

Sempronius. Many of the first settlers in Sempronius came from Stillwater, Saratoga county, and were members of the Baptist Church there. At an early period their efforts were directed to the establishment here of those religious advantages they had enjoyed at home: Early in 1797 they commenced to hold religious exercises, meeting each Sabbath for conference and prayer. Sunday, February 4th, 1798, they were visited by Elder David Irish, of the First Church in Scipio, now Venice, at which time ten converts related their experience and were baptized, viz: John Titus, Jonathan Burgess, Ezekiel Sayles, Jr., Harvey Burgess, Ira Abbott, Mary Burgess, Sarah Abbott, Olive Burgess, Phebe Summerton and Polly Titus.

At a meeting held the following Sunday, it was resolved to organize a Church, and articles of faith and covenant were adopted. Saturday, February 24th, 1798, a council, composed of delegates from the First Church in Scipio, the Second Church in Aurelius and the Churches in Milton and Pompey, was convened at their request at the house of Joel Burgess, and after a suitable examination they were recognized as a regularly constituted Church. The original members, in addition to those baptized by Elder Irish, were Seth Burgess, John Summerton, Henry Persoll, Jotham Bassett, Joel Burgess, Ezekiel Sayles, Abraham Sayles, Rebecca Summerton, Sarah Sayles, Rhoda Titus, Hannah Burgess and Phebe Taylor, "old professors." March 7th following they arranged with the Second Church in Aurelius to meet by delegation at the house of Elder John Lesuer, and jointly secured his services as pastor, to preach one-half the time to each Church, up to the last Saturday in August next following, each Church agreeing to pay him twelve bushels of grain and fifty pounds of meat for a half years' salary.

The Church united with the Scipio General Conference at the time of its formation in 1799, and was one of the Churches constituting the Cayuga Baptist Association in 1801.

Elder Lesuer continued his labors with this Church till 1804, and succeeded in increasing the membership to fifty-seven. He was succeeded October 27th, 1804, by Elder Robert Niles, whose labors were closed by death January 24th, 1816. Under his faithful and judicious labors, the Church gradually increased in numbers and

strength, but enjoyed no general revival till 1816.

Elder Niles was succeeded in the pastorate by Moses Wares, who entered upon his labors in 1817. His settlement proved unfortunate for the church, which soon became involved in serious difficulties, and resulted in his exclusion from their body. Elder Nathaniel L. Moore, their next pastor, took the pastoral care in 1819, and continued till 1824. In 1821, the members of this church living in the south-east part of the town petitioned to be set off as a separate church and were constituted, in 1822, the Second Baptist Church in Sempronius. Elder H. Gaston succeeded Elder Moore in the pastorate in 1824 and continued till 1828. In 1827, up to which time the church enjoyed peace and union, the agitations growing out of the subject of Masonry commenced and continued to work inharmony for a long series of years. Church fellowship was set aside, and discipline became the order of the day. Elder A. Dennison succeeded to the pastorate in 1828, and continued till 1831. He was followed in 1832 by Daniel Dye, who continued till 1835, during which time about forty were baptized. N. L. Moore again became the pastor in 1835 and remained till 1839, when he was succeeded by S. Wright, who remained only one year. The church seems to have been without a pastor from this time until 1844, when D. D. Chittenden became the pastor, he likewise remaining but one year. The next pastor appears to be Bishop Ames, who entered upon his labors in 1848, and closed them in May, 1851. He was followed by N. L. Moore from the church in Milan, whom he also succeeded, remaining one year. Ames was the last pastor the church had. From 1827, the church dwindled and gradually lost its vital energy.

December 29th, 1809, the church decided to become incorporated, and January 25th, 1810, Thaddeus Histed, Isaac Dunning and Ezekiel Sayles were elected the first trustees. The incorporation was perfected February 1st, 1810. The first church edifice erected by this Society was built in 1810. It was a frame structure and stood near the cemetery in the north edge of Sempronius. It was burned in 1837. Their next house was built in 1842, in Kelloggsville, and is now occupied by the Methodist Society in that village, to whom it was deeded in 1861. Previous to the building of the first house, meet-

ings were held in the log house which stood on the land bought by the Society of a Mr. Quackenbush, of Albany, and was used both for religious services and school purposes. Immediately after the sale of their house in 1861, the Society disbanded and the members joined other churches.

The *Second Baptist Church of Christ in Sempronius*. At a meeting of the members of the *First Baptist Church of Sempronius* living in the south-east part of the town, held at the house of Hubbard Spencer, October 17th, 1821, a petition was presented to that church requesting leave to form a separate church, which was signed by Bradley Cutler, Ichabod Perry, Ira Rooks, Asa Spencer, Hubbard Spencer, James Perry, Joseph Griffin, Eli Atwater, Sally Spencer, Betsey Perry, Eleanor Perry, Bathsheba Spencer, Dinah Griffin, Phebe Atwater, Mindwell Warren, Louisa Spencer and Phebe Spencer.

November 2d, 1821, the request was granted. November 15th, 1821, "the members of the Baptist Church of Christ residing in the town of Sempronius," assembled at the house of Eli Atwater and organized and adopted as their name the "Second Baptist Church of Christ in Sempronius." December 13th, 1821, they arranged with Nathaniel L. Moore to preach every fourth Sabbath for \$35, "to be paid in produce at the year's end, and averaged on the brethren by equality."

This church was fellowshipped by a council convened for the purpose at the house of Eli Atwater, January 23d, 1822, attended by Elder Alfred Bennett and John Keep, of the Church in Homer; Elder Philander Kelsey and Deacon Zadoc Bateman, of the First Church in Scipio; Elder Nathaniel L. Moore, James Ball, Peleg Slade and Asaph Stow, of the First Church in Sempronius; and Peter DeWitt and Ebenezer Andrews, of the Church in Locke. There were present at this council as members, seven men and six women, viz., Bradley Cutler, Asa Spencer, Hubbard Spencer, Ichabod Perry, James Perry, Eli Atwater, Joseph Griffin, Bathsheba Spencer, Sally Spencer, Eleanor Perry, Phebe Atwater, Louisa Spencer and Phebe Spencer.

December 6th, 1822, the hand of fellowship was withdrawn from Ira Rooks, "for denying the doctrine of eternal or endless punishment of the wicked."

November 15th, 1823, they decided to build a log meeting-house twenty-four feet square, and Asa Spencer, Bradley Cutler and Eli Atwater were appointed a committee to procure a site and superintend the building of said house. October 15th, 1825, the committee reported that \$30.83 had been expended for materials used in its construction. November 29th, 1826, the church assembled in the meeting-house. This is the first record of a meeting being held there.

September 8th, 1827, it was "Resolved, That we disfellowship Free Masonry, and that we will not receive into this Church, nor admit to communion any brother that frequents masonic lodges or advocates masonic principles."

Up to January 12th, 1828, the Church enjoyed the ministrations of Elder Moore every fourth Sunday. At that time Brother Wm. Smith was requested "to improve his gift in the Church three-fourths of the time for the present." February 6th, 1830, Avery Dennison, though not ordained, was engaged to serve them three-fourths time. April 16th, 1831, Elder Moore commenced to serve them half the time; and August 30th, 1834, he was granted a letter of recommendation and dismissal. December 6th, 1834, they engaged Levi Farnsworth to preach two months from that date. He commenced his labors the third Sunday in February, 1835.

Eli Atwater served the Church as clerk from the date of its organization till January 2d, 1836, when, having been appointed deacon, he was released at his own request. Daniel Brown succeeded him in the clerkship, and performed the duties of that office till September 8th, 1860.

Elder Farnsworth was granted a letter of recommendation and dismissal February 27th, 1836. July 16th, 1836, a call was extended to Thomas W. Colby, from Butler. April 18th, 1837, they resolved to organize under the statute, and to build a meeting-house. February 1st, 1840, a call was extended to Benjamin W. Capron. September 5th, 1840, it was resolved that the first Wednesday in October be set apart for dedicating the new meeting-house. Elder Capron preached his farewell sermon March 30th, 1845. Calls were extended June 14th, 1845, to Bishop Ames; October 17th, 1846, to Benjamin Andrews; and April 18th, 1847, to George S. Carpenter, who served about a year. Bishop Ames filled the pulpit during the summer of 1848.

He was succeeded by V. Hull, who commenced his labors October 1st, 1848. March 14th, 1849, a call was given to A. Boughton, who closed his labors April 1st, 1858. They seem to have been without a regular pastor from that time till the third Sunday in November, 1858, when Nathan Whitney commenced his labors, though Elder Ames was invited to supply the pulpit as much as he could. Elder Whitney closed his labors December 10th, 1858. A. Boughton supplied the pulpit till June 1st, 1860. September 8th, 1860, a call was extended to Roswell Corbett, who served them six months. June 17th, 1861, a call was given to A. T. Boynton, who closed his labors the last Sunday in March, 1865. He was immediately succeeded by Albert Cole. May 11th, 1867, Elder Jones, of Scott, a Sabbatarian, was engaged half the time. March 16th, 1868, a call was extended to Wm. Wilkins, of Summer Hill, who was dismissed April 8th, 1871. Alanson Boughton labored with them from June 10th, 1871, to August 9th, 1873. A. W. Coon of Scott, a Sabbatarian, is the present pastor. The present membership is fifty.

GLEN HAVEN WATER CURE AND SUMMER RESORT, at Glen Haven, located on the east line of the town, at the head of Skaneateles Lake, has acquired a favorable notoriety from its delightful situation, picturesque scenery, for its salubrity and excellent accommodations.

It is now conducted by Dr. Wm. C. Thomas, John H. Mourin and James A. Schermerhorn. There are eighteen buildings, including a main three-story building and eight good-sized cottages, neatly and comfortably furnished, which afford accommodations for two hundred patients and boarders. During the summer it is connected daily with the Auburn Branch of the N. Y. C. R. R. by boat at Skaneateles and thence by rail to Skaneateles Junction, and with the D., L. & W. R. R. by stage at Homer, ten miles distant. It is supplied with an abundance of pure soft water which descends from the hill rising, immediately in its rear, to the height of 1,000 feet above the Lake.

Samuel Scott was the first settler at the Glen; but the property was owned by David Hall of Skaneateles, who built a part of the *Glen Haven House* for a hotel, and sold it to Dr. Gleason and Miss Gilbert, who converted it into a water-cure in 1845. The establishment was burned about

1853. After a few years Dr. Jackson was admitted to partnership and subsequently succeeded to the business. Wm. L. Chaplain succeeded Dr. Jackson and married Miss Gilbert, who from the first was connected with and had a controlling interest in the establishment, and gave the place its name. It subsequently passed into the hands of Thomas & King; the former of whom is a member of the present firm.

CHAPTER LI.

TOWN OF GENOA.

GENOA was organized as *Milton* by the Court of General Sessions, January 27th, 1789, and its name changed April 6th, 1808. It originally embraced the towns of Locke, Summer Hill, and Groton in Tompkins county, which were set off as Locke, February 20th, 1802; and Lansing in Tompkins county, which was set off on the erection of that county, April 7th, 1817. It derives its name from Genoa in Piedmont, Italy. It lies upon Cayuga Lake, which forms its western boundary, and in the south-west corner of the County. It is bounded on the north by Ledyard and Venice, on the east by Locke, and on the south by Lansing. Its shape is oblong, being ten miles long from east to west and four miles across from north to south.

The surface though having a general inclination toward the Lake, is beautifully diversified and presents some highly picturesque scenery. The principal indentations are the valleys of the Salmon Creek and its western branch the Little Salmon, which streams flow south through the central part of the town and unite near the south line, and are the only ones of any considerable importance. "The land along the shore, rising rather abruptly a mile inland, abounds in deep ravines, sporting slender streams, whirling and eddying over the shale rock, of which the base of the soil is formed. From thence to the summit ridge, the rolling surface rises gradually to an elevation of 600 feet above the Lake."

Eastward from the summit ridge, "the declivities appear in rapid succession, often abruptly, 50 to 150 feet, to Little Salmon Creek. The east

branch, Big Salmon, is divided from the west branch by beautifully rolling lands, known as the 'Indian Fields.'"

Limestone exists only in boulders upon the surface. Slate is quarried on the farm of Samuel S. Barger in the west part of the town. The soil is a clayey loam near the Lake, a gravelly loam upon the hills, and a mixture of clay and alluvion in the valleys. It is excellent in quality and very fertile.

The Cayuga Southern R. R. extends through the west border of the town, and the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira R. R. crosses the town a little east of the center.

The population of the town in 1875 was 2,418; of whom 2,229 were native; 189 foreign; 2,409 white; and 9 colored. Its area was 24,342 acres; of which 20,222 were improved; 3,805 woodland; and 315 otherwise unimproved.

The inhabitants of Genoa are mainly employed in agriculture. From the earliest settlement of the town they have been distinguished for their industry and thrift, and substantial and enduring wealth has been the result; manifest alike in material, mental and moral progress.

A large portion of that extensive tract known as the "Indian Fields" lies in the central part of this town, and when the first white settlers came in, the Indians had under cultivation several hundred acres of cleared lands within this town. They had also upon this tract extensive burying grounds, one containing about forty acres. This was evidently the site of a large Indian village, probably one of the three mentioned by General Sullivan in his report of the Indian villages destroyed by a detachment of his army upon the east shore of Cayuga Lake. This detachment appears to have crossed this town in two divisions, one following the Indian trail adjacent to the lake, and the other passing through and desolating the Indian Fields. Fruit trees which escaped the hands of these destroyers were standing when the first settlers came in. There is a tradition that the former division camped one night west of John M. King's, and that one of the soldiers died and was buried there. Numerous Indian relics have been found upon these fields and in other localities in the town. At East Genoa, near the center of lot 29, upon slightly elevated ground on the place on which Alex. Bothwell now lives, were plainly discerni-

ble, at an early day, the outlines of a circular cavity six to eight feet in depth and diameter, rudely walled up with stone, the bottom showing that it had been used for some purpose requiring a fire and had evidently been in use a long time. In close proximity to it have been discovered from time to time many stones wrought in different shapes, also beads and other ornaments made of clay, or some substance resembling terra cotta, and tomahawks. On the north part of this lot, a little north of East Genoa, were disclosed, on removing a beech stump, human remains buried in a sitting posture.

The first settler in Genoa was John Clark, who came from Washington county in 1791, and built his cabin a little north of the residence of Martyn H. Chase. A well dug by him remains to mark the spot. He subsequently removed to the north line, near the Indian Fields road, and after a few years to Ohio.

Ebenezer Hoskins and his brother-in-law, Mr. Fink, came in from New London in 1791 or '92. He was a ship cooper, and followed the sea about twenty years before he sought a home in the wilderness. He came all the way in his own boat, and brought his family and household goods with him. He landed at Paines Creek, and walked to Mr. Clark's. He sold his boat for \$9, and with this and sixpence he had in his pocket on his arrival, he commenced life in the new settlement. He settled near the head of the gully, below Ogdens Corners, on the Jump farm. His cabin had neither floor, door nor window. The only protection in the doorway against storms, cold and enemies was a blanket. The beds were made of poles, and arranged one above the other on the sides of his hut. The foundation of the chimney yet remains. Hoskins removed after about four years to Lake Ridge, where he died in 1819. It is said that Aaron Kinney, the first missionary who visited this region, preached in Hoskins' house. Mrs. Adonijah Tillotson, Hoskins' youngest daughter, is the only member of the family living in the town. Fink boarded with Hoskins. He did not bring his family, nor remain long. John Chilsey and his son Anselm, from Susquehanna, came in 1791 or '92, and bought 200 acres where the Presbyterian church in Genoa village stands. His house stood on the site of the second house east of the church. He died there.

William Clark, a surveyor, came in from Washington county, early in the spring of 1792, and settled on the Indian Fields road, on a farm which forms a part of the farm now occupied by Amos J. Hewitt, and died there. He had two sons and two daughters, all of whom are dead. Gamaliel Terry, a Revolutionary soldier, came in from Salisbury, Conn., in 1792, and settled a half mile north of Genoa village, on the farm now occupied by Thomas Buck, where he died March 24th, 1806, aged 47. His wife also died there. His children moved west. Terry took up a large tract of land which has been cut up into several farms. David Armstrong and Amaziah Phillips came in from Goshen, Orange county, in 1792, by the northern water route. From Weeks Corners, to which point an inferior road had been made from the lake, they cut a road to the east part of the town. Armstrong settled on lot 39, which he had previously purchased, a mile south of East Genoa, where Wm. Wilcox lives. He brought with him his family, consisting of his wife and eight children, viz: Enos, Francis, Andrew, Frank, James, John, Polly, afterwards wife of Wm. Clark, and another daughter, who afterwards became the wife of Stephen Hopkins, all of whom are dead. He also brought with him the irons for a saw-mill, which he erected the following year, (1793,) upon a little brook fed by a spring upon the lot, which would now scarcely drive a mill one month in the year; but which, in connection with the annual freshets, then produced a stream which could be relied upon at certain times. This was the first mill built in the town. Shortly after its erection, as his son Francis, who was attending the mill, was eating his breakfast, which had been sent to him, he was unceremoniously put to flight by the appearance of a bear, which at once proceeded to devour the remnant of the meal. While thus engaged, he stood upon the log, which was in motion, and when the saw struck one of his paws, he stood erect upon his hind feet and embraced the offending saw as though it was a living being, and speedily met his death. Armstrong continued to reside there till well advanced in years, when he went to live with a daughter residing in Groton, and died there. His son, John, died in 1793, and was buried in the cemetery on lot 39. The place was then a wilderness, reached only by a foot or cattle path, but was thenceforth made sa-

cred as a place of burial by Mr. Armstrong's generosity, and the foot-path soon became the road to Beardsleys Corners. This is believed to be the first death of a settler in the town. Amaziah Phillips settled near the center of lot 29, where Alex. Bothwell now lives, and was the first settler on the site of East Genoa. He died there many years ago. These pioneers took their grists to Seneca Falls, conveying them by means of a drag, consisting of a crotched pole, to the lake, and thence by raft. Thomas and Wm. Hewitt settled directly east of Genoa village in 1792.

Numerous settlements were made in 1793, and the character of the men who came made them important ones. Capt. Roger Moore, who was taken prisoner in the war of the Revolution, and sent to England with Col. Ethan Allen, came in 1793, and settled in the north-east edge of Genoa village, where Robert Miller now lives, and died there. He drew two military lots. He had three sons, Roger, Samuel and Heman, all of whom are dead. Two of Heman's daughters are living in Genoa, Harriet, widow of Silas Kemp, and Adelia. Samuel and Daniel Wilson, Alex. Henderson, Elder Whipple and Roswell Francis, came together from Fort Ann and Salem, Washington county. Samuel Wilson settled a half mile south of East Genoa, where Rufus Strong now lives, and died there. His family consisted of James, Martha, afterwards wife of Alek Bothwell, Nancy, wife of Elihu Halladay, Olive, afterwards wife of John Guthrie, Polly, afterwards wife of John Stevens, an early settler in Groton, Samuel R., and John, all of whom are dead. Samuel Wilson, a grandson, is living at East Genoa. Daniel Wilson settled in the same locality, and he and his son, John, died on the same farm, the one occupied by Rufus Strong. Five grand-children are living, Samuel, and Mary Jane, wife of Samuel C. Branch, in Genoa, David, in Kansas, and John and William, in Nebraska. Henderson, who was a Scotchman, stopped, on his arrival, with David Armstrong. He cleaned out and moved into one of the latter's outbuildings, said to have been previously occupied by poultry. He was an American soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was taken prisoner and confined in Quebec, but escaped by jumping from a second-story window, with three others, one of whom broke

his leg. He lived to an extreme old age. He purchased a farm on lot 38, a half mile west of Armstrong's.

Nathaniel Walker, Jno. King 2d, (father of Abram, Jno., Marquis D. and Edward P. King,) and two others came from Luzerne county, Pa., to Springport, in 1789. In May, 1790, Mr. King brought in his family and settled near the site of Union Springs, on the Indian Reservation. The following year he was dispossessed by the State, and in February, 1793, he came to Genoa. He built his log house near a spring west of Alanson B. King's, and remained there till the fall of 1794, when he moved to the south side of the gully, near Glenn W. King's. He afterwards built on the north side of the gully. He kept a public house for many years. The first road to the lake ran through his farm, north of the gully. He established the first ferry across the lake. At first it consisted simply of a skiff, but that soon gave place to sail boats. In 1818, James Kidder, Matthew N. Tillotson and David Ogden, Sr., built the first horse boat. It was of vast proportions, propelled by twelve horses and capable of carrying eight wagons and twenty horses at a load. The first steamboat on Cayuga Lake was the *Enterprise*. It was built in Ithaca in 1819, and made the first trip January 1st, 1820. The post office at Northville still perpetuates the name of that ferry, which derived its name from Mr. King, who was largely identified with the early enterprises and interests of this community. Nathaniel Walker, who was a brother-in-law of John King 2d, came in 1793 or the spring of 1794, and settled on the Jno. M. King farm. He removed after a few years to Ontario county. John King 1st, father of John King 2d came from Springport in 1794. His cabin stood near Alanson B. King's barn. His son David, who was unmarried and lived with him, owned, after his father's death, the north half of lot 12. His brother, John 2d, owned the south half and 112 acres in the north-east corner of lot 22, where his son Abram lived. David, son of John King 2d, who was born December 16th, 1790, was probably the first white child born in this county. The King family was a prominent one in the early history of this town. While many of the old families have removed or died out, the Kings have remained and become very numerous. They are without doubt one of the largest families in

southern Cayuga. They have been successful farmers, and but little inclined to trade or speculation. Their well-tilled farms and pleasant homes are monuments of their industry, and make Lake street one of the most beautiful sections of the town. Mrs. David King, who died December 30th, 1876, aged 93, lived where her married life commenced seventy-eight years.

Jonathan Mead, who served seven years as a soldier in the Revolution, drew lot 5 in this town, and in 1792, he and his brother-in-law, John Moe, came to see it. In May, 1793, they and Benj. and Daniel Close came from Greenwich, Conn., and settled upon that lot. The former two brought their families with them. They started in April, and came on a schooner up the Hudson to Catskill, bringing with them a covered wagon and two yokes of oxen. From Catskill they completed the journey by wagon. They came by the State road to Oxford and Owego, to which point that road was little better than marked trees, with some of the underbrush lopped out, while from Owego their's was the first wagon in this direction. They found generous hospitality at the house of John Clark during the few days required to roll together some logs for a temporary home. The journey from Connecticut occupied twenty-six days, and Mrs. Abraham Weeks, daughter of Jonathan Mead, and who, though in her 92d year, is still in the enjoyment of health and strength, and the full possession of all her mental faculties, distinctly remembers how tiresome it was. Benj. Close put up a house and brought his family in that fall. In a letter written to his wife in May of that year, and sent back by his brother Daniel, he says: "We went about ten miles (*i. e.*, to Aurora,) for our papers, and found there a Mr. Barber from Connecticut. They have plenty of peach-trees and some apple-trees. These must have been put out by the Indians."* Mr. Close had at that time four children, the youngest of whom, an infant, Mrs. Close carried all the way from Connecticut on horseback. They arrived in September, and were accompanied by John Weeks, who settled on 100 acres on the south

*A Sermon by Rev. J. S. Jewell, pastor of the *First Presbyterian Church of Genoa*, August 10th, 1873, to which, and to Mr. D. W. Adams of Northville, especially the latter, we take pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness for much valuable information relative to the early settlement of Genoa, particularly the western part. To Mr. H. Leavenworth, of East Genoa, our thanks are also due for information furnished.

side of lot 5, given him by his brother-in-law Jonathan Mead. He built his cabin on a knoll about seventy rods north of the Kelly school house. He subsequently lived near J. Mead Weeks' present residence. Weeks Corners perpetuates his name. His son Abraham, who lived on the old homestead, was a worthy man and a deacon in the Presbyterian church when he died. His widow, as previously stated, still survives him. Jonathan Mead, after living here some years, moved to Clarkson, and died there.

John Moe built in 1800 or 1802 a frame house which still stands a little south of Lucas Moe's. It is claimed to be the second frame dwelling house built in the town. John Moe, who died six years ago, was a son of his. "He possessed rare business talent, a well-balanced mind, and strict integrity. For over half a century his name was a household word in all this section." Dr. Hiram Moe, another son, attained eminence in the medical profession in Groton. Their brothers, James and Lucas, are still living, the latter on the old homestead. Mary Moe, daughter of John Moe, who was born March 20th, 1794, is said to have been the first white female child born in West Genoa.

Benjamin Close did not leave his religion in Connecticut when he came. Soon after he arrived with his family, in the fall of 1793, he opened his house for public worship on the Sabbath, and those meetings were continued till the Presbyterian church was organized. He was one of the original sixteen who entered into church fellowship August 13th, 1798. He was elected deacon in 1806, and held that office thirty years. William and Rev. Reuben Close, sons of Benjamin, are living, the former on the homestead and the latter in Elmira.

Zadoc Weeks came in 1794, and settled on twenty-five acres given him by his father, in the south-west corner of lot 5, where Orloff Bourne now lives. In 1790, Gilbert, Jonathan, Thurston and Perez Brownell came from Little Compton, Rhode Island, and commenced work on the Indian Reservation, north of Aurora. They were dispossessed by the sheriff and built a cabin near R. N. Atwater's residence in Ledyard, one and one-half miles north of the south line. In the spring of 1791, Perez brought his family in. Jonathan brought his wife in 1792. Their father, Pardon Brownell, bought lot 23 in Genoa, and

gave Gilbert 200 acres on the east side, Thurston, 200 on the west, and Perez, 200 in the middle. Perez moved on his land in the spring of 1793. His house was west of J. G. Barger's stone quarry. Gilbert came and lived with him. Mrs. Brownell's sister Amy was a member of the family. November 4th, 1793, Gilbert and Amy were married. The marriage certificate is in the possession of their daughter, Mrs. Clarissa Chadwick, and reads: "This certifies that Gilbert Brownell and Amy Grinnell were joined in marriage November 4th, 1793, by Aaron Kinne, minister of the gospel and missionary in the western settlements." "The incidents connected with this event are somewhat romantic. It seems a contract of marriage was made between them, but unfortunately there was neither civil officer nor settled minister who could make them one. It was agreed that when the missionary came they would be married. After weeks and months of delay Mr. Kinne called at Perez Brownell's. Gilbert was at work some distance from the house engaged in logging. Amy blew a conch shell, (now in possession of Mrs. Chadwick,) and called her soon-to-be-husband. Soiled and besmeared Gilbert came in and without change of raiment stood up before the man of God, and they were married. Immediately after the ceremony was performed he went back to his toil." This was probably the first marriage in the town. Gilbert built his house and lived a little south-east of J. G. Barger's residence. A few old apple trees mark the locality. Perez subsequently sold to Joseph Goodyear, and then Gilbert exchanged farms with Goodyear. Gilbert bought Thurston's lands, and eventually owned a large portion of lot 22. He lived and died where H. S. King lives. Of a family of nine children, three only remain, Edmund, Mrs. Clarissa Chadwick and Mrs. John H. Carter. Perez subsequently removed to Ohio and died there. Thurston went to Philadelphia. Jonathan remained in Ledyard. He built the house where Charles E. Slocum lives and died there. His daughters were reigning belles in their day and were much admired.

John, Eben, Daniel and Josiah Guthrie, who settled in Springport in 1790, came to this town about 1793, and lived near McGuigans Corners, about three miles south-west of Northville. John, who was a single man, worked out in Springport during the summer, and during the fall cut wild

grass on the Owasco Flats, (Moravia,) where he wintered his employer's cattle. He afterward married Olive, daughter of Samuel Wilson, and removed to Groton. ✓ Eben settled where Wilson Merritt resides ; Daniel, south of Lake Ridge, on the McCormick farm ; and Josiah, where Jay Atwater lives. Eben moved to Peru, O., about 1815.

Jabez Bradley came in the spring of 1792, from Lee, Massachusetts, and again in the fall of that year to see the Lake country. In 1793, he and his brother-in-law, Heman Bradley, came and boarded that summer with Jonathan Brownell. Jabez bought 200 acres on the south side of lot 90 in Ledyard. It was the land recently occupied by Edwin Buckhout and S. N. Franklin. They cleared part of it, planted corn, sowed some wheat, and started a nursery. In the fall Heman returned home, and Jabez bought 200 acres on the south side of lot 3 in Genoa, paying therefor \$1.25 per acre. He came here and built his log house near the orchard west of S. C. Fessenden's, in Northville, where he was the first to break the forest, and which was known for years as Bradleys Corners. The roof was made of elm bark. While there alone he received a very pleasant visit from Capt. Adonijah Tillotson and Phineas Rice, who had come to see the country. Mr. Bradley went to Lee that fall and returned in February, 1794, with his family, accompanied by Heman Bradley and his wife. They came with sleds and oxen. In 1800, Jabez built the house where his youngest son Walter G. resides. In 1812, the building of the S. C. Fessenden house was commenced. Jabez Bradley had great energy of character and was a valuable citizen. Within six weeks after he moved here he was elected one of the commissioners of highways of the town of Milton, and reelected in 1795. The importance of this office is realized when we reflect that in April, 1794, there were but few if any highways laid out in this large township. The County records show that Mr. Bradley was a large landholder. He owned 200 acres on lot 90 in Scipio, 640 acres on lot 3, in Milton, the west half of lot 4, the south half of 14, part of 35, and several lots in Locke, Moravia and Sempronius, making in all 3,000 acres or more. Some estimate of the extent of his farming operations may be made from the fact that August 2d, 1813, he sold to Monmouth Purdy, forty-four head of cattle at one time.

“ Though Squire Bradley was not a member of the church, he was prominent in all matters connected with it. The first church was erected in 1805. When we remember that it was in the early years of settlement, that the pioneers, (with scarcely one exception,) were poor, and but few of them living in frame houses, we realize how liberal they were and how great the sacrifices they made to build that wonderful old church edifice. There is no event connected with our local history which reflects greater honor on the noble men who united in that great work.”

At the dedication of the new church in 1847, Rev. Seth Smith, in referring to the building of the first one said, “ On entering upon the work they were much encouraged and aided by their truly enterprising and public-spirited associate, Jabez Bradley, Esq., who, in addition to the time, labor and money which he freely devoted, generously and gratuitously gave to the Society a lease of between three and four acres of land as the site of the building.” Mr. Bradley died February 20th, 1817, in his 52d year. Dan, son of Jabez Bradley, born May 1st, 1794, is supposed to be the first male child born in *Milton*.

Heman Bradley bought of Jabez eighty acres in the south-west corner of lot 3, the land now owned by James Brown and the Anthony Covert estate. He lived there several years and sold to Matthew N. Tillotson. In December, 1801, he received of Jabez a deed of the farm now owned by the widow of Jonah Reynolds. He died there in August, 1844. He was a kind-hearted, honest man, and his wife a model woman. Eli Bradley, father of Heman, Medad and Miles, came in 1794 or '5, and Medad and Miles about the same time. Medad was a butcher and stock-dealer. Miles married Chloe Allen and bought the farm now owned by Dan Bradley. He was a carpenter and farmer and died in 1825.

Capt. Adonijah Tillotson, Gen. John Tillotson and Col. Matthew Tillotson were originally from Farmington, Conn. About 1792 they came to Whitestown, which they expected to make their home. In 1793 Capt. Adonijah Tillotson and Phineas Rice, a brother-in-law, came in prospecting, selected lot 13, and returned to Whitestown. In the winter of 1793 Gen. John Tillotson went to New York city and bought that lot. In dividing it John had 300 acres on the north side, Adonijah, 200 in the south-west corner, and Rice,

140 in the south-east corner. Adonijah and wife came in the spring of 1794, arriving May 25th. They came in a bateau, the journey from Oneida county occupying seven days. He built a little south of Adonijah Tillotson's residence. Gen. John and Rice came in soon after. Rice settled near where Joseph Fenner lives. He subsequently sold his land to John Atwater and bought the farm now owned by John Stephenson. In 1804 he engaged in mercantile business with a Mr. Knapp, on the east side of the highway, a little north-east of Mr. Fenner's house. The store is said have been the first frame building in the town. It was afterwards removed to Northville and now forms a part of Richard Ryder's residence in that village. Mr. Rice was unfortunate and moved to Steuben county, where he died. John Tillotson settled near the creek, south of Calvin Jump's. He was a noted man in Church, State and Society. He was one of the original members of the Presbyterian church at Northville, and his name appears frequently in the early history. In April, 1795, he was elected supervisor and was reelected in 1796, '7 and '8. In 1804 he was appointed by the Legislature one of the commissioners to locate the Court House in this county, the south-east corner of lot 46 in Scipio being selected. In 1813 he was an Associate Judge. He is described as a large, powerful man, commanding in person, and a general favorite with all classes. Col. Matthew N. Tillotson came the same year and settled where B. F. Slocum lives. He owned at one time the south half of lot two. He was identified with many public enterprises and was largely interested in the fifth great western turnpike. He died June 11th, 1857. Dr. Adonijah, John and Mary, children of Capt. Adonijah Tillotson, are all that are left here of those three families.

Col. Samuel Drake came in 1793 and settled on lot 15, on the lands now owned by Geo. Jackson and Christopher Mulligan. A Mr. Dimmick, who came with him, went back and brought his own and Col. Drake's family in 1794. Col. Drake died that fall, September 1st, 1794, and the stone which marks his grave in the cemetery at Northville bears the earliest record of death therein. John Bowman, his grandson, a resident of Clarkson, Monroe county, was at one time prominent in the political history of the

State. He represented that county in the Assembly in 1823, and the 8th District in the State Senate in 1824, '5 and '6. He was appointed Canal Commissioner January 9th, 1836, and held that office till his removal by the Legislature February 22d, 1840. Thorne and James Milliken, the former of whom owned the north half of lot 14, were here in 1793, and boarded with Colonel Drake, whose daughter, Rebecca, James married in 1795 or '6. Thorne did not remain long, but went to Camillus. James built on the hill, where Brainard Lyon lives. He had two sons worthy of notice, Samuel, a physician, who built the house where Theron E. Stark lives, and died there August 2d, 1834, in his 34th year; and Andrew, who lived on the homestead, and who died July 23d, 1836, aged 36. Nature had endowed him richly with physical and mental powers which would have made him a leading man.

Alek Bothwell came from Salem, Washington county, in 1793, and settled one mile east of East Genoa, where DeWitt Bothwell, his grandson, now lives, and died there June 9th, 1843, and his wife, in April, 1864, aged nearly 93 years. He came in company with James Wilson, on foot, and afterwards married the latter's sister, Martha, daughter of Samuel Wilson, by whom he had eight children, four of whom are living, viz: Robert, in Groton, and Lewis, Mary, widow of Kirby Sharpsteen, and Alexander, in Genoa. Alek went further west and labored the season of 1794 for the means with which to pay for his place on lot 30, for which he paid, and on which he settled in 1795. In 1797, two years after her marriage, James Wilson's wife chased with a shovelful of hot coals, and treed, a bear which had robbed their pig pen and was retreating with the prize.

William Willison settled on lot 29, one-half mile east of Genoa village, in 1793. Lear Hadley, a blacksmith, settled in 1793 or '4, on the John L. King farm, which was subsequently occupied by Joseph Southworth.

Deacon Wm. Bradley, then a young, unmarried man, came from Lee, Mass., in 1794, and lived that summer with his kinsman, Jabez Bradley, returning in the fall. Thus he continued to spend his summers here, and winters in teaching in Massachusetts, until 1798, when he married and moved here in the spring. He boarded a

few weeks with James Milliken, and then moved into his own log house, which stood where Arthur E. Slocum lives. His first purchase was fifty acres, which he bought of Gen. John Tillotson, paying therefor \$3.50 per acre, on condition that the General should give one week's help in logging. He was elected deacon of the Presbyterian church of Northville, in 1800, and held that office till his death, February 1st, 1851. He was a noble man, a pure, consistent, devoted Christian. He left a record which his family, the church, and the community may remember with pride. A remark made by his wife to a friend in her old age is eloquent with the happy simplicity which characterized the lives of these pioneers. She said, in referring to the early days of their settlement, "We had a hole cut through the logs, without sash or glass, for a window, a blanket hung up in the place of a door. My husband worked hard, clearing in the woods. I cooked my dinner, and taking that with my child, would go where he was, and seated together by the side of a log we would eat it. I came when this country was all a wilderness, and have lived to see it a flower-garden, but those were the happiest days of my life."

James Moe came from Greenwich, Conn., in 1794, and settled on 66 acres on lot 15, where he died. His house stood where Alfred Lanterman lives. None of his family are living here.

Elihu Halladay came from Washington county in 1794 or '5, with his wife, Nancy, and her sister, Martha, afterwards wife of Alek Bothwell, (daughters of Samuel Wilson,) and his mother. He came with an ox team, and settled at East Genoa, where Horace Leavenworth lives. He kept a small store some years previous to 1808, buying his goods at Aurora. The first school-house in this part of the town was built of logs and stood on the corner of Halladay's land. Wm. Truman is the first teacher of whom we have any information. Halladay afterwards removed with his family to Groton and died there. ✓

William Armstrong came in from Goshen in 1795, accompanied by his mother, Margaret, wife of Benoni Armstrong, who was one of the party who threw overboard the tea in Boston Harbor, and died soon after. He settled on lot 39, which was bought jointly by his mother and David Armstrong. He died from injuries received at Sacketts Harbor during the war of

1812. Thomas Hollister came this same year, (1795,) and lived with John Tillotson. He subsequently married and moved to Groton, but returned in 1800. He lived many years in Little Hollow, at the foot of the hill long known as Hollister's Hill.

Noah Lyon came in from Connecticut before 1796,* and bought 400 acres on the south side of lot 24, and lived where Daniel M. Bacon resides. He died September 23d, 1820, aged sixty-four. None of his family are living.

Amos, his brother, came prior to 1797, and lived opposite the parsonage at Five Corners. The first church was organized at his house. Their brother Caleb came in 1798 and settled where Esbon Lyon lives. He and Wm. Bradley were elected deacons of the first church at the same time. Caleb was the father of Moses, Martin, Caleb, Jr., and nine other children. Several of them lived near him, and for a long time that section was numerously settled by Lyons.

Major Samuel Adams came from Landisfield, Mass., in February, 1796, and lived a short time on a farm owned by Joshua Sears, a little northwest of Charles Tupper's Corners in Venice. He and his brother-in-law, Morris Bosworth, bought 400 acres on lot 6 in Genoa and moved on it. In March, 1802, Major Adams moved to Northville and lived in a double log house, south-west of S. C. Fessenden's, and went into business with Niram Wildman, Stephen Bassett and Medad Bradley, the firm being Adams, Wildman & Co. They rented part of the Jabez Bradley farm, dealt largely in stock, and carried on a store and ashery. They built the frame store which stood on the site of the steam-mill building. In 1806 the firm dissolved. Messrs. Adams and Wildman went to Genoa village, built a store nearly opposite the Howe mill and engaged in mercantile business. They were also interested in a mill, brick-yard and ashery. Mr. Adams subsequently sold out at Genoa village, and erected a store at Little Creek, which is still standing. He continued business there till the embargo of 1812 ruined him. He then sold his farm to Andrew Hawkins and lived for a time at the Forks of the Creek. In 1817, he went to Geauga county, Ohio, on a visit and died there. He had a good reputation as a business man. He and Wildman

* Statement of D. W. Adams, of Northville. His grandson, Amzi M. Lyon, who is station agent at Milan, in Locke, to which town he removed from Genoa in 1859, says he came in 1802.

are said to have been the first merchants at Genoa. Darius, elder son of Samuel Adams, was eight years old when his father moved in from Massachusetts. In 1802, at the age of fifteen, he attended school a few months at Aurora, and earned his board by clerical duties in the office of Glen Cuyler. He was engaged in clerking most of the time till 1815, when he went into business for himself, and continued till his retirement in 1846. He represented this County in the Assembly in 1841, but declined a re-nomination for that office. He died in September, 1869, aged eighty-two. He was widely and favorably known in this section of country. His business life of over half a century as principal, (for, although he retired from the store in 1846, he was interested and more or less actively engaged in business enterprises till his death,) covered the period of Northville's greatest growth and prosperity, and to his energy, liberality and public enterprise is due in no small degree its present business and social status. He was succeeded in the mercantile business by his sons Samuel and Darius W., the latter of whom still perpetuates the name in that connection. Thus the business experience of this family covers a period of over seventy-six years, and is unparalleled, we believe, in the whole County, except in the case of the Morgans, of Aurora.

Israel Mead and Elnathan Close came from Greenwich, Conn., in 1796 or '7, having previously been here and secured their titles, and settled at Pine Hollow, on lot 21, three miles east of Genoa, Mead, where his son Israel now lives, and Close, on a farm adjoining his on the north, on a part of which the widow of Stephen Mead lives. Mead was a shoemaker. He died there in March, 1851. Close also died on the place of his settlement. They carried their grists to Ludlowville by means of a drag, and attended church at Owasco Flats, (Moravia,) and sometimes at Bradleys Corners, (Northville.) Charles Dennison came from Stonington, Conn., in 1796 or '7, and lived a short time with his father-in-law, Charles Henderson, who settled a little south of East Genoa, near the Wilsons, and died there. In 1799 he settled on lot 38. He was a clothier, but abandoned the trade and went on a farm. Four of his children are living, Roxana and Sarah, wife of Wilson Divine, at Venice, and Martha, wife of James B. Royal, and Prudence, wife of Joseph Bowers, in Lansing.

James, Nathaniel, Uriah and Solomon Knapp came from Greenwich, Conn., about 1797. James settled about a mile north of Northville, where he died; Nathaniel, on lot 21, near Israel Mead, where he died; Uriah, on 100 acres bought of Thorne Milliken; and Solomon, on the farm now occupied by his grandson, S. K. Bradt. Four of Nathaniel's children are living, Nathaniel and Israel, in Genoa, Sarah, wife of Stephen Main, in Moravia, and Mary, wife of Jonah Knapp, in Connecticut.

Captain David Ogden, Sr., came in about the same time from Nanticoke, Broome county, to which place he removed from Elizabeth, N. J., in 1791. He lived first in a block house a little south of where Alanson Brown resides. In 1805 the large frame house now occupied by Netus Jump was finished and he moved into it. He died there July 11th, 1835, in his sixty-sixth year. He was a carpenter by trade, and built the houses of Roswell Franklin, Jabez Bradley and many others in this locality. For almost forty years he was the "middle man" of this section and dealt largely in stock, grain, beef and pork. He was for many years extensively engaged in merchandising and was interested in boating. He owned about 300 acres, and was therefore a large farmer. He also kept a public house, and was postmaster for many years. Many branches of this business were conducted under unfavorable circumstances. The country was new, the channels of trade were unformed, the main markets, Quebec, New York and Baltimore, were not only far away, but difficult of access. Railroads were unknown, and the Erie Canal not finished till 1825. Postal communication was slow and uncertain, and there was no telegraph then. Journeys required much time, and were often attended with much danger. Under these circumstances a business so extensive and varied as his required executive ability and indomitable energy. He possessed both in a remarkable degree. Genoa owes much to the active life and public spirit of Captain David Ogden. Captain David Ogden, Jr., is a resident of Northville, and though in his seventy-seventh year is hale and hearty. Jonathan Ogden came in 1798 and worked with his brother David as a carpenter. In 1805 he returned to Binghamton, and died there. Ezekiel Ogden came in 1799 or 1800, and his brother David sold him ninety acres, on which he lived till his death. Captain

Thomas Ogden came in from Elizabeth, N. J., in 1798, and settled on lot 1 in Genoa, which he drew for services as an officer in the Revolution. His house stood where Mrs. Elihu Slocum lives. He was father-in-law of David Ogden, Sr. Two of his daughters present remarkable instances of fecundity. Rachel, who married John Gilmore, had twenty-one children, and Phebe, who married John St. Clair, twenty-two.

John and Caleb Atwater came from Hamden, Conn., in 1798, and settled, the former on the Joseph Fenner farm, and the latter where Deacon Mead resides. John G. Atwater, son of Caleb, came about the same time, and lived first on the Thos. Goodyear farm, and subsequently on the south-east corner of lot 23. The Atwaters had large families and many of their children settled here. For about eighty years they have been a numerous, prominent and worthy family. Gabriel Studwell and his sons Abram, William and Peter, came the same year, (1798,) from Fairfield, Conn., and settled on lot 10. Henry Studwell came with them and settled two miles south-east of Genoa, where Andrew Stickles lives and died there. Benoni Armstrong, nephew of David Armstrong, came from Goshen in 1798, and settled a little east of David's place, a little west of where Wm. Green lives. He removed to Sempronius in 1805, and after two or three years to East Venice, where he died September 20th, 1811. He was a blacksmith, and followed that vocation till his death. He made nearly all the axes used in clearing up this section of the country. His children were Margaret, afterwards wife of Elisha Hopkins, Melinda, afterwards wife of Lyman Halliday, Sarah, afterwards wife of Thos. Hamilton, Emily, afterwards wife of Isaac Sovers, Isaac and John; of whom Isaac, who was born in Genoa in 1801, is the only one living.

Wm. Miner, who was born in Stonington, Conn., February 14th, 1774, came to Genoa in 1799, and settled at Genoa village, where he died May 12th, 1840, aged 66, and Polly, his wife, April 4th, 1817, aged 33. He was the father of Orlando Miner, a former merchant at Genoa. Emeline, widow of Ashbel Avery, who resides in Iowa, is the only one of his children living.

Nathan Raymond, from Fairfield, Conn., and Ebenezer Howe and Elliott Palmer, also settled in 1799, the former on lot 20, and the latter two on lot 11.

Numerous other settlements were made prior to 1800, among others by Wm. Jessup, who settled at Pine Hollow, on the farm now occupied by Jas. Stevens, where he died, and two of whose children are living, John, in Genoa, and Mrs. Jackson Holden, in Locke; John Barnes, who settled a half mile west of Genoa, on the Indian Fields road, where Chauncey Hand lives, and who sold in 1813, to Ebenezer Hewitt; Increase Barnes, who settled in the same locality; Thaddeus Spencer, who settled a half mile north-east of Genoa, where Willard Avery lives, and died there August 19th, 1856, aged 82, whose daughters married and moved west many years ago, and whose son Ansel moved to Missouri about 1855; Aaron Lyon, who settled on fifty acres about two and one-half miles north-east of Genoa, where Jno. Tiffit lives, and removed to Michigan about 1850, and died there; Alex. Palmer, who settled three and one-half miles east of Genoa, where Geo. Holden, Henry Palmer, a grandson, and a man named Niles live, and died there, and whose daughter Polly is living north of Auburn; a family named Tidd, from Orange county, who left at an early day; Sherman Brown, who settled where James McGuire lives; Jonathan Palmer, who settled near Five Corners; Ahasuerus Ferris, who resided a few years on the east side of lot 4, and subsequently on lot 30; Oliver Reynolds, who lived where Dennis Doyle resides; Noah and Wrestcome Barton, who settled on lot 29; Cornelius Bashford, on lot 40; Arthur Hewitt, on lot 19; Ichabod Lockwood and Wheeler Thorp, on lot 20; James Pixley, on lot 30; Isaac Barnum, on lot 28; Daniel Haight, on lot 18; Chas. Lester, who had lived some years previous just north of the town line, on lot 10; Timothy Stephens, father of Nelson T. Stephens, who was formerly a lawyer of some prominence at Locke, and afterwards at Moravia and Auburn, and is now Judge of the Supreme Court of Kansas, on lot 28; and Samuel Hicks, who settled on lot 29, at the forks of the road, where S. Wilson lives. He kept the first store in the east part of the town. He also kept a tavern, and boiled potash about twenty rods west of the four corners. Lot 29 was owned by one Vanmarter or Vandewater, in 1791. Abram Starks owned and sold in 1795 to Elihu Halladay, the place on which the latter settled.

James Ferris, son of Ahasuerus Ferris, came

from Fairfield, Conn., in 1800, and settled at Five Corners, where the Presbyterian parsonage stands. He stopped a year or two a little north-west of the Corners, but did not take up land there. He bought of Joseph and Jesse Chittenden, who came in from Massachusetts at an early day, fifty acres, on which he resided till his death, September 11th, 1864, aged 86. Four of his children are living, Lewis and Caliste, widow of Joseph Goodyear, in Genoa, Edmond, in Springport, Mich., and Augustus, in Pennsylvania. Matthias and Edward Mead, and Frederick Scofield also settled here in 1800, the former two on lot 21, and the latter on lot 30, where Philip Shafer lives. Moses Reminton, Archelaus Chadwick, Amos Hurlburt (in 1798) and Stodart Niles settled about this time, Reminton, on the farm now occupied by Geo. A. Whiteman, one and one-half miles east of Genoa, where he died February 24th, 1836, aged 67; Hurlburt on lot 11, where he died November 10th, 1832, aged 62; and Niles on lot 2, where he died October 19th, 1849, aged 69. Reminton was a Quaker, and came in from Connecticut, from whence his father came about the same time, the latter settling two miles east of Genoa, on the farm now occupied by Jno. Tiff and Delos Niles, where he died. Milton and William, sons of Moses Reminton, are living, the former in Trumansburg, and the latter in Connecticut. Chadwick came from Lee, Mass. His sons, Thomas, Samuel, Jabez and Ansel were prominent and active citizens. In addition to their other gifts the Chadwicks possessed musical talents in a remarkable degree.

Joseph Goodyear came from Hamden, Conn., in 1801. He bought 200 acres of Perez Brownell, and then exchanged with Gilbert Brownell. His brothers William and Timothy came a year or two later. The Goodyears, Atwaters and Bradleys were originally from the same section. They intermarried more or less before and after coming here. Joseph Shaw came from Little Compton, R. I., in 1802, and his brother Peleg, a few years afterwards.

John Leavenworth, originally from Watertown, Connecticut, came from Canaan, Columbia county, in 1802. He lived one year west of Beardsley's, in Lansing, but soon settled and built a house on lot 40, which he bought of William I. Vredenburg, in 1804. In 1809, he made his residence on lot 29. From that time he kept

a tavern in his log-house, built and run a distillery, and had also a small store in a part of the building. He was commissioned a Lieutenant by Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins, in Col. John Harris' regiment, and went with his company to the frontier at Lewiston in the war of 1812. He was afterwards commissioned a Captain, under Lieutenant-Colonel Matthew N. Tillotson, and was honored with several town offices. Many soldiers were drafted in front of the old log tavern, which stood about twenty-five rods north of his last residence, and some on the green north of the old log school-house. Only two of his children are living, Horace, on the homestead, at East Genoa, and Olivia, wife of Jackson Ferris, in Springport, Michigan. Hiram went to Auburn to learn the printer's trade with H. J. Pace, and attended a grammar school. In October, 1817, he was editor of the *Waterloo Gazette*, which he published one year. He was associated one year with William Ray in the publication of the *Miscellaneous Register*. In 1820, he removed to Queenstown, Canada, and printed a paper for Wm. L. McKenzie, the leader of the Patriot War. From thence, in 1825, he went to St. Catharines and established *The Farmers' Journal and Welland Canal Intelligencer*, afterwards changed to the *St. Catharines Journal*, which he continued until 1843. He died February 7th, 1857, in his 60th year.

Wm. Miller Clark came from Connecticut, in 1803, and settled on the Indian Fields, about a mile south-west of Genoa, on the farm now occupied by Chauncey Hand. He afterwards removed with his family to Ohio. Moses Armstrong, brother of Benoni, came from Groton in 1803, and settled on the farm adjoining Benoni's on the west. He removed to Groton about 1820, and died there. His family are all dead. Reuben Pomeroy came from Broome county, in the fall of 1803 and taught school that winter. In 1805, he married Esther, daughter of Jabez Bradley, and in 1806, succeeded Adams, Wildman & Co., in the mercantile business. His store stood on the site of the steam mill. He was a successful merchant and left a good record as an honest and trustworthy man. Seneca G. Pomeroy of Northville, is the only member of his family living. Paul Barger came from Peekskill in 1803 or '4.

Joseph Crocker, Sr., came from Lee, in 1804, and bought the James Howell farm of Oliver

Hatch. His sons Asa and Joseph, who lived and died here, were noble men, and are kindly remembered. Isaac Mitchell settled the same year on the north-east corner of lot 3. In 1819 he sold his farm to Jesse Underhill. Captain Henry Chase came from Little Compton, R. I., in 1805; and Samuel and Philander Lawrence, from Stamford, Connecticut, about that year. John Seymour came from the latter place three or four years afterwards. His sons, John, Philander, Lewis and Theron, were once well known in this town. John Tilton came from New Jersey in 1808. He was honest, industrious, and very fond of fishing. The Howells and Tiltons came from the same place about the same time. Peter Latourette, who was ninety-four years old in 1876, and Col. Daniel Thorp, a Welshman, came about 1808. The latter settled on the Indian Fields, about a mile south-west of Genoa, where Hiram Hand lives, and died there March 15th, 1837, aged nearly sixty. Harriet, widow of Orson Welsh, residing in Cortland county, is the only one of his children living. Seth Nye came from Connecticut about 1810, and settled two and one-half miles north-east of Genoa, where Delos Niles now lives. He afterwards removed to East Venice and died there January 19th, 1840, aged 84. His children were Caleb, Joshua, Freeman, Jared and four daughters, all of whom are dead. William Green, a native of Galway, Saratoga county, came from Delaware in March, 1812, and settled on lot 40, which he bought of the State, in the south-east corner of the town, on the farm now owned by his son-in-law, David Cogswell, where he died in 1874. His children who are living are James, in Moravia, and Margaret, wife of David Cogswell, and Burr, in Groton. David Price came from Elizabeth, N. J., in 1812, and bought of Edmund Wright the place where Matthias Hutchinson lives. He subsequently lived south of Bells Corners. A man named Heaton settled at an early day a mile north-east of Genoa, and died there. His son James, who resides in Venice, is the only one of his children living. Jacob Hagaman was an early settler on lot 30, of which he was probably the first owner.

EARLY MILLS.—The first conveniences for grinding were the mortar and pestle until 1798, when a mill was built at Ludlowville, Tompkins county, by Henry Ludlow. Another was built at Black Rock by a Mr. Anway, about 1800;

and in 1808 Abel White erected one near the falls, near N. B. Atwater's. David King built one on his farm about the same time. The last two were called "thunder shower" mills, because in summer they depended on showers for their supply of water. Mr. Durell built a mill near the site of Mr. Townsend's in 1810.

EARLY TAVERNS.—Taverns were numerous at an early day, and many of the present quiet dwellings were once used for public houses. Among the early tavern keepers were Peter Latourette, where Alanson Brown resides, David Ogden, one mile west of Northville, Elihu Tillotson, at the landing, John King, where Glen W. King lives, Timothy Goodyear, at Goodyears Corners, Caleb Atwater, in the Deacon Mead house, John Atwater, where Joseph Fenner resides, Reuben Pomeroy, where the present hotel stands, Jabez Bradley, in the S. C. Fessenden house, W. Hamlin, at Little Hollow, Ebenezer Hewitt, on the Indian Fields, Thaddeus Spencer, at Genoa village, Wm. Hewitt, where Phineas B. Young lives, Ebenezer Howe, at Pine Hollow, and John Carver, at East Genoa.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting was held at the house of Jonathan Woodworth, at Lansingville, April 1st, 1794, and John Chelsey was chosen moderator. The following named officers were elected: Willis Bishop, *Supervisor*; Thomas Ludlow, *Clerk*; John Chelsey, Abraham Minear, who was a surveyor, and Philip Breen, *Assessors*; Daniel Bacon and Wm. Coltrine, *Constables and Collectors*; Benajah Strong, Sr., and John Clark, *Overseers of the Poor*; Abraham Bloom, "Anslem" Chelsey and Jabez Bradley, *Commissioners of Highways*; John Clark, Chas. Nantine or Vantine, Henry Ludlow, Wm. Clark, David Armstrong, Henry "Tetor" and Amos Strong, *Overseers of Highways*; Ebenezer Hoskins, Job Halsted and Henry Bloom, *Fence Viewers*; Nathaniel Walker and John Bowker, *Pound Keepers*. At that meeting a bounty of twenty shillings was voted for the scalp of every wolf actually killed in the town.

The present officers (1879) are:

Supervisor—Darius W. Adams.

Town Clerk—Frank H. Avery.

Justices of the Peace—Samuel C. Bradley, Daniel M. Bacon and Squire Howe.

Assessors—Levi Starner, Edwin A. Avery and Francis Hollister.

Commissioner of Highways—Daniel L. Mead.

Overseers of the Poor—Thomas McCormick and Calvin M. Bush.

Inspectors of Election, Dist. No. 1—George W. Crocker, Samuel C. Fessenden and Ossian King.

Inspectors of Election, Dist. No. 2—Oscar Tiff, Dolphus Mosher and DeWitt C. Bothwell.

Collector—Jason G. Atwater.

Constables—James A. Greenfield, John P. Boles, George Bower, and Samuel C. Knapp.

Game Constable—Daniel Fallen.

Commissioners of Excise—Amos Main; vacancy, long term, Lyman Miller; vacancy, short term, John L. King.

GENOA VILLAGE.

GENOA VILLAGE is pleasantly situated in the north part of the town, on Salmon Creek, which furnishes a good water power. It is a station on the U., I. & E. R. R., and is distant eight miles south-west of Moravia, twelve and three-fourths miles south-east of Aurora, and nineteen and one-half miles south of Auburn. It contains two churches, Presbyterian and Universalist, a district school, one hotel, (kept by Frank Gilkeys,) three general stores, a drug store, hardware store, jewelry store, two grist-mills, two shoe shops, (kept by D. L. Glover and Samuel Kelly,) one harness shop, (kept by D. W. Glover,) three blacksmith shops, (kept by G. H. Warner, D. P. Arnold and Elias Dolson,) a carriage shop, (kept by Avery & Herman,) and a population of 350.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchants at Genoa were probably Samuel Adams and Niram Wildman, who had previously done business at Northville. They came here about 1806, and after a few years dissolved. Adams went to Little Creek and continued the mercantile business there. The next of whom we have any account was a man named Barnes, who opened a store in his house about 1812, and accommodated such of his neighbors as chose to patronize him. He bought his goods at Ludlowville. The next merchant of any importance was Alfred Avery, who came from Groton, Conn., in the winter of 1813-14, and opened a store near where S. S. Hewitt lives. He continued in business till his death in 1854. He was associated the first four or five years with Cornelius Cuyler, of Aurora; and, after five or six years, with Edwin Avery, with whom

he did business till 1836 or '7. At his death he was succeeded by his sons Daniel and Henry, and Hiram S. Farrar, who married his eldest daughter, Abby. They did business several years under the name of Farrar & Avery, when the Averys bought Farrar's interest, and continued under the name of D. & H. Avery, till the death of Henry in 1873, after which Daniel continued alone till the fall of 1876, when he was succeeded by his nephew, *Frank H. Avery*, who still carries on the business. Four of Alfred Avery's children are living, Daniel and Urania, wife of S. S. Hewitt, in Genoa, Alfred, in Louisville, Ky., and Clara, widow of Wm. B. Mills, in Keokuk, Iowa.

Azor Cole, from Connecticut, opened a store about 1817 or '18, and after five or six years sold to Wm. Wilber, from Vermont. After several years he removed to Geneseo, where he died. Wilber sold after two or three years to Andrew B. Thorp, son of Daniel Thorp, and Seneca G. Pomeroy, who did business some ten years and sold to Richard G. Brownell, from Owasco, who continued till 1865 or '6, being associated the last four or five years with his son-in-law, Theo. M. Miller. They sold to L. V. Smith, from Venice, who continued some two years, when he sold the store to Jesse B. Young and Norman Lester, and removed his goods to the store now occupied by Frank H. Avery, where he remained one year, and sold to E. N. Blackmer, from Cortland, who did business about two years and sold to John Tiff, from Venice, and Norman Lester, who, in the meantime, had sold his interest in the business of Young & Lester to his partner. Tiff & Lester did business about two years and sold their goods at auction.

Orlando Miner, son of Wm. Miner, united with Alfred Avery in 1832, in erecting the building now occupied, one-half of it, by Frank H. Avery as a store, and the other half, by Daniel Avery, as an office. Avery occupied the west half, and Miner the east. Miner removed after two or three years to Alton, Illinois, where he died. James K. Smith came from Auburn about 1838-'40, and occupied Miner's store, but returned after a year and a half with his goods to Auburn. Wm. B. Smith, also from Auburn, opened the same store soon after, remained a like period, and returned also with his goods to Auburn. E. B. Hill, from Groton, opened a store

about 1840, did business some three years and removed to Canada. L. B. Hewitt opened a store about 1855, and after a short time he sold to S. T. Mastin, who, after one or two years, admitted his son, Alfred, and subsequently his son, John. March 23d, 1869, John Robinson, S. T. Mastin's son-in-law, became interested, and the firm name has since been *Robinson & Mastins*. About 1835, Bayliss and Alvarez Tupper, from Venice, opened a store, which they continued two or three years, when the former died and the goods were sold at auction. John C. Marvin, from Homer, opened a store about 1830, and after about four years he sold to Dr. Barber, who continued some two years.

Fesse B. Young opened a general store in February, 1867, in company with Norman Lester, with whom he did business the first three years. He still carries on the business. *Joseph Banker*, druggist, came from Groton and commenced business in 1872. *O. M. Avery*, hardware dealer, commenced business at Genoa in October, 1874, having previously carried on the same business at Ludlowville since June, 1870. *Frank H. Innes*, jeweler, came from Auburn, and commenced business here in October, 1877.

POSTMASTERS.—The first post-office established in the territory now embraced in the towns of Genoa and Lansing seems to have been located at Ludlowville, though it bore the name of Genoa until the division of the town on the erection of Tompkins county, in 1817, March 1st of which year the name was changed to Ludlowville. The first entry of the office under the name of Genoa is January 11th, 1806, and Abijah Miller, Jr., was appointed postmaster on that day. He was succeeded March 10th, 1815, by John Ludlow, and March 1st, 1817, by John Bowman. In the meantime a post-office by the name of Indian Fields, was established one-half mile west of Genoa, on the post route between Auburn and Ithaca, January 1st, 1817, and Wm. Miner was appointed postmaster that day. As this record of Indian Fields post-office appears to be the only one it is inferred that the name was changed to Genoa October 31st, 1818, about which time the office was removed to the site of the village, and this supposition is strengthened by the fact that the name of Wm. Miner appears as postmaster at both places. Ebenezer Hewitt next succeeded to the office and held it two or three years, when

it again came into the hands of Wm. Miner, who held it a like period, as late as 1825. Alfred Avery next received the appointment and held the office two or three years. He was succeeded by Samuel Clark, who held it till 1829, when Wm. Miner was again appointed, and held it till 1841. Alfred Avery succeeded him, and was followed in 1845, by Daniel Hobert, who held it but a short period, when Wm. J. Close was appointed and held it till his death, about 1851. Ralseymon Sheldon next held it until 1853, when Dr. Asa W. Tupper was appointed. He resigned and was succeeded by John Seymour, who held it but a short time. Lendall Bigelow succeeded to the office as early as 1857, and held it till his death, March 16th, 1870. John S. Robinson next received the appointment, and was succeeded in April, 1875, by Benjamin L. Avery, the present incumbent.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Genoa was Ebenezer Hewitt, who came from Stonington, Connecticut, in 1802, and settled one and one-half miles north-west of Genoa, where Edwin A. Carter lives, and practiced till his death in 1826. Dr. Stephen S. Hewitt and his sister Harriet, both residing in Genoa, are children of his. He was one of the original members of the County Medical Society. His brother, Leeds Hewitt, came from the same place a little later and studied medicine with him. He practiced here from 1826 till his death in 1842. David G. Jessup and John Smith joined the County Medical Society, while residing at Genoa, the former, November 3d, 1826, and the latter, May 1st, 1828, but we are not advised as to how long they practiced here. Almon C. Taber came here about 1835, August 6th, of which year he joined the County Medical Society. He practiced till about 1848, when he removed to Auburn. Asa W. Tupper, a native of Venice, came in from that town in 1840, and practiced till 1852, when he removed to Washington county. He joined the County Medical Society, January 5th, 1843. Stephen S. Hewitt, son of Ebenezer Hewitt, was born in Genoa, June 9th, 1822. He was educated at Geneva College, and was graduated at Buffalo University in 1848, in which year he commenced practice in Genoa. He retired from the practice in 1857. Geo. Hewitt was born in Genoa, April 10th, 1811. He studied medicine with his father, Thomas L. Hewitt, who was an early practitioner

at Moravia, and Horatio Robinson, in Auburn, and commenced practice in Genoa in 1848. He afterwards went to California and practiced there and in Central America, where he had charge of the American Hospital at Panama. He returned to Genoa in 1859, and has since practiced there. M. B. Van Buskirk, a native of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, was educated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1866, and the following year commenced practice in Genoa, where he still continues.

MANUFACTURES.—The manufactures of Genoa consist of two grist and flouring-mills and a wood-working establishment, the latter of which is owned by Sylvester Thayer, who is about to add thereto a machine shop to be operated by steam. The grist-mills are located on Salmon Creek, and each contains three run of stones. One, the *Genoa Mill*, is owned by Daniel Rose & Son, who bought it of Stephen Hubert & Son in April, 1876. It was built by Benoni Holcomb over fifty years ago, and has been repaired and rebuilt several times, the last time in 1870. The fall in the creek at this point is twelve feet. The other is owned by Squire Howe, whose adopted father, William Howe, bought it April 1st, 1853, of S. T. Mastin. It was built in 1840, by Woodin & Savage, who run it together a few years, when the former bought the latter's interest, and run it till 1848, when he sold to Alfred Avery, who sold it to S. T. Mastin in 1852. A mill was built upon this site some thirty years previously, and is said to have been the first grist-mill in the town.

Genoa recently lost its most important industry in the destruction by fire of the Stevens Thrasher Works, which were established about 1838, by A. W. Stevens, a native of Genoa. They gave employment to thirty to thirty-five men, and since the fire were removed to Auburn in the fall of 1878.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GENOA was formed July 3d, 1817, by Rev. Isaac Eddy, an evangelist, as the *North-east Congregational Church of Genoa*, with the following named eleven members, who had letters of dismissal from other churches: Matthias and Israel Mead, John, Gideon, Mary, Rachael and Jane Leavenworth, Mary Pitcher, Anna Palmer, and Betsey and Eliza Eddy. Samuel Wilson was admitted the same day on profession of faith. John Leavenworth, 2d, was chosen deacon. The church was

placed under the care of the Presbytery by a vote passed August 11th, 1817. January 19th, 1821, the name was changed as above, and the Presbyterian form of government adopted. Jesse Hickock, Ichabod Lockwood, Jeremiah Hitchcock and Matthias Mead were elected ruling elders, and Jesse Hickock, deacon. Their first house of worship stood about a mile east of Genoa, a little north-west of the central gate of the cemetery. It was dedicated September 17th, 1822. It was struck by lightning and much damaged Sunday, June 29th, 1828, at the time the deacons were passing the communion cup. Several persons were injured, but none fatally. In 1829, it was removed to its present site and repaired. It was burned in 1842, and a new house was built, and dedicated February 9th, 1843. It was remodeled and repaired in 1870, and rededicated.

The following is the succession of pastors of this church, as complete as the records enable us to give. Isaac Eddy appears to have been the first pastor, but the records do not show when he began or closed his labors. Urban Palmer was ordained and installed pastor February 6th, 1822, and dismissed July 6th, 1824. John Smith served them from February 15th, 1826, to October, 1826; N. E. Johnson, from October 8th, 1826, to October 23d, 1831, having been ordained and installed pastor July 8th, 1829; James H. Rice, October 22d, 1834; Wm. Tobey, about 1835; David Molin, from April 25th, 1838, to October 6th, 1840; and Whitman Peck, from October 23d, 1844, to April 16th, 1849, all of whom were ordained by this church, except Mr. Rice, who was probably a stated supply. Moses Thatcher was installed in June, 1851, and dismissed in 1852. Wm. M. Robinson was ordained and installed June 21st, 1859, and dismissed in June, 1863. C. A. Conant, pastor of the church at Five Corners, gave them an afternoon service one year from June, 1868, to 1869. G. G. Smith officiated from June, 1869, to 1871. E. Benedict, the present pastor, commenced his labors with them April 14th, 1872, and was installed pastor July 25th, 1872.

During the intervals between the pastorates they had stated supplies, for a portion of the time, especially in the earlier days. Among these were Messrs. Fullerton, Lamberton, Douglass and Moore, students of Auburn Theological Seminary. In 1833, Revs. Myrick and Warren, evangelists,

openly, and for a time successfully, "advocated perfectionism and other serious errors and extravagant practices," and induced the church to adopt articles of belief "radically defective;" but in 1834 these were set aside, and a creed such as the Presbytery approved was adopted. Some 375 names have been recorded upon the roll of the church.

At present there are forty-five members. Twenty-one have been ruling elders, and ten, deacons, but of that number only one—Phineas B. Young—remains. The elders are Jesse Hickock, Jeremy Hitchcock, Matthias Mead, Luke Taylor, Aaron Ingals, Chauncy Woodford, Samuel R. Wilson, James Woodford, James Mead, Reuben Woodford, Godfrey W. Slocum, Lendall Bigelow, Oliver Hewitt, Noah K. Taylor, Daniel Davis, Elijah Requa, John King, Orrin Hughitt, A. J. Hughitt, Phineas B. Young and J. Harvey Lowe; and the deacons, John Leavenworth, 2d, Ichabod Lockwood, Jesse Hickock, Chauncy Woodford, Ralseymon Sheldon, John Seymour, Orrin Woodford, James Mead, Calvin King and Sidney Hewitt.

The average attendance at Sabbath school is fifty-five.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY OF GENOA. A preliminary meeting of Universalists and others of Genoa was held at the house of Wm. Miner, June 12th, 1829, for the purpose of building a meeting-house, which it was resolved should be free to all other denominations, when not occupied by the Universalists. It was attended by Wm. Miner, Alfred Avery, Edwin Avery, Samuel Moore, Zerah Whitney, Azor Cole and Worthington Smith. A subscription of \$2,277 for that purpose was obtained from 116 individuals. July 9th, 1829, Wm. Miner, Worthington Smith, Edwin Avery, John Leavenworth and James Young were constituted a committee to locate and purchase a site in the village of Genoa, to build a house, and secure a title for the benefit of the Universalist Society. August 2d, 1829, at a meeting held in the school-house in District No. 5, "the usual place of worship," presided over by Wm. Hewitt, an organization was effected under the name, the above name adopted, and the following trustees elected: Abel Simonds, Ebenezer Lester, Darius Adams, John Holden, Palmer Hewitt and Alfred Avery. August 13th, 1829, the trustees executed a contract with Lem-

uel D. Newton and Samuel Wallace to build a house for \$2,300; and August 19th, 1829, it was decided to build on three-fourths of an acre east of the residence of W. Smith, who was to give and level it. July 23d, 1830, the church was finished and accepted, and was dedicated July 29th, 1830, by Rev. D. Skinner, of Utica.

The first pastor whose name appears on the record, (July 21st, 1830,) is Rev. Mr. Chase. Rev. Mr. Gregory also officiated in July, 1830. The church was reorganized under the same name, August 22d, 1845. Their records do not show the succession of pastors. The last one left in the summer of 1878.

NORTHVILLE.

NORTHVILLE, (Kings Ferry p. o.,) is situated on a beautiful plateau, in the north-west part of the town, and is distant eight miles south-east of Aurora, two miles east of Kings Ferry station, and about three miles west of Genoa. It contains three churches, (Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic,) a district school, two general stores, one drug store, one shoe shop, (kept by O. F. Kendall,) a harness shop, (kept by James Detrich,) a hardware store and tin shop, a blacksmith shop, (kept by Ossian King,) one hotel, (kept by R. J. Drake, and built in 1849 by Captain David Ogden and D. Adams & Son, on the site of one built by Samuel Chadwick in 1814, and burned May 30th, 1844,) and a population of about 300.

MERCHANTS.—Capt. David Ogden was probably the first merchant in the town. His business was conducted for a time in a block house a little south of Alanson Brown's, and was subsequently moved to a wing on the north side of the Jump house. He commenced business soon after coming into the town, (about 1797,) and continued a great many years, as previously mentioned in connection with his settlement here. The next appear to have been Knapp & Rice, who had a store near Joseph Fenner's, but were unfortunate. Samuel Adams, Niram Wildman and Stephen Bassett commenced business under the name of Adams, Wildman & Co., in 1802, and continued till 1806, when they dissolved, and Adams & Wildman went to Genoa village and engaged in mercantile and other business there. They were succeeded at Northville by Reuben Pomeroy, who occupied the store they vacated, which stood

on the site of the building built for a steam mill, and continued till his death in 1812. From August, 1809, to the summer of 1810, Darius Adams appears to have had an interest in the business. After the death of Mr. Pomeroy, Jabez Bradley, Jr., carried on mercantile business till the spring of 1815. Darius Adams then bought him out and in December of that year entered in copartnership with Henry Bradley, under the name of Adams & Bradley. They built in 1819 the store now occupied by Dr. Ball, and continued business till April, 1823, when Mr. Bradley sold his interest. He subsequently moved to Penn Yan and was a leading merchant there for many years. Mr. Adams continued the business till 1846, when he retired, having been associated in the summer of 1831 with S. G. Pomeroy, when the firm name was Adams & Pomeroy; from 1837-'40, with Samuel C. Lyon, under the name of Adams & Lyon; and from 1840-'46, with his son Samuel, when the firm was known as D. Adams & Son. In 1835 he built the store now occupied by Adams & Ogden. From 1846-'51, Samuel Adams was associated with his brother Darius W. Adams, under the name of S. & D. W. Adams. After 1851 Samuel Adams conducted the business alone until April 1st, 1857, when Newell Lyon became his partner, and the firm became S. Adams & Co. February 10th, 1864, Mr. Adams bought his partner's interest, and in April, 1867, he sold to Darius W. Adams and Weston A. Ogden, who have since carried on the business under the name of *Adams & Ogden*.

During these years many other persons have been engaged in mercantile business for short periods with varied success. Among them were Jesse Atwater, Samuel and Ansel Chadwick, Gay & King, Harvey Andrews & Horace Atwater, Sidney Avery & Theron Seymour, Wail H. Davis & Theron Seymour, Richard Brownell, Seneca G. Pomeroy & Walter G. Bradley, Titus, Greenfield & Co., Lewis Seymour, Pierce & Co., Samuel & Lewis Atwater, Andrew Thorp, Union Store, Allen C. Purdy & Son and James C. King.

Philo Clark, druggist, commenced business in 1865, and still continues it. *L. B. King*, general merchant, commenced business in 1866, in company with B. F. Coleman, with whom he did business about a year. In 1874, James A. Greenfield became his partner and continued

with him one year. King bought out Ansel Chadwick in 1866. G. W. Crocker commenced the hardware business in 1866, in company with Thomas Underhill and W. A. Purdy, whose interests he bought at the expiration of two years. In 1870, he was associated with S. C. Bradley, under the name of Crocker & Bradley. In 1871, Bradley sold to John Starner, who after two years, bought Crocker's interest and continued in company, a part of the time, with Edwin Perry, until March, 1877, when he sold to *Crocker & Peckham*, who still carry on the business.

POSTMASTERS.—King's Ferry post-office was established at Ogdens Corners in 1807, with Capt. David Ogden, Sr., as postmaster. The office was kept in a wing on the north side of his house, one mile west of Northville, until 1822, when it was moved to Northville. In the first year sixty-two letters were received, of which three were paid, thirty-nine, unpaid, and twenty, free. The gross amount received during the first year for letters and papers was \$18.99½, of which the government received \$12.63½. Mr. Ogden was succeeded by Henry Bradley, who was appointed January 1st, 1823. Darius Adams received the appointment in December, 1823, and held the office as late as 1842. G. W. Gunn, Lewis Seymour, (who held the office in 1846,) Darius Adams, Lewis Seymour, Samuel Atwater, (who held it in 1851,) and Walter G. Bradley succeeded each other at short intervals. Bradley held the office as early as 1854 and as late as 1859. He was succeeded by Allen C. Purdy, B. F. Coleman and Samuel Adams, the latter of whom was appointed in 1869, and still holds the office.

PHYSICIANS.—Prior to the settlement of any physician at Northville, Drs. Thomas Lyon, who was the first physician in this section, and was located at Five Corners, Nathaniel Aspinwall, who came in 1803, and settled three miles south of Northville, where J. F. Baker resides, and Consider King, who settled at Capens Corners, (Ledyard,) in 1805, extended their practice to this locality. Aspinwall was one of the original members of the County Medical Society, and he and King were intelligent and conscientious men.

Dennison R. Pearl, a native of Oneida county, commenced practice here in May, 1828, and continued six years. He resumed practice in 1843,

at Sherwood, where he now resides. Samuel Milliken, who commenced practice in Brockport, came here about 1828, May 1st of which year, while a resident of Genoa, he joined the County Medical Society. Ansel Chadwick, who had been away some years, returned here in 1832, and practiced till his death, in 1867. *Philo Clark*, who was born in Massachusetts February 9th, 1807, and educated at Fairfield and Geneva Medical Colleges, from the latter of which he graduated in the spring of 1834, commenced practice at Borodino in 1835, and after one year removed to Northville, where he has since practiced. He joined the County Medical Society June 2d, 1836. *B. F. Coleman*, who was born in Goshen, May 23d, 1823, and educated at the Albany Medical College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, from the latter of which he graduated in 1845, commenced practice at Northville in 1852. He removed to Seneca county in 1870, and returned here June 3d, 1878. *Frederick A. Dudley* was born in Madison, Conn., Jan. 6th, 1842, and educated at Yale Medical College, where he graduated in 1862. He commenced practice as surgeon of the 14th Connecticut Infantry, and after the war practiced about two years at Beaufort, S. C. He removed thence in 1868 to Northville, where he has since practiced.

Though Northville is not the theater of any manufacturing industry, it has not been utterly destitute of an effort to make it such. In 1836 some public-spirited citizens formed a stock company and built a steam flouring-mill. Jonathan Borden was the chief stockholder and was made president. Darius Adams was treasurer. It was in operation several years, but did not pay, and is now used as a store-house.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF GENOA, at Northville. We quote from a published sermon preached August 10th, 1873, by Rev. J. S. Jewell, the pastor of this Church, on the occasion of its 75th anniversary.

“Quite a large proportion of the early inhabitants here were decidedly friendly to religious institutions; while many of them were professedly the disciples of Christ, and members of churches in the places from which they came. In leaving the older settlements and established churches, and coming into the wilderness, they had no idea of leaving their religion and the benefits of the gospel behind. And it would seem that in the settlement of this part of the town, the hand of God was plainly manifest, in bringing together so

many of similar faith, so that they could so harmoniously join together in worshiping God.”

We have already seen that Benjamin Close commenced holding religious meetings in his house soon after the removal of his family here in the spring of 1793. These meetings were doubtless the first regularly established for public worship in the County. The devotions consisted in reading sermons, singing hymns, and prayer, and frequently partook of the nature of a Bible class, questions being asked and answered as freely as in any family or social gathering.

They were occasionally visited and encouraged by missionaries, but apparently very irregularly and not often. The earliest of these of whom we have any record is Aaron Kinne, who visited this section as early as 1793. Others, though three or four years later, were Seth Williston, Jedediah Bushnell, Salmon King, Jacob Cram, David Avery and Ezra Woodworth, the latter of whom, it appears, came in June, 1798, and preached one-third of the time for five or six months. His labors seem to have prepared the way in some measure for the organization of a Church. The first meeting looking to this end was held at the house of Amos Lyon, who lived near Bell Corners, July 9th, 1798. This meeting was attended by two missionaries, Rev. Ezra Woodworth, who acted as Moderator, and Rev. Mr. Hillyer, who acted as clerk. About twenty persons present presented certificates of membership from various Eastern churches. A committee consisting of John Tillotson, Silas Hutchinson, Stephen Peet, William Bradley, David Wilcox and Enoch Merriyman, was appointed to acquaint the professors of religion in the town of their designs, and also to draw up a confession of faith. An adjourned meeting was held at the same place, August 13th, 1798, when the Church was duly organized, and a confession of faith and covenant adopted. The ministers present and assisting were Reuben Parmlee, Ezra Woodworth and Jacob Cram.

The number who then entered into Church-fellowship was sixteen—ten males and six females—eight of whom were from Connecticut, and all of whom presented letters. Their names were Stephen Peet, Stephen Webb, Amos Lyon, Solomon Knapp, Silas Hutchinson, Benjamin Close, William Corwin, David Wilcox, William Bradley, Anna Corwin, Esther Peet, Jane Strong, Elizabeth Moe, Ann Chittenden and Elizabeth Webb,

Two weeks after, nine others, who appear not to have been present at the former meeting, united by letter, among them John Tillotson and Annie, wife of Heman Bradley.

The Church was denominated the *First Congregational Church in the town of Milton*, and was the second one organized in the County, the first being the Baptist Church in Scipio, (now Venice,) which was formed June 9th, 1795. Rev. Mr. Scott supplied them a few Sabbaths after Mr. Woodworth closed his labors, and in February, 1799, a call was extended to him, which, as well as one extended to Rev. Seth Williston in March, 1800, appears to have been declined.

After the organization, as before, the Society continued to worship in private houses and barns till 1802, when a log meeting-house was built, near the south-east corner of lot 14, a mile east and a mile south of Northville.

Some time in 1803, Rev. Jabez Chadwick commenced serving them as a stated supply, and continued about two years. During this period the rapid increase in population had made a larger and more commodious house of worship desirable; and out of the proposition to build a new edifice, grew a somewhat acrimonious controversy relative to its location, which ultimately resulted in a separation and the formation of a new church. Pending this unhappy discussion a project was set on foot to perfect a legal organization, and a meeting was called for that purpose March 10th, 1804, at which an agreement was drawn and subscribed to by ninety-one individuals, upon whom, for the most part, says Rev. Mr. Jewell, "the burdens of society rested for more than a generation." This organization was completed at the house of Jabez Bradley, in May of that year, under the name of *Union Society*, and John Atwater, Benjamin Close, Jabez Bradley, James Milliken, Jonathan Brownell and Matthew Tillotson were the first trustees. At the same time a subscription for a meeting-house was drawn up, the heading to which is worthy of preservation. The following is a copy in part:

"We, the subscribers, do agree to pay the sums set opposite our names, in the time and manner following, viz: one-fourth part in neat cattle, by the 1st of October next; one-fourth in good wheat or pork, at market price, by the 1st of January next; one other fourth part in neat cattle, by the 1st of October, 1805; and the remaining one-fourth in good wheat or pork, by the 1st of January, 1806."

At a meeting of the society, May 20th, 1805, it was decided to build on lot 4, within forty rods of the south-west corner. June 5th, 1805, Jabez Bradley gave the society a lease of between three and four acres of land, as a site for the building, the lease to continue as long as the society wished to occupy the land for a house of worship. The house was raised in July of that year, and, though it was occupied for worship the following season, was not completed till some years afterwards, the pulpit and galleries not until the fall of 1816. "It was a fine and noble monument to the value of religion and religious teaching, here in a new country, where few spires could then have been seen pointing heavenward. Its dimensions were about 45 by 60 feet, built with such style and finish as to attract the attention of strangers for many years." This building was their Sabbath home until 1846, when it was taken down, and a new one erected on the same ground, and dedicated July 8th, 1847. This, in turn, underwent extensive repairs and was rebuilt, and dedicated in February, 1872. A neat chapel adjacent to it was erected at the same time, the whole involving an expense of \$11,000.

When it was found to be impossible to harmonize the conflicting views in regard to the location of the church edifice, an amicable separation was mutually agreed upon. They accordingly procured the services of Rev. David Higgins, then pastor of the church in Aurelius, who administered to them the Lord's supper, December 22d, 1805; after which twelve took letters of dismission to form a church in Lansingville, then called *Teetertown*. Those who withdrew were Caleb and Luther Lyon and their wives, Amos Lyon, Mrs. Ann Chittenden, Mrs. Jane Strong, Mrs. Charles Lyon, Caleb Lyon, Jr., Mrs. Rebecca Stives, Mrs. Ruth Conklin and Israel Lyon. The membership of this church after this exodus was sixty-four.

Rev. Wm. Clark was ordained and installed pastor of this church June 18th, 1806; the relation was dissolved in February, 1808. After this Rev. Samuel Fuller preached for a time, and received a call to settle, but he ultimately declined the invitation. September 5th, 1809, a resolution is recorded inviting Rev. Seth Smith to preach seven Sabbaths in addition to the five already supplied. Four weeks later, October 3d, a call was unanimously extended to him, at a salary of

\$450, which was then considered very liberal. The names appended to the subscription list to raise this amount were 135 in number, and the sums subscribed varied from fifty cents to thirty dollars. Mr. Smith accepted this call and was installed January 24th, 1810. Such was the importance attached to this event that the church voted to observe Wednesday, January 10th, as a day of fasting and prayer, preparatory to the solemnities of the occasion.

Mr. Smith's pastorate was a long and useful one. It continued till his death, January 30th, 1849.

Mr. Smith was succeeded by Rev. N. D. Graves, who was installed September 5th, 1849, and served the church five years, resigning September 5th, 1854. Rev. Amos Crocker followed in the spring of 1856, and remained till May, 1867. The present pastor, Rev. J. S. Jewell, commenced his labors with this church July 1st, 1868, having completed the tenth year of his ministry, which, with the hopeful spiritual condition of the church, is evidence of his acceptability and efficiency. Thus the shepherd's staff has changed hands but four times in the period of nearly seventy years.

The church was originally organized on Congregational principles. In 1804, on the organization of the Middle Association, it was connected with it; but on the dissolution of that body in 1811, and the formation soon after of the Presbytery of Cayuga, it became a constituent member of the latter body, and has thus remained to the present time. In 1820, the church adopted the Presbyterian form of government, electing as ruling elders, Wm. Bradley, Benjamin Close, Beriah King, Roswell Franklin and Adonijah Tillotson, who continued to exercise the functions of that office till 1831, when it again voted to become Congregational. In November, 1868, it once more, without a dissenting voice, became fully Presbyterian.

The present number of members is 140. The number of families in the congregation is about 100. The whole amount raised during the last ten years, including benevolent objects, is about \$27,000. They have an interesting Sabbath school, at which the attendance is 150.

CALVARY CHURCH, (Episcopal,) at Northville, was organized in May, 1862, and at a meeting of the vestry, consisting of S. S. Mosher, D. K. Un-

derhill, James Howell, George Jackson, M. D. King, John Tillotson, James Niblo and B. F. Coleman, held Tuesday, May 15th, 1862, at the house of D. K. Underhill, Q. L. Beebe and Andrew Thorpe were elected wardens. Their church edifice was erected in 1862, at a cost of about \$2,000, the land—about an acre—having been given by Mr. D. K. Underhill. It was consecrated in 1863. The first rector was Rev. J. Leach, who was called May 22d, 1863, he having resigned the pastorate of St. Paul's church of Aurora. June 29th, 1863, a call was given to Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, who served them two years, and was succeeded by Rev. George G. Perrine, who remained about a year. For some time after Mr. Perrine left the pulpit was unsupplied. Rev. W. A. Casey, who was then and is still rector of St. Paul's church, Aurora, supplied the pulpit a year. After that the church had only occasional preaching till the summer of 1878. July 1st, of that year, Rev. J. Everist Cathell commenced his labors with them, and continued them during that and the two succeeding months. Rev. DeWitt C. Loop, the present pastor, entered upon this charge about the 1st of November, 1878. The church is in a feeble condition, but has a hopeful and useful prospective future. The membership does not exceed a dozen, but there are some twenty who have been baptized awaiting the coming of the Bishop to be confirmed.

ST. MARY OF THE LAKE CHURCH, (Catholic,) at Northville, was organized in 1866, by Father McCool, at the house of the widow of Hugh Fallon, about a mile west of the village. It then consisted of about twenty-five heads of families, the most prominent of whom were the widow Fallon, Daniel Fallon, Patrick and Edward Reilly, Thomas and John McCormick, Michael and Edward Burns, James Britt, Patrick Dullehan, Christopher Mulligan, Nicholas and Christopher Mulvany, John Mahony and John Kenny. Their church edifice was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$2,400, through the efforts of Father McCool, who labored with them as pastor from 1866-'70. He was succeeded in the pastorate by Father Schmeltzer, who served them ten months; Father Eugene Pagani, who remained one year; Father Archangel Paganini, who served them ten months; and Father Hugh Francis Rafferty, who has labored with them since June 15th, 1873. The present membership is about 450.

The earliest meetings of this denomination were held in the old red school-house in the village of Genoa, by Father Glennon, in 1852.

SOCIETIES.—*Genoa Lodge No. 213, F. & A. M.* was organized August 11th, 1813, at the house of Simeon P. Strong, in *Teetertown* (Lansingville). William Miner, Lemuel Powers, John Bowker, Samuel Knapp, Darius Adams, Curtis Galpin, Simeon P. Strong, Belding Kellogg, Martin Kellogg, Ithmar Kellogg, Levi Roath, H. West, Abner Brannis and Samuel R. Wilson, who were members of Sylvan Lodge, Massachusetts, Eagle Lodge, Seneca county, and Scipio Lodge, Aurora, were the charter members. This was the fourth lodge in the County, the first having been organized in Aurora, March 22d, 1797, the second at Moravia, in 1810, and the third, (*Morning Star Lodge*, now dead,) near Bolt's Corners, in the present town of Scipio, in 1811. It died during the anti-masonic times, and was reorganized as No. 421, January 29th, 1857. The charter members then were J. M. White, Geo. Fritts, J. H. Pickard, G. W. Gunn, Darius Adams, David Ogden and B. A. Shepard. The lodge now numbers about ninety members. Since the reorganization meetings have been held in the rooms formerly occupied by the Odd Fellows, in the steam mill building.

THE NORTHVILLE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY was formed in August, 1828, in which year, in the west half of Genoa, there were two distilleries, four licensed hotels, and four stores, selling annually about 250 barrels of ardent spirits. Only eighteen individuals in the town could be induced to sign the pledge, and notwithstanding the Society first met with violent opposition, in the fifth year after its organization not a license was granted in the town. The old Society died years ago, but the work has been continued, and to-day there are in West Genoa two Good Templar Lodges and two Rechabite Tents.

FIVE CORNERS.

FIVE CORNERS is situated in the south part of the town, west of the center, nearly equi-distant from Genoa and Northville. It contains one church, (Presbyterian) a district-school, one general store, one hardware store, two blacksmith shops, (kept by John Beardsley and William Starr,) a shoe shop, (kept by Aaron Wood,) a wagon shop, (kept by Anson Lyon,) a paint shop, (kept by James Remer,) and about seventy inhabitants.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchants were Israel and Amasa Lyon and David Crocker, who commenced business under the name of I. & A. Lyon & Co., about 1814. After a few years it went into the hands of Mr. Crocker, who admitted to partnership a man named Swift, his brother-in-law, with whom he did business several years. Alfred and Samuel Husted, brothers, opened a store about 1823, and did business a few years, when they removed their goods to Auburn. Samuel C. Lyon kept a store a good many years, until his death September 12th, 1870. Charles Barger opened a store soon after Lyon's death, and after two years formed a copartnership with P. Price. He failed about a year after. James Nostrand and a man named Hunt came in from Moravia in November, 1875, Hunt left after a few months, and Nostrand did business here till the latter part of November, 1878, when he sold his goods at auction. *A. E. Robinson*, from Sherwood, general merchant, commenced business in December, 1876, in company with George E. Sanford, with whom he was connected till October 18th, 1877. *John Starr*, hardware merchant, commenced business in the spring of 1877.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster at Five Corners was Lewis Seymour, who was appointed about 1830. He was succeeded by John Milliken, who held the office in 1836, Rebecca Ferris, Allen Palmer, who held it in 1842 and '46, Samuel C. Lyon, who held it in 1851, Fulton Goodyear, who held it in 1854, Samuel C. Lyon, who held it as early as 1857, and until his death in 1870, Daniel Bacon, who held it about a year, Charles Barger, who held it from 1872-'75, Joseph Goodyear, who held it from 1875 till his death in April, 1878, and A. E. Robinson, the present incumbent, who was appointed April 29th, 1878.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician was Thomas Lyon, who located here about the beginning of the century and remained a few years. There does not appear to have been any physician after that until about 1841, when D. A. Force came here. He practiced until the California gold-fever broke out, when he repaired thither. He resumed practice here about four years afterwards and continued till about 1853, when he went to Genoa. Dr. Green, from Lansing, Tompkins county, practiced here one year during the war, and went to Michigan. Wm. Davis, also from Lansing, practiced some five or six years from

about 1868. He, too, went west. George E. Sanford, from Michigan, who joined the County Medical Society while a resident of this place, November 10th, 1875, is still practicing here.

THE FIRST FREE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF GENOA, at Five Corners, was organized January 1st, 1831, as the *Congregational Church of Lansing and Genoa*, by thirteen male and twenty-five female "seceders" from the Presbyterian church of Lansingville. January 11th, 1831, Levi Palmer and Caleb Lyon, Jr., were elected deacons. January 7th, 1834, the present name was adopted.

The first pastor was Rev. Jabez Chadwick, by whom the church was organized. He resigned January 31st, 1835, to take effect March 27th, 1835. He was succeeded by Zenas Covall, who was dismissed October 11th, 1836. The name of S. Hawley appears March 11th, 1837, but whether as pastor or temporary supply the records do not show. Rev. Mr. Leckner closed his labors with them January 16th, 1838, but how long he served them does not appear. Rev. A. C. Lord commenced his labors with them in April, 1838, and Ezra C. Smith, March 20th, 1840. Mr. Smith was voted out of the pulpit April 6th, 1842. Rev. Wm. S. Franklin began to supply the pulpit September 18th, 1842. November 14th, 1843, he received a call to become their pastor, and was installed January 9th, 1844. September 8th, 1864, after a pastorate of twenty-two years, Mr. Franklin requested the church to unite with him in asking the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation. He preached his farewell sermon September 25th, 1864. C. A. Conant assumed the pastoral care April 1st, 1865, and closed his labors with them July 1st, 1871. During his pastorate, March 3d, 1871, the church adopted the Presbyterian form of government, but retained their name. In November, 1871, a call was extended to A. O. Peloubet, who entered upon the pastoral duties January 1st, 1872. He preached his farewell sermon April 27th, 1873. In July, 1873, a call was given to Nathan B. Knapp, who was installed pastor October 7th, 1873, and ministered to their spiritual wants until December 9th, 1877, since which time the pulpit has been supplied by various individuals. The present membership is forty-five.

The first meetings were held in an addition

built to the school-house at the corners, at the time of the organization. This, however, soon ceased to afford the needed accommodation. Soon after the organization, during Mr. Chadwick's pastorate, a fruitful revival was experienced, and the membership so largely increased thereby, as to make the demand for a larger and more commodious house of worship imperative. This resulted in the erection of the present edifice, which was dedicated February 26th, 1835.

March 9th, 1842, the Lansingville church, (from which the original members of this church withdrew, because of a preference for the Congregational form of government,) dissolved and united with this.

EAST GENOA.

EAST GENOA is situated in the south-east part of the town, about two and one-half miles south-east of Genoa, and four miles south-west of Milan. It contains one church, (M. E.,) a district school, a store, blacksmith shop, (kept by Joseph Duck,) and some forty inhabitants.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant was Elihu Halladay, who opened a small store previous to 1800, in a log house which stood on the site of Horace Leavenworth's residence, which he kept some two years and failed, the failure involving the loss of his farm. He bought his goods at Aurora. This is said to have been the first store in the town. The next was John Leavenworth, who opened a store as early as 1805 and kept it till 1813. Elihu Washburn opened one soon after Leavenworth, about twenty rods south of the Corners. He afterwards built the present store, and did business several years. Thomas Hicks kept a store previous to 1808. Pearl P. Lane opened a grocery about 1824. He kept it about one and one-half years and failed. Wm. P. Thornton opened a store in 1826, and kept it a few years, when James Morgan succeeded him and kept it till the fall of 1841, when he sold to Alex. Bothwell, who kept it six and one-half years and sold to Samuel Close, who, after four or five years, sold to G. J. Hollenbeck, who kept it about a year and a half. He then sold to Charles Wilcox and Abram Osmun, who kept it two years, and sold to Charles Manchester, who kept it a like period, when he closed out and removed to Ithaca. Daniel Carver opened a store in another location about 1830. He kept it but a year or

two, and then closed out. There was no merchant here after Manchester left (about 1863) until the fall of 1877, when Sullivan W. Ladd came in from Summer Hill and opened a store, which he still continues.

POSTMASTERS.—The post-office at East Genoa was established in 1827, with Wm. P. Thornton as postmaster. He held it one or two years, till his removal to Fleming, and was succeeded by Abram K. Truman, who held the office in 1831. Samuel Branch next held it eight or ten years, as early as 1836 and as late as 1842. He was succeeded by Heman Holden, who held it till 1844, when Alexander Bothwell was appointed and held it some four and one-half years. Samuel Close succeeded him and held it during his continuance in mercantile business, as late as 1851. Gibson J. Hollenbeck held the office in 1854, and was followed by George Hollenbeck. Horace Leavenworth received the appointment June 2d, 1856, and held it some three years. Abram Osmun held the office in 1859, and was succeeded after two years by J. M. Snyder, who held it four or five years and was removed. Alexander Bothwell next held it two years and resigned, when J. M. Snyder was again appointed. He continued in office till the fall of 1875, when Alexander Bothwell was again appointed, and still holds the office.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH, at East Genoa, was organized in 1837, at the school-house on lot 40, with the following named members: Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Shangle, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bothwell, Peter Bower, Levi Clark, and Mrs. Henry Young. The earliest meetings by members of this denomination were held about 1835 or '6. Their house of worship was erected in 1849, at a cost of \$2,000, and is free to other denominations when not occupied by the Methodists.

The successive pastors who have had charge of the spiritual interests of this Society, as far as they can be gleaned from the records, are: Revs. Sylvester Minier and Wm. Perne, who formed the first class and served them two years, but at what time does not appear; H. C. Hall, in 1845; Doctor Humphrey and C. W. Harris, in 1846; Dewitt C. Olmsted, in 1847; A. Benjamin, in 1848 and '9; D. Lampkin, in 1850; J. W. Steele,

in 1851 and '2; (Rev. Mr. Spickerman and Alvin Lake;) Reuben Fox, in 1855; Wm. Adams, in 1859 and '60; S. Minier, in 1861; Letto Barnes, in 1862; F. D. Higgins, in 1863; D. Potter, in 1864 and '5; David Davies, in 1866; Rev. Mr. Knight, in 1867; Rev. Mr. Coles, in 1868; D. C. Dutcher, in 1869; F. Weatherwax, in 1870 and '71; P. W. Minard, in 1872; M. P. Murphy, in 1873; E. House, in 1874, '5 and '6; O. Compton, in 1877; O. Compton, J. B. Wilson, Wm. Walker and Frank Wheeler, in 1878, the latter of whom is the present pastor. He entered upon his labors in the fall of 1878. The church was not prosperous for some years, and the records for that period, if any exist, have not come under our observation. The church is in a feeble condition, its membership numbering sixteen to twenty. The attendance at Sabbath school is from twenty to thirty.

At Bells Corners, or West Genoa, is a Methodist church, which is also denominated the *First M. E. Church of Genoa*. It was organized in 1846. Their church edifice, which is valued at \$2,500, was built the same year and dedicated in 1847. This church is on the same charge as the one at Ledyard, and the pastors have been the same as there. The present number of members is 122. The number attending Sabbath school is forty-seven, the average attendance being thirty-six.

MANUFACTURES.—On Little Salmon Creek, about a mile south-west of Genoa, is a grist and saw-mill, owned by Melvin Alexander, and operated by water and steam, with a twenty feet head. It contains three run of stones, two for flour and one for feed.

At the forks of the creek, about three miles south of Genoa, are a grist-mill and saw-mill, the former on the west, and the latter on the east side of the creek, owned by John Boyer, and operated by Messrs. Boyer & Kinner. The main part of the grist-mill was built by Colonel Daniel Thorp about fifty years ago. It contains three run of stones, one each for wheat, corn and buck-wheat. The saw-mill contains an upright saw and a circular lath saw. The first saw-mill upon that site was built about the same time as the grist-mill. Both mills draw water from the same dam, which gives a fall of some twelve feet. Mr. Boyer came into possession of the property about ten years ago.

Over two hundred soldiers went from Genoa during the war of the Rebellion, and twenty-seven were procured elsewhere and sent by citizens of the west part of the town who were drafted. About \$10,000 were raised by the town for bounties. "Of those who went forth at their country's call, thirty-eight came not back. In southern prisons, at Gettysburg and other historic battle-fields, they laid down their lives that the nation might live."

CHAPTER LII.

TOWN OF LOCKE.

LOCKE lies upon the south border of the County, east of the center. It is bounded on the north by Moravia, east by Summer Hill, west by Genoa, and south by Tompkins county. It was formed from *Milton*, (now Genoa,) February 20th, 1802, and originally comprised the Military township of *Locke*, the south half of which was set off on the organization of Tompkins county in 1817. The north-east quarter was set off to form the town of Summer Hill, April 26th, 1831.

The surface is broken by the deep, narrow valley of Owasco Inlet, which flows through the central part of the town, bordered by hills, whose summits range from 200 to 400 feet above its level, and widen into a beautiful, undulating region, with a mean elevation of 1,000 feet above tide. Dry Creek crosses the north-east corner of the town, its head waters being in close proximity to the east line of the town. It flows through a deep, narrow, rocky gorge, whose steep, and occasionally almost perpendicular banks, covered with primitive forests, tower upward to a height of more than two hundred feet above the bed of the stream. It plunges over a succession of falls, the principal of which is the lower one, in the town of Moravia. The banks of the stream are singularly rugged along its entire course, and possesses at various points the elements of grandeur. During continuous rains and freshets it is an object of terror to the inhabitants of the flats, and has caused the destruction of much valuable property. Several other small streams flow into the outlet.

Limestone of a good quality exists in the town, and is used for building purposes. It crops out along the ridge which forms the east boundary of the valley of the Inlet, and appears in places on the surface in large, rugged masses, especially near and east of the road to Moravia. It is also seen to good advantage along Dry Creek, where it forms the bed of the stream in various places, the crests of its falls, and the perpendicular masses of its banks, being associated in the latter instance both above and below with the shales of the group. Sulphur springs exist in various localities in the flats, and the water of many of the wells in the village is so strongly impregnated with it as to be unfit for culinary purposes.

The soil upon the highlands consists of a gravelly loam interspersed with clay. In the flats it is a deep, rich, loamy alluvion.

The Southern Central R. R. crosses the Central part of the town, its course lying through the valley of the Inlet.

The first settlement was made in 1790, by Ezra Carpenter, James Cook, James Durell and Solomon Love. James Cook settled about three miles south of Milan, on the place now owned by Abram Westcott. He removed with his family to Ohio. Samuel Cook, a grandson of his, is living in the town. Cook was the first inn-keeper, in 1810. James Durell built the first grist-mill in 1810. It is still standing and in use, forming a part of the mill owned by Wm. W. Alley, Jr., in Milan village. Before Durell's mill was built, however, a small mill was put up on the Carpenter place, in a ravine a mile south of Milan, on the farm owned by Lavern Green. The stones were made from common sandstone, and were driven by a small stream emptying into the Inlet. Here the settlers were accustomed to grind their own corn, without having to pay the miller's toll, each being his own miller. A daughter of Durell's was the first child born in Locke. Solomon Love settled first in Groton and removed thence to Locke. He settled a mile and a half east of Milan, where Franklin Murphy now lives, and died in the town. Daniel Carpenter was one of the first settlers. He was from Rhode Island, and located on a farm adjoining that of Joseph Harris on the east, where he died. His family moved from the town long ago.

Silas Bowker came in from the eastern part of the State previous to 1802, in which year he was

elected Supervisor of the town. He settled on lot 44, about two miles south-east of Milan, where Jackson Holden now lives, and died there. Areli, widow of Levi Henry, living in Locke, is his daughter. Stephen Durell, who removed to Genoa about 1812, and Archibald Harding, who was from the eastern part of the State, came in as early as 1802. James and Miller Harding, brothers of Archibald, came in about the same time. All three settled in the same locality as Bowker, Archibald where William Greenleaf now lives, and James and Miller, on the farm of Andrew Jackson Holden. They moved west at an early day.

Settlement proceeded slowly for several years, but few important additions being made previous to the war of 1812. Salmon Heath a native of Massachusetts, came in from Saratoga county, and Nathan Cook, from R. I., came in 1811, and settled, the former on lot 23, about one and one-half miles south-east of Milan, where Jefferson S. Hewitt now lives, and where he died February 10th, 1843, and the latter two miles south of Milan, where David Pierce now lives. Cook removed several years after to Almond, N. Y. Two children of Heath's are living in the town, viz: Eunice, widow of John White, aged eighty-four years, and Harvey, aged seventy-eight years. Dr. Philander Mead, who was born in Greenwich, Conn., November 11th, 1785, came in from Chester, Warren county, the same year, (1811) and settled at Pine Hollow, in the east part of Genoa, on sixteen acres bought of Elnathan Close, who settled there in 1794, where he practiced medicine till 1819, when he removed to Milan and settled where his son Dr. Nelson Mead now lives, and where he practiced till his death September 3d, 1853. Four children are living besides the one named, viz: Philander, Sophia A., widow of Jonathan C. A. Hobby, and Edward B., in Locke, and Charlotte, wife of John G. Stevens, in Groton. Lyman and Elijah Brown came in from Scipio soon after 1811. Lyman was a clothier, and built a carding and cloth-dressing establishment on Hemlock Creek. Elijah was a miller, and run a grist-mill, which stood near the carding-mill. Both establishments were about a mile above Milan.

Joseph Harris, who was born in Windham county, Conn., in 1788, and in 1813, married Eunice Broga, who was born in January, 1789, came

in from Massachusetts, in 1815, and settled on lot 32, where both he and his wife now live, having bought the tract two years previously. They have had ten children, six of whom are living, viz: Henry, Harvey, Joseph, Jr., Alonzo, and Lois, wife of Erastus White, in Locke, and Huldah, widow of George Ferris, in Tioga county, Penn.

Evidences of the occupancy of this country long anterior to the first settlements by the whites exist in this locality, but whether referable to our immediate predecessors, the Indians, or to a race who ante-date them, can only be conjectured, as examinations have not been made with sufficient scientific exactness to warrant a deduction as to their origin. About half a mile west of Milan, upon the ridge which skirts the west border of the *Flats*, upon the summit of a hill with steep acclivities, and partially separated from the neighboring highlands by two deep gulfs, are traces of what appears to have been a stockade, but which is locally denominated an Indian burying ground. Holes of uniform depth, in which palisades of considerable size have evidently been set, are easily traced at regular intervals. They inclose about four acres, in a nearly square tract, the lines following the general conformation of the hill, which generally slopes from them quite precipitously. At intervals apparent openings of a few feet have been left, as if for entrance and exit; but these are guarded by parallels covering the openings, and are in places additionally guarded by flank lines, running at right angles with the general outline. The size and position of trees with respect to these lines indicate that their origin is 250 to 300 years previous to the present time. The character of the works and their strategic properties, makes it highly probable that they were used for offensive or defensive purposes, rather than a place of sepulcher. Human bones, supposed to be those of Indians, have been exhumed there, and Dr. Nelson Mead of Milan, has some of them in his office. Fragments of pottery, ornamented with lines drawn in the substance of which the vessels were formed, parched corn, and arrow-heads have also been found within the inclosure. The former indicate that whoever left these traces of their presence in this historic region they were conversant with rude ceramic arts. Numerous excavations, partially filled with decayed vegetation and the surface washings of their embankments, exist within the

inclosure, and a few outside; but whether they are the result of efforts known to have been made at an early day by treasure-seekers, or were the work of the original builders can only be surmised. Certain it is that the contour and design of the works refer their origin to a superior intelligence.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting was held at the house of James Cook, March 2d, 1802, and the following officers were chosen: Silas Bowker, *Supervisor*; William Webster, *Clerk*; Samuel Brown, Lemi Bradley and Stephen Durell, *Assessors*; Thomas Parker, *Constable and Collector*; Isaac Hopkins and Archibald Harding, *Poormasters*; Daniel Bradley, Jacob Jewitt and Joseph Cone, *Commissioners of Highways*; Jason Phillips, Robert Rathbun and John Niles, *Fence Viewers*; Frederic Patmore, Hezekiah Murdock, James Savage, Seth Gurtice, James Smith, Joshua Bennett, Amos Mix, John Perin, Daniel Bradley and Samuel Hogg, *Pathmasters*, and James Bennett, Joseph Cone and Elisha Smith, *Poundmasters*.

The present town officers (1878) are A. W. Brooks, *Supervisor*; R. D. Lung, *Clerk*; Lavern White, Abram Brooks, Samuel Greenleaf and Lawrence I. Lockwood, *Justices*; Daniel McIntosh, Charles Lester and Harvey Shaw, *Assessors*; J. R. Heath, *Commissioner of Highways*; D. B. Satterly and John Howell, *Overseers of the Poor*; Jay C. Lowe and Seth Tallmadge, *Inspectors of Election*; Lavern White, *Collector*; Timothy Loomis, Abram Stryker, Laviorian Towslee and James Bothwell, *Constables*; Frank Westcott, *Game Constable*; J. C. Tuttle, J. W. Ingley and Lee T. Swartwout, *Excise Commissioners*.

At an election held in the town of Locke for the purpose of electing five Senators to represent the Western District in the Legislature, and three Members of Assembly to represent the County of Cayuga, which opened at the house of Joseph Cone and closed on lot No. 2, on Archibald Crowell's old place, April 30th, 1802, the following votes were cast: For Senator, for Joseph Annin, 35; John Meyers, 9; Matthias B. Tallmadge, 26; David Ostrom, 18; Jacob Snell and Asa Danforth, each 34; George Tiffany, 27; Walter Wood, 7; Silas Halsey, James McClung and Thomas Hewitt, each 2; and Silas Bowker, 1. For Assemblymen, Silas Halsey, 66;

Salmon Buel, 46; Thomas Hewitt, 55; Joseph Grover, 7; John Beardsley, 11; Jacob Snell, George Tiffany, Matthias B. Tallmadge, Asa Danforth, David Ostrom and Amos Rathbun, each 2.

The population of the town in 1875 was 1,130; of whom 1,090 were native; 40, foreign; and all, white. Its area was 14,675 acres; of which 11,819 were improved; 2,179 woodland; and 677 otherwise unimproved.

MILAN.

MILAN is finely situated in the fertile valley of the Owasco Inlet, and on the S. C. R. R., a little west of the Center of the town. Both the post-office and station are known as Locke. It contains two churches, (M. E. and Baptist,) a district school with two departments and two teachers, four stores, two hotels, a grist-mill, a tin shop, (of which Geo. W. Allen is proprietor,) a wagon shop, (kept by J. F. Demmon, who also carries on undertaking,) four blacksmith shops, (kept by Lee T. Swartwout, John Brigden, George Englehart and Azro Demons,) a shoe shop, (kept by Timothy Loomis,) and a population of about 200.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant was Aaron Kellogg, who opened a store in a gambler's building, which stood diagonally opposite the store of Edwin Guest, previously to 1819. Henry Kennedy, a soldier of the war of 1812, opened a store soon after the close of that war, in which he was wounded, and kept it two or three years. Elihu Walter kept store a few years in the building occupied by Kellogg. He removed to Syracuse and died there. A man named Baker built a store where Mrs. J. C. Leghorn now lives and kept it several years. Jesse Millard, uncle of Millard Fillmore, came in from Moravia and opened a store on the site of Edwin Guest's store. He subsequently removed to the south part of the village. He did business a good many years and removed to Auburn, and subsequently to Wisconsin. He died at Milwaukee. Gordon Palmer, from Norwich, opened a store in the building vacated by Millard, on the site of Guest's store, and afterwards removed to the corner diagonally opposite. He engaged extensively in buying and selling horses, and died at Owego while returning from a trip on business of this character. Hiram Becker acquired possession of his goods and carried on business till about 1831,

when he sold to Wm. Kingsley, who remained only two or three years. In 1833, Wm. Titus, from Kelloggsville, bought the property of Becker, with whom he was afterwards associated as partner, and did an extensive business, which he continued till 1847, after which he removed to Hannibalville. Becker removed to Auburn, and afterwards to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he died. Cady & Stoyell, from Moravia, did business several years, when Cady sold his interest to Stoyell, who admitted Seneca B. Powers to partnership. After two or three years they admitted M. D. Murphy, who subsequently bought the interest of his partners, and did business a good many years, till about 1850, when he sold to J. H. Wethey, his brother-in-law, from Port Byron, who sold, after two or three years, to Wm. D. Bennett, who continued till the spring of 1864, when he exchanged the store with Charles E. Parker, of Moravia, and removed his goods to that village, where he now resides. Philander Mead bought the property in 1866, and rented it in 1870 to Z. Lupton, from Dryden, who opened a store and kept it till October of that year, when he sold his goods to John Marsh, from McLean, Tompkins county, who, after about a week, sold to Edwin Guest, Jr., who did business till June, 1872, when he traded his goods with D. Raynor for a farm. April 1st, 1873, Raynor admitted Jeremiah P. Cady as partner, with whom he did business till December, 1874, when they sold to Guerdon Merchant, from Sempronius, who kept it till March, 1876, when he traded his goods for a house and lot in Auburn, with J. C. King, who is still doing business here.

About 1827, Samuel Cone built a store opposite to where Philander Mead now lives, and rented it to Gregory & Tupper, from Venice, who kept it three or four years. They were succeeded by Elijah Cone, Jr., who kept it a year or two, till his death, when his father continued the business three or four years. Silas Grover kept a store there some three years, and was succeeded by Samuel Jewett, who kept it several years and removed to Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he now lives. Samuel Croft next kept it three or four years. He also went to Michigan, but returned. Lester Maltby, from Summer Hill, kept a store some two years from 1837; and Josiah Goodrich, from Groton, from about 1845 to 1848, when he went to California. He subsequently removed

his family to Ithaca, and died there. James Stewart and David Raynor were in mercantile business here from 1854 to 1858.

A union store was started here about 1852, by a stock company, composed mostly of farmers, with a capital of \$10,000. It was managed by Aaron L. Cone, and continued about three years.

Ambrose Culver and Philander Mead opened a store about 1861, and kept it three years. M. Downing kept a jewelry store one year, in 1863. He removed to Moravia, where he now carries on the same business. Amzi M. Lyon kept a store from Dec., 1866 to 1869, and sold to Luther Nichols, from Xenia, Ohio, who kept it two years and sold to M. D. Murphy. He kept it about a year and sold to Edwin Guest, Jr., who was succeeded at his death in 1876, by his father, (who came in from Brooklyn and commenced business in 1847, selling to his son, Edwin, in 1865,) and in whose name the business is still conducted by his son, Theodore M. Guest. T. L. Jakway and Caleb King opened a grocery in the spring of 1871, where Lavern White's shoe store now is. In 1873 they removed to the hotel building, the present location. In February, 1876, Jakway sold his interest to Allen A. Dutton, from Danby, Tompkins county, whose interest was attached three months afterwards. King continued the business till April, 1878, when he sold to T. L. Jakway, the present proprietor. George Miller opened a boot and shoe store in 1874 and in 1875 he sold to Theodore Guest. He and Joseph Ferris bought it back the same year, and in April, 1877, Ferris sold his interest to Miller, who admitted J. L. White to partnership the following October. In March, 1878, White bought Miller's interest and has since carried on the business.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician at Milan was Philander Mead, who came in 1819, from the east part of Genoa, where he settled in 1811, and practiced till his death September 3d, 1853. He was in partnership from 1823 till about 1833, with David G. Perry, from Warren county, who afterwards practiced alone till his death a few years later. Nathaniel Leavitt came in from New Hampshire about 1840, and practiced four or five years. He finally returned to New Hampshire and died there. Nelson Mead, son of Philander Mead, commenced practice in 1847 and still continues. He is an allopath. Dr. Lacy

came in from Groton about 1850, and practiced one or two years. Wm. C. Cox came in from Niles about 1872, and after practicing two or three years removed to Moravia, where he is now practicing. Mead Hobby practiced a few years with his uncle, Nelson Mead, and removed to Iowa in 1874. He is professor of anatomy and ophthalmology in the Medical College in Iowa City. Frank Putnam came in from Venice in 1876, and is still practicing here.

POSTMASTERS.—Henry Kennedy was probably the first postmaster. He was appointed soon after the close of the war of 1812, and was soon succeeded by Jesse Millard, who held it a good many years, till about 1830. He was succeeded by D. Perry and Giles Gregory, each of whom held the office but a few years, till 1836, when Wm. Titus was appointed and continued in office till about 1849, when Mahlon D. Murphy was appointed, and was succeeded in 1853, by Lester Maltby, who held the office about six months, when he went to Michigan. He was succeeded in the fall of 1853 by Abraham A. Colony, who held it till his death about a year after. He was succeeded by Barnabas King, who held it till the spring of 1861, when Ambrose Culver was appointed and held it about three years. Amzi M. Lyon next succeeded to the office and was reappointed February 23d, 1866. He was succeeded by Edwin Guest, Jr., who held it till his death in April, 1876, when J. P. Cady, the present incumbent, was appointed.

LAWYERS.—The first lawyer was Isaac Sisson, from R. I., who practiced some twelve or fifteen years, till about 1843, when he removed to Auburn. The next was Nelson T. Stephens, who was born at Genoa, November 20th, 1820. His education was such as was afforded by a desultory attendance at the neighborhood academies. He read law with Leonard O. Aiken, and was admitted to the Court of Common Pleas in the winter of 1844, and to the Supreme Court in the fall of 1846. In 1852 he went to California, and returned after about a year to Moravia, where he distinguished himself as a *nisi-prius* lawyer. He was a Captain in the war of the Rebellion, and on being mustered out of service, resumed practice in Auburn. He soon after removed to Kansas, where he is now Judge of the Supreme Court, and, in connection with his partner, Solon O. Thatcher, is engaged in some of the most im-

portant litigation in that State. Orlen White, a native of Locke, studied with Stephens and commenced practice about 1844 or '45, and continued till his death in 1855. James Youngs came in from Cortland about 1845 and practiced some three years. J. E. Cropsey was admitted to practice in 1855, having previously been admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan. In February, 1874, he removed to Moravia, but returned to Milan and is still practicing here. Glen Gallup came from Albany, about 1858, and practiced one year.

MANUFACTURES.—Upon the Inlet, a little more than a mile below Milan, at a place known as Centreville, is a saw and cider-mill and jelly-factory, owned by Charles Peck. The establishment was built in 1872, at a cost of \$7,500. During the cider and jelly season seven persons are employed, and 1,000 to 1,800 barrels of cider made. Of this 350 to 500 barrels are made into jelly, which is put up in oak pails holding twenty-five pounds, and three pound tin cans, and shipped to New York, Philadelphia and other markets. The custom and flouring-mill at Milan has been in possession of the present proprietor, Wm. W. Alley, Jr., since 1867, in which year he bought the property of John C. Legern. The mill was built by a Mr. Durell, in 1810. It contains three run of stones, which are propelled by water from Owasco Inlet, with a fourteen feet head. Upon Hemlock Creek, one mile south of Milan, is a grist-mill owned by John Silcox, who bought it of Jeremiah Cady in 1870, for \$5,000. It is a frame building, and was erected in 1831, by Gage Miller. It contains three run of stones. The creek, which furnishes the motive power, has a fall of 22 feet.

THE SECOND M. E. CHURCH OF LOCKE, located at Milan, was incorporated May 22d, 1849; but the members of this denomination enjoyed the ministrations of circuit preachers for several years prior to that date. Among the latter were W. Batcheller, B. D. Sniffin, Wm. Cameron and Isaac Parks in 1834; L. K. Redington, Z. Barns and Wm. H. Woodbury, in 1835, '6 and '7; Wm. Cameron and Alonzo Wood, in 1838; Thomas D. Wire and D. Lamkins in 1839 and '40; Isaac Parks, Herman H. Winter, Wm. Cameron and Aaron Cross, in 1841 and '42; S. Minier and A. Hamilton in 1843 and '44; and Daniel Cobb

in 1849. Their church edifice was erected in 1850.

SOCIETIES.—*Uskeep Lodge No. 459, I. O. O. F.*, at Milan, was instituted March 8th, 1877, with six charter members. The first officers were James M. Stewart, *N. G.*; Wm. N. Reynolds, *V. G.*; John E. Cropsey, *Secretary*; Henry Close, *Treasurer*; J. H. Grant, *Warden*; H. Y. Cornwell, *Conductor*. The present officers are, Frank Putnam, *N. G.*; Abram W. Brooks, *V. G.*; Charles Peck, *Secretary*; Lavern Towseley, *Treasurer*; H. M. Dean, *Permanent Secretary*; Lee Swartwout, *Warden*; John Taylor, *Chaplain*. Meetings are held at the lodge rooms in Milan every Saturday evening.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOHN C. LEGERN.

JOHN C. LEGERN was the fifth child of Charles and Margaret (Clinton) Legern, and was born at Little Britain, in the town of New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y., June 26th, 1816. His mother was a cousin of Governor Dewitt C. Clinton. His parents emigrated from Ireland to Little Britain in 1814, and during the succeeding five years worked land on shares. In 1819 they removed thence to the town of *Milton*, now Genoa, Cayuga County, N. Y., and soon after to Sempronius, now Moravia, in the same County, where they purchased a farm of fifty acres. But they did not long remain in Sempronius. They soon after removed to Locke and purchased a farm of thirty acres, for which, with the aid of their sons, they succeeded in paying, and on which they remained till their death, Mr. Legern dying June 26th, 1840, and his wife, January 2d, 1842.

John C. came to this County with his parents and spent his boyhood and youth under the parental roof, working upon his father's farm in summer and attending the district school in winter. At the age of eighteen years he united with his father in purchasing 23 acres of land adjoining the homestead farm. This, by their united efforts, was soon paid for and the deed therefor was given to John C., who, the previous summer, had commenced life on his own responsibility. He left his younger brother to aid his father in the management of the homestead farm, and went to Seneca county, where he rented the farm of his brother-in-law. After the crops had all been got in he exchanged his interest for cat-

tle, with which he returned home, and after keeping them a few months, sold them for twice what they cost him. He soon after bought the 100 acres now known as the Spaulding farm, paying therefor \$10 per acre. He had six years in which to complete the payment, but by energy and economy he paid for it in three.

Mr. Legern was united in marriage with Miss Mary Hull, daughter of William and Beersheba Hull of Venice. The fruit of this union was four children, viz: Amanda Y., who became the wife of Wm. N. Calvert, and died in Iowa in 1870; James B., who died at the age of six years; Mary B., wife of Isaac Bouton, now living in Glenwood, Iowa; and Ernest, now residing on the homestead farm. For many years Mrs. Legern lived to aid her husband in the accumulation of a competency and the nurture of their children. She died April 4th, 1874, mourned by all who knew her.

Mr. Legern has always been an active, energetic and industrious man and one who, by his indomitable will and perseverance, has overcome every obstacle which lay in his pathway. He has filled many offices of trust and responsibility, having been three times elected supervisor. He has also been assessor and commissioner of highways, and has performed the duties thus devolved on him with efficiency and fidelity. His life, which well illustrates the sure and cheering results of close application, discretion, industry, frugality and integrity, is worthy of emulation by the young just starting upon life's duties.

August 17th, 1877, Mr. Legern married Sarah A., daughter of George W. and Sarah Taylor, who was born in Dutchess county in 1835, and was brought when only three months old by her parents to Cayuga County, where she has since resided.

In the fall of 1877 Mr. Legern removed from the farm to his present residence in the village of Locke, where he enjoys that quiet and rest which come from a competency and the consoling reflection of a well-spent life—a life of sobriety as well as industry. At the age of nearly sixty-three years, he is hale, hearty and strong and honored and respected by all.

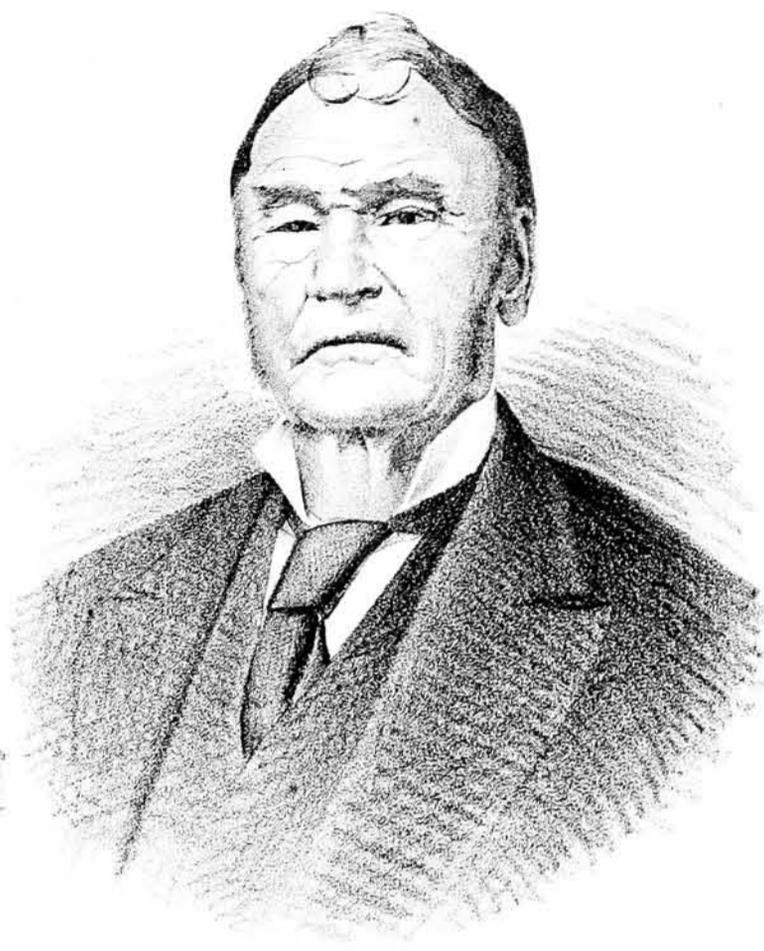
CHAPTER LIII.

TOWN OF SUMMER HILL.

SUMMER HILL lies in the south-east corner of the County, and is bounded on the north by Sempronius, on the east by Cortland county, on the west by Locke, and on the south

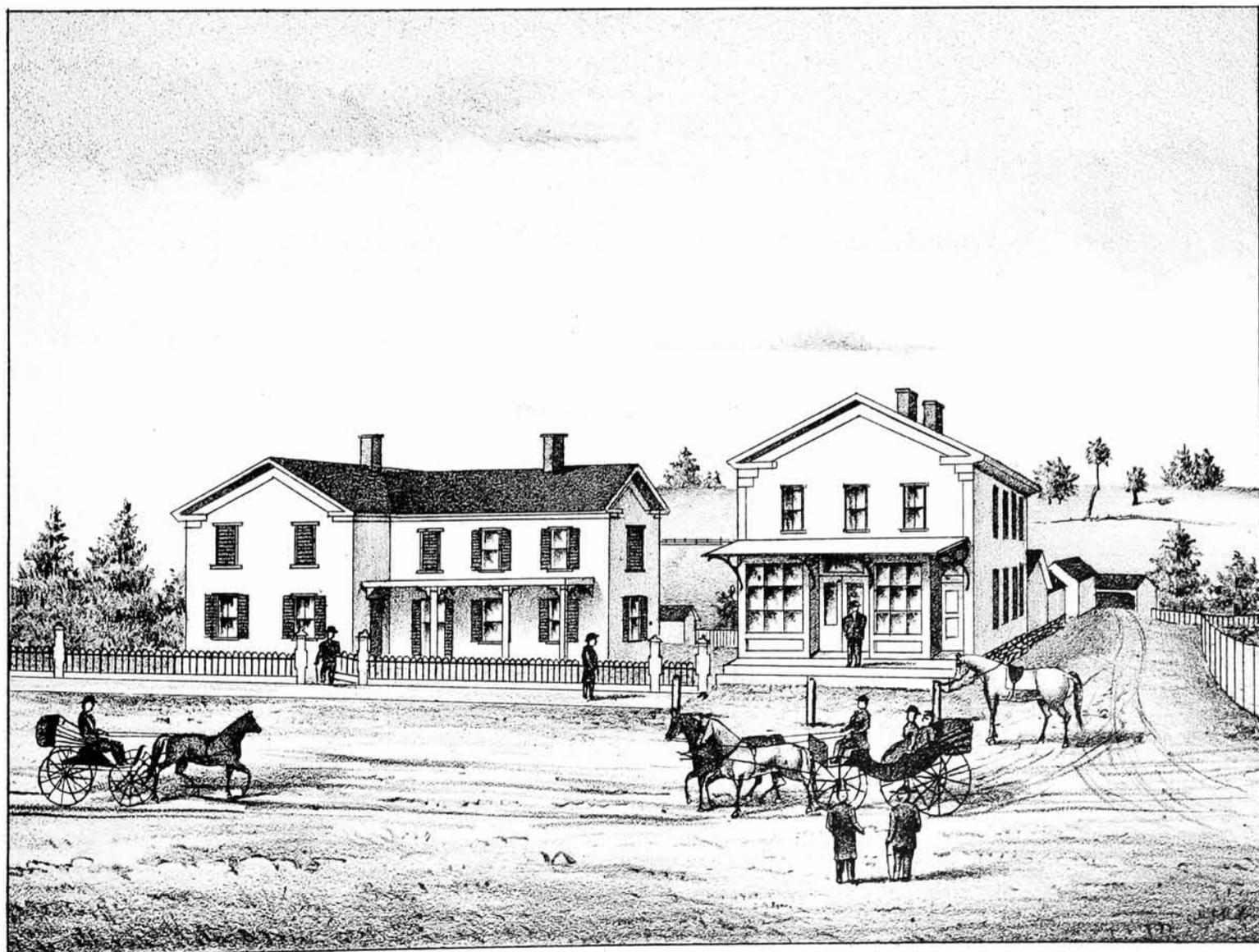


SARAH A. LEGERN.



JOHN C. LEGERN

PHOTO. BY T. T. TUTMILL.



RESIDENCE OF J. C. LEGERN. MILAN, CAYUGA CO. N.Y.

by Tompkins county. It was formed from Locke, as *Plato*, April 26th, 1831, and its name changed March 16th, 1832.

The surface is rolling and has an elevation of 1,000 to 1,100 feet above tide. The general level is only broken to any considerable extent by the valley of Fall Brook, which flows south through the east part, 300 to 400 feet below the summits of the hills, and is the only stream of any importance. This stream, which is one of more than ordinary interest, after leaving this County, flows about twenty miles of its course through Tompkins county, furnishing some valuable mill sites, and near its mouth, in the vicinity of Ithaca, plunges, by a succession of falls, the principal one of which is over one hundred feet, a distance of over four hundred feet, within a mile, presenting a series of grand displays scarcely equalled in the State by a stream of its magnitude. Summer Hill Lake, or *Locke Pond*, by which name it is also called, is a rather pretty sheet of water, three-fourths of a mile long by one-half of a mile wide. The shores are low and rise gradually to the highlands upon the east and west. It lies in the north-east part of the town, and discharges its waters in Fall Brook. It is moderately well stocked with fish, chiefly bass. Formerly salmon trout were abundant in its waters.

The soil is a clay loam, admirably adapted to grazing, to which it is, and has been for a great many years, almost exclusively applied. Dairying is the chief, almost only, occupation of the inhabitants. The full capacity of the town is utilized and has been for many years in grazing cattle for dairy purposes; and the increase in the butter product is due to the improvement in the character of the land, its increased fertility, and the consequent ability to subsist more stock upon it. The dairies, which are all private, range from five to forty cows each. The number of milch cows in the town in 1875 was 1,362; the number of pounds of butter made in families, 186,613, being an increase of 8,596 pounds, as compared with the product of 1874; the number of pounds of cheese made in families, 4,448; and the number of gallons of milk sold in market, 55. With respect to its butter product, Summer Hill ranks as the fourth town in the county. The construction of the Syracuse & Binghamton and Southern Central railroads, though neither of them pass through this town, has been of im-

mense advantage to its dairy interests, in opening up new and more accessible markets.

The first settlement was made in 1797, by Hezekiah Mix, from Genoa, to which town he moved a few years previous to his settlement here. He located on lot 37, a mile west of Summer Hill village, on the farm now owned by William M. Grinnell. He died in the town. Francis Mix, who is living one and one-half miles west of the village, is his son.

Among the early settlers was Nathaniel Fillmore, father of Ex-President Millard Fillmore, the latter of whom was born in this town January 7th, 1800; served an apprenticeship in the woolen factory at Montville; and afterwards commenced the study of law in the office of Walter Wood, at the same place. While pursuing his legal studies in this office, he first acquired notoriety by the delivery of a Fourth of July address in a grove upon the premises now owned by Wm. Walker near the gulf. "Some of his hearers," says James A. Wright, in his *Historical Sketches of Moravia*, "then prophesied that he would 'make his mark,' and perhaps *become a Judge*, but he went far beyond their expectations, and doubtless his own brightest fancy never anticipated the high estate to which he was to arrive at last." Nathaniel Fillmore taught the first school in the town in 1804.

"Nathaniel Fillmore was a grandson of John Fillmore, the common ancestor of all of that name in the United States, who was born in one of the New England States about the year 1700. At the age of about 19 he went on board of a fishing vessel which sailed from Boston. The vessel had been but a few days out when it was captured by a noted pirate ship, commanded by Capt. Phillips. Young Fillmore was kept as a prisoner nine months, enduring every hardship which a strong constitution and firm spirit was capable of sustaining and, though threatened with instant death, steadily refused to sign the articles of the piratical vessel, until, being joined by two other prisoners who also refused, the three attacked the pirates, and after killing several, brought the vessel safely into Boston harbor. The surviving pirates were tried and executed, and the heroic conduct of the captors was acknowledged by the British government. Fillmore afterwards settled at Norwich, (now Franklin) Conn., where he died. His son Nathaniel settled at an early day at Bennington, Vt., where, having proved his devotion to his country's cause by service in the French and Revolutionary wars, in the latter of which he gallantly fought as

Lieutenant under Stark in the battle of Bennington, he died in 1844. Nathaniel, his son, and father of Millard, was born in Bennington in 1771. He was a farmer, and soon after his removal to Summer Hill lost all his property by a bad title to one of the military lots he had purchased. About 1802 he removed to Sempronius, (now Niles,) and from there, in 1819, to Erie county, where he lived till a few years since.*

Martin Barber settled first on a farm about a half mile south of the village, about the beginning of the present century. He afterwards removed to the site of the village, and kept a tavern there a good many years, till after the organization of the town. He was a captain in the militia and was called out during the war of 1812, but was cashiered for some misdemeanor. He died in the town. None of his family are living here.

Joseph Cone settled a little north of the village, on the old east and west road, which was abandoned when the present one, which is an extension of the Albany and Homer turnpike, was built in 1818. There he kept the first tavern in the town, which he opened in 1803. Wm. Honeywell settled on the east side of Fall Brook, on lot 30, which borders on the line of Homer, on the farm occupied until recently by his son Isaac, where he died long ago. Two sons, Isaac and Enoch, are living, the former on the east line of this town and the latter in the western part of the State. A daughter, the widow of Ezra Hough, is also living at an advanced age in Moravia. James Savage settled on lot 29, about a mile and a half north-east of the village, on the farms now occupied by Loren Bangs and Richard Collyer, where he died at an early day. Harvey Hough, from Connecticut, settled on lot 39, a mile east of the village, on the farm now occupied by Grove Stoyell, where he lived a good many years, till an advanced age, when he removed from the town, and died soon after. One son, Joel, is living in Venice. Josiah Walker settled on lot 40, two miles east of the village, on the farm now owned and occupied by his son Aaron. He died on the old homestead. Henry, another son, is living in Michigan. Ebenezer Bennett settled on the site of the village. He erected the first mill in town, in 1816. It was a grist-mill, and was located on lot 30, on Fall Brook, about four miles

north-east of the village. It was in operation but a short time, as the construction of the dam so raised the water as to overflow the low lands above and produced malarial fevers. Litigation ensued and resulted in the tearing away of the dam and the abandonment of the mill. Bennett subsequently removed from the town. A family named Eaton settled among the first in the east part of the town, on the place on which Elijah Eaton, one of the sons, died in 1877, at an advanced age. Wm. Webster was also among the first settlers.

James Robinson, who was a noted wolf hunter when there was a bounty of \$40 apiece offered for their destruction, settled in the north part of the town about 1800.

Smith Covert came in from Genoa as early as 1805, November 6th of which year, his son Leonard, now living in Niles, was born in Summer Hill. He came to Genoa with an ox-cart, the wheels of which were made of hewed logs pinned together with wooden pins. James Aiken, father of L. O. Aiken, of Moravia, moved in from Antrim, N. H., with his family, in March, 1806.

Harmon Peters and his son-in-law, Reuben Sherman, came in company from the Mohawk country about the close of the war of 1812-'14, and settled on lot 8. Peters is still living in the locality of his settlement. Sherman afterwards removed to Cortland county, where he died at an advanced age. His son, Reuben Sherman, Jr., is living on the old homestead. Elisha Griffin settled soon after 1814, where his son, Burdett Griffin, now lives, and died there some ten years ago. Another son is living on an adjoining farm. Archibald Bowker, a son of Elisha Bowker, of Locke, moved in from that town previous to 1819 and settled on lot 40, where he died in 1831. He held the office of Justice of the Peace a good many years, and till his death. Eri, his son, is living a little south of the old homestead. Samuel Ranney came in from Vermont in 1819, and settled three-fourths of a mile east of the village, where Martin Monroe now lives. After three or four years he removed to lot 29, near Bennett's old grist-mill. He was the first Supervisor of Summer Hill, and is now living with his son, Elijah C. Ranney, one and one-half miles east of the village, aged eighty-six, but still possessing good mental faculties. Two other sons are living,

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viz: Henry E., in Summer Hill, and Ebenezer G., in Homer.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting was held at the house of Martin Barber April 3d, 1832, and the following named officers were elected: Samuel Ranney, *Supervisor*; Winslow Hamblin, *Clerk*; Benjamin Atwood, Wm. Ingraham and Alfred Ranney, *Assessors*; Ezra Hough and John T. Rollo, *Overseers of the Poor*; Charles Garrett, Elisha Griffin and Daniel Hamblin, *Commissioners of Highways*; Jesse Woodward, Jr., and Harskill Gilbert, *Constables*; Jesse Woodward, Jr., *Collector*; Joel I. Hough, Tolbert Powers and Isaac Honeywell, *Commissioners of Common Schools*; Elijah Eaton, Edwin L. Aiken and Nathan Branch, *Inspectors of Common Schools*; Levi Walker and Archibald Bowker, *Justices*; Alfred Ranney and Nathaniel Freeman, *Trustees of School Lots*; Oliver P. Bancroft, *Sealer*; and John Allen, *Pound Master*.

The present officers (1879) are:

Supervisor—Benjamin C. Robins.

Town Clerk—Nathan Chipman.

Justices of the Peace—David Pinkerton, Aaron Walker, E. G. Howell, Burdett H. Griffin.

Assessors—Darius Brown, C. E. Brogden, Henry B. Robins.

Constables—M. G. Monroe, Horace Marble, Wm. A. Robinson.

Game Constable—Joseph Miles.

Excise Commissioners—Henry E. Ranney, George H. Allen, Columbus Miles.

The population of the town in 1875 was 1,006; of whom 972 were native; 34, foreign; and all, white. Its area was 16,075 acres, of which 11,822, were improved; 2,489, woodland; and 1,764, otherwise unimproved.

The natural features, character of soil, and the occupation of the inhabitants of this town and Sempronius are so much akin to Cortland county, and the business interests of these towns so intimately connected with that county, that efforts have been made to have them set off to it.

SUMMER HILL VILLAGE.

SUMMER HILL is a post village of 104 inhabitants, situated in the south part of the town, six miles east of Locke, and eight miles south-east of Moravia. It contains three churches, (Congregational, M. E. and Free Methodist,) a district school, one store, three blacksmith shops, (kept

by Judson Van Marter, Robert Buchanan and John Wilson,) and a tannery, owned by John Carpenter and Ira P. Ranney, but not now in operation.

PRINCIPAL MERCHANTS.—The first merchant was Charles Crane, who opened a store in 1816, where the store now occupied by Nathan Chipman stands, and kept it till about 1821 or '22. A man named Marsh kept a store several years where George Maltbie now lives. He closed it in 1832. Henry Millerd kept a store a year or two in the building vacated by Marsh. A man named Sweet, from Cortland county, kept a store one year; and Ezra Hough kept one several years. Robert C. Rollo kept a store some three or four years, and was a merchant of some prominence, but he was probably preceded by others whose names can not now be ascertained. Hiram Baker and D. Beeman, Jr., the latter from Homer, opened a store about 1845 and kept it some two years. Jonathan Hoxie kept a store from 1861 to '64; and Cornelius E. Brogden, from 1865 to 1874. The latter was succeeded by Nathan Chipman, the present merchant, in 1875. Mr. Chipman sold a half interest to Geo. Peters, and repurchased it in the spring of 1878. He keeps a general stock of goods and carries on the business alone.

POSTMASTERS.—Ezra Hough was probably the first postmaster at Summer Hill. He held the office from about 1836 to 1846, and was superseded by Hiram Baker, who kept it several years. He was succeeded by Horatio Day, who also held the office several years, and gave place to E. G. Hatch. Jonathan J. Hoxie succeeded Hatch in 1861 and held the office till 1863, when Wm. W. Grinnell was appointed. Grinnell was succeeded in 1865 by Cornelius E. Brogden, who remained in office till 1874, in which year he was superseded by Sullivan Ladd, who held the office till 1875, when Nathan Chipman, the present incumbent, was appointed.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician was David Bennie, who came in 1824 from Groton, where he studied with Dr. Crary, who practiced in this town several years, but did not settle here. Dr. Bennie practiced some twenty years and removed to Allegany county. Dr. Jewett, who is now living in Cortland, whence he came, succeeded Bennie and practiced here a few years, when he returned to Cortland county. Dr. Os-