

the same time that Benjamin came in. He (Sherman) built the old stone store at Venice. Eliphalet Beardsley, son of Benjamin, is living in Essex county, and is the only one of the children living. Silas Skeels came in with Benjamin Beardsley, from the same place, and settled about two and one-half miles from Genoa. He afterwards removed to Ohio and died there.

Josiah Beard was a cousin of Joshua Murdock's and came in with the latter from Vermont in 1800. He settled on lot 62, a half mile south of Venice Center, on the farm now owned by Lyman T. Murdock, from which the cemetery at Venice Center was taken. He died there July 30th, 1821, aged fifty-eight. His family moved west at an early day. Two children are living, Aaron, in Ohio, and Ann, wife of Lockwood Rundell, in Genoa. Joseph Stewart, from Connecticut, settled about 1800 at the Corners, (Venice,) which for many years, and even now perpetuates his name, where for some twenty years he kept the first tavern. He removed with his family to Michigan. Ezekiel Landon, Samuel Robinson and Amos Rathbun were among the first settlers, the former two at Venice, and the latter at Poplar Ridge.

Other early settlers, some of them among the first, though we have not been able to ascertain the exact date of their settlement, were William Bennett, who came from one of the eastern counties with ax upon his shoulder, and settled first a mile north of Venice, afterwards removing to that village, where he died in the house now occupied by John Seymour, November 29th, 1855, aged seventy-six, and Urania, his wife, September 12th, 1848, aged sixty-six, and three of whose sons are living, viz: William D. and DeWitt C., in Auburn, and Henry M., in Moravia; James Glover, from one of the New England States, who took up lot 51, and settled about a half mile north of Venice, of which village he was the first postmaster, and who removed at an early day to Bolts Corners, and afterwards to the west; James Thompson, who settled two and one-half miles south of Venice Center, on the farm afterwards occupied by his son James, (who removed about 1847 to Ohio, where he is now living,) and now owned by Henry Taylor, where he died April 24th, 1843, aged seventy-nine, and Rachel, his wife, March 14th, 1843, aged seventy-two, and whose son Lovel, settled in the same

locality and died there April 19th, 1871, aged seventy-one; Elijah Chapin, who settled about two miles south of Venice Center, on the farm now occupied by Daniel Hammond, where he died March 22d, 1830, aged sixty-nine, and four of whose children are living, viz: Orlin, in Scipio, Walter R., in Iowa, Mary Ann, wife of Nelson Morgan, in Venice, and Sarah, wife of Charles Manahan, in Ohio; Benjamin Whitten, who settled three and a half miles south of Venice Center, on the farm now occupied by John Myers, where he died June 26th, 1846, aged sixty-four, and two of whose sons are living, viz: Benjamin, on an adjoining farm, and Job, near East Venice; Cornelius Brill, who settled three miles south-west of Venice Center, where his son, Thorn Brill, now lives, and where he died September 28th, 1868, aged seventy-four; Thomas E. Doughty, who settled about three miles south-west of Venice Center, where Hoyt Thie now lives, near where he died October 15th, 1862, aged seventy-six, and three of whose children are living, viz: Thomas E. and Charles, in Michigan, and George, in Iowa; Joseph Tickner, who settled a half mile east of Venice Center, on the farm now owned by Josiah Moss, where he died May 9th, 1839, aged eighty-three, and whose family moved west soon after his death; Timothy Green, a man of great muscular development, who often astonished his neighbors and others with exhibitions of his great physical strength, who settled two and a half miles south of Venice Center, where O. M. Streeter now lives, and died there July 26th, 1831, aged fifty-four; David Wood, who settled about a mile west of Venice Center, where he died, whose son James settled in Moravia, on the line of Genoa, and died there, leaving one son, Hampton, who is living in Montville, and whose grandsons, James and Jonas, are living on the old Wilson farm in Genoa; Henry C. Ames, father of Elder Bishop Ames, who died here June 22d, 1869, aged seventy-two; Deacon Jared Foote, from Vermont, father of Dr. Jared Foote, Jr., who afterwards removed to Rushville and died there; Wm. Mosher, who settled first in the east part of the town, on the farm now occupied by Geo. Smith, and afterwards removed to the west part, where he died in 1833, and whose son William, the only one of his children living, is residing in Michigan; and Isaac Morse, who came from

Vermont, and settled a little south of Venice, and died July 11th, 1864, aged eighty-two. Those of his children who are living are: Ursula, wife of Alva Fitch, and Isaac, in Scipio, Josiah, in Moravia, Sophia, wife of George Manahan, in Ohio, Francana, wife of M. M. Baldwin, in Holley, Orleans county, where she and her husband are noted school teachers, and Lovina, who married a man named Salisbury, and is living in New York.

Augustus Taber came from Stephentown, Rensselaer county, in 1801, and settled about a mile north of East Venice, where John Smith now lives. About 1812 he sold to Isaac Cox, who came in that year from Coxsackie, and removed to Genoa. He subsequently removed to Scipio and afterwards to Castile and to Marion, in the latter of which places his wife died. Four children are living, viz: Augustus in Castile, Record, in Portage, and Alfred and Charlotte, wife of Thomas Youngs, in Venice. John Tift and Capt. Asa Burch came in company from Stephentown in 1801, a little before Taber. Tift settled about one and one-half miles north-west of East Venice, where Samuel Weeks now lives, and died there August 20th, 1848, aged 72; and Burch, who was a native of Stephentown, opposite to him, on the east side, where David Nettleton now lives. Burch was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was born July 3d, 1775, and died November 3d, 1854. Abigail Rose his wife, who was born in Stephentown, March 2d, 1777, died July 22d, 1843. Four children are living in the west. Hiram and John, sons of Tift, are living, the former in Auburn, and the latter, in Norwalk, Ohio. Gilbert Young came in from Norristown, N. J., in 1802, and settled about a half mile south-west of East Venice, on the farm now occupied by Elihu Slocum, where he died in November, 1836, aged 85, and his wife, Nancy, January 3d, 1841, aged 85. Two sons, James and Thomas, both well advanced in years are living in Venice. Young was a founder and wheel-right and something of a mathematician. About 1814, he built a saw-mill on a branch of Salmon Creek, in the south-east part of the town; and about two years later a grist-mill, (the second in the town,) with two run of stones, and driven by an overshot wheel. They were in operation till about 1830.

Jacob Morgan came in from Bern, Albany

county, in 1807, with his family, consisting of his wife Lois, and six children, Jacob, Jr., who afterwards married Lucretia, daughter of Jonathan Fanning of Corning, and settled in Scipio, where his widow now lives, and where he died November 23d, 1872, aged 83; Lois, afterwards wife of Joseph Strong, who removed with her husband to Chautauqua county, and died there; Wm. A., who married Mary Carpenter, and afterwards removed to Fleming, where he died, May 26th, 1873, aged 78; Nathan G., who married Ann Allen, removed to Springport, where he died, June 16th, 1869, aged 69, and was a Member of Assembly in 1838 and '39; Eunice, who married Williams Fish, and died in Venice, where her husband also died, April 14th, 1868, aged 76; Adeline, widow of Edward Aiken, who is now living in Janesville, Wisconsin, and is the only one of the children living. He settled one mile north of Venice Center, where he resided till within eighteen months of his death, when he went to live with his daughter Lois, in Chautauqua county, and died there December 15th, 1855, aged 87. He was commissioned a Captain of militia by Gov. Morgan Lewis in 1817. Numerous grand-children are living in different parts of the country, five in this County, viz: Nelson, Silas G., and Harvey in Venice, and William A., in Scipio, all sons of Jacob Morgan, Jr., and Lois, wife of D. C. Bennett, of Auburn.

Samuel Greenleaf and David Fish came in from Albany county, the same year, (1807,) and settled, the former in the north-west part of the town, and the latter, a little south of Venice Center, where Wm. E. Miller now lives, and died there January 15th, 1838, aged 77. Greenleaf was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1813, from disease contracted while in the army. His family removed to Locke in 1813, and his son William is now living there. Samuel, another son, is living in Canandaigua, and his daughter, Minerva, widow of Jasper M. Bosworth, in Binghamton. None of Fish's children are living. His son Williams, who married Eunice, daughter of Jacob Morgan, and succeeded his father to the homestead, leaves four children, Emily, widow of John Wood, living in Elmira, Lois, wife of Clinton Bennett, in Auburn, Eunice, wife of Charles Doughty, in Michigan, and Williams, in Missouri. Titus Fish, Sr., brother of David Fish, also from Albany county, settled a year or two after David

one-half mile north of Venice Center, on the farm now occupied by Smith Pierce, where he died August 12th, 1849, aged 80. Three children are living, Esie, in Janesville, Wisconsin, John in Walworth county, Wisconsin, and Delilah, wife of Charles Baldwin, in Michigan.

Benjamin Arnold, a native of Rhode Island, came in from Stephentown, Rensselaer county previous to 1812, and settled about two miles south of Venice, where Nelson Parker now lives, where he died February 8th, 1870, aged 85. Four children are living, Alonzo and Albert T., in Venice, Ardas, widow of Geo. Tifft, in Auburn, and Almira, widow of Moses Camp, in Mt. Morris. Luther, William and Calvin Wheat, brothers, from Albany, settled about 1817, on adjoining farms, a little south-east of Venice Center, Luther, where Charles Hunsiker now lives, William, where David Putnam now lives, and Calvin, where his daughters Paulina and Charlotte now live. Each died upon the farm on which he settled, Luther, July 11th, 1843, aged 55; and William, November 28th, 1865, aged 84. Three of Luther's children are living, Almira, widow of Daniel Ellsworth, in Venice, and Almeron and Edwin, in Illinois. Frederick, who resides in Venice, is the only one of William's children living. Three of Calvin's children are living, Charlotte, wife of Hiram Hill, and Paulina, in Venice, and Emily, wife of A. Buckley, in Skaneateles.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting was held at the house of Jacob Young, April 1st, 1823, and the following named officers were elected: Barnabas Smith, *Supervisor*; Asa Burch, *Clerk*; David Fish, David Husted and Cary Reed, *Assessors*; Wm. Bennett, Jacob Morgan and Josiah Tupper, *Commissioners of Highways*; John Tifft and Edward Robertson, *Overseers of the Poor*; Wm. A. Morgan, *Collector*; Lemon Cole and Daniel Truman, *Constables*; Richard Talcott, John Beardsley and John Clark, *Commissioners of Common Schools and Lot No. 1 Scipio*; Jared Foote, Benjamin A. Dunning and Wilber Gardner, *Inspectors of Common Schools*; John Tifft, Joseph Bishop and David Avery, *Fence Viewers*; and Amos Hutchinson, *Pound-Keeper*.

The present officers (1879) are:

Supervisor—Elisha Cook.

Town Clerk—John L. Manchester.

Justices—Lyman T. Murdock, James Heaton Elisha B. Cobb, and Dexter Wheeler.

Commissioner of Highways—John Tifft.

Assessors—Philip H. Miller, Wm. Jennings and Henry Kenyon.

Inspectors of Election—E. B. Cobb, Charles D. DeVine and George Crawfoot.

Overseers of the Poor—Nelson Morgan and Benj. F. Barnes.

Collector—John Hart.

Constables—George Tibits, Wm. H. Nichols, George Crawfoot and A. J. Hodge.

Notaries—Wm. H. Manchester, Sidney Mosher, Albert Gallup and Lyman T. Murdock.

VENICE CENTER.

VENICE CENTER is situated about a mile north of the center of the town, on the U., I. & E. R. R., and is distant from Auburn about fourteen miles, and from Aurora and Moravia about eight miles. It contains a hotel, (kept by Streeter & Crawfoot,) a district school, one general store, a grocery, a grist and saw-mill, a wood working establishment, started in 1877, by John C. Streeter, the present proprietor, two blacksmith shops, (kept by S. Bachman and S. Donovan,) a wagon shop, (kept by John C. Streeter,) a shoe shop, (kept by O. Kelly,) a harness shop, (kept by A. S. Brooks,) Murdock's Hall, built in 1875, and used for religious services and other purposes, and a population of 74.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant at Venice Center was Philander Tracy, who commenced business in 1835, and continued three years, when he was succeeded by Richard T. King, who did business several years. He was succeeded after an interval of a few years by Nelson Brownell, who did business from 1848 to 1850. Daniel Cannon opened a store about 1850, and continued it some two years, when he sold to Charles Doughty, who kept it about three years. Daniel Cannon again opened a store and kept it about one and one-half years, when he sold to George D. Corliss, who ran it a short time and failed. H. M. Bennett next opened a store, which he kept about a year, when he sold to Daniel Cannon, who after a short time sold to A. B. Thompson, who kept it some four or five years, and sold to Thomas Cannon, who was associated one year with Amos Hutchinson, and sold in the fall of 1875, to *William R. Cannon*,

who now carries on the business. Harvey Morgan and Amos Hutchinson opened the grocery in the hotel building in 1874. In 1877, Morgan bought Hutchinson's interest, and in October, 1878, he sold to *David Nolan*, who now carries on the business.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office was established about 1852 or '3, with Daniel Cannon as postmaster. The present postmaster is Harvey Morgan, who was appointed in 1875.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Venice Center was H. D. Whitbeck, who came from Venice in 1872, and practiced some two years. E. Rothwell, from Michigan, came in 1875, and left in 1876, removing to Ludlowville. Miss Mary Kenyon, a native of the town, daughter of Job Kenyon, commenced practice here in 1876, and removed to Moravia in 1877. They have had no settled physician since.

MANUFACTURES.—The grist and saw-mill at Venice Center are owned by H. Thomas, who bought the property of Lyman T. Murdock, in April, 1877. The grist-mill was built by Lyman T. Murdock, in 1868, and the saw-mill, which joins it, was built by him in 1871. The former occupies the site of the grist-mill erected by Lyman Murdock, father of Lyman T., in 1834. Lyman owned the mill property, with the exception of two years, when it was in possession of Henry Pancost, till 1854, in which year it came into the hands of Lyman T., who retained it till April, 1877. The building is of wood; the main part, or grist-mill, 30 by 50 feet, three stories high, and the saw-mill, 24 by 60 feet, two stories. Connected with it also is a planing and matching-mill and wood-working shop, containing about 1300 square feet, which was built in 1871. The motive power consists of both water and steam, the former being furnished by Salmon Creek, from which the water is conducted by a race 200 rods long, and the latter by a thirty horse-power engine. The grist-mill contains three run of stones, one for flour, one for feed and one for buckwheat, which are driven, besides the engine, by two Leffell water wheels, one $15\frac{1}{4}$, and the other 23 inches in diameter. The saw-mill is driven by a Waldo turbine water wheel, thirty inches in diameter.

VENICE VILLAGE.

VENICE, also known as *Stewarts Corners*, is situated in the north-east part of the town, about

one and one-fourth miles east of Venice Center, and contains one church, (Baptist,) a district school, one hotel, (kept by Benjamin Kniffin,) one store, two blacksmith shops, (one of which is kept by Mansfield Hoagland, the other being unoccupied,) a wagon shop, (kept by David Hawley,) and a population of about eighty.

MERCHANTS.—Simeon Hurlbut, who opened a store about 1800, was probably the first merchant at Venice. He did business several years and failed. He was succeeded by Sherman Beardsley, who did business till his removal to Auburn, about two years before John Beardsley, who subsequently opened a store about eighty rods north of the village, in the locality of Wm. P. Purdy's house, which was the one occupied by him, and removed to Auburn about 1838, while a member of the State Legislature. Captain Wm. Bennett and his son-in-law, Ezra W. Bateman, son of Zadoc Bateman, bought out Sherman Beardsley about 1836, and did business till 1842, when they dissolved, and Wm. D. Bennett, son of Captain Wm. Bennett, carried on the business a few years, and removed the goods to Locke. David Fish and Charles Doughty opened a store about 1858, and kept it two or three years. Ezra W. Bateman opened a store sometime after, which he kept till the year before his death, (he died October 9th, 1870, aged 65,) when he sold to David Woodford, who sold, in the spring of 1872, to Austin Wood, Jr., who still carries on the business.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office was established at Venice, (then *Stewarts Corners*), as *Scipio*, April 1st, 1810, with James Glover as postmaster. He was succeeded by Sherman Beardsley, who held the office from about the time he commenced mercantile business here till his removal to Auburn, as late as 1836. Ezra W. Bateman next received the appointment, and was postmaster in 1842. Peter Price next held it a short time, and removed the office to the store previously occupied by John Beardsley. Andrew P. Lawson was postmaster in 1846; William D. Bennett as early as 1851 and as late as 1854; David Fish, in 1857; and Wilson D. Divine, in 1859. Divine held the office two or three years, and was succeeded by Ezra W. Bateman, who held it till within a short period of his death, (in 1870,) and was succeeded for a short interval by Lucian Bateman, who held the office in 1868,

when Benjamin Kniffin, the present incumbent, was appointed.

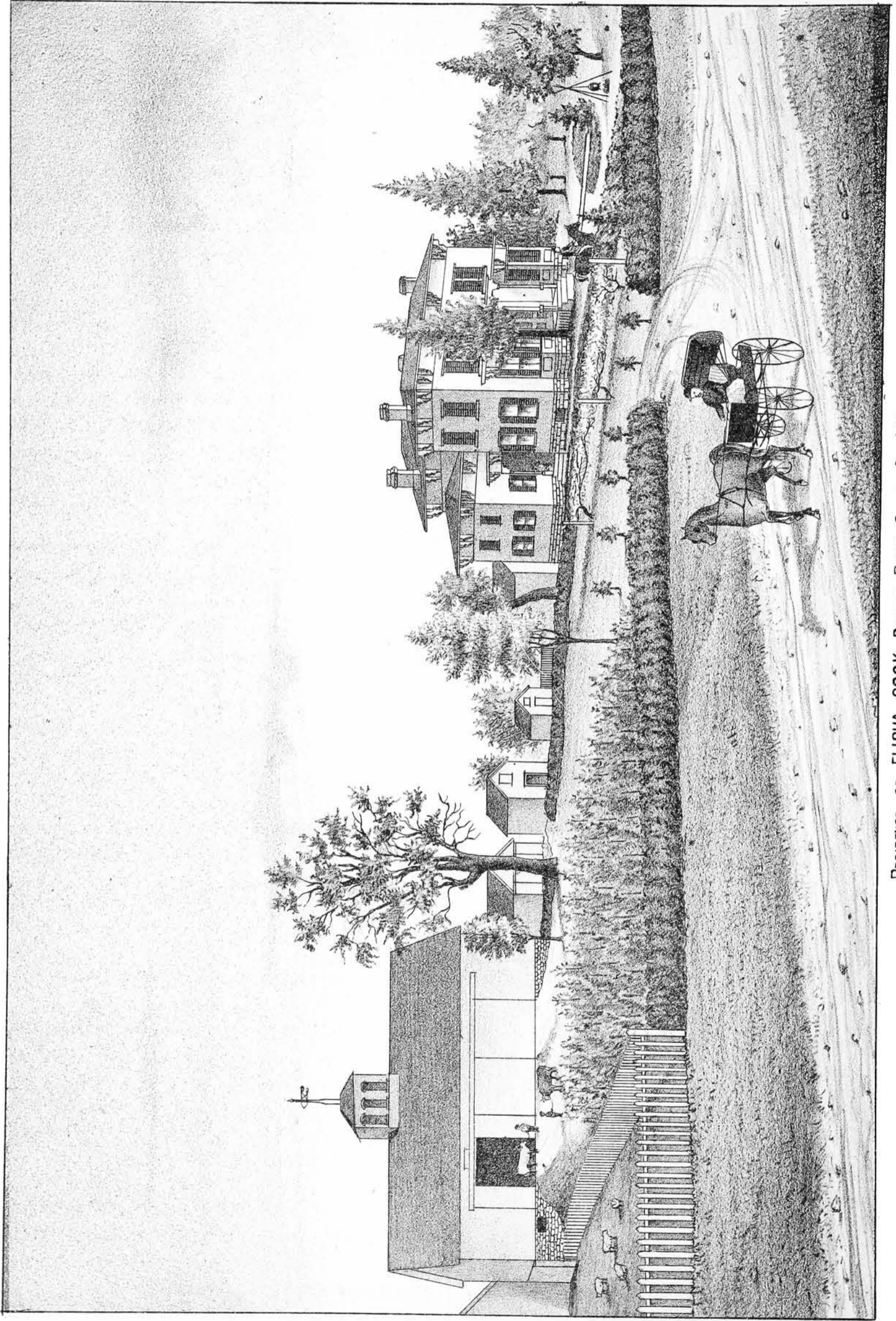
PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Silas Holbrook was the first physician at Venice of whom we have any knowledge. He was from the New England States; was licensed to practice by a County Judge in 1797, and became a member of the County Medical Society at its organization August 7th, 1806. How early he commenced practice here we are not advised, but he continued till about 1825, when he removed to Michigan. He lived one mile south of Venice. Jared Foote, Jr., studied with Dr. Holbrook, joined the County Medical Society February 7th, 1822, and succeeded Holbrook in his practice, continuing till his death, February 17th, 1848, aged fifty-two. Foote was succeeded by Benjamin A. Fordyce, who studied with him, joined the County Medical Society June 4th, 1846, and practiced here till his removal in the spring of 1866 to Union Springs, where he now is. Henry D. Whitbeck practiced here three or four years, and returned to Auburn, whence he came, about 1874. He was the last settled physician.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF VENICE was organized June 9th, 1795, with fourteen members, eight males and six females, by Elder David Irish, who was one of the fourteen, and who commenced holding meetings about a year earlier. It was recognized by a council convened for the purpose on the 22d of the following August. "At this time, the only white inhabitants within ten miles of Elder Irish's residence, were about twenty families; and such was their destitution of the comforts of life, that *tradition* informs us that during the winter following Elder Irish's settlement in Scipio, a *traveler* visited every house in town, for the purpose of finding accommodations for himself and horses, without success. As a last resort, he applied to Elder Irish, who being, like others, destitute of a barn, received both the traveler and his horses into his *house*, and furnished them accommodations for the night." Soon after the recognition of the church nineteen were added to their number by letter. July 29th, 1797, occurred the first baptism. The first exclusion of a member occurred in December, 1799, *for neglect of family prayer*.

September 25th, 1799, this church met sister churches in Palmyra and assisted in the forma-

tion of the Scipio General Conference. Elder Irish's pastorate closed in 1800, and he was succeeded by Rev. Benjamin Whipple, who was called to the ministry and licensed to preach May 15th, 1800, five days previous to the removal of Elder Irish to Fleming to take charge of the First Church in Aurelius. Brother Whipple continued his membership three or four years.

In 1803 a division arose in the Church which finally resulted in its separation into two bands, each claiming to be the First Church in Scipio. In May, 1811, Asa Turner became the pastor, and continued his labors with them nearly three years, adding 193 to the membership. He was followed by Elder Philander Kelsey, who commenced his labors in the summer of 1815, and was ordained pastor January 10th, 1816. During that period the difficulties which had so long agitated the Church were happily settled by the dissolution of the "West Scipio Church," and the return of the forty-two members constituting it to this Church. Elder Kelsey closed his labors with this Church in 1826, having served them eleven years, during which period 223 were added to it. He was succeeded by Elder Joel W. Clark, who was disfellowshipped in 1829. In August, 1829, a call was extended to Elder E. Harrington, who labored with them a few months, during which a revival was experienced, by which forty-nine were added, including four who subsequently became ministers, viz: E. Mosher, R. Winchell, B. Purrington and B. Ames, Jr. Their next pastor was Elder Bishop Ames, who entered upon his labors as a licentiate, but was ordained October 3d, 1832. His pastorate, during which thirty-eight were added to the membership, continued till 1839, when he was dismissed at his own request, to become pastor of another Church. He was succeeded by Elder H. B. Fuller, who entered upon his labors in 1840, and continued two years. In 1843, Elder F. Glanville became the pastor, and under his ministry seventeen were added to the Church. Their next pastor was E. W. Bliss, who commenced his labors as a licentiate and was ordained early in 1846. He continued his labors with them one year, and was succeeded by Elder A. Knapp in 1847. Elder Knapp served them two years, and was succeeded by Elder Obed Sperry, who remained one year.



RESIDENCE OF ELISHA COOK. POPLAR RIDGE, CAYUGA Co. N.Y.

Since 1850 they have been served by the following named pastors, Sylvester Gardner, five years, Anson Clark, three years, Bishop Ames, most of the time during an indefinite period from the time Mr. Clark closed his labors until his successor, Frederick Glanville, took the pastoral care, the latter of whom served them two years, Geo. W. Bower and M. H. Perry, each two years, Chas. A. Harris, six months, Ezra Dean, (a supply,) Chas. Berry and W. F. Wakefield, each one year, and S. D. Rose, two years.

The original members were Asa Harris, Ebenezer Craw, Alexander Weed, Daniel Howe, Wm. Howe, Daniel Robison, David Irish, Thomas Brown, Mercy Irish, Elizabeth Craw, Elizabeth Weed, Eunice Irish, Sarah Howe and Thankful Lapham. The following named persons united with the Church the day of its organization, Macajah Starr, James Hadley, Jeremiah Bishop, Jeremiah Bishop, Jr., Caleb Memnon, Timothy Howe, James Smith, Luther Barney, Alexander Ewing, John Bowker, Hannah Bishop, Esther Bowker, Mary Bishop, Ziporah Howe, Margaret Mumon, Anna Starr, Mary Monday, Alice Howe, and Naba Barney.

Their present church edifice was erected in 1812-'14, and thoroughly repaired in 1855. When the builder was putting in some part of the gallery the news of Perry's victory on Lake Erie was received, and he made a record of it on a board he happened to have in his hand. Its original cost was about \$4,000; its present value, \$5,000. It stands on a fine grass plot, which is set out to maple trees, and was generously donated to the Society by Mr. Stewart.

POPLAR RIDGE.

POPLAR RIDGE derives its name from the ridge on which it is located. It is situated in the north-west corner of the town, about five miles south-east of Aurora, and contains a district school, one general store, two hardware stores, a saw-mill, (owned by John W. Hazard, and containing one circular saw, a planing machine, stave machine, with a barrel factory connected,) a blacksmith and wagon shop, (kept by Hiram McIlroy,) a harness shop, (kept by Lewis Ostrander,) a shoe shop, (kept by Patrick Hellen,) and a population of about 150.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant is supposed to have been Jethro Wood, who opened a store

on the site of the one now occupied by Sidney Mosher, about 1800. The timbers used in its construction form a part of the present one. Wood sold about 1815, to Dr. Barnabas Smith, who put his sons Thomas and Sidney into the store, which was conducted by them until about 1820, when it came into the hands of William Mosher, who continued it till his death in 1833. He took in as partner in the spring of that year, John Hart, who, in the spring of 1834, admitted George Mosher. In 1835, Mosher sold to D. & H. Wanzer, the latter of whom retired after about two years, and A. Ward came in. About 1839, Amasa Day bought Ward's interest. Wanzer died about 1840, and in 1841 Wm. Sprague bought out Day. In the spring of 1848 Sprague admitted Joseph D. Otis, who, in the spring of 1849, sold to *Sidney Mosher*. In the spring of 1851, Mosher sold his interest to Wm. Sprague; in the spring of 1859 he bought out Sprague, and has since continued the business. In 1835, George Mosher built a second store, which he opened in company with John Aug. Dodge, the latter of whom, after three or four years, sold to Aug. Mosher, who, after two or three years, sold to Allen Mosher. About 1849 G. Mosher sold to Thomas E. Doughty, Jr., who, after about two years, also sold to Allen Mosher. After a year or two Allen Mosher sold to G. Mosher, who admitted F. A. Raymond about 1859. They did business together three years, when Raymond sold to John Hart, whose interest Mosher bought after about three years. Three years later Mosher sold to George H. Mills and Henry A. Mosher, who continued the business until about 1872. Charles H. Lyon opened a store in 1874, and continued two years. *W. T. Mosher*, hardware merchant, bought out Austin G. Foster in 1868. He was associated as partner with Arthur Parsons in 1872 and '3, and with Henry Mosher in 1875. Arthur Parsons bought out W. O. Cory's hardware business in April, 1875, and in April, 1877, he admitted James R. Howland to partnership. The business has since been conducted under the name of *Parsons & Howland*.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office at Poplar Ridge was established through the influence of Dr. Barnabas Smith, while a Member of Assembly in 1814-'16. Jethro Wood was probably the first postmaster. He was the first of whom we have any authentic record—January 1st, 1823—

and held it as late as 1825. He kept the office at his house, about a mile west of the village, near where William Hazard now lives. Eliphallet Sawyer held the office two or three years, but whether as postmaster or deputy is not certain. Wm. Mosher held the office as early as 1831 and until his death in 1833. He was succeeded by John Hart, who held the office about two years, when George Mosher was appointed and held it from 1836-'40. Asa Shourds next held it one year, and resigned. He was succeeded by Daniel H. Wanzer, who held it in 1842, but how much longer we are not advised. S. William Sprague held the office as early as 1846 and as late as 1849. Allen Mosher was then appointed, and held it until 1853, when William Sprague was again appointed and continued in office until 1861. He was succeeded by Frank A. Raymond, who held it till about 1863, when he resigned, and John Hart was appointed and held the office till about 1868, when George H. Mills received the appointment. He was succeeded about 1873 by Dexter Wheeler, the present incumbent.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Poplar Ridge was probably Barnabas Smith, who came in from Washington county, in 1803, was one of the original members of the County Medical Society, August 7th, 1806, and practiced here till about 1845. He died here in 1855. Two of his children are living, viz: Catharine, wife of Wm. Sprague, and Wm. B. Smith, in Warsaw, Wyoming county. Rufus K. Slosson, a native of Venice, studied with Dr. Phineas Hurd, and joined the County Medical Society January 5th, 1843, in which year he commenced practice here, continuing six or seven years, when he went to Michigan. There was no regular physician after that until 1876, when D. E. Mason, also a native of Venice, an eclectic, who is now attending a course of lectures in New York, commenced practice. G. M. Silvers, an allopath, from New York, commenced practice here in November, 1878.

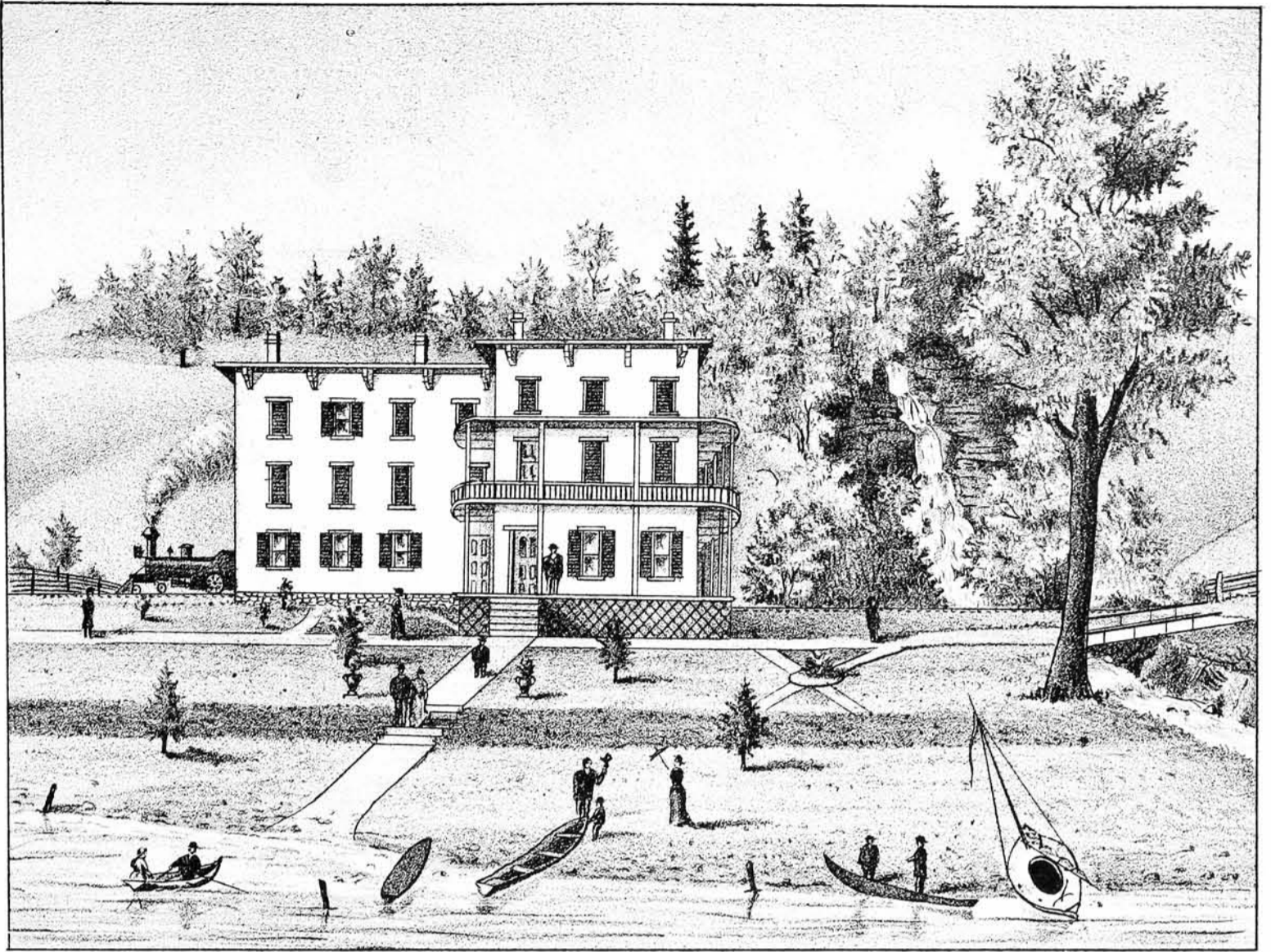
EAST VENICE.

EAST VENICE is situated in the south-east part of the town, about three miles south-east of Venice, and four south-west of Moravia. It contains a store, paint shop, (kept by Alphonzo Cannon),

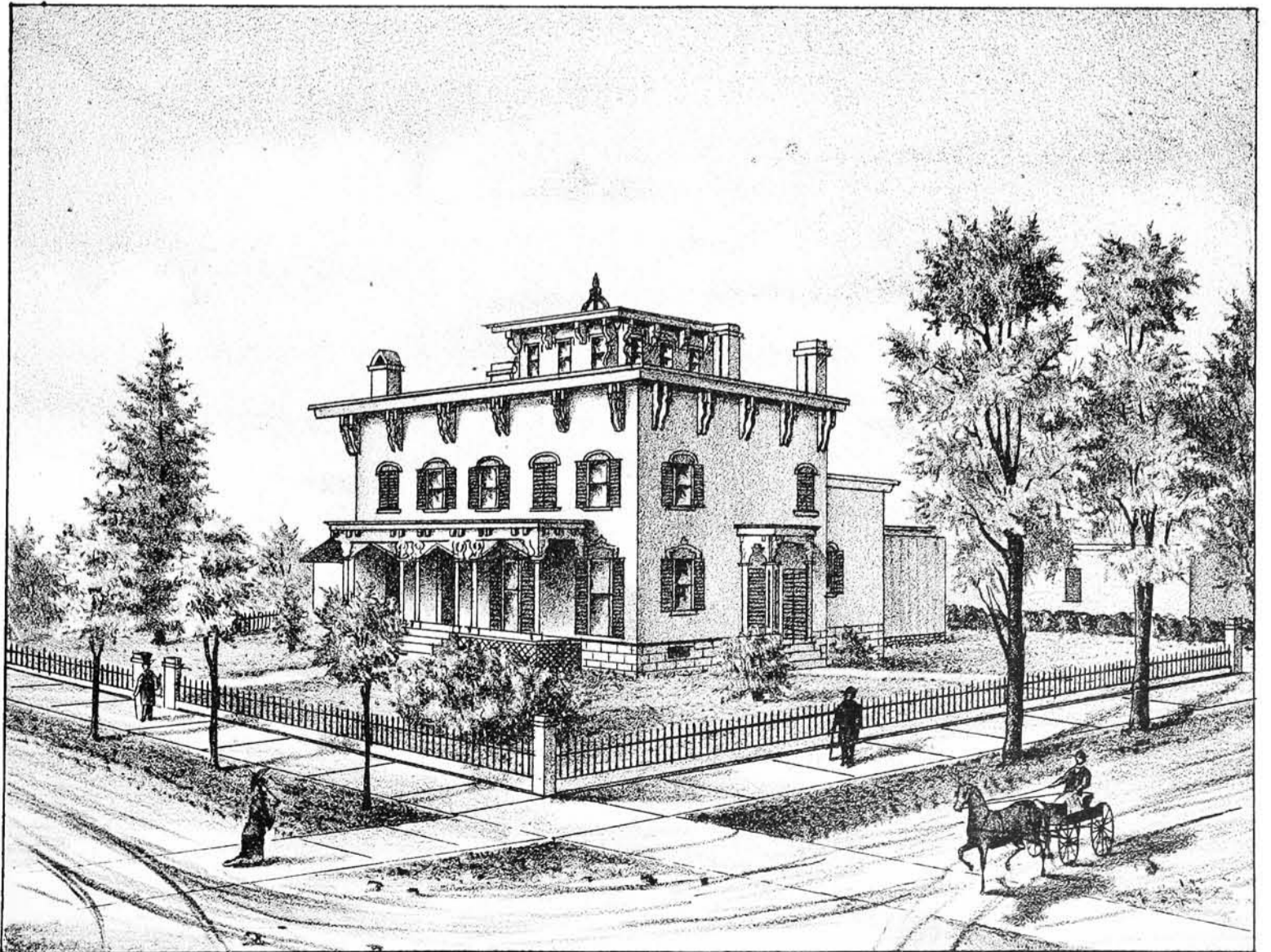
a blacksmith shop, (kept by Henry L. Lester, Jr.), a carpenter shop, (kept by George Easson,) twelve houses and thirty-nine inhabitants.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchants at East Venice were Henry and Charles Hewitt, sons of Henry Hewitt, an early settler, who opened a store shortly before 1812, which they continued till about 1833, when the building burned. It stood just back of the house of Henry L. Lester. The next merchant was David Raynor, who, in 1850, opened a store in a dwelling house changed into a store, which occupied the site of Henry L. Lester's house. In the spring of 1851, he sold to Leonard Noyes, who, in the spring of 1852, sold to Benjamin F. Snyder, who kept it a short time, and sold in the spring of 1853 to Samuel Close. In the fall of 1853, Close sold to Lewis Seymour, who sold in the fall of 1855 to Fulton Goodyear, who kept it till December, 1857, when he sold to Stephen D. Weyant, who kept it till the spring of 1858, when the store was burned and he discontinued business. The present store was built in the fall of 1858, and leased to Lewis V. Smith and Wm. E. Austin, who commenced business April 1st, 1859, and continued until 1865, when Smith sold his interest to John Tift, who continued, in company with Austin, till March 1st, 1869, when George Smith Young bought Austin's interest, which he transferred to his son, Delmar T. Young, January 1st, 1872. Tift & Young continued till March 4th, 1873, when George Smith Young bought Tift's interest, and the business was conducted under the name of Young & Co. until May 1st, 1877, after which the store was closed until January 1st, 1878, when it was rented to Isaac Kimball and Lewis V. Smith, the present merchants.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office at East Venice was established in the summer of 1854, and Lewis Seymour, through whose instrumentality it was established, was appointed postmaster. He held it until he left the store, and was followed by the successive occupants of the store until 1858, who each held the office during the period he kept the store. George W. Young was appointed in 1858, and held the office till the spring of 1869, when John Tift was appointed. He held it till the spring of 1873, and was succeeded by George Smith Young, who held it till July 1st, 1877, when George W. Young was reappointed and held it till his death, October 9th,



CASCADE HOUSE. HEAD OF OWASCO LAKE. CAYUGA Co. N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF NAOMI. RICHARDSON. UNION SPRINGS, N.Y.

1878, since which time no appointment has been made.

There have been no physicians at East Venice.

CASCADE.

CASCADE is a post-station on the Southern Central Railroad, in the north-east corner of the town, about four miles north of Moravia. Here originated the remarkable phenomena, attributed by the believers in spiritualism to spirit agency, which afterwards, a few years since, gave Moravia such notoriety. There is a hotel known there as the *Cascade House*, kept by Malcolm Taylor. A small stream, which rises on the margin of the bluffs bordering the lake, forms a beautiful little cascade at this point.

About one and one-half miles east of Ledyard, on the west line of the town, is a cheese factory, owned by a stock company, which was organized about 1873.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

TOWN OF NILES.

NILES was formed from Sempronius March 20th, 1833, and derives its name from Elder Robert Niles, a former pastor of the *First Baptist Church of Sempronius*. It lies upon the east border of the County south of the center, between Owasco and Skaneateles Lakes, the former of which forms the west, and the latter the east boundary. It is bounded on the north by the towns of Owasco and Skaneateles, and on the south by those of Moravia and Sempronius.

The surface consists mainly of a hilly and rolling upland, whose highest summits are 700 feet above Owasco Lake. Toward the Owasco the declivities are gradual, but toward the Skaneateles they are more abrupt. Dutch Hollow Brook, rising near the center, and flowing north through a hollow bordered by high, steep hills, and Bear Swamp Creek, flowing north through the east part into Skaneateles Lake, are the only considerable streams.

Limestone of good quality crosses the town in a generally east and west direction, and is exposed on the Drake farm in the east part, on the Chauncey Abbott, Jacob Cuykendall and Abram

VanEtten farms in the central part, and on the Levi Cuykendall farm in the west part, in each of which cases it comes to the surface and is quarried for building stone. That on the Abbott farm has been burned for lime. South of the limestone ledge, and in about the same direction, is a ledge of slate rock, which crops out upon the farm of Patrick and Thomas Fitzpatrick, near the center of the town, where it has been quarried for flagging stone, and formerly in such quantities as to give constant employment to a large number of men.

A clay soil predominates in the west part along the lake. Elsewhere it is a clayey loam, with clay sub-soil. Muck exists in the east part along Skaneateles Lake. Its agriculture consists largely in dairying; indeed the value of its dairy products exceeds that of any other town in the County. From the Census of 1875, it appears that the number of pounds of butter made in families was 234,973, and of cheese, 2,040, and that the number of milch cows was 1,686.

The first settlements were made in 1792. A family named VanGilder, who located about one and one-half miles west of Niles, are believed to have been the first settlers. Axie VanGilder, one of the family, but born after their settlement here, is still living in that locality, aged about 80. James and George Brinkerhoff, the latter a minister of the Reformed Dutch Church, came the same year from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in company with their brothers, Jacob and Roeliff, who settled in Owasco. James, who was a young man, settled on lot 12, just north of Nine Corners, where his grandson James now lives, and George, on lot 5, a little west of the Creek. Both died there. None of their children are living. Garrett Conover and his sons John and Aaron, Isaac Selover and Wm. Bowen came the following year. The Conovers settled about a half mile west of Niles, on the David Pratt farm, where George Bodine now lives; Selover, in the west part of the town, where numerous of his descendants now live; and Bowen, who was from R. I., a little east of the lake road, where M. Duryee now lives. He afterwards returned to Rhode Island and married, but his son brought him back here shortly before his death.

John Abbott, Jr., came from Vermont, and settled first on the Indian Fields in Genoa. He removed thence to Niles in 1794, and settled a lit-

tle north-east of Twelve Corners, where the widow of his son Milton now lives. He brought on his back from Genoa five apple trees, which he planted on the farm upon which he settled. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He was also a noted hunter, and the whole of his numerous family were dressed in buckskin. He died on the homestead about 1820-'5. His family are all dead. His son Chauncey M. was a Member of Assembly in 1858 and '9, and a State Senator from the 25th District in 1862 and '3. His father joined the settlement about 1813.

Edward and John Ellis, brothers, came in from Ashfield, Mass., in the winter of 1795, with an ox-sled. Edward took up 300 acres upon which his son Cyrus now lives. Cyrus is the eldest of his father's children. He was born in Niles, February 2d, 1799, and was the second white child and first white male child born in this town. His cradle was a sap trough. He has lived on the place ever since his birth. Anthony Ellis, a son of John Ellis, is still living in Niles. George Parker, a Green Mountain Boy, came in from Saratoga county about 1793 and settled first at Sand Beach, at the foot of Owasco Lake, in Fleming, whence he removed on account of defective title to Niles, about 1795, and settled near Twelve Corners, where D. C. Persoll now lives. He lived there many years, and died in Moravia some thirty years ago. Four sons are living, viz: William and Henry, in Montville, the former being the father of Otis G. Parker, proprietor of the grist-mill in Montville, and Riall and Nelson, in Ohio. Most of his descendants are living in the Western States. George Bodine's grandfather also came in about 1795. The ax he brought with him was his only capital. Henry Oakley, who kept a tavern a mile west of New Hope, came in about 1797, and died here. Charles, his son, is living in Montville. Jacob T. C. DeWitt came in this or the preceding year from Sullivan county, and settled on lot 2, in the north part of the town. He removed with his family to Springport many years ago, and both he and his wife were drowned in Cayuga Lake.

Cornelius and John DeWitt, brothers, came in from Sullivan county in the spring of 1798. Cornelius was a Revolutionary soldier. He settled on 129 acres on lot 2, his farm joining that of Jacob T. C. DeWitt's on the south, where he died in 1844.

The place is now owned and occupied by Wm. H. Harter. He had eleven children, five of whom are living, viz: Andrus, in Ohio; Matthew, in Seneca county; Cornelius D., in Owasco; Jacob C., in Skaneateles; and Lucy Ann, widow of Kenyon Wickham, in Orleans county. Stephen DeWitt, son of John DeWitt, who was born in Neversink, Sullivan county, March 5th, 1799, is living on lot 19.

A man named Stryker, father of Abraham Stryker, settled in the north part of the town, where Abel W. Baker now lives, before 1800. Briggs Sherman, — Banker, Jonathan Odell, John Dean, — Hubbell, and Henry Persoll were very early settlers, but we could not determine the year in which they came. Hubbell's family were probably the first settlers on the site of New Hope. His house stood on the corner just east of Wm. Pidge's store. Persoll was from Saratoga county, and settled at Twelve Corners, where he died. He had several children, all of whom are dead.

William Greenfield settled in 1800, a mile north of New Hope, on the place now owned by John Hoyt. He removed with his family to Ohio in 1823.

Daniel Brown, from Fairfield, Herkimer county, settled first at Twelve Corners, and removed thence in 1804 to Kelloggsville. He came with his family, consisting of Sally, afterwards wife of Samuel J. Olney; Cynthia, afterwards wife of Thomas Pinkerton; Eunice and David L., and Polly, all of whom died in 1819; Jonathan, who moved to Sennett in 1851, and died there in the spring of 1878; Hannah, who died single in 1821; Daniel, Jr., now living in Sempronius, aged 74 years; John, who died when fifteen months old; John Calvin, now living in Skaneateles; and Oliver, who died in Indiana, about 1839. He and his wife died at the residence of their son Daniel, in Sempronius, the former in 1856, and the latter in 1861.

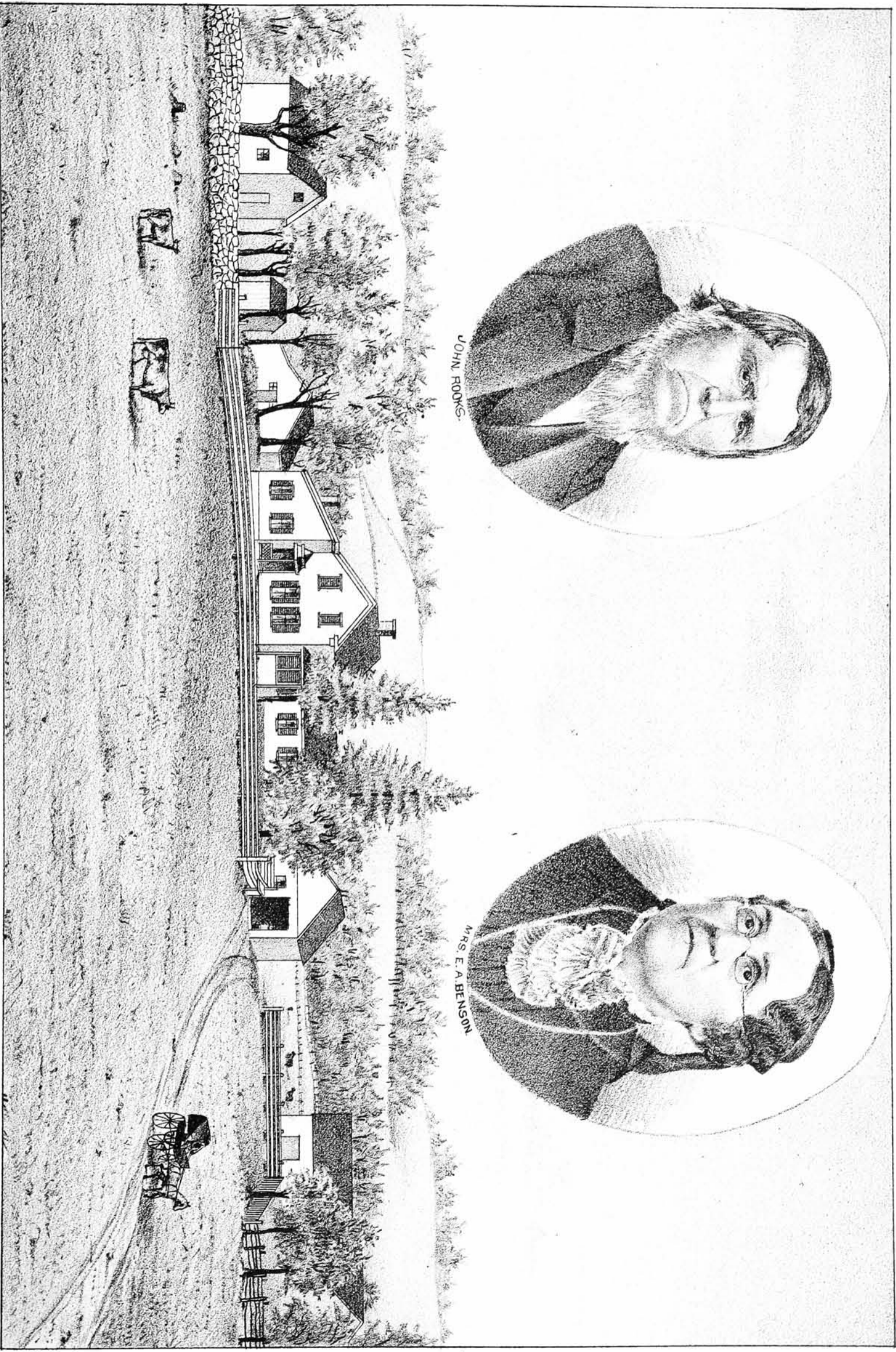
Settlements were made in 1802, by David Johnson, Hugh McDowell, John Rooks and Joseph Carr. Johnson, who was five years a Revolutionary soldier, being present at the surrender of Burgoyne and the evacuation of New York by the British, came in from Buckland county, Massachusetts, and settled near West Niles or *Pennyville*, on the farm now occupied by James Duryee. About 1817 he removed to Twelve Corners, to the place now



JOHN ROOKS.



MRS. E. A. BENSON.



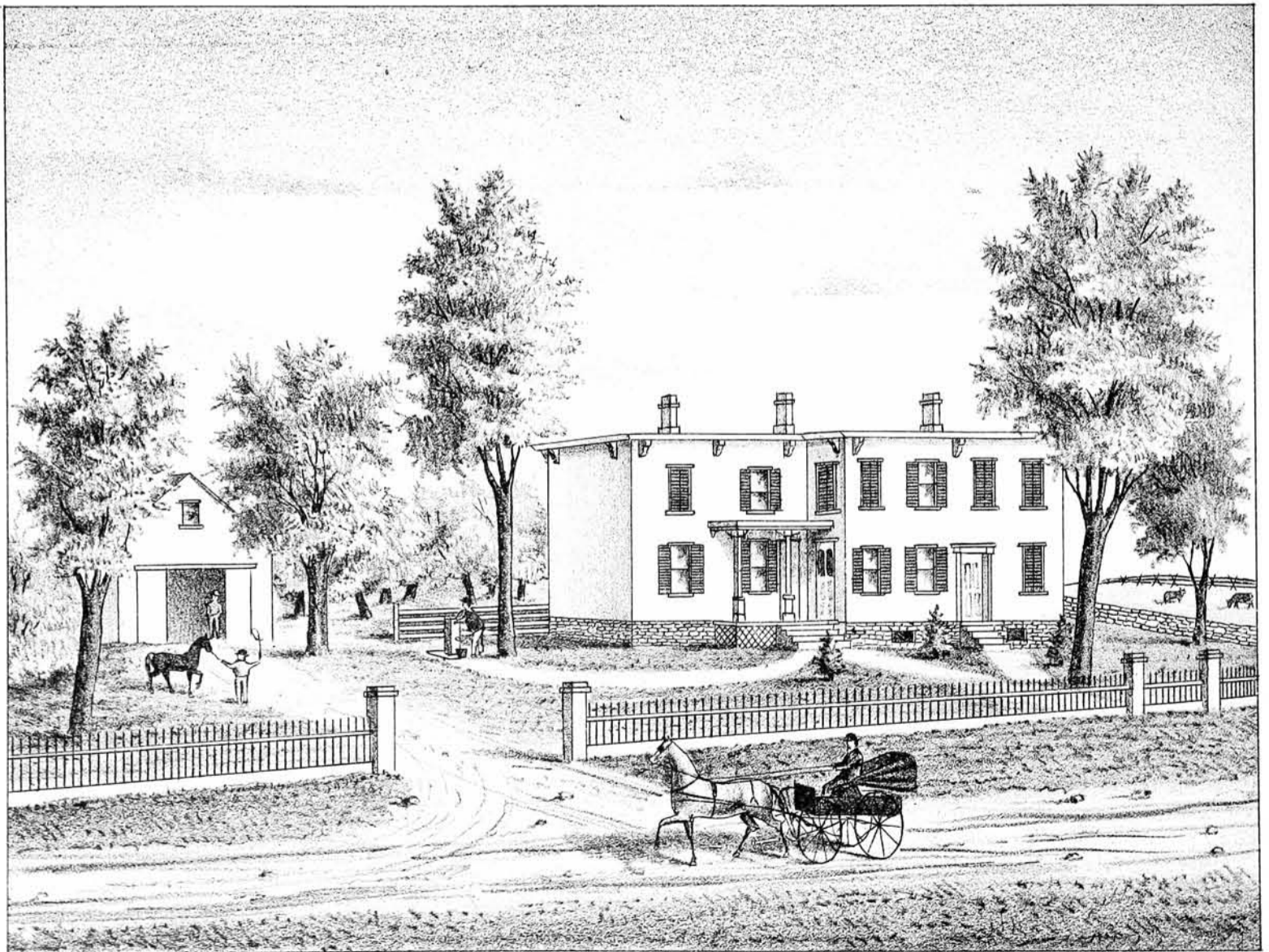
"ROOKS NEST," RES. OF THE LATE J. ROOKS. NILES, CAYUGA CO. N. Y.



CLARISSA, ELLIS.



CYRUS, ELLIS.



RESIDENCE OF CYRUS ELLIS. TOWN OF NILES, CAYUGA CO. N.Y.



occupied by his son Roswell, where he died June 22d, 1840. He married Prudence Coburn, who was born in Boston, November 13th, 1765, and died February 12th, 1849, by whom he had nine children, only two of whom are living, viz: Clara, wife of Abraham Van Etten, and Roswell, both in Niles, the latter on the homestead at Twelve Corners. McDowell came in from New Jersey, and lived here, with the exception of one year, till his death in 1875. He married Sally Amerman, who was born in 1798, and was the first white child born in the town of Niles. One son, P. A. McDowell, is living in the town. Rooks was born in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, in 1790, and came in with his father, who settled and died where the former now lives, on 140 acres he bought of General Courtlandt, on lot 29, about a mile north of Kelloggsville. Carr, who was a native of Rhode Island, came in from Hartford, Washington county, with his wife, Nancy, and six children, and settled about a mile south of Twelve Corners. He took up 200 acres. He removed in 1808, with his family, to the town of Ira, where he and his wife died, the former in 1838, aged 88, and the latter in 1843, aged 92. His children were Nathaniel, who removed to Michigan in 1832, and died there in 1866; Peggy, who married Benjamin Conger, of Ira, and died there in 1866; Caty, who married Alson Green, with whom she removed, in 1847, to Indiana, where she died about 1868; Bennajah, who removed to Michigan in 1847, and died there about fourteen years since; Jay W., who, in 1842, removed to Martville, in the town of Sterling, where he now lives, aged 81 years, having held in Ira the offices of assessor three years, justice four years, and supervisor in 1837 and '8, and the latter office in Sterling in 1840, '50 and '52; and George H., who died in Auburn in 1867, having filled the office of sheriff in this county from November, 1841-'4, an office he had filled by appointment from March 30th to November, 1838, having also held the office of justice several years in the town of Ira, and that of supervisor two terms.

David Derby, from Vermont, settled on lot 17 previous to 1808, in which year his son, J. C. Derby, who is living on the old homestead, was born. David Bradt came from Albany county about 1808, and settled on the north line of the town, where George Bodine now lives, his farm joining the lines of Owasco and

Skaneateles. He died there August 16th, 1860. Charity, wife of James A. Brinkerhoff, who was born in 1808, and is living in Owasco village, is the only one of his children living. George Bodine married a daughter of James A. Brinkerhoff.

Col. Elijah Austin came from Sheffield, Massachusetts, in 1809 or '10, and settled on lot 37, one mile north-west of Kelloggsville, on the farm, on a portion of which his son Joab was born and now lives, where he died in April, 1846. One other child, Jared, is living in Moravia.

Asaph Stow came from Newport, New Hampshire, in 1811, and settled on lot 28, a little south of the center of the town, where James Forbes now lives. He went shortly before his death to live with his daughter, Mrs. Stephen Richardson, in Sempronius, where he died. His only child living is Ann, wife of George W. Southwick, in Homer. She was born January 1st, 1807.

Jesse Hall, from Rockland county, came in 1812 and settled on the lake road, where Abram Darrow lives. He took up 41½ acres, and after five or six years removed a half mile south, to the farm occupied by Charles Dennis. He subsequently removed to the David Reynolds farm, about two miles south of New Hope, in the present town of Sempronius, where he died in 1835. Six children are living, viz: Jesse, in Borodino, Barney and Leah, wife of Silas S. Robinson, in Niles, Sally Ann, widow of Cornelius C. Harin, and Elizabeth, wife of William Stage, in Auburn, and Patty, wife of Nathan Cuddeback, in Butler.

C. D. Phelps, born August 23d, 1796, father of Silas Phelps, settled on lot 34, in 1813, and is still living in the town. Jonas Baker, who was born in Connecticut in 1791, also came in 1813. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and is now living on lot 40, a little east of New Hope.

Bradford Shirley came from New Salem, Massachusetts, in the winter of 1813, and settled on lot 36, on the farm now owned by Joseph Helmer. He removed to Broome county and died there. His children living are Bradford Shirley, in Kelloggsville, by his first wife, and John in Cortland, and Betsey, wife of Datus Ensign, in Broome county, by his second wife.

Philander White, who was born in Connecticut in 1790, settled in 1814, in the east part of the town, where he is now living. Wm. Hooper came in from Massachusetts in 1814, and settled

three miles south of Twelve Corners, in Moravia, and about 1855 removed to Kelloggsville, where his widow, Fanny, who was born in Massachusetts in 1790, is now living. Ezra Moseman was born in Westchester county in 1798, and settled in Niles, where he is now living, in 1816. He has held the office of assessor in Niles ten years. Jonah Huff came in from Rockland county in 1816, and settled on lot 40, where John Dennis now lives. He died here in 1820. Of his children, Jonah, who was born in Rockland county July 31st, 1805, is living in Niles, Cornelius, in Illinois, and Mary Ann, wife of Daniel Brown, and Matilda, in Sempronius. Henry VanEtten came from Orange county in 1819, and settled at Twelve Corners, on the farm now owned by George Odell, and died there. Four children are living, viz: Abraham, in Niles, Anthony, in Owasco, Anna, widow of Peter Brinkerhoff, in Wolcott, Wayne county, and Levi W., in Moravia.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first officers of the town of Niles were: Isaac Odell, *Supervisor*; Wm. T. Stow, *Clerk*; Chauncey Abbott and Joseph Lazell, *Justices*; Samuel Odell, Hugh McDowell and John Conger, *Assessors*; Joshua VanAuken and Levi Westfall, *Overseers of the Poor*; Benjamin B. Roseboom, Abraham Van Etten and Everett Cortright, *Commissioners of Highways*; Samuel B. Noyes, William F. Cooper and Garrett C. Parsell, *School Commissioners*; Daniel J. VanAuken, Charles Moseman and Vincent Kenyon, *Inspectors of Schools*; Samuel B. Noyes, Abram B. Westfall, Daniel J. VanAuken and Charles Moseman, *Constables*; Abram B. Westfall, *Collector*; Vincent Kenyon, *Sealer of Weights and Measures*; Asaph Stow, Chauncey Abbott and John Rooks, *Commissioners of Public Lots*.

The present officers (1878) are:

Supervisor—Eugene B. Rounds.

Town Clerk—Byron M. Gere.

Justice—Anson P. Jayne.

Assessors—J. H. Cuykendall, Chas. Odell and John Brinkerhoff.

Commissioner of Highways—George W. Harter.

Overseers of the Poor—Gilbert Bradford and P. A. McDowell.

Inspectors of Elections—Dorr Dewitt, Conklin Bodine, B. F. Lester and George Selover.

Collector—Patrick Fitzpatrick.

Constables—Henry C. Odell, George McGee, George Peet and Jacob Davis.

Game Constable—Simeon Morris.

Excise Commissioners—Jas. Carpenter, James Brinkerhoff and H. D. Chamberlain.

Justices—E. C. Ackerman, John O. Hoyt and Watson Selover.

The population of the town in 1875 was 1,874; of whom 1,716 were native; 158 foreign; 1,873 white; and 1 colored. Its area was 23,217 acres; of which 18,152 were improved; 3,863 woodland; and 1,202 otherwise unimproved.

KELLOGGSVILLE.

KELLOGGSVILLE is situated near the south line of the town, a little east of the center, and is distant from Auburn sixteen miles and from Moravia seven. It contains two churches, (Methodist Episcopal and Universalist,) one district school, one hotel, kept the past three years by F. A. Partello, three stores, a blacksmith shop, kept by A. H. Cutler, a wagon shop, kept by Byron Church, a harness shop, kept by Edward Defendorf, a milliner shop, kept by Mrs. Almira Howland, and a population of about 100.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant was Judge Chas. Kellogg, from whom the village is named. He opened a store about 1804, in a small frame building, which stood near the road and a little north of the house in which Hozial Howland now lives. He afterwards built and occupied the store now occupied by Dwight K. Austin. About 1812 or '13 he formed a partnership with John Fuller, which continued till 1816, when they dissolved, and Fuller opened a store on the lot on which the house of Wm. Slade now stands, in company with his brother Luther. Judge Kellogg, who came in here from Owasco, continued business till 1839, when he removed to Michigan. He was associated from about 1825 with his son-in-law, Calvin Whitwood. In 1819, Serah Mowry became a partner of the Fullers, and remained with them about two years, when John Fuller bought his interest. In 1823, the Fullers built the store on the south side of the creek, recently occupied by Wm. Slade, and moved their goods into it in June following. John Fuller died in 1825, and Luther formed a partnership with Wm. Slade and Wm. Titus, which continued one year, when Slade bought the interest of his partners



LEMUEL A. NEWLAND.

LEMUEL A. NEWLAND was born in Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y., October 17th, 1798, and came to Kelloggsville, Cayuga County, with his parents in 1803. He continued to reside at Kelloggsville till his death, February 8th, 1878.

Mr. Newland was a shoemaker by trade. He also had a partnership interest in the tanning and currying business. Subsequently he was engaged in farming. The latter years of his life were spent in retirement from business.

In politics Mr. Newland was not an active participant. He cared little for the honors or emoluments of public office. Though not a strong partisan he endeavored conscientiously to perform the duties devolved upon him by citizenship in a great republic. He was formerly a Whig, but after the organization of the Republican party he affiliated with it. Though not a member of any church he embodied

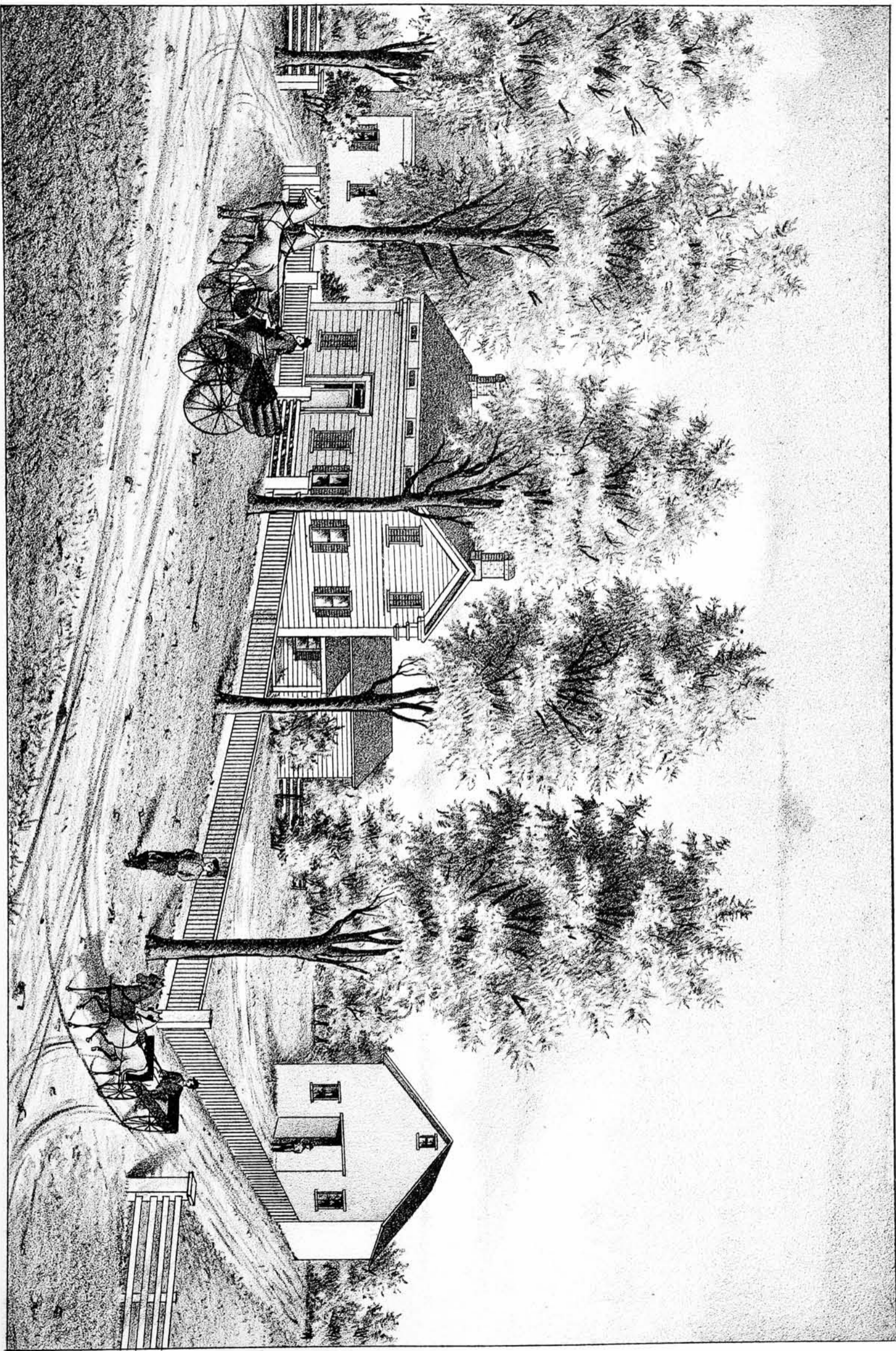


MRS. FLORA B. NEWLAND.

in his every-day life, the fundamental principles of a practical christianity. He was strictly honest and upright in all his dealings with his fellow-men and won by his consistent and exemplary life the respect of all who knew him.

October 28th, 1864, Mr. Newland was united in marriage with Mrs. Flora B. Snider, widow of Edward R. Snider, who died October 5th, 1844, and to whom she was married, at the age of twenty-two, February 20th, 1831.

Mrs. Flora B. Newland, who still survives her husband, and is residing in Kelloggsville, is a daughter of Pettit and Huldah Smith, natives of Westchester county in this State, and was born in the town of Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., October 22d, 1808. At the age of nine years she removed thence with her parents to the town of Sempronius, now Moravia, Cayuga County.



LATE RESIDENCE OF L. A. NEWLAND. KELLOGGVILLE, CAYUGA CO. N. Y.

and admitted Daniel R. Rooks, whose interest he bought after a year, in the spring of 1827, and did business alone till 1873, when his son, Fenimore Cooper Slade, became his partner. They discontinued business in 1875, when his son went to Floresville, Texas, where he now resides.

Luther Newland Fuller, son of Capt. Luther Fuller, opened a store in company with Aaron Brinkerhoff, under the name of Fuller & Brinkerhoff, about 1842 or '3, and continued till about 1848, when they sold to Daniel Westfall and Kenyon Wicks, who sold in turn, about 1854, to Benjamin Everson, who continued about a year and sold an interest to Kenyon Wicks, and the two did business till about 1860. L. D. Sayles and Timothy Edmonds opened a store in 1861. Sayles sold to Manville E. Kenyon about 1862, and the business was conducted by Kenyon & Edmonds three or four years, when they dissolved. Dwight Lee bought their goods in 1865 or '6 and failed in 1876. D. K. Austin, who had been associated in the hardware business with S. W. Church since March, 1875, and did business with him nearly two years, bought the store property then recently vacated by Lee and opened a general store, which he still conducts. S. W. Church, who is a native of Moravia, where his father was an early settler, commenced the hardware business in Kelloggsville in 1861, in which year he bought out James Gould, who came in from Northville and did business about a year. Church still carries on the business. A. J. Bolland, from Owasco, opened a general store in the spring of 1877, which he still continues.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster at Kelloggsville was Judge Chas. Kellogg, who was Member of Assembly in 1808, '9 and '10, and in 1820 and '21, and represented the 24th District in Congress in 1825-'8. He held the office of postmaster from about 1816-'25, when Calvin Whitwood was appointed and held it till 1829, when he was succeeded by Wm. Slade. Luther N. Fuller was postmaster in 1842, but how long he held the office we are not advised. Wm. Slade again succeeded to the office and held it till 1849, when Dwight Lee was appointed. Wm. F. Cooper succeeded him in 1853, and Daniel J. VanAuken, in 1857, the latter of whom held it till May, 1861, when Wm. F. Cooper was appointed and has held it continuously since.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Kelloggsville

was Isaac Dunning, who was licensed to practice by a County Judge in February, 1803. He joined the County Medical Society August 7th, 1806, about which time probably he located at Kelloggsville, though we could not definitely determine that fact. He practiced till about 1820, when he went west. Abel Baker practiced from 1821 to '28, the latter year in company with Wm. F. Cooper. He returned to Owasco, whence he came. Henry R. Lord joined the County Medical Society February 2d, 1826, while a resident of Kelloggsville, but how long he practiced here, or whether he practiced here at all, we have been unable to ascertain.

The next physician to practice here was Wm. F. Cooper, who is still practicing here. He was born in Corydon, New Hampshire, September 20th, 1805, and graduated at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Maine, in 1826. He practiced one year in Newport, Maine, and removed thence to Kelloggsville in June, 1827.

Dr. Doolittle practiced here from 1843 to '48. Dr. Lewis was associated with Dr. Cooper from 1848 to '50. Dr. Marsh came in about 1848, after Doolittle left, and practiced some two years. Wm. M. Smith was associated with Dr. Cooper a little over a year, about 1852.

James Harvey Horton was born in Burlingame, New York, June 20th, 1821. He studied medicine with Dr. Wm. F. Robinson, of Seneca Falls, and graduated at the Central Medical College of Syracuse, Feb. 21st, 1850. He commenced practice in Seneca Falls, and after a year removed to Port Byron, to which place his father removed in 1828. He came to Kelloggsville about 1853, and has practiced here continuously since. Dr. Horton joined the County Medical Society November 9th, 1874. He ranks high as a surgeon. Frank B. Ryan, who is a native of the town, commenced practice in 1875, and still continues.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF THE TOWN OF NILES.—February 16th, 1842, is the date of a subscription list for the building of a Universalist meeting-house in Kelloggsville, to be located on the south-west corner of the land owned by Wm. F. Cooper, the site for which was to be given by Mr. Cooper, provided the house, whose dimensions were to be about 36 by 46 feet, was finished by June 1st, 1843. The subscriptions amounted to \$1,301. One of them—that of John Bentley—was for 300 feet of ground.

hewed timber, delivered at Kelloggsville, at \$5 per hundred. The following condition is annexed to the subscriptions: "It is understood and agreed that when it shall not come in conflict with a regular stated appointment made by the Universalists, then said house is to be free to all other religious denominations to be used for public worship and to be open at all times on funeral occasions."

A meeting was held pursuant to public notice at the house of Wm. Slade, in Kelloggsville, March 14th, 1842, for the purpose of organizing a Universalist Society. At that meeting the name of the *First Universalist Society in the town of Niles* was adopted, and John Rooks and Samuel Odell were elected trustees for one year, Luther Fuller and Kenyon Wicks, for two years, and D. J. Van Auken, Warren Powers and Samuel Lockwood, for three years. The trustees were then authorized to build such house in regard to size as they thought proper and the amount subscribed warranted. April 11th, 1845, an additional \$379.50 was subscribed to apply on a deficiency of \$550 for building the house of worship. This organization appears to have died out, for on the 14th of June, 1846, a meeting was held at the Universalist meeting-house for the purpose of organizing a Universalist Society, and the following named officers were chosen: Asahel Wood, moderator; Samuel Lockwood, clerk; John Rooks, treasurer; and Thomas Belding, Charles Burgess, Cooper Snider, Luther Fuller and Wm. Hooper, a standing committee. The name first given was then adopted.

Following are the names of the members at the organization: *Males*, Luther Fuller, Asahel Wood, Samuel Lockwood, John Rooks, Charles Burgess, Wm. Hooper, Stephen M. Slade, Thos. R. Belding, Wm. Moseman, Luther N. Fuller, Daniel J. VanAuken, David W. Kellogg, Charles Hoyt, Cooper Snider, J. B. Doolittle, Lemuel A. Sayles, Ezekiel Smith, Hiram C. Smith and J. M. Peebles; *Females*, Phila Rooks, Olive Fuller, Althea Wood, Cynthia Howard, Maria Wicks, Rhoda Richardson, Eleanor Kenyon, Eunice York, Lucinda Lockwood, Maria L. Goodridge, Martha P. Standish, Hannah Belding, Perses Sherman, Loisa Smith, Hannah Snider and Elizabeth Goodridge.

The pastors of this church have been Alfred Peck, who served them one year, James M.

Peebles, two to three years, J. H. Harter, who, though not a settled pastor, served them two or three years, Nelson Snell, two years, S. Crane, about a year, in 1860, Nelson Brown, of Howlett Hill, and — Hobbs, about a year. Mr. Hobbs, who was their last pastor, was preceded by Rev. Mr. Clark, of McLean, Tompkins Co., who preached to them once in two weeks. They have not had any pastor for the last sixteen years; and meetings have been held only occasionally by preachers who were here casually.

THE KELLOGGSVILLE M. E. CHURCH was organized May 25th, 1861, by about thirty persons, former members of the church at New Hope, prominent among whom were Hozial Howland and wife, Lloyd Slade and wife, Jonathan Beyea and wife, Elizabeth Rooks, Mary and Hannah Beyea, Jeanette Rooks, deceased, Warren Baker and wife, and Emeline Mott. The first trustees were Wm. F. Cooper, Mason B. Slade, Christopher Foster, Lloyd Slade and Hozial Howland.

May 25th, 1861, Freegift Tuthill, Wm. Slade Daniel R. Rooks, Gardner Mason and Barton Slade, trustees of the *First Baptist Church and Society of Sempronius*, whose house of worship was located in Kelloggsville, deeded to the trustees of this (the Kelloggsville Methodist Episcopal) church, for \$250, the church edifice belonging to the former Society, the sale having been authorized by the County Court April 25th, 1861.

The Methodist Episcopal Society obligated themselves by the conditions of the deed "to keep the house and premises in good repair, hold religious worship and maintain preaching in said house as is customary in the Methodist Episcopal church;" and to keep said house "free at all times on funeral occasions for any one to preach that the friends of the deceased may desire." It is further provided that the house shall "be free for all Evangelical denominations to occupy when not occupied by the Methodist Episcopal church during their religious appointments, and if the said Methodist Episcopal church fail to keep the above agreement, that the said house and premises shall revert to the said Baptist church and Society. It is to be further understood that no Evangelical denominations except the Methodist Episcopal church shall have any right to hold meetings from day

to day, from week to week, or from month to month in said house without the consent of the trustees of said Methodist Episcopal church, and further that the authorities of the said Methodist Episcopal church shall have no right to interfere with the religious services of other Evangelical denominations by counter appointments in said house when due notice of such services has been given."

The present number of members is twelve. The pastors of this church have been the same as officiated in the church at New Hope, which is on the same charge.

NEW HOPE.

NEW HOPE is situated in the east part of the town, two miles north-east of Kelloggsville, on Bear Swamp Creek, which furnishes an excellent water privilege. It contains a Methodist Episcopal church, a district school house, two general stores, one hotel, kept by John C. Odell, a grist-mill, two saw-mills, a wagon shop and undertaking establishment, a shoe shop, kept by William C. Hakes, a blacksmith shop, kept by John McLaughlin and Dwight Smith, and a population of about 100.

MERCHANTS.—The first store at New Hope was opened by Darius Titus and Wm. Houghtaling, about 1820. After two or three years they sold to Luther Fuller, who kept it some ten years, the latter part of the time in company with Kenyon Wicks and Vincent Kenyon, his sons-in-law. They sold to Samuel Helms, from Rockland county, who, after two or three years, sold to John Foster, who did business four or five years, and mysteriously disappeared. He started out with a gun upon his shoulder to see a party with whom he had some business, and no one in this locality knows what became of him. D. J. VanAuken and Freegift Tuthill opened a store about 1850, and kept it a little more than a year. Peter H. VanSchoick opened one about 1853, and kept it a little more than two years, when he removed his goods to Sempronius. He was succeeded by Warren S. Clark, a native of Sempronius, whence he came in 1858, and commenced the business he still continues. Chas. Lee opened a second store in 1870, which he kept some five years. B. F. Lester succeeded him in 1875, and staid two years. William Pidge, a native of Niles, commenced business in April, 1877, and still continues it.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office at New Hope was established February 5th, 1862, when Warren S. Clark was appointed postmaster and has held the office continuously since.

MANUFACTURES.—The grist-mill at New Hope was built by Judge Chas. Kellogg in 1823. There was previously a mill a little north of this site. Horace Rounds bought the mill in 1851, and run it till 1865, when he sold to his son Eugene B. Rounds, the present proprietor. It contains three run of stones, with a capacity of about 200 bushels per day. The motive power is furnished by the creek, which has a fall of 24 feet. Mr. Rounds is about to introduce machinery for making flour by the new process. It has been ordered and will be put in this fall (1878.) Mr. Rounds also owns, in connection with Mark DeWitt, a saw-mill at this place.

Warren S. Clark's saw and cider-mill, a half mile below the village, contains one muley saw, a planing-mill, shingle mill, lath saw and heading turner. The works are propelled by water from Bear Swamp Creek, with a thirty feet head. Mr. Clark has this fall introduced machinery for the manufacture of butter firkins.

George McGee, wagon maker and undertaker, commenced business in 1858, having been associated in partnership during the time with various individuals. He employs one person besides himself.

THE NEW HOPE M. E. SOCIETY was organized and incorporated November 10th, 1851, and John D. Hake, Thaddeus Dunbar, Isaac Wood, Eliab Parker and Wm. C. Hake, (all of whom, except the two Hakes, are dead,) were elected trustees. Their house of worship was erected in 1854, their meetings having previously been held in the school-house. Rev. Ward White was the first pastor. He served them two years, and was succeeded by Asa B. Benham, who remained one year. During his pastorate the church edifice was erected, and Benham cut the first stick of timber for its construction.

The successive pastors have been Egbert Palmer, who stayed less than a year; E. P. Eldridge and Timothy Willis, each two years; D. D. Davis, three years; F. M. Warner, two years; D. D. Davis, one year; J. V. Benham, J. Gautsell and C. House, each three years; Hiram Woodruff, one year; O. N. Hinman, three years; E. Compton, J. K. Underhill and Henry Guller,

each one year ; and E. House, the present pastor, who commenced his labors with this church in 1875. During the pastorate of F. M. Warner, in 1860, a revival was enjoyed and seventy added to the membership. The present number of members is seventy.

NILES.

NILES, situated in the north part of the town, in the valley of Dutch Hollow Creek, is five miles north of Kelloggsville, and contains a district school, store, hotel, grist-mill, a grist, saw and cider-mill, a blacksmith and wagon shop, both kept by D. J. Forbes, and a population of 73. The place is locally known as "Dutch Hollow."

MERCHANTS.—The first store at Niles was a community store, which was opened in 1845, attended by Seth Morgan, and run about four years, when Wm. Helmer, from Herkimer county, opened a store in the same building and kept it about two years. The community folks, who built the store, sold it to John Elsworth, who converted it into a dwelling and used it as such till 1871, when Silas S. Robinson, who came into possession, reconverted it into a store. He rented it to Byron G. and Daniel D. Gere, who bought it February 14th, 1872, and have since kept it.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office was established at Niles in 1846. It was moved here from Twelve Corners, where it was kept by Mrs. Simkin Snow, mother of Mr. B. B. Snow, superintendent of public schools in Auburn. Cornelius C. DeWitt was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by Daniel Cole, who kept the office in the mill, and was followed by Lewis Washburn, Daniel W. Mead and Mrs. Lurinda Owens. Z. Harrison Campbell was appointed November 14th, 1870, and was succeeded by George W. Robinson and Elias Ackerman, the latter of whom held it but four or five months, till the spring of 1873, when D. D. Gere was appointed and has since held the office.

PHYSICIANS.—The only physician who has been located at Niles is Dr. Fonda, who came here in 1856 and remained about two years, when he removed to Owasco, where he remained but a short time.

MANUFACTURES.—Daniel W. Mead bought the grist-mill at Niles of Cornelius and Stephen

E. DeWitt and ——— Elton, in 1862. It occupies the site of the first mill at this place, which was built in 1818, and destroyed by fire. It contains three run of stones, which are propelled by water from Dutch Hollow Brook, which has a fall of twenty-two feet.

George W. Baker is proprietor of the grist, saw and cider-mill at Niles. The mill was built at a very early day by Payne Phillips, and was owned for forty years by Leonard Covert.

TWELVE CORNERS.

TWELVE CORNERS, situated about three miles north-west of Kelloggsville, contains a church, (Methodist Episcopal,) a school-house, and thirty inhabitants.

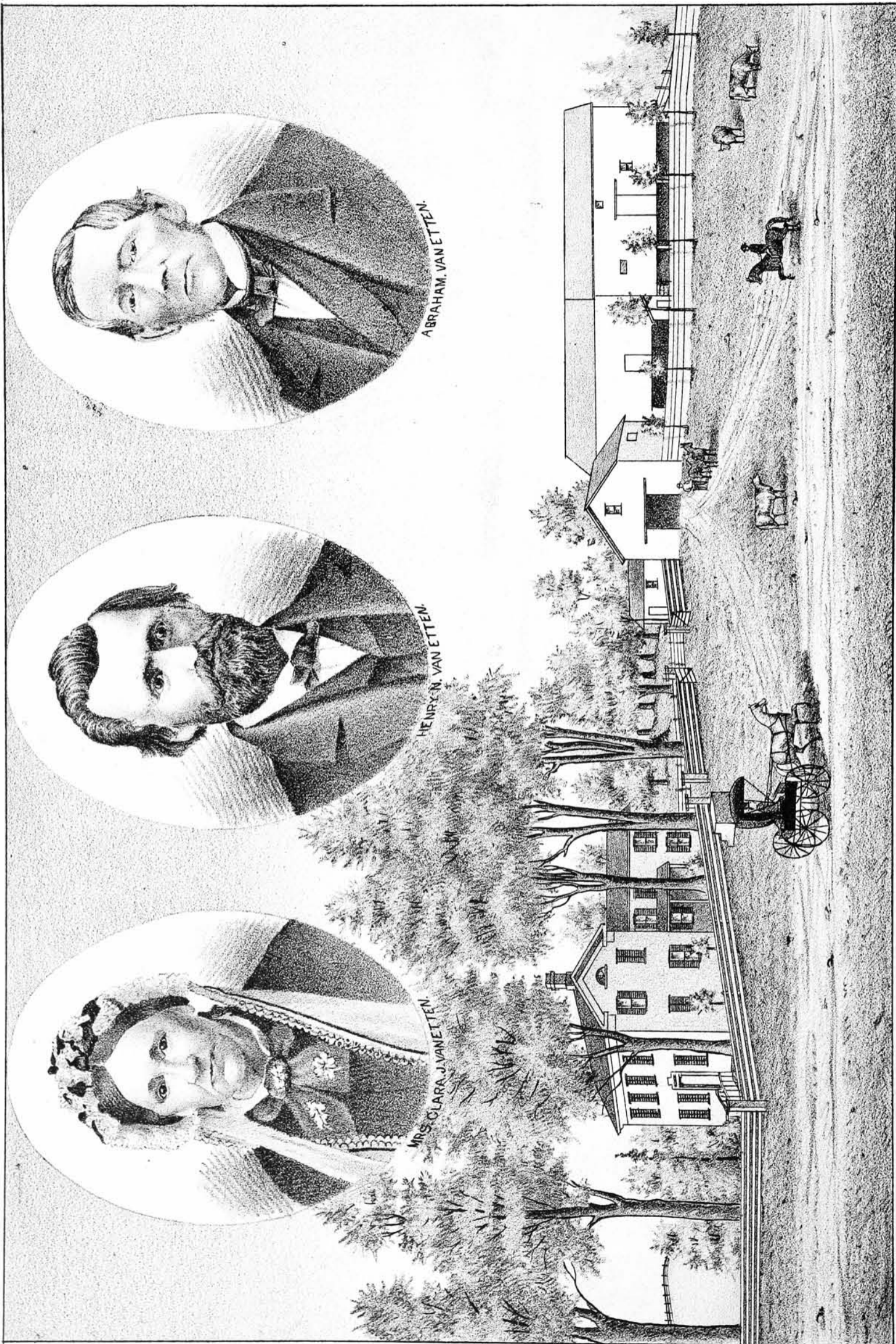
This church was organized about 1825, and the meeting-house erected in 1840. They have not had a pastor for some ten years. The Society is practically disbanded.

NINE CORNERS.

NINE CORNERS and *West Niles* or "Pennyville" are hamlets, the former in the west part of the town, and the latter near the south line.

MANUFACTURES.—On Bear Swamp Creek, one mile below New Hope, at what is known as Carpenters Falls, is an important industry for one so much isolated, consisting of a saw-mill, planing-mill, shingle-mill and cheese box factory, owned by James Carpenter.

In 1834, John H. Carpenter, who came to this County with his father, James Carpenter, from Rhode Island, about 1820, bought, in company with Kenyon Wicks, the property at this place, which then consisted of a still, built by a man named Townsend, which forms the foundation of the present building. The partnership continued some ten years, when Carpenter bought Wicks' interest. In 1845 or '6, he built a grist-mill, which has since been converted into a saw-mill ; and soon after, a saw-mill, which stands at the upper falls in a dilapidated condition, the machinery having been removed to the grist-mill, when that was changed to a saw-mill. Carpenter died in August, 1865, having three or four years previously transferred the business to his sons, Charles and James, the latter of whom bought his brother's interest some ten years since, and has since carried on the business alone.



RESIDENCE OF ABRAHAM. VAN ETTEN. TOWN OF NILES, CAYUGA Co. N. Y.

The entire falls at this point, including the rapids below, is nearly a hundred feet. The works are propelled by a Jones water wheel, which is said to be only six or eight inches in diameter.

On Hemlock Brook, one mile north of Twelve Corners, is a saw-mill owned by John C. Derby. It contains an upright and a circular saw.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN ROOKS.

JOHN ROOKS, who was one of the oldest as well as one of the earliest settlers in the town of Niles, was born in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, in 1790, and at the age of two years, in 1792, removed with his father's family to the State of New York. In 1802 he came with his father to Cayuga County, and settled on 140 acres bought by the latter of General Courtlandt, on lot 29, about a mile north of Kelloggsville, in the town of Niles, where he and his father died, the former in the winter of 1878-'9. Both he and his father lived on the farm on which they located on coming to Cayuga County till their death, John, during the almost unexampled period of seventy-six years.

ABRAHAM VAN ETTEN.

ABRAHAM VAN ETTEN, son of Henry and Mary VanEtten, was born in Orange county, N. Y., May 30th, 1800. He served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade from November, 1815, until 1819, when he removed with his father's family to the town of Niles in Cayuga County, since which time he has pursued the occupation of a farmer.

Mr. VanEtten was enrolled in the militia in 1819, and in 1820 was elected corporal. He was successively promoted to the office of captain, major and lieutenant-colonel, and was never absent from any parade, but present and equipped as the law directed. He served twice as Judge Advocate in courts martial, and in different stations during a period of fifteen years, when he was honorably discharged. He has been honored by his townsmen with the offices of road commissioner, assessor and supervisor several terms, having served in each capacity with efficiency and credit.

Mr. VanEtten united with the Reformed Dutch Church about 1832 and has held the office of deacon and elder for twenty-five years in succession. During that long time he has not been absent from a consistory meeting, and has made an enviable church record.

Mr. VanEtten is still living on the old homestead, a view of which may be seen in this work, enjoying in his old age the fruits of his labors.

CHAPTER XLIX.

TOWN OF MORAVIA.

MORAVIA derives its name from a religious sect called *United Brethren*. It was formed from Sempronius March 20th, 1833. It lies at the head of Owasco Lake, in the southeast part of the County, and is bounded on the north by Niles, on the east by Sempronius, on the south by Locke, and on the west by Owasco Lake and the town of Venice.

The surface is mainly a rolling upland, broken by the deep and narrow valleys of the Owasco Inlet and its tributaries, which are bounded by steep, and occasionally, almost perpendicular acclivities, rising to a height of 300 to 400 feet above them. The numerous small streams have plowed deep, narrow gorges through the shaly super-stratum of rocks and, plunging over the limestone formation, form numerous and beautiful cascades and furnish an abundant water-power. Mill Brook, at Montville, just below its junction with Trout Brook, plunges over a precipice eighty feet high. Dry Creek, another tributary of the Inlet from the east, so named because in dry seasons its flow ceases, forms several cascades, the principal of which is the last, which falls about twenty feet.

At this fall is a circular recess worn in the face of a perpendicular precipice, having the general appearance of a section of an inverted cone, and locally known as the "Cow-shed." The roof is formed by a limestone ledge, varying in thickness from fifteen inches at its outer edge, to seven and one-half feet at its base, and supporting a lofty hill covered with primitive forest trees. This cavity, which is due to the wearing away of the slaty sub-stratum, extends back some twenty-

five feet from the face of the rock. Its greatest width is about fifty feet, and its height, from the foot of the fall, about thirty-five feet. This creek, so interesting in other respects, is liable to sudden and destructive freshets during continuous and excessive rains. A notable instance of this kind occurred July 21st, 1863, when the vast volume of water occasioned by the heavy rains of the previous day and night, transformed it into a foaming torrent, filled with trees and logs, sweeping with irresistible force in its course of destruction. The main current of the stream swept against the western bank of the cemetery and, washing away the lower stratum of gravel and quick-sand, undermined and carried away a portion of the grounds containing thirty-five to forty graves. The bed of the stream below the falls, strewn with huge masses of limestone rock, detached by the washing away of the intervening shales, and piled in disorder, gives abundant evidence of the force which displaced them. The generally narrow valley of the Inlet broadens at its northern terminus and forms an extensive plain, known as the Owasco Flats, which extends some five miles from the head of the lake, when it becomes more contracted.

Limestone extends in a generally east and west direction through the central part of the town, and is quarried principally at Montville, both for building purposes and the manufacture of lime. A quarry is worked near the falls at Montville; another at John Cully's brickyard, near that village; and a third on the farm of Corydon Jennings, a little south-west of Moravia. A highly inflammable carbureted hydrogen gas issues from the flats adjacent to the lake. A sulphur spring which is attracting some attention exists on the place of Newell Selover, on the grist-mill property at Moravia. The soil upon the hills is a gravelly loam, mixed with clay; in the valleys it is a rich and highly productive alluvium, composed largely of disintegrated slate and limestone.

The Southern Central R. R. extends through the west part of the town, along the valley of the Inlet, and crosses that stream twice within the limits of the town. The town has paid the bonds given to aid its construction; and the road has had a vast and beneficial influence upon its growth and prosperity.

The population of the town in 1875 was 2,347;

of whom 2,218 were native; 129 foreign; 2,330 white; and 17 colored. Its area was 16,982 acres, of which 12,424 were improved; 2,722 woodland; and 1,836 otherwise unimproved. Its agriculture is largely devoted to dairying, though it is not as exclusively a dairy town as Sempronius or Summer Hill. The number of cows whose milk was sent to factories in 1875 was 458. The number of pounds of butter made in families was 195,195; the number of pounds of cheese made in families, 525. The number of gallons of milk sold was 7,014. The number of milch cows was 1,519.

The first settlements were made upon the flats, which had been cleared and brought under cultivation by the Indians, and when first visited by the whites, in 1789, were a rich meadow. In 1789 and '90, they were visited by settlers from other localities for the purpose of obtaining a supply of hay. Among those who came in for that purpose were Jonathan Richmond, Gilbert and Jonathan Brownell of Ledyard, and Gideon Pitts and John Guthrie of Genoa, who, the latter year, planted about eight acres of corn.*

The first permanent settler was John Stoyell, who came in from Connecticut, and at Aurora,

* Gilbert Brownell, in a conversation with Dr. Cyrus Powers, of Moravia, some thirty years ago, stated that he was the first white man who ever passed a night in the town of Moravia. He was directed to the locality by a neighbor who had been on a long chase after a deer and discovered what seemed to be a recently abandoned Indian village, where were the remains of Indian wigwams, some large apple trees, full of small "natural growth" fruit, and thirty or forty acres heavily covered with rank grass. He and a few of his neighbors had brought in with them a few cattle, which they hoped to subsist the first winter by browsing on the terminal buds of the trees, which were felled for that purpose, and some of which, especially basswood, yielded a good supply of this food, of which the cattle became very fond. About mid-summer he set out for this locality, equipped with scythe, ax, blanket and gun. He built a small hut of boughs, cut the grass, spread it, and when cured carried it together with a wooden pitchfork cut from a sapling. He subsisted, meanwhile, on small game and fish, the latter caught from the Inlet. In about a week he had cut, cured and stacked about three tons of hay, to which the following winter he drove his own and neighbors' cattle. That winter he spent about three weeks here foddering cattle. He brought with him plenty of blankets and some pork, bread, flour, etc. He cut down some evergreens and soon had a warm, comfortable hut, the roof and sides of which were wind and snow proof, and the floor covered to the depth of two feet with the smaller branches of the hemlocks and pines.

Cornplanter, a very aged Indian Chief, who lived on the Cattaraugus Reservation and died there about 1830 to '40, well remembered an Indian village on the site of Moravia, and said that a few years before the first white settlers came there the inhabitants left suddenly for the west.

bargained with the agent of Mr. TenEyck, a wealthy land owner, for one hundred acres of land on lot 83 in Moravia, at one shilling per acre, on which he settled, on the site of the village of Moravia, in 1790, being piloted thither by John Guthrie. He built his house just in rear of the Masonic Hall. It was a frame structure, but unbraced and was afterward braced by means of planks placed diagonally across the building.

After putting up his house and planting some corn and potatoes, he returned to Aurora, where he saw Mr. TenEyck, who having been informed that Stoyell was a *Yankee*, a class toward which he had a strong antipathy, ordered the latter to surrender his claim, avowing that no *Yankee* should settle near his land. But Stoyell, who had made a fair purchase and paid twenty shillings to bind the bargain, could not respect so unreasonable a demand; and TenEyck, on being further informed that Stoyell was just the kind of man who would, by his industry and thrift, enhance the value of his lands in that locality, subordinated his scruples to the hope of prospective gain, and actually *gave* him the hundred acres he had bargained for, under promise of using his influence to start a settlement there.

After a year or two Stoyell built a more pretentious frame house on the site of the present brick block on the corner of Main and Church streets. This, and three acres of land he traded in 1808 with his brother Amos, for 100 acres near Locke Pond in Summer Hill and \$125. He then occupied a little log-house near the store now occupied by Everson and Tuthill; and after a year or two he built the house now occupied by Thompson Keeler, which stands in rear of the brick house occupied by Wm. E. Keeler, son of the latter. There he died October 23d, 1842, aged 82 years.

Stoyell was an enterprising, business man, and subsequently became owner of the whole of lot 83, half of lot 84, and a portion of lot 93, a part of which cost him from \$12 to \$20 per acre, including the valuable mill privilege at Montville. He possessed excellent social qualities, and was regarded by every one as a friend, and the Indians, of whom a few yet remained in the vicinity, respected him. It is related that shortly after his house was built he set out an orchard along what is now known as Mill street. The Indians, wishing to injure a certain person whom they

supposed owned the orchard, maliciously pulled up the trees in the night and hid them under some flood-wood; but on learning that they belonged to Stoyell, returned and reset them a night or two after, though but one survived the rough treatment and exposure. He and Jacob T. DeWitt were the first two justices in the old town of Sempronius, both of whom held the office continuously from 1798 to 1803, and the latter till 1805. He was also the first supervisor of that town in 1798.

Mr. Stoyell built the first grist-mill in 1799, at Montville, having previously erected the first saw-mill on the site of the present one at Montville in 1798. It stood a good many years, but was not very accessible, having to be reached by steps down a descent of some ten feet. It was soon after improved in this respect by the addition of a second story, so that a plank was laid from the wagon or sleigh to the upper door of the mill, and the grists carried upon the bridge thus improvised. Zadoc Cady dressed the arms and shaft of the water-wheel and helped to put in the running gear to the grist-mill. Stephen Ellis was the first miller. The mill stood a year or more simply inclosed with boards, without a frame, and the bolt was turned at first by hand. Previous to this there was no mill nearer than Paines Creek, about two miles above Aurora, and the device common to new settlements was in vogue, viz: the mortar and pestle, the former consisting of a stump hollowed out by burning, and the latter of a spring-pole. One of these devices was got in operation by Stoyell as early as 1791 or '92, near the Dry Creek bridge; and a second, a little later, by Moses Little, the latter being made from a white oak stump, and the former from maple. They were used by the settlers *ad libitum*.

Upon the slab which marks John Stoyell's grave, in the beautiful Indian Mound Cemetery, is this inscription, "The first settler in Moravia 1790." His two children were deacon John Stoyell, Jr., and Lois, afterwards wife of Artemas Cady, both of whom are dead. The former, who was born in Moravia, possessed in no small degree the energy and ambition which characterized his father. In 1831, he espoused the temperance cause; organized a temperance society, which labored faithfully and successfully for many years; and from that time till his death he was the leader of the temperance party in Southern Cayuga.

He was a member of the First Congregational Church of Moravia and held the office of deacon therein from 1834 till his death.

His enlistment as a private in Company F., 160th N. Y. Vol. Infantry, and his subsequent death at New Orleans, July 5th, 1863, at the age of 61 years, from disease contracted in the army, were but the sequel to his strong and openly avowed anti-slavery proclivities, which made him an abolitionist when the very name was a reproach, and led him, at his own personal risk, to feed, clothe and shelter, and often to forward in his own conveyance, the fugitive slave. His children who are living are William and Frances, wife of Joseph Alley, in Moravia; Mahala, wife of Morris K. Alley, in Locke; John, in the western States; and Smith, of the firm of Walley & Stoyell, druggists, in Auburn.

Three years after Stoyell's settlement, in March, 1793, he was followed by his brother Amos, Winslow Perry and Jabez Long Bottom. Amos Stoyell was from Voluntown, Connecticut. He disliked the locality and soon after went to Big Tree, near Rochester, where he was sick with fever and ague. He returned here the same year and settled on 185 acres bought of his brother, John Stoyell. His house stood on the site of the residence of William Day, in Moravia village. He died there December 24th, 1839. The eldest two of his children are living, viz: Loyal, who was born in Moravia, where he now resides, March 3d, 1803, and Grover S., in Summer Hill. Winslow Perry came in from Springfield, Massachusetts, and settled at the spring, a little north-west of the depot, on 100 acres given him by a man named DePuy, to induce settlement. He was worth \$1,500, and was then considered very wealthy. He soon after bought, in connection with John Stoyell, lots 82, 83 and 93, which extended from Grove street east to and including the water power at Montville. To his family belongs the honor of the first birth and marriage in the town. Seth, son of Winslow and Rachel Perry, born in the summer of 1794, was the first child born; and their daughter Sally contracted the first marriage, with Jonathan Eldridge, in 1795. The first death was that of Cynthia A., daughter of Gideon and Hannah Wright, April 5th, 1796. She was buried near the residence of John G. Caldwell. Jabez Long Bottom, who was accustomed to omit the "Long"

prefix, settled on 100 acres on lot 93, on the south line of the town, for which he paid in work to John Stoyell. His house stood a little east of the toll-gate on the Moravia and Milan turnpike, and there he died. He lived to quite an old age as a bachelor, and married the widow Knapp, who had a large family of children, all of whom removed to the Western States a good many years ago. He had no children of his own. He was the song singer of the settlement.

Gershom Morse moved in from the New England States in 1794, having previously visited the flats and satisfied himself of their desirability as a locality for settlement. He bargained with Jabez L. Bottom for the tract of land just south of the village, including the fair-grounds, with their half-mile track, now occupied by his youngest son, Gershom. There he erected his house, first a log-cabin, then the stately frame now in use. His cabin had but one door, which was upon the south side. He sawed some logs for seats, hung a board to the wall for a table, and turned a hard wood stump into a grist-mill. He became a justice in 1805 and held that office a good many years. His docket show that he did a thriving business, both civil and criminal.

Mr. Morse died on the old homestead September 27th, 1843, aged 75 years. His children were Solomon, Abishai, Rachel Achsah, Orpha, Lucy, Iza Oma, Nc, Gershom P. and Laura; of whom Abishai, a bachelor, and Gershom P. are living on the homestead, Achsah, in the western states, Nc, wife of Seymour Clark, in this County, and Laura, wife of Amaziah Taber, in Sempronius.

Moses Little and Cotton Skinner also came in from the New England States in 1795. Little bought 190 acres of land on lot 93 of John Stoyell and Winslow Perry. His farm adjoined Morse's on the south; and his house, which was a large one, stood a little east of the house now owned and occupied by Levi Van Etten, near Dry Creek. He died there in March, 1839, aged 82 years. Skinner arrived here on the 8th of March, and built a log house about twenty rods south of the stone grist-mill, very near the site of Curtis Hinman's house on Factory street. He was a shoemaker by trade, but it appears that he did not long pursue that occupation after settling here, for he early engaged in mercantile pursuits. Physically, he was very feeble, being

consumptive. His capital, too, was limited ; but, although strictly exact in his dealings, by frugality and perseverance, he acquired a large property. May 21st, 1812, he moved into the frame building he had occupied as a store, having lived precisely seventeen years in a log house. He died July 19th, 1824, aged 54 years. In his will he bequeathed a large portion of his property to the Auburn Theological Seminary. Upon the slab which marks his grave in Indian Mound Cemetery is the inscription, "Erected to the memory of a distinguished benefactor, by the Trustees of the Theological Seminary of Auburn."

In 1796, Samuel Wright came in with his family and built a log house a little north of the farm owned by L. O. Aiken.

The following year the settlements were increased by several families. Among these were David and Luther Wright, brothers, from Otsego county, who married sisters, daughters of Justus and Hannah Gibbs, who were early settlers, and the former of whom, in 1806, at the age of eighty years, was making splint bottom chairs in Montville. He used a primitive lathe, with foot-power and spring pole attached. He died April 10th, 1810, aged 83 years. His wife lived to the advanced age of 93 years. She lived to see the fifth generation of her own descendants—the daughter of her daughter's daughter's daughter. The Wrights were masons. David settled first near the meeting-house erected by the Quakers soon after Walter Wood's settlement at Montville, and which is now used as a free meeting-house, there being neither society nor regular pastor. He cultivated a tract of land for several years, and built a house upon it ; but his title proved defective, and he lost the farm with all improvements, together with the money paid therefor. He afterwards removed to the locality of the village. The journey from Otsego county was made with ox teams and occupied thirteen days. He was obliged to ford the lake at Skaneateles, and carried across in his arms, through two feet of water, one at a time, his mother, wife and child. The latter was Chauncey Wright, father of James A. Wright,* now a prom-

inent lawyer in Moravia. David was well educated, and in his early days spent some time in teaching. He died August 17th, 1869, aged 95 years. Luther squatted on a 600 acre tract on lot 71, which was drawn by Peter Havens for Revolutionary services, who settled on it at an early day, and sold it for a nominal sum. The Monroes of Camillus acquired the title to it and ejected the occupants after some twenty years' residence. The Wrights were poor, but respectable ; and Wm. Alley, who was also a mason, used to say of Luther, who was remarkably happy and contented, that if he died in the winter he died rich, but if in the spring, he died poor, because he would then have consumed the winter's stores. Sophia, widow of Isaac Cady, is the only one of David's large family living. Two of Luther's children are living, viz: Levi, in Groton, and Laura, wife of Increase Allen. David Wright kept the first store in town. He opened it in 1800, in a log house, near the Quaker meeting house, on what is known as the Cortwright farm. Chauncey Wright was but seven months old when his father moved into Moravia. He died Jan. 15th, 1872, aged 75 years.

Zadoc Cady, a Revolutionary soldier, came in from the New England States as early as 1795, and settled first near the "pinnacle," in Locke, on the farm owned by the Doan family. He remained there but a short time ; for in 1798 he formed a copartnership with Moses Cole and opened a tavern at Montville, in the double frame house erected that or the preceding year by John Bennett. It was the first frame house in Montville, and stood in the yard attached to the present saw mill.

In 1801, Cady removed to Moravia and bought a small tract of land, where the old Cady tavern now stands. There he built a log house, in the front part of which he kept tavern. A few years after he erected the frame building known as "Cady's Tavern," on the same site, which is now and has been for some years occupied as a dwelling by the widow of Isaac Cady and her daughter. "This tavern was a general rendezvous, not only for the town's people, but for those of the surrounding country. It was the headquarters of a militia regiment, which held a 'general training' on the 'Flats,' which lasted two or three days and as many nights. 'Aunt Cady,' as she was familiarly called, (the wife of Zadoc,) had

*James A. Wright is the author of *Historical Sketches of the Town of Moravia*, published in 1874, which, through the kindness of the author, we have laid under contribution in the preparation of this work. In this connection we would also acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. C. O. Roundy, principal of the Union School, at Moravia ; Rev. Chas. Ray, Editor and Proprietor of the *Moravia Citizen* ; and Mr. Benj. Allee, for information furnished.

wide-spread notoriety as a cook, and the traveler at any hour of the day or night was sure of a substantial and digestible meal." "Upon the sign used to inform the public of the name of the tavern was painted the figures 1801, the first three of which were nearly obliterated, so that it was often jocosely remarked that 'Aunt Cady' had kept tavern there ever since the year one." Zadoc died March 6th, 1846, aged 82 years; and Lucy, his wife, January 21st, 1854, aged eighty-five. None of their children are living. Artemas and Isaac Cady were sons of theirs. The former was a Member of Assembly in 1840; the latter is particularly well remembered for his zeal in the cause of human freedom, religion and temperance. He died August 26th, 1864, aged sixty-nine years.

Newman and Noah Cole came in about 1797. The latter lived near the residence of C. S. Jennings, where he owned a still. He died March 20th, 1870, aged sixty-nine years. William Everson came in with his father from New Jersey in 1797, and settled on the farm where he lived till 1864, when he removed to Moravia. In 1818, he married Miss Kate Thompson, by whom he raised a highly esteemed and worthy family. He died at the age of eighty. John Summerton, from Stillwater, settled about 1797, on lot 46, in the north-east corner of the town, which lot he bought. He died in 1803, while on the way to Albany with a load of wheat. His children were Phineas, Thomas, Phebe, afterwards wife of Henry Persoll, Jr., and Katurah, afterwards wife of Samuel Royce, all of whom are dead. Their children have left the country.

A man named Bucklin came in as early as 1798, in which year he had a small tan yard near the cold spring on the Morse farm. His principal business was tanning deer skins. In the fall of 1798 the first school-house was built near the residence of Dr. Alley, in Moravia, and a school was taught therein the following year by Levi Goodrich, and the second year by David Wright. David Royce, who was born in New Haven, Conn., November 27th, 1798, came to Moravia with his father in 1800. Thomas and Timothy West, brothers, came in from Saratoga county in 1800, and each bought two adjoining survey fifties. They were Quakers. Thomas settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his son-in-law, Elondo Greenfield, and died there March

9th, 1868, aged eighty-eight. His children were, Clarissa J., afterwards wife of William Titus, and Mary Minerva, afterwards wife of Elondo Greenfield, both of whom are dead. Timothy sold his land to Calvin Curtis, whose son, D. N. Curtis, now occupies it, and removed to Ohio.

Jeremiah Sabin settled at Montville in 1801. He was noted for his large stature and great strength. He and his son Jeremiah and Zadoc Rhodes, Sr., each with his family, occupied that year the Bennett house at Montville, previously occupied by Zadoc Cady as a tavern. Rhodes soon after removed to the brick yard and commenced the manufacture of brick. The senior Sabin put up the distillery east of the grist-mill. A portion of the walls of the lower story was formed of the natural rock, the rest consisting of laid stone. The upper part was of wood, and was framed. He died August 6th, 1847, aged seventy-five years.

In 1802, Oliver Dake built the red house now standing at the head of the gulf. It is the oldest building in the town of Moravia. In this year, too, James Powers, Sr., and Thomas Hunt were engaged in the tanning business, near the cemetery gate; and Joseph Pierce built the saw-mill at the upper falls of Pierce Creek. It was burned in 1816 or '17. Saturday night, April 25th, 1818, James Powers' two children were drowned.

In 1803, Stoyell deeded to Lemuel Spooner the carding works and turning lathe on the north side of the creek and west of the bridge, at Montville. These were then the only carding works in the south part of the County. Spooner soon after sold them to John Demmon and Benjamin Dexter, by whom they were run as late as 1815. It was in these works that Millard Fillmore learned the trade of wool carding and cloth dressing. They were afterwards owned and run by Slocum Smith, who enlarged them and added the manufacture of cloth; and still later by Christopher Kenyon, — Smith, Joseph Tinker, and lastly by — Simpkins. They were then dismantled, and the building has been used for a lath-mill, planing-mill, and, at the present time, as a barrel factory.

William Alley, a mason, came in from Sullivan county in 1805, and settled two miles north of Moravia, on the farm now occupied by Joseph McClintock. He died in Moravia in 1850, aged

87 years. Six of his children are living, viz: Dr. Wm. W. Alley, Henry and Phebe, widow of Alanson Barber, in Moravia, and Elias, James and George in Michigan. Daniel Goodrich came in the same year, (1805.) He was an excellent mechanic, and built the Congregational church and several houses in the village. He was father of Daniel, Lyman and James, all men of genius in their way, the latter still living, and grandfather of Franklin Goodrich. He died April 29th, 1855, aged 89 years. His son Daniel died March 28th, 1869, aged 78.

In 1806, Abel Meach built a distillery at the head of the gulf road leading to Montville; Capt. David Winnie worked at blacksmithing a short time at Montville; and Edmund Potter kept tavern in the red house in that village. In 1807 or '8, Winnie worked in company with Geo. Taylor in a shop north of the bridge and east of Main street. He had a trip hammer and did general blacksmithing. Taylor was engaged in making steel-yards.

Other early settlers in this town were John Locke, the historian and genius, and one of the first six members of the Episcopal church, who partook of the first communion administered by a minister of that church in this neighborhood, June 24th, 1822, who died many years ago; Joseph S. Fox, whose name is carved on the corner stone of St. Matthew's church as its builder in 1823, and who died long since; Capt. Orrin Standish, who was born in 1801, settled in the north part of the town, where he has since lived, and who, though a cabinet maker by trade, has followed farming to some extent; Lyman Card, who was born here in 1809, and has been a carpenter for more than thirty years; Rowland Day, who was the first merchant in the old yellow store in 1810, postmaster for thirty years, supervisor fifteen years, Member of Assembly in 1816 and '17, and a Representative in Congress from 1823-'25 and 1833-'35; Ebenezer Shove, who commenced the tanning business at Montville in 1812, and continued till his death in 1836, in company, a part of the time, with Silas Jones; and Deacon Josiah Jewett, who came in from Durham, Conn., in 1812, and settled in the village, where he carried on the business of harness making for several years. He afterwards bought a farm about a mile west of the village, where C. S. Jennings now lives, and died there Feb-

ruary 24th, 1860, aged 86 years. His children who are living in Cayuga County are, Martha, wife of Amasa H. Dunbar, and Guernsey, a merchant, in Moravia.

John Keeler settled here in 1813, first in a log house across the Inlet, below Mr. Dean's, where he lived one year, then upon the fifty acres now owned by his son, Morris Keeler, on Oak Hill, which was bought of John Stoyell for \$1,000. He was the father of William, Israel, Morris and Thompson Keeler. He died July 7th, 1854, aged 71 years. Gad Camp had previously settled just west of the Inlet, near Camp's bridge. He died March 27th, 1840, aged 84. Allen Wood came in from Dutchess county about 1812, and settled at Montville, where he carried on the carpenter and joiner business several years. He afterwards bought the farm now owned by Mr. Atwood, a little north of the Quaker meeting-house. He subsequently moved to a farm about a mile north of Montville, where he died in 1854. Nine children are living, viz: John P., a merchant, Morgan L., Allen, Lucy A., widow of Lauren Townsend, and Deborah, wife of James Lester, in Moravia, the latter on the homestead; David L. and James H., hardware merchants in Central Square, Oswego county; Walter, a farmer in Brighton, Monroe county; and Temperance, wife of Henry W. Locke, in Cattaraugus county.

In 1815 or '16, George Clough had a tailor shop in Amos Stoyell's house. At the same time Cyrus Loomis started a tannery on the site of the tan yard back of Alley's mill, and carried on boot and shoe making on the corner of Main and Mill streets, now occupied by Jennings & Parker. He also built a grist-mill on the site of Alley's mill, Warren Parsons doing the carpenter work. The water was taken from Dudley Loomis' tail-race in an open ditch to the west end of the present mill dam, thence in an open race across H. H. Alley's place, passing under the road in a circular flume, and again in an open race on the south side of Mill street, to the mill. Dudley Loomis came in 1816 and built carding works and a dam on the premises now owned by Wm. V. Walker. The works were burned in 1843. James Church, from Dutchess county, settled in 1816, in the north-east corner of the town, where Charles and Ira Chandler now live, and died there August 6th, 1855. Four chil-