

near the south line and east of the center, contains two churches, (Christian and M. E.) two stores, three blacksmith shops and one shoe shop. There was formerly a tannery here, but it is burnt down.

NANTICOKE SPRINGS, located on Nanticoke Creek, about one mile south of Lambs Corners and near the south line, derives both its name and importance from the mineral spring located there.

The principal settlements are in the valleys of the streams. They were commenced in 1793 and '4 by John Beachtle, Philip Councilman,* James Stoddard and John Ames, who located on the east Nanticoke. Beachtle was from Luzerne county, Penn., and Stoddard, from Connecticut. The former, and afterwards Ames, occupied the farm now owned by Charles H. and James Stoddard.† Councilman lived by hunting and trapping until he accumulated a sufficient amount to purchase 300 acres of land.

The first settler on the west Nanticoke was Isaac Lamb, who located on the site of the village of Lamb's Corners, in 1804.

The first birth was that of Betsey Stoddard, in 1794, and the first death, that of Miss Bird, sister of Mrs. Stoddard.

The *M. E. Church*, at Lamb's Corners, was organized with twenty members, in 1852, in which year their house of worship, which will seat 200 persons, was erected, at a cost of \$1,000, which is two-fifths of the present value of Church property. Rev. John M. Grimes was the first pastor; the present one is Rev. J. N. Lee. There are forty members.

The *Baptist Church*, at Lamb's Corners, was organized with forty members, by Eli Levi Holcomb, in February, 1825, but the church edifice, which will seat 250 persons and was built

*The first town meeting was held at Councilman's house the first Tuesday in March, 1832, and was, we are informed, of a stormy nature, as it was introduced by a free fight and several attempts were made to burn the ballot box.—(Statement of Geo. W. Bush and Morgan Spencer.) This meeting resulted in the election of the following named officers: Aaron N. Remmele, *Supervisor*; H. B. Stoddard, *Clerk*; Silas Hemingway, H. B. Stoddard, David Councilman and Charles Brookens, *Justices*; Samuel Canfield and John Councilman, *Overseers of the Poor*; F. S. Griggs, H. Walter and James Lamb, *Commissioners of Highways*; F. S. Griggs, A. N. Remmele and J. L. Smith, *Commissioners and Inspectors of Schools*; Charles Brookens, Hiram Rogers and Silas Hemingway, *Assessors*; Philip Councilman, *2d Collector*; Aurora Brayman and Isaac A. Griggs, *Constables*; and Silas Hemingway, *Sealer of Weights and Measures*.

† On this farm is an apple tree which is claimed to be the largest in the State. Two feet from the ground the trunk measures eleven feet, six and one-half inches in circumference. One branch is over two feet in diameter, and four others average over thirteen inches each. This tree was planted in 1796, by Miss Polly Beachtle, who brought it from Pennsylvania on horse back.

at a cost of \$1,200, was not erected until 1853. Its first pastor was Rev. Granville Gates; the present one is Rev. Geo. W. Bliss. There are forty-five members. The Church property is valued at \$3,000.

The *Christian Church*, at Glen Aubrey, was organized with twelve members, in 1857, by Jonathan, Alison and William Stalker. The first pastor was Rev. Edward Tyler; Rev. James Youmans is the present one. The church edifice, which will seat 150 persons, was erected in 1866, at a cost of \$1,800. There are thirty members. The Church property is valued at \$2,300.

The *M. E. Church*, at Glen Aubrey, was organized with thirty members, but when and by whom we are unable to learn. Their church edifice was erected in 1867. It cost \$2,500, and will seat 200 persons. It was dedicated in March, 1868, by Rev. B. I. Ives. Rev. Edgar Sibley was the first pastor; Rev. J. N. Lee is the present one. There are from thirty-five to forty members. The Church property is valued at \$3,000.

SANFORD was formed from Windsor, April 2, 1821. It is the south-east corner town in the County, and is the largest one in the County. It covers an area of 52,674 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which, in 1865, according to the census of that year, 21,024 $\frac{1}{2}$, were improved. Its surface consists principally of the high ranges of hills which extend between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers, and whose summits are from 500 to 900 feet above the valley, and declivities usually steep.* These highlands are separated into two parts by the deep, narrow valley of Oquaga Creek. This valley and that of the Delaware are bounded by almost precipitous mountain declivities. The principal stream is Oquaga Creek, which enters the town near the north-east corner, and, flowing in a south-west direction to a point a little south of the center, turns and runs due east until it empties into the Delaware at Deposit. This creek has numerous falls, which furnish an abundance of excellent water power. It has numerous small tributaries, the principal of which is North Brook. The Delaware forms the east boundary of the town, south of Deposit.

Its geological formation consists in the west part of the Chemung group of the Old Red Sandstone, which terminates on the surface about three miles west of Deposit, where the Catskill group commences. In the former is found a great

*The highest point between the two rivers, by the State Road Survey, is 1,688 feet above tide."—*French's State Gazetteer*, p. 183.

number of shells and fossil fish, and in the latter, ferns and other vegetables of enormous size.

In the valleys the soil is a fertile gravelly loam, but upon the hills it is a cold clayey loam, underlaid by hardpan. It is well adapted to dairying purposes, in which the people are largely engaged. The chief wealth of the town consists in its dairy products.

In 1870 the town had a population of 3,249. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, it contained twenty-three school districts and employed twenty-four teachers. The number of children of school age was 1,265; the number attending school, 941; the average attendance, 439; the amount expended for school purposes, \$7,672; and the value of school houses and sites, \$13,064.

·DEPOSIT* (p. v.) is situated partly in this town and partly in the town of Tompkins, Delaware county.† It lies on the Delaware, at the mouth of Oquaga Creek. It is the center of a large lumber business, and is an important trading station and wood depot on the Erie R. R. which traverses the southern portion of the town. In addition to the numerous mechanical and other establishments, which are described more minutely in the Directory list for this village, it contains a printing office, (*The Deposit Courier*,) a bank,‡ an academy,§ a library,|| a carriage factory,¶ and about 1,600 inhabitants.

*It derives its name from having been an important station, or place of *deposit*, for lumber, preparatory to rafting in the spring freshets. It was called by the Indians "cokeose," or owls nest, which was corrupted by the English into "Cook house," a name by which it is still designated by the old inhabitants.

The earliest mention of this place is found in *Boudinot's Star in the West*, where it is stated the Indian name was "O-hoot-ose," to which name the same meaning is given.

†It was incorporated April 5, 1811, but the original limits of the village were entirely within the town of Tompkins. A part of Sanford was annexed in 1852; and the charter was amended in 1858.

‡The *Deposit National Bank* was organized February 20, 1854, and was changed to a National Bank July 1, 1854. It has a capital of \$125,000. The officers are Charles Knapp, *President*; James G. Clark, *Vice-President*; James H. Knapp, *Cashier*; C. J. Knapp, *Assistant Cashier*; H. W. Knapp, *Teller*.

§The *Deposit Academy* was built in 1866. It has accommodations for 200 boarding students. Connected with it is a library containing 150 volumes, valued at \$300; and philosophical and chemical apparatus to the value of \$120. The buildings and ground are valued at \$7,700. The Principal, R. L. Thatcher, A. M., and Preceptress, Mrs. M. E. Thatcher, are assiduous in their efforts to promote the mental, moral and physical welfare of those entrusted to their care.

||The *Deposit Library Association* was organized in 1859. The library contains 575 volumes. T. More is President and A. More, Secretary.

¶The *Deposit Carriage Manufactory*, of which Beardsley & Wall are proprietors, employs about fifteen persons and turns out a large number of wagons, carriages and sleighs.

SANFORD (p. o.) is located on Oquaga Creek, about the center of the town.

NORTH SANFORD (p. o.) is located on Oquaga Creek, near the north-east corner.

GULF SUMMIT, (p. o.) located near the south-west corner, seven miles from Deposit, is a station on the Erie R. R.

McCLURE SETTLEMENT (p. o.) is located at the confluence of Oquaga Creek and North Brook, a little south of the center of the town. The post office was established here in 1865. D. & S. Post's steam saw mill, located here, gives employment to seven men, annually saws four millions of feet of lumber and manufactures 5,000 lath per day.

The first settlement was made in 1787, by Wm. McClure,*

*From Mr. M. R. Hulce of Deposit we learn the following interesting particulars relative to McClure: He was born in 1725. His father was a native of Ireland, near Londonderry, and was of Scotch descent. McClure acquired a good English education—including a knowledge of navigation, surveying and higher mathematics—and some knowledge of Latin. The religious principles imbibed in his boyhood inspired him with a deep reverence for the Deity, and his early training confirmed in him habits of exemplary morality. These, with his proficiency in mathematics, were his chief recommendations to the land-holders, by whom he was employed as surveyor and land-agent. In the Spring of 1787 he started from Orange county, (in which and Dutchess county he had been teaching successfully,) for the *Cookhouse*, in the employ of the owners of the Fisher & Norton Patent in this county, threading the pathless forests with the aid of his faithful mare "Ohio," and followed by assistants who came up the river in a canoe loaded with provisions. On his arrival he built a rude log cabin on Oquaga Creek, about five miles west of Deposit, which he called "Castle William," since known as McClure Settlement. During the summer and fall he surveyed the greater part of Fisher & Norton Patent into lots one mile square. His labors were retarded by lack of provisions, caused by the pumpkin flood. As the winter approached he sent his men back and remained in the wilderness with no other companion than a faithful dog. His Bible, field-book and diary occupied much of his time; while the stream, which abounded with trout, furnished his meat. The deprivation of society made the time drag heavily; and the want of bread and vegetables was keenly felt by him. His appetite failed, and toward spring indications of a fever were apparent. The depth of snow and his weak condition prevented escape. The nearest human habitation was Hynback's, on the east side of the river, at the "Cookhouse." His efforts to overcome his increasing weakness were unavailing, and soon he was unable to go to the brook for water and his accustomed supply of fish. As he lay stretched on his couch of boughs, unable to rise, death seemed the only relief which awaited him. His dog, which staid with him some days, left one morning, and toward night McClure was greeted by its joyous barking, which heralded the coming of Cornelius Hynback, who soon entered the cabin, with stimulants, which he administered to McClure, whom he found helpless and almost dead. He staid with him until he was sufficiently recovered to render it safe to leave him, when he returned for supplies, which he brought as often as necessary. Hynback's farm was on elevated ground, so that the flood did not destroy his crops. The dog had made his way to Hynback's and by his action induced him to suspect that something was wrong at Castle William, and when Hynback started on his journey, the demonstrations of joy made by the dog, which led the way, were of the most extravagant nature.

from Chester, New Hampshire. Captain Nathan Dean* and family followed him in 1791, and Squire Whitaker† and family in 1797. Among the other early settlers were John Pinney, Anthony West, Luther Hulce, — Potter, James P. Aplington, John Peters, Simon and Zina Alexander, Alex. Butler, Geo. Plummer, Moses Farnham, Nathan Austin, Jonas Underwood, Silas Seward, (the last three were Revolutionary soldiers) James and Benj. Coburn, Daniel Race, Noah Carpenter, S. P. Green, Joseph Page, Capt. Parker, Isaac Denton and Dexter May.

In 1821 there was not a sufficient number of freeholders in the town to form a jury and a special act was passed constituting any man, a resident, a competent juror. The law is still in force. The 5th of March the following year the first town meeting was held at the house of Wm. McClure.‡

The following spring McClure, having recovered from the prostration produced by his sickness and hibernation, resumed surveying and continued it two or three years during the warm season, after which, more than satisfied with his monastic experience at Castle William, he returned to Orange county and again occupied himself in teaching. While thus engaged he became acquainted with Miss Sarah Farnham, daughter of Capt. Elias Farnham, whom, in the early part of the winter of 1791, he married, and moved to a log house which he erected in November of the previous year, on the site of Castle William, in anticipation of the coming nuptials. Their effects were placed on a light sleigh, to which was hitched his favorite Ohio. McClure had purchased a large tract of land (including the site of Castle William,) with the proceeds of his services in surveying.

His children were William, David, Henry, Walter, Sally, Thomas, Fanny and Prudence. After the death of his first wife he married Lydia Austin of Conn. He died at Castle William in 1828, leaving numerous descendants in its vicinity.

*Nathan Dean located at Deposit in June, 1791, and purchased that part of the village lying in this county. He died in a few years leaving a widow and five children, viz: Nathan L., Joshua, Caleb, Zenas K. and Catharine, (who married James Aplington,) of whom Joshua and Zenas still survive. All had families and their descendants chiefly reside in the town.

†Squire Whitaker came in April, 1797. The same day that he arrived his daughter Elizabeth was married to Conrad Edick. This was the first marriage in the town. The bride was dressed in linscy-woolsey, and the groom in brown-tow and buckskin moccasins, with stocking *au-naturel*. The ceremony was performed by a Baptist missionary named How. Mr. Whitaker and family were at Wyoming at the time of the massacre. He was taken prisoner in Fort Jenkins, but was released and, with his family, fled over the mountains, enduring severe hardships, and reached his former home in Orange Co.

‡At that meeting was elected the following named officers: Wm. McClure, *Supervisor*; Joshua Dean, *Town Clerk*; James P. Aplington, Nathaniel L. Dean and Wm. McClure, *Assessors*; Nathan L. Dean, Alex. Butler and Wm. McClure-Jr., *Commissioners of Highways*; John Peters and James P. Aplington, *Overseers of the Poor*; Wm. McClure, Nathan Dean and Alex. Dean, *Commissioners of Common Schools*; Jacob Edick, *Constable and Collector*; Joseph Eddy, *Constable*; Daniel Evans, Gusham Loomis and Michael Child, *Inspectors of Common Schools*; John Pinney, Eli King and Nathan Austin, *Fence Viewers*. This list of officers includes all the freeholders in the town at that time.

Formerly the streams abounded with fine trout and the forests with wild animals. Until after the Revolution the east line of the town was the division line between the Indians and the King, and was called the "*property line.*" The growth of the town has been gradual but constant, and it is now one of the wealthiest in the County.

The first saw mill was built in 1791 and the first grist mill in 1792, by Capt. Dean, who also opened the first store and kept the first inn in 1794. The first store in Deposit was built by Benj. and Peter Gardner, in 1795, where Vail's brick store now stands, near the Oquaga House. It was stocked with eight sleigh loads of goods which were brought from New York. The men and teams put up at Capt. Dean's. The first death was that of Stephen Whitaker, which occurred Oct. 23, 1793, in which year the first school was taught by Hugh Compton.

The *Deposit Baptist Church* was organized as the *First Baptist Church of Tompkins*, with fourteen members, March 7, 1812. The first house of worship was erected in 1827-8 and was burned down in 1851; the second one was blown down while being repaired in 1866; and the present one, which will seat 450 persons, was erected in 1866-7, at a cost of \$9,000. The first pastor was Rev. — Holcomb; the present one is Rev. J. N. Adams. There are 255 members. The Church property is valued at \$13,000.

The *First Presbyterian Church* at Deposit was organized July 21, 1812, by J. T. Benedict and David Harowar, missionaries, with nine members.* The first church edifice was erected in 1819; the second one, which was consumed by fire in 1855, in 1853, and the present one, which will seat 600 persons, in 1856, at a cost of \$6,000. The first pastor was Rev. Elisha Wise; the present one is Rev. Geo. O. Phelps. The present number of members is 255. The value of Church property is \$10,000.

The *First Baptist Church of Sanford*, located in the north part of the town, was organized with thirteen members, May 12, 1842, by a council of delegates from the Baptist churches of Coventry, Masonville, Deposit and South Bainbridge. The church edifice was erected in 1846, at a cost of \$400. It is still standing, but in consequence of its not being centrally located it has been unoccupied the past three years. The

*The church edifice is in Delaware county, but the members reside in both Broome and Delaware counties. The church has a Congregational form of government and is connected with the Presbytery on the "accommodation plan." The three constituent male members at its organization were Wm. McClure, Aaron Stiles and Benj. Hawley.

Society has held meetings regularly at two school houses, alternately. A movement is on foot to secure a site and build a more convenient church. The first pastor was Rev. E. L. Benedict, from Deposit; the present one is Rev. A. H. Hamlin. There are thirty-six members.

TRIANGLE* was formed from Lisle April 18, 1831. It is situated in the extreme north part of the county, its north line bordering on Cortland county and its eastern, on Chenango county. Its surface consists of a broken upland, divided into ridges by the valleys of Otselic River and Half Way Brook. The hills attain an altitude of from 300 to 500 feet above the valleys. It covers an area of 24,231 acres, of which, in 1865, according to the census of that year, 17,295½, were improved. The soil is generally a gravelly loam, better adapted to grazing than tilling. It is watered by the Tioughnioga River, which flows through the south-west corner; the Otselic River, which flows south through the town, adjacent to the west line, and empties into the Tioughnioga near the south-west corner; and Half Way Brook, which flows south through the town a little east of the center.

The population of this town in 1870 was 1,944. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, there were twelve school districts in which were employed seventeen teachers. The number of children of school age was 570; the number attending school, 612; the average attendance, 336; the amount expended for school purposes, \$7,673; and the value of school houses and sites, \$15,525.

WHITNEYS POINT† (p. v.) is situated near the south-west corner, at the confluence of the Tioughnioga and Otselic rivers, and is a station on the Syracuse & Binghamton R. R., which passes through the south-west corner of the town. It is distant north from Binghamton by rail 20.55 miles, and south from Syracuse 58.78 miles. It was incorporated under the general act of the Legislature passed in 1870, and its boundaries changed by a special act of the Legislature, in April, 1872. It contains one hotel, (another is in process of erection on the site of the one which was recently burned,) five churches, (Grace Prot. Epis., Baptist, Congregational, M. E. and Catholic,) six general stores,

* "This name was applied to the tract south of the Military Tract and 'Twenty Towns,' and between the Chenango and Tioughnioga rivers. It was bought by Col. Wm. Smith, at three shillings, three pence per acre. The Chenango Triangle embraces Smithville and part of Greene in Chenango county, and Triangle and part of Barker in Broome.—*French's State Gazetteer*.

† Named from Thomas Whitney, who owned the bridge and mills at this place and a large landed property in the neighborhood.

two drug stores, a Union School and Academy,* a jewelry store, two furniture stores, two stove, tin and hardware stores, a steam sash and blind factory,† a steam saw mill, two wagon shops, four blacksmith shops, one harness shop, one brick-yard, two cooper shops, four millinery shops, a photograph gallery, an undertaking establishment, a livery stable, 124 dwellings and about 700 inhabitants.

Messrs. G. C. & J. F. Bishop are about to open a beautiful grove in the south-west part of the village for the accommodation of picnic and pleasure parties. Among its attractions are several ponds which are supplied with water from springs on the ground and which are already stocked with choice fish. In one are some 300 gold fish, in another some 100 yellow perch, while in others are some 2000 trout. From these are now being hatched some 50,000 spawn. A brace of foxes, twenty live mink, a dancing hall 24 by 96 feet, inclosing a collection of stuffed native birds, add to the attractive features of the place.

The grounds of the *Broome County Agricultural Society*, comprising twenty-five acres, are located in the corporation, on the point of land between the Tioughnioga and Otselic rivers. Annual fairs are held there.‡

The factory of *The Stillwater Cheese Manufacturing Co* is located one and one-half miles north of the village. It is a two and one-half story frame building, 35 by 140 feet and is capacitated to use the milk from 1000 cows. Sixty cheeses per week are manufactured.§

UPPER LISLE, (p. v.) located on the Otselic River, near the north line, five miles north of Whitney's Point, contains one hotel, two churches, (Baptist and Universalist,) two stores, a

*The *Whitneys Point Union School and Academy* building, which consists of a two story frame building, forty-five feet square, capable of accommodating 200 pupils, was erected in 1866, at a cost (including the cost of grounds) of \$9,000. The library, apparatus for illustrating Philosophy and Chemistry, and musical instruments cost about \$2,000 more. T. H. Roberts is the principal.

†Snook, Collins & Co.'s sash and blind factory gives employment to twenty-seven men. The building is a three-story frame structure, 56 by 100 feet. The department comprising the engine room and kiln consists of a two-story building 26 by 40 feet. The motive power is supplied by a fifty horse-power-engine and the building furnished with machinery of the latest and most approved patterns.

‡The Society is officered by the following named gentlemen; Dr. E. G. Crafts, of Binghamton, *President*; C. C. Bennett, of Whitney's Point, *Secretary*; C. S. Olmstead, of Whitney's Point, *Treasurer*.

§ Geo. W. Hurd is *President*, and J. L. Smith, *Secretary*.

tannery,* a saw and planing mill, a blacksmith shop, a wagon shop, a shoe shop, a school house, forty-five dwellings and about 200 inhabitants.

TRIANGLE, (p. v.) located near the south-east corner, on a branch of Half Way Brook, near its junction with that stream, lies in a beautiful and fertile vale, five miles east of Whitney's Point. It contains one hotel, three churches, (Baptist, Congregational and M. E.) a steam saw mill, two stores, two wagon shops, three blacksmith shops, one tannery, a school, forty dwellings and about 180 inhabitants. The farmers in this section are largely engaged in hop raising and dairying.

The first settlement was made in 1791, by Gen. John Patterson, one of the proprietors of the Boston Company, who located at Whitney's Point, precisely where Thos. Whitney subsequently lived. Patterson was a Brigadier General during the Revolutionary war. He possessed a liberal education and refined accomplishments, and though he never became wealthy in this vicinity he was highly revered and an acknowledged leader in public affairs. He was a native of Berkshire county, Mass. The following year David Seymour and family settled on the west bank of the Tioughnioga, a little below Gen. Patterson's. Between 1794 and 1797, Timothy Shepard, who afterwards became a Baptist minister, Asa Rogers, Benjamin and Hendrick J. Smith, and John Landers, settled at Upper Lisle. Mrs. Asa Page settled here at an early day and is supposed to be the first white woman who ascended the Otselic. Isaiah Chapman came in 1803 and located on the farm now owned by Joel Rouse & Sons. He was the first physician in the town. He died of cancer in 1812 and was buried on the farm. His bones were exhumed and re-interred in the cemetery at Upper Lisle, in October, 1859. The first death in the town was that of Mrs. Hannah Lee, in 1791. Martha Seymour taught the first school in 1793.†

The military record of the town of Triangle shows that 113 men were furnished for the army during the war of the Rebellion. Of this number two were substitutes. No regular company was organized, but the enlistments were made principally in the 89th, 109th and 137th Infantry regiments. A few enlisted in other regiments, and in Artillery and Cavalry com-

* This tannery, of which J. Burghardt & Sons are proprietors, is a two and one half story frame building, 40 by 160 feet, with a leach house 40 by 70 feet. It gives employment to 16 men and tans 20,000 sides of sole leather annually.

† The town records previous to 1840 were destroyed by a fire which consumed the Town Clerk's office; hence we are unable to give a list of the first town officers.

panies. Ninety-two enlisted for three years, and the others for different periods. Only one commissioned officer enlisted; but two were promoted, one to First Lieut. and the other to Second Lieut. Of the whole number enlisted five were killed in battle, seven died from diseases contracted in the service, four were captured by the enemy and are supposed to have died in prison, and three deserted.

The *First Baptist Church of Lisle*, located at Upper Lisle, was organized March 13, 1802, by Timothy Shepard and others. Their church edifice, which will seat 500 persons, was erected in 1840. The first pastor was Elder Irish; the present one is Rev. D. T. Ross. There are twenty members. The Church property is valued at \$2,000.

The *Universalist Society of Upper Lisle* was organized with eleven members, July 24, 1819, by Rev. Seth Jones, their first pastor, but were ministered to as early as 1812, by Rev. Archelaus Green, and in 1814, by Rev. Udini H. Jacobs, meetings being held in the school house. It was reorganized in 1830, and in 1831 their church edifice, which will seat 500 persons, was erected, and was dedicated in June of that year. There are 58 members, who are ministered to by Rev. F. B. Peck. The Church property is valued at \$3,000.

The *Triangle Baptist Church*, located at Triangle, was organized August 30, 1831. The church edifice, which will seat 500 persons, was erected the following year, at a cost of \$1,650.75. The first pastor was Rev. Asenath Lawton; Rev. H. Cornell is the present one. There are forty-five members. The Church property is valued at \$3,500.

The *M. E. Church*, at Triangle, was organized with ninety-eight members, in 1838, by E. L. North and Augustus Brown, who became its pastors. Their house of worship, which will seat 350 persons, was erected in 1854, at a cost of \$1,300. There are sixty members, who enjoy the ministrations of Rev. Alex. Burrows, who received his Theological education at Drew Theological Seminary, N. J. The Church property is valued at \$5,000.

The *M. E. Church*, at Whitneys Point, was organized in 1842, by Rev. T. D. Wise, its first pastor. The house of worship, which will seat 450 persons, was erected in 1841, at a cost of \$3,000 and was remodeled in 1868. There are seventy-six members and nineteen probationers. The present pastor is Rev. J. W. Hewitt. The Church property is valued at \$8,000.

The *Baptist Church*, at Whitneys Point, was organized with eleven members, in 1842. The following year their first house

of worship was erected; the present one, which will seat 250 persons, was erected in 1854, at a cost of \$2,500. The present number of members is sixty-seven, and the pastor is Rev. D. T. Ross. The Church property is valued at \$6,000.

The *First Congregational Church of Whitney's Point* was organized with thirty-one members, by a council convened for the purpose, Sept. 7, 1854. The church edifice was built by the Lisle Congregational Society, to accommodate those who found it inconvenient to attend the church at Lisle, in 1842, at a cost of about \$1,400. It will seat 300 persons. It was purchased by this Society after its organization. This Society is still under the charge of the Presbytery although in name and church discipline it is Congregational. Rev. S. N. Robinson was the first pastor; the present one is Rev. Richard A. Clark. The members number eighty-one. The Church property is valued at \$10,000.

The *Grace Church*, (Protestant Episcopal) at Whitney's Point, was organized with eight members, by Rev. J. W. Capen, its first and present pastor, in December, 1870, and its house of worship, which will seat 250 persons, was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$5,000, which is five-sixths of the present value of Church property. There are seventeen members.

The *First Baptist Church of Triangle*, located at Hazards Corners, was organized with about fifteen members, by Timothy Shepard, its first pastor, and others, but in what year we were unable to learn. The church edifice, which will seat 150 persons, was erected about 1830. There are twenty members, but there is no pastor. The Church property is valued at \$250.

The *Congregational Church*, at Triangle, was organized with fifteen members, by Rev. S. Williston, in 1819. Its house of worship, which will seat 250 persons, was erected in 1825, at a cost of \$800. Rev. Henry Ford was the first pastor. At present the pulpit is vacant. There are sixty-two members. The Church property is valued at \$2,500.

UNION was formed February 16, 1791. Portions were taken off to form the towns of Norwich and Oxford, (Chenango Co.) Jan. 19, 1793; Greene, (Chenango Co.) March 15, 1798; Tioga, (Tioga Co.) and Lisle, March 14, 1800; Chenango, in 1808; Vestal, Jan. 22, 1823; and Maine, March 27, 1848. A part was re-annexed from Tioga, (Tioga Co.) April 2, 1810, and from Lisle, April 11, 1827. It is one of the west border towns, lying south of the center of the County. It covers an area of 20,872½ acres, of which, in 1865, according to the census

of that year, 16,510½, were improved. In the north the surface is hilly and the soil a rich slaty and gravelly loam, while in the south is the intervale of the Susquehanna with its fertile alluvium. The hills admit of tillage to their summits. It is watered by the Susquehanna River, which forms the southern boundary, and Nanticoke, Patterson and Little Choconut creeks, all of which are tributary to the Susquehanna. All the creeks flow in a southerly direction, Nanticoke through the western, Patterson through the central and Little Choconut through the eastern part.

The Erie R. R. extends through the south part, following the general course of the river.

In 1870 the population of the town was 2,538. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, there were fourteen school districts and sixteen teachers employed. The number of children of school age was 863; the number attending school, 680; the average attendance, 362; the amount expended for school purposes, \$6,243; and the value of school houses and sites, \$10,737.

UNION, (p. v.) located on the Susquehanna River and the Erie R. R., in the south-west part, is an incorporated village* of about 800 inhabitants. It is distant eight and one-half miles west of Binghamton, and thirteen and one-half miles east of Owego. It contains two churches,† (M. E. and Presbyterian,) a Union school, a banking-house,‡ a printing office, (*Union News*) a foundry and machine shop,§ a grain cradle manufactory, a planing mill and sash and blind factory, fourteen stores, four wagon shops, four blacksmith shops, three hotels, a bakery, a harness shop, three shoe shops, two millinery stores, one jewelry store, two cooper shops and a tin and stove store.

UNION CENTER, (p. v.) located near the north line, on Nanticoke Creek, four miles north of Union, contains two churches, (Congregational and M. E.) two stores, a saw mill,|| a planing

* It was incorporated June 16, 1871. The following named persons constitute the first and present board of officers: F. B. Smith, *President*; E. C. Moody, *Clerk*; M. C. Rockwell, E. C. Mersereau and T. P. Knapp, *Trustees*. It was laid out into streets, and lots of three-quarters of an acre in size, in 1836.

† An Episcopal Society was organized about a year ago, (present time April, 1872,) and is preparing to build a church edifice.

‡ Messrs. Chandler & Rockwell's banking-house was established in May, 1866.

§ The *Union Agricultural Works*, of which H. Day & Son are proprietors, are located on Main St., and give employment to six men in the manufacture of agricultural implements, steam engines, grist and saw mills &c.

|| The *Union Center Steam Saw Mill*, (J. C. & B. Howard, proprietors.) contains one circular saw, four and one-half feet in diameter, the motive power for which is furnished by a seventy-five-horse power engine, and has a capacity for cutting about 2,000,000 feet of lumber per annum.

mill, a rake factory,* a blacksmith shop, a shoe shop, a cooper shop and about one hundred inhabitants.

HOOPER, (p. o.) (named from Philander Hooper,) located about the center of the south border, on the Erie R. R., two and one-half miles east of Union and six, west of Binghamton, contains a store, a blacksmith shop, a school house and a dozen houses.

CHOCONUT CENTER, (p. o.) located near the north-east corner, on Little Choconut Creek, four and one-half miles north-west of Binghamton, contains one church, (M. E.) a school house, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, a steam feed mill and about sixty-five inhabitants.

ASHERY CORNERS, located on the east line, south of the center, contains a school house, a wagon shop, a blacksmith shop, a grocery and harness shop and about twenty houses.†

Permanent settlements were commenced in 1785 by Joseph Draper, who located at Union Village; Nathan Howard, from New London, Conn., and Jabez Winchop, an exhorter, at Hooper, and Bryan Stoddard, near Hooper, who were squatters on the land purchased the next year by Joshua Mersereau; Nehemiah Crawford, a squatter, who settled one mile east of Hooper; Winthrop Roe and — Fitch, who settled at the mouth of Nanticoke Creek; Gen. Oringh Stoddard, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Boston Company to treat with the Indians, who settled one mile east of Hooper; and Lewis Keeler,‡ from Norwalk, Conn., a tailor by occupation, who lived

*The *Union Center Hand-Rake Manufactory*, (Barzilla Howard, proprietor,) produces about 20,000 rakes per annum.

†In addition to the business interests already noted are the following, which are removed from the business centers: Wells & Brigham's brickyard, located in the east part, uses three machines for pressed and common brick, gives employment to fifty men and manufactures from four million to five million bricks per annum; the *Nanticoke Mill* (custom and flouring) (James E. Harrison, proprietor,) located on Nanticoke Creek, about one mile west of Union Village, has three runs of stones, with a grinding capacity of 400 bushels of grain per day; the *Union Hand-Rake Manufactory*, (Aaron Heath, proprietor,) located about one mile south of Union Center, on Nanticoke Creek, produces from 18,000 to 20,000 rakes per annum; John C. Waterman's circular saw mill, located about one mile south of Union Center, has a capacity for cutting about 400,000 feet of lumber per annum; *Ward's Plaster Mill*, (Luke Ward, proprietor,) located at Nanticoke Creek, about two and one-half miles north of Union, has a capacity for grinding about eleven tons per day—about 300 tons are ground per annum; the *Union Brick Yard*, (A. P. Keeler, proprietor,) located about three miles north of Union, does an extensive business.

‡It is related of Keeler that, in 1793, he went to Conn. to visit his friends and on his way back, a little west of Deposit, he fell in company with a woman, on horseback, who was going to Lisle to visit her brother and cousin and invest a few hundred dollars she had in lands. They were soon on such good terms that he mounted the horse beside her and before reaching Binghamton they were engaged to be married, and accordingly, the

with Gen. Stoddard. But this locality was perhaps first visited with a view to settlement, by Col. Hooper, the patentee of the tract bearing his name, who was sent by Bingham, Cox, and, it may be, others, to survey the shores of this part of the Susquehanna. He traversed it up and down, in an Indian canoe, managed by a faithful Indian whom he employed. He would lie down in the canoe, with an Indian blanket thrown over him, and take the courses and distances with a pocket compass, in this incumbent position. He took this precaution through fear of being shot by Indians on the shore.* Jeremiah and Benjamin Brown also located near Hooper, in 1785. The following year came Joshua Mersereau,† from

next day, they were married at Binghamton, about one mile above which place they settled. Keeler was afterwards sheriff of Tioga Co. He built the first house, except the old ferry-house, at Binghamton, and kept the first hotel there.

**Annals of Binghamton*, p. 95.

†Joshua Mersereau was a native of France and, in company with his father, fled to this country during the French Persecution, and settled on Staten Island. He was then a young man, and by occupation a ship carpenter. During the Revolutionary war he was appointed a Major by Gen. Washington, who, afterwards discovering that he was a better business man than soldier, changed the appointment to Commissary General for the exchange of prisoners and Quartermaster General of the Continental army, which office he filled till the close of the war. He was an intimate friend of Washington's and his house was frequently honored by the presence of the latter. After the close of the war he was elected member of Assembly, which office he filled till 1784, when he moved to Unadilla (Otsego Co.) While residing there he was nominated for State Senator in opposition to Judge Wm. Cooper, of Cooperstown, by whom he was defeated by one vote. From there he moved to Union. At that time there were but few settlers in this section of country. There was one house at Binghamton, in which lived a man named Lyons. Joshua and William Whitney lived a little north of Binghamton; and one or two persons were living at Campville, Tioga county. Mr. Mersereau was commissioned to survey the Hooper, Wilson and Bingham patents, and received for that service a farm of 300 acres, located at Hooper. He named the County, also the town of Union. He was the first judge of the County and filled the office of *First Judge* till his death in June, 1804.

Statement of Lawrence Mersereau, third son of Joshua Mersereau, who came here with his father, in his fourteenth year. He is now in his hundredth year. Lawrence enlisted at the age of fourteen and was commissioned as ensign. Gov. Lewis gave him a Captain's commission. He filled the two offices ten years. Any soldier, he says, worth \$250, was entitled to vote, and in order to enable him to vote for Washington, for the second term to the Presidency, his father gave him five acres of fine land. He enjoyed good health, retained all his mental faculties and transacted all his business until the Thanksgiving of 1870, when he was attacked with a severe fit of sickness, which somewhat impaired his mental faculties. So vigorous was he previous to his sickness that, in 1866, he climbed his apple trees and picked the fruit. He converses freely and has a retentive memory. His father and his father's brother, John Mersereau, originated the first line of stages which ran between New York and Philadelphia. Lawrence frequently accompanied them on their trips and he recollects riding in the stage with Washington several times. He says, at one time Washington was expected to take dinner at the house of his father, who sent him to catch some black fish, of which Washington was particularly fond. He went, as he supposed, according to his father's directions, but returned

Staten Island, who settled at Hooper, Oliver Crocker,* (whose father was one of the sixty proprietors of the Boston Purchase, and preceded him a short time,) who came "with his pack upon his back" and settled about two miles east of Hooper, on lot 208 of Chenango Township. A Mr. Gallop was a temporary settler at Union as early as 1787, but at what date he came or how long he remained we have not learned. Walter Sabin settled at Hooper about 1788, and kept the first school in the town. John Mersereau, brother of Joshua, came in 1792, and settled first on the south side of the river, in Vestal, but afterwards moved to the north side. His purchase embraced the site of Union Village. The same year came Abner Rockwell, who settled near Union Center; Elnathan Norton, from Stockbridge, Conn., who settled three miles east of Union Center, where he lived a few years, when he moved to Union Center and kept a tavern; and Medad Bradley, from Berkshire Co., Mass., who settled at Union Center. Elisha B. Bradley, also from Berkshire Co., Mass., came in 1793; Isaac N. Martin, from Berkshire Co., Mass., came in about this time, perhaps a little earlier. Henry Richards, from Wyoming Flats, Penn., settled soon after. Oliver Crocker, on the farm east of his, which he bought of Amos Draper. Ezekiel Crocker Jr.,†

without having caught any. His father whipped him, and having again instructed him where to go, sent him a second time. He returned with seven fine fish in due time for the feast. Lawrence lived on the old farm at Hooper until 1837, when he moved to Union Village.

* Crocker was from Richmond, Berkshire Co., Mass. The year previous to his settling in Union (1785) he worked lands on shares, as a tenant, with Gen. Joshua Whitney, and saved from his summer's earnings \$100, with which he purchased 400 acres of land in this town. He was appointed, by his father, agent for the sale of lands in New York. He frequently went to that city, always on foot, and, to make the trip pay, he brought back with him goods to sell to the settlers. While returning on one occasion he procured, by permission, from a cider mill in N. J., which he passed, a half bushel of apple seeds, which he stayed there long enough to dry and pack in his knapsack. A portion of these seeds he planted on his farm here, and the rest he took to Genoa, (Cayuga Co.) where he had purchased 1250 acres of land, and commenced the second nursery in Cayuga Co. He built a hotel on his farm here in 1800, where a public house was kept for many years. It was one of the first kept in the town. "While employed in clearing his land he lived, he says, for a length of time upon *roots* and *beech leaves*. He boarded, or rather tarried by night, with William Edminster and his family, who were driven to nearly the same straits. They were relieved, in some degree, by a scanty supply of cucumbers, and still later by a deer or two. As young Crocker assisted in shooting the deer, so he shared in eating them. He says that while reduced to these extremities for food, he would become so *faint* at his work that he would scarcely be able to swing his ax."

† Mr. Crocker lived here but a short time. His dead body was found in the Chenango River, into which he is supposed to have fallen from his canoe. He had lent his own, large canoe to a neighbor to go to mill and taken in exchange (temporarily) two smaller ones, which he tried to make answer his purpose. When last seen he was standing with a foot in each boat.

second son of Ezekiel Crocker, was an early settler near Little Choconut Creek. Amos Patterson was an early settler in the east part of the town, on the Allen farm. Rowland Davis, from Mass., came in in 1794. He worked a farm with Oliver Crocker for two years, after which he bought a farm about one mile north of Hooper, on which he resided till his death, in 1841.

Until 1791, in which year James Ross and Jabez Winchop built the first grist mill, the nearest milling facilities were at Tioga Point, and thither the early settlers carried their grists. It was a common practice among them, however, to grind a portion of their corn by means of a hollowed-out stump and a pestle suspended from a spring-pole, the whole so constructed that when the pestle was borne down upon the corn the pole caused it to recede again when the downward pressure was removed. The first death was that of Mary J. Fisk, June 13, 1789; the first birth that of Joseph Chambers, July 4, 1790. Jabez Winchop opened the first tavern in 1791.

Several Indians had temporary huts near the river, which they occupied more or less for several years after the country was settled. They had a means of obtaining salt which the whites never discovered. They crossed the mountain about opposite Judge Mersereau's, on the south side of the river, and, after an absence of about twelve hours, returned with a kettle of salt, which, immediately on their return, was warm. So cautious were they of revealing the source whence they obtained their supply of salt that all efforts of the early settlers to discover it proved unavailing. John D. Mersereau relates that, when a lad, his father and himself endeavored to follow the Indians when it was known they had set out for salt; but they soon appeared to suspect they were watched and either remained where they were, or turned from their course. Never more than two sat out upon the expedition.*

This town furnished 176 men for the army during the war of the Rebellion.†

**Annals of Binghamton*, p. 104.

†The following is a list of casualties which occurred among them: Charles Langdon, private of the 50th Engineers, died of camp fever at Washington, July 2, 1864.

Edwin Kipp, private 50th Eng., died at White House, Va., June 10, 1862.

Judson Balch, private 16th Battery, died of diarrhea, June 10, 1865.

Levi Howard, private 50th Reg., died at Washington, April 10, 1864.

Charles Gardner, private 50th Eng., died in October, 1864.

Huson Gardner, private 50th Eng., died from injury received on the cars, Nov. 10, 1863.

Wm. H. Kipp, private 50th Eng., died of diphtheria, April 10th, 1864.

Lewis Howard, 51st Infty., died at Covington, Ky., Aug. 30, 1863.

James Fredenberg, 16th Battery, died at Andersonville prison, Aug. 22, 1864.

The first Church (Ref. Prot. D.) was organized in 1789, at Union village, and the first settled preacher was Rev. John Manley.

The *First Presbyterian Church of Union*, located at Union village, was organized with fourteen members, July 17, 1822, by Rev. Benjamin Niles, Horatio Lombard and Marcus Ford. The first church edifice was erected in 1820; the present one, which will seat 600 persons, in 1871-2, at a cost of \$15,000. Rev. John Whiton was the first pastor; Rev. C. Otis Thacher is the present one. There are 138 members. The Church property is valued at \$20,000.

The *Union Center Congregational Church* was organized with seventy-three members, Nov. 2, 1841, by Rev. Nathaniel Pine, its first pastor. Their house of worship, which will seat 300 persons, was erected in 1840, at a cost of \$1,500, and was rebuilt in 1870. Rev. Charles W. Burt is the present pastor. There are 103 members. The Church property is valued at \$6,000.

The *M. E. Church of Union*, located at Union village, on the corner of Union and Nanticoke streets, was organized by Rev. Charles Burlingame, its first pastor, March 4, 1842. The first house of worship was erected in 1848; the present one,

Jasper Waterman, private 16th Battery, is supposed to have died at Philadelphia, Pa.

Benj. Whittemore, private 109th Infty, killed in battle of Spotsylvania, May 12, 1864.

Austin R. Barney, 137th Infty., killed at battle of Lookout Mountain, Oct. 30, 1863.

Benj. F. Dunning, 89th Inf., died at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., April 16, 1864.

John J. Englesfield, private 89th Infty., was killed at the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

John Cannine, private 137th Infty., was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 3d, 1863.

Ezra Cleveland, private 89th Infty., died from wounds, Dec. 7, 1864.

Lewis Kipp, private 76th Infty., died of chronic diarrhea at Rappahannock Station, Va., Nov. 18th, 1863.

Manton C. Angell, Capt. 16th Infty., was killed in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

David Millen, corporal 109th Infty., was killed while leading his company in battle of Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864.

Wm. J. Millen, private 61st Infty., was killed in battle, May 8, 1864.

Squire D. Gager, corporal 109th Infty, died of small pox at Washington, Feb. 14, 1864.

Friend Pratt, private 89th Infty., died from a wound in the fall of 1864.

Henry H. Pulsipher, 16th Heavy Artillery, when last heard from was in Andersonville prison, where he is reported to have died.

Benj. F. Mason, corporal 137th Infty., killed in battle of Lookout Mt., Nov. 24, 1863.

Frederick Miller, private 50th Eng., died in hospital at Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 1864.

James F. Marble, private 21st Cavalry, is reported dead.

Franklin Dunning, private 89 Infty., died of disease at Washington, D. C.—[*Town Records*.

which will seat 450 persons, in 1871-2, at a cost of \$12,000. The present number of members is 120, and the present pastor, Rev. A. J. Van Cleft. The value of Church property is \$18,000.

The *Grace Church of Union*, (Episcopal) located at Union village, was organized with five members, in February, 1871, and the following April Rev. J. E. Battie became its first pastor, though services were conducted by Rev. Wm. A. Hitchcock, rector of Christ Church, Binghamton, in Nov. 1870, and are still continued by him one each week, in the absence of any settled pastor. A church edifice, which, when completed, is to cost about \$4,000, is now in process of erection. The Society numbers eighteen communicants.

VESTAL was formed from Union, January 22, 1823.* It is the south-west corner town of the County, and covers an area of 22,982 acres, of which, in 1865, according to the census of that year, 12,746, were improved. The surface formation resembles that of Union, though the relative position of hills and vales is reversed. The south is hilly, while the north part is covered by the intervale of the Susquehanna. The soil is of a good quality. The fine slaty loam on the hills, which are cultivated to their summits, and the deep rich alluvium of the valleys adapt it both to grain culture and grazing. It is watered principally by the Big Choconut and Tracy creeks, which flow north, the former through the central and the latter through the western part of the town, and empty into the Susquehanna River, which forms the north border of the town.

In 1870 the population of the town was 2,221. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, there were seventeen school districts and the same number of teachers employed. The number of children of school age was 774; the number attending school, 629; the average attendance, 303; the amount expended for school purposes, \$3,899; and the value of school houses and sites, \$6,490.

VESTAL, (p. v.) situated near to and east of the mouth of Big Choconut Creek, contains one church, one store, a wagon shop and about twenty-five houses.

VESTAL CENTER (p. v.) is situated on the Big Choconut Creek, a little south of the center of the town, and four miles east of Tracy Creek village.

*The first town meeting was held at the house of J. Rounds, Feb. 11, 1823, and the following named officers were elected: Samuel Murdock, *Supervisor*; David Merserau, *Town Clerk*; Daniel Mersereau, James Brewster and Nathan Barney, *Assessors and Commissioners*; John Layton and Elias Morse, *Poormasters*; Nathaniel Benjamin, *Collector*; Nathaniel Benjamin and Ephraim Potts, *Constables*.

TRACY CREEK, (p. v.) situated on the creek whose name it bears, west of the center of the town, and six miles south-west of Vestal, is a thriving village containing one church, (M. E.) and another (R. M.) which is in process of erection, a saw mill,* a planing mill, a wagon shop, a cooper shop, two blacksmith shops, one harness shop, two shoe shops, a tannery, a store and about thirty houses.

The tannery of which Messrs. J. & W. Clark are proprietors, located in this town, about two miles south of Union village, contains thirty-six vats and four leaches, consumes six hundred cords of hemlock bark, gives employment to thirteen men and has facilities for tanning one hundred thousand sheep skins. The motive power is furnished by a thirty-five-horse power engine.

This section of country is not known to have been trod by the foot of a white man previous to Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the Indians of this State in 1779.† It remained in its pristine wildness until 1785, in which year the settlement of the town was commenced by Col. Samuel Seymour, who located in the extreme north-west corner, and Daniel Seymour, his brother. Major David Barney came down the river from Cooperstown, in a canoe, with a large family of children. The canoe upset while they were on the way, but the children were saved. Daniel Price and Ruggles Winchel settled about four miles back from the main road. Two years later, in 1787, Col. Asa Camp, an emigrant from Columbia county, settled on the LaGrange homestead, where he lived several years. Col. Camp served during the Revolution, in the capacity of Sergeant, with bravery and distinction, though the military title by which he was known was acquired in after life. He witnessed the execu-

*The *Tracy Creek Steam Saw Mill* was erected in 1869, by the present proprietors, Messrs. Noyes & Bullock. It gives employment to six men and is capacitated to cut 8,000 feet of lumber per day.

†Skirmishes occurred in this vicinity between the Indians and a detachment of Gen. Sullivan's forces, composed of Gen. Clinton's troops, which were moving to form a junction with Sullivan's, and a small portion of Sullivan's, which had been detached to ascertain the whereabouts of Clinton's forces, and were returning with the latter to join the main body at Tioga Point. Cannon balls, supposed to have been thrown from their cannon, have been found south of the river, a little east of Hooper; and on the farm of John D. Mersereau, north of the river, (in Union) and east of Union village, were, at a recent date, to be seen traces of an Indian fort, which, according to tradition, was thrown up at that time. Evident marks of musket shot upon the trees near the shore here were visible when the country was first settled. The most considerable skirmish occurred on what is called Round Hill, which lies at the south-west corner of the corporation of Union village, where, it appears, the Indians collected in considerable numbers, encouraged, no doubt, by the small detachment of Sullivan's troops which were observed to pass up the river to meet those under Clinton. The large force which returned soon caused the Indians to make a precipitate retreat.

tion of the ill-starred Maj. Andre, whose grave he helped to dig. John Mersereau settled about three-fourths of a mile above the bridge at Union in 1792, but soon moved across the river into Union, as stated in the history of that town. John LaGrange settled at an early day, though the precise date is not known. He came, when quite young, from Elizabethtown, N. J., and purchased lands of his uncle, Judge Mersereau, opposite to whom he settled.* John Fairbrother came in 1796, and settled about a mile south of Vestal Center. That part of the country, says his son, who is now in his 78th year, was wild and inhabited only by Indians and wild beasts. Choconut Creek abounded with panthers. Mr. Fairbrother dug the first cellar in Binghamton. He was from England and his son, our informant, was born on the ocean, he being two years old when his father came here. Stephen Platt settled near Vestal in 1800. Wm. Potts settled near the bridge at Union in 1803; and Wm. Garrison the first settler on Tracy Creek, settled about two miles below Tracy Creek village.

The first inn was kept by Samuel Coe, in 1791; the first grist mill was built by R. Winchell, in 1786; and the first school was taught by John Boutch, in 1793.

The Methodist at Vestal was the first Church organization in the town.

The *First Reformed Methodist Church*, located near Tracy Creek village, was organized with twenty members, about 1820, by Rev. Winthrop Collins, its first pastor. Previous to its organization meetings were held by Elder Buckley of Apalachin Creek, Tioga Co., and others of this denomination, which resulted in the formation of this Society. The church edifice, which will seat 400 persons, was erected in 1832, at a cost of \$1,000, which is one-half the present value of Church property. It has been several times repaired. There are sixty-eight members, who are ministered to by Rev. Henry Cole.

The *Baptist Church* at Vestal Center was organized with twenty-one members, by Rev. James Clark, Dec. 16, 1834. The first pastor was Rev. Charles G. Swan; the present one is Rev. John Phelps. The number of members is fifty-nine. The house of worship was erected in 1853, at a cost of \$2,000. It will seat 200 persons. The Church property is valued at \$5,000.

* "When he came," says Wilkinson, in the *Annals of Binghamton*, "he was unacquainted with a wooden country, and even with farming. So that his partial success for a length of time, and his frequent irritations, from want of more experience, as well as the unpropitious aspect of a newly settled country, induced him many times to wish that he had stayed where the elements around him were less at variance with his knowledge and habits. His wife, however, would bear up his courage, or pleasantly ridicule his little vexations."

The *First Reformed Methodist Church*, at Tracy Creek, was organized with thirteen members, by Joseph Chidester, in 1841, in which year the first church edifice, with a capacity to seat 200 persons, was erected at a cost of \$500. The first pastor was Elder Lake; the present one is Elder Cole. There are 100 members. The Church property is valued at \$200.

The *Reformed Methodist Church*, at Tracy Creek, was organized Dec. 30, 1860, by Rev. Daniel D. Brown, its first pastor. The first house of worship was erected in 1870. A new one is in process of erection, which is to be completed in October, 1872. There are forty-eight members. The pastor is Rev. Henry Cole.

The *M. E. Church of Tracy Creek* was organized with twenty-five members in March, 1871, and its house of worship, which will seat 200 persons, was completed in December of the same year, at a cost of \$2,500, which is the present value of Church property. Rev. S. W. Lindsley was the first pastor; Rev. J. D. Bloodgood is the present one. The number of members has not increased.

WINDSOR was formed from Chenango, March 27, 1807. Colesville and Sanford were taken off April 2, 1821, and a part of Conklin, in 1851. A part of Conklin was annexed April 18, 1831. It is one of the southern tier towns, lying east of the center of the County. It covers an area of 51,997 acres, of which, in 1865, according to the census of that year, 23,790, were improved. The surface consists principally of two elevated ridges, which are separated by the narrow valley of the Susquehanna. The hills in the eastern range attain an altitude of from 400 to 800 feet above the valley, and terminate in several sharp ridges; while those in the western range, though being generally less elevated rise in some instances to an equal height. Oquaga Hill, in the north-east part, is one of the highest peaks in town. The declivities of the hills are generally quite abrupt. About two-thirds of the town—the western and central portions—lie within the great bend of the Susquehanna, by which river and its tributaries (Okkanum, Red and Tuscarora creeks) it is watered. The soil in the valleys of these streams is a deep, rich, gravelly loam; and on the hills it consists of a gravelly loam underlaid by clay and hard-pan. The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s railroad passes through the town following the general course of the river; and the Erie R. R. crosses the south-east corner. These, with the river, furnish ample facilities for the transportation of the products of the farm, dairy and mill.

In 1870 the town had a population of 2,958. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, it contained twenty-two school districts and employed twenty-three teachers. The number of children of school age was 1,010; the number attending school, 911; the average attendance, 451; the amount expended for school purposes, \$6,113; and the value of school houses and sites, \$8,525.

WINDSOR, (p. v.) located on the west bank of the Susquehanna, a little east of the center of the town, contains four churches, (Free Methodist, Episcopal, M. E. and Presbyterian,) five dry goods stores, one hardware store, two hotels, a foundry and machine shop, one harness, three wagon, four blacksmith, one cabinet, three shoe and one milliner shops, an undertaker's establishment, one whip and two spoke manufactories, one planing, one grist and one saw mills, a spring-bed bottom manufactory and 600 inhabitants. It is a thriving village, surrounded by a good farming country and a wealthy farming community, and enjoys the ready transit of the river and the D. & H. Canal Co.'s R. R. The Susquehanna is spanned here by a free bridge, 700 feet long.*

CASCADE VALLEY, (p. o.) located near the south-east corner, on the Erie R. R., is simply a post station, and derives its name from the two falls on the creek on which it is located, each of which is one hundred feet in height. The surrounding country presents a wild aspect.

RANDOLPH CENTER, (p. o.) located west of the center, and so named from its being the center of Randolph's patent, contains one church, (Baptist) a wagon and blacksmith shop and eight or ten houses. It is a fine dairy country.

HAZARDVILLE, located in the south-west part, contains one church, (Wesleyan) a school house, a blacksmith shop, a grocery, four saw mills, † one of which is operated by steam and

* About 1846 a high school was established here and continued until 1849, when an application was made for its conversion into an academy and a charter was granted for that purpose. Grover Buel, B. H. Russell, Oliver T. Bundy, Jeremiah Hull, Enoch Copley, Elisha Hall, George Dusenbury, James Y. Brown, Seymour Butts, Henry L. Sleeper, Hiram W. Gilbert and Adam Craig were appointed trustees of the academy, which was known as the *Windsor Academy*. After several years it was changed to a graded school, with an academical department.

† Uri E. Blatchley's steam saw mill, located near Hazardville, is operated by an engine of thirty-horse power, gives employment to seven persons and is capacitated to saw 12,300 feet of lumber daily.

three by water, one grist mill and twenty-six houses. It is surrounded by a good grazing country.*

STILLSON HOLLOW (West Windsor p. o.) is located in the north-west part, contains one church, (Union) a store, a blacksmith shop and a wagon shop.

BARTONVILLE is located south of the center. Stannard & Son's saw mill, situated near here, has a capacity for cutting 200,000 feet of lumber per annum.

For a long time anterior to its settlement by the whites the country embraced within the limits of this town was the home of the red man. Windsor,† says Wilkinson, "appears to have been a half-way resting place for the 'Six Nations,' as they passed south to Wyoming or its neighborhood; or for the tribes of the Wyoming valley as they passed north. Their path over the Oquago mountain, and also over a mountain this side, nearer the village, [Binghamton] was worn very deep, and is still plainly visible." The mountain referred to in the quotation extends on both sides of the river, towards which, on either side, it has a gentle slope, and incloses a beautiful vale from three to four miles in length and from one to one and one-half miles in width. The route pursued by the Indians was also the one followed by many of the early New England settlers to reach their western homes. "That portion of Gen. Clinton's army, not embarked in the boats, at the time of his inroad against the Iroquois of [this] valley in 1779, took the same course from river to river; and in 1785 a portion of James

* The place derives its name from a family named Hazard, five brothers of whom (Hiram, Edward, John B., O. P. and S. H.) settled there at an early day. Families named Phillips, Trowbridge, Vergason and Blatchley were among the first settlers. Samuel and Reuben Stephens erected the first saw mill, and Dyer Vergason built the first grist mill.

† Fifteen persons from this School District entered the army during the war of the Rebellion, only seven of whom returned.

‡ Windsor was formerly known as Oquaga. The latter name is variously written, but the orthography here given is that generally accepted by modern writers. In a letter from Rev. John Ogilvie, a missionary to the Indians at this place, to Sir Wm. Johnson, dated Albany, May 14, 1756, as appears in Doc. Hist. Vol. IV, page 302, it is written "Onogquaga;" in a letter from Rev. Dr. Wheelock, also to Johnson, dated at Lebanon, Oct. 24, 1764, on page 342 of the work before quoted, it is written "Onoquagee," and in an editorial foot note on the same page of the same work, "Onohoghquage;" in the report of Rev. Gideon Hawley's journey to this place in 1753, Doc. Hist. Vol. III, page 1033, it is written "Onohoghwage;" and says C. P. Avery, in an article on *The Susquehanna Valley* which appears in *The Saint Nicholas* for March, 1854, it was written by the early missionaries "Onuh-huh-guah-geh," and is so pronounced by some of the Iroquois now in Canada, and, he says, "upon the early map," it appears as "O-nogh-qua-gy." Officially, at the present day, the name of the post-office at Oquaga, in the south part of the town of Colesville, from which this is sometimes distinguished by the prefix *old*, is spelled "Ouaquaga."

McMaster's pioneer company from the Mohawk crossed from that point over the same ground which their Indian predecessors with their intimate knowledge of the geographical features of the country, had so long before, with intuitive woodland sagacity, pronounced feasible."* "The evidence we have," says Wilkinson, in the *Annals of Binghamton*, "of its great antiquity, and of its distinction at some date or other, is from the numerous and valuable trinkets that were found by the whites when they came to dig and plow upon its plains. The apple trees also found growing there, of great size, and of apparently great age; their number, too, and the variety and richness of the fruit; all indicated the antiquity and importance of the place. A great number of human bones from various depths below the surface, were thrown up from time to time. Some of these were of peculiar formation. A skull was found with the lower jaw attached to it, which had an entire *double row* of teeth; a *single* row above, but *all* double teeth." Remains of a fort, constructed to meet the enemy from the river, were discernible to the first settlers; and as they presented indications of its recent construction the impression prevailed that it was built when Gen. Clinton passed down the river. This, however, seems improbable, since the Indians did not offer any resistance to him or even show themselves. It is highly probable, (in view of the fact that traces of its existence would, at that early day, require much more time for their obliteration, than under the attrition of the present comparatively thickly populated country in its vicinity,) that it was constructed at a much earlier day, and quite possibly during the French and Indian war, as we find mention of a fort which it was then contemplated to erect at this place, and expressions of fear that opposition would be made to the project which would render it difficult to procure workmen for that service, in a letter addressed by Rev. John Ogilvie to Sir Wm. Johnson under date of May 14, 1756.† The object of erecting this fort was doubtless to afford protection to and extend the missionary labors in this section, which were instituted about the middle of the last century. The Indians of Oquaga were religiously disposed and were among the first to avail themselves of the advantages of the Indian School instituted at Stockbridge at a very early day. They are supposed for this reason to have belonged to the Iroquois, who were distinguished for their deep interest in religious matters. A large number of them went to Stockbridge while Jonathan

* *The Saint Nicholas*, March, 1854.

† *Doc. Hist.* Vol. IV, 302.

Edwards,* who was afterwards president of Princeton College, was a missionary there, and were commended to him by the sachems of the Mohawks, in council, as being worthy of peculiar tenderness and care, since, as they ingenuously admitted, the Oquagas "much excelled their own tribe in religion and virtue." Accordingly Mr. Edwards interested himself in their behalf and secured for them a missionary in the person of Rev. Gideon Hawley, who, in company with Timothy Woodbridge and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Ashley,† the latter of whom went in the capacity of interpreter, visited Oquaga in 1753, and Hawley remained there until the breaking out of the French war, when he was admonished that it was unsafe to remain longer, his companions having previously returned.

Mr. Hawley thus describes his reception at Oquaga:

"June 4th. [1753] In the afternoon appeared at a distance Onohoghwage mountain, and shewed us the end of our journey and the object of our wishes. It rained. Wet and fatigued, we arrived near night. The Indians flocked around us, and made us welcome. Our hopes were raised by favorable appearances. But our accommodations, considering our fatigues, were not very comfortable. Our lodgings were bad, being both dirty and hard; and our clothes wet.

"June 5th. To-day there were many the worse for the rum that came with us. One of our horses hurt an Indian boy; and this raised and enraged such a party against us, as Ashley, his wife the interpreter, and the Indians at whose house we lodged, hid themselves, and would have me and Mr. Woodbridge get out of sight; but we did not think proper to discover the least symptoms of fear, although they threatened us in the most provoking and insulting manner. In the afternoon came the chiefs of the Onohoghwages, and assured us that those insulting and ill-behaved

* About one year previous to Mr. Hawley's visit to Oquaga Mr. Edwards sent his son, Jonathan, there to learn the Indian language, with a view to preparing him for the Indian missionary service. He was then nine years old. At the commencement of the French war, the Indian, to whose special care he was entrusted, conveyed him safely to his father, carrying him at intervals upon his back. This lad subsequently became president of Union College, Schenectady, succeeding Rev. John Blair Smith, its first President, in 1799, and held the office until his death in August, 1801.

† The services of Mr. Ashley, it appears, were not needed, and, in the opinion of Mr. Hawley, had better been dispensed with, since, he says, "he was a fanatic, and on that account unfit to be employed in the mission." The services of Mrs. Ashley, who, says Mr. Hawley, "was a very good sort of woman, and an extraordinary interpreter of the Iroquois language," were indispensable, and as they could not be obtained without the employment of her husband, the mission were obliged to accept the unwelcome alternative. Writing of Mrs. Ashley, Mr. Hawley says: "Rebecca, my interpreter, laid her bones at Onohoghwage in August 1757. She was much lamented by the Indians. Her Indian name was *Wausaunia*."—*Doc. Hist. Vol. III.* 1037-8.

Indians did not belong to them,* but were foreigners. We pointed out to them the ill effects of intemperance, and remonstrated against their permitting rum to be brought among them; and that it was necessary in future it should be prohibited, or the dispensing of it regulated, in case we founded a mission and planted Christianity among them. In short, we now opened a treaty with them upon the affairs of our advent, and the importance of our business in every view. Having shewn our credentials, Mr. Woodbridge addressed himself in a well adapted speech of considerable length, to an assembly who were collected upon the occasion.

“It affected them, and they appeared to be religiously moved, convicted and even converted.”

The war with all its pernicious influences does not seem to have eradicated from the minds of these aborigines their religious predilections.

Oquaga was also a noted rendezvous of Tories and Indians during the Revolution.

John Doolittle, who settled on the west side of the Susquehanna, about four miles above the bridge, in 1786, is believed to be the first white man to make a permanent settlement in this town. In 1787 came David Hotchkiss and his two sons, Amraphael and Cyrus. They settled on the west of the river, a little below the bridge. Hotchkiss took up a large tract of land, on both sides of the river, purchasing only the possession of a Mr. Swift, who came the same year. This was a little before the land was patented, or at least before the patentees were known to the settlers. John Gurnsey, who also came in 1787, took up a patent of 1,000 acres, next south of Hotchkiss' tract. This he left to his sons, of whom there were many, and all of whom left it. North of this, on the river, was the Ellis patent, which embraced the land taken by Mr. Hotchkiss. It consisted of seventeen lots of two hundred acres each, of which Mr. Hotchkiss took ten. Mr. Hotchkiss was the first magistrate appointed in the place. It is related of him that he was very generous and that often, in times of scarcity, he refused to sell his grain to those who had money, preferring rather to supply those who had none. Settlements were made in considerable numbers during the succeeding years, principally by persons from Connecticut. Among these was Major Josiah Stow, from Danbury, Conn., on whose lands were a large number of the ancient apple trees previously mentioned. It was the opinion of the first settlers that they were one hundred years

* “This was partly the case.”

This statement seems confirmed and the general good character of these Indians substantiated by an address delivered by them to Mr. Woodbridge, to be, by him, submitted to Col. Wm. Johnson, which in substance implored the latter gentleman to intercede for them with “the great men of Albany, Skenectetee and Skoharry,” and implore them not to send them any more rum, which, they said, “has undone us.” — *See Doc. Hist. Vol. II. 627.*

old at the time of their settlement. Some of the apples, says Wilkinson, were large enough to weigh a pound. The trees stood irregularly and their trunks ran up very high, with few or no limbs for some distance from the ground, thus indicating that they grew in a forest. The large number of human bones plowed up in after years beneath these trees led to the supposition that this was the place of sepulcher for the Indian dead.*

Samuel Stow came in 1793. In August, about the year 1794, occurred the "pumpkin freshet." The water in the Susquehanna rose much above its usual height and swept away in its torrent the products of the fields along its banks. A great scarcity of provisions was the natural consequence. During this period the characteristic generosity and hardihood of Major Stow manifested itself. He shouldered a bushel of wheat, in which the whole neighborhood had a share, and with it started to Bennett's mills, via Wattles ferry, a distance of more than forty miles, to get it ground. He performed the journey on foot, and returned in the same manner. During the journey he purchased a quarter of a pound of tea, a luxury to which those early settlers were then entirely unaccustomed, to supplement the feast which his return was to inaugurate. On the Major's arrival the company assembled at his house and active preparations were soon begun to complete the arrangements for a sumptuous feast, in which all were to participate. A short-cake was made from the flour, and as no lard was to be had, the Major bethought himself of some bear's grease he had in the house, which was used as a substitute therefor. As tea was a new article in their bill of fare they did not possess the usual conveniences for preparing and serving it. A small kettle was procured and made to serve the purposes of both tea-kettle and

* Since the Indians are known to have shown a respect, amounting almost to reverence, for the resting places of their dead, the following incident, the substance of which we extract from the *Annals of Binghamton*, lends credibility to the supposition.

In the early part of his residence here Maj. Stow, one evening, observed an Indian girdling one of these trees with a hatchet. He remonstrated with him, but as the Indian's reply was made in his own dialect, the Major could only glean from it the word "Sullivan," which the Indian repeated several times. As the savage continued his onslaught upon the tree, Mr. Stow commanded him to desist, but as his command was disregarded he reiterated it and threatened to shoot him with the rifle he held in his hand unless he relinquished his project of destroying the tree. The Indian seemed aware of the unwavering purpose of the Major and glanced furtively at his own rifle which lay near him upon the ground; but evidently deeming his chances in the event of a collision unequal, he sullenly and reluctantly repaired to his canoe and pursued his way down the river. Undoubtedly the Indian had come with the intention of girdling the trees of whose fruit his own tribe had, perhaps, eaten for half a century or more, but which had fallen into the possession of strangers and enemies, who, he imagined, desecrated by their presence the resting-place of his fathers.

tea-pot. Instead of tea-cups and saucers a wooden bowl was filled with the savory beverage and passed around in a cosmopolitan, if inelegant way. But who shall contrast with disparagement to the former the social cheer which prevailed at that feast, with that which is evoked by similar gatherings in modern times.

Until 1797, when Nathan Lane built the first grist mill in the town, the settlers were obliged, at first, to go more than forty miles with their grists to mill, but somewhat later, and previous to the erection of Lane's mill, one was built about ten miles east of Deposit, which lessened the distance about one-half. Shortly previous, or soon after, (which the memory of old residents does not satisfactorily determine,) the erection of the saw mill by Mr. Lane, the same year in which his grist mill was built, a saw mill was built by Mr. Doolittle. Amraphael Hotchkiss built the first mills upon the Susquehanna.* David Hotchkiss built the first frame barn.

Frederick Goodell was an early settler. He came from Conn., in 1787, and settled about three miles above Windsor, on the river. In 1798 he moved to that part of the town known as Randolph, which was then a wilderness, and cleared a farm and raised a family, some of whom still reside in the town. Lyman and Henry Beebe came with their father from Wilkesbarre, Penn., May 9, 1803, and settled on the Susquehanna about one mile north of the State line. Lyman Beebe was five years old the day on which he moved into the town. He has since resided within a mile of his present residence. Luman Blatchley came with his son, Neri, and two daughters from Conn., in 1806, and located at Randolph. Soon after his brother, Daniel Blatchley Jr., settled at Hazardville. Jehiel Woodruff was one of the first settlers in the west part of the town. He came with a family of six children, (three of whom still live in the town,) from Long Island, in 1811. On the Randolph hills, around Oquaga, were extensive groves of locusts, so valuable in ship building. Great quantities of this timber were carried to Deposit and thence conveyed in rafts down the Delaware to Philadelphia. The Randolph hills locust had a high reputation, and was found in many of the principal sea-ports east of Philadelphia.†

The first birth in the town was that of David Doolittle, Dec. 27, 1786; the first marriage, that of Capt. Andrew English and Miss Rachel Moore; and the first death, that of Mrs. Ashley, the interpreter accompanying Rev. Mr. Hawley in his

* *Annals of Binghamton*, p. 152.

† *Spafford's Gazetteer of New York*, in 1812, page 330-1.

mission to Oquaga, in August, 1757, as before stated. The first death among the permanent settlers was probably that of Mrs. Rhoda Goodell, wife of Frederick Goodell, in 1803.* Josiah Stow opened the first inn and store, in 1788; and Stephen Seymour taught the first school in 1789.

The first settlement at Randolph Center was made by Capt. Samuel Rexford, and family, in 1782. He settled on one hundred acres of land given him as an inducement to locate there. He built a log house and covered it with bark, and grappled manfully with the hardships and privations incident to the opening of a new country. Joseph Brown settled there in 1812, and still resides there.

Windsor may point with just pride to the record of her participation in the war of the Rebellion. She did her duty nobly. The town furnished 237 men for the army, and, as far as we have been able to ascertain, they were distributed as follows:

In Company G. † 89th Regt. N. Y. S. Vols.....	97
“ “ B. 137th “ “	41
“ “ F. 137th “ “	16
“ other Co.'s of 137th “ “	16
“ other regiments.....	67

Of this number thirty-five are reported killed, wounded or missing.

The first church (Cong.) was organized by Rev. Mr. Judd, Aug. 15, 1793.

The *Union Chapel* (M. E.) society, located at East Randolph, was organized with six members, in 1803, by J. Herron, Samuel

*Statement of E. Goodell of this town.

† We have been furnished the following interesting particulars relative to this company: It was organized in the fall of 1861, by Capt. Seymour L. Judd, ‡ its commandant, and mustered in for three years. It left Elmira with the regiment, Dec. 5, 1861, for Washington, and one month later, having been assigned to the Burnside Expedition to North Carolina, was out on the ocean. In August, 1862, it came north to re-inforce McClellan after his defeat near Richmond. It participated, and suffered severely, in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. At Fredericksburgh, in Dec., 1862, it was among the first to cross the river and captured the sharpshooters who prevented the laying of the pontoons. At Suffolk the 89th crossed the Nansemond and captured a rebel fort, with all its cannon and men. The regiment was with Gen. Dix on the “blackberry raid” at the time of the battle of Gettysburg. It next went to the assistance of Gen. Gilmore, who soon after took Fort Waggoner and battered down Sumter. The next spring it returned north and formed a part of Gen. Butler's James River expedition. At Bermuda Hundreds those whose term of service expired were mustered out, while those who re-enlisted in this company, remained with the regiment until it was mustered out. The dead of this company sleep at Hatteras, Roanoke Island, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, Suffolk, Folly Island, Bermuda Hundreds, in front of Petersburg and at Chapins Farm.

‡ Capt. Judd's rank dated from Oct. 31, 1861, and his commission, Dec. 18, 1861. He resigned Oct. 1, 1862, and was re-commissioned Nov. 7, 1862. He died at Fortress Monroe, Aug. 27, 1864, of wounds received in action before Petersburg, June 15, 1864.

Budd and John P. Weaver. Its first pastors were Revs. Dunham and Leach; the present pastor is Rev. L. F. Ketchum. Their church edifice, which will seat 250 persons, was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$500. There are forty-two members. The Church property is valued at \$600.

The *M. E. Church*, at East Windsor, was organized with seven members, in 1812, by Revs. Nathaniel Reader and Nathan Dodson, its first pastors. Their house of worship was erected in 1852, at a cost of \$600. It will seat 200 persons. The present number of members is twenty-five; the present pastor, Rev. C. D. Shepard. The Church property is valued at \$1,000.

The *Windsor Baptist Church*, at Randolph Center, was organized with twenty-eight members, by a council composed of representatives from the churches of Chenango, Colesville and Great Bend, Sept. 20, 1838. Their first house of worship was purchased in 1850, and sold in 1866; the present one, which will seat 275 persons, was erected in 1867, at a cost of \$1,500. There are fifty-seven members, and though there is at present no settled pastor the pulpit is regularly supplied each Sabbath. The Church property is valued at \$2,000. The first pastor was Rev. Abiah P. Worden.

The *Zion Episcopal Church*, at Windsor, was organized with five members, by Rev. Dr. Van Ingan, in 1842. The church edifice, which will seat 150 persons, was erected in 1863, at a cost of \$1,600. The first pastor was Rev. James Keeler; the present one is Rev. Wm. Roberts. There are thirty-five members. The value of Church property is \$5,000.

The *First Wesleyan Church of Windsor*, located at Hazardville, was organized with eight members, in 1843, by Rev. D. E. Baker, its first pastor. The church edifice was erected in 1860. It cost \$800, and will seat 250 persons. It has a membership of twenty-seven. Rev. Seth Burgess is the present pastor. The Church property is valued at \$1,400.

The *East Randolph Wesleyan M. E. Church* was organized with sixteen members, by Rev. D. E. Baker, its first pastor, in 1844. The church edifice, which was erected in 1865, and is designated *Union Chapel*, will seat 250 persons. It cost \$500. The present value of Church property is \$600. Rev. Seth Burgess is the pastor; and the number of members, thirty-seven.

The *Christian Advent Church*, located at Wilmot Settlement, was organized with ten members, in 1867, by Rev. C. F. Sweet,

its first pastor. The church will seat 100 persons. It was erected in 1868, at a cost of \$1,000. The present value of Church property is \$1,200. There are twenty members. The pulpit is supplied by Rev. E. C. Cowles and J. W. Taylor.

The *First Free M. E. Church*, located at Windsor, was organized with ten members, in 1867, by Rev. Wm. Gould, its first pastor. The house of worship was purchased from the Baptist Society in 1866, for \$2,000. It will seat 300 persons. Rev. Wm. Jones is the pastor. The number of members is thirty-six. The Church property is valued at \$3,500.

TIOGA COUNTY.

TIOGA* COUNTY was formed from Montgomery, Feb. 16, 1791. Broome was taken off March 28, 1806; Chemung, March 29, 1836; a part of Chenango, March 15, 1798; and a part of Tompkins, March 22, 1822. A part of Broome was re-annexed in 1822. It lies a little west of the center of the south border of the State, centrally distant 135 miles from Albany, and contains 542 square miles. Its surface is broken by the prolongation of the Allegany Mountains, which extend in a series of ridges northerly through the county, and whose summits attain a nearly uniform elevation of 1,200 to 1,400 feet above tide. These ridges are cut diagonally by the valley of the Susquehanna, and are separated by numerous lateral valleys which extend in a north and south direction and give a great

*Tioga is written in Mr. Morgan's work, *The League of the Iroquois*, in the Oneida dialect, *Te-ah-o-ge*; the Mohawk, *Te-yo-ge-ga*; the Cayuga, *Da-a-o-ga*; and Seneca, *Da-ya-o-geh*, meaning "at the forks." In the text of his work it is written, *Ta-ya-o-ga*, the first *a* having the broad sound as in *fall*. Upon Guy Johnson's map of 1771, it is written *Ti-a-o-ga*. The eloquent Red Jacket pronounced it *Tah-hi-ho-gah*, discarding the suffix, "Point," which has been universally added when applied to the locality now called Athens, saying that the Indian word carried the full meaning—"the point of land at the confluence of two streams," or "the meeting of the waters."

variety of feature to the surface. The width of these valleys varies from a few rods to a mile and sometimes more. They are generally defined by steep acclivities which rise from 250 to 400 feet above them, and whose summits are commonly broad and rolling, though occasionally broken and rocky.

The rocks of the County belong to the Chemung and Catskill groups. All the rocks cropping out upon the surface north of the river, and those underlying the hills south of it, may be classed in the former group; and those crowning the summits of the hills south of the river, with the latter. Except the sandstone of the Chemung group, which is quarried for flagging; the red sandstone of the Catskill group, some of which is sufficiently compact to make good building stone; and limestone, from which lime is manufactured and which is found along the Pennsylvania border, there are no important minerals. A deep drift, consisting of sand, clay and gravel, lies in the valleys and covers the adjoining hills. This deposit near Factoryville is eighty feet deep, and a wide belt of it seems to extend north, in an almost unbroken line, from that place to Cayuga Lake.

The principal streams are Susquehanna* River, and Owego, † Catatunk, Cayuta, Pipe and Apalachin creeks, with their branches. These streams have, generally, rapid currents, though few waterfalls; and they furnish all necessary water power for local purposes. Their valleys are generally narrow and rocky in their upper courses, but toward the Susquehanna they expand into broad and beautiful level intervalles.

The *Susquehanna* enters the county a little south of the center of the east border of the town of Owego and extends in a south-westerly direction through the south part of the County,

* See page 63 for origin of name.

† Owego was pronounced by the Indians who frequented this section, *Ah-wah-gah*, with the accent on the second syllable. In "Morgan's League" it is spelled *Ah-wa-ga*, the *a* in the second syllable being pronounced as in the word *fate*. Upon Guy Johnson's map of 1771, it is written *O-we-gy*; it is also so written on the map accompanying the treaty of 1768, at Fort Stanwix; but in the deed of cession, drawn at the same time, it is spelled *Os-we-gy*, showing conclusive inaccuracy, probably, in both.

By the early settlers it was pronounced *O-wa-go*, the *a* being pronounced as in *fate*. In a document of 1791, and letters written in 1799, 1801, and as late as 1805, it is so written. Mrs. Whitaker, who was acquainted with the locality of Owego village during her captivity with the Indians, and became a resident in its immediate vicinity previous to, or about the time of the extinguishment of the Indian claim, has given sanction to the last orthography. It signifies—"Where the valley widens." The narrows, below and above upon the river, and also upon the creek, about two miles from its mouth, to which this name was also given, render that meaning peculiarly significant as applied to this extended valley or basin, the outlet to which, on all sides, is through narrow gorges or passes.—*The Saint Nicholas*, March, 1854, p. 411.

passing in its course through the town and village of Owego, forming the boundary between the towns of Nichols and Tioga on the north, and Barton on the west, and leaves the County on the south line, between Barton and Nichols.

Owego Creek takes its rise by its east branch in Virgil, Cortland Co., and, its west branch in Dryden, Tompkins Co. The east and west branches flow south, the former centrally through the towns of Richford, (on the north line of which it enters the county) Berkshire and Newark Valley, and across the north-west corner of the town of Owego, to its confluence with the west branch, which enters the county on the north line of Richford, and forms the boundary between that town, Berkshire, Newark Valley and a small portion of Owego on the east, and Candor and Caroline (Tompkins Co.) on the west. They unite about five miles north of Owego village, and form the boundary, below their junction, between the town of Owego to the north line of Owego village and of Owego village to the Susquehanna, (into which they empty) on the east and the town of Tioga and a part of the town of Candor, on the west.

Catatunk Creek rises in the south part of Tompkins county, enters this county on the north line of Spencer and flows in a south-east direction through that town, Candor, and across the north-east corner of the town of Tioga. It empties into Owego Creek from the west about equi-distant from the mouth of the latter stream and the confluence of its two branches.

Cayuta Creek rises in Cayuta Lake (Schuyler Co.) and enters this county from Chemung county in the north-west corner of the town of Barton, forming, for a short distance, the boundary between that town and Van Etten, in the latter county, and flowing in a southerly direction through the west part of Barton it leaves the county on the south line of that town a little east of Waverly.

Pipe Creek rises in Barton and flowing diagonally across Tioga empties into the Susquehanna at Tioga Center.

Apalachin Creek rises in the town of Apalachin, Susquehanna Co., Penn., and flows north through the south-east part of the town of Owego, near the south-east corner of which it enters the county, and empties into the Susquehanna a little south-east of Apalachin Corners.

The soil along the valleys is a deep, rich, gravelly loam, with an occasional intermixture of clay and sand. The intervalles along the Susquehanna are especially noted for their fertility. The uplands are gravelly and sandy and moderately fertile. Upon the summits the soil is hard and unproductive, and in

many places the rocks are entirely bare. A considerable portion of the uplands is still covered with forests. Since the removal of the most valuable timber and the consequent decline of the lumber and tanning business, the attention of the people is mainly directed to agricultural pursuits and a good degree of success is exhibited in its various branches. The cereals and root crops are mostly cultivated on the lowlands, or valleys of the streams, and the uplands are devoted to stock raising, wool growing and dairying. The opening of the railroads has developed considerable commercial interest, and a stronger disposition to engage in manufacturing enterprises is manifested along the line of these thoroughfares.

The County Seat is located at Owego, where, since the erection of Chemung county in 1836, the courts have been held. By the organic act of 1791, Tioga was constituted a half-shire county, and it was provided that courts should be held alternately at "Chenango" (now Binghamton) and "Newtown Point" (now Elmira.) Upon the organization of Broome County in 1806, the half-shire was abolished, and in 1811-12 the court house was removed from Elmira to Spencer village, in conformity with the decision of a committee* appointed Feb. 17, 1810, to select a site for a new court house and superintend the erection of the building. The County was divided into two jury districts June 8, 1812, and the courts were held at Elmira and Spencer.† In 1821 the court house at Spencer was burned, and in 1822, by an act of the Legislature, the half-shire system was re-established and Elmira and Owego were made the half-shire towns. In 1836 Chemung county was erected from Tioga, and Elmira then became the county seat of the former county, and Owego, of the latter.‡ The court house, a wooden structure, was erected about fifty-two years since, at a cost of \$8,000, on ground donated for a public square by James McMaster, the patentee. The jail, jailor's house and barn, all of brick, were built in 1851, at a cost of about \$6,000. The jail contains eight double cells. The clerk's office is a fire-proof building, and was erected in 1855, at a cost of \$2,200. All these buildings occupy a square in

* This committee consisted of Nathaniel Locke, Anson Cary and Samuel Campbell.

† The East Jury District embraced the towns of Berkshire, Candor, Caroline, Danby, (the two latter now in Tompkins Co.) Owego, Spencer and Tioga; and the West, those of Cayuta, Catharine, Chemung and Elmira, the two former being now in Schuyler county, and the latter two, in Chemung.

‡ The first county officers were Abram Miller, *First Judge*; Wm. Stuart, *District Attorney*; Thomas Nicholson, *County Clerk*; James McMaster, *Sheriff*; and John Mersereau, *Surrogate*.

the center of the village. The present court house and clerk's office being deemed inadequate to satisfactorily meet the requirements of the business transacted in them, at a special session of the Board of Supervisors in 1870-71 it was resolved to erect a new court house and clerk's office, on grounds deeded to the County for that purpose by the village of Owego, Feb. 1, 1871, and an appropriation of \$30,000 was made for that purpose March 21, 1871.*

The County Poor House, a stone building, is located three miles from Owego, upon a farm of sixty-five acres. The number of persons relieved and supported in 1871 was 194, at an average expense per week of \$1.64½. The present (July, 1872,) number of inmates is forty. The average number is about fifty.

The principal works of internal improvement are the N. Y. & Erie R. R.,† which extends through the south part of the County, along the north bank of the Susquehanna, and passes through the towns of Owego, Tioga and Barton; the Cayuga Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R.,‡ which

*The building committee consisted of D. M. Pitcher, John J. Taylor and Lucien Horton. H. A. Beebe was subsequently substituted for Mr. Taylor. The plans submitted by Miles F. Howes, architect of Owego, were adopted Feb. 3, 1871, and the bid of Messrs. Keeler & Houk, of Owego, for the construction of the building, was accepted March 21, 1871. The latter gentlemen contracted to erect the building according to the original plans and specifications for \$55,700.

The building is located in the center of the public square. It is built of brick, trimmed with cut Onondaga limestone, in a style of architecture combining the Grecian and modern styles. It is 70 by 90 feet on the ground. The height of the main building is 46 feet. It is inclosed with Mansard roof. There are four towers, two of which are 120 feet in height, and the other two, 100 feet. It has two main fronts, ornamented with beautiful cut stone porticos, one on Main, and the other on Front street. On the lower floor, on the west side of the main hall, are the offices of the District Attorney and Sheriff and the grand jury room; and on the east side, are the Surrogate's and County Clerk's offices, the latter being fire-proof. Up stairs are the court room, (48 by 56 feet) ladies' witness room, library and two jury rooms. The contract provides for the completion of the work by Nov. 1, 1872. When finished the building will cost about \$65,000, and will be an ornament to the village and a credit to those having its construction in charge.

†A further description of this road will be found on page 68.

‡This road was originally known as the Ithaca & Owego R. R., and was chartered Jan. 28, 1828—the second railroad charter granted in the State. The road was opened in April, 1834. At Ithaca was an inclined plane with a rise of one foot in every 4 28-100 feet, up which the cars were drawn by means of a stationary steam engine. Above this was another inclined plane, which rose one foot in twenty-one feet, on which horse power was used. The road was subsequently sold by the Comptroller on stock issued by the State, on which the company failed to pay interest. A new company was organized and the name of Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R. was assumed April 18, 1843. The road was reconstructed, the inclined planes being done away with. In 1852 it was sold for \$4,500, the sum of \$500,000 having been expended in its construction. Jan. 1, 1855, it was leased to the

has its northern terminus at Ithaca pier, and enters this County from Tompkins, on the north line of Candor, passing through that town and Tioga to Owego village, where it connects with the Erie road; the Southern Central R. R., which has its northern terminus at Fair Haven, (Little Sodus) on the shore of Lake Ontario, enters this county from Cortland, on the north line of Richford, and extends along the valley of the east branch of Owego Creek, passing through Richford, Berkshire, Newark Valley and Owego, to Owego Village, when it diverges to the west, and, following the course of the Susquehanna, passes through Tioga and Barton, and thence into Pennsylvania; and the Ithaca & Athens R. R., whose name indicates its termini, which enters the county from Tompkins, on the north line of Spencer, and runs south to a little south of Spencer village, where it deflects to the west, and passes into Chemung county, where it again turns south and enters the county at the northwest corner of Barton, passing through that town along the valley of Cayuta Creek, and leaving the county on the south line of that town, at Factoryville. Few counties in the State possess railroad facilities superior, or even equal to those enjoyed by this county. Every town in the county except Nichols is traversed by one or more railroads, and that town is in such close proximity to the Erie and Southern Central roads, from which it is separated by the Susquehanna, that the absence of any road is measurably compensated thereby. These roads afford ample facilities for the transportation of the products of the farm and manufactory, and open an inviting field for the prosecution of mechanical enterprises.

There are seven newspapers published in the County, all weeklies.

THE OWEGO GAZETTE was commenced by Judge Stephen Mack, in 1803,* at Owego, as *The American Farmer*, the first paper published in Tioga County, and was published on the north side of Front street, near Church. In 1813 it was purchased by Hon. Stephen B. Leonard,† who changed its name to that it now bears, and the place of publication to the north side of Front street, near Paige. Mr. Leonard subsequently admitted J. B. Shurtleff as a partner, but in what

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., by whom it is still operated as the Cayuga Division. This is an important route from the coal mines of Pennsylvania and coal forms the principal item of business.

* Dr. C. J. Seymour of Binghamton has in his possession a copy dated Wednesday, March 18, 1807, (No. 188, or Vol. IV., No. 31) which shows the above date to be correct.

† Mr. Leonard was originally from New York, from which place he went to Albany, where he worked two years as a journeyman printer, when he removed to Owego, where he still resides, aged over eighty years.

year we have been unable to ascertain,* and it was published by Leonard & Shurtleff. In 1835 Mr. Shurtleff purchased Mr. Leonard's interest. At this time it was published on the south side of Front street, in the second story of the first building above the bridge crossing the Susquehanna River. In 1841, the office was burned and the paper was soon after continued by Edward P. Marble, "in the second story of Judge Drake's new building, corner of Lake and Front streets." In 1842 it was sold to Thomas Woods, who, in 1843, sold it to Hiram A. Beebe, by whom it was again sold in 1845 to Thomas Pearsall, and by Mr. Pearsall, in 1846, to David Wallis & Son, who kept it one year, when it was again, in 1847, purchased by Mr. Beebe. The office was again burned in September, 1849, when Mr. Beebe removed the paper to the west side of Ithaca Street, (now North Avenue,) opposite the Tioga House (since demolished.) The premises on Front street were rebuilt by Isaac Lillie, and Mr. Beebe returned to his old location in July, 1850, and remained until May, 1853, when he moved to the third story of the building on the west side of Lake street, owned by T. P. Patch. In January, 1867, Mr. Beebe completed a three-story brick building on the opposite side of the street, (now known as "Gazette Block,") into which he moved and where the paper is now published. August 1, 1871, L. W. Kingman purchased a half interest in the paper, which is now published by the firm of Beebe & Kingman. It is a weekly and in politics has always been Democratic, and generally, as at the present time, has been the only Democratic paper in the county.

THE OWEGO TIMES, weekly, was started as *The Owego Advertiser* in 1835, by Andrew H. Calhoun, who published it until 1853, when he sold it to an association of some twelve persons of Owego, (of whom the present proprietor was one) by whom it was leased for one year to Powell & Barnes, and its name was changed by the latter gentlemen to *The Owego Southern Tier Times*. In 1854 Wm. Smyth purchased the interest of the other parties comprising the association and changed the name to that it now bears, under which name he conducted it alone until May, 1872, when his son, Wm. A. Smyth, became a partner, since which time it has been published under the firm name of Wm. Smyth & Son.

The TIOGA COUNTY RECORD, weekly, was started at Owego, by C. H. Keeler, March 18, 1871, and is still published by him.

*The present publishers have copies dated Oct 23, 1827, and Nov. 13, 1827, published by Leonard & Shurtleff, showing that the latter's connection with the paper dates as early as 1827.

The **AHWAGA CHIEF**, weekly, was started at Owego, by Horace A. Brooks, Feb. 23, 1872, and is still published by him.

The **WAVERLY ADVOCATE**, weekly, was started as the *Waverly Luminary*, in 1859, by Thomas Messenger, who published it about two years, when it was discontinued by foreclosure of mortgage. It was resuscitated in 1852, by F. H. Baldwin, who changed its name to the *Waverly Advocate* and published it one year, when he sold it to M. H. Bailey, who continued it about one year and sold it to Wm. Polleys. F. H. Baldwin purchased an interest with Mr. Polleys, and it was published by Baldwin & Polleys until Dec. 1, 1869, when O. H. P. Kinney purchased Mr. Baldwin's interest, and the firm became Polleys & Kinney, who still continue its publication.

The **WAVERLY ENTERPRISE**, weekly, was started as a semi-monthly, in 1866, by F. T. Scudder, who still continues its publication. Jan. 1, 1870, it was changed from a semi-monthly to a weekly.

The **CANDOR FREE PRESS** was established in 1867.*

The first settlements were made soon after the Revolution, by emigrants from New England, principally from Connecticut and Massachusetts, in the east part of the County, upon the fertile intervalles of the Susquehanna and Owego Creek, under the inspiration of the Boston Company. All that part of the County lying east of the west branch of Owego Creek and north of Coxe's Patent, which extended west of Owego, is embraced in the "Boston Ten Townships."† While settlements were being made in the east part by persons coming directly from

* We have been furnished with no data from which to compile a history of this paper.

The following is a list of defunct publications which have been issued in this County:

The Republican was commenced at Owego in 1833, by — Chatterton, who published it one year.

The Saint Nicholas, a monthly literary magazine, was commenced at Owego in 1853, and published at the *Gazette* office about one year.

The Tioga and Bradford Democrat was started at Waverly, by F. H. Baldwin, in 1864, and was published by him about one year, when he removed it to Corry, Penn.

The Waverly and Athens Democrat was started at Waverly, in 1867, by S. C. Clizbe, who, after publishing it about six months, sold it to D. P. Shultz, by whom it was published two years and then discontinued.

The Owego Trade Reporter was started at Owego in March, 1868, by C. H. Keeler, who published it until March, 1871. It was a monthly issue devoted to advertising and news.

† For further particulars relative to the "Massachusetts Purchase" we refer the reader to page 73. The early history of this County is so intimately connected with that of Broome, which was formerly embraced within its limits, that, to avoid repetition, the reader is referred to the history of the latter County for information relevant to both, especially as regards the settlement of this purchase.

New England, the western part was being settled by the same class of people, who had previously settled in the beautiful and inviting, but ill-starred valley of the Wyoming, which they reluctantly left in consequence of the troubles growing out of the Indian hostilities and the conflicting claims of the Connecticut and Pennsylvania governments for the territory it embraced, by which the tenure of their lands was rendered uncertain and their occupation unsafe. They fled with dismay and disappointment from the accumulating perils of the home of their choice to accept the little less inviting ones offered by old Tioga, where at least they were free from the perplexities in which the controversies in regard to titles involved their former homes.

The following extract from an article written by C. P. Avery, entitled *The Susquehanna Valley*, and which appeared in *The Saint Nicholas* for March, 1854, well illustrates the uncommon ties by which these hardy and heroic pioneers were bound to the Wyoming country.

“The ‘farewell’ to Wyoming must have been painful indeed. She had been not only redeemed from the wilderness by the honest industry of their fathers, brothers, relatives and neighbors from Connecticut, but enriched by their blood which had flowed freely upon many sanguinary fields. They had stood as a frontier breastwork during the whole of the Revolutionary war against the incursions of the common enemy; and in that grand carnival of slaughter, of July, 1778, Wyoming became a valley of death, and the chivalrous spirits who relinquished all to serve the Republic, and whose memories the storied monument now perpetuates—thanks to the noble hearted ladies of the valley by whose energy it was reared—were the near relatives or intimate friends of the exiles. The ‘farewell’ to Wyoming must have been painful indeed.”

Wyoming’s loss was Tioga’s substantial gain. These settlers, undaunted by former reverses, entered with commendable zeal into the transformation of the wilderness into which their lot was cast into broad and fertile farms, assimilating those so recently abandoned by them. They have left the impress of their works upon the soil their energy and industry have consecrated, and of their characters upon the lives of those who succeed them. In the sons are discernible the evidences of hardy toil and habits of frugality in which the fathers were nurtured; and no better legacy could be transmitted by parent to child.

Evidences of the occupancy of the country comprised within the limits of this County, by the Indians, prior to its settlement by the whites, either as favorite hunting grounds, or for long continued residence, are found in the many articles of handicraft and use belonging to them, which have been discovered by the plow and other means of excavating. A tree was found by the early settlers at Newark Valley upon the

blaze of which were painted certain pictures, which were supposed to be a means by which the aborigines communicated their ideas, and to belong to their system of picture writing. "One of these figures," says C. P. Avery, "well remembered by several now living, was an accurate representation of an Indian in full costume for war, facing southerly with tomahawk uplifted. It was put on in durable black paint, continuing for many years after the valley was first settled. It dated back quite probably to the Revolutionary era, and as was customary with parties upon the war-path, was placed there, not unlikely, to indicate to other bands who might follow, the course which the one in advance pursued. There were other painted marks and figures upon the same tree which have not been accurately remembered, but very likely elucidated some important facts connected with the expedition, as to the strength, tribe and destination of the party. A specimen of emblematic or picture writing was also found at an early day upon a tree at Chocunut, somewhat similar in character, but much more complex and enigmatical. Its meaning, even by conjecture, has never yet transpired."

On the river plain between Owego and Athens lived a number of Indians for a length of time after its settlement by the whites, who demanded from the latter, for their land, for three or four years after the first settlement, a yearly rent, which they expected to be paid in corn. Their chief was designated Captain John. They maintained a semblance of amity toward the whites, being pleased to have them eat with them and appearing offended with a refusal. When they begged something to eat, instead of expressing their wishes in words, they placed their hand first on their stomach and then to their mouth. It was their custom when attended with ill success to eat a root which created sickness and vomiting, and which, they supposed, was efficacious in restoring them to more auspicious circumstances.

A few years after the country was first settled an extensive and serious famine prevailed which was felt most severely in the region of country lying between Owego and Elmira. For six weeks or more the inhabitants were entirely without bread or its kind. The famine occurred immediately before harvest time and was supposed to result from the unusual large number of new settlers, and the great scarcity which prevailed in Wyoming that season. During its prevalency the "people were languid in their movements, irresolute and feeble in what they undertook, emaciated and gaunt in their appearance." Wild beans, which were found in considerable quantities, and the most nutritious roots were substituted for more substantial

food. "As soon as their rye was in the milk, it was seized upon, and by drying it over a moderate fire, until the grain acquired some consistency, they were enabled to pound it into a sort of meal, out of which they made *mush*. This was a very great relief, although the process was tedious, and attended with much waste of grain. In the early part of the scarcity, while there was a possibility of finding grain or flour of any kind abroad, instances were not unfrequent of families tearing up their feather beds and sending away the feathers in exchange for bread. Instances also of individuals riding a whole day and not obtaining a *half* of a loaf [are cited.]" Though none died of hunger during this trying period, two young men died in consequence of eating to excess of green rye.*

From this time the section of Susquehanna's beautiful valley embraced within the limits of Tioga attracted many sturdy and active emigrants from the comparative luxury of their eastern homes to grapple with the temporary hardships and privations incident to the settlement of a new country. A steady and healthy growth has been maintained; and though Tioga cannot point to any gigantic commercial or mechanical enterprise within her borders, she can, with just pride, refer the stranger to the no less gratifying evidences of wealth, prosperity and contentment exhibited by the tillers of the soil, who have supplemented nature by improving an already beautiful country and transformed it from its pristine wildness to the productive and attractive farm lands which adorn its gentle slopes. If we do not hear the busy hum of mechanical industry as it greets us in large and populous cities and villages, neither do we see nor deplore the disparaging contrasts between affluence and poverty which the latter picture invariably presents. Here all are producers, and the wealth of the country is more uniformly distributed. While few have an excessive abundance of this world's goods, few also are driven to a position of dependency. Founded on this substantial basis of prosperity Tioga's future progress is assured.

The excessive stringency of pioneer life was gradually ameliorated by the introduction of public improvements as the influx of settlers rendered them necessary and possible. Public roads were opened, bridges erected and better means of conveyance than the early rough state of the country rendered serviceable were introduced. Mills were erected by private capital and individual enterprise. These improvements not only vastly mitigated the severities experienced by the early settlers in reclaiming this wilderness to the uses of civilization; but

* *Annals of Binghamton.*

tended also to attract to it others who were looking for eligible homes in the west, as this country was then considered.

The issuing of the first commission to lay out the road leading from Catskill Landing on the Hudson to the town of Catharines, in Tompkins county, but then in Tioga, in 1797, may be considered the first effort at internal improvement directly benefiting this locality. This, with the projection of other avenues of travel by the construction at various times of highways and railroads, opened up new sections of the county to immigration.

Previous to 1793, in which year Col. Pixley erected his mill at Owego, there was no grist mill in the county. The early settlers of Owego, in 1788, found no mill nearer than Wilkesbarre, Penn.,* and thither they conveyed their grain in canoes down the Susquehanna, until 1790, in which year Jonathan Fitch built his grist mill.† In 1792 Mr. Fitch established a grist mill at Nanticoke, (Broome Co.) and until 1793, the settlers carried their grists to that point. What a striking contrast is presented between that time and the present! The laborious process of conveying the products of the farm to the mill or market by means of canoes, or over roads, whose passage at the present day would be pronounced impracticable, is now unknown. The agents which the genius of man has made subservient to his use do the work in less time than was formerly necessary to make preparation for the journey, which occupied, not unfrequently, two or more weeks.

A good index of comparative values is found in the prices of real estate at certain periods, and as this indicates with a good degree of certainty, the degree of prosperity which any particular locality has enjoyed, we append the following copy of the first deed recorded in the Clerk's office of Tioga county, believing that, although the tract to which it refers is not now in this county, since it was embraced in its original limits, and is, perhaps, equally pertinent to the idea we wish to illustrate it will be both interesting and instructive.

“MEMO'D.

Annis & Warren.

“THIS INDENTURE made this twenty second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, and in the fifteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, WITNESSETH that I Charles Annis of the county of Tioga and State of New York Yeoman have bargained sold and do by these presents Bargain and sell unto Enoch Warren, James Warren & Bessie Warren of the county and State aforesaid, for and in consideration of two hundred and thirty pounds to me in hand paid, the receipt whereof I do acknowledge to have received to my full satisfaction and contentment, all that Sairtain Lot of Land sit-

**The Saint Nicholas*, March 1854.

† See page 116 for further mention of Fitch's mill.

uate in the township of Chemung and State and county aforesaid, No. 9. Beginning at a large swamp white oak tree marked with three notches, and a blaze on three sides and the letter F. on the north side standing on the north side of the Tioga river, above Chemung narrows so-called being the corner of three Lots and thence runs north one hundred Chains to a small white oak tree marked standing about one Rod north of a brook thence West thirty seven chains to a stake with stones round it, thence South one hundred and six chains, to a Large Black walnut tree marked, standing on the Bank of the said river, thence down the river its several courses to the place of beginning, Containing three hundred and seventy acres: Together with all and singular the rights hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, excepting and reserving to the State aforesaid all Gold and Silver mines, and five acres of every hundred acres of the said tract of Land for Highways.

“To have and to hold the above described and bargained premises unto the said Enoch Warren, James Warren and Bessey Warren, their heirs and assigns as a good and indefeasible estate of inheritance forever, and I do by these presents for myself my heirs executors or administrators Warrant and defend the above described premises unto the foresaid Enoch Warren, James Warren & Betse Warren their heirs & assigns for ever; as their Lawful purchased property; in confirmation of which and in Testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal day and year above written.

“Signed sealed and Delivered }
 in presents of us Witnesses }
 Enoch Warren Junr. }
 Elijah Buck.” }

“Charles Anis
 her
 “Sarah \times Anis”
 mark

“TIOGA COUNTY S. S. BE IT REMEMBERED, that on this Twenty eighth day of June, 1791, personally appeared before me Brinton Paine Esqr. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the said County of Tioga, Elijah Buck one of the subscribing Witnesses to the within Indenture, and being by me duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he saw the within named Charles Annis, and Sarah his wife, sign seal and deliver the within Indenture of Release as their Voluntara act and Deed, for the purposes therein mentioned; and that he this Deponent, together with Enoch Warren Junr. the other witness signed the same as Witnesses in the presence of each other:—I having examined the same, and therein finding no material erasures, or interlineations do therefore allow it to be recorded.

Brinton Paine

“Entered in this Register July 9, 1791.”

As allusion has been made both in the history of this and Broome county to the Indian Expedition under Gen. Sullivan, it may not be inappropriate, in view of the importance its success bore upon the country embraced within the original limits of Tioga county, to briefly outline its salient features before proceeding with a somewhat minute description of the early settlements under the heads of the several towns.

The country comprised within the original limits of Tioga county may be considered the geographical center of the home of the Iroquois, which lay chiefly in this State and embraced a small portion of Pennsylvania. The territory over which they held lordly sway has been figuratively described as a fan, with

the handle, or pivotal point resting at Athens, (formerly Tioga Point) and the radiating arms representing the network of trails which converged at that point—the confluence of the Chemung and Susquehanna rivers—the right extreme resting upon the Hudson, the left, on Lake Erie. From its earliest known history to the time of Sullivan's incursion, the United Confederacy of the Six Nations had successfully resisted every hostile invasion into the Iroquois territory, and in 1688, "carried its victorious arms to the walls of Montreal, in the face of the flower of the French army, whose prowess and chivalry many a battle field of Europe had witnessed." It will be seen then that Sullivan had a powerful, proud and valorous foe to contend with; and it will not appear so surprising that the idea of a large body of men thridding the fastnesses of the wilderness and reducing a stronghold which repeated failures to enter led them to consider impregnable should provoke laughter in these not altogether uncouth savages.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary struggle the Six Nations solemnly promised the Colonies to preserve neutrality, but unfortunately for them their accomplished, sagacious though somewhat unscrupulous chief—Brant—listened and yielded to the seductive wiles of the English Baronet, Sir Wm. Johnson, and espoused the cause of the mother country. Anticipating a blow from this formidable enemy upon the exposed western frontier, the Colonial Government contemplated an invasion of the Iroquois territory in the early part of 1778, previous to the Wyoming massacre. Had this measure been acted upon that calamity would have been avoided, but unfortunately other counsels prevailed and the project was deferred. In October of the same year, the public mind having been aroused by that horrible intervening event, strenuous efforts were again made in this direction; but the season for active operations being so far advanced, and circumstances rendering delay unavoidable, it was put off till 1779. The army of Gen. Sullivan, to whom the execution of this project was entrusted, consisted of three divisions: one from New Jersey, under command of Gen. Maxwell; another from New England, under command of Gen. Hand; and the third from New York, under command of Gen. Clinton. The New Jersey and New England divisions marched from Elizabethtown, N. J., via Easton, thence to Wyoming, and up the Susquehanna to Athens. These two divisions, under command of Sullivan, left Wyoming, July 31, 1779, and moved up the east side of the river. They numbered 3,500 men. In transporting the baggage and stores 120 boats and 2,000 horses were employed. The boats were propelled up the stream by soldiers

with setting-poles, and were guarded by troops. The provisions for the daily subsistence of the troops were carried by horses, which threaded the narrow Indian path in single file and formed a line about six miles in length. Indians in considerable numbers had collected at Athens on the arrival of the army there, but being apparently awed and dismayed by its formidable appearance they yielded their stronghold with only a few inconsiderable skirmishes. Upon the 22d of August, a few days after the arrival of Sullivan's forces at Athens, they were augmented by those under Clinton, 1,500 in number, making a combined force of 5,000. Clinton collected his forces at Canajoharie, and endeavored to induce the Oneidas and Onondagas, who had not taken an active part against the colonies, to join the expedition. His efforts would doubtless have proved successful, as he at first supposed they were, but for an address, written in the Iroquois language, and sent them by Gen. Haldemand, then Governor of the Canadas, which discouraged all but a few of the Oneidas from sharing in it. Bateaux to the number of 220, which had been constructed the previous winter and spring at Schenectady, were taken up the Mohawk to the place of rendezvous, and from thence were transported by land to Otsego Lake, a distance of twenty miles. Each bateau was of such size that in its transit from the river to the lake four strong horses were required to draw it, and, when placed in the water, was capable of holding from ten to twelve soldiers. About the first of July, Clinton proceeded with his troops to the southern extremity of the lake, and there awaited orders from Gen. Sullivan. In the meantime he constructed a dam across the outlet, in order to make the passage of the river feasible and rapid. He waited through the whole of July for orders from Sullivan, who immediately upon his arrival at Athens dispatched a force of 800 men under Gen. Poor to form a junction with Clinton and with him re-join the main army at that place, but not until the 9th of August was the dam torn away and the flotilla committed to the bosom of the river thus suddenly swollen, and which afforded a current not only sufficiently deep to float the bateaux, but at Oquaga and other places overflowed the river flats, and destroyed many fields of corn belonging to the Indians. The detachment of Sullivan's forces met the troops under Clinton near the mouth of the Choconut, about thirty-five miles from Athens, and returned with them to Athens. What emotions must have swelled the swarthy bosoms of the Iroquois at the sight of this formidable hostile array, which portended to them the devastation of their loved homes and the breaking of the scepter by which they had so long held the supremacy of this vast terri-

tory, and coming too in a dry season, on the bosom of a river swollen much beyond its ordinary dimensions, can be better imagined than described. So much was it invested in mystery that little resistance was offered to the advancing foe. The Indians fled from their homes and cultivated fields, in many of which, it is remembered by those who participated in the expedition, corn was growing in abundance and great perfection, or cautiously watched their progress from the neighboring hills. Their consternation was doubtless increased and a spirit of revenge aroused by the sight of the treacherous Oneidas who were induced to join the expedition and act as guides.

After the junction between Sullivan's and Clinton's forces was effected the whole army proceeded up the Chemung River.* In the vicinity of Elmira, (authorities differ as to the exact locality) where the Indians under their trusty leader, Brant, had concentrated, a battle was fought, and its issue was hotly contested.† The Indians and Tories (the latter commanded by Col. John Butler, a British officer) combined, numbered 1,500.‡ The field of battle was well and maturely selected by the Mohawk warrior, and evinced the sagacity and military tact with which he is credited. Upon this contest the Indians staked their all. Their success or defeat was to determine whether the invaders should encroach further upon the Iroquois territory or be hurled back with such disaster as they considered their temerity justly merited. Hence they fought with desperation. Driven from the heights they first occupied the Indians made another stand about one and one-half miles further up the river; but the choice of position could not compensate them for the fearful odds against which they contended. Their valor only served to delay the completion of the bloody contest. At the Narrows, ten or twelve miles above Elmira, they made a final and determinate stand. Thither the victorious army pursued them and though they fought with the desperation of despair they were compelled to make a precipitous retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded was great, while our army lost five or six killed and forty to fifty wounded. Thoroughly defeated and dispersed the Indian and Tory allies did not again invite a general

*The crossing of the Susquehanna by those who came by way of Wyoming, and the mouth of the Chemung was effected by fording. At the latter place the water was nearly up to the soldiers' arm-pits, and each was ordered to keep hold of his file-leader's shoulder, that the current might not break their order.—*Annals of Binghamton*.

†Stone, in his *Life of Brant*, says the battle occurred at Elmira. Wilkinson, in his *Annals of Binghamton*, fixes it at a distance of six miles below that place and nearly opposite Wellsburgh. The latter opinion is the one most generally credited by modern writers.

‡*The Saint Nicholas*. Wilkinson says the forces opposed to Sullivan consisted of 800 Indians and 200 Tories.

engagement, and Sullivan, with little hindrance, penetrated to the Genesee country, destroying in his course villages, orchards and crops. The intrepid Brant did not, however, lose sight of his powerful enemy from the time his warriors sustained their disastrous defeat to the time when the Colonial army retraced its steps, leaving behind it a scene of desolation and woe. He hovered around it and harassed it by making sudden descents upon its advanced guards and small detached parties, but kept a safe distance from the main army. Sad, indeed, must have been the feelings of the defeated savages to witness the destruction of their homes and yet be powerless to prevent it.

The successful completion of the expedition and its happy results to the frontier inhabitants elicited for Sullivan and his army a vote of thanks which was tendered them by Congress.

The following winter, 1779-80, was one of unexampled rigor and was distinguished by the name of *hard winter*. It must have borne with extreme severity upon the unfortunate Indians whose houses and crops were destroyed.

GAZETTEER OF TOWNS.

BARTON was formed from Tioga, March 23, 1824. It is the south-west corner town of the County and contains 32,698 acres, of which, according to the census of 1865, 19,894, were improved. The surface is generally hilly, though a small portion of level land lies along the south border. The highlands on the west rise abruptly from the valley of Cayuta Creek, and are divided into two ridges by the valley of Ellis Creek. Their summits are broad and rolling and to some extent covered with forests. The highest points are 400 to 600 feet above the river. The soil is a rich alluvium in the valleys and a sandy and gravelly loam upon the hills. A sulphur spring is found on Ellis Creek near the center of the town.

The principal streams are Cayuta and Ellis creeks, both of which are tributary to the Susquehanna, which forms the south

part of the east border and divides this town from Nichols. Cayuta Creek enters the town in the north-west corner and runs south through the west part; and Ellis Creek rises in the north part of the town, near North Barton village, and flows south through the center. The Chemung River forms a very small portion of the west border, in the south part.

The Erie R. R. extends through the town near the south border, passing through Barton, Factoryville and Waverly; the Ithaca & Athens R. R., near the west line, along the valley of Cayuta Creek, and connects with the Lehigh Valley road; and the Southern Central runs close to the Erie track to a point a little east of Factoryville, when it turns south into Pennsylvania. These roads cross each other at right angles and afford a ready transit for passengers and goods to points north, south, east and west.

The population of the town in 1870 was 5,087; of whom 4,697 were natives and 390, foreigners; 5,030, white and 57, colored.*

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, the town contained nineteen school districts and employed twenty-three teachers. The number of children of school age was 1,518; the number attending school, 1,025; the average attendance, 428; the amount expended for school purposes, \$9,501; and the value of school houses and sites, \$17,161.

WAVERLY, (p. v.) located in the south-west corner, on the east bank of Chemung River, partly in this State and partly in Pennsylvania, is a station of considerable importance on the Erie and Lehigh Valley railroads, and is distant one mile west of the Ithaca & Athens R. R., with which it is connected by hacks connecting with the trains.† It was incorporated in 1854, and had a population in 1870, of 2,239.‡ It contains six churches, (M. E., Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, Old School Baptist and Catholic) one Union school,§ (public) four hotels,||

* In 1850 there was only one colored person in the town; in 1860 there were 67.

† A very large freight business is done at this station. For the week ending Aug. 20, 1872, there were transferred from the Erie to the Lehigh Valley road 214 cars, or 2,105 tons of freight, and from the latter road to the former 1,185 cars, or 15,047 tons. The total number of cars transferred was 1,399, and the tons of freight 17,152.

‡ Of this number 2,008 were natives and 231, foreigners; 2,192, white and 47, colored.

§ The Union graded school system was adopted in 1871, at which time the academy which formerly existed here was merged into it and is now the academic department of the Union school.

|| A very fine hotel is now in process of erection and will be ready for occupancy in the spring of 1873.

two banks,* (one national and one private) two weekly newspapers, (*Waverly Advocate* and *Waverly Enterprise*) two sash, door and blind factories, one of which manufactures all the parts (wood) needed in the erection of a house, one foundry, two cigar manufactories, a manufactory of mouldings and cornices from plaster paris, one express office, (U. S.) and three public halls, one of which is an opera house. A building is now in process of erection, nearly completed, for the manufacture of boots and shoes on a large scale; and the Cayuta Car Wheel Manufacturing Co. are erecting works south-east of the village for the manufacture of car wheels, and expect to commence operations in the fall of 1872.

FACTORYVILLE, (p. v.) located in the south-west corner and bordering on the east line of Waverly is a station on the Ithaca & Athens railroad. Cayuta Creek runs through the village. It is a very pleasant village of 318 inhabitants.† It contains one church, (Baptist) one dry goods store, two groceries, one hotel, one tannery, one grist mill, one paper mill, two carriage shops, two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops and a sarsaparilla and soda manufactory.

BARTON CITY (Barton p. o.) is situated near the south-east corner, on the Erie and Southern Central railroads, and on the north bank of the Susquehanna, and contains one church, (M. E.) one school, one hotel, five stores, one saw and grist mill and about 160 inhabitants.

BARTON CENTER (p. o.) is, as its name implies, located in the center of the town, and contains one school, one saw mill and about six houses.

NORTH BARTON, (p. o.) located in the north part, near the head waters of Ellis Creek, contains one church, (Union) and one school. It is a hamlet.

BINGHAMS MILLS, (p. o.) named from the father of J. & G. W. Bingham of Waverly, is located a little north of the center of the west border, on Cayuta Creek, and the Ithaca & Athens R. R., and contains one store, one shoe shop, two saw mills, one grist mill and one plaster mill.

* The *First National Bank of Waverly* was incorporated Feb. 13, 1864, with a capital of \$50,000. The officers are, Howard Elmer, *President*; R. A. Elmer, *Cashier*; O. E. Hart, *Teller*.

The *Waverly Bank* (private) was organized April 1, 1872. The officers are H. T. Herrick, *President*; Geo. Herrick, *Cashier*; H. T. Sawyer, *Teller*.

† Of this number 289 are natives and 29, foreigners; 313, white and 5, colored.—*Census Reports*, 1870.

HALSEY VALLEY (p. o.) is located near the north of the east line, in the town of Tioga, in the history of which a description of it will be found.*

The first settlement was made in 1791, by Ebenezer Ellis and Stephen Mills, near the mouth of Ellis Creek. Both had previously settled in Nichols, the former having come there from Wyoming in 1787. Nearly, if not quite contemporaneous with them was a man named Aikens, who located near Barton City, upon a tract of nine hundred acres which was afterwards purchased by Gilbert Smith. Ezekiel Williams, an early settler, located, on what was subsequently known as the Williams lot; and a family named Curry lived in this town at an early day, but soon removed to Pennsylvania. John Hanna, William Bensley, Luke Saunders and James Swartwood came here at an early day, the former from Wyoming, about 1795. He lived to the age of 101 years. Charles Bingham, Layton Newell, Lyon C. Hedges, Philip Crans, Justus Lyons, John Manhart and — Reed were pioneers upon Cayuta Creek; and Silas Woolcott, upon Ellis Creek. Geo. W. Buttson settled at Barton City, on the creek which passes through that village and bears his name, and erected there the first saw mill in the town. Gilbert Smith, who formerly lived in Nichols, made a permanent settlement here after his purchase from Aikens, and his name is intimately associated with the early history of the town from the transaction of business connected with extensive land agencies and otherwise.

The *Tioga & Barton Baptist Church*, located near Halsey Valley, was organized with nine members, Feb. 20, 1796, by a delegation, consisting of a portion of its own original members and of the members of the Baptist Church at Chemung, appointed for that purpose. It was organized as the *Baptist Church of*

* *The Barton City Steam Saw Mill* is capable of sawing 6,000 feet of lumber per hour; *Barton Center Saw Mill*, 5,000, in the same time; Bingham's Mills (saw and grist) are capable of sawing 6,000 feet of lumber per day, (the grist mill contains three runs of stones;) *Lott's Mills*, (G. W. Lott, prop.,) located on Cayuta Creek and the I. & A. R. R., three and one-half miles south of VanEttenville, is capable of sawing 1,000 feet of lumber per hour; *Reniff & Sons' Saw Mill*, situated on the I. & A. R. R., about eight miles north of Waverly, is capable of sawing 10,000 feet of lumber per day, connected with it is a shingle and lath machine which manufactures from six to seven thousand shingles and from six to ten thousand lath per day, and adjacent to it is a stone quarry owned by the same persons, A. B. Reniff & Sons; *Dean Creek Steam Saw Mill*, located on Dean Creek, about nine miles north of Waverly, contains one circular saw fourteen feet in circumference and is capable of sawing 20,000 feet of lumber per day of twenty-four hours, connected with it is a planing and matching machine which is capable of turning out 11,000 feet of matched and planed stuff in the same length of time; and *Manning's Mill*, situated on the I. & A. R. R. about six miles north of Waverly, is capable of sawing 6,000 feet of lumber per day.

New Bedford, but the name of *Tioga* was after substituted for that of *New Bedford*, and in 1847, the name was again changed to that it now bears, to correspond with its location. The first pastor was Rev. David Jayne; at present there is no pastor, the pulpit is supplied by Rev. Ira Thomas. The society worshiped in dwelling and school houses until 1848, in which year the church edifice was erected, at a cost of \$800. It has since been repaired and somewhat altered. It will seat 300 persons. There are fifty members. The Church property is valued at \$3,500.

The *North Barton M. E. Church* was organized with eighteen members, in 1869. The following year the church edifice, which will seat 160 persons, was erected at a cost of \$1,565. The first pastor was Rev. Wm. H. Gavit; the present one is Rev. John B. Davis. The number of members is eighteen. The Church property is valued at \$2,000.

The *First Presbyterian Church of Waverly* was organized with twenty-two members, June 8th, 1847, by Revs. Messrs. Thurston, Carr and Bachus, a committee from the Chemung Presbytery. Their house of worship was erected in 1849 and rebuilt in 1860.* Its original cost was \$1,500. The present building will seat 400 persons. Rev. Nathaniel Elmer was the first pastor; Rev. W. H. Bates is the present one. There are 170 members. The Church property is valued at \$10,000.

BERKSHIRE was formed from *Tioga*, Feb. 12, 1808.† Newark Valley was taken off April 12, 1823, and Richford, April 18, 1831. It lies upon the east border, north of the center of the County, and covers an area of 17,434½ acres, of which, in 1865, according to the census of that year, 11,125, were improved. The surface is broken by hills, which have a mean elevation of from 1,200 to 1,400 feet above tide; the highest lies east of the center and its declivities are steep. The streams are the east and west branches of Owego Creek, and their tributaries. The former flows south through the center of the town, and the latter forms the west boundary, dividing the town from Candor, and Caroline (Tompkins county.) In the valleys the soil is a sandy and gravelly loam; upon the hills it is a tough clay and hardpan.

*This Society contemplates the erection of a new church worth \$30,000.

†At the first town meeting held March 1, 1808, the following named officers were elected: John Brown, *Supervisor*; Artemas Ward, *Town Clerk*; Esbon Slosson and Ebenezer Cook, *Assessors*; Henry Moore and Elijah Belcher, *Poormasters*; Noah Lyman, Hart Newell and Leonard Haight, *Commissioners*; Peter Wilson, *Collector* and *Poundmaster*; Jesse Gleason and Adolphus Dwight, *Constables*; Asa Berment, Nathaniel Ford, Asa Leonard, John Berment, Lyman Rawson and Elisha Jenks, *Fence Viewers*; and Joseph Waldo, *Sealer of Weights and Measures*.

In 1870 the town had a population of 1,240.* During the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, it contained six school districts and employed seven teachers. The number of children of school age was 418; the number attending school, 361; the average attendance, 207; the amount expended for school purposes, \$2,955; and the value of school houses and sites, \$3,450.

The Southern Central R. R. crosses the town, following the general course of the East Branch of Owego Creek, which stream it crosses near the center of the town. This road opens an easy communication with Owego, the County seat, and the Erie R. R., with which it connects at that point, on the south, and Auburn and intermediate places and the N. Y. C. R. R. on the north.

BERKSHIRE (p. v.) is centrally located on the west bank of the East Branch of Owego Creek, and on the S. C. R. R. It contains two churches, (Presbyterian and M. E.) one hotel, one school, four stores, one grist mill, one saw mill, one tannery, an ax factory, a rake factory, two blacksmith shops, one carriage shop and about 125 inhabitants.

EAST BERKSHIRE (p. o.) lies in the east part, a little north of the center, and contains three houses, in one of which the postoffice is kept.

WILSON CREEK (p. o.) lies in the south part, east of the center, three miles south-west of East Berkshire. There is no considerable settlement, the houses being about eighty rods apart. The postoffice is kept in a private house.

Brookside Seminary, located about one mile north of Berkshire, was founded by Rev. Wm. Bradford of the *New York Evangelist*. No school has been kept here since the Rebellion.

The first settlers were Daniel Ball and Isaac Brown, who, in company with Elisha Wilson and others, emigrated from Stockbridge, Mass., in 1791. Wilson settled in Newark Valley.† Ball settled on the farm subsequently occupied by Barnabas Manning; and Brown about two miles south of Berkshire, where his son, Isaac Brown, Jr., is now living. Mr. Ball lived but a short time to enjoy the fruits of his toil. He died before the beginning of the present century. Stephen Ball came here in 1793 and settled upon the lot he subsequently occupied; Samuel, his brother, and Peter Wilson, brother of Elisha, the pioneer, came in company from Stockbridge upon foot, carry-

* Of this number 1194 were natives and 46, foreigners; 1237, white and 3, colored.

† Fuller and more interesting particulars relative to the journey of these men will be given in the history of the town of Newark Valley.

ing upon their backs their valuables and the supplies which were to sustain them upon the journey. They pursued the route taken by Elisha Wilson to Wattles Ferry, and from that point crossed direct to the Chenango, through "Jones Settlement," striking that river some distance above Binghamton. They followed a line of marked trees and emerged from the forest in sight of Elisha Wilson's cabin, where they were welcomed as only "brothers and schoolmates" could be "after such an eventful separation, and under such circumstances, upon this extreme frontier—then one of the outposts in the march of civilization." Josiah Ball, one of the Boston proprietors, and father of the Messrs. Ball before named, came with his family from Stockbridge, Mass., by means of two sleds drawn by horses and one by a team of oxen, in the winter of 1794, and settled upon the farm upon which he resided until his death at the age of 68 years. Judge John Brown, Capt. Asa Leonard, Ebenezer Cook, Daniel Carpenter, Consider Lawrence, Judge David Williams, Ransom Williams, Judge Joseph Waldo, who came in October, 1800, Nathaniel Ford, Abel, Azel and Nathaniel Hovey, Jeremiah Campbell, Samuel Collins, who came in 1805, and Caleb and Jesse Gleazen, all from Berkshire county, Mass., were early settlers in this town. The last two moved to Richford, within whose present limits they were quite early residents. Judge David Williams, who was from Richmond, Mass., moved to Tioga in June, 1800. Speaking of Judge Williams, C. P. Avery, in *The Saint Nicholas* for March, 1854, says of him:

"The discharge of many important official duties, and trusts has devolved upon Judge Williams in the course of his long and useful career. He served upon the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas of Broome county, as one of the Associate Judges, from the year 1815 to * * * 1822, and with the exception of one year, he held the position continuously, from the first day of his service until 1826; having been transferred to the Bench of the Tioga Common Pleas, by appointment, after the change of boundaries. For three years while his town was within the limits of Broome, and for six years after it had been surrendered to Tioga, he was its Supervisor; and for many years, commencing at an early date, he discharged the duties of many minor offices, with exactness, good judgement and ability.

"In 1827 and 1831, Judge Williams represented his county in the Legislature, and from the various posts which he has been called upon to fill, he has always retired with the increased regard and respect of his constituents.

"Methodical in his habit of thought, firm in his adherence to what he has deemed rules of right, and of uncompromising integrity—he will leave to those who are to follow him, an example of moral worth, and an impressive illustration of what may be achieved by fixed purpose, steady effort and well regulated life."

Joseph Waldo built the first house in town. It is now standing about one mile south of the village of Berkshire. He was the first physician who settled in this vicinity. Ichabod Brainerd made the first clearing at East Berkshire, near where Jeremiah Jones now resides. The first death was that of Isaac Brown.* W. H. Moore kept the first inn and store, and David Williams erected the first mill.† The first male teacher was Rev. Gaylord Judd, and the first female teacher, Miss Lydia Belcher.‡

On the farm now owned by Lyman Aikens, in the west part of the town is a sulphur spring which, in early times, was a noted deer lick. Here the early settlers were accustomed to lie in ambush to shoot the deer which congregated at the spring. On one occasion a hunter, whose name we failed to learn, was concealed beneath a heap of bushes, and was suddenly alarmed by an object which leaped upon the bushes and commenced tearing them away. He drew his large hunting knife and struck at random. The object bounded off into the bushes and after a few struggles, all was quiet. By the aid of a light he discovered a very large panther which a fortunate blow of his knife—entering its heart—had killed. The skin was stuffed and was, for many years, on exhibition at the fur store of Mr. Ackley in Ithaca. Wild animals were quite numerous at an early day, and extreme vigilance and the enactment of bounty laws were necessary to rid the country of them and afford protection to domestic animals. Isaac Brown, who was the second child born in the town, who was born on the farm on which he now resides, and occupies the first barn erected in the town, had a flock of fifty sheep killed by wolves and panthers.

The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Seth Wiliston, a Congregational missionary from the east.

The *M. E. Church*, located at Berkshire, was organized with fifteen members, about 1825. The church edifice was erected in 1828, at a cost of about \$1,500. It has since been repaired, and will seat 300 persons. The first pastor was Rev. Gaylord Judd; the present one is Rev. N. S. Reynolds. The number of members is about one hundred. The Church property is valued at \$6,000.

*Statement of Deacon Royce of Berkshire.

†French's State Gazetteer.

‡Statements of F. H. and Isaac Brown. French says Miss T. Moore taught the first school.

CANDOR was formed from Spencer, Feb. 22, 1811.* It lies in the center of the north border of the County, and is the second largest town in the County. It contains 51,750½ acres, of which, in 1865, according to the census of that year, 31,384, were improved. Its surface consists of high, broad rolling uplands, divided into ridges by the narrow valleys of streams flowing in a southerly direction. The declivities of the hills are generally abrupt, and their summits are to a considerable extent covered with forests. Its streams are Catatunk and Doolittle creeks; the former enters the town about the center of the west line and flows east to Candor village, when it turns and flows south-east, leaving the town at the village of Catatunk; the latter rises in the north-east part of the town and, flowing in a south-east direction, discharges its waters, at the village of Weltonville, into the west branch of Owego Creek, which forms the east boundary of the town. In the valleys the soil is a very fertile gravelly loam, and upon the hills it is moderately so.

The Cayuga Branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. passes through the town along the valley of Catatunk Creek and its northern branch, passing through the villages of Willseyville, Gridleyville, Candor, South Candor and Catatunk.

The population of the town in 1870 was 4,250, of whom 4,105 were natives and 145, foreigners; 4,233 white, 10, colored and 7, Indians.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, the town contained twenty-three school districts and employed twenty-six teachers. The number of children of school age was 1,444; the number attending school, 1,182; the average attendance, 613; the amount expended for school purposes, \$8,234; and the value of school houses and sites, \$15,504.

CANDOR, (p. v.) centrally located on Catatunk Creek and on the Cayuga Branch of the D. L. & W. R. R., contains four churches, (Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal and M. E.) a

*The first town meeting was held March 5, 1811, at the house of Capt. Abel Hart, and the following named officers were elected: Joel Smith, *Supervisor*; Asa North, *Town Clerk*; Wm. Scott, Orange Booth and Samuel Smith, *Assessors*; Nathaniel Sackett, Seth Bacon and Charles Taylor, *Commissioners of Highways*; Truman Woodford, *Constable and Collector*; Abel Hart and Asa North, *Overseers of the Poor*; Edward Picket and Daniel R. Parks, *Constables*; Joseph Delind, Charles Taylor, Eli Bacon and Job Judd, *Fence Viewers and Damage Appraisers*; Wm. Taylor, Joseph Schoonhover, Thomas Baerd, Daniel H. Bacon, Joseph Kellsey, Jacob Clark, Alex. Scott, Jacob Herrington, Seth Bacon, Oziru Woodford, Geo. Allen, Daniel Cowles and Reuben Hatch, *Overseers of Highways*; and Thos. Parks, James McMaster and Ezra Smith, *Pound Masters*.

Union school,* one bank,† three hotels, a woolen factory,‡ two flouring mills,§ two blacksmith shops, a tannery,|| two wagon-repair shops, a foundry, several stores of various kinds, and a population, in the limits of the proposed corporation,¶ of 1,050.

WILLSEYVILLE, (p. v.) named from Hon. Jacob Willsey, is situated on the north branch of Catatunk Creek and on the Cayuga Division of the D. L. & W. R. R., in the north-west part. It contains one church, two stores, one shoe shop, two blacksmith shops, two saw mills, a dental office, thirty dwellings and about 120 inhabitants.

CATATUNK, (p. v.) located on the south line, on the Catatunk Creek and the Cayuga Division of the D. L. & W. R. R., contains one tannery,** (G. Truman & Co.'s) one blacksmith shop and two saw mills, (Beer's and Sackett's.) Most of the houses are occupied by the tannery employes.

EAST CANDOR is located in the east part on Doolittle Creek.

WELTONVILLE (p. o.) is located on the east line, on the West Branch of Owego Creek, seven miles above Owego. It was formerly a thriving village, but its business has declined and it now manifests little or no enterprise.

WEST CANDOR (p. o.) is located on the west line, a little south of the center, four miles west of Candor. It contains a hotel and tin shop.

*The *Candor Union School and Free Academy*, of which Prof. L. D. Vose is principal, was established in 1868. The building was erected that year, and, with the grounds, cost \$9,000. It has accommodations for 250 pupils, and has at present an average daily attendance of 180. Four teachers are employed. A normal class is taught during the fall of each year. The school has a library containing nearly four thousand volumes, and philosophical apparatus, to both of which yearly additions are made. It is under the supervision of the Regents of the University.

† The *First National Bank of Candor* was organized in 1864, with a capital of \$50,000, and the privilege of increasing it to \$100,000. It is located at the corner of Kinney avenue and Main street. Jerome Thompson is cashier.

‡ *Candor Woolen Mills* are situated on Catatunk Creek. They give employment to ten persons and are capable of manufacturing 30,000 yards of cloth per annum. Wm. Ward is proprietor.

§ *Sackett Flouring Mill*, leased by U. P. Spaulding, contains four runs of stones and is capable of grinding 300 bushels of wheat per day.

|| *Humbolt Tannery*, owned by E. S. Esty, of Ithaca, and Hoyt Bros., of New York, gives employment to thirty men, consumes 4,000 cords of bark and is capable of manufacturing 40,000 sides of leather per annum.

¶ Efforts are being made the present year (1872) to effect the incorporation of the village.

** *Catatunk Tannery* was built by Sackett & Foreman in 1852. In 1864 it was purchased by the present proprietors, G. Truman & Co. It gives employment to about thirty-five persons, annually consumes 3,000 cords of bark and tans 40,000 sides of sole leather. It is located on Catatunk Creek, four and one-half miles above Owego.

GRIDLEYVILLE is a hamlet on Catatunk Creek and Cayuga Division of the D. L. & W. R. R., about one mile above Candor.

PERRYVILLE is a hamlet in the north-west part, on Shandaken Creek, about one mile south of Willseyville.*

On the farm of Isaac D. Van Scoy, in the north-east part of the town, a subterranean lake was discovered a few years since, while an excavation was being made for a well. At a depth of twenty-two feet a layer of rock was met with, which, when perforated, allowed the drill to drop down as far as its size would admit. Subsequent investigation proved the existence under this layer of rock, of a strong current of water, of unknown depth. All attempts to fathom it have thus far proved futile, but whether from its supposed great profundity or the velocity of the current we are unable to state. At certain seasons the water is of a milky color, and that of about one hundred springs which are supposed to originate from this source presents a similar appearance. The excavation is made on high ground.

The first settlement in the town was made by Thomas Hollister, Elijah Smith, Collings Luddington and Job Judd, from Connecticut, in 1793. Joel Smith, brother of Elijah, came the following spring and settled on the Catatunk, on the farm now owned by Jared Smith. Elijah Smith was a well known and accomplished surveyor, and many plots surveyed by him at an early day are not unfrequently referred to at the present time to establish boundary lines and settle disputes relative thereto. Job Judd was a Revolutionary soldier, and had in his possession articles and accouterments used by him during that war. Israel Mead, a Revolutionary soldier, came from Bennington Co., Vermont, March 17, 1795, and settled near West Candor, on the farm now owned by Wm. Gridley. Abel Hart came from Stockbridge, Mass., in December, 1796, and located on the farm known as his homestead. Four or five years previously he visited some of his old townsmen who had emigrated to the "Brown Settlement," and seems to have been so well pleased with the country that two years subsequently, in the month of

*Strait's circular saw mill, located on the Ithaca & Owego turnpike and Cayuga Division of the D. L. & W. R. R., three miles north-west of Candor, operates one saw five feet in diameter and four smaller ones, employs about twenty persons and is capable of sawing 5,000,000 feet of lumber and the same quantity of lath per annum. A planing machine and bark grinder is attached to it.

Booth's saw mill situated on Catatunk Creek, "about two miles from Candor Corners," is owned by Lorin Booth. It contains one large circular saw, a "mully" saw, a lath saw, a cross-cut saw and one for cutting siding, and is capable of sawing 1,000,000 feet of lumber per annum. It has a planing and matching machine attached.

Three mills have been erected on this site; the first was built in 1829, by Orange F. Booth and Chas. Gridley, the present one, by Lorin Booth.

February, he came with sleds drawn by oxen to make a permanent settlement. He did not however come immediately to this town. He first settled about five miles below Binghamton, not far from Gen. Stoddard's. In 1797 he went to Ithaca, to supply himself with a barrel of salt, which he brought from that place on a cart, run on two low wagon wheels, and drawn by oxen. The road was located upon an Indian trail all the way from the Susquehanna to Cayuga Lake. Ithaca then contained but one frame house, and between that point and his residence there were but few log cabins. Mr. Hart was preceded in his settlement by families named Collins, Sheldon, Marsh, Wm. Bates, (who settled on what was subsequently the homestead of John B. Dean) and Richard Ellis, (who then occupied the premises afterwards occupied by Ebenezer Woodbridge.) Capt. Daniel R. Park settled in the south-east corner of the town, on the farm he now owns, May 3, 1797. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and is now eighty-eight years old. Hiram Williams came here the same year (1797) and settled on the "Ford Location." He was one of the first to locate in that part of the town. Seth and Capt. Eli Bacon were early residents of the town in the latter part of the last century. The father of Russel Gridley came with his family, from Hartford Co., Conn., in May, 1803. The Messrs. Booth and Caleb Hubbard were also early settlers, the latter in 1805. Jacob Clark also became a resident in 1805. He came from Orange county. He was the father of eleven children, eight of whom are now living, but only two in the town—Hiram Clark and Rachel Lake. Elias Williams, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and Alexander Graham, who was a noted hunter and trapper, came about 1806.

Among other early settlers were Moses Grimes, who came from Washington county in 1811 and settled on the farm now owned by his son, J. M. Grimes, was one of the first members of the Presbyterian Church in Owego, held several public offices and whose life of usefulness exerted an influence which is still felt; Hon. Jacob Willsey, who came from Fairfield (Herkimer Co.) and settled in the north part of the town in 1815, who held the office of County Judge eight years and filled other responsible positions for many years, and who gave his name to the village on whose site he located; John Whitley, who came from Vermont about 1816 and settled in the north part of the town, on the farm now owned by Andrew J. Whitley;* Joel Robinson, who settled on the farm he now occupies,

*Mr. Whitley was pressed into the British army in 1778 and after serving four and one-half years, during which time he participated in the battle of St. Augustine, he effected his escape while the English were on Long Island.

near Candor village, in 1816, who built the first Methodist church in the town and the grist mill near his place, now owned by U. P. Spaulding, and who is now in his eighty-seventh year; and Israel Barnum, who was one of the first settlers in the north-east part of the town, in 1822. Bissell Woodford, a Revolutionary soldier, resided here during the last years of his life.

“It is said that Wm. Goodwin, who afterwards lived at Ludlowville, made the first journey with a team, from Owego to Ithaca, over a road then first widened from the Indian trail.”

When Mr. Hart commenced his residence here, on the lot where Thomas Gridley, a Revolutionary soldier, formerly resided and near the site of the mills of John J. Sackett, was a fort which was said to have been used by the Indians as a fort or prison for captives. It was overgrown with moss, but, with the exception of the roof, was in a fair state of preservation.

C. P. Avery, in *The Saint Nicholas*, 1854, says of it:

“It stood in the midst of a thick hemlock grove, almost impenetrable to light, the dark and sombre character of which is well remembered by some of the pioneers yet living.

“It is handed down by tradition, and in some degree confirmed, that here lived for several years, in an Indian family, a young white girl, who had been captured in the vicinity of Wyoming. She is represented to have been singularly beautiful; her costume rich and ornamented with broaches of silver; and to have so much aroused the sympathy of the first white settlers upon the Susquehanna, that, among others, Amos Draper endeavored to procure her release. It was not, however, effected, the reason having been, according to one account, that her captors declined acceding to any terms which were offered for her redemption; while, it is otherwise stated, that the want of success was attributable to her own unwillingness to leave. She probably shared the fate of her captors, and removed with them to Canada. Many Indian relics have here been found. Indications of *caches* still exist: hatchets, arrow-heads, maize-pounders, a pipe of handsome workmanship, and all the usual evidences of Indian occupancy, have been disclosed upon the surface, from time to time, by the plough and in excavations.”*

Elisha Forsyth and Thomas Parks were early settlers in the east part of the town, near Owego Creek. The father of Forsyth was a settler in the Wyoming Valley under a title derived from Connecticut. In the massacre of July, 1778, he lost everything in the shape of property, valuable documents, deeds, &c., but fortunately escaped with the lives of himself and family. He subsequently returned to Wyoming and passed through the perils of a residence there until peace was declared; soon after that happy event he moved to Towanda, and from there to Choconut, then the name of a locality a little

* Deacon Jonathan Hart, who resides about one mile west of the village of Candor, has a valuable collection of curiosities, which embraces relics of this locality.

above the village of Union, previous to Elisha's settlement here. At the time of his removal from Towanda, (prior to 1787) there was living at Tioga Point, by which he passed, but one white man, whose name was Patterson. Capt. Thomas Parks achieved a reputation for great energy and prowess upon the sea, during the Revolutionary war; and, under letters of marque and reprisal, brought in numerous prizes.

The first inn was kept by Thomas Hollister; the first store, by Philip Case; the first grist mill was erected by Elijah Hart; and the first school was taught by Joel Smith, in a log house near where his brother lived. The nearest postoffice was Owego.

The first preacher was Rev. Seth Williston, who came to this locality as early as 1797-8. Rev. Jeremiah Osborne was the first settled minister; and the name of the first church organization was the *Farmington Society*.*

West Owego Creek Baptist Church, located at Weltonville, was organized with ten members,† in 1802. Rev. Levi Baldwin was the first pastor; Rev. R. A. Washburn is the present one. The church edifice, which will seat 300 persons, was erected in 1842, at a cost of \$2,000. The present number of members is fifty-eight. The church property is valued at \$3,500. *The Fairfield Union Church* was partially composed of members from this church; also the *Newark Valley Baptist Church*.

The *Congregational Church*, at Candor, was organized with nine members, in 1808, by Rev. Seth Williston. The first church edifice was erected in 1818; the second, in 1825; and the present one, which will seat 700 persons, in 1867, at a cost of \$4,000. Previous to 1818 meetings were held in barns and other places in which it was most convenient to congregate. The first pastor was Rev. Daniel Loring; the present one is Rev. Geo. A. Pelton. There are 223 members. The Church property is valued at \$16,000.

St. Mark's Church, (Episcopal) at Candor Village, was organized April 23, 1832, by Rev. Lucius Carter, its first pastor. The number of communicants at its organization was three. The church edifice was erected in 1836, at a cost of \$1,500; and was altered and repaired in 1868. It will seat 200 persons. The present number of communicants is thirty; the present pastor is Rev. A. Rumph. The Church property is valued at \$4,500.

* *The Saint Nicholas*, 1854. French's State Gazetteer says, Rev. Daniel Loring was the first preacher.

† The following are the names of the original members: Louis Mead, Lovina Mead, Jasper Taylor, Catharine Taylor, John Bunnell, George Lane, Sarah Lane, Abram Everett, Deborah Everett and Hannah Bunnell.

Candor Village Baptist Church was organized with twenty-five members, in 1855, in which year their house of worship, which will seat 300 persons, was erected, at a cost of \$5,000. The society numbers 120 members, who are under the pastoral care of Rev. I. A. Taylor. The value of Church property is \$8,000.

Fairfield Union Church, at East Candor, was organized about Dec. 7, 1858, by Baptists, Methodists and "Christians." Their house of worship, which was erected in 1854, at a cost of \$1,500, and repaired in 1870, will seat 200 persons. The society is composed of about eighty members. The Church property is valued at \$1,500.

The *Anderson Hill M. E. Church* erected its house of worship in 1860, at a cost of \$750. It will seat 150 persons. The first pastor was — Burgess; the present one is Rev. J. K. Peck. There are about thirty members. The Church property is valued at \$1,000.

NEWARK VALLEY* was formed from Berkshire, April 12, 1823.† It lies upon the center of the east border of the County, and covers an area of 29,382 acres, of which, in 1865, according to the census of that year, 18,116½, were improved. Its surface is broken by hilly uplands, which attain a mean elevation of about 1,200 feet above tide, and which are traversed by the narrow valleys of small streams tributary to Owego Creek, the east and west branches of which creek form its principal streams. The east branch of Owego Creek runs in a southerly direction, west of the center; the west branch, forms the west boundary of the town.‡ The soil in the valleys consists of a fine gravelly loam, which is fertile and yields abundant returns for the labor bestowed on it; on the hills it consists largely of an unproductive hardpan. Dairying and

*It was formed as *Westville*. Its name was changed to *Newark*, March 24, 1824, and to *Newark Valley*, April 17, 1862.

† At the first town meeting, which was held at the house of Otis Lincoln, March 2, 1824, the following named officers were elected: Solomon Williams, *Supervisor*; Beriah Wells, *Town Clerk*; Francis Armstrong, Ebenezer Pierce and Benj. Walter, *Assessors*; Anson Higbe, Abram Brown and Reuben Chittenden, *Commissioners of Highways*; Wm. Slosson, *Collector*; Lyman Legg, *Constable*; Henry Williams, Wm. Richardson and Otis Lincoln, *Commissioners of Common Schools*; Benj. Walter, Wm. B. Bennett and Geo. Williams, *Inspectors of Common Schools*; Peter Wilson and Ebenezer Robbins, *Overseers of the Poor*; Joseph Benjamin, *Sealer of Weights and Measures*.

‡ The streams, says Wm. W. Ball, who was the first white child born in this section, in his recollection, abounded with fish and the forests which then adjoined them, with game. He has, he says, shot many a deer near his present residence. He was born Sept. 8, 1794, and is now residing in the north part of the town.

lumbering are the chief pursuits of the people. Butter is the chief product of the dairy; it is packed in pails and shipped daily to New York. The lumbering interests, which are now important, are increasing with the increased facilities for reaching a market which are afforded by the Southern Central R. R.,* which traverses the town along the valley of the east branch of Owego Creek. The timber is principally hemlock.

The town, in 1870, had a population of 2,321. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1871, it contained thirteen school districts and employed fifteen teachers. The number of children of school age was 796; the number attending school, 633; the average attendance, 343; the amount expended for school purposes, \$4,729; and the value of school houses and sites, \$5,900.†

NEWARK VALLEY (p. v.) is located west of the center of the town, on the west bank of the east branch of Owego Creek, and on the S. C. R. R., ten miles north of Owego. It contains three churches, (Baptist, Congregational and M. E.) two hotels, three stores, a telegraph office, a U. S. express office, two saw mills, a grist mill, a tannery‡ and several other minor shops and offices incident to a village of its size. It is a pleasant and thriving village, containing many fine residences and about 700 inhabitants.

The *Newark Valley Trout Ponds and Picnic Grounds*, designed to accommodate picnic and pleasure parties, are a new and promise to be an attractive feature §

The *Cemetery Association of Newark Valley* was formed Aug. 28, 1867, under the rural cemetery laws of the State. A por-

*The town is bonded in aid of this railroad to the amount of \$45,000. The bonds were issued in 1867, '8 and '9, and draw seven per cent. annual interest. They are exempt from taxation for ten years from date of issue. The first bonds become due in 1877, and the last in 1887, one-tenth maturing each year after '77.

† Oct. 12, 1870, a Union free school district was organized from districts Nos. 2 and 14, and is now known as district No. 2. It is designed to form a graded school, but as yet there are no suitable buildings erected.

‡ This tannery is owned by Davidge, Landfield & Co. It employs thirty-five persons, contains 130 vats and 12 leaches, uses spent tan for fuel and manufactures from 36,000 to 40,000 sides of sole leather per annum. The motive power is supplied by a forty-five-horse power engine. It was established about 1845; and was burned and rebuilt in 1857.

Belonging to the same company is a steam circular saw mill, which runs a five feet saw, operated by a sixty-five-horse power engine, and is capacitated to saw 3,000,000 feet of lumber per annum.

The saw mill of Moore, Cargill & Co., also located here, gives employment to ten persons, uses a circular saw four and one-half feet in diameter, which is run by a forty-horse-power engine, and has a capacity for cutting about 2,000,000 feet of lumber per annum.

§ These grounds were opened to the public June 6, 1872. N. K. Waring and John Davidge are the proprietors.

tion of the enclosure has been occupied since 1820, as a public burying ground.* The association is composed of the owners of lots.

The *Newark Valley Lodge No. 614, F. & A. M.*, organized June 28, 1866, with eight members, and Geo. H. Alison as first *Worshipful Master*, now numbers sixty members.

KETCHUMVILLE, (p. v.) located in the north-east corner, contains one church, (Reformed Methodist) one hotel, one store, a blacksmith and wagon shop and about 100 inhabitants.

JENKSVILLE, (p. o.) situated in the north-west corner, on the west branch of Owego Creek, contains one church, (M. E.) one store, a saw mill, a grist mill, a blacksmith shop, a creamery and cheese factory† and about fifty inhabitants.

WEST NEWARK (p. o.) is a hamlet on the west branch of Owego Creek, two miles south of Jenksville. The post office is kept in a private house. It contains one church (Congregational.)

The settlement of the town was commenced in 1791, by Elisha Wilson,‡ from Stockbridge, Berkshire Co., Mass., who, on the 23d of February in that year, in company with Daniel Ball,§ son of Josiah B. Ball, one of the patentees of the Boston Purchase, Abram and Isaac Brown,|| grandsons of Samuel B. Brown, the leading proprietor, John Carpenter, Daniel Carpenter, who came in the employ of the Browns, — Dean and — Norton, all of whom were from the same county, left the cultured associations of his native town to accept the hardships and perplexities of a frontier life, in an unbroken wilderness. Most of

*The first burial was made Aug. 24, 1820. The remains of Mrs. Rachel Williams, Jacob Everett and Linus Gaylord were the first interments.

†This factory, of which Wm. H. Armstrong is proprietor, was built in 1867, and manufactures into butter and cheese the milk received from between 300 and 400 cows. The milk is set in coolers and skimmed before it sours. The cream is churned in dash churns by the aid of steam power. The milk after being skimmed is made into cheese in the ordinary way. In 1871 about 500,000 lbs. of milk were received, and from it about 15,000 lbs. of butter and 27,000 lbs. of cheese were made. The average price of butter at the factory was 32 cents per pound, and of cheese 7 cents.

‡Wilson purchased land of Elisha Blin, one of the sixty proprietors, who then resided at great Barrington, Mass., in 1790, on lot 184, after having visited, with a party of surveyors, the tract included in the Boston Purchase, for the purpose of examining it and correcting errors in an original plot.

§ Ball settled in Berkshire, on the farm subsequently occupied by Barnabas Manning.

|| Isaac Brown settled in Berkshire, on the farm on which his son of the same name subsequently resided.