

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. Tallman 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



Anna 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 127 acres a half mile north of Sayles Corners, 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 [Hinckley] 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. Rooks. 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 Bucklin, June 28th, 1788, and died in Moravia, March 29th, 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 I., born November 14th, 1859, and Grant W., born May 29th, 1864.

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 Owaseo, 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 10th, 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 16th 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 \$100,000 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 \$23,000. 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 probity 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 General Barry, and held that office 11 or 12 years. In 1844 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 again 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 1842, the opposing factions being designated as *Barnburners* 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 Heman 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 22d 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 1828 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 Tutbill. 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 Lotridge 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. Fenning & 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, from Binghamton, 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 Chautauqua 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 Vinolhover, Hancock county, Maine, January 26th, 1833. 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 Hanover 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 earnings, and failing health compelled a removal to the north. In July, 1876, 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 badge; 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. Veili, daughter of the late Nicholas Veili, and a cousin of General Egbert Veili of this State. Her grandfather, John Veili, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary army; and her grandmother Veili was Katherine Knickerbocker. Her mother's people, the Rogers, in the eastern part of the State were well-known and highly respectable.

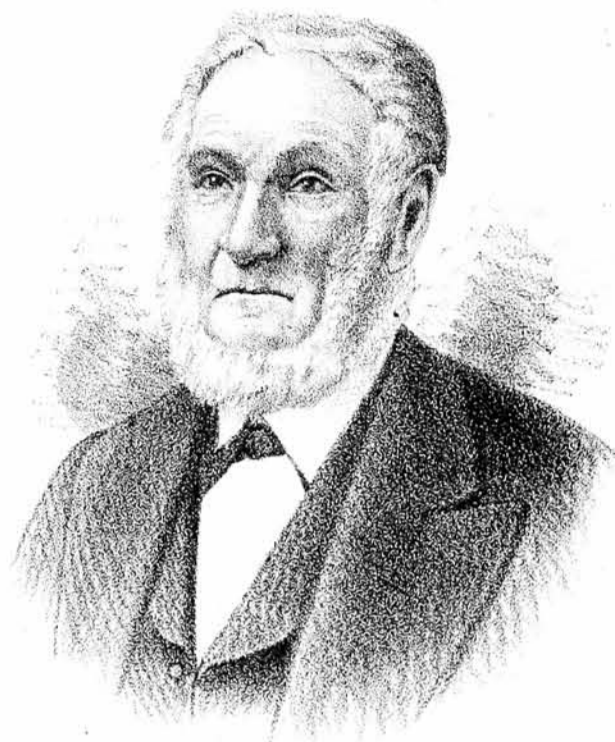
Dr. Sylvester has always been a staunch Republican. He is a Mason of high degree; and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of several temperance organizations and an active worker in that cause.







MRS MARY HURLBUTT.

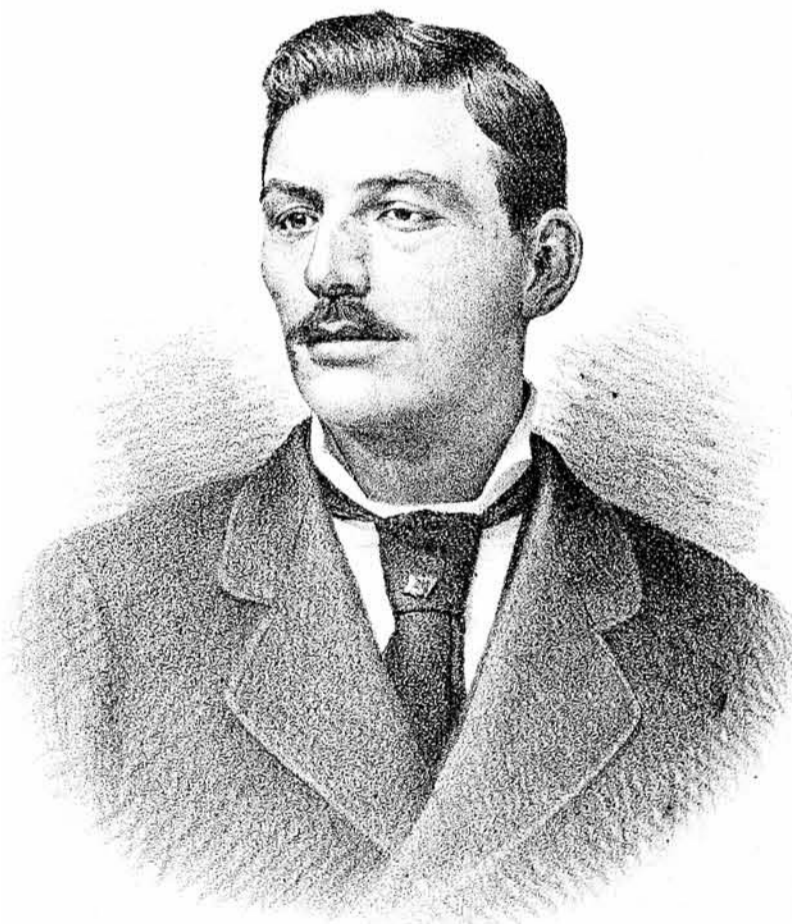


AMOS HURLBUTT.

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-

remained 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. Tuthill, 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. Tuthill, 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, . . . . .	\$100,697.85 $\frac{3}{4}$
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 than 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  $4\frac{1}{2}$  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 Wattles, 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, Orsamus 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 therefor 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 Sempronius* formed, with the following as its first members: John Stoyell, Cotton Skinner, John Phelps, Sarah Warren, Elizabeth E. Morrow, John Locke, Jacob Spafford, Sarah Stoyell, Justus Gibbs, Levi H. Goodrich, Esther Locke, Mary Curtis, Abigail Spafford, 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 seventeen 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, *F. W.*, Dr. David Annable, *Secretary*, Peleg Slade, *S. D.*, John Mooney, *F. 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, *F. W.* The present officers are E. L. Harmon, *W. M.*, M. G. Mead, *S. W.*, Tyler Royce, *F. W.*, A. B. Hale, *Treasurer*, M. E. Kenyon, *Secretary*, J. A. Bowman, *Chaplain*, C. W. Brigden, *S. D.*, B. F. Frair, *F. D.*, George Ferguson, *S. M. C.*, Frank Foltz, *F. 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*.

RISING 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 brickyard 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 Tiff, 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.





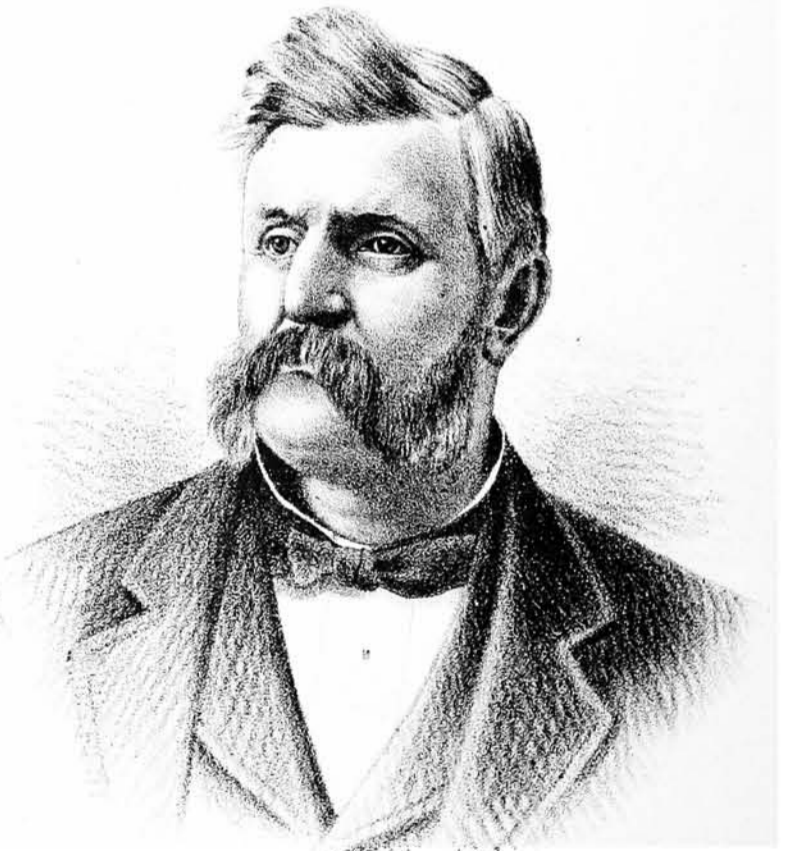


HOYT HUNSIKER, M. D.



[Photo by Geo. W. Moore.]

WILLIAM C. COOKE, M. D.



[Photo by T. T. Tuthill.]

F. 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 southeast 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

\*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*.

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; Ahab; 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

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. Lansingh 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 Skaneateles 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 Hoziel 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 districted. 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 Summerton, *Poormaster*; John Stoyell, Seth Burgess and Jacob L. DeWitt, *School Commissioners*; Ezekiel Sayles, *Pound Master*; Abraham Johnson, Henry Cuykendall, John Summerton, 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, Sylvenus 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 & Perry, who did business about two years. Austin & Sumner, from Homer, succeeded Hobert & Perry, 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*