1816, s 1862; M. O. (Winford) Hayden, wife b 1820, s 1862; one daughter and two sons
 Jones G. H. machinist, b Cortland Co. 1833, s 1870; May S. P. Jones, b Cortland Co. 1858 s 1870
 Miles C. W. 35 Fulton St. machinist and Alderman 6th Ward
 Montgomery James A. Wadsworth St. scythe maker and finisher, b Cayuga Co. 1844; Mary J. (Roberts) Montgomery, b Herkimer Co. 1839, s 1861; one child; Alton W. b Cayuga Co. 1868
 Rice Samuel, 4 Division Lane, machinist, b Paisley, Scotland, 1824, s 1848; Sarah (Murray) Rice, b Paisley, Scotland, s 1848; two children
 Sullivan Patrick, 165 Clark St. iron clipper, b Ireland 1808, s 1856; Netta (O'Herren) Sullivan, b Ireland 1807, s 1856; three children
 Wilcox J. S. 46 Franklin St. machinist, b Cayuga Co. 1810; Eannay C. (Old) Wilcox, b Cayuga Co. 1805; two daughters. Frances H. b 1840, and Adeline C. b 1842
 Woodcock L. M. & Co. Clark and Wall Sts. founders and machinists.
 Young Andrew, Wadsworth St. scythe maker, b Mass. 1833, s 1878; Lorenda Young, wife, b R. I. s 1878.

MANUFACTURERS.

Andrews S. 80 Wall, retired woollen manufacturer, b Cortland Co. 1814; s 1858; Harriet King Andrews, b 1813, s 1858; died 1870; two children. Mary and Chas.
 Baker Chas. A. Dr. 48 Fulton St. truss and supporter manufacturer, b Conn. 1818, s 1866; L. S. (Chapin) Baker, daughter of Orange Chapin, b Cayuga 1818
 Barber Wm. C. manufacturer of woollen goods, b Columbia Co. N. Y. s 1829
 Beardsley A. G. Genesee St. Treasurer Oswego Starch Factory, b Cayuga Co. 1820
 Bristol John S. miller, b Penn. 1821, s 1828; Maria Salome (Culver) Bristol, s 1825; four children. one dead; Rev. H. C. Bristol, b 1852; John E. Bristol, b 1854; Howard F. Bristol, b 1857
 Bundy W. L. jewelry, b Otsego Co. N. Y. s 1847

- Burdick Orrin 30 Franklin St. inventor and partner with D. M. Osborne & Co. b Madison Co. 1814, s 1835; Mary Keys Burdick, b Chenango Co. 1821, s 1837; Elida Burdick, b Cayuga Co. 1856, Orrin Burdick, jr. b Cayuga Co. 1840
- Casey George, 124 North St. plane manufacturer, b Dutchess Co. 1807, s 1814
- Chase George R. manufacturer, farmer and speculator, b Natick, Mass. 1815, s 1828; Paulina Chase, b Mo. 1832
- Clapp Delamer E. Sec'y of the E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Co. b Ira, 1849
- Cook Joseph A. oil manufacturer, b Cayuga Co.
- Coventry P. V. R. 95 North St. cigars, b Columbia Co. N. Y. 1816, s 1839; M. (Rude) Coventry, wife, b Cayuga
- Dolphin Wm. A. 15 Garden St. Centennial File Works; manufacturing and re-cutting, b England, 1848, s 1851; Bell (Hawkins) Dolphin, b England 1851
- Donnelly Patrick E. scythes, b Ireland 1838, s 1872; Mary (Quin) Donnelly, b Ireland 1839, s 1872; five children
- Empire Wringer Co. clothes wringers, C. M. Howlet, Pres't Guion Charles F. Clark cor. Aurelius Ave. sash, doors and blinds, b Meriden Conn. 1838, s 1866; Augusta F. (Mills) Guion, b Cayuga Co. 1842
- Howlet C. M. Pres't Empire Wringer Co. and Treas. Auburn Manufg. Co. b Conn. 1822, s 1863
- Lewis Orlando, 30 E. Genesee St. Flouring Mill
- Mitchell Charles, Supt. Rolling Mill
- Mosher M. B. bagholders and trucks, b Seneca Co. s 1874
- Nye L. W. 67 South St. carpets, b Essex Co. Nov. 25 1809, s 1812-13; Caroline E. (Beardsley) Nye, daughter of the late John Beardsley
- Peacock Thomas, 24 Dill St. manufacturer of wooden ware, b Cayuga Co. 1834
- Price Emanuel, 26 N. Lewis St. chain maker and blacksmith, b England 1839; came to America 1855; settled in Cayuga Co. 1876; Amanda (Richardson) Price, b Cambridge, Mass. 1841, s 1876
- Ross A. W. Aurelius Ave. paper manufacturer, b Cayuga Co. 1807; Betsey (Crossman) Ross, b Spencer, Mass. 1807, s 1840
- Schlicht Robert. (agent.) Hoffman St. paper and cigar box manufg. and job printer, b Germany 1848, s 1866; Mary (Rhodes) Schlicht, b Cayuga Co. 1849
- Smith Byron C. manufacturer of saddlery hardware, b Cayuga Co. 1844
- Sutcliffe Wm. brewer and malster, b England, s 1860
- Woodruff J. H. South St. button manufacturer

MARBLE CUTTERS.

- Bills Wm. E. b Cayuga Co. s 1853
- Raich Albert. (marble and granite.) b Germany, s 1848
- Weaver & Miller, marble and granite works, b England and Switzerland, s 1873

MASON.

- Furness Wm. 16 Nelson, (retired) b England 1808, s 1892
- Mary Hodgson, wife, b England 1810; eight children; Thomas H. Wm. J. George, Anthony, Charles Joseph, Isabella and Mary

MEAT MARKET.

- Merrick Thomas B. 145 State St. b England, s 1856

MILLINER.

- Webster S. H. firm of Webster & Strong, 68 Genesee St. b Cayuga Co. 1845

MILLWRIGHT.

- Farnham J. 56 Walnut, b Vt. 1842, settled 1869; Martha Clark, wife, b New York city, 1846, s 1862

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Allen G. W. 45 South St. forman for D. M. Osborne & Co. Allen Lucy A.
- Andrews S. 80 Wall St. retired wooden manufacturer, b Cortland Co. b 1804, s 1858
- Babbett Helen M. Mrs. b Canada, s 1866

- Baker C. A. Fulton St. truss supporter
- Barden Allen J. 44 Franklin St. b Seneca Co. 1817, s 1843; Miss Helen Barden, b Cayuga Co. 1846, and Miss Florence Barden, b Cayuga Co. 1846, daughters of Allen J. and P. A. Barden
- Barden P. A. 44 Franklin St. b Cayuga Co. 1824
- Beach Susannah Miss, b Cayuga Co. 1802; occupies the residence in which she was born
- Bishop Libbie, 102 Cottage St
- Bunnell Henry, one of the early settlers, b N. J. 1772, s 1806; died 1845; P. Bunnell, wife, b N. J. 1772, s 1806; died 1837
- Burdick O. 30 Franklin St. inventor and manufacturer, with D. M. Osborne & Co.
- Burgess J. S. 11 Grant Ave. clerk
- Carpenter S. E. Osborne House, retired gentleman
- Clary A. M. B. Mrs. b Berkshire, Mass. s 1814; is in her 92d year
- Curtis James A. b Durham, Mass. 1802, s 1806; died 1846
- Davis E. M. Mrs. 40 Cottage St. b Cayuga Co.
- Dunning D. M. treasurer Auburn Gas Light Co. b Cayuga Co. 1844
- Emmonds Ann M. b Danbury, Conn. s 1850
- Evans George H. (agent) 6 Perrine St. b New York city 1808, s 1850; L. M. Cook, wife, b Batavia, N. Y. 1812, s 1853; three children
- Ford Geo. M. 42 Washington, scythe finisher at Auburn Manufg. Co's Works
- Foster Andrew A. general agent for N. Miller, wholesale tobaccanist, b Cayuga Co. 1837; P. O. Box 101
- Freese Nettie I. Frazee St. Teacher School No. 5; b Cayuga Co. 1857
- Furness Wm. 16 Nelson, retired mason and contractor
- Goodrich Abram, Wall St. sec'y Y. M. C. A. b Cayuga Co. 1833; L. J. Goodrich, wife, b Cayuga Co. 1834; two sons, Howard N. and Edwin H
- Grant J. Lewis, State Supt. and Treas. Auburn Water Works Co. b Nashua, N. H. s 1830; died
- Greene Frank B. 15 Orchard, (agt.) b Cayuga Co. 1842; Eliza Richardson, wife, b Cayuga Co. 1845; two children
- Hartman P. G. Supt. b Germany, s 1872; Lena Snyder, wife, b Onondaga Co. s 1875; two children
- Hazlett Robert, bone and oil dealer
- Hickey John, b Ireland 1822, s 1849; Catherine O'Connor, wife, b Auburn 1828; six children; John and Ellen O'Connor, the first catholic family in Auburn, came in 1810
- Hiser Edward P. retired R. R. engineer, b Otsego Co. 1828, s 1832; Asenath A. Cook, wife, b Elbridge, Onondaga Co. 1829; six children; five dead
- Hopkins Samuel Miles, Prof. Auburn Theological Seminary, b Livingston Co. s 1847
- Hyatt A. D. Mrs. (nee Mary Stewart) 21 S. Fulton St. b Mass. 1819, s 1850
- Jewhurst Dapper, Genesee St. horse trainer and sale stable, Fair Grounds, b England 1833, s 1845 Jane Jewhurst, wife, b Scotland 1834, s 1836
- Knapp James T. 71 South St. Supt. S. C. R. R. b Cayuga Co. 1831
- Kuiffin Lewis, Aurelius Ave. speculator and farmer, b Ulster Co. s 1813
- Krouse Adam B. brother of John H. Krouse, U. S. A. Band, b Cayuga Co. 1856
- Letchworth Josiah, Buffalo, wholesale hardware
- MacDonald Carlos F. physician and Supt. of N. Y. State Asylum for Insane Criminals, Auburn, b Trumbull Co. Ohio, s 1876
- McCrea Caroline Mrs. b Mass. s 1839
- Millard Laura A. 77 North St.
- Mitchell Chas. Supt. of Rolling Mills, b Onondaga Co. s 1877; Mary E. Flood, wife, b Onondaga Co. s 1878; five children
- Montgomery James A. Wadsworth St. scythe maker
- O'Brien Terence, Second Division, b Ireland, 1816, s 1862; O. (Howard) O'Brien, wife, b Vt. 1820, s 1862; seven children
- Palmer Allen, 105 Franklin St. retired gentleman, b Conn. 1797, s 1799; A. L. Palmer, wife, b Oneida Co. 1807; Edward Palmer, father of Allen, b Conn. 1771; came to Cayuga in 1797; died in 1848

Parsell Susan S. matron of the Home of the Friendless, b Orange Co. 1808, s 1819
 Parsons J. H. State Prison officer, b Utica, N. Y., s 1855
 Reed C. J. book-keeper, telegraph operator and farmer, b Cayuga Co.
 Rising G. S. b Conn. 1813, s 1840; died 1875
 Rising H. S. Mrs. widow of G. S. Rising, b Mass. 1819, s 1820
 Searls W. Chaplain of State Prison, Auburn, b Onondaga Co. s 1830
 Skinner Thos. M. bookseller and newspaper publisher in early life, b Colechester, New London Co. Conn. s 1815.
 Skinner Wm. H. Mrs. b Wyoming Co. Penn. s 1840; daughter of F. M. Skinner
 Smith Joseph, 15 Aurelius Ave. retired farmer
 Smith Andrew, 20 Orchard St. scythe temperer, b Maine 1833, s 1870; C. M. Johnson Smith, wife, b Washington Co. s 1870; four children
 Sullivan Patrick, 105 Clark St. iron chipper
 Swift S. F. E. Seymour St. coal agent
 Trowbridge Jasper, b 1798, s 1802; Anna Trowbridge, b Otsego Co. 1814, s 1834
 Webster Arvilla, widow of Clas. I. Webster, late of Throop, b Aurelius, 1800; mother of sixteen sons
 Young Emanuel, 24 Division St. b Dutchess Co. 1785, s 1862; Margaret Young, 24 Division St. b 1804; died 1862
 Wellner A. M. 41 Orchard, b Cayuga Co. 1826; M. J. Marston Wellner, wife, b Kentucky 1842, s 1873
 Westlake G. S. b England 1820, s 1846; died 1875; Mary Westlake, b England, s 1846
 White Lon N. 100 Wall St. coal agent, b Cayuga Co
 Wilkinson L. A. Sennett, retired farmer
 Williams W. M. Mrs. 70 South St.
 Woodin Wm. B. Ex. State Senator
 Worden Morris M. 43 Division, farmer and lime dealer, b Cayuga Co. 1816; Rachel H. (Verplank) Worden, wife, b Sodas 1824; one son, Thomas J. Worden.
 Willard S. 203 W Genesee St. Pres't Oswego Starch Co. and Auburn Savings Bank
 Young Andrew, Wadsworth St. scythe maker, b Mass, s 1878
 Young James E. 24 Division St.

MOULDERS.

Krouse John H. b Cayuga Co. 1859
 Krouse Adam, b Germany 1833; Mary E. Krouse, wife, b Ireland 1837

PAINTERS.

Burghduff Geo. decorator and painter, b Cayuga Co
 Bible S. H. house and carriage painter, b Cayuga Co
 Fowler W. H. 84 North, ornamental painter, b Schenectady 1831, s 1865; Sarah Jane, his wife, b Perrytown 1829; Effa, his daughter, s 1859
 Houpe Alex W. Fitch Ave. decorator, b Cayuga Co.
 Houpe M. H. 84 Genesee St. (over Remington Sewing Machine Co.) house painting, oil finishing, french polishing and varnishing, b Holland 1824, s 1856; P. C. Stieboldt Houpe, b Holland 1828, s 1857; five children: Elmira, C. A., Angeline H., Henry A., Agnes F. H.
 Kennedy T. J. paints and wall paper, b Saratoga Co. 1838
 Koltenbun Anthony, 84 Genesee St. painting and paper hanging, b Germany 1847, s 1851
 McAlpine John, 10 Owasco St. carriage painter, b New York city 1850, s 1852; Sarah McAlpine, b Owasco 1851; died 1877; Sarah McAlpine, daughter, b Cayuga Co. 1875
 Wills George F. 22 and 24 Dill St. carriage and sleigh painter, b Cayuga Co.
 Young James E. 24 Division St. b Onondaga Co. s 1858; Jennie E. (Furman) Young, b Ontario Co. s 1858; one daughter

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Ernsberger W. H. firm of Ernsberger & Ray, b Seneca Co. 1844, s 1865, 85 Genesee St
 Ray Milan, firm of Ernsberger & Ray, b Vt. 1848, s 1866
 Squyer & Wright, 130 W. Genesee St. b Cayuga Co.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Armstrong D. H. b Washington Co. s 1862
 Briggs Lanshing, 159 Genesee St. b Washington Co. s 1808

Brinkerhoff T. L. b Cayuga Co. 1832
 Fosgate B. 62 South St.
 MacDonald Carlos F. Supt. of the N. Y. S. Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn, b Trumbull Co. Ohio, s 1876
 Robinson, H. Jr. b Westerly, R. I. s 1841
 Sprague W. M. 33 Fulton, b Cayuga Co. 1846; Clara (Dwight) Sprague, b Greene Co. 1847

PICTURE FRAMES, WALL PAPER, MIRRORS, &c.

Trowbridge & Jennings, dealer in picture frames, wall paper, &c. Trowbridge, b Cayuga Co. s 1848; Jennings, b Tompkins Co. s 1876
 Trowbridge John J. firm of Trowbridge & Jennings, b Cayuga Co. 1848

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.

Holihan & Quinn, 146 Genesee St.
 Holihan John, (Holihan & Quinn,) b Cayuga Co. 1846
 Kavanagh Daniel, 3 Water, b England 1844, s 1853; M. Helehy Kavanagh, wife, b Ireland, s 1866; seven children
 Quinn John, (Holihan & Quinn,) b Cayuga Co. 1849

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Burrongs J. W. cor. Genesee and South Sts. job printer, b Michigan, s 1870
 Benton Urban S. Sec'y of the Auburnian Printing Co. b Steuben Co. s 1858
 Knapp & Peck, Genesee St. Publishers *Auburn Advertiser and Journal*
 Willey B. B. *Central New Yorker*, b East Haddam, Conn. s 1830
 Vail K. & Co. 10 Clark St. Publishers *Auburn Daily Bulletin*
 Moses Wm. J. Clark St. Pres't Auburn Printing Co

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

Eddy Wm. H. 36 Franklin St
 Lawton & Eddy, 117 Genesee street
 Lawton A. W. 13 Elizabeth street
 Mann L. C. 2 Benton street
 Pearson J. E. b Essex Co. Mass, s 1820; M. J. King, wife, b Cayuga Co. 1845; three children
 Soule Lyman, banker and real estate dealer

SALOONS AND RESTAURANTS.

Allen E. W. Division St. restaurant, b Cayuga Co. s 1835; Ella Allen, wife, b Cayuga Co. s 1856
 Fisher John T. 10 Grant street, b Bavaria 1825; settled in Onondaga Co. 1854; three children
 White Fred R. restaurant, b Cayuga Co. s 1853
 White James L. restaurant, b Cayuga Co. s 1846

STOCK DEALERS.

Congdon Darins, Seward Ave. general stock dealer and butcher, b Scipio, s 1840; Ella J. (Bills) Congdon, wife, b Cayuga Co. s 1849; two children: a girl, b Cayuga Co. 1876, and a boy, b in Cayuga Co. 1878.
 Murdock A. R. West Genesee street, general stock farmer, owns the finest herd of 100 milk cows in the county, b Ireland, but of Scotch descent, 1829, s 1856; Jane B. Black, wife, b Cayuga Co. six children
 Myer Abram, 71 Wall St. general cattle dealer, b Ulster Co. 1839; Frances M. (Soule) Myer, wife, b Livingston Co. 1833; five children
 Pearce Wm. Division street, farmer and stock raiser

TOBACCONISTS.

Richardson John B. 694 Genesee street, b Cayuga 1820; Caroline F. Richardson, b Cooperstown, N. Y. 1822
 Foster Andrew A

UNDERTAKER.

Hubbard & Searls, furnishing undertakers, b Cayuga Co. 1850

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Thomas Thomas, 15 Water St. blacksmith, veterinary surgeon and colt gelder, b England, s 1871

STERLING.

- Albring Joseph, res lot 26, farmer and horse raiser; b Skaneateles 1816, s '46; p o Sterling
- Albring Elizabeth, wife Joseph A. b N. Y. 1817, s '46; p o Sterling
- Andrews Phebe, res lot 4, widow William Andrews who died 1872; b England 1836; p o Sterling Valley
- Andrews John, res lot 13, farmer, married Catharine Hickey 1875; b Sterling 1827; p o Sterling Valley
- Andrews Joseph, res lot 13, farmer, married Elizabeth Hickey; b Sterling 1831; p o Sterling Valley
- Bridges Thomas C. res Fair Haven, attorney at law and supervisor; b Sterling 1843; p o Fair Haven
- Bridges Moses, res lot 26, farmer; b Otsego Co. 1829, s '37; p o Sterling Center
- Bridges Ellen J. wife of M. Bridges; b Baldwinville 1842, s '50; p o Sterling Center
- Bennett James, res lot 44, farmer and town assessor. Blacksmith by trade; b Ct. 1815, s '16; p o Red Creek
- Bennett Emily A. wife J. Bennett; b Brutus 1816; p o Red Creek
- Blythe Edmund, res lot 5, farmer; b Jefferson Co. 1832, s '48; p o Sterling Valley
- Blythe Mary, wife E. Blythe; b Ireland 1838, s '47; p o Sterling Valley
- Bridges Edmund H. res lot 6, farmer; b Sterling; p o Sterling Center
- Carr Jay W. res Martville, retired farmer; b Washington Co. 1796, s 1802; p o Martville
- Carr Amanda M. wife of J. W. Carr; b Whitehall, Washington Co. N. Y. 1796, s 1818; died March 23, 1872.
- Cryslor Jacob, res Fair Haven, retired farmer; b Saratoga Co. 1795, s 1835; p o Fair Haven
- Cryslor Tila Ann, res Fair Haven, wife of Jacob Cryslor; b Otsego Co. 1817, s '64; p o Fair Haven
- Cryslor Harriet J. Mrs. res Fair Haven, daughter of Jacob Cryslor; b Oswego Co. s 1835; p o Fair Haven
- Cooper Jane, b Sterling 1810; died 1841, wife Robert Hume; Fair Haven
- Cochran John, res Fair Haven, retired, ex-supervisor and ex-Deputy Collector; b Argyle, Washington Co. 1812, s '36; p o North Fair Haven
- Cochran Margaret, res Fair Haven, wife of John Cochran; b Baltimore, Md. s 1840; p o North Fair Haven
- Cary Nathaniel C. res Sterling, manufacturer of plows and agricultural machinery; b Addison Co. Vt. 1807, s '30; p o Sterling
- Cary Sophia, res Sterling, wife of N. C. Cary; b Tolland Co. Conn. 1809, s '30; p o Sterling
- Chopfell J. B. res Sterling, merchant; b Onondaga Co. 1829, s '51; p o Sterling
- Calvert J. A. res lot 8, farmer; b Genoa 1847; p o Sterling Valley
- Curtis H. C. res lot 48, farmer and tanner; b Madison Co. s 1842; p o Martville
- Cooper Joseph C. res lot 5; b Washington Co. 1806, s '11; p o Sterling Valley
- Cooper Margaret, (Andrews) wife of J. Cooper; b Oswego Co. 1823, s '23; p o Sterling Valley
- Campbell Samuel S. res lot 1, farmer, son of Patrick and Ritie Campbell; p o South West Oswego
- Desbrough George A. res Martville, proprietor Martville custom mills; b Herkimer Co. 1849, s '76; p o Martville
- Douglas Albert S. lot 48, farmer and Justice of the Peace; b Sterling, 1831; p o Martville
- Douglas M. S. wife of Albert S. Douglas; b Sterling 1838; p o Martville
- Duell Franklin, farmer; b Susquehanna Co., Pa. 1821 s '36; p o Sterling Valley
- Duell Rhoda, wife of F. Duell; b Sterling 1836; p o Sterling Valley
- Dugan Hugh, res lot 17, farmer and dairyman; b Ireland 1841, s '49; p o Sterling
- Doughne Cornelius; p o Sterling Valley
- Ford John, res lot 25; b Scotland s 1852; p o Sterling Station
- Fitzgerald D. P.; b Sterling 1836, died May 8th, 1872
- Fitzgerald S. L. Mrs. res lot 27, widow of D. P. Fitzgerald; b Sterling 1831
- Forsyth Milton, res lot 46, farmer; b Sterling 1851; p o Martville
- Forsyth Frankie, wife of M. Forsyth; b Sterling 1864; p o Martville
- Forsyth Spicer, father of M. Forsyth, b Gallupville, Schoharie Co. 1823, s '50; died May 29th, 1877
- Fry Richard, lot 67, retail dealer in general merchandise for eight years; formerly blacksmith; b Kent Co. England 1822, s '62; p o North Victory
- Fry Paulena, wife of R. Fry; b Monroe Co. s 1862; p o North Victory
- Green Capt. James, res Sterling, machinist, formerly sea captain; b Cape May Co. N. J. 1810, s '44; p o Sterling
- Green Lotisa, res Sterling, wife of Capt. James Green; b Onondaga Co. 1812, s '44; p o Sterling
- Gantley Patrick, res lot 19, farmer; married Johanna Harsey; b Ireland s 1855; p o Sterling Valley
- German Frank, res Sterling Station, general merchant; b Granby, Oswego Co. 1851, s '73; p o Sterling Station.
- German Emma D. (Smith) wife of F. German; b Fulton 1855, '76; p o Sterling Station
- Green Herkimer, res lot 18, farmer. A descendant of Gen. Herkimer; b Herkimer Co. 1811, s '69; p o Sterling Valley
- Green Emily T. (Wolcott) wife of H. Green; b Addison Co., Vt. 1818, s '69; p o Sterling Valley
- Greene Nelson Kellogg, res lot 18, farmer; b Herkimer Co. 1853, s '69; p o Sterling Valley
- Hume Robert, res Fair Haven, station agent, farmer, ex-supervisor. Member of Assembly; b Delaware Co. 1806, s '34; p o Fair Haven
- Hoy Mrs. Margaret, b Washington Co. 1806, s '12; died 1869
- Hunter Thomas, res Sterling, contractor; b Maryland
- Hunter John, res Sterling, contractor; b Baltimore, Md. 1828, s '38; p o Sterling Valley
- Hume Thomas C. res lot 46, farmer; b Delaware Co. 1811, s '35; p o Martville
- Hunter James C. res Sterling Valley, machinist and postmaster; b Baltimore, Md. 1837, s '38; p o Sterling Valley
- Hunter Frances McGraw, wife of James Hunter; b Weedsport 1840; married 1867; p o Sterling Valley
- Hitchcock Stephen K. res Fair Haven, mason; b Rensselaer Co. s 1854; p o Fair Haven
- Herrington Simon, res lot 42, farmer; b Rensselaer Co. s 1865; p o Sterling Junction
- Hewitt Walter S. res lot 5, farmer; b Sterling 1842; p o Sterling Valley
- Hewitt Wm. res lot 5, farmer and veterinary surgeon; b Sterling 1836; p o Sterling Valley
- Irwin James H. res lots 4 and 5, farmer; p o South West Oswego
- Ingersoll Ryel, lot 11, farmer, son of John and Mary Ingersoll; b Sterling 1818; p o Sterling Valley
- Ingersoll Jane C. (Phimney) wife of R. Ingersoll, daughter of Luther and Mercy Phimney; b Cayuga Co. 1823; p o Sterling Valley
- Irwin James C. res lot 3, farmer; b Sterling; p o Sterling Valley
- Irwin Emma Fradenburgh, wife of James C. Irwin; b Washington Co. 1852; died 1874
- Irwin George B. res lots 2 and 3, farmer; b Sterling 1840; p o South West Oswego
- Irwin Jane, (Perry) wife of George B. Irwin, daughter of Talmadge and Amy Perry; b Oswego Co. 1843, s '66; p o South West Oswego
- Ireland Andrew, res lot 5, farmer; b Sterling 1821; p o Sterling Valley
- Ireland Hattie E. (Essex) wife of A. Ireland, daughter of Henry and Katie Essex; b Schenectady Co.; p o Sterling Valley
- Jerrett Norman, res lots 4 and 5, farmer, son of James and Polly Jerrett; b New Haven, N. Y.; p o Sterling Valley
- Jerrett Sophia M. (Irwin) wife of N. Jerrett; b Sterling; has two children; p o Sterling Valley
- King David, res lot 43, farmer, joiner and contractor; b Ovid, Seneca Co. 1812, s '22; p o Red Creek

- King Catharine, res lot 43, wife of David King; b Owasco; 1810; p o Red Creek
- Kyle William S. res Martville, physician and surgeon; b Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 1823, s '33; p o Martville
- Kyle Harriet A. res Martville, wife of W. S. Kyle; b Sterling 1838; p o Martville
- Knapp George P. res Fair Haven, deputy collector and merchant; b Victory 1843; p o Fair Haven
- Kevill William, res lot 17, proprietor of Kevill's grist, cider and shingle-mill; b Devonshire, England; s 1844; p o Sterling
- Kingsbury Horace J. res lot 46, farmer, supervisor in 1872; b Sterling 1823; p o Martville
- Kingsbury Susan H. wife of H. J. King; b New Hampshire 1829, s '55; p o Martville
- Kingsbury Joseph; b New Hampshire 1792, s '11; died 1873
- Lay John D. res Martville, station agent; b Lewis Co. 1825, '46; p o Martville
- Lay Polly, res Martville, wife of J. D. Lay; b Sterling 1825; p o Martville
- Lester Sarah Ann, wife of Thomas C. Hume; b Washington Co. 1814, s '34; p o Martville
- Lougley Oscar E. res lots 45 and 46, farmer; married Ophelia Forsyth; b Albany Co. 1847, s '49; p o Sterling Station
- Laxton Luke, res lot 19, farmer, son of James and Mary Laxton; b England 1842, s '50; p o Sterling Valley
- Laxton Mary Ann, (Marsh) wife of Luke Laxton, and daughter of Ebenezer and Margaret Marsh; b Oswego Co. 1845, s '52; p o Sterling Valley
- McKnight William, res Sterling Valley, retired farmer; b Washington Co. 1800, s '36; p o Sterling Valley
- McKnight Martha, res Sterling Valley, wife of William McKnight; b Washington Co. 1805, s '36; p o Sterling Valley
- McCrea John, res lot 33; b Delaware Co. 1803, s '15; p o Fair Haven
- McCrea Elizabeth, wife of John McCrea; b Washington Co. 1808
- McFadden T. W. res lot 26, farmer; b Sterling 1853; p o Sterling Center
- McFadden John C.; b Sterling 1830; died December, 1877
- McFadden John W.; b Washington Co. 1794, s '15; died March, 1874
- McFadden Benjamin, res lot 26, farmer; b Washington Co. 1804, s '16; p o Sterling Center
- Marvin James H. res lot 9, farmer; b Westchester Co. 1837, s '62; p o Sterling
- McHenry David, res lot 18, farmer; b Sterling 1836; p o Sterling Valley
- McHenry Mary C. wife of David McHenry; b Sterling 1840; p o Sterling Valley
- Manning Thomas, res lot 19, farmer, son of John and Anna Manning; b England 1816, s '46; p o Sterling Valley
- McArthur H. S. res Fair Haven, merchant, firm of E. R. Robinson & Co.; b North East, Dutchess Co. 1834, s '36; p o Fair Haven
- McFarland George F. res lot 4, farmer, son of William and Betsy McFarland; b Sterling 1818; p o Sterling Valley
- McFarland Matilda, (Selyea) wife of George F. McFarland, daughter of George and Elizabeth Selyea; b Herkimer Co. 1828, s '38; p o Sterling Valley
- McFarland David L. res lot 4, farmer; b Sterling 1840; p o Sterling Valley
- McFarland Hannah L. (Fullerton) wife of D. L. McFarland; b Sterling 1840; married 1865; p o Sterling Valley
- McKnight George, physician and surgeon; p o Sterling
- Misler F. E. farmer; p o Fair Haven
- Neisler Frederick E.; b Wurtenburg, Germany, 1805, s '31; died February 9th, 1876
- Neisler Louisa A. widow of F. E. Neisler; b Wurtenburg, Germany, 1805, s '35; p o Fair Haven
- Oliver Stephen H. lot 11, farmer, cheese maker and dairyman; b Sterling 1836; p o Sterling
- Oliver Andrew M. lot 11, farmer, cheese maker and Dairyman; b Sterling 1839; p o Sterling
- Oliver James; b Scotland 1797, s '32; died 1862; farmer
- Overacker John; b near Watford, N. Y. 1792, s '24; died 1874
- Overacker Miriam, widow of John Overacker, res lot 53; b Rockland Co. 1804, s '15; p o Red Creek
- P Phelps Electa, wife of John Ford; b Oneida Co. 1802; married 1825, s 1852; p o Sterling Station
- Post Geo. L. res Fair Haven; Rail Roading, Farmer and Atty at Law; b Fleming 1826; p o Fair Haven
- Posson Wm. E., res lot 25, farmer, formerly machinist; b Scholarie Co 1810; s 1865; p o Sterling
- Posson Maria, wife Wm. F. P., b Scholarie Co. 1814; s 1865; p o Sterling
- Pickett Alpheus, res lot 17, retired farmer and mason; b Saratoga Co. May 11th, 1809; moved to Onondaga 1831; s 1856, p o Sterling
- Pickett Alta L. b Aurelius, 1804; d Sept. 28th, 1874; wife of Alpheus P.
- Parcel Wm. J. res lot 8, farmer, machinist, son of Isaac and Lydia A. Parcel, b Sterling 1842; p o Sterling Valley
- Robinson E. Randolph, res Fair Haven, machinist and justice of the peace, b Wyoming Co. 1841, s 1872, p o Fair Haven
- Randall John, res lot 17, farmer, formerly cheese manufacturer, b Sussex, England, 1811; s 1871; p o Sterling
- Randall Elizabeth, wife J. Randall, b Little Falls, 1823; s 1870; p o Sterling
- Sturgis A. C. res Sterling, manufacturer agricultural implements; b Cato 1822; p o Sterling
- Sturgis Catherine C. wife of A. C. Sturgis; b Scotland; p o Sterling
- Swartwout James, res lot 35, farmer and prop'r ore bed, b Owasco 1820, p o Sterling Station
- Swartwout Margery, wife of J. Swartwout, b Deer Park, Orange Co. s 1846, p o Sterling Station
- Smith Chas. W. res lot 26, farmer, b Wolcott, N. Y. 1851, s 1865, p o Sterling
- Smith Rhoda, wife of C. W. Smith; b Sterling 1854, p o Sterling
- Salisbury H. J. res lot 5, farmer and dairyman, b Sterling, 1853; p o Sterling Valley
- Salisbury C. G. res lot 5, retired farmer; b Madison Co. 1816; s 1848; p o Sterling Valley
- Smith John N. res lot 17, farmer, b Victory 1817; p o Sterling
- Smith Rebecca A. wife of J. N. Smith; b Oswego Co. 1815; s 1857; p o Sterling
- Smiley R. W. res lot 19, farmer, b Orange Co. 1826; s 1841; p o Sterling Valley
- Sanford D. C. res Sterling Center, furniture dealer and cabinet maker; b Cayuga Co. 1814; p o Sterling Center
- Scott Henry, res lot 13, farmer; b N. Y. city 1812; p o Sterling Valley
- Stephens John H. res lot 3, farmer, b R. I. 1810; s 1875; p o South West Oswego
- Taber Lewis, res lot 26, farmer; b Washington Co. 1828, s '57, p o Sterling
- Todd John, farmer; p o Sterling Station
- Upcraft John, res lot 3, farmer; b England s 1856; p o South West Oswego
- VanPatten J. W. res lot 35, farmer; b Sterling 1841; p o Sterling Station
- VanPatten May G. wife of J. W. VanPatten; b Sterling 1843; p o Sterling Station
- VanPetten Jacob, res lot 68, farmer; b Sterling, Aug. 23th 1828; p o Martville
- VanPetten Mary Jane, wife J. VanP., b Ira 1840; p o Martville
- VanPetten Margaret, first wife J. VanP.; b Ira 1831; died May 11th '63
- Van Petten George, res lot 16, farmer 156 acres; b Sterling 1834; p o Fair Haven
- Van Patten Mary E. (Cochrane) wife George VanP., daughter of James and Eliza Cochrane; b Smithtown Ontario 1837; s 1851
- Vincent Wm. res lot 8, farmer son of Wm. and Hannah Vincent; b England 1814; s 1856; p o Sterling Valley
- Vincent Nancy Agnes, wife Wm. V., daughter of Martin and Nancy Snyder; b Moutgouery Co. 1822; s 1861; p o Sterling Valley
- Van Allen D. res lots 27 and 28; farmer, son of John F. and Katie Van Allen; b Herkimer Co. 1841; s 1873; p o Sterling Center

Van Allen Mary A. (Hendricks,) wife of D. Van Allen, daughter John and Elizabeth Hendricks, b Herkimer Co. 1841; s 1873; p o Sterling Center

Willey Abraham R. res Fair Haven: atty at law; b Conn. 1822; s 1830; p o Fair Haven

Willey Rhonana W. res Fair Haven, wife of A. R. Willey; b Wayne Co. 1833; s 1871; p o Fair Haven

Williams Richard, res lot 12, farmer; b Somersetshire, England, 1811; s 1848; p o Sterling Valley

Williams Emily, wife of R. Williams; b Somersetshire, England, 1812; s 1850; p o Sterling Valley

Wildie A. P. res lot 17, farmer; b Schenectady Co. 1819; s 1848; p o Sterling

Wildie Catharine, wife of A. P. Wildie; b Dutchess Co. 1816; s 1848; p o Sterling

Wilde John L., b Clifton Park, Saratoga Co. 1811; s 1851; d 1859

Wilde Caroline C. res lot 47, widow J. L. W. b Ghent, Columbia Co. 1822; married 1843; s 1851; p o Martville

Whiting L. C. res lots 48-53, farmer; b Sterling 1850; p o Red Creek

Whiting Margaret A. wife L. C. W. b Sterling, 1850; p o Red Creek

Williams Wm. res lot 13, farmer; married Elizabeth Watts in 1856; b Somersetshire, England, 1830; s 1850; p o Sterling Valley

VICTORY.

Allanson Edward, res lot 67, farmer, speculator and supervisor; b Saratoga county 1829, s 1852; p o Cato

Allanson Rachel Ann, wife C. Allanson; b Victory 1829; p o Cato

Blanchard Almer C.; b Sennett 1822; died June 5th, 1877.

Blanchard Susan; b Orange Co. 1828; s 1834; widow A. C. B.; p o North Victory

Blanchard Homer, farmer; b Victory 1853; p o North Victory

Blanchard Helen, wife H. Blanchard; b Victory 1854; p o North Victory

Bird Daniel, res lot 27, farmer, notary public, ex-justice of peace and highway commissioner; b Victory 1819; p o Victory

Bird Mary, wife of D. Bird; b Dutchess Co 1816; s 1819; p o Victory

Barr William H., res lot 17, farmer; b Orange Co 1822; s 1829; p o North Victory

Barr Alzina, wife William H. Barr; b Sennett 1819; p o North Victory

Benedict William T., res lot 52, farmer; lives in house where born; b Victory 1835; p o Victory

Benedict Elizabeth J., wife of William T. b Victory 1839; p o Victory

Crowell A. P., res lot 52, farmer and dealer in general merchandise; b Conquest 1821; in business from 1855 to 1865 in Conquest, thence to Victory 3 1/2 years, thence to Westbury, firm Crowell & Crowell, p o Westbury and Victory

Crowell Caroline; b Mentz 1823; died May, 1871; first wife A. P. Crowell

Crowell June; b Orange Co 1822; died April, 1873; second wife A. P. Crowell

Crowell Elizabeth; b Dutchess Co. 1824; s about 1890; third wife A. P. Crowell; p o Westbury

Coulling John; b Gloucestershire, England, 1815; s 1843; died October 1st, '77; farmer and produce dealer

Coulling Hannah, res lot 52, widow J. Coulling; b England 1818; s 1840; p o Victory

Cramer Chanancy, res lot 39, farmer; b Rutland Co., Vt., 1800; s 1812; p o Westbury; has always lived in the town; 235 acres

Cramer Mary, wife of C. Cramer; b Benson, Vt. 1803; s 1820; married 1825; p o Westbury

Campbell Mathew P., lot 6; son of Samuel and Catharine Campbell; b Ulster Co.; s 1816; p o Ira Station

Daratt Hulbert, res Victory, hotel proprietor and ex-school commissioner; b Cato 1842; p o Victory

Daratt Josephine B., wife H. Daratt; b Victory 1851; p o Victory

Doud Guilford D. res lot 15, farmer, formerly prop. Lime Kiln; b Aurelius 1850; p o Victory

Doan Amos T. res lot 4, farmer, carpenter by trade; b Berks Co. Pa. 1825, s '29; p o North Victory

Doan Martha W. wife of A. T. Doan; b Scipio, 1831; p o North Victory

Dedrick C. S. res lot 43, farmer, justice peace 4 years; b Greene Co. 1832, s '68; p o Ira Station

Dedrick Sarah E. (Orr) wife C. S. D.; b Cazenovia, 1846, s '49; p o Ira Station

Evans Jonathan P. res lot 52, farmer; b Columbia Co. '30, s '40; p o Victory

Evans Elizabeth, wife J. P. E.; b Auburn, 1833; p o Victory

French Hulbert W. res lot 39, farmer; b Wayne Co. 1839, s 1840; p o Victory

French Lydia J. wife H. W. F. r b Cato, 1839; p o Victory

Follett John, res lot 107 farmer; b Rensselaer Co. 1823, s 1823; p o Ira Station

Follett Fannie M. res lot 107, wife of J. Follett; b Victory; s 1832; married 1851; p o Ira Station

Goodrich Allen H. res lot 28, farmer; b Victory, 1832; p o Victory

Goodrich Margaret S. wife A. H. G. b Rensselaer Co. 1835, s 1838; p o Victory

Kimball Elmer L. farmer; b Sennett, 1818; Grandfather of John K. Rich

Kimball Margaret, wife of Elmer L. Kimball; b Mass. 1791, s 1812

Lout Gideon, res lot 26, farmer; b Victory, 1836; p o Westbury

Lout Emeline M. wife G. Lout; b Victory, 1838; p o Westbury

Morley Asahel L. res lot 29, farmer; b Massachusetts 1807, s '10; p o Ira Station

Morley Sarah A. wife of A. L. Morley; b Saratoga Co. 1819, s '60; p o Ira Station

Manroe Reed; b Brutus 1803; died June, 1871; farmer

Manroe Nancy, res lot 41, widow of R. Manroe; b Westchester Co., N. Y., August 5th, 1799, s 1822; married 1827; p o Victory

Merritt E.; p o Victory

Olmsted Daniel B. res lot 58, farmer; b Victory 1839; p o Westbury

Olmsted E. wife of D. B. Olmsted; b Wayne Co. s 1869; died August 26th, 1877

Rich John K. farmer; b Victory 1854

Rich Ella. (Close) wife of John K. Rich; b Conquest 1852

Rich Julia, sister of John K. Rich; b Victory 1855

Rich William M. father of John K. Rich; b Ira 1821; died 1856

Smith Mary E. res lot 15, wife of G. D. Doud; b Conquest 1837; p o Victory

Switzer Jacob, res lot 38, proprietor of Switzer's mills, saw, milling and cider; b Conquest 1842; p o Westbury

Switzer Jane Ann, wife of J. Switzer; b Albany Co 1842, s 1847; p o Westbury

Traver Martin, res lot 53, farmer, cooper and carpenter by trade; b Dutchess Co. 1818, s 1828; p o Victory

Traver Polly, wife of M. Traver; b Victory 1829; p o Victory

Thompson Wm. W. res lot 28, farmer; b Dutchess Co. 1816, s '19; p o Victory

Van Hoesen Wynard, lot 6, son of John and Elizabeth Van Hoesen; b Victory 1849; p o Ira Station

Wetherby A. B. res Victory, boot and shoe dealer, P. M. and sewing machine agent; b Victory 1832; p o Victory

Wetherby Catharine, wife of A. B. Wetherby; b Albany 1832, s 1844; p o Victory

Willey Deborah, wife of W. W. Thompson. b Middlesex Co., Conn., 1815, s '30; p o Victory

IRA.

Arnold G. M. L., res lot 33, son of Elisha and Betsey Arnold; b Ira 1825; p o Ira

Acker Cornelius, proprietor of Central Hotel; b Rensselaer Co. 1817, s 1827; p o Cato.

Brown Samuel M., lot 70, farmer, physician and surgeon; b Ireland 1819, s 1846; p o Meridian

Brown Nancy S., Dan Joseph and Eliza Patterson: b Wayne Co. 1825, s 1845; p o Meridian

Bartlett A., lot 44, son of Jesse Bartlett; b Albany Co., s 1840; p o Cato

Blessing David, lot 20, son of Adam and Nancy Blessing; b Albany Co., s 1854; p o Bethel Corners

Brackett Franklin, lot 20, son of Thurman and Phoebe Brackett; b Ira 1844; p o Ira

Blood N. D., lot 33, son of Orson and Elizabeth Blood; b Chenango Co., s 1860; p o Ira

Baldwin Samuel H. lot 22; b Chenango Co. 1816; died August 29, 1865; first husband Eliza A. Caley

Carr Wm. H. lot 32, son of Wm. T. and Sophia Carr; b Mentz, 1841; p o Ira

Carter W. B. lot 24, son of Benj. and Elizabeth Carter; b Ira, 1822; p o Lysander

Cook A. P. lots 69-80, farmer and propr. cheese factory; b Ira, 1832; p o Cato

Cook Ann E. daughter of Allen and Nancy Holcomb; b Victory, 1837; p o Cato

Chase S. J. p. m. and dealer in hardware, stoves and tin; b New York; s 1836; p o Cato

Conger David R. lot 69, husband of Margaret Ferris; b Ira, 1816; p o Cato

Cowan Albert, lot 9, son of Trowbridge and Elizabeth Cowan; b Aurelius, 1840; p o Ira

Clark Harry, lot 39, farmer, son of James and Betsey Clark; b Onondaga Co. s 1859; p o Meridian

Craley Eliza A. lot 22, farmer; daughter Truman and Susan Shumway; b Owasco 1821; p o Ira

Canpell M. P. p o Ira Station

Dutton E. S. lot 69, son of Joel Dutton; b Ira, 1813; p o Cato

Daratt S. B. lot 57, son of Ambrose Daratt; b Cato, 1844; p o Cato

Everts E. S. physician and surgeon; b New York, s 1835; p o Cato

Ferris H. D. res lot 71, son of Thatcher I. and Betsey Ferris; b Ira, 1826; p o Meridian

Goodrich Joel E. lots 20-21, son of Aaron and Affable Goodrich; b Mass, s 1837; p o Ira

Gifford Darius, res lot 12, farmer, son of Renben Gifford; b Lysander; s 1856; p o South Hannibal

Hooker Lucius, physician and surgeon; b Vt. s 1831; p o Cato

Holcomb Allen, lot 69, farmer, son of Moses Holcomb; b Ira, 1810; p o Cato

Harmon Wm. lot 7, son of George and Eliza Harmon; b Ira, 1834; p o Bethel Corners

Harmon D. F. lot 7, steward and class leader; b Ira, 1836; p o Bethel Corners

Johnson Robert, lot 31, farmer, son of Edward Johnson; b England 1802, s '18; p o Cato

Lamson D. J. lumber manufacturer; b Vermont 1827, s '74; p o Cato

Matson Augustine, lot 24, son of Eli S. and Delia T. Matson; b Ira 1827; p o Lysander

Matson Mary E. daughter of Samuel and Sally Reese; b Madison Co. s 1864; p o Lysander

Marvin David H. lot 24, farmer, son of Barnett and Betsey A. Marvin; b Lysander 1844, s '47; p o Lysander

Marvin Achsa J. daughter of Alfred and Mary A. Huggins; b Granby, s 1805; p o Lysander

Pulsipher Mrs. A. C. widow DeWitt C. Pulsipher, deceased; b 1836; p o Ira

Phelps Samuel Jr. lot 32, son of Samuel and Anna Phelps; b Ira 1807; p o Ira

Rich George R. res lots 69 and 80, attorney and counselor at law; b N. Y. s 1833; p o Cato

Smith Benjamin, lot 58, fruit grower, son of Peter Smith; b Montgomery Co. s 1836; p o Cato

Snyder Irvin, lot 32, farmer and ex-supervisor; b Ira 1825; p o Ira

Sweet Emory J. lot 7, son of William and Loranda Sweet; b Skaneateles, Onondaga Co. s 1844; p o Bethel Corners

Sprague C. B. lot 20, son of Parmenas and Christina Sprague; b Ira 1830; p o Ira

Taber Don J. farmer; b N. Y. s 1856; p o Cato

Taber Daniel H. lot 70, farmer and supervisor, son of Nathaniel and Deborah Taber; b Madison Co. s 1836; p o Meridian

Talmage John, lots 8 and 9, son of Ransford and Jane Talmage; b Hannibal, Oswego Co. 1841, s '53; p o Ira

Van Patten Nicolas, lots 56 and 68, son of N. A. Van Patten; Albany Co. 1828; p o Cato

Van Vranken Erastus R. agent for agricultural implements; b Clifton Park 1825, s '50; p o Cato

Van Vranken Hannah, (Wells), wife of E. R. Van Vranken; b Cazenovia 1831, s '35; p o Cato

Van Hoesen Wynard, p o Ira Station

Wells Ransford Rev. pastor Reformed Church; b N. Y. s 1805; p o Cato

Whiting Richard L. flour, custom miller; b England 1833, s '75; p o Cato

Weuger John, lot 56, son of Peter and Betsey Weuger; b Montgomery Co. s 1855; p o Cato

Wands J. B. lot 44, son of James and Rebecca Wands; b Albany Co. s 1843; p o Cato

White George G. lot 24, farmer and commissioner, son of Gregory and Julia A. White; b Ira 1836; p o South Hannibal

White Ellen E. daughter of George and Lorinda Dunning; b Lysander, s 1867; p o South Hannibal

Young Ebenezer, lot 7, son of D. K. and Livonia Young; b Steuben Co. s 1871; p o Bethel Corners

CONQUEST.

Aldrich Francis P. res lot 4, son of Zachariah and Mary Aldrich; b Conquest 1833; p o Conquest

Aldrich Sarah, (Howell) res lot 4, daughter of Chas. and Fanny Howell; b Fleeming 1844; p o Conquest

Botsford H. C. res lot 79, son of S. A. and Louisa Botsford; b Port Byron 1831; p o Cato

Botsford Lucinda, res 79, daughter of Allen and Nancy Holcomb; b Cato 1840; p o Cato

Burns Horace, res lot 93, son of Joseph and Betsey Burns; b Mentz 1828; p o Cato

Burns Lydia, (Hadden) res lot 93, daughter of Joseph and Sally Hadden; b Mentz 1835; p o Cato

Burns Joseph, father of Horace Burns; b Washington Co. 1795, s 1813; died October 13th, 1831

Ballard J. R. res lot 77, son of S. H. and Mercy A. Ballard; b Montgomery Co. s 1822; p o Conquest

Ballard Charity (Tripp) res lot 77, daughter of Benjamin and Sylvia Tripp; b Columbia Co. s 1835; p o Conquest

Burghduff Chas. W. son of Edward C. and Harriet Burghduff; b Wayne Co. s 1808; p o Spring Lake

Burghduff Mary L. daughter of Norman J. and Eliza Bucklin; b Conquest; p o Spring Lake

Carr A. H. res lot 37, farmer; b Orange Co. 1816, s '38; p o Port Byron

Cramer C. P. res lot 4, son of Chauncy and Mary Cramer; b Victory 1833; p o Conquest

Cramer Mary J. (Morley) daughter of Asabel and Rhoda Morley; b Victory 1841; p o Conquest

Crowell Jacob D. res lot 77, son of John Ely Crowell; b Conquest 1818; p o Conquest

Crowell Rosilinda, (Monrow) res lot 77, daughter of Reedman and Nancy Monrow; b Throop 1828; p o Conquest

Campbell Samuel B. res lot 7, son of Samuel and Catharine Campbell; b Conquest 1822; p o Conquest

Campbell McHittable D. (Crowell) daughter of John and Ely Crowell; b Conquest 1823; p o Conquest

Collins Myron, res lot 3, son of Phlois and Eliza Ann Collins; b Conquest 1834; p o Conquest

Collins Victoria, res lot 3, daughter of David and Jane Horton; b Conquest 1839; p o Conquest

Detzel A. res lot 28, son of James Detzel, farmer; b Germany 1827, s '55; p o Weedsport

Elmore Joseph, res lot 25, farmer; b Scholarie Co. 1816, s '25; p o Conquest Center

Earl Cornelius D. res lot 27, son of William and Maria Earl; b Albany Co. s 1838; p o Conquest

Earl Ervilla, lot 27, daughter of Peter and Polly Young; b Cato 1825; p o Conquest

Filkin Cornelius, res lot 3, son of Aaron and Charlotte Filkin; b N. Y. 1820, s '40; p o Conquest

Filkin Mary A. (Switzer) lot 3, daughter of Henry and Catharine Switzer; b Albany Co. 1820, s '30; p o Conquest

Freer Wm. S. lot 28, son of Jeremiah and Anna Freer; b Ulster Co. 1828, s '59; p o Weedsport

Freer Jane, (Pickard) lot 28, daughter of John and Sally Pickard; b Conquest 1835; p o Weedsport

Freer Geo. L. lot 28, farmer; b Ulster Co. s 1859; p o Weedsport

Freer Mary E. lot 28, daughter of Chas. and Lydia Hooker; b Wayne Co. s 1874; p o Weedsport

Forbes Newell, son of Archibald and Jane Forbes; b Conquest 1852; p o Spring Lake

Forbes Jennie, daughter of C. D. and Errilla Earl; b Conquest 1852; p o Spring Lake

Guthrie John W. minister of the Christian denomination; b Tompkins Co. Sept. 4th, 1814, s '38; p o Conquest

Guthrie Samantha E. wife of John W. Guthrie, daughter of Cornelius and Betsey Levesee; b Conquest 1828; p o Conquest

Hunter Matthew, res lots 37 and 38, farmer and supervisor; b Ireland 1822, s '31; p o Port Byron

Harris Esther, lot 4, daughter of John and Hannah Bush; s 1849; p o Conquest

Harris David D.; b Ulster Co. 1811, s '49; died October 16th, 1868

Johnson Rufus, son of Cyrus and Margaret Johnson; b Mexico, Oswego Co. s 1848; p o Spring Lake

Johnson Sally, wife of Rufus Johnson; b Butler, Wayne Co. s 1848; p o Spring Lake

King David; p o Red Creek

Lake Hiram J. lot 90, son of Joseph and Charity Lake; b 1818, s 1822; p o Conquest

Lake Elizabeth, (Switzer) lot 90; daughter of Henry and Catharine Switzer; b Albany Co. 1824, s 1830; p o Conquest

Lane Grover, lot 90, son of Samuel and Alida Lane; b Montgomery Co. s 1855; p o Conquest

Lane Sarah, (Holbister), lot 90; daughter of Luther and Jane Holbister; b Montgomery Co. s 1855; p o Conquest

Miller David R., res lot 90; son of Wm. and Phoebe Miller; b Owasco, 1820; p o Conquest

Miller Ann, res lot 90; daughter of Ezekiel and Christiana Wacknaui; b Conquest, 1829; p o Conquest

Mantanye T. E. res lot 28, farmer and Commercial Agent; b Conquest, 1835; has served three terms as Supervisor; p o Weedsport

Olmsted Eugene G. lot 90; son of Abijah P. and Elizabeth Olmsted; b Semett, 1837; p o Conquest

Olmsted Minerva H. (Young), lot 90; daughter of Ira and Susau Young; b Conquest, 1840; p o Conquest

Parsell F. L. res lot 4; son of George and Mary Ann Parsell; b Conquest, 1854; p o Conquest Center

Priddy W. B. lot 1 Justice of the Peace and farmer; b Otsego Co. s 1853; p o Spring Lake

Priddy Lucy (Cotter) wife of W. B. Priddy; b Wayne Co. s 1859; p o Spring Lake

Pooler Wm.; p o Cato

Reynolds Maria A. res lot 94, daughter of Charles and Hannah Brown; b Washington Co. s 1840; p o Cato

Reynolds James R. res lot 94, farmer, son of Maria A. Reynolds; b Conquest, 1855; p o Cato

Reynolds G. W. lot 3, phys. and surg.; b Rensselaer Co. s 1848; p o Conquest

Reynolds L. A. H. lot 3, wife of G. W. Reynolds; b Columbia Co. s 1850; p o Conquest

Russell Herrington, res lot 28, farmer; b Mass. 1808, s 1810

Slayton Thomas J. res lot 27, farmer; b Mass. 1806, s 1817; p o Conquest

Slayton Lucy C. res lot 27, wife of Thomas Slayton; b Victory, 1814; p o Conquest

Snyder Wm. res lot 2, son of Philip and Charity Snyder; b Schoharie Co. 1812, s 1815; p o Spring Lake

Slauson Wm. son of Z. B. and Ahmira Slauson; b Lysander, Onondaga Co. s 1865; p o Weedsport

Starks Orange, res lot 28, farmer, son of Thomas Starks; b Washington Co. s 1830; p o Weedsport

Starks Thomas, res lot 28, farmer; b Washington Co. 1799, s 1830, formerly captain; p o Weedsport

Van Orstrand John, res lots 3 and 5, farmer; b Ulster Co. 1827, s 1834; p o Conquest

Van Orstrand Jennie, res lots 3 and 5, wife of J. Van Orstrand; b Cato, 1837; p o Conquest

Vosler Winslow, res lot 79, farmer and coaldealer, Cleveland, Ill.; b Charleston, Montgomery Co. 1834, s 1834; p o Cato

Vosler John, father of Wm. Vosler; b Albany Co. 1801, s 1834, died June 16, 1862

Vosler Abigail, res lot 79, mother of Wm. Vosler; b Schoharie Co. 1806, s 1834; p o Cato

Vosler T. W. lot 78, son of John and Abigail Vosler; b Conquest, 1845; p o Cato

Vosler Alice L. lot 78, daughter of John and Nancy Van Patten; b Ira, 1836; p o Cato

Van Auken John, lot 78; son of Elias and Josina Van Auken; b Albany Co. s 1828; p o Cato

Van Auken Sarah, lot 78, daughter of Samuel and Cynthia Miller; s 1842; p o Cato

Wilcox Robert E. res lot 14, farmer; b Delaware Co. 1833, s 1840; p o Conquest

Wilcox Rebecca L., res lot 14, wife of R. E. Wilcox; b Conquest 1835; p o Conquest

Whitford Elias, res lot 16, farmer; b Washington Co. 1805, s 1827; p o Conquest

Whitford Rose, res lot 16, wife of Elias Whitford; b Auburn 1836; p o Conquest

Wilcox Henry A. res lot 4, son of H. J. and Eliza A. Wilcox; b Delaware Co. 1835, s 1840; p o Conquest

Wilcox Cynthia M. res lot 4, daughter of Anson and Margaret Drewry; b Wayne Co. 1845, s 1870; p o Conquest

Wolford Daniel, res lot 79, farmer, owns 145 acres; b Albany Co. 1815, s 1817; p o Cato

Wolford Sarah Ann, wife of above; b Victory 1832; died May 27, 1876

Witherell Ephraim, b. N. H. 1778, s 1801; kept the first inn in 1805; died 1849

Witherell Patty, wife of E. Witherell; s 1801; died 1826

Wilcox Harry J.; p o Conquest

Young H. B. res lot 90, son of Peter and Mary Young; b Cato 1838; p o Conquest

Young Henry C. lot 14, farmer; b Cato 1833; p o Conquest

Young Julia, res lot 14, wife of Henry Young; b Delaware Co. 1839, s 1840; p o Conquest

Young Samuel F. res lot 16, farmer; b Cato 1829; p o Conquest

Young Caroline (Earl), res lot 16, wife of Samuel F. Young; b Albany Co. 1836, s 1840; p o Conquest

Young Ira, lot 90, son of Ira and Susan Young; b Conquest 1847; p o Conquest

CATO.

Applegate Charles Jr. farmer; b N. Y. s 1839; p o Meridian

Alward Charles G. miller and farmer; b N. Y. s 1852; p o Meridian

Abbott Miles, farmer; b Conn. s 1820; p o Weedsport

Ackmoody Mrs. Ellen, farmer; b N. Y. s 1836; p o Weedsport

Burke Nelson P. farmer; b Vt. s 1831; p o Weedsport

Blake Mrs. J. M. E. farmer; b N. Y. s 1828; p o Meridian

Burk Wm. farmer and attorney; b Vt. s 1834; p o Meridian

Bloomfield C. A. farmer; b N. Y. s 1834; p o Meridian

Busby John, prop. steam mills, elder mill and jelly works; b N. Y. s 1835; p o Jordan

Bryan L. H. farmer; b N. Y. s 1868; p o Meridian

Bush Mrs. Nancy, farmer; b N. Y. s 1824; p o Weedsport

Brown Jeremiah, farmer; b N. Y. s 1842; p o Cato

Crowell M. farmer; b N. Y. s 1869; p o Meridian

Cornell Wm. S. farmer; b New York; s 1840; p o Jordan

Cornish Seymour, farmer; b N. Y. s 1839; p o Jordan

Davis Luther E. farmer and assessor; b Mass. s 1850; p o Weedsport

Dudley Rev. Ira, retired Baptist clergyman; b Vt. s 1807; p o Weedsport

Dudley Oakley G. farmer; b N. Y. s 1851; p o Meridian

Dudley Sardis, deceased; b Vt. farmer and ex-member assembly

Dunham C. A. farmer and retired merchant; b N. Y. s 1860; p o Meridian

Daboll Rufus, farmer and ex-assessor; b N. Y. s 1860; p o Meridian

Drew Edgar W. farmer; b N. Y. s 1842; p o Meridian

Dumont T. B. farmer; b N. Y. s 1849; p o Meridian

Dudley H. S. Mrs. p o Meridian

Edminster Wm. farmer; b N. Y. s 1817; p o Cato

Eaker Wm. H. p o Meridian

Fancher Samuel, farmer; b New York, s 1832; p o Meridian

Follett David C. farmer; b New York, s 1834; p o Meridian

Folks Humphrey, farmer and ex-commissioner; b England, s 1838; p o Weedsport

Gumear George, farmer; b New York, s 1852; p o Meridian

Gilbert Moses, farmer and Deacon Baptist Church, Weedsport; b New York, s 1818; p o Weedsport

Grant Abijah, farmer; b New York, s 1850; p o Weedsport

Hiekok James, res Meridian, dealer in furniture, drags and books; b New York, s 1813; p o Meridian

Hunter Mrs Albina, farmer, b New York, s 1819 p o Jordan

Hoskins James H. farmer; b New York, s 1850; p o Meridian

Hallett Albert, farmer, b New York, s 1844; p o Weedsport

Hoyt Mrs Minerva, farmer

Hoyt Edwin, farmer; b New York, s 1823; p o Cato

Ingham Albert C. res Meridian, retired; b New York, s 1829; p o Meridian

Kimball C. M. farmer; b New York, s 1836; p o Meridian

Knapp John T. retired farmer; b New York, s 1814; p o Cato

Lawrence G. H. res Meridian, insurance agent; b New York, s 1864; p o Meridian

Lucas Rev. Wallace B. pastor Presbyterian church; b New York, s 1869; p o Weedsport

Lovless Solomon, farmer, b New York, s 1804; p o Meridian

Leland John, farmer; b Mass. s 1832; p o Meridian

Lake Mrs. Mary J. farmer; b New Jersey, s 1800; p o Jordan

Lockwood Samuel F. farmer; b New York, s 1844; p o Jordan

Merritt Isaac R. res Meridian, proprietor hotel; b N. J.; p o Meridian

Morley J. Sprague, res Meridian, attorney at law; b N. Y. s 1832; p o Meridian

Mealham Parsons P. res Meridian, farmer; b Mass. s 1815; p o Meridian

Mills Leonard, farmer and overseer of poor; b N. Y. s 1831; p o Weedsport

Mills John H. farmer and justice of the peace; b N. Y. s 1838; p o Cato

Ogilsbie E. F. farmer and ex-assessor; b N. Y. s 1817; p o Jordan

Palmer Obadiah, farmer; b Mass. s 1878; p o Meridian

Pooler L. L. farmer; b N. Y. s 1832;

Parker A. S. farmer; b N. Y. s 1834; p o Cato

Rogers Joseph, farmer; b N. Y. s 1851; p o Meridian

Robinson E. farmer; p o Meridian

Smith J. D. Rev. res Meridian, pastor Baptist Church; b N. Y. s 1871; p o Meridian

Smith Harmony Mrs. widow Sardis Dudley; b Mass. s 1848; p o Meridian

Spinning A. W. farmer; b N. Y. s 1829; p o Jordan

Sleight Heman A. farmer; b N. Y. s 1856; p o Meridian

Smith John W. farmer; b N. Y. s 1816; p o Weedsport

Smith Horace W. farmer; b N. Y. s 1815; p o Weedsport

Stone Ezra L. farmer; b N. Y. s 1838; p o Weedsport

Smith Abnason, farmer; b Conn. s 1815; p o Weedsport

Thompson Preston, farmer; b N. Y. s 1823; p o Weedsport

Thompson Melvin, farmer and ex-assessor; b N. Y. s 1876; p o Cato

Van Doren L. W. res Meridian, farmer and supervisor; b N. Y. s 1833; p o Meridian

Van Doren Isaac L. farmer; b N. Y. s 1832; p o Meridian

Vau T. A. farmer; b N. Y. s 1816; p o Meridian

Vanorstrand E. farmer; b N. Y. s 1838; p o Meridian

Wilson Horace, res Meridian, harness maker; b N. Y. s 1835; p o Meridian

Wheeler C. C. res Meridian, railroad contractor; b N. Y. s 1837; p o Meridian

Webb L. L. farmer and teacher; b Mass. s 1852; p o Jordan

White Edward, farmer; b N. Y. s 1813; p o Meridian

Webster T. J. merchant; b N. Y. s 1842; p o Cato

Wheeler A. G. res Cato, boot and shoe dealer; b N. Y. s 1845; p o Cato

MONTEZUMA.

Blanchard Frank M. farmer; b Wayne Co. May 21, 1832, s 1841; p o Montezuma

Buckingham William, farmer, lot 54; b Cayuga Co. 1830; p o Port Byron

Buckingham John D. farmer, lot 54; b Cayuga Co. 1833; p o Port Byron

Bell George W. farmer, lot 91; b Cayuga Co. 1836; p o Montezuma

Baldwin Mitchell, farmer; b New Jersey 1779, s 1816; died in Aurelius, March, 1873

Baldwin Betsy, wife Mitchell Baldwin; b Monroe Co. 1787; died in Aurelius 1826

Baldwin Jesse, lot 6, farmer, son of Mitchell Baldwin; b Aurelius 1817; p o Montezuma

Baldwin Maria, wife Jesse Baldwin; b England 1831, s 1835; married 1851

Bush Robert H. farmer; b Otsego Co. 1831; s 1840; p o Montezuma

Ball Edgar, farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1827; p o Posterville

Bucklin C. A. Mrs. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1814; p o Montezuma

Bucklin B. I. S. Colonel, farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1811; p o Montezuma

Curry William L. clerk; b Cayuga Co. 1852; p o Montezuma

Dunewood Henry, farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1812; p o Montezuma

Emerson W. W. farmer and canal collector; b Cayuga Co. 1839; p o Montezuma

Emerson Hannah C. (Beach), married W. W. Emerson September 23, 1870; b Cayuga Co. 1842

Filkins Simeon, farmer, lot 59; b Cayuga Co. 1838; p o Port Byron

Gilmore Mrs. Ann, farmer; b Vermont, 1798, s 1805; p o Montezuma

Gutches Jacob, farmer; b Chenango Co. 1819, s 1822; p o Montezuma; first settled in Conquest

Gutches Ellen Buckingham, wife of Jacob Gutches, married in 1862; b Calhoun Co., Mich. 1844, s 1861; p o Montezuma

Glasgow Smith R. lots 81-91; b Auburn, 1843, settled in Montezuma, 1869; p o Montezuma

Jetty John, farmer; b Montreal; 1840, s 1856; p o Port Byron

Jetty Mary (Nye), married John Jetty. 1865; b Montezuma, 1841

Mack Horatio, druggist and postmaster; b Cayuga Co. July 1st, 1844; p o Montezuma

Mack Sophia F. married Horatio Mack, December 18th, 1867; b Wayne Co. Sept. 26th, 1846, s 1846

McLoud Joseph H. farmer, mfr. lumber and cider; b Cayuga Co. s 1815; p o Montezuma

McLoud Mrs. Mary Frances, wife of J. H. McLoud; b Savannah, Wayne Co. s 1860; p o Montezuma

McArthur Wm. L. farmer; b Auburn 24th, 1841; p o Montezuma

McArthur Eveline (Arnold), married Wm. L. McArthur, Dec. 29th, 1870; b in Aurelius

McLoud J. J. merchant; b Cayuga Co. 1842; p o Montezuma

McLoud Josephine (Ross), married J. J. McLoud, May 27th, 1869; b Philadelphia

Mills John W. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1830; p o Montezuma

Nye James D. farmer; b Cayuga Co. Dec. 5th, 1830; p o Port Byron

Pease Silas H. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1841; p o Montezuma

Pease Addison, weaver; p o Montezuma

Ross John, farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1840; p o Montezuma

Ransom Robert, farmer; b Jefferson Co. 1821, s 1841; p o Montezuma

Stahluecker John, Jr.; b. Montezuma. 1855; p o Montezuma

Sherman James L. merchant; b Cayuga Co. 1851; p o Montezuma

Townsend Robert L. farmer, lot 20; b Washington Co. s 1833; p o Fosterville
 Torrey Frank, farmer; b New Letarcon, Columbia Co. 1823, s 1824; p o Montezuma
 Torrey Fanny A. (Gilmore), married Frank Torrey Sept. 1851; b Cayuga Co. 1831
 Traver Charles, farmer; b Dutchess Co. March 16th, 1853, s 1867; p o Montezuma
 Traver Myra E. (Tyler), married Charles Traver Dec. 6th, 1876; b Cayuga Co. Dec. 24th, 1857
 Weston Charles C. farmer; b Cayuga, 1846; p o Montezuma
 Weston Joseph, farmer, lot 91; b Oneida Co. s 1812; p o Montezuma
 Weston Alonzo J. farmer, lot 80; b Cayuga Co. 1850; p o Montezuma
 Williams Elijah; b Dutchess Co. Sept. 25th, 1793, died 1873.
 Williams Betsy (Filkins); b Rensselaer Co Feb 6th, 1795, widow Elijah Filkins; p o Montezuma
 Williams Lizzie; b Cayuga Co. 1835; p o Montezuma
 Weston Wallace, farmer; b Cayuga Co. Feb. 15th, 1831; p o Montezuma
 Weston Anna M. married Wallace Weston April 17th, 1864; b January 17th, 1839

MENTZ

Armstrong Abner A. farmer; b Newburg, N. Y. s 1829; p o Port Byron
 Bennett Clark F. farmer and dealer in agricultural implements; b Cayuga Co. 1846; p o Port Byron
 Bennett S. K. farmer; b Oneida Co. 1819, s '57; p o Port Byron
 Barrns John W. postmaster and dealer in boots and shoes; b Onondaga Co. s 1853; p o Port Byron
 Buck Daniel D. ex-sheriff, &c.; b in Mentz 1805; p o Port Byron
 Baxter Henry B. banker; s 1876; p o Port Byron
 Bachmann Franz, lot 32, farmer; b Germany, s 1863; p o Port Byron
 Converse Howell B. lawyer and Member of Assembly 1878; b Mentz 1838; p o Port Byron
 Dickinson Ethan A. farmer; b Cayuga Co.; p o Port Byron
 Dixon Edwin S. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1822; p o Port Byron
 Dixon Samantha J. wife E. S. D.; b Cato 1833; p o Port Byron
 Dixon T. Fayette, miller and President of the Village of Port Byron; b Cayuga Co. 1842; p o Port Byron
 Dixon John C. father T. F. D. retired; b Cayuga Co. 1812; p o Port Byron
 Dixon Phoebe Tillon, mother T. F. D. b New Paltz, N. Y. 1800
 Dougherty Henry A. manuf. tight barrels; b Mentz, 1843; p o Port Byron
 Erity Edward B. farmer, dealer in baled hay, straw and grain and agricultural implements; b Cayuga Co. 1827; p o Port Byron
 Ellery Wm. p o Port Byron
 Fowler Charles R. miller; Wayne Co. s 1877; p o Port Byron
 Fyler Silas B. vs Howlands Island, farmer; b Madison Co. 1855, s 1870; p o 16 Church St. Syracuse
 Gatchess Stephen, farmer; b Chenango Co. s 1825; p o Port Byron
 Griggs Charles P. lots 50 and 63, farmer; b Tolland, Conn. 1821, s '54; p o Port Byron
 Hayden S.; b Cayuga Co. 1838; died March 14th, 1878; woolen manufacturer
 Hayden Mrs. L. T.; b Cayuga Co. 1837; p o Port Byron
 Howard J. R. (firm of J. R. & R. M. Howard) proprietors of the Howard House; b Sherburne, Chenango Co. s 1868; p o Port Byron
 Howard R. M. (firm of J. R. & R. M. Howard); b Sherburne, Chenango Co. s 1868; p o Port Byron
 Hoffmann William S. physician; b Ulster Co. s 1828; p o Port Byron
 Hayden Ezra B. woolen manufacturer; b Auburn 1822; p o Port Byron
 Howland Horace V. lawyer; b Providence, R. I. s 1849; p o Port Byron
 Houghtaling Augustus, farmer; b Kingston, N. Y. 1831, s '46; p o Port Byron

Hayden John, fruit dealer; b Cayuga Co.; p o Port Byron
 Hayden Charles; p o Port Byron
 Johnson Charles E. editor Port Byron *Chronicle*; b Cayuga Co.; p o Port Byron
 Kellogg Dwight M. proprietor livery; b Cayuga Co.; p o Port Byron
 Kelly Charles, insurance agent; b Seneca Co. s 1869; p o Port Byron
 Kelly Seneca, agent N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co at Port Byron; b Seneca Co. 1841, s '66; p o Port Byron
 Latham G. W. banker, b Washington Co. s 1840; p o Port Byron
 Lobdell G. R. res Toronto, P. Q. marl dealer, p o Port Byron
 Lewis Octavius V. retired, b Michigan, s 1842; p o Port Byron
 McCullen Thomas, farmer, b Ireland, s 1849; p o Port Byron
 Manroe Milton, farmer; b Cayuga Co. s 1840; p o Port Byron
 Mintline Mary Ann, lot 46; b Cayuga Co. 1831; p o Port Byron
 Nicholson S. M. retired; b Cayuga Co. p o Port Byron
 Pratt John S. b Dutchess Co. died April 6th 1876
 Pratt Almira L. widow John S. Pratt; b Chenango Co. s 1864; p o Port Byron; children are Mrs Ella Pratt, Willis and Miss Sarah J. Pratt
 Perkins George W. forwarding and canal transportation; b Wayne Co. s 1824; p o Port Byron
 Paddock Charles B. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1836; p o Port Byron
 Roberts George V. farmer; b England, s 1869; p o Port Byron
 Rumsey Curtis C. p o Port Byron
 Stevenson Theodore T. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1829; p o Port Byron
 Stevenson Sarah C. wife T. T. S. b Cayuga Co. 1827; p o Port Byron
 Strang Wm. lot 49; farmer and stock dealer; b Dutchess Co. 1826, s 1853; p o Port Byron
 Tryon Aaron D. farmer and speculator; b Greene Co. s 1835; p o Port Byron
 Takel Robert, lot 82, farmer; b Ireland, s 1851; p o Port Byron
 Takel Lucy Paddock, wife R. Takel; b Cayuga Co. 1831; daughters of Mrs. Takel are Ida and Nanie Lockwood; b California, s 1859
 Traphagen Henry E. miller; b Seneca Co. 1851, s 1872; p o Port Byron
 White James V. supervisor, s 1865; p o Port Byron
 Weatherwax John F. farmer, b Wayne Co. s 1861; p o Port Byron
 Wilson John, farmer, b Cayuga Co. 1834; p o Port Byron
 Wilson De-la Young, wife John Wilson; b Cayuga Co. 1833

BRUTUS.

Brackett Henry A. lot 96, farmer and poormaster; b Delaware Co. January, 1810, s '42; p o Weedsport
 Brackett Adaline, (Brown) 1st wife of H. A. Brackett; b Truxton, N. Y. 1812, s 1842; died 1853
 Brackett Lucella J. (Austin) 2d wife of H. A. Brackett; b Marcellus, Onondaga Co. 1822, s '53
 Bibbens Samuel, retired farmer; b Ballston Springs, Saratoga Co. 1801, s '16; p o Weedsport
 Bentley Thomas S. farmer, formerly merchant; b Cato 1814; p o Weedsport
 Bentley Jerusha W. (Healy) wife of T. S. Bentley; b Senect 1826; p o Weedsport
 Bibbens John W. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1824; p o Weedsport
 Bibbens Lydia Ann, (Sheldon) wife of J. W. Bibbens; b Cayuga Co. 1825
 Billey W. E. formerly foreman central shops N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. at Auburn, now retired; b Gloucestershire, England 1813, s '33; p o Weedsport
 Billey Sarah, (Watson) wife of W. E. Billey; b Yorkshire, England 1815, s '27
 Brown Ira D. physician and editor of the *Cayuga Chief*; b Oneida Co. s 1865; p o Weedsport

- Beach H. C. banker, farmer and produce dealer; b Cayuga Co. 1831; p o Weedsport
- Brewster Henry D. brewer, president village Weedsport; b Newport, R. I. 1842, s 75; p o Weedsport
- Baird Mrs. D. M. lot 64; p o Weedsport
- Babcock Ethan, lot 68, farmer, son of J. and N. Babcock; b Brutus 1824; p o Jordan
- Babcock Maria A. wife of E. Babcock, daughter of James and Maria Lankton; b Onondaga Co. 1831, s 51
- Babcock Dora Rude, daughter of E. Babcock; b Brutus 1853
- Clarke Oliver O. sawyer and thrasher; b Pittsfield, Mass. 1816, s 28; p o Weedsport
- Clarke Susan E. (Wellington) wife of O. O. Clarke; b 1817
- Clarke Jarius M. teamster; b Brutus 1844; p o Weedsport
- Cowell Samuel, retired farmer; b Greene Co. N. Y. 1799, s 1814; p o Weedsport
- Cowell Lydia, (Jewell) 1st wife of Samuel Cowell; b Saratoga Co. 1804; died 1839
- Cowell Armina, (Haley) present wife of Samuel Cowell; b Washington Co. 1810, s 20
- Court Daniel J. manufacturer rubber bucket chain pumps; b Cato 1834; p o Weedsport
- Cottle Stephen C. lots 78 and 79, farmer, son of Charles and Martha Cottle; b Somersetshire, England 1847, s 71; p o Sennett
- Cottle Christina, wife of S. C. Cottle, daughter of Horace and Margaret Sunderlin; b Sennett 1849; p o Sennett
- Cottle Raymond S. son of S. C. and Christina Cottle; b Brutus April 17th, 1877
- Caldwell Mrs. N. D.; p o Weedsport
- Elliott Chester M. attorney and counselor at law; b Milford, Otsego Co. 1853, s 74; p o Weedsport
- Faatz Charles, lot 77, farmer; b Pike Co. Pa. 1808, s December 1st, '37; p o Weedsport
- Faatz Helen, (Hintz) 1st wife of Charles Faatz; b Pike Co. Pa. 1808, s '37; died 1847
- Faatz Martha J. (Rotch) 2d wife of Charles Faatz; b Cayuga Co. 1825
- Faatz William, butcher and farmer; b Philadelphia, Pa. 1818, s 27; died August 31st, 1873
- Faatz Louisa T. (Taylor) widow of Wm. Faatz; b Cayuga Co. 1825; p o Weedsport
- French George B. lot 86, farmer; b Brutus; p o Weedsport
- French James, lot 86, farmer; b Brutus 1816; p o Weedsport
- Fort Garrett; p o Auburn
- Gage John A. (firm of Luce & Gage) proprietor Congress Hall; b Wayne Co. 1835, s 70; p o Weedsport
- Hoyt Isaac G. farmer; b Chenango county, 1814; s 1845; p o Weedsport
- Hoyt Phoebe, (Forman,) wife of Isaac G. Hoyt; b Albany county, 1819; s 1845
- Horan Charles H. pastor St. Joseph's church; b Galway, Ireland, 1840; s 1875; p o Weedsport
- Hewitt Almon R. pastor Presbyterian church; b Saratoga county, 1833; s 1866; p o Weedsport
- Hunter John, blacksmith and retired farmer; b Tyrone, Ireland, 1808; came to America 1827; s 1829; p o Weedsport
- Hunter Anna Jane, (Emerson,) 1st wife John Hunter; b Cayuga county, 1816; died April 27th, 1864
- Hunter Maria, (Jones,) present wife John Hunter; b Essex county, 1822; s 1826
- Havens Edmund A. real estate dealer; b Weedsport, 1834; p o Weedsport
- Henderson Wm. banker and produce dealer; b Cayuga county, 1812; p o Weedsport
- Henderson Charlotte A. (Avery,) wife of Wm. Henderson
- Howe David C. lot 86, farmer and propr cider mill; b Brutus, 1821; p o Weedsport
- Howe Mary C. wife of D. C. Howe; b England; s 1835
- Howe E. C.—Adelbert J.—Edna N. (deceased)—Edgar D.—Wilbur M. children of D. C. and Mary C. Howe
- Hardy Leonard F. maffur of bent-wood and spokes, supervisor town of Brutus; b Vt. s 1857; p o Weedsport
- Hamilton Levi T. lot 75, farmer; b Brutus; p o Weedsport
- Harris George, lot 67, farmer; son of Lutton and Maria Harris; b Victory, 1837; p o Weedsport
- Harris Sophia M. wife of G. Harris, b Vt. 1842; s 1855; p o Weedsport
- Hill Miron H. lot 99, farmer; son of Levi and Susan E. Hill; b Sennett, 1819; p o Sennett
- Hill Philena, wife of M. H. Hill, daughter of Samuel and Philena Crossman; b Onondaga county, s 1819; p o Sennett
- Irving John, hotel keeper; Cold Spring Pump; b Sheldon, Vt. 1832; s 1857; p o Jordan
- Irving Ellen, wife of John Irving; b Cayuga county, April 11th, 1841
- Irving George, son of John and Ellen Irving; b Cayuga Co. 1860
- Luce George A. (firm Luce & Gage,) proprietor Congress Hall; b Auburn 1844; p o Weedsport
- Little Ludo. B. lawyer; b Lyman, N. H., 1837, s 1865; p o Weedsport
- Little Mary E., M. D., physician and surgeon; b Mississippi, Prov. Quebec, 1843, s 1865; p o Weedsport
- Legg David, lot 64, farmer; b Brutus 1821; p o Weedsport
- LaDne Harrison L. miller; b Cato 1835; p o Weedsport
- LaDne Harrison, miller and farmer; b Albany 1822, s 1827; p o Weedsport
- Luce & Gage; p o Weedsport
- McCarty Hiram, physician; b Madison Co. 1806, s 1823; p o Weedsport
- Martin Philip, lot 52, farmer and Methodist clergyman; b Montezuma, s 1826; p o Weedsport
- Martin Catharine Baird, wife P. Martin; b Wolcott, N. Y., 1827, s 1835; p o Weedsport
- Mapes James W. lot 52, farmer; b Orange Co. 1826, s 1833; p o Weedsport
- Mapes Sarah King, wife J. W. Mapes; b Orange Co. 1826, s 1855; p o Weedsport
- Meech George B. lot 88, farmer; b Brutus 1817; p o Jordan
- Meech Mary A. wife G. B. Meech, daughter of Rice and Amy Combs; b Oneida Co., s 1820
- Meech Aaron P. lot 57, farmer; b Brutus 1830; p o Jordan
- Meech Mahala M. second wife A. P. Meech, daughter of John and Eleanor Phippin; b Onondaga Co. s 1841
- Meech Mary A. (Rude,) first wife Aaron P. Meech; b Brutus 1829
- Meech Ida E. M. Stocking, resides in Jordan, daughter of A. P. and M. A. Meech; b Brutus 1857
- Meech DeWitt C. lot 88, farmer; b Brutus 1822; p o Jordan
- Meech Henry B. lot 78, farmer; b Brutus 1829; p o Weedsport
- Nash George R. & Co. publishers *Weedsport Sentinel*; p o Weedsport
- Passage George, retired farmer; b Herkimer Co. Jan. 1st, 1813, s 1816; p o Weedsport
- Passage Mary (Ramsey,) wife George Passage; b Yorkshire, England, 1824, s 1828
- Paul S. S. proprietor marble works; b Ontario Co. s 1843; p o Weedsport
- Pratt D. lot 51, farmer; p o Weedsport
- Pierce William G. lot 79, farmer; b New Bedford, Mass., 1811, s 1818; p o Weedsport
- Pierce Ezra Clark, lot 79, farmer; b Brutus 1851; p o Weedsport
- Putnam Robert, lot 66, farmer, son of Lewis and Nancy Putnam; b Washington Co. 1805; p o Weedsport
- Putnam Annis, first wife R. Putnam, daughter of John and Amarilla St. John; s about 1804
- Putnam Eliza, second wife R. Putnam, daughter of Levi and Lydia Goodelle; b Washington Co., s 1838
- Putnam Abigail, present wife R. Putnam, and daughter of Martin and Sarah Callant; b Onondaga Co., s 1852
- Putnam Martha, James, (deceased,) John, Lucetta, and Arthur, children of R. Putnam
- Putnam Mrs. Jas. E. p o Weedsport
- Rowley Charles, farmer, formerly district trustee and poor-master; b Orange Co. 1804, s 1832; p o Jordan
- Rowley Elizabeth (Stanton,) first wife Charles Rowley; b Orange Co. 1802, s 1832; died July, 1834
- Rowley Emily (Smith,) second wife Charles Rowley; b Tioga Co. 1817; died May 13th, 1857; had 11 children, 5 boys and 6 girls, all living but Nelson, (died 1866,) Mary C., (died June, 1845,) and Mary Alice, (died August 20th, 1842.)
- Rude Milton, lots 67 and 68, farmer and local preacher M. E. church; b Brutus 1821; p o Weedsport
- Rude Antoinette, wife of M. Rude; b Dutchess Co., s 1823

Rotch Myron C. farmer; p o Weedsport
 Rude Jason, postmaster; b Brutus 1808; p o Weedsport
 Stevens Amos B. farmer; b Weedsport 1810; died December 12, 1876
 Stevens Sarah A. (Lamphere,) widow A. B. Stevens; b Brutus 1827; p o Weedsport; married January 28, 1840; has 5 children, boys, all living
 Servis Benj. Q. lot 88, farmer; b Auburn 1834; p o Weedsport
 Servis Susan (Remington,) wife B. Q. Servis; b Stanford, Dutchess Co. 1836; s 1865; has one child, a son, born 1861
 Skelton Sylvester D. carpenter, joiner and builder; b England 1811, s 1830; p o Weedsport
 Skelton Rachel (Babeock,) wife S. D. Skelton; b Onondaga Co 1816, s 1832
 Streeter Albert E. dealer in coal and wood; b Cayuga Co. 1830; p o Weedsport
 Streeter H. Viola (Hunter,) wife A. E. Streeter; b Conquest 1848
 Sturge Willard, proprietor Willard House; b Cayuga Co. 1812; p o Weedsport
 Shurtliff A. W. attorney and counselor at law; b Canada, s 1850; p o Weedsport
 Sprague Henry, lot 68, farmer, son of Samuel and Phoebe Sprague; b Onondaga Co., s 1864; p o Weedsport
 Sprague Harriet J. wife of H. Sprague; b Brutus 1842; Fred, Meach and George H. children of H. and H. J. Sprague
 Streeter Levi H. lot 52, farmer, son of Lewis and Betsy Streeter; b Auburn 1827; p o Weedsport
 Streeter Anna E. wife of L. H. Streeter, daughter of Gideon and Caroline Horton; b Cayuga Co. 1838; p o Weedsport
 Streeter Ida M., Ella E., (deceased,) Florrus L., Anna F., and Edward J., children of L. H. and A. E. Streeter
 Sheldon John S. farmer; b Brutus, 1816; p o Weedsport
 Sheldon Ann K. deceased, wife of J. S. Sheldon; b Scipio, 1820
 Sheldon Wm.; p o Sennett
 Turner Ebenezer Wright, cabinet maker and millwright; b Schoharie Co. 1803, s 1827; p o Weedsport
 Turner Nancy Bacon, wife of E. W. Turner; b Cayuga Co. 1807
 Titus Jonathan, lot 86, farmer; b Cato; 1818; p o Weedsport
 Titus Harriet, wife of J. Titus; b Oswego, 1821
 Titus Seymour, A. O., and Hattie D., children of J. and Harriet Titus
 Van Wagner Wm. lot 55, farmer and building mover; b Albany Co. 1821, s 1852; p o Weedsport; Methodist and Republican
 Van Wagner Rebecca Hall, wife of W. Van Wagner; b Cicero, Onondaga Co. 1822, s 1852. Has six children, 3 boys, 3 girls; 2 girls and 1 boy living
 Ward Herschel C. farmer; b Brutus, 1844; p o Weedsport
 Ward Aurelia M. La Due, wife of H. C. Ward; b Cato, 1853. Has 2 children; 1 girl, 1 boy
 Wright Sylvester, farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1827; p o Weedsport
 Wright Harriet N. (Sheldon,) wife of S. Wright; b Cayuga Co. 1828; died May 2d, 1878
 Watson Wm. cabinet-maker, undertaker, and J. P.; born in England, 1810, s 1827; p o Weedsport
 Weyant George H. lot 52, farmer; b Brutus, 1844; p o Weedsport
 Weyant Phebe Millis, wife of G. H. Weyant; b Cato, 1850
 Weyant Bert J. son of G. W. Weyant; b Ira. 1870
 Wilson Clarence H. lot 68, farmer, son of G. S. and R. Wilson; b Brutus, 1844; p o Weedsport
 Wilson Augusta A. wife of C. H. Wilson, and daughter of M. and A. Rude; b Brutus, 1846
 Wilson Hattie A., and Mary E., children of C. H. and A. A. Wilson
 Young Sylvester W. lot 54, farmer, son of James and Hannah Young; b Brutus, 1830; p o Weedsport
 Young Ellen, wife of S. W. Young, and daughter of Edward and Jane Niffin; b Genoa, 1842
 Young Charles and Theodore, children of S. W. and Ellen Young

OWASCO.

Algar Addison, farmer; b N. Y.; s 1829; p o Owasco
 Alger Lucius, retired; b N. Y.; s 1815; p o Owasco
 Bevier Matthew, physician and surgeon; b N. Y.; s 1821; p o Owasco
 Brinkerhoff David, ex-assessor; b N. Y.; s 1815; p o Auburn
 Brinkerhoff D. A. farmer; b N. Y.; s 1835; p o Auburn
 Burnett Geo. farmer; b N. Y.; s 1823; p o Auburn
 Balcom I. B. retired farmer; b N. Y.; s 1805; p o Auburn
 Boynton David H. vegetable gardener; b N. Y.; s 1821; p o Auburn
 Chamberlain James, farmer; b Penn. s 1808; p o Owasco
 Chamberlain J. N. farmer, assessor and commissioner; b N. Y.; s 1822; p o Owasco
 Devoe M. G. ex-supervisor, attorney and auctioneer; b N. Y. s 1803; p o Owasco
 DeWitt Bros. wagon makers, blacksmiths and carriage painters; b N. Y. s 1871; p o Owasco
 Ely John, farmer; b N. Y. s 1847; p o Auburn
 Frye M. M. farmer; b N. H. s 1845; p o Auburn
 Howland George W. farmer; b N. Y.; s 1854; p o Owasco
 Hunsiker Hoyt, M. D. physician and surgeon; b N. Y. s 1812; p o Owasco
 Meaker Ellis, merchant and post-master; b N. Y. s 1835; p o Owasco
 Miller Lewis, deceased
 Miller Mary A. widow, farmer; b N. Y. s 1857; p o Auburn
 Miller Adana, farmer; b N. Y. s 1809; p o Auburn
 Miller John, farmer; b N. Y. s 1817; p o Auburn
 Noyes, Samuel B. farmer; b Conn. s 1802; p o Auburn
 Parsell David, ex-town clerk; b N. Y. s 1809; p o Auburn
 Perkins Hamilton, saw and grist-mill; b N. Y. s 1837; p o Owasco
 Peacock Wm. farmer; b in England, s 1830; p o Owasco
 Patee Elizaheht, deceased
 Patee Elizabeth Mrs. farmer; b N. Y. 1802; p o Auburn
 Reynolds Wm. Owasco Village Mills; b N. Y. s 1850; p o Owasco
 Riby Robert, farmer; b N. Y. s 1851; p o Auburn
 Sealy George, farmer; justice peace and ex-assessor; b N. Y. s 1827; p o Owasco
 Sarr John, farmer and assessor; b N. Y. s 1836; p o Owasco
 Stoner John, farmer; b N. Y. s 1824; p o Auburn
 Tompkins David, retired merchant and ex-supervisor; b N. Y. s 1836; p o Owasco
 VanEtten Anthony, farmer and ex-assessor; b N. Y. s 1819; p o Auburn
 VanHiddelesworth P. Q. blacksmith; b N. J. s 1826; p o Auburn
 VanDyyn Mrs. Eleanor, widow, b N. Y. s 1827; p o Auburn
 VanEtten Levi, farmer and ex-assessor; b N. Y. s 1807; p o Auburn
 VanEtten Thos. farmer; b N. Y. s 1809; p o Auburn
 Wely Adam, farmer, assessor and justice of the peace; b N. Y. s 1811; p o Auburn

SENNETT.

Austin Sedgwick, res lot 31, farmer; b Owasco 1800; p o Auburn
 Bowen Spencer, farmer; b Massachusetts 1807 s 1811; p o Sennett
 Berry Jabez, lot 49, farmer, woolen manufacturer by trade; b England s 1816; p o Auburn
 Brown Alfred T. carriage, wagon and sleigh manufacturer; b Cayuga Co. 1852; p o Auburn. box 1129
 Crossman Hiram P. res lot 9, farmer; b Sennett 1820; p o Sennett
 Coburn Millard B. farmer and justice of the peace; b Sennett 1831; p o Sennett
 Cook Lydia, wife of M. B. Coburn; b Elbridge 1840, s '65; p o Sennett
 Calhoun I. D. farmer; b Sennett; p o Weedsport
 Cady Curtiss C. physician and farmer; b Sennett 1819; p o Auburn
 Ferrell Joseph, farmer and choice stock raiser; b Elbridge 1827; p o Sennett
 Ferrell Jerusha M. Cook, wife of Joseph Ferrell; b Elbridge 1827; p o Sennett

- Glass Joseph, lot 11, farmer; b Elbridge, N. Y. s 1825; p o Sennett
- Gurnee Robert E. lot 43, farmer; b Skaneateles, N. Y. 1824, s '34; p o Skaneateles
- Healy Philo W. res lot 8, farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1824; p o Sennett
- Leonard B. C. res lot 31, farmer and surveyor; b Cayuga Co. 1823; p o Auburn
- Lockwood Philo J. farmer; b New Canaan, Conn. 1814, s '14; p o Skaneateles
- Lewis Benjamin J. lot 41, farmer; b Oneida Co. 1823, s '40; p o Auburn
- Moreland Moses, res lot 32, farmer and millwright; b Saratogo Co. 1800, s '07; p o Mottville, Onondaga Co
- Moreland Lewis, farmer and carpenter; b Auburn 1833; p o Mottville
- Moreland Harriet Daniels, wife of Lewis Moreland; b Skaneateles 1840, s 1856; p o Mottville
- Murphey Byron K. keeper Cayuga Co. poor-house; b Locke 1840; p o Sennett
- Mason Edwin H. lot 22, farmer; b. Sennett 1825; p. o. Sennett
- Powell Geo. E. farmer; b Queens Co. N. Y. 1817, s 1850; p o Auburn
- Phillips Seneca, agent N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.; p o Sennett
- Rhoades J. E. res lot 32, farmer; b Sennett 1827; p o Skaneateles
- Remington Rufus M. lot 39, farmer; b Connecticut 1818; p o Auburn
- Robinson James W. lot 40, farmer; b Brutus 1816; p o Auburn
- Reily Peter, farmer; b Ireland 1834, s '53; p o Sennett
- Reily Amelia J. Phelps, wife of Peter Reily; b Sennett 1833; p o Sennett
- Sunderlin E. W. res lot 9, farmer; b Sennett 1848; p o Sennett
- Sanders A. J. res lot 29, farmer and ex-sheriff; b Aurelius 1832; p o Auburn
- Sheldon Wm. lots 92 and 100, farmer; b Brutus 1823; p o Sennett
- Sheldon Eleanor P. wife of Wm. Sheldon, daughter of Lewis and Polly Barritt; b Conn. s 1823
- Smith Charles, farmer and choice stock raiser; b Owasco 1825; p o Sennett
- Smith Lydia F. Cuddeback, late wife of Charles Smith; died July 26th, 1866
- Smith Flora Farmer, 2d wife of Charles Smith; b Brutus 1845; p o Sennett
- Sheldon Enos, farmer; b Sennett 1800; p o Sennett
- Shelters Henry M. lots 49 and 50, farmer; b Auburn 1817; p o Auburn
- Shear John B. lot 40, farmer; b Schoharie Co. 1847, s '47; p o Auburn
- Smith Wm. A. lot 47, farmer; b Mentz 1828; p o Auburn
- Tanner Cyrus S. res lot 99, farmer; b Conn. 1803, s 1804; p o Sennett
- Taylor Alfred, farmer; b Somersetshire, England, s 1852; p o Sennett
- Waldron Jacob N. farmer and supervisor; b Onondaga Co. 1827, s 1838; p o Sennett
- Warn George, res lot 9, farmer; b Sennett 1822; p o Sennett
- Warn Lewis M. res lot 11, farmer; b Sennett 1839; p o Sennett
- Waldron Edward H. farmer; b Sennett 1839; p o Sennett
- Waldron Frances E. (Sheldon), wife of E. H. Waldron; b Sennett 1848; p o Sennett
- Webster F. Emerson, lots 10 and 100, farmer; b Sennett 1851; p o Sennett
- Webber William, lot 19, farmer and carpenter and joiner; b England 1809, s 1825; p o Sennett
- Waterhouse Wilson, farmer; b Yorkshire, England, 1830, s 1850; p o Skaneateles
- Atwater Betsey L. farmer; p o Throopville
- Bell John, farmer; p o Throopville
- Benham W. A. farmer and miller; p o Throopville
- Cole Peter, res lot 2, farmer; b Esopus, Ulster Co. 1806, s '37; p o Throopville
- Cole Lavina, wife of Peter Cole; b Esopus, Ulster Co. 1811, married 1825, s '37.
- Castner Richard, res lot 6, retired farmer; b Ovid, N. Y. 1815, s '19; p o Auburn
- Castner Achsah, wife of Richard Castner, daughter of C. Treat; b Throop 1818
- Eckert S. P. farmer; p o Throopville
- Frisbie Charles, res lot 13, farmer; b Burlington, Hartford Co. Conn. 1832, s '35; p o Throopville
- Frisbie Ellen C. wife of Charles Frisbie; b Elbridge, N. Y. 1838, married 1854, s '59
- Gilmore John, farmer; p o Auburn
- Griffin Minerva, farmer; p o Port Byron
- Hadden Joseph, res lot 98, retired farmer; b Hunter, Greene Co. 1797, s 1813; p o Port Byron
- Hadden Julia Treat, wife of Joseph Hadden; b Sharon, Vt. 1796, s '98; died September 20, 1875
- Hadden J. Egbert, res lot 95, farmer; b Throop 1827, son of Joseph and Julia Treat Hadden; supervisor in 1875, '76 and '7; p o Port Byron
- Hadden Amanda Barnes, wife of J. E. Hadden; b Throop 1830
- Harlow S. B. farmer; p o Throopville
- Horton D. M. farmer; p o Throopville
- Hosford Morton, farmer; p o Throopville
- Hadden Obediah, farmer; p o Auburn, box 1075
- Ingalls Otis, farmer; p o Throopville
- Lout Gideon, res lot 2, farmer and blacksmith; b Charleston, Montgomery Co. 1802, and learned trade there, came to Throop in 1821; married in 1826; in Cato from 1822 to '27; Lysander in 1847; farmer and blacksmith in Victory thirty years; p o Throopville
- Lout Tennett, wife of Gideon Lout; b Bethlehem, Albany Co. 1806, s '14
- Macy Henry S. farmer and justice peace for thirty years; b Columbia Co. s 1836; p o Port Byron
- Manrow Milo P. b Throop 1816, died November 1875
- Manrow Betsey Adams, res lot 17, widow of M. P. Manrow; b Pittsfield, Otsego Co. 1812, s '34; p o Auburn
- Manrow Younglove, b Sharon, Conn. 1767, s 1802; took up 400 acres of land; died 1821
- Manrow Myron C. res lot 6, farmer; b Throop 1811; lives on the lot taken up by his father, Younglove Manrow, of whom he is the only surviving child; p o Auburn
- Manrow Laura, wife of M. C. Manrow, daughter of Joshua Duane; b Ovid, Seneca Co. 1813, s '17
- Manrow Younglove, Jr.; b Litchfield Co. Conn. 1792, s 1802; died August 17, 1865
- Manrow Roxsena, widow of Younglove Manrow, Jr., res lot 16; b Cheshaire Co. N. H. 1808, s '16; p o Auburn, box 2
- Manrow Perry, res lot 16, market gardener; b Throop 1848; p o Auburn, box 2
- Manrow Maggie, wife of Perry Manrow; b Montezuma 1848
- Manro David, farmer; p o Throopville
- Neyhart D. miller; p o Throopville
- Oslow Byron E. physician; p o Throopville
- Remington Irvin D. res lot 6, farmer; b Sennett, s 1823; p o Auburn, box 1216
- Remington Charlotte S. wife of I. D. Remington; born in Throop on the farm now occupied by her husband in 1821
- Post John H. farmer; p o Throopville
- Servis J. M. farmer; p o Auburn
- Treat Almon H. farmer; p o Throopville
- Vorce G. E. farmer; p o Port Byron
- Wetthey Chauncey J. res lot 94, farmer and supervisor; b Throop, s 1834; p o Port Byron
- Wetthey Mary J. wife of C. J. Wetthey; b Mentz, s 1839
- Wetthey Elias, b Washington Co. 1790, s '98; died 1864
- Webster Charles I.; b N. H. 1787, s in Aurelius 1800; died September, 1875
- Webster Jerome, res lot 25, farmer; b Aurelius, s 1835; p o Throopville

THROOP.

Webster George, res lot 25, farmer; b Aurelius, s 1835; p o Throopville
 Witherell Samuel M. res lot 5, farmer; b Butler, Wayne Co. s 1816; p o Auburn, box 1075
 Witherell Puella, wife of S. M. Witherell, daughter of David and Hannah Rumsey; b Cicero, N. Y. 1808, s '15
 Webster H. C. Mrs. farmer; p o Throopville

SPRINGPORT.

Allen Ethan, farmer; p o Union Springs
 Anthony G. W. meat market; p o Union Springs
 Anthony Gaylord, miller; p o Union Springs
 Arnold James, retired farmer; p o Union Springs
 Branch John S. res lots 101 and 102, farmer of 106 acres; b Cayuga Co. 1810; p o Union Springs
 Baker Allen J. res lot 74, farmer, 100 acres; b Cayuga Co. 1848; p o Aurelius Station
 Backus C. T. Jr. res lot 76, farmer, 153 acres; b Livingston Co. s 1836; p o Union Springs
 Barringer E. res lot 76, farmer, 362 acres; b Columbia Co. s 1824; p o Union Springs
 Barlew J. B. Iveryman; p o Union Springs
 Culver J. A. res lot 83, farmer, 91 acres, and blacksmith; b Washington Co. s 1808; p o Union Springs
 Coe Aaron C. res lot 94, farmer, 80 acres; b Cayuga Co. 1836; p o Cayuga
 Champney Henry C. res mine reservation, farmer 65 acres; b Oneida Co. s 1811; p o Cayuga
 Clark O. L. farmer; p o Union Springs
 Case James, farmer; p o Union Springs
 Clark A. M., Sec'y N. Y. C. Ins. Co.; p o Union Springs
 Courtney Bros. proprietors of planing mill; p o Union Springs
 Davis Charles, res lot 108, farmer, 160 acres, and justice of the peace; b Cayuga Co. 1832; p o Union Springs
 Davis J. A.: p o Aurelius Station
 Elwood C. P. res lots 80 and 81, farmer, 192 acres; b Cayuga Co. 1822; p o Aurelius
 Fitch James, res lots 71, 79 and 81, farmer, 208 acres, mfr. of gypsum; b New Jersey, s 1812; p o Union Springs
 Fairchild F. R.; p o Auburn
 Goodrich Albert H. res lot 81, farmer, and breeder of short-horn cattle and Berkshire swine; b Cayuga Co. 1848; p o Auburn, box 240
 Hobbs James, Jr. res lot 88, farmer, 128 acres; b Washington Co., Vt. s 1832; p o Union Springs
 Haley Amos M. Jr., res lot 88, farmer, 44 acres, commissioner of highways; b Cayuga Co. 1835; p o Union Springs
 Hammond James L. carpenter and supervisor; b Cayuga Co. 1834; p o Union Springs
 Hibbard George W. res lot 78, merchant at Hill's Branch, and gypsum manufacturer; b N. Y. City, s 1860; p o Hills Branch
 Hoff James B. editor and proprietor *Union Springs Advertiser*; p o Union Springs
 Hendrick F. H. Rev.; p o Union Springs
 Keet Wm. J. res lot 91, blacksmith; b Seneca Co. s 1855; p o Union Springs
 Kerr George W. res lot 81, farmer 175 acres, b Cayuga Co. 1832; p o Aurelius
 Lowry James S. gentleman and broker, owns farm of 200 acres on lots 87 and 88; b Cayuga Co. 1840; p o Union Springs
 LaRowe J. M. res lot 84, and mine reservation, farmer 186 acres, b Cayuga Co. 1845; p o Union Springs
 LaRue D. M. farmer; p o Union Springs
 Myers John, res mine reservation, farmer 167 acres, b Cayuga Co. 1829; p o Aurelius
 Myers George M. res lot 80, farmer 85 acres, b Cayuga Co. 1836; p o Union Springs
 Messereau T. J. p o Union Springs
 O'Hara Henry C. res lot 90, farmer 130 acres, b Cayuga Co. 1834; p o Cayuga
 O'Hara Fred. res lot 90, farmer; son of H. C. O'Hara, b Cayuga Co. 1837; p o Cayuga
 Shank George L. res lot 94, telegraph operator; b Cayuga Co. 1854; p o Cayuga

Schenck Wm. G. res lot 105, farmer, 142 acres; b Cayuga Co. 1825; p o Cayuga
 Shank Jotham W. res lot 71, farmer and justice of the peace; b Cayuga Co. 1825; p o Aurelius Station
 Spangler Henry, Mine Reservation, farmer, 154 acres; b Cayuga Co. 1818; p o Fleming
 Schenck James A. res lot 80, farmer, 85 acres; b Cayuga Co. 1851; p o Union Springs
 Shank Charles F. res lot 72, carpenter; b Cayuga Co. 1842; p o Hill's Branch
 Spencer J. O. founder and machinist; p o Union Springs
 Shoemaker M.; p o Union Springs
 Tompkins Phebe S. res lot 99, farmer, 34 acres; b Cayuga Co. 1818; p o Cayuga
 Van Sickle W. H. farmer; p o Union Springs
 Waldron Joseph, res lot 91, farmer, 110 acres; b Ontario Co. s 1836; p o Union Springs
 Weed R. R. res lot 88, farmer, 128 acres; Captain of volunteer company in the war of the Rebellion; b Livingston Co. s 1865; p o Union Springs
 Wyote George W. N. Y. Central Ins. Co.; p o Union Springs
 Winslow Hannah Miss; p o Union Springs
 Wiley Horace S.; p o Cayuga
 Yawger I. C. res lot 86, farmer, 133 acres; b Cayuga Co. 1820; p o Union Springs
 Yawger Wm. R. res lot 89, farmer 74 acres; b Cayuga Co. 1820; p o Union Springs
 Yawger Aaron, res lot 84, farmer, 65 acres; b Ontario Co. 1817; p o Union Springs
 Yawger Lafayette, farmer; p o Union Springs
 Yawger T. J. farmer; p o Hills Branch

AURELIUS.

Almatt Charles, res lot 61, farmer; b England, s 1857; p o Aurelius Station
 Arnold Edwin, res lot 26, farmer; b Aurelius, 1814; p o Cayuga
 Black Esther, res lot 62, widow of Robert Black; b Tyrone, Ireland, s 1829; p o Aurelius
 Baker Julius O. res lot 55, farmer; b Aurelius, 1829; p o Aurelius
 Baker Matilda A. wife of Julius O. Baker; b Aurelius, 1835
 Baker Harrison H. son of Julius O. and Matilda A. Baker
 Baker Sarah M. adopted daughter of Julius O. and Matilda A. Baker
 Blauvet Peter P; res lot 35, farmer; b N. Y. s 1835; p o Posterville
 Blewfield Mrs. Mary, res lot 55, widow of Jno. Blewfield; b Onondaga Co. s 1836; p o Auburn, box 511
 Badgley Timothy, res lot 32, son of Benj. and Elizabeth Badgley, farmer and wagon maker; b Seneca Co. s 1835; p o Cayuga
 Badgley Ann Eliza, wife of T. Badgley, daughter of Nathan and Mary Arnold; b Cayuga Co. 1830
 Bower David, res lots 62 and 75, farmer; b Springport, 1820; p o Aurelius
 Baldwin Wm. res lot 1, Agent for the Champion Mower and Reaper. All parts constantly on hand and repairs made at any time; b Seneca Co. s 1842; p o Cayuga
 Bailey James A. propr. of Titus House, Cayuga; b London, England, s 1865; p o Cayuga
 Cummings Frank, merchant and postmaster at Cayuga; b Cayuga, 1849; p o Cayuga
 Cummings Jennie Richards, wife of F. Cummings; b England, s 1847
 Cummings Grant Cresswell, son of F. Cummings; b Otsego Co. March 5, 1878
 Clark Thomas J. res lot 68, farmer; b England, s 1841; p o Aurelius Station
 Chamberlin Julius A. res lot 62, farmer, and owner of "Clifton Bay;" b Onondaga Co. s 1853; p o Aurelius Station
 Colvin Mrs. E. M. daughter of John Pinkney; b Albany Co. s 1836; p o Auburn
 Candee Roneyr N. merchant; b Cayuga, 1848; p o Cayuga
 Chatham Mrs. E. C. res lot 46, farmer; b Cayuga, 1833; p o Aurelius Station
 Davis Cyrus H. res lots 57 and 41, farmer; b Chester Co. s 1822; p o Cayuga

- Davis John T. res lot 36, farmer; b Aurelius, 1849; p o Auburn, box 617
- Ervan Thomas S. res lot 23, farmer; b New Jersey, s 1801; p o Fosterville
- Freese John M. president Cayuga village, justice of the peace, police justice and wagon maker; b Aurelius 1843; p o Cayuga
- Foord Joseph, res lot 44, nurseryman; b England; s 1858; p o Auburn, box 44
- Foster Mrs. H. Elizabeth, res lot lot 54; b Onondaga Co. 1811; s 1819; p o Aurelius Station
- Foster Charles, res lot 33, farmer; b Aurelius, 1821; p o Aurelius
- Farmer Isaac, merchant; b Cayuga Co. 1849; p o Fosterville
- Farmer Israel, res lot 24, farmer; b N. H.; p o Fosterville
- Farman Mrs Lydia, res lot 44; b Aurelius 1800; p o Auburn
- Fuller Jerome L. res lot 24, farmer and justice of the peace; b Montezuma 1842; p o Fosterville
- Fitch Jeremiah, lot 66, farmer; b N. J.; s 1823; p o Aurelius Station
- Farmer J. T. merchant; p o Fosterville
- Gove Hiram, res lot 69, farmer, b Springport; s 1825; p o Aurelius
- Gove Adaline, late wife of H. Gove, b Vermont 1828; s '35; died Nov. 26, 1877
- Gould Frank P. salesman with Dunning & Co.; b Cayuga Co. 1852; p o Auburn
- Hosmer John G. res. lot 23, farmer; b Steuben Co.; s 1835; p o Auburn
- Hosmer Mary E. wife of John G. Hosmer; b Auburn; s 1845
- Hall J. A. res lot 48, farmer; b Washington Co.; s 1848; p o Aurelius Station
- Hutchinson Wm. M. res lot 56, farmer; b Cayuga 1836; p o Cayuga
- Hunt Mrs. Laura, res lot 55; widow of Lockwood Hunt; b Connecticut; s 1837; p o Auburn, box 324
- Jenney James, res lots 21 and 26, farmer; b Massachusetts; s 1814; p o Cayuga
- Kelly Patrick, res lot 60, farmer; b Aurelius 1852; p o Aurelius
- Lyon F. H. hotel keeper; b New Jersey; s 1842; p o Cayuga
- LaRowe John C. res lot 1, son of John and Rebecca LaRowe, farmer; b New Jersey; s 1824; p o Cayuga
- LaRowe Mary, wife of John C. LaRowe and daughter of Bezeleel and Anna Sawyer; b Changoago Co. s 1823; p o Cayuga
- Lee Robert, res lot 32, farmer, overseer of the poor; b Aurelius 1847; p o Cayuga
- Lilley Mrs. Hannah, res lot 54, physician; b England; s 1856; p o Aurelius Station
- Mullen James W. res lot 25, farmer and school teacher; b Aurelius 1856; Fosterville
- Morse John, Jr., lot 21, farmer; b Cayuga 1857; p o Cayuga
- Morse Kirtie Barrow, wife of John Morse, Jr.; b Morris, N. Y.; s 1858
- McIntosh John b Cayuga 1810; died January 5th, 1873
- McIntosh Mrs. H. C. widow of John McIntosh; b Seneca Co.; s 1857; p o Cayuga
- Myres John S. res lot 69, farmer; b Fleming 1841; p o Aurelius Station
- Manro Jonathan S. res lots 33 and 34, farmer and proprietor of Manro's yarn mill, Auburn; b Throop; s 1821; p o Auburn
- Manro Helen C. Cooley, wife of J. S. Manro; b Fleming; s 1838
- Montgomery I. V. W. res lot 35, farmer; b Aurelius 1816; p o Auburn
- McIntosh C. S. b Cayuga; p o Cayuga, box 602
- McIntosh C. D. res lot 28, farmer; b Seneca Co.; s 1861; p o Cayuga
- Olds Ransom, merchant; b Cortland Co. s 1837; p o Cayuga
- Olmsted George, res lot 48, farmer; b Saratoga Co. s about 1812; p o Auburn
- Olmsted Sallie, wife of George Olmsted; b Scholiarie Co. s 1831
- Pinckney Nancy T. Mrs. res lots 63 and 64; b Cayuga Co. 1820; p o Auburn
- Patterson Stephen E. res lot 68, sou of Gallio and Abigail Patterson; b Aurelius 1838; p o Aurelius Station
- Patterson Lydia, wife of S. E. Patterson, and daughter of S. K. and Cornelia Winegar; b Springport, s 1838; William, Emily and Mary children of S. E. and Lydia Patterson. Mary died Dec. 1, 1877
- Pinckney George W. res lot 62, farmer; b Aurelius 1832; p o Fosterville
- Pinckney Jane M. wife of George W. Pinckney; b Sennett, s 1839; p o Aurelius Station
- Polhemus Thomas, res lot 36, farmer; b N. J. s 1825; p o Cayuga
- Quigley A. A. merchant; b Genoa 1828; p o Cayuga
- Sanders Henry, farmer; b Moravia, s 1855; p o Fosterville
- Stevens Charles F. res lot 44, farmer; b Chautauqua Co. s 1832; p o Auburn
- Stevenson George T. commission merchant N. Y. City; b Camillus, N. Y. s 1837; p o Cayuga
- Stevenson Caroline E. Clark, wife of George T. Stevenson; b Oneida, s 1875
- Sawyer Daniel, res lot 65, farmer; b Springport, s 1814; p o Cayuga
- Shell Fertilizer Co. p o Cayuga
- Shoemaker John, res lot 54, farmer; b Springport, s 1819; p o Aurelius
- Shank John B. res lot 67, farmer; b Springport, s 1815; p o Aurelius Station
- Shank C. D. res lot 60, farmer; b Aurelius 1847; p o Aurelius Station
- Taylor H. W. res lot 54, farmer, postmaster and justice of peace; b Auburn 1815; p o Aurelius
- Townsend William A. res lot 45, farmer; b Conn. s 1831; p o Aurelius Station
- Tyler Elliott F. res lot 30, farmer and supervisor; b Aurelius 1826; p o Fosterville
- Titus Hiram, res lot 42, farmer; b Dutchess Co. s 1829; p o Cayuga
- Titus David S. res lot 43, farmer; b Beekman, Dutchess Co. s 1802; p o Cayuga
- Townson Samuel, res lot 24, retired; b Hartford, Washington Co. s 1836; p o Fosterville
- Van Sickle S. C. res lot 64, farmer; b Cayuga Co.; p o Cayuga
- Van Giesen C. C. res lot 30; b Aurelius 1830; p o Fosterville
- Valentine John P. res lot 34; widow; p o Aurelius
- Webster Hiram Mrs. res lot 37; wife of Hiram Webster; b Aurelius 1827; p o Auburn
- Webster Hiram, res lot 35, farmer; b Aurelius 1827; p o Auburn
- Webster Elmer S. son of H. Webster; b Aurelius 1864; p o Auburn
- White Maria Mrs. res lot 64, widow; b Seneca Co. s 1839; p o Auburn, box 487
- Westover Seymour H. res lot 54, station agent N. Y. C. R. R. and postmaster; b Aurelius 1835; p o Aurelius Station
- Whitmer Samuel, res lot 44, farmer and owner of two milk routes; b England, 1849; p o Auburn, box 853
- White Thomas, res lot 28, farmer, son of J. H. and H. White; b England, s 1836; p o Cayuga
- White Nancy M. wife of Thomas White and daughter of Jacob and Eleanor Whitcomb; b Cayuga Co. 1831; Mrs. Mary L., Arnold and Arthur W. White, children of Thomas and Nancy M. White
- Whitney Edwin H. b Aurelius 1806; p o Cayuga
- Willard Henry, farmer; p o Cayuga
- Warrick William Jr. farmer, lots 37 and 38; b Springport 1826; p o Cayuga
- Warrick Jonathan, carpenter; b N. J. s 1823; p o Cayuga
- Wiley Seth E. res lot 37, farmer; b Tioga Co. s 1850; p o Cayuga
- Yawger Daniel, farmer; p o Cayuga

LEDYARD.

- Allen Wm. S. farmer; b N. J. s 1804; p o Levauna
- Avery C. B. Mrs. farmer; b N. Y. s 1828; p o Aurora
- Akin DeLos, farmer; b N. Y. s 1841; p o Aurora
- Anthony Hicks, farmer and supervisor; b N. Y. s 1827; p o Scipioville
- Bancroft Wm. F. farmer; b N. Y. s 1814; p o Scipioville
- Bogart Wm. H. journalist; b N. Y. s 1843; p o Aurora

Brown E. T. farmer and grain dealer; b N. Y. s 1857; p o Aurora
 Baker E. P. Dr. physician and surgeon; b N. Y. s 1819; p o Aurora
 Boyer A. C. retired; b N. Y. s 1853; p o Aurora
 Bowman J. H. Aurora House; b N. Y. s 1876; p o Aurora
 Bradford T. J. attorney
 Closs L. N. farmer; b N. Y. s 1822; p o Kings Ferry
 Carpenter Isaac. farmer; b N. Y. s 1830; p o Aurora
 Delafield T. ex-president Cayuga R. R. Co.; b N. Y. s 1860; p o Aurora
 Day John, butcher; b Ireland s 1858; p o Aurora
 Frisbee Edward S. president Wells College; b N. Y. s 1875; p o Aurora
 Fritts Ira, farmer and ex-overseer of the poor; b N. Y. s 1847; p o Scipioville
 Gifford Sanford farmer, ex-supervisor and ex-Assemblyman; b N. Y. s 1817; p o Sherwood
 Grinnell Wm. R. farmer; b Massachusetts s 1840; p o Levanna
 Gifford Abner S. farmer; b N. Y. s 1820; p o Scipioville
 Giles Amos, farmer; b N. Y. s 1843; p o Poplar Ridge
 Gould Benjamin. farmer; b N. Y. s 1823; p o Aurora
 Gould Charles B. farmer; b N. Y. p o Aurora
 Howland Charles A. farmer; b New York, s 1825; p o Scipioville
 Howland Charles A. farmer; b New York, s 1836; p o Aurora
 Howland Augustus, retired farmer and banker; b Massachusetts, s 1830; p o Sherwood
 Iden George, farmer; b Pennsylvania, s 1822; p o Sherwood
 Judge William, farmer and assessor; b England, s 1861; p o Ledyard
 King Alfred, retired farmer; b England, s 1828; p o Ledyard
 King William A. retired farmer; b New York, s 1851; p o Ledyard
 Lyon Hiram D. farmer; b New York, s 1833; p o Sherwood
 Matrice James J. farmer; b New York, s 1838; p o Aurora
 Morgan Edwin B. Col. president First National bank; b New York; p o Aurora
 Morell Charles, agriculturist; b New York, s 1812; p o Aurora
 Morgan R. & Son, merchants, b New York; p o Aurora
 Morgan Christopher B. merchant and postmaster, firm of R. Morgan & Son; b New York, s 1842; p o Aurora
 Morgan Henry, retired; b New York, s 1810; p o Aurora
 McDowell Johnson, farmer; b New York, s 1824; p o Aurora
 Martin William, confectioner and coal dealer; b New York; p o Aurora
 Miner Z. T. farmer; b New York, s 1867; p o Ledyard
 Mandell S. D. architect; b New York, s 1829; p o Aurora
 Searing John, farmer; b Long Island, s 1823; p o Poplar Ridge
 Smith Howard, farmer and assessor; b New York, s 1828; p o Sherwood
 Smith James B. farmer, agent of Cayuga R. R. Co. and general dealer; b New York, s 1840; p o Aurora
 Sadler William H. meat market; b England, s 1863; p o Aurora
 Sadler Harry, meat market, b England, s 1864; p o Aurora
 Shergur Charles L. farmer; b New York, s 1870; p o Ledyard
 Sheppard William, carpenter and joiner; b England, s 1869; p o Aurora
 Sadler William H. & Son, meat market; p o Aurora
 Sisson William P. p o Scipioville
 Tripp Nicholas D. farmer, ex-school commissioner and merchant; b Massachusetts, s 1834; p o Scipioville
 Utt Almeron, farmer; b Pennsylvania, s 1839; p o Levanna
 Van Marter O. T. formerly carriage manufacturer, proprietor Aurora house; b New York, s 1823; p o Aurora
 West James, farmer; b New York, s 1861; p o Sherwood
 Walker P. M. farmer; b New York, s 1837; p o Aurora
 Wells Henry T. expressman and founder of Wells college for ladies; b Vermont, s 1852; died Glasgow, Scotland, December 10th, 1878

MORAVIA.

Andrews Mrs. Hill M.
 Allee Benjamin, merchant tailor; b Conn. s 1825; p o Moravia
 Ackerman George T. proprietor of Moravia U. S. Express
 Austin Isaac G. farmer; b Conn. s 1824; p o Moravia
 Adams Wm. H. farmer
 Ackerman Fleming, "alias Col. Speck;" b Cayuga Co. 1863; height 42 inches, weight 42 pounds; p o Moravia
 Alley Joseph, miller and farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1832; p o Moravia
 Burlingham Orville, farmer; b Onondaga Co. s 1838; p o Moravia
 Bridgen Charles W. blacksmithing and repairing; b Cayuga Co. 1839; p o Moravia
 Birdsall Wm. H. merchant; p o Moravia
 Church Allen, farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1820; p o Kelloggsville
 Chandler Ira C. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1841; p o Moravia
 Curtis Daniel N. farmer; b Columbia Co. s 1833; p o Moravia
 Cutler Henry, merchant and town clerk; b Cayuga Co. 1822; p o Moravia
 Day S. Edwin, attorney and counsellor-at-law; b Cayuga Co. Decker Evert C. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1826; p o Moravia
 Dunbar A. H. retired; b N. H.; p o Moravia
 Dunbar Mrs. M. J.; p o Moravia, wife of A. H. Dunbar
 Dennis William, farmer and mechanic; b Cayuga Co. 1823; p o Moravia
 Dennis D. S. carpenter; b Cayuga Co. 1837; p o Moravia
 Fitts Leand. R. Cashier of First National Bank of Moravia; b Cayuga Co. 1822; p o Moravia
 Ferguson Addison, farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1826; p o Kelloggsville
 Foster David H. lumber dealer; b Cayuga Co. 1818; p o Moravia
 Greenfield Webb J. dealer in seeds and agricultural implements; b Cayuga Co. 1842; p o Moravia
 Green James F.; retired.
 Greenfield Elondo, farmer; b Rensselaer Co. s 1827; p o Moravia
 Hale Austin B. retired merchant; b Cayuga Co. 1817; p o Moravia
 Hinman Charles A. marble dealer; b St. Lawrence Co. s 1853; p o Moravia
 Hinman Luke W. marble dealer; b St. Lawrence Co. s 1853; p o Moravia
 Hurlburt Amos, retired farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1808; p o Moravia
 Henry J. Walter, laborer; b Cayuga Co. 1855; p o Moravia
 Hinman Hiram M. house, sign and ornamental painter; b St. Lawrence Co. 1826, s 1867; p o Moravia
 Hinman Eugene M. grainer and sign writer; b Phoenix, 1858, 1867; p o Moravia
 Jewett Guernsey, merchant
 Keeler Morris, farmer; p o Moravia
 Kenyon M. E. Editor and Proprietor of *Moravia Valley Register*; b Broome Co. s 1857; p o Moravia
 Keeler Wm. retired farmer; b Delaware Co. s 1813; p o Moravia
 Main Charles M. farmer; b Rhode Island, s 1833; p o Moravia
 Morey G. F. produce dealer; b Cayuga Co. 1827; p o Moravia
 Mead Elias A. postmaster; b Cayuga Co. 1826; p o Moravia
 Powers Cyrus, physician and surgeon; b Cayuga Co. 1814; p o Moravia
 Pulver Capt. E. C. lumber dealer; b Cayuga Co. 1828; p o Moravia
 Robinson Nathan, farmer; b Dutchess Co. s 1816; p o Moravia
 Ray Charles, Editor and Proprietor of *Moravia Citizen*
 Sylvester J. H. physician and surgeon; b Maine, s 1876; p o Moravia
 Stoyell Loyal, retired farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1803; p o Moravia
 Spafford Calvin, retired farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1812; p o Moravia
 Standish Orrin, mechanic; b Cayuga Co. 1801; p o Moravia
 Smith J. B. farmer; b Herkimer Co. s 1849; p o Moravia

Tuttle Nathan, farmer; b Tompkins Co. s 1849; p o Moravia
 Tuttle H. H. merchant; b Orange Co. s 1828; p o Moravia
 Townsend Laurens M. bookseller; b Cayuga Co. 1847; p o
 Moravia
 Titus Wm. retired merchant; b Cayuga Co. 1803; p o Mo-
 ravia
 Thomas John A. cashier Moravia National Bank
 Wright Riley E. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1808; p o Moravia
 Wright James A. attorney and counsellor-at-law; b Cayuga
 Co. 1838; p o Moravia
 Williams George W. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1818; p o Mo-
 ravia

GENOA.

Atwater Hudson W. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1844; p o Kings
 Ferry
 Avery E. A. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1840; p o Kings Ferry
 Atwater Jason G. grain and produce dealer; b Cayuga Co.
 1806; p o Kings Ferry
 Atwater N. B. farmer and produce dealer; b Cayuga Co.
 1830; p o Atwater
 Avery Orlando M. hardware and stove dealer; b Cayuga Co.
 1839; p o Genoa
 Adams Darius W. merchant; b Cayuga Co. 1823; p o Kings
 Ferry
 Adams Samuel, retired merchant and postmaster; b Cayuga
 Co. 1821; p o Kings Ferry
 Andrews W. O. farmer; p o Five Corners
 Armstrong Isaac, retired; p o Genoa
 Benedict Edwin, pastor of Presbyterian church; b Cayuga
 Co. 1813; p o Genoa
 Berger S. S. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1812; p o Kings Ferry
 Bacon Daniel M. farmer and manufacturer of fruit jellies; b
 b Tompkins Co. s 1826; p o Five Corners
 Bacon George, farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1798; p o Five Corners
 Bothwell Alex. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1814; p o East Genoa
 Brown Alanson, farmer; p o Kings Ferry
 Bowen E. farmer; p o Five Corners
 Beebe E. B. farmer; p o Genoa
 Cheeseman J. B. farmer and nurseryman; p o Five Corners
 Close Wm. farmer; p o Five Corners
 Dolson Elias, blacksmith and farmer; p o Genoa
 Ferris L. J. farmer; b New York City s 1820; p o Five Corn-
 ers
 Ferris Lewis, retired farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1801; p o Five
 Corners
 Fessenden Samuel C. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1830; p o Kings
 Ferry
 Ferris G. W. farmer; p o East Genoa
 Fenner Joseph, farmer; p o Kings Ferry
 Goodyear Lucius A. farmer; b Tompkins Co. s 1838; p o
 Kings Ferry
 Gilkey Frank A. proprietor Genoa Hotel; b Tioga Co. s
 1875; p o Genoa
 Howe Squire, farmer and miller; b Tompkins Co. s 1842;
 p o Genoa
 Hewitt S. S. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1822; p o Genoa
 Hewitt George, physician and surgeon; b Cayuga Co. 1811;
 p o Genoa
 Hand Chauncey, farmer; p o Genoa
 Hollister John W. retired farmer; p o Five Corners
 Hawkins M. B. farmer; p o Kings Ferry
 Jessup John, farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1825; p o East Genoa
 Jewell Neta, farmer; b Greene Co. s 1832; p o Kings Ferry
 Jump J. S. pastor Presbyterian church; b Chenango Co. s
 1868; p o Kings Ferry
 Kimbark Sarah T. b Ulster county, s 1836; p o Genoa
 King E. A. fruit raiser; b Cayuga county, 1837; p o At-
 water
 King J. M. farmer; p o Kings Ferry
 Leavenworth Horace, retired, b Cayuga county, 1817; p o
 East Genoa
 Lyon Noah, farmer; b Cayuga county, 1820; p o Kings
 Ferry
 Lawrence Mary, retired, p o Goodyear's
 Mead Daniel L. coal and lumber dealer; b Cayuga county,
 1830; p o Genoa
 Mastin Selah T. retired, b Ulster county, s 1828; p o Genoa
 Miller Robert G. retired; b Dutchess county, s 1832; p o
 Genoa

Minier Sylvester, retired minister, b Cayuga county, 1800;
 p o Five Corners
 Mead Israel, farmer; lot 21, b Cayuga county, 1798; p o
 Genoa
 Moe Lucas, farmer; p o Kings Ferry
 Main Amos, farmer; p o Genoa
 Ogden Weston A. merchant; b Cayuga county, 1826; p o
 Genoa
 Palmer Wines, retired farmer; b Conn. s 1799; p o Five
 Corners
 Palmer Levi E. farmer; p o Five Corners
 Price David, farmer; p o Goodyears
 Palmer A. D. farmer; p o Locke
 Rundell W. F. inventor; b Cayuga Co. 1834; p o Genoa
 Rundell Lockwood, farmer; p o Genoa
 Stevens Abraham W. manufacturer of thrashing machines and
 agricultural implements; b Cayuga Co. 1815; p o
 Genoa
 Shaw Theron E. farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1826; p o Kings
 Ferry
 Shafer Philip, farmer; b Cayuga Co. 1826; p o East Genoa
 Slocum Sally Mrs. widow; p o Kings Ferry
 Stickle Andrew, retired; p o Genoa
 Sill John, farmer; p o Genoa
 Shaw E. P. farmer; p o Kings Ferry
 Stephenson John, farmer; p o Kings Ferry
 Tillotson A. principal of Lakeside Institute; b Cayuga Co.
 1812; p o Kings Ferry
 Tift A. E. farmer; b Rensselaer Co. s 1857; p o Cato
 Underwood Mead T. farmer; p o East Genoa
 Upson Luther, farmer; p o Locke
 White Peleg H. retired farmer; b Mass. s 1810; p o Kings
 Ferry
 Whitman George A. farmer; b New York City, s 1825; p o
 Genoa
 Willcox Ann, farmer; p o North Lausing
 Whipple Charles C. farmer; p o East Venice

FLEMING.

Brown M. A. res lot 83, proprietor Four Mile House; b Palat-
 ino Bridge, N. Y., 1830, s 1847; p o Auburn
 Brown Sarah, wife of M. A. Brown; b Bucks Co., Pa., 1830,
 s 1833; p o Auburn
 Baker Artaeus, farmer and blacksmith; b Oneida Co. 1796,
 s with father, John Baker, in 1806; died 1859
 Baker Ovid A. res lot 90, farmer; b Fleming 1827; p o
 Fleming
 Barnes John, farmer; p o Auburn, box 76
 Beach E. G. farmer; p o Fleming
 Clark A. M. farmer; p o Fleming
 Doty William H. farmer; p o Fleming
 Edson D. A. farmer; p o Auburn, box 313
 Grover Abram G. res lot 91, farmer and ex-supervisor; b
 Fleming 1829; p o Fleming
 Gilbert Ebenezer, res lot 91, retired carpenter and builder;
 b Otsego Co. 1808, s 1830; p o Oswaco Lake
 Gilbert Jane, wife of Ebenezer Gilbert, daughter of C. Post;
 b Fleming 1835; p o Oswaco Lake
 Ganey Jeremiah, farmer; p o Fleming
 Gilmore Samuel, physician and surgeon; p o Fleming
 Jacquett John, shoemaker; p o Fleming
 Koon Joseph B. farmer; p o Auburn
 Mosher Isaac, b Dartmouth, Mass., 1797, s 1816; died 1866
 Mosher Martha, wife of Isaac Mosher; b Worcester Co., Mass.,
 1798, s 1816; p o Fleming
 Mosher Amos, res lot 80, proprietor Mosher mills; b Venice
 1819; p o Fleming
 Mead James, ex-sheriff, retired; p o Auburn
 Moe Ranor M. retired; p o Fleming
 O'Hara John, farmer; b Saratoga, N. Y. 1775; s 1796;
 died 1839
 O'Hara Esther Bennett, wife John O'Hara, b Conn. 1775;
 s 1796; died 1846
 Osborn Samuel, farmer; p o Fleming
 Peterson Cornelius, located on lot 83; b Somerset Co. N. J.
 s 1796
 Peterson Cornelius, son of above, farmer; b Somerset Co.
 N. J. s 1796
 Peterson Christopher, farmer; b Fleming, 1799; died 1833

Peterson Geo. R. res lot 83, farmer, justice of the peace 1874 and '5; b Fleming, 1830; p o Oswaco Lake
 Peterson Mary L. wife of Geo. R. P.; daughter of C. Post; b Fleming, 1835
 Peterson Cornelius, res lot 83, farmer; b Fleming, 1854; p o Oswaco Lake
 Peterson Helen, wife of Cornelius P. daughter of Jacob Post; b Fleming, 1853; p o Oswaco Lake
 Post George, farmer; p o Fleming
 Post George S. farmer; p o Oswaco Lake
 Sperry Alvin M. res lot 81, farmer; b Ledyard, 1821; p o Fleming
 Sperry Jane M. (Rodger,) wife Alvin M. S. daughter of S. Rodger, b Sanquoit, Oneida Co. s 1830
 Sperry E. M. farmer; Fleming
 Smith Clinton, farmer; p o Auburn, Box 927
 Sharp Harlow, farmer; Fleming
 Tryon W. R. farmer; p o Fleming
 Thornton Mary S. retired; Fleming
 Wheeler Parley, farmer; built the hotel in Fleming on the lot where his son now resides. Hotel barn still standing. Father of 16 children from two wives; b Conn. s 1805
 Wheeler Edward P. res lot 87, farmer; b Fleming, 1834; p o Fleming
 Wheeler Alma Frances, wife E. P. W. b Danby. Tompkins county
 Wheeler Edith, wife Parley Wheeler; b Conn. s 1805; died 1810; first burial in Myers' cemetery
 Wheeler Erastus, res lot 87, farmer; b Fleming, 1819; p o Fleming
 Wheeler Sophia, wife Erastus W. b Fleming, 1813; died 1876
 Witbeck W. T. res lot 97, farmer; b Fleming, 1839; p o Fleming
 Witbeck Mary Jane, wife of W. T. W. daughter of John and Martha Hall; b Fleming, 1841
 Wycoff Henry, farmer; b Scipio, 1801; son of Peter Wycoff; died 1869
 Wycoff Esther, wife Henry W. daughter of John O'Hara; b Scipio, 1806; p o Oswaco Lake
 Woodward Jesse, farmer; b Conn. s 1822; died 1844
 Woodward Ruth, wife Jesse W. b Mass. s 1822; died 1825
 Woodworth Henry, res lot 97, farmer; b Jackson, Washington county, 1815; s 1822; p o Fleming
 Woodward Maria, (Goodyear,) wife Henry W. b Genoa, 1819; died 1874
 Witbeck Thos, farmer; b Washington county. 1801; died 1803
 Witbeck Mary, wife Thos. W. b Marthas Vineyard, 1776; s 1801; died 1843
 Witbeck Henry, res lot 97, farmer; b Washington county, 1799; s 1801; p o Fleming
 Witbeck Olive, wife Henry W. daughter John Grover; b Fleming; 1800; p o Fleming
 Wyckoff P. V. farmer, station agent and grain buyer, p o Oswaco Lake
 Wheeler George, farmer; p o Auburn, Box 855
 Wyckoff George D. farmer; p o Fleming

VENICE.

Avery Charles, res lot 82, farmer; b Ledyard, Cayuga Co. p o Ledyard
 Andrews Victor, res lots 61 and 73, farmer; b Venice, 1835, p o Venice Center
 Barnes Benj. F. res lot 52, farmer; son of Elisha and Elizabeth Barnes, b Scipio, Cayuga Co. p o Venice
 Book John, res lot 97, farmer; England 1816, s 1835; p o Genoa
 Brill Thorn, res lot 72, farmer and horse dealer; b Dutchess Co. 1814; s 1826; p o Poplar Ridge
 Cogswell B. B. res lot 63, farmer; b Venice, 1846; p o Venice
 Culley John, res lot 74, manufacturer of brick and tile, b England; s 1854; p o Venice Center
 Cook Elisha, res lot 46, farmer and supervisor; b Ohio 1839; s 1862; p o Poplar Ridge
 Cobb Elisha B. res lot 82, farmer and justice of the peace; b Tompkins Co. N. Y. 1827; s 1850; p o Ledyard

Eaton Samuel, res lot 74, farmer; b Cayuga Co. p o Venice Center
 Heaton James, res lots 88, 89 and 99, farmer and justice of the peace; b Genoa, 1832; p o East Venice
 Hutchison Amos E. res lot 63, farmer; b Venice 1839; p o Venice Center
 Hutchison Samuel D. res lot 63, farmer; son of Obediah and Margaret Hutchison, b Genoa, 1806; p o Venice Center
 Hodson Peter, res lot 48, farmer; b England; s 1832; p o Venice Center
 Jackson William, res lot 74, farmer; b England, 1805; s 1851; p o Venice Center
 King Rufus G. res lot 84, farmer; b Genoa, Cayuga Co. 1812; p o Ledyard
 Kellogg David W. res lot 66, farmer and manufacturer of balsam salve, b Locke, Cayuga Co. 1823; p o Moravia
 Murdock Lyman T. res Venice Center, farmer and produce dealer, b Venice Center, 1834; p o Venice Center
 McLaughlin James, res lot 74, farmer; b Venice 1806; p o Venice Center
 Morgan Nelson, res lot 59, farmer; b Venice 1814; p o Poplar Ridge
 Miller Phil. H. res lot 96, farmer and assessor; b Dutchess Co. 1831; s 1831; p o Genoa
 Manchester Wm. W. res lots 64 and 51, farmer; b Washington Co. 1804, s 1826; p o Venice
 Mosher Charles, res lot 72, farmer; son of Abiel and Mehitabel M. Mosher, b Ledyard, Cayuga Co. 1812; p o Poplar Ridge
 Peckham Thomas P. merchant, b Mass. 1826, s 1837; p o Ledyard
 Perkins Jehiel T. res lot 78, farmer; b Venice, 1827; p o Moravia
 Streeter John C. res Venice Center, manufacturer of fork and broom handles, b Cortlandville, N. Y. s 1836; p o Venice Center
 Streeter J. F. res Venice Center, hotel keeper, b Cortland Co. s 1847; p o Venice Center
 Starkweather James D. res lot 94, farmer; b Conn. 1812; s 1818; p o Ledyard
 Sharpsteen Wm. H. res lot 85, farmer; b Venice, 1838; p o Genoa
 Seymour John, res lots 64 and 50; retired, b Cayuga Co. N. Y. 1814; p o Venice
 Sisson George M. res lot 96, farmer; b Mass. 1822; s 1824; p o Genoa
 Streeter Orlando M. res lot 75, farmer; b Homer, N. Y. 1822; s 1834; p o Venice Center
 Shaw Edward F. res lots 94 and 95, farmer; b Venice, 1829; p o Kings Ferry
 Tremain James K. res lot 84, farmer; b Venice, p o Ledyard
 Tillott Thos. R. res lots 74 and 85, farmer and R. R. conductor, b Dutchess Co. s 1827; p o Genoa
 Wood James, res lot 48, farmer; b Venice, 1821; p o Venice Center
 Wood Jonas, res lot 48, farmer and miller; b Venice, 1817; p o Venice Center
 Wood David, res lot 61, farmer; b Venice, 1805; p o Venice Center
 Wheeler Dexter, res lot 59, farmer and justice of the peace, b Venice, 1843; p o Poplar Ridge

SCIPIO.

Ames Herman E. res lot 39, farmer and stock dealer; b Scipio Center, N. Y. Nov. 18, 1847; p o Scipio Center, box 53
 Ames Phila Mrs. res lot 39, farmer, widow; b Henderson, N. Y. 1810, s '33; p o Scipio Center
 Ames Chester E. farmer; b N. Y. s 1808; p o Scipio Center
 Allen Lemuel, farmer and carrier; b N. Y. s 1806; Scipioville
 Aken Morell J. farmer; b N. Y. s 1843; p o Scipio Center
 Akin John W. farmer; b N. Y. s 1826; p o Scipio Center
 Akin William, res lot 16, farmer; b Scipio Center, Oct. 6, 1845; p o Scipio Center
 Ames William D. farmer; b N. Y. s 1850; p o Culvers Point
 Akin William, farmer; b N. Y. s 1840; p o Scipio Center

- Boothe Jerome T. farmer and ex-poor-master; b N. Y. s 1837; p o Scipio Center
- Bradley Thomas, farmer; b Ireland s 1816; p o Scipio Center
- Barnes George G. res lot 41, farmer; b Scipio, N. Y. 1825; p o Scipio Center
- Brown Aaron, farmer and breeder from Norman imported horses; b N. Y. s 1873; p o Owasco Lake
- Brown Charles C. farmer; M. First N. Y. Vet. Cavalry; b N. Y. s 1873; p o Owasco Lake
- Chapman A. J. farmer and ex-supervisor; b N. Y. s 1829; p o Scipio Center
- Close Erastus, farmer; b N. Y. s 1818; p o Culvers Point
- Chase John P. farmer and supervisor; b N. Y. 1820; p o Sherwoods
- Covey Mary A. Miss, farmer; b N. Y. s 1822; p o Scipio Center
- Cowan William R. res lot 17, farmer; b Scipio, Jan. 6, 1822; p o Fleming
- Culver Ephraim, farmer and treasurer Moravia Grange; b N. Y. s 1824; p o Culvers Point
- Clark George, proprietor Escuener House, speculator and farmer; b N. Y. s 1862; p o Culvers Point
- Daniels Hiram, farmer and formerly tanner and currier; b N. Y. s 1811; p o Scipio Center
- Eggleston Edwin J. farmer formerly millwright; b N. Y. s 1817; p o Culvers Point
- Eaker Robert E. res lots 28 and 29, farmer; b Conquest, N. Y. s 1834; p o Scipio Summit
- Eddy David Mrs. farmer; b N. Y. s 1818; p o Scipio Center
- Fitch Alvah, res lot 41, retired farmer; b Saratoga Co. June 1797, s 1811; p o Cascade
- Fordyce N. H. farmer and justice of peace; b N. Y. s 1799; p o Scipio
- Fordyce Wheaton C. res lot 12, farmer; b Lockport, N. Y. Dec 19, 1833, s Aug. '35; p o Scipio Center
- Grover David G. res lots 4 and 5, farmer, ex-supervisor and superintendent public schools; b Fleming, N. Y. Sept. 19, 1824; p o Owasco Lake
- Gould Benjamin 2d, farmer; b N. Y. s 1852; p o Scipioville
- Greene Samuel W. postmaster and tailor; b N. Y. s 1823; p o Sherwood
- Gould D. C. res Scipio, farmer and loan commissioner; p o Sherwood
- Hunter Deryl, farmer; b N. Y. s 1824; p o Scipio Center
- Hudson Richard N. farmer and ex-school commissioner; b N. Y. s 1804; p o Scipio Center
- Hull H. E. farmer, retired merchant and ex-supervisor; b N. Y. s 1864; p o Scipio Summit
- Hoxie Zebulon, farmer; b N. Y. s 1869; p o Scipioville
- Hoskins E. P. farmer and ex-sheriff; b N. Y. s 1812; p o Scipio Center
- Howell Isaac, res lot 30, farmer; b Ulster Co. N. Y. 1806, s '36; p o Scipio Center
- Hawley Wm. N. farmer; b N. Y. s 1827; p o Scipioville
- Howland Slocum, merchant and speculator; b N. Y. s 1798; p o Sherwood
- Howland Wm. res lot 36, merchant and justice of the peace; b Sherwood, N. Y. 1825; p o Sherwood
- Hill Erastus, res lot 15, farmer; b Scipio Feb. 9th, 1816; p o Scipio Summit
- Husk J. L. mason, proprietor of saw and feed-mill, and teacher; b N. Y. s 1837; p o Culvers Point
- Hoxie Allen, farmer; b N. Y. s 1814; p o Scipioville
- Hill Erastus, farmer and shoemaker; b N. Y. s 1816; p o Scipio Center
- Henry Thomas J. farmer; b N. Y. s 1839; p o Fleming
- Jump Isaac, farmer, ex-supervisor, and master Masonic lodge; b N. Y. s 1821; p o Culvers Point
- Kenyon Dr. Frank, physician and surgeon; b N. Y. s 1873; p o Scipio Center
- Koon Henry, res Scipio; p o Sherwood
- Leeson Joseph, farmer; b England s 1851; p o Scipio Center
- Merrill N. M. farmer; b N. Y. s 1820; p o Scipio Center
- Morgan Wm. A. farmer and assessor; b N. Y. s 1822; p o Scipio Center
- Munger Wm. res lot 40, farmer; b Niles, N. Y. 1834, s 1865; p o Scipio Center
- Marsh Henry T. res lot 15, farmer; b Lewisburg, Pa. Feb. 16th, 1851, s '74; p o Scipio Summit
- Manchester Wm. S. res lot 20, farmer; b Scipio, Jan. 4th, 1830; p o Scipioville; local preacher and S. S. superintendent in M. E. church, Scipioville
- Nichols Frederick, proprietor hotel; b N. Y. s 1828; p o Scipio Center
- Nye J. P. farmer; b N. Y. s 1861; p o Fleming
- O'Hara John, farmer; b New York, s 1802; p o Fleming
- Otis Samuel D. res lot 36, farmer and dealer in fertilizers; b New Bedford, Mass., 1817, s 1833; p o Sherwood
- O'Hara Nelson, farmer; b New York, s 1838; p o Owasco Lake
- Pope William, farmer; b New York, s 1855; p o Scipio Center
- Pope Bartholomew, farmer; b England, s 1855; p o Scipio Center
- Peterson G. B. merchant and deputy postmaster; b New York, s 1851; p o Scipio Center
- Parkhurst P. Dr. farmer, physician and surgeon; b Pennsylvania, s 1869; p o Owasco Lake
- Poppino Frank, farmer; b New York, s 1819; p o Scipio Center
- Ridley Peter, farmer and proprietor cider mill; b England, s 1850; p o Scipioville
- Rafferty Hugh F. Rev. pastor St. Bernard's Catholic church; b Ireland, s 1873; p o Scipio Center
- Reynolds M. farmer and ex-assessor; b New York, s 1826; p o Scipioville
- Rumsey Ruben, farmer and ex-assessor; b Connecticut, s 1823; p o Scipio Center
- Searing Mrs. Della, widow, farmer; b Wyoming, Luzerne Co., Penn., October 24, 1849, s 1860; p o Scipio Center
- Strong Philip, res lots 38 and 39, farmer; b Venice, N. Y., October 9, 1829; p o Scipio Center
- Strong Charles, farmer; b New York, s 1822; p o Scipio Center
- Searing Adolphus H. teacher; b New York, s 1854; p o Sherwood
- Smith Mrs. Della D. widow; b New York, s 1820; p o Scipio Center
- Shorkley Pardon T. farmer and carpenter and joiner; b New York, s 1833; p o Scipio Center
- Shaw Geo. W. farmer, formerly baker; b New York, s 1848; p o Fleming
- Standish Henry, farmer and ex-constable; b New York, s 1825; p o Fleming
- Slocum H. C. farmer; b New York, s 1836; p o Scipio Center
- Smith Benjamin, farmer; b Pennsylvania, s 1827; p o Scipio Summit
- Shaw William, farmer; b New York 1812; p o Fleming
- Tracy Calvin, res lot 37, farmer, ex-assessor and supervisor; b Cayuga Co., N. Y., May 5, 1810; p o Sherwood
- Tallnan Frank, res lot 23, painter; b Scipio Center March 6, 1847; p o Scipio Center
- Tallnan, P. T. justice of the peace and carpenter; b New York, s 1817; p o Scipio
- Taber Samuel Allen, res lot 41, farmer; b Scipio, N. Y., 1829; p o Scipio Center
- Taylor Malcolm, proprietor Cascade House; b Scotland, s 1878; p o Cascade
- Wheat Hiram V. farmer; b New York, s 1832; p o Scipio Center
- Ward Edwin, farmer; b New York, s 1831; p o Culvers Point
- Watkins L. W. farmer; b New York, s 1823; p o Scipioville
- Watkins Mrs. Sarah A. farmer; b New York, s 1822; p o Scipioville
- Weeks Arnold P. farmer; b New York, s 1835; p o Culvers Point
- Webster N. J. proprietor of Scipioville Hotel; b New York, s 1828; p o Scipioville
- Watkins George L. res lot 27, merchant; b Aurelius, N. Y., January 30, 1820, s April 1, 1821; p o Scipioville; been in mercantile business 34 years
- Wood G. S. steam flour mills; b New York, s 1841; p o Scipio Center
- Webster N. E. res lot 16, farmer; b Aurelius, near Auburn, January 19, 1818; p o Scipio Center

Warren Rev. E. R. pastor of Scipio Baptist church; born in Boston, Mass., in 1821; ordained to the work of the ministry in Maine; came to Cayuga Co. in 1875

Wooden William D. res lot 20; b Fishkill, N. Y., March 21, 1802, s 1814; teacher, civil engineer and farmer. Mr. Wooden has written for the Cayuga Co. Press more or less for the last sixty years. The articles concerning the early history of Cayuga County, published from week to week in the *Cayuga County Independent* in 1874, were from his pen. He is the author of a historical sketch of Scipioville and vicinity, published in the *Auburn Daily Advertiser*, *Auburn Journal* and *Moravia Citizen* in 1877. He has been an occasional correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*. p o Scipioville

Whitfield George Capt. farmer, ex-assessor, followed the sea thirty years, seven years as captain; b Massachusetts, s 1827; p o Scipio Center

West Isaac L. farmer, carpenter and joiner; b New York, s 1872; p o Scipio Center

Webster Nathan E. farmer; b New York, 1818; p o Scipio Center

White John P. farmer, member 111th N. Y. Vol. from Cayuga Co.; b New York, s 1842; p o Fleming

Wyckoff G. B. farmer and ex-assessor; b New York, s 1832; p o Owasco Lake

Wallis Susan Miss, farmer; b New York, s 1813; p o Fleming

NILES.

Amerman Morris, res lot 11, son of Abraham and Anna Amerman, s 1841; p o Owasco

Amerman Helen, res lot 11, daughter of Ira and Sarah Amerman, s 1850; p o Owasco

Adriaunce John K. res lot 12, son of Cornelius and Emline Adriaunce; b Scipio, 1835; p o Owasco

Amerman Ira, res lot 5, son of Isaac and Helen Amerman; b Niles, 1819; p o Owasco

Ackerman E. C. res lot 8, farmer and justice of the peace; b Niles, 1838; p o Niles

Austin Joab, res lot 37, son of Elijah and Anna Austin; b Niles, 1820; p o Kelloggsville

Abbott Bros. res lot 8, attorneys and agents for agricultural implements; b Niles, one in 1849, the other in 1855; p o Niles

Austin D. K. res lot 38, general merchant; b Niles, 1845; p o Kelloggsville

Brown E. E., Hon. res lot 22, member of Assembly in 1872 and '3; b in Mass, s 1829; p o New Hope

Brinkerhoff Abram, res lot 5, son of George and Hannah Brinkerhoff; b Niles, 1825; p o Owasco

Baker Abel W. res lots 1 and 5, farmer, son of Dr. Abel Baker; b Niles, 1829; p o Owasco

Benson E. A. Mrs. res lot 28, daughter of John Rooks, Esq.; b Niles, 1817; p o Kelloggsville

Baker Jonas, res lot 40, farmer, soldier in Col. Williams' Regiment War of 1812; b Conn. 1791, s 1813; p o New Hope

Brinkerhoff Hiram, res lot 5, son of George and Hannah Brinkerhoff; b Niles, 1821; p o Owasco

Bodine Peter C. res lot 11, son of Cornelius and Hannah Bodine; b Niles, 1805; p o Owasco

Bodine Abram M. res lot 11, son of Cornelius and Delilah Bodine; b Niles, 1840; p o Owasco

Brinkerhoff James H. res lot 12, son of James E. and Charity Brinkerhoff; b Niles, 1828; p o Owasco

Brinkerhoff John A. res lot 11, son of James E. and Charity Brinkerhoff; b Niles, 1826; p o Owasco

Brinkerhoff John M. res lot 12, son of George H. and Susan Brinkerhoff; b Niles, 1828; p o Owasco

Bodine Gilbert B. lot 4, son of John and Martina Bodine; b Penn. 1805, s 1811; p o Owasco

Bodine Hannah, lot 4, daughter of Peter and Margaret Selover; b Niles, 1806; p o Owasco

Bodine T. E.; p o Owasco

Cox Wm. res lot 33, son of Wm. and Margaret Cox; b Aurelius, 1808; p o Moravia

Conklin Mary Ann, res lot 4, wife of Thomas R. Conklin; b Niles, 1833; p o Owasco

Conklin Jacob, res lot 5, son of John and Blondene Conklin; b Albany Co. 1798, s 1810; p o Owasco

Conklin Eugene, res lot 5, son of Jacob and Calista Conklin; b Niles, 1841; p o Owasco

Cole Stephen E. res lot 3, farmer, son of Daniel and Julia Cole; b Owasco, 1848; p o Niles

Covert Leonard, res lots 6 and 7, farmer, son of Smith and Phebe Covert; b Summer Hill, 1805; p o Niles

Clark Warren S. res lot 39, merchant and manufacturer; b Sempronius, 1837; p o New Hope

Carver Amy Mrs. res lot 30, widow of Joseph Carver, who died in 1861; b Niles, 1818; p o New Hope

Cuykendall Charles H. res lot 16, son of Wilhelmus and Ruth Cuykendall; b Niles, 1854; p o Owasco

Church S. W. res lot 38, general hardware, tin and copper; p o Kelloggsville

Cooper Wm. F., M. D. res lot 38, physician and surgeon and postmaster; b N. H. s 1827; p o Kelloggsville

Carpenter James, res lot 22, saw-mill, cheese box and shingle factory; b Niles, 1838; p o New Hope

Cuykendall F. B. lots 5 and 6, son of Wilhelmus and Eunice Cuykendall; b Niles, 1836

Dewitt Moseman, res lot 19, son of Stephen and Isabella Dewitt; b Niles, 1845; p o Niles

Davison John, res lot 24, son of Geo. Davison; b Niles, 1831; p o Owasco

DeWitt Stephen Mrs. res lot 19, farmer, son of John DeWitt; b Ulster Co. 1799, s 1801; p o Niles

DeWitt John, res lots 19, 28 and 29, son of Stephen and Phebe DeWitt; b Niles, 1825; p o Kelloggsville

Dewitt Stephen E. res lot 3, farmer, son of Egbert and Jern-sha Dewitt; b Ulster Co. 1809, s 1812; p o Niles

Dewitt George, res lot 19, farmer, son of Stephen and Delilah Dewitt; b Niles, 1842; p o Niles

Duryee Manson B. res lot 33, son of Frederick and Isabella Duryee; b Niles, 1825; p o Moravia

Duryee Dor, res lot 26, son of James and Amanda J. Duryee; b Niles, 1844; p o Moravia

Duryee Geo. M. res lot 13, son of James and Sophia Duryee; b Niles, 1837; p o Owasco

Ellis Cyrus, res lot 34, farmer, ex-school commissioner, road commissioner and overseer; b Niles, 1799; p o Moravia

Ellis Anthony W. res lots 15 and 16, farmer and commissioner of highways; b Niles, 1820; p o Owasco

Ellis Elias, res lot 24, son of Anthony W. and Hannah Ellis; b Niles, 1844; p o Owasco

Frair Horace, res lot 12, son of Jacob and Margaret Frair; b Niles, 1840; p o Owasco

Greenfield S. res lot 30, son of John W. Greenfield; b Niles 1824; p o New Hope

Gere Byron M. res lot 7, town clerk and merchant; b Niles 1842; p o Niles

Greenfield Charles H. res lot 7, teacher and ex-school commissioner; b Niles 1845; p o Niles

Gere Wm. A. lot 6, son of Amos and Elizabeth Gere; b Niles 1838; p o Niles

Hoyt John O. res lot 30, ex-supervisor and justice of sessions; b Orange Co. s 1837; p o New Hope

Harter Geo. W. res lot 37, farmer, carpenter and highway commissioner; b Herkimer Co. s 1830; p o Kelloggsville

Husk John H. Mrs. res lot 24, daughter of Jacob A. and Harriet Selover; b Niles 1842; p o Owasco

Hooper Fanny, res lot 38, widow of Wm. Hooper; b Mass. 1790, s 1814; p o Kelloggsville

Horton James H., M. D. res lot 37, physician and surgeon; b Sullivan Co. s 1828; p o Kelloggsville

Hayden James, res lot 13, son of Jerome and Mary Hayden; b Ireland 1823, s 1850; p o Owasco

Himman H. M.; p o Moravia

Husk Malinda; p o Owasco

Helmer Joseph, lot 36, farmer, 160 acres; son of Timothy and Catharine Helmer; b Herkimer Co. 1826, s '56; p o Kelloggsville

Jones Phidella Mrs. res lot 29, daughter of John H. Carpenter; b Niles 1830; p o New Hope

Jayne A. P. res lot 56, farmer and justice, second term; b Niles 1833; p o Kelloggsville

Kinyon Job, res lot 3, son of James and Anna Kinyon; b Niles 1821; p o Niles

- Kinyon Foster, res lot 8, son of James and Anna Kinyon; b Venice 1820; p o Kelloggsville
- Landers Peter Mrs. res lot 40, farmer, daughter of John and Evaline Landers; b Manlius s 1857; p o New Hope
- Landers Donlesca E. res lot 40, farmer, daughter of Zetulon and Sarah Lewis; b Rensselaer Co. s 1834; p o New Hope
- Love John H. res lot 5, son of Asher and Sarah A. Love; b Chautauque Co. 1850, s 55; p o Owasco
- Magee George, res lot 39, manufacturer; b Amsterdam 1825, s 51; p o New Hope
- Mead Daniel W. res lot 7, farmer, custom and merchant miller; b Meutz 1827; p o Niles
- McDowell P. A. res lot 19, farmer, overseer and ex-supervisor; b Auburn 1824; p o Owasco
- Moseman Ezra, res lot 22, assessor ten years, commissioner two years; b Westchester Co. 1798, s 16; p o New Hope
- Moseman Eliza, res lot 22, daughter of Robert and E. Ryan; b Niles 1824; p o New Hope
- Mattoon J. W. res lot 5, son of M. L. and H. J. Mattoon; b Niles 1846; p o Owasco
- Mahon Thomas, Jr. res lot 35, son of Thomas and Ann Mahon; b Moravia 1854; p o Owasco
- Mahlon Flora B. res lot 37, widow of Lemmel A. Newland; b Saratoga Co. 1808, s 17; p o Kelloggsville
- Odell Levi W. res lot 39, stage proprietor and farmer; b Niles 1844; p o New Hope
- Partello J. Bishop, res lot 38, farmer and justice sixteen years; b Madison Co. s 1831; p o Kelloggsville
- Partello F. A. res lot 39, prop'r Shirley House; b Niles 1837; p o Kelloggsville
- Pray Sarah Mrs. res lot 30, daughter of Heman and Nancy Holcomb; b Lefflyard; p o New Hope
- Parker Perry, res lot 11, son of Ira and Anna Parker; b Scipio 1815; p o Owasco
- Peacock Edward W. res lot 12, son of William and Mary Peacock; b Fleming 1830; p o Owasco
- Rooks John, res lots 28 and 29, farmer; the first settler on the farm he occupies; b N. H. 1790, s 1802; p o Kelloggsville
- Richardson Ernstus, res lot 6, farmer, son of Seth and Sylvia Richardson; b Cortland Co. 1832, s 48; p o Niles
- Robinson Silas S. res lot 2, son of Samuel and Keziah Robinson; b Rensselaer Co. 1804, s 21; p o Niles
- Rooks Charles H. res lot 20, son of David R. and Polly Rooks; b Niles 1826; p o Kelloggsville
- Robinson H. J. res lot 14, son of Joseph and Mary Robinson; b Niles 1824; p o Owasco
- Rounds Eugene B. res lot 39, supervisor and miller; b Niles 1843; p o New Hope
- Ryan F. B., M. D., res lot 38, physician and surgeon; b Niles 1854; p o Kelloggsville
- Slade William, res lot 38, son of Peleg and Betsey Slade; b Sempronius 1800; p o Kelloggsville
- Shaver William N. res lot 3, son of John Jr. and Catharine Shaver; b Niles 1822; p o Niles
- Slade Barton, res lot 56, son of Maj. Peleg and Betsey Slade; b Sempronius 1805; p o Kelloggsville
- Smith Benjamin, res lot 26, son of Jacob and Margaret Smith; b Herkimer Co. 1819, s 70; p o Kelloggsville
- Selover Horace, res lot 24, son of Jacob and Harriet Selover; b Niles 1848; p o Owasco
- Southwith Ann Mrs. res lot 22, daughter of Asaph and Chloe Stow; b N. H. 1807, s 1811; p o New Hope
- Selover George, res lot 5, son of Isaac and Mary Selover; b Sempronius 1839; p o Owasco
- Selover P. H. res lot 33; son of Abram I. and Martina Selover; b Niles 1825; p o Moravia
- Selover Jacob, res lot 15, son of Jacob and Sarah Selover; b Niles 1833; p o Owasco
- Selover Edgar R. res lot 13, son of Peter and Susan Selover; b Niles 1831; p o Owasco
- Sincerbeaux E. M. res lot 29, farmer, teacher and Q. M. Sergeant 9th Heavy Artillery; b Dutchess Co. s 1848; p o Kelloggsville
- Stoker Robert, res lot 39, farmer, son of Samuel and Mary Stoker; b England, s 1836; p o New Hope
- Selover Peter P. lot 5, son of Peter A. and Maria Selover; b Niles 1820; p o Owasco
- VanDyne W. L. res lot 19, son of Peter and Maria VanDyne; b Niles 1835; p o Owasco
- Valentine John E. res lot 5, son of David S. and Mary Valentine; b Niles 1850; p o Owasco
- VanEtten Abraham, Col. res lot 17, ex-supervisor, assessor and Lieut.-Colonel; b Orange Co. s 1819; p o Owasco
- VanArsdale Peter, res lot 16, farmer, supervisor and justice; b Niagara Co. s 1830; p o Owasco
- Vanderbilt Byron, res lot 25, son of Andrew and Armilla Vanderbilt; b Niles 1846; p o Owasco
- Vanderbilt Andrew, res lot 24, son of Andrew and Peggy Vanderbilt; b Niles 1813; p o Owasco
- Webb Seth R. res lot 46, son of Stephen Jr. and Anna Lyon Webb; b Venice 1810; p o Kelloggsville
- Watts John, res lot 28, son of Joseph and Ann Watts; b Skaneateles 1833; p o Kelloggsville
- Ward W. S. res lot 33, son of Richard and Louisa Ward; b N. J. 1850, s 1870; p o Moravia
- White Philander, res lot 50, son of Joseph and Charlotte White; b Conn. 1790, s 1814; p o New Hope

SEMPRONIUS.

- Brown M. T. C. res lot 78, farmer 52 acres, son of Daniel and Mary Ann Brown, b Sempronius 1832; p o Sempronius
- Brown Lois, daughter of Abram and Susan H. Westfall; b Niles, 1843; p o Sempronius
- Brown Moses, lot 90, farmer 112 acres, son of Jonah and Sally Brown, b Mass. 1804; s 1816; p o Sempronius
- Brown Sarah, wife of Moses Brown, and daughter of Ai and Lydia Mattson, b R. I. 1801; s 1829
- Brown Huldah, wife of Moses Brown and daughter of Harvey and Huldah Dresser, b Sempronius, 1827
- Conklin Elisha, res lot 86, farmer 172 acres, son of Henry and Electa Conklin; b Sullivan Co. 1813; s 1817; p o Moravia
- Conklin Martha, daughter of Wm. and Mary Richardson; b Herkimer Co. 1816; s 1839; p o Moravia
- Colwell Nathan, res lot 78, farmer 90 acres, son of Oliver and Bursina Colwell; b Herkimer Co. 1815; s 1819; p o Sempronius
- Colwell Cordelia, daughter of Jephthah and Lucy Clark, b Cortland, 1822; s 1838; p o Sempronius
- Conway Wm. res lot 98, farmer 205 acres, son of David and Margaret Conway; b Ireland, 1813; s 1845; p o Dresserville
- Conway Electa, daughter of Harvey and Huldah Dresser; b Sempronius, 1821; p o Dresserville
- Comerford Thos. D. res lot 69, farmer 121 acres, son of Peter and Margaret Comerford; b Onondaga, 1840; s 1865; p o Sempronius
- Comerford Ellen, daughter of Ebenezer and Adaline Eaton b Sempronius, 1847
- Clark Orson, res lot 66, farmer 54 acres, son of Nathaniel F. and Laura C. Clark, b Cortland Co. 1834; s 1838; p o Kelloggsville
- Clark Matilda T. daughter of David and Rosetta Thompson, b Sempronius, 1837; p o Kelloggsville
- Dennis John, res lot 68, farmer 60 acres, son of Samuel and Anna Dennis, b Niles, 1819; p o Sempronius
- Dennis Calista, daughter of Aaron and Jane Kellogg, b Locke, 1828; p o Sempronius
- Dresser John W. res lot 98, farm 60 acres, b Sempronius, 1811; p o Dresserville
- Dresser Betsey A. daughter of Joseph and Zilpha Lee, b Niles, 1833; p o Dresserville
- Fitts Lucius, lot 87, farmer 330 acres, son of Martin and Miriam Fitts, supervisor and postmaster; b Sempronius, 1823; p o Dresserville
- Fitts Isabel, wife of Lucius Fitts, daughter of Wm and Ann Hall; b England, 1828; s 1838; p o Dresserville
- Franklin Hector, lot 77, farmer 80 acres; son of Benj. and Lucetta Franklin; b Niles, 1833; p o Dresserville
- Franklin Emily, daughter of Alex. and Melissa Ivory; b Sullivan Co. 1847; p o Dresserville
- Fitts Julius, lot 88, farmer 225 acres, son of Martin and Miriam Fitts; b Sempronius, 1827; p o Dresserville

Fitts Mary Jane, daughter of Daniel and Mary A Brown; b Sempronius, 1834; p o Dresserville

Graham Wm. F. res lot 89, farmer 100 acres, son of Isaac and Floretta Graham; b Niles, 1846; p o Sempronius

Graham Maria A. daughter of Alex. and Fidelia Harmon; b Sempronius, 1849; p o Sempronius

Harmon Alexander, res lot 80, farmer 114 acres, son of Owen and Betsey Harmon; b Rensselaer Co. 1817; s 1826; p o Sempronius

Harmon Fidelia E. daughter of Abel and Sarah Heald; b Niles, 1816; p o Sempronius

Huestes Benj. res lot 47, farmer 122 acres, son of Joseph and Nancy Huestes; b Washington Co. 1803; 1805; p o Kelloggsville

Huestes Rosanna, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Sincereaux; b Dutchess Co. 1813; s 1835; p o Kelloggsville

House Elizur Rev. lot 88, Elder M. E. Church, C. N. Y. Conference, son of Morris and Eunice House, born Washington Co 1808; s 1863; p o Dresserville

House Eda, daughter of Thomas and Deborah Elwell; b Dutchess Co. 1807 s 1863; p o Dresserville

Kenyon Allen, lot 78, farmer, 50 acres, son of James and Anna Kenyon; b Niles 1838; p o Sempronius

Kenyon Mary, daughter of Abram and Susan H. Westfall; b Niles 1841; p o Sempronius

Mott E. C. merchant and town clerk, son of Gardner Mott; b Sempronius; p o Sempronius

Richardson John, res lot 77, son of George and Martha Richardson; b Peekskill s 1801; p o Sempronius

Richardson Barton S. res lot 67, farmer, 173 acres, son of Stephen and Betsey Richardson; b Sempronius 1830, p o Kelloggsville

Richardson Melvina, daughter of Jeremiah P. and Lucinda Wood; b Sempronius 1835; p o Kelloggsville

Richardson Orson L. res lot 76, farmer, 97 acres, son of Isaac and Rhoda Richardson; b Sempronius 1824; p o Moravia

Richardson Lydia, daughter of James and Nancy Odell; b Niles 1835; p o Moravia

Reynolds D. D. res lot 50, farmer, 280 acres, son of Benjamin and Mary Reynolds; b Sempronius 1820; p o New Hope

Richardson Fianda L. daughter of William and Eliza Whiting; b Niles 1826; p o New Hope

Reynolds G. W. lot 78, farmer, 128 acres, son of Robert B. and Anna Reynolds; b Sempronius 1834; p o Sempronius

Reynolds Mary E. daughter of Christopher and Esther M. Ellison; b Madison Co. 1835, s '35; p o Sempronius

Smith Dorr, lot 90, farmer, 57 acres; commissioner of highways, son of Norman and Sally Smith; b Sempronius 1840; p o Sempronius

Smith Thalia, daughter of Nathan W. and Ruth Cutler; b Sempronius 1841; p o Sempronius

Westfall Susan H. daughter of Barzillia and Hannah Richmond; b Saratoga 1807; p o Sempronius

Westfall Abram, res lot 79, farmer, 70 acres, son of Abram and Susan H. Westfall; b Niles 1848; p o Sempronius

Westfall Sabra, daughter of Gardner and Adaline Mott; b Sempronius 1849; p o Sempronius

SUMMER HILL.

Chipman Nathan, general merchant; b Cayuga Co. 1833; p o Summer Hill

Dresser A. W. farmer and dairyman; p o Dresserville

Dresser Otis, farmer and dairyman; p o Dresserville

Hinman Albert, farmer and dairyman; p o Dresserville

Green David H. farmer; p o Summer Hill

Powers Edward, farmer and supervisor; p o Groton, Tompkins Co.

Pinkerton David, farmer and justice of the peace; p o Moravia

Ranney A. W. farmer and dairyman; p o Summer Hill

Van Schaick H. farmer and dairyman; p o Dresserville

Walker Aaron, farmer; p o Summer Hill

LOCKE.

Alley W. W. miller; p o Locke

Brooks Abram M. painter and supervisor; p o Locke

Conklin J. D. farmer and nurseryman; p o Locke

Cook Reuben, farmer; p o Locke

Dean Harry M. carpenter; p o Locke

Guest Edwin, retired; p o Locke

Heath Harvey, retired; p o Locke

Jackson Monroe, farmer; p o Locke

Legern J. C. retired; p o Locke

Lowe James, farmer; p o Locke

Lyon A. M. railroad station agent; p o Locke

Mead Nelson, physician; p o Locke

McIntosh A. farmer and assessor; p o Locke

Shaw Harvey, farmer; p o Locke

Spofford Uri, farmer; p o Locke

Swartwout Jacob, blacksmith; p o Locke

Smith Abram, farmer; p o Locke

Silcox John, proprietor Silcox mills; p o Locke

Satterly D. B. farmer; p o Locke

Tuttle John C. farmer; p o Locke

White Porter, farmer; p o Locke

White J. L. boot and shoe dealer and justice of the peace; p o Locke

Wescott Samuel, farmer p o Locke

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