

Rich, and the business was continued until the spring of 1877, when it was discontinued.

C. L. Rich, who commenced clerking for Mr. Robins, in 1834, has been chief of the mercantile trade in Richford. He retired from trade, to accept the office of treasurer of the Southern Central Railroad, of which he has been not only treasurer but also one of the leading directors and stockholders. He conducted the financial business of the road with so much ability that it remained in first hands much longer than any other road in the state or elsewhere. Mr. Rich, his sons and brother-in-law, are bankers, the sons being at the head of a bank in Fort Dodge, Iowa, C. L. having retired from active business on the road and now lives at his home in Richford.

BUSINESS CENTERS.

RICHFORD VILLAGE is located in the southern-central part of the town, where the railroad crosses the old Catskill turnpike. It has one church, one hotel, two general stores, hardware store, furniture store, millinery and grocery store, a saw-mill and novelty works, grist-mill, two blacksmith shops, and about 250 inhabitants.

EAST RICHFORD is a small settlement in the eastern part of the town.

WEST RICHFORD is a small settlement in the western part of the town.

Prior to the establishment of a postoffice in Berkshire village, about 1824, the office nearest to Richford was at a point on the Creek road one and one half miles south of the boundary, between Berkshire and Newark, eight miles distant from Richford. The Richford postoffice was established in 1830, with William Dunham postmaster. He kept the office in his dwelling, the "Old Abby," the first house erected in the village; afterward the office was removed into the brick store on the corner, and O. L. Livermore, officiated as deputy postmaster. Later, Simeon Crandal was appointed postmaster, and he removed the postoffice from the brick store into the Rich hotel, of which he was inn-keeper. Later still, C. L. Rich was appointed postmaster, and he removed the office from the hotel into the store where, excepting a few years (1862 to '66) the office has been kept to the present time. Mr. Rich was succeeded by J. H. Deming, and at the next change in the administration, Mr. Rich was re-ap-

pointed. Matthew Westcott was appointed later. In 1866, C. D. Rich was appointed, and later he resigned in favor of C. W. Finch. In 1886 C. A. Clark was appointed, and is the present incumbent.

During a long period, the mails were carried by stages running on the turnpike, leading from Catskill to Ithaca, also on the road from Homer to Owego. As the mail going east reached Catskill, it was transferred to steamboats plying on the Hudson, and would make the round trip via New York city in five days. The two-horse stage line from Homer to Richford was discontinued in 183-, and the four-horse stage line on the pike was discontinued at the time the New York and Erie railroad was opened as far as Owego, June 1, 1849. A two-horse stage continued to carry the mail from Lisle through Richford to Ithaca, during a few years, up to 1852. And a two-horse stage transmitted the mail daily from Richford to Owego and return, up to the opening of the Southern Central railroad.

In 1852 a postoffice was established in the town, under the title of "West Richford Postoffice," Erie Osborn, postmaster. In 1860, this office was discontinued.

MANUFACTORIES.

The history of mills in the town begins with the ones erected by Caleb Arnold; but the exact date cannot be ascertained, though it was probably 1813. He had a saw and grist-mill also wool-carding works, located on the West Owego creek, on lot 500. The saw-mill was rebuilt in 1835; the other mill run down long before, and Mr. Arnold had left. The next saw and grist-mill was erected by Gad Worthington, on the East creek, at a point not far south of the depot, in 1823-24. A few years later, William Dunham bought the mills, and allowed them to run down later. In 1831, Simeon R. Griffin erected a grist-mill some forty rods northwest of the junction of Aurora street with the old pike road. The motor power was water taken from the brook, led onto a thirty foot over-shot wheel. The mill did a good business until 1840. After Griffin ran it a few years, he sold to Enoch Gleazen, who sold to Mr. Torrey, who let the mill go down. About 1830, a Mr. Wells erected a saw-mill just north of the village. Later, Abram Deming became owner of, and rebuilt the mill, and after sawing millions of feet of pine lumber, sold to Elisha Hart, who sold in turn to William Cross; and afterward Henry

Geer owned and repaired the mill, and later William Allen became owner, allowing it to go down.

About 1830, William Pumpelly, of Owego, erected a saw-mill on his lands, two miles north of Richford village. Afterward the mill was owned by Milton Holcomb, John Gee, and finally got into Clinton Cleveland's hands, who rebuilt it, with a large circular-saw, in place of the up-and-down saw. The mill is still in running order.

In 1850, Belden Brothers erected a saw-mill on their premises, some forty rods north of the highway bridge across the creek. The mill cut a vast quantity of lumber, and recently the supply of stock became exhausted, and the mill was abandoned.

In 1850, a saw-mill was erected on the creek a little south of Harford Mills, in this town. Subsequently, a factory for manufacturing sash, blinds and doors was erected beside the mill. The property is now owned by Mr. Granger.

In 1853, William Andrews built a steam saw-mill on lot 493, two and one-half miles east of the village, on the old pike road. It was the first steam motor used in the town. The mill was a costly structure, and ample in its capacity, had it been fittingly arranged; but only one sash-saw was put in operation. The manufacture of lumber, under the circumstances, could not be made a success, financially, and Mr. Andrews was forced to sacrifice and return to Connecticut, his former home. The mill was not put to much use, and some three years after its completion, it burned. A few years later, Jones & Hubbard erected a new steam-mill on this site, with a circular-saw; but the business still met with poor success, and after a few years the mill burned.

In the fall of 1870, Messrs. C. W. and H. S. Finch erected a steam saw-mill not far from the depot. A branch track is one of the appurtenances of the mill. The mill did an extensive business until September 12, 1871, when it took fire at midnight and burned, with all therein and about it. The owners at once rebuilt the mill, and again, October 31, 1879, at noon, the mill took fire, making a clean sweep of all therein and adjacent. Again the same owners promptly rebuilt, and the mill is now in operation. This mill is an institution very elaborate in machinery, whereby huge forest trees are wrought into articles for use, from a railroad bridge-beam one hundred feet in length, down to a clothes-pin; and all kinds of lumber required for building is dressed complete in finish, ready to be nailed in place. The mill is of a capacity equal to sawing 25,000 feet of lumber per day, and has

been run nearly all the time since it started. This mill has been a success, financially. C. W. Finch runs the mill, and H. S. Finch, with J. Allen, are the lumber merchants.

In 1876, Franklin Bliss erected a steam mill for grinding feed and threshing grain, about one-fourth mile west of the village. The same year H. S. Finch put in a mill for grinding feed, attached to his provision store, near the depot. In 1884, Mr. Bliss shut down his mill, and purchased the mill owned by Finch, and added one more run of stones, and other first-class machinery for manufacturing best quality of buckwheat flour. In the fall of 1886, the mill took fire at noon, and burned. Nothing was saved pertaining to the mill, and a large stock of grain was lost. The mill was very promptly rebuilt and put in operation, and Mr. Bliss is doing a good business, manufacturing buckwheat flour, and ships large quantities to Philadelphia and other markets, besides grinding many car-loads of grain each year for the home market.

The saw-mill of J. W. Allen, located, on road 18, is operated by water-power and has the capacity for cutting 1,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The first mill built on this site was about 1830, by Milton Holcomb; but has from time to time been rebuilt, and for a short time steam was used in the mill. It is equipped with lumber-saw, double lath-saw, planing and matching machines, and employs six men.

CHURCHES.

There are but three meeting-houses in the town, one of which is not utilized, or only opened occasionally. Of the three churches formed within the town, but one seems to hold out prosperously, the original first church, the nucleus of which were Puritans of the Mayflower lineage, from Massachusetts. The church record fails, by reason of the imperfect manner it has been kept, to give a full or comprehensive history of the church from the first. Fortunately, there is one survivor, Deacon W. F. Belden, whose parents were of the few originators, and he has himself been a member during nearly three-score years, during which time he has kept a private record, to which we are indebted for much of the ecclesiastical history of the town.

The first settlers in Richford were mostly families from Lenox, Mass., among whom was Stephen Wells, a deacon of the Presbyterian church in Lenox, who commenced holding meetings in

the new (first) school-house, in 1821. On December 4, 1821, the few inhabitants of Richford assembled in the school-house, in the evening, for the purpose of considering the subject of organizing a church society and the building of a meeting-house. At this meeting a society was duly formed, to be known as "The North Society of the Town of Berkshire." The meeting was adjourned, to meet at the house (hotel) of Ezekiel Rich, one week later, and from week to week to meet at said house. Finally, the meeting took action by passing a resolution to build a meeting-house in the summer of 1822, at an expense of five hundred dollars, "and, if a steeple is put on, the cost of the structure not to exceed seven hundred dollars." The house was erected as per resolution, and soon after, the Rev. Seth Burt, a missionary sent out by the Berkshire and Columbia (Mass). Missionary Society, became the pastor. On December 23, 1822, thirty-one of the inhabitants of Richford and vicinity banded themselves together as a society, entitled "The Society of Columbia," which title it still retains. On January 14, 1823, a Christian Church was duly organized, according to the order of Presbyterian faith, with forty-one charter members, of which twenty-two presented letters, and nineteen made confession of faith. One of the most devoted of the charter members, Mrs. Ezekiel Rich, united with the old church of Berkshire (prior to the formation of Newark), the first Sabbath in April, 1820, and in 1821, she removed from Newark Valley to Richford, where she presented a letter of membership. She was one who aided the organizing of the church, and the last of the forty-one to die—ever zealous, she was the last to leave the Richford church militant and join the church triumphant, on the 2d day of June, 1883, aged ninety-two years.

The church was connected with the Cayuga presbytery. The first delegation of elders sent from Richford were Dea. S. Wells, Thomas P. Brown, and Deodatus Royce. The church continued as a Presbyterian order until 1827, when the members unanimously resolved to change and adopt the Congregational form of discipline, and duly appointed delegates to go and inquire into the standing of the "Union Association;" also constituted delegates to attend a meeting of the presbytery for instructions, resolving to remain in the fold of the Presbytery on "the accommodation plan." November 2, 1827, the elders tendered their resignation, and the church became Congregational in form, but remained connected with the Presbytery until 1868, at which

date, in October, the church connected itself with the Susquehanna Association, there being no change since.

In 1833, a church was formed in the town of Berkshire, as now bounded, and twelve of the members of the Richford church took letters to unite with the new organization at Berkshire village.

The first church edifice was erected on the site now occupied. The building was smaller in size than the last one built. Its style of architecture was Eastern, a steeple and bell, the latter still used. The front half of the steeple projected from the main edifice and rested on four large turned columns, having ornamental base and capitals. Internally, a gallery extended around on two sides and the rear end, forming a semi-circle, the central portion of which was occupied by the choir and a pulpit, the back of which was the inner wall of the vestibule. On the main floor were two aisles, between which were two tiers of seats, and on one side of either aisle was a row of seats in square sections, or "pews." The best of pine lumber was used in constructing the meeting-house; because the Lord had placed the material near at hand, His servants took it as His own, wherever found, without regard to the will of land-owners. In 1854, the old house was taken down and a new one of larger dimensions erected, and which has been rearranged internally and ornamented with a different style of steeple. The church-going people of early times here allude to the advent of "fire in meeting-houses." Furnaces and stoves were not then in use, and worshipers had to endure a severe ordeal when they attended meeting in winter; so after the stove came as a new blessing, warmth was a very grateful part of the meeting in cold weather.

The whole number in communion with the church up to February, 1875, was 278; the number at that date was, present and absent, seventy-three. In 1874, twelve took letters and joined other churches. At times there have been handsome accessions to the church; but death and emigration depleted the ranks to such an extent that augmentation permanently was scarcely possible.

Referring to the several pastors, Rev. Mr. Burt closed his term in 1825, leaving the church without a visible shepherd until 1827, when Rev. Henry Ford ministered one year. Rev. Mr. Cary occupied the pulpit a portion of the time up to 1829, at which date the Rev. David S. Morse became pastor, and continued such until April, 1833. Rev. Mr. Graves succeeded Mr. Morse, for a short period. In December, 1833, Rev. Mr. Ripley commenced

preaching in the Richford church each alternate Sabbath, continuing up to April, 1835, when Mr. Morse returned and continued until 1840. During 1841, Rev. Mr. McEwen occupied the pulpit, and Rev. Mr. Babbitt during 1842, who was not succeeded until 1844, when Mr. Morse returned again, and continued pastor up to 1849. Then Mr. Page served from 1850 to 1851, when Rev. Jeremiah Woodruff officiated during a term of four years. In 1856, Rev. Mr. Worden, who was pastor of the Methodist church at Berkshire, occupied the pulpit here each alternate Sabbath. In April, 1857, Rev. Richard Woodruff became pastor and served six years, less one month, when, after preaching three sermons one Sabbath, he died before morning, March 9, 1863, and was buried beside his wife in the cemetery at Richford. His age was sixty-two. In July, 1863, Rev. J. S. Hanna commenced a term of pastoral service, continued one year, and the year following Rev. David Gibbs served as pastor. In the winter of 1866, Mr. Morse served six months, also a six months' term in the winter of 1867. His whole term of service was about eighteen years. He was born in 1793, died in 1871, and lies buried in Richford cemetery. Mr. Morse was a man of superior understanding. In July 1868, Rev. George Porter, from England, became pastor, and served two years, less six weeks. In July, 1870, Rev. Mr. Green took charge, and served until May, 1873. Another vacancy then occurred, extending to November, 1874, when Rev. Mr. Thomas commenced and served two years. Rev. E. W. Fisher commenced April 1, 1878. The next pastor was A. D. Stowell, who commenced in June, 1880, and who was succeeded by Rev. E. P. Dada, in May, 1882; Rev. George Miller, in September 1884, and Charles Burgen, the incumbent pastor, commenced service May 1, 1887. The largest salary paid per year to any of the pastors employed was one thousand dollars, to Mr. Porter, for the first year. The Missionary Society has liberally contributed toward paying the salaries.

In 1823 a Sabbath-school was established in which there were sixty-five attendants, who resided within a territory stretching nine miles east and west and seven miles from point to point, north and south. Many who attended, found their way through the forest by blazed trees. Here it is worthy of mention, in paying honor due to faithful Christians, that a certain widow, Mrs. Gardner, and her two daughters, who resided on lot 418, on the border of the town of Berkshire, over two miles distant, were sure to be in attendance each Sabbath regardless of inclement weather. Their

pathway to and from the meetings was over rugged, hilly ground, their course all the way marked only by blazed trees. The Sabbath-school has been well maintained to the present.

Of the early settlers in the town, a few were Episcopalians, who organized a church, and erected a small house on the site where now stands C. L. Rich's barn. It was built about 1832, and was removed to Speedsville, in 1843. No record of the proceedings of the Episcopalians in the town is obtainable; but memories relate some incidents.

In 1857, a society was formed which was styled "The Richford Hill Christian Church," and in 1860 they erected a house, in which to worship according to their creed. They have a clear title to a desirable rural site of ample dimensions, including a cemetery, in which are erected monuments, some of which are elaborate and costly. At one time the church numbered thirty or more members, but later it fell to zero; yet later still, a rally occurred and it recuperated, and now they have a shepherd who occupies the pulpit regularly, in connection with a neighboring society. Rev. Mr. Tyler officiates as pastor.

In 1864, a church society was duly organized in the eastern part of the town. Their creed was Baptist, and in 1870 they completed a church edifice. The number of members have not exceeded twenty-three. A portion of the time of their existence the vital spark seemed to wane to a low ebb. At present they have a joint interest in a minister who resides at a distance.

SPENCER* lies in the extreme north-western corner of the county, and is bounded north by the county line, east by Candor, south by Barton, and west by the county line. The town was formed by an act of the legislature passed February 28, 1806, receiving its name in honor of Judge Ambrose Spencer. At this time, however, it was a town of great extent, set off from Owego (now Tioga). From this large territory have been formed the towns of Candor, Caroline, Danby and Newfield, the latter three in Tompkins county, set off February 22, 1811; and Cayuta, in Schuyler county, organized March 20, 1824. Thus Spencer may truly be said to be a "mother of towns;" but these large

*For much of this sketch we are indebted to Mr. J. H. Palmer, of Spencer.

concessions have shorn the parent town's territory to an area of only about 29,136 acres, 20,000 acres of which is improved land.

Topography.—The north-eastern portion of the town forms the water-shed between the Susquehanna river and Cayuga lake. The ridges have a general north and south direction, their declivities steep, and their summits broad and broken. Catatonk creek, flowing east, breaks through these ridges at nearly right angles, forming a deep and narrow valley. This is the principal stream, though there are numerous small tributaries to it. The soil is a gravelly loam in the valleys, and a hard, shaly loam upon the hills. Dairying, stock-raising, and lumbering are the chief pursuits of the people.

SETTLEMENT AND GROWTH.

Benjamin Drake, in connection with Joseph Barker, made the first settlement in the town of Spencer, in the year 1794. The place of his nativity is not known, and as none of his descendants are now living here, nothing of his early life, previous to settlement here, can be ascertained. He settled on the site of Spencer village, or what was for many years the village, the lower corners, as the north and west portions of the village have mostly been built up in comparatively a few years. Mr. Drake's first cabin was built of logs, poles and bark, near the bank of Catatonk creek, half, or three-quarters of a mile east of the village. His time was occupied in clearing his land, and when, after the labors of the day were over, and the shades of night had gathered around the humble home of the settlers, and they had retired to rest, their sleep was often disturbed by the howling and snarling of the wild beasts that inhabited the wilderness around them. Tradition says that Mr. Drake built the first frame dwelling-house in town, a part of which is standing on the spot where Andrew Purdy formerly resided, and known for many years as the "Purdy tavern," and now owned by the estate of Hon. Abram H. Miller. He also built the first grist-mill. How long he resided here, and the time or place of his death, is not known. His daughter, Deborah, was the first white child born within the present town limits.

Joseph Barker, as stated above, came to Spencer in the year 1794, from Wyoming, Pa. He settled on the place now owned by C. W. Bradley, a little north of the center of the village of Spencer, his land extending south of and including the old

cemetery, which he partially cleared off and gave to the town as a public burial-place. At that early day there was no town organization, and consequently no town officers, common interests prompting the settlers to friendliness and a general effort to build up good society, and also to extend a cordial greeting and welcome to those who came to settle and make a home among them. But as their numbers increased, the necessity of forming such an organization became apparent, and it was effected in 1806, and the first town meeting was held April 1st, of that year, Mr. Barker being elected justice of the peace, an office he held till the election of Israel Hardy, in 1830. The first school was organized in Mr. Barker's house, but the date is not known. Many of his descendants are still living in this and adjoining towns. He was a man of strict integrity, and was respected and honored by all around him.

Edmond and Rodney Hobart, brothers, came from Canaan, Litchfield county, Conn., in the year 1795. Edmond settled on the farm now owned and occupied by James B. Hull, his brother Rodney going about a mile farther north, where he resided for many years, the place now being owned by Benjamin F. Lewis, excepting about four acres where the house stands, that is now owned by Mr. E. Signor. Edmond Hobart is said to have put in and harvested the first crop of wheat, and he also built the first saw-mill. His family consisted of seven children, five boys and two girls, and their conveyance from Yankee land to Spencer was a wagon drawn by oxen, and they were seventeen days on the road, making the third family in the town. Their oldest son, Prescott, while using the axe—the principal and most useful tool the settlers had—received a slight cut which terminated in lock-jaw, the first year they were here, his death being the first one in town. Charlotte, the oldest daughter, married Daniel McQuigg, of Owego, who purchased the homestead of the heirs, in 1815, (Mr. Hobart died in 1808) and it was kept in the family many years, his son Daniel occupying it till about the year 1844, when it was sold to Deacon James B. Hull, who now lives on it. Esther, the youngest daughter, married Horace Giles, of Owego, in 1814, and in a few months moved to Spencer, where the widow lived till her death, in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Giles lived on the same farm for fifty-five years. He died December 16, and she, December 18, 1870, aged eighty and seventy-seven years, respectively. Two daughters and one son are now living, one, Charlotte Giles Converse, occupying the homestead.

Others came soon after the settlement was begun, but the exact date cannot now be ascertained. John and George K. Hall, from Westchester county, N. Y.; came about 1798, and settled on a part of what for many years has been known as the John McQuigg farm. Soon after the year 1800, the arrivals became more frequent. Among them may be named the following: Joshua Ferris, from Westchester, Doctor Holmes, from Connecticut, and Stephen Bidlack, from Wyoming, in 1800; Henry Miller, Andrew Purdy, Thomas Mosher, C. Valentine, John and Leonard Jones, David and Richard Ferris, from Westchester county, N. Y., and George Watson, from Canaan, Conn., between that date and 1805; Truman, Joshua, Abram and Benjamin Cowell, brothers, came from Connecticut about 1807 or 1808; George Fisher and family, from Albany, N. Y., in 1810; Thomas Fisher and family came soon after, and settled in what has long been known as Fisher's Settlement, his wife being the first person to drive a horse from the settlement (now the village), through the woods to their home; Solomon Mead, Joseph Cowles, Alvin Benton, Thomas Andrews, H. Lotze, Joel Smith, Benjamin Jennings, Moses Reed, Levi Slater, Ezekiel Palmer and his son, Urban Palmer, came prior to 1815; Shubael Palmer and wife, with a family of six children, came in February, 1817, bringing both family and goods by oxen through woods and over hills, with roads such as is usually found at that time of the year. The next few years arrivals were numerous, and among them may be found the names of Dodd, Lake, Lott, Dean, Garey, French, Sackett, Riker, Vose, Harris, Bradley, Wells, Benton, Nichols, Adams, Casterline, Scofield, Swartwood and Butts.

Isaac, William and Daniel Hugg, brothers, came from Canaan, Conn., the first two in 1800, and Daniel four years later, and settled in that part of the town known for many years as Hugg Town, now called North Spencer. Isaac settled at the head of the pond, his land extending to the road leading from Spencer to Ithaca; but built his house and resided till his death, in 1837, where Horace Furman now lives. This family consisted of eleven children, six girls and five boys. The youngest daughter, Sophia, is still living, and is in good health for one who has seen eighty-four years.

William Hugg settled on the farm afterwards occupied by his brother, Daniel. His family consisted of twelve children, eight daughters and four sons, none of whom are now living. He only

resided here three or four years, moving to West Danby, where he and his wife were both buried.

Daniel Hugg arrived in Spencer, in 1804, and settled on the farm previously occupied by his brother, William, where Frank Adams now lives, and resided there till the death of his wife, in 1849, after which he lived with his children till his death, in 1855, having been a resident of Spencer for fifty-one years. His family of six daughters and one son are all dead. At the organization of the First Congregational church, Daniel Hugg and Achsah Hugg, his wife, were two of the original members, and he was one of the first deacons, a title he retained till his death. The descendants of these three brothers can be counted by the score, and are not only to be found in Spencer and surrounding towns, but in several different States of the Union, and as far as known are honored and respected members of the communities in which they reside.

Rev. Phineas Spalding was born in Woodstock, Vermont, in 1759. While a mere boy he enlisted in the revolution, was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, saw him deliver his sword to his captors, and was one of the guard placed over the prisoners taken at that time. Afterwards, in the darkest hours of that terrible struggle, he joined that portion of the army with Washington, late in the autumn of 1777, and when the inclemency of the weather rendered it necessary to go into permanent winter quarters they marched for eight days, leaving marks from their bleeding feet upon the frozen ground, till they came to Valley Forge, where they spent the winter. Their cabins were made with the boughs of trees hung on sticks or poles, under which they would build their fires, and gather around them, poorly clothed, and many without blankets, coats or shoes, and often obliged to feed on horse meat, which, in consequence of their extreme hunger, seemed to taste sweeter than any meat they had ever eaten before. After leaving the army he married a Miss Rebecca Jacques, by whom he had three children, Rebecca, Phineas, and Polly, the latter of whom was only a few weeks old when Mrs. Spaulding died. After marrying again (Miss Susanna Hotchkiss), he removed to Whitehall, N. Y., where Nancy, Amy, and William were born. About 1796, he came to what was then called Tioga Point, and lived for one year on a place called the Shepard farm, during which time his son James was born. While living here, he came to Spencer and selected the place upon which he afterward settled his family, in the year 1798. The place has been

known for many years as the John McQuigg place. Here, in the woods, the sturdy pioneer erected his log cabin, cleared his land, and made him self and family a home, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing the growing crops, and also neighbors settling around him. Here three more children were added to Mr. Spalding's family, viz.: Susanna, Jesse, and Joseph. As neighbors increased, and he being the only male professor of religion in the town, he was impressed that duty called him to preach the gospel to those around him, and yielding to these convictions, he preached, in his own house, the first gospel sermon in the town, in 1799. At the organization of the Baptist church, in 1810, he was chosen deacon, licensed to preach, and in 1813, was ordained, and was for many years pastor of the church. Previous to this he removed to a farm about two miles south of West Danby, where he lived several years, and here Ebenezer and Betsey were born. Mrs. Spalding died there in 1832, after which he lived with his children. He died in 1838, aged seventy-nine years, at the residence of his daughter Amy (Mrs. Barker), at West Danby, and his remains repose in the old cemetery in Spencer. Three of his children are still living, Mrs. Amy Barker, at West Danby, N. Y., aged ninety-four years; Ebenezer, in Wisconsin, aged seventy-nine years; and Mrs. Betsey Cowell, at North Spencer, aged seventy-seven years. Those who have died lived most of them to be old, and were useful and honored citizens. Phineas died at Havanna, aged eighty-six years. Polly, the next oldest child, was married to John Underwood, and this was the first marriage in town. She died in Spencer, aged seventy-five years. Nancy moved to Ohio at an early day, and died in 1838. James died at West Danby. Joseph died in Washington, and William, where he had lived for many years, at Mottville, aged eighty-two years.

Stephen Bidlack, son of James, came to Spencer, from Athens in 1800, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Ransom Bidlack. He married Lois, daughter of Capt. Samuel Ransom, and reared eight children, only one of whom, Ransom, is living.

Richard Ferris came from Peekskill, in 1805, and located on land now owned by Elmer Garrott. He reared a family of nine children, only one of whom, Mary, is living. The latter was born March 22, 1787, and has lived here since she was eighteen years of age. She is the widow of John Forsyth, who was a pensioner of the war of 1812.

Truman Cowell, one of the early settlers, came from Coxsackie,

about 1806, and made the first settlement on the farm now owned by Edward Cowell. He had born to him two sons and eight daughters, viz.: Nathan, James, Naomi, Eunice, Anna, Roxy, Polly, Rhoda, Della, and Harriet.

Nathaniel Scofield, an early settler, located on the farm now owned by Luther Blivin, about 1806. His son Horace married Naomi Cowell, and six children were born to them, as follows: Betsey M., Nathaniel, Mary A., Truman, Roxanna and Horace.

William Loring, son of Abel, was born in Barre, Mass., November 18, 1780, and moved from there to Granville, N. Y., when quite young. He married Hannah, daughter of Theophilus Tracy, of Norwich, Conn., October 8, 1808, and nine children were born to them, viz.: Horace, William T., Lucena, Wealthy, Susan, Sarah, Louisa, Mary, and Harriet. Mr. Loring located in this town in February, 1811. Lucena Loring married James B. Hull, and has one son, Loring W.

Arthur Frink was one of the early settlers here, and located on the farm now owned by William Ransom.

Peter Signor came from Greenville, N. Y., in March, 1812, and purchased the farm which was settled by Bartley Roots, in 1810, and which is now owned by Albert Signor. He married Lorena, daughter of Adonijah Roots, and had born to him three children, Albert, Adonijah, and Anna, widow of Jehiel House, of Danby. Albert was born in Greenville, May 12, 1803, married Anna, daughter of Levi English, and has two children, Adonijah and Mary A. (Mrs. Ira Patchen), of Danby. In 1834 he purchased the farm where he now lives, which was then a wilderness, with no building except an old saw-mill, built a few years previous, and which he has re-built, and has cut from 100,000 to 400,000 feet of lumber annually.

One of the first settlers of what is known as the Dean Settlement, was Nicholas Dean, who came from Westchester county, in June, 1816, and built the first house on the place now owned by Mary Deyo, in October, 1817. Among other early settlers who came to this location were Elisha Sackett, from Peekskill, in 1820, locating where Jasper Patty now lives, John Williams, who settled on the farm now owned by George Pearson, and Eli Howell, who settled on the farm now owned by W. H. Fleming.

Maj. Tunis Riker came from New York city, in 1817, and located on the farms now owned by O. P. Riker and Antoinette Riker. He served as a major in the war of 1812. He was a carpenter by trade, which occupation he followed here. He mar-

ried Eleanor Moore, of New York, and reared a family of twelve children.

Edward Bingham came from Jay, Vt., about 1819, and located on the farm now owned by his grandson, I. A. Bingham. He served in the war of 1812. Ira, one of his twelve children, married Sally, daughter of Elisha Holdridge, and five children were born to him, viz.: Eliza, deceased, Sarah, Mary, I. Augustus, and Seth H.

Edward Hobart, an early settler, made the first settlement on the place now owned by James B. Hull. It is said that the first piece of wheat raised in the town was grown on this farm.

Elisha Holdridge came from Bridgewater, Pa., in the spring of 1822, and purchased a farm, now owned by Dr. Norris, where he lived until 1837 or 1838, when he removed to Genoa. He married Mary Shaff, and reared nine children, only two of whom, Amos, of Spencer, and Samuel, of Hillsdale, Mich., are now living. Amos was born in Bridgewater, Pa., July 13, 1813, and was nine years of age when he came here. He married Wealthy, daughter of William Loring, of Spencer, and has two children, Edgar P., of Cortland, and William A., who lives here.

Lewis VanWoert, son of Jacob, was born in Cambridge, N. Y., December 5, 1794; married Tabitha Gould, and settled here on the farm now owned by Lewis J. VanWoert, in 1827. He reared five children, namely, William G., Lewis J., Eleanor M., Lydia E., and Mehitable, deceased.

John Brock came here in 1830, and purchased the farm now owned by William Lang. He was a farmer, and was also engaged in droving until within two years of his death, which occurred in 1872. He married Mary, daughter of A. Whitney, of Maryland, N. Y., and seven children were born to them, viz.: William, deceased, Ethiel, Ann E., wife of Seth Bingham, of Danby, John, Adaline, widow of Stockholm Barber, Thomas, and Dewitt C.

Benjamin Coggin located here, on the farm now owned by his grandson, George E. Coggin, in 1832. He married Phebe Vose, and six children were born to him, as follows: John, Loama T., Albert, Rachel V., Mary V., and Eveline C.

Solomon Davenport, son of Martin, was born at Port Jervis; lived in Caroline, N. Y., several years, and located here, on the farm now owned by Mrs. Valentine, in 1836. He married Ann, daughter of Samuel Snyder, of Caroline, and eight children were born to him, viz.: Henry, Sherman, Mary C., Jane A., Charlotte, Emma E., Sarah and Harriet A.

James Hagadorn came from Cherry Valley, in 1840, and settled on the farm now owned by his son David B. He married Lockey Genung, and five children were the fruits of this marriage, namely, Horace, who served as major in the late war, in Co. H, 3d N. Y. Infantry, and was killed in front of Petersburg, June 15, 1865, Rebecca, wife of Henry C. Shaw, Emma, wife of William Stone, of Curtis, Neb., Aaron, also of Curtis, and David B.

Jacob T. Shaw was an early settler of Flemingville, and located here, in 1840, on the farm now owned by William A. Shaw.

Alonzo Norris, son of Matthew N., who was an early settler of Erin, Chemung county, was born in Erin, October 2, 1833, studied medicine with E. Howard Davis, of Horseheads, for three years, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Pa., March 12, 1860. He began practice at Halsey Valley, where he remained about a year, and then located in this town. He has two children, John N. and Olive K., both residing at home.

Dr. Ezra W. Homiston was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 10, 1859. He studied in the public schools, and with his father, Joseph M., and graduated at the Bellevue Hospital College in March, 1883, and began practice in Brooklyn. In August, 1885, he came to Spencer, and has practiced here since. He married Adele Bumsted, of Jersey City, in 1882.

Rev. Luther Bascom Pert, son of Thomas Pert, was born in this town October 12, 1819. When fifteen years of age, he left home to prepare for college, at Cortland academy. He entered Hamilton College, and graduated, in the class of 1843. From 1849 to 1869 he practiced law in New York city, and in April, 1870, he was licensed to preach by the third New York Presbytery and continued a faithful minister to the time of his death. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Raisin, Mich., from 1870 to '74, at Londonderry, N. H., from 1874 to '79. In 1843 he married Miss Ellen P. Smith, of Spencer, by whom he had one daughter, Helen M., wife of Rev. W. W. Newman, Jr., who are now living abroad. Mrs. Newman has three sons, viz.: George Kennedy, a student in Williams College, William Whiting, now of Colorado, and Oliver Shaw, who is traveling with his parents. Rev. Mr. Pert died at Bergen Point, N. J., May 29, 1881, and his remains were brought to the home of his boyhood for interment.

Stephen Vorhis, son of Jotham Vorhis, was born in this town:

in 1812. His preparatory education was received in Owego; he entered Hamilton College and graduated in 1836, and from Auburn Theological Seminary in '38. He was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Akron, O., for two years, at Danby, N. Y., fourteen years, Phoenix, N. Y., five years, Hammondsport, N. Y., eight years, and at Spencer fifteen years before his retirement. He married A. Louisa Ward, of Allegany county, N. Y., by whom he had three children, viz.: Mary H., Lillian, who died at the age of six years, and Harry S. Mr. Vorhis died July 17, 1885.

Dr. J. H. Tanner was born in Virgil, Cortland county, N. Y., October 17, 1834, and lived in that town some thirty years. He studied medicine with Dr. Knapp, in Harford, and graduated at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1862, when he returned home and formed a partnership with Dr. J. H. Knapp, which continued only for a short time. In October, 1863, he moved to Nineveh, Broome county, N. Y. In May, 1864, he married Cornelia G., eldest daughter of James Heath, of Harford. He continued his practice in Nineveh until January, 1865. He bought out Dr. Knapp, of Harford, and late in January, he removed to that place; where he continued his practice until the summer of 1866, when he sold out to Dr. Knapp, and moved to Weltonville, Tioga county, where he continued to practice until October, 1877. Here he buried his wife. In the fall of 1878, he married his second wife, and settled in Spencer, Tioga county, N. Y., where he now resides. He has one son, J. Henry.

Samuel Bliven, of Westerly, R. I., was a soldier of the revolution, and married Mary Green, by whom he had eight children. Among them was Luther, who married Rebecca Cook, by whom he had nine children. Of these, Samuel G., was born in Hartford, N. Y., January 1, 1799, lived there until he was a year old, when his people removed to Fort Ann, N. Y. When twenty-four years of age he came to Spencer, and has since resided here,—a period of over sixty-two years. He married Rebecca, daughter of Phineas Spalding, by whom he has had six children. He has been engaged principally in farming, and now lives retired in the village of Spencer. Mrs. Bliven died September 8, 1885, aged seventy-five years.

Capt. John Fields was another of the very early settlers of this town, and who in his early years was a member of the Queen's Rangers, a regiment of the British army. When his time of enlistment expired he asked for his discharge, but it was denied him.

He awaited his opportunity, and deserted, coming to this country, and in the war of 1812 took arms against the British, and served the American cause faithfully. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Lundy's Lane, and after a period of confinement was discharged. When the war closed he retired to his farm, in the eastern part of the town of Spencer, where he spent the remainder of his life. His wife was Lydia Bates, who died, leaving no children.

Joshua Tompkins was born in Oxford, England, September 22, 1815. On April 30, 1836, he left Liverpool in the packet "Napoleon," and arrived in New York the following month. He came direct to Spencer, where he located on the farm now owned by his brother James, and this town has been his only home in America. He married Susan, daughter of William and Hannah Loring. He is now engaged in farming, and in building operations within the corporation of Spencer village. Mr. Tompkins is probably one of the oldest foreign born citizens of the town.

James Silke was born in Cork, Ireland, and for thirteen years after his arrival in this country he was in the employ of Halsey Brothers, of Ithaca, who were running one of the largest flouring mills at that time in Central New York. In 1874, he came to Spencer to take the management of A. Seely's mill, which position he still holds. He married Mary Wasson, of Ithaca, and has four children.

Dr. G. W. Davis was born in Trenton, Dodge county, Wis., May 29, 1851. When he was only seven years old his parents removed to Ithaca, N. Y., where he received his education. He entered the office of Dr. John Winslow, of Ithaca, and also the office of Dr. M. M. Brown, and Dr. P. C. Gilbert. He graduated from the University of Buffalo, in 1882. He located first in Newfield, Tompkins county, where he remained one year, and since then he has been located in Spencer village. He married Eva, daughter of Holmes Shepard, of Van Etenville, by whom he has one child.

Truman Lake came to this town from Greenville, Green county, N. Y., in 1815, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Fred W. Lake. He married Clarissa, daughter of Rufus Brown, of New Malbury, N. Y., by whom he had six children, viz.: Betsey, wife of Erastus Meacham, of Owego, Maria (Mrs. Jacob Vorhis), Harvey, Rachel (Mrs. Joshua Philo), Hiram and Rufus, all deceased except Mrs. Meacham, who is now in her eighty-fifth year, and resides in Owego.

J. Parker Vose, son of John Vose of this town, married Nancy B., daughter of Isaac Buckley, of Danby, N. Y., in June, 1853. Their children are Emma J., wife of J. B. G. Babcock, of Owego, and Charles E.

S. Alfred Seely is a son of Seymour A. and Polly Seely, and was born in Newfield, Tompkins county, in 1842. Till the age of sixteen he attended the district school near his home, finishing his school days by several terms in Spencer and then in Ithaca. He taught school several terms, and at the age of twenty-one went to Elmira, N. Y., and in company with his brother, Seymour, commenced the manufacture of lumber, under the firm name of A. Seely & Bro. After eleven years in Elmira, they transferred their business to Spencer, purchased several acres of land near the G., I. & S. R. R. station, put up a large steam saw-mill, and went to work, employing at times two hundred men. In 1875 they erected a steam flouring-mill near their saw-mill, and this is now the only mill of its kind doing business in the town. Within a year or two, an addition has been made to it, in which the grinding is done by the roller process, and large quantities of the best flour are almost daily shipped to different parts of the country. In 1877, they commenced, in a small way, the mercantile business, which has enlarged till at present they occupy a large brick block, their stock including nearly everything needed or used in a farming or manufacturing community. In 1880, they built near their mills a large creamery, and it is now receiving the milk or cream from about 700 cows, brought from four or five towns and from three different counties. January 1, 1887, the partnership was dissolved, Seymour retiring and Alfred continuing the business alone. Mr. Seely married Emily LaRow, of Newfield, October 20, 1863, who bore him one child, a girl, who died at the age of four years. Mrs. Seely died in September, 1879; and in November, 1880, he married Mary E. Williams, of Romulus, N. Y., and has three children.

Silvenes Shepard was born in the town and county of Otsego, January 23, 1823. His parents moved to Virgil, Cortland county, in 1826, where he lived until the fall of 1839, at which time they moved on to a farm near the white school-house, at East Spencer. He worked on a farm summers and taught school winters, until the spring after he was of age, when he commenced the manufacture of tomb-stones, at East Spencer. He removed to the village in 1847, and continued in the business till his health gave out, in 1849. He, with his brother-in-law, commenced manufac-

turing tin-ware and selling stoves, in 1852, continuing in the business a few years, when he went to farming, working as he was able, until 1862, when he found employment in the store of Lucius Emmons, father of the Emmons Bros. He remained in their store five years, when he commenced business for himself, at the same place he now occupies. In April, 1867, without application or solicitation on his part, he received the appointment of postmaster, which office he held till October 17, 1885. He has been the recipient of many favors from the citizens of Spencer, having held the office of overseer of the poor, assessor, and supervisor. To the latter office he has been elected six times. He has been interested in the educational interests of the town nearly half a century, an advocate for free schools long before the enactment of our grand "free school law." While positive and decided in his views on all public questions, and free to express them in proper times and places, he is willing to concede the same right to others. He has always taken a decided stand against intemperance.

Charles J. Fisher's grandfather came from Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, to this country, in 1754, and, it is believed, settled in New York city. His son, George, came to Spencer, in 1810, his family consisting of nine children—five girls and four boys. Charles J., the third son, was born in Spencer, in 1817. He attended the common schools till the age of eighteen, when he entered his father's store as clerk, which business he followed for different merchants till 1850, when he commenced business for himself, carrying a stock of dry goods and groceries, and continued till some time during the rebellion, when he sold his stock of goods and opened a drug store, the first one in town, which business he still continues. He now lives on the place formerly occupied by his father, has always lived and done business on, or very near, the spot where his father settled, in 1810.

Dr. William Henry Fisher, son of Charles J. Fisher, was born January 31, 1854. He studied in the Spencer Academy, and studied medicine with Dr. T. F. Bliss, of Spencer, and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1874, graduated in 1876, and immediately began practice in Spencer village, where he has since resided. The Doctor married Alice Knight, daughter of Harding A. Knight, of Spencer, November 14, 1877, and has two children, a son and a daughter.

Roger Vose was born in Bedford, N. H., February 26, 1770. He married Anne Bassett, of Sharon, Mass., February 14, 1793,

and moved with his family from Bedford, N. H., to Spencer, in the fall of 1826, and purchased the farm on which he lived until his death, which occurred November 24, 1843. His wife, Anne Vose, died March 2, 1834. Their children were: Samuel Vose, born at Bedford, N. H., December 27, 1793. He came to Spencer from Bedford, about the year 1818, and died here, August 3, 1854. John Vose was born at Bedford, N. H., October 20, 1796. He came to this country with his brother, Samuel, about 1818, and died March 5, 1871. Jesse Vose was born at Bedford, N. H., May 23, 1801, and died in 1845. Charles Otis Vose was born at Bedford, N. H., May 1, 1807, and died May 31, 1829. Alfred Vose was born in Bedford, N. H., August 10, 1812. He moved to this town from Bedford, at the same time of his father; was reared and continued to live on the place purchased by his father, up to the time of his death, which occurred September 20, 1883.

Lucius Emmons was born in Hartland, Hartford county, Conn., April 31, 1810. In early life he worked on a farm, later did office work, and then started out as a peddler, to what was then called the West (New York state). He came to Spencer to live in the spring of 1839, and married Nancy, daughter of Roger Vose, July 4, 1839. They removed to Candor, thence to Simsbury, Conn., in the fall of 1841, and thence back to Spencer, in the spring of 1844, where he remained until his death. He immediately started in the mercantile business on a small scale, and being a peddler himself, he soon formed the idea of sending out peddlers, which he did on a large scale, and for many years carried on a large business in general merchandise. He was taken sick in 1856 with a complication of diseases, from which he had nearly recovered at the time of his death, which occurred March 19, 1864.

Lucius Edward Emmons, son of Lucius and Nancy Emmons, was born at Spencer, August 23, 1846. He attended school at the Spencer academy, and at the age of nineteen years commenced work on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one years, August 23, 1867, he became a partner with his elder brother, A. S. Emmons, as dealers in general merchandise, under the firm name of Emmons Brothers, succeeding the firm of Mrs. L. Emmons & Son. September 15, 1872, he was married to Cornelia M. Hull, daughter of Eben Hull, of Spencer. On a spot made vacant by a large fire, and owned by said firm, they erected, in the fall of 1876 and succeeding winter, a three-story brick drug store, and

after the loss of their wooden structure (general store), on the opposite corner, they erected, in 1878, a large store of brick to carry on the same business. On April 23, 1880, the firm purchased of Dr. William H. Gregg, of Elmira, the formulas for and exclusive right to manufacture Electro-Silicon liniment, also Dr. Shorey's Investigator remedies, which medicine business they conducted under the name of the Electro-Silicon Liniment Co. On September 1, 1886, the firm of Emmons Brothers was dissolved by mutual consent, and by the expiration of the contract; L. E. Emmons continuing the drug business in the same store before used for that purpose. His children are Charlie Hull Emmons, aged eleven years; Freddie Earl Emmons, aged seven years, and Jessie Nell Emmons, aged six years.

Myron B. Ferris was born in Spencer, April 22, 1835, son of Joshua H. and Louisa (Fisher) Ferris. He studied in the Spencer Academy, and graduated from the Ithaca High School in 1849. He soon after began the mercantile business in Spencer, and continued in the same about twenty years, and upon the establishment of the bank here he became its assistant cashier, a position he still holds. Mr. Ferris has represented the town in the board of supervisors four years in succession, and represented his county in the legislature of 1873. Mr. Ferris married Hannah M. Cooper, daughter of Jessie B. Cooper, in 1853, and has three children, Nathan B., Stella L., and F. Harry.

The comparative growth of the town may be seen by the following citation from the several census enumerations since its organization: 1810, 3,128; 1820, 1,252; 1825, 975; 1830, 1,278; 1835, 1,407; 1845, 1,682; 1850, 1,782; 1855, 1,805; 1860, 1,881; 1865, 1,757; 1870, 1,863; 1875, 1,884; 1880, 2,382.

Organization.—At a town-meeting held at the inn of Jacobus Schenichs, Tuesday, April 1, 1806, the following named officers were elected: Joel Smith, supervisor; Joshua Ferris, town clerk; Edmond Hobart, Daniel H. Bacon, Levi Slater, assessors; Moses Read, Benjamin Jennings, Joseph Barker, commissioners of highways; Lewis Beers, Samuel Westbrook, overseers of the poor; Isaiah Chambers, collector; John Shoemaker, Nathan Beers, William Cunan, John Murphy, and Isaiah Chambers, constables; John F. Bacon, John McQuigg, John Mulks, Jacob Swartwood, poundmasters; John I. Speed, John English, Joseph L. Horton, Jacob Herinton, Alexander Ennes, and Lewis Beardslee, fence-viewers.

The history of Spencer as the county-seat, the history of its railroads and newspaper, has already been given, in the general history of the county, in the earlier pages of this work.

BUSINESS CENTERS.

SPENCER VILLAGE is located on Catatonk creek, west of the center of the town, and on the G. I. & S. and the E. C. & N. railroads. From 1812 to 1821, it was the county-seat of Tioga county. It contains three churches, the old camping-ground of the Wyoming Conference, one union school or academy, six dry-goods and grocery-stores, two hardware-stores, two drug-stores, one agricultural store, two hotels, one livery-stable, one steam saw and grist-mill, one planing-mill, one plaster-mill, one marble-factory, eight blacksmith-shops, three wagon shops, two cabinet-shops, three millinery-shops, three shoe-shops, two tailor-shops, one paint-shop, two harness-shops, one dental office, three doctors' offices, two undertaking establishments, one photograph parlor, one meat-market, one job printing office, about one hundred and thirty-five dwelling-houses, and seven hundred inhabitants. The busy mills, the large number of neat and commodious private residences, with well-kept grounds attached, and the highly-cultivated fields surrounding the village, attest that the inhabitants have not forgotten the thrift, habits of industry, and economy which characterized their forefathers from Connecticut and Eastern New York.

SPENCER SPRINGS, lying three miles northeast of Spencer village, has valuable springs of sulphur and chalybeate mineral waters. The surroundings are picturesque, and it has been quite popular as a resort during the summer months.

NORTH SPENCER, about three and one-half miles north of Spencer, contains one church (Union), one school-house, a store, about twenty dwelling-houses, and one hundred inhabitants.

COWELL'S CORNERS, a hamlet on Catatonk creek, about one and one-fourth miles east of Spencer, contains a school-house, a shoe-shop, two cooper-shops, and about forty inhabitants.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Spencer was incorporated in March, 1884, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000.00. The first officers were M. D. Fisher, president; O. P. Dimon, vice-president; C. P. Masterson, cashier. The present officers are Thomas Brock, president; O. P. Dimon, vice-president; M. D. Fisher, cashier; and M. B. Ferris, assistant cashier.

Spencer Creamery, S. Alfred Seely Proprietor.—The Spencer Creamery was established in 1880, by Hoke & Seely, and is located in the western part of the village, on Liberty street. At present they are manufacturing from the product of 700 cows, and are doubling their capacity yearly. All their equipments are of the latest and most improved patents. They run two DeLaval cream separators, a steam butter-worker, and all the improved steam-power machinery, which is used in the manufacture of butter. They also manufacture cheese from skimmed milk. There are one hundred hogs and thirty calves fed at the creamery. Beside supplying families with the choicest butter, they ship to New York twice and three times a week. Last year they manufactured over 60,000 pounds. The creamery is under the superintendence of Mr. D. LaMont Georgia.

S. A. Seely's Flour and Custom Mill is situated on Mill street, near the G., I. & S. R. R. depot, and was built in October, 1873, by A. Seely & Bro. It was started with three runs of stones, and did at that time custom work, principally. In 1879, it was renovated and enlarged, another run of stones added, and also machinery necessary for making the new process flour. In the spring of 1886, it was again enlarged, and machinery added, making it a full-fledged roller-mill. The capacity of the roller department is seventy-five barrels in twenty-four hours. A specialty is made of buckwheat grinding, according to the new process, manufacturing flour from 45,000 to 50,000 bushels annually. Three men are employed, with James Silke, superintendent. Mr. Seely's large steam saw-mill, the largest in the state, has already been spoken of in detail.

Brundage's Carriage and Wagon Works.—De Witt C. Brundage came to Spencer when about eighteen years of age, and learned the trade of carriage and wagon making, serving an apprenticeship of three years with George Rosekrans. He bought the business of Rosekrans and has since run it almost continuously, at the same stand, in Van Etten street. He manufactures wagons, sleighs, and carriages, of the most approved styles, and does all kinds of repairing in the neatest and most workmanlike manner.

J. T. McMaster's Steam Saw-Mill, located on road 53, is operated by a fifty horse-power engine. It has a lumber-saw, lath-mill, wood-saw, and edger, and also a feed-mill, run by the same power. He employs twelve men, and cuts annually 800,000 feet of lumber and 500,000 lath.

Samuel Eastham's Saw-Mill, located on road 36, is operated by

water-power, employs twelve men, and cuts from 800,000 to 1,000,000 feet of lumber annually. He has also a hay-barn where he presses hay, and ships 1,000 tons annually.

Richardson & Campbell's Brick Yard, located on road 43, was established in 1882. The clay is first-class. The firm employs thirty-five hands, and have capacity for the manufacture of 3,000,000 brick annually.

CHURCHES.

The First Congregational Church was organized November 23, 1815, with seven members, as follows: Daniel Hugg, Achsah Hugg, Urban Palmer, Lucy Palmer, Stephen Dodd, Mary Dodd, and Clarissa Lake. Until the year 1828, the society met in dwelling-houses, school-houses, and the court-house, the pulpit being supplied by missionaries. Rev. Seth Williston was the first missionary, he having been sent out by the Congregationalists of Connecticut. Rev. Gardner K. Clark was the first regularly installed pastor. The church edifice was commenced July 3, 1826, and completed two years later. It is of the style usually erected for houses of worship in the country fifty years ago. It cost \$2,500, and has sittings for about 400 people. Recently the building, through the munificence of Mr. Kennedy, has been extensively repaired and embellished.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1809, by Peter Lott and his wife, Jeremiah Andrews, Esther Dean, Abraham Garey, and Hester Ann Purdy. For many years the society was supplied by circuit preachers of the Oneida Conference, who came once in four weeks. They held meetings in private houses, barns, and school-houses until 1828, when the present church was completed. It cost \$2,800, and will seat 450 people. Rev. Morgan Rugar was the first resident pastor. Rev. Loring P. Howard is the present one. This church, too, has recently been extensively repaired.

The Baptist Church.—Phineas Spalding was the founder of this society, and preached to his brethren as early as 1799. The society was more formally organized by Elder David Jayne, February 11, 1810, and consisted of fifteen members, as follows: Phineas Spalding, Susannah Spalding, John Cowell, Deborah Cowell, Thomas Andrews, Jemima Andrews, Joseph Barker, Phebe Barker, Mehitable Hubbard, William Hugg, Lydia Hugg, Polly Underwood, Benjamin Cowell, Benjamin Castalin, and

Ruth Castalin. Its first church was erected about 1830, and located one mile east of the village. The present one was completed in 1853, costing, with the alterations since made, about \$4,000. It is the largest church in the village of Spencer, seats 700 in the audience-room, and 300 in the Sunday-school room.

The Union Church at North Spencer was organized, with thirty members, in 1870, and its church edifice, which will seat 275 people, was erected the same year, at a cost of about \$1,500.

TIOGA originally embraced the boundaries of what is now denominated as the town of Tioga, together with much other territory, and was distinctively organized into a township by an act of the legislature passed March 22, 1788, erecting the so-called "Old Town of Chemung," which was bounded as follows:

"Beginning at the intersection of the partition line between New York State and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the Pennsylvania State line, (west of Elmira); and running from said point of intersection due north along said partition line to the distance of two miles north of the Tioga [now Chemung] river; thence with a straight line to the Owego river [creek], at the distance of four miles on a straight line from the confluence thereof with the Susquehanna river; thence down the Owego [creek] and Susquehanna to the Pennsylvania line; thence along the same to the place of beginning."

It will be seen then, that the northern, eastern and southern boundaries of the Old Town of Chemung were identical with the present like boundaries of the town of Tioga. This territory remained a part of the Old Town of Chemung, until the act of the legislature was passed, February 16, 1791, creating the county of Tioga. By that act, about one-half of this Old Town of Chemung, comprising the easterly half, with some other territory on the north, was erected into a new town, called Owego, which name it continued to bear until the act of the legislature of April 12, 1813, dividing the counties of the state into towns. Prior to the act of 1813, the territory next immediately east of the Owego creek, or the present town of Owego, was known as the town of Union, until April 1, 1800, when, by virtue of an act of the legislature passed March 14, 1800, a new and separate town was formed from the territory next east of the Owego creek, and called the Town of Tioga, which name it also bore until the act of 1813. By the act of April 12, 1813, the names of

these two towns, Owego on the west of the Owego creek, Tioga on the east thereof, were exchanged one for the other, as they now are. Each of these towns, however, originally included much other territory than that embraced within their present limits, other towns having been subsequently erected from them.

This town (Owego, from 1791–1813; Tioga, from 1813 to the present), originally was bounded on the east by the Owego creek, and a line running from the mouth thereof to the Pennsylvania state line; on the south, by the Pennsylvania state line; on the west, by the Cayuta creek; and on the north by the north bounds of the original Tioga county. The town of Spencer, then including the present town of Candor, was erected out of this town, February 28, 1806, and embraced all of that part of the town lying north of the Old Chemung Township line. So that, as respects the northern boundary of the town, it again became identical with that which it was when the town formed a part of the Old Town of Chemung, and it still is so. The town was again divided, by an act of the legislature passed March 23, 1824, and the towns of Nichols and Barton were erected from it, and the town was territorially reduced to its present limits. The southern boundary thereof was restored to the Susquehanna river, and in this respect also was again made identical with that which it was when a part of the Old Town of Chemung.

The present boundaries of the town are as follows: Easterly, by the Owego creek, which separates it from the town of Owego; southerly, by the Susquehanna river, which separates it from the town of Nichols; westerly, by a line drawn from the mouth of Mundy's creek, northerly to the southwest corner of great lot number 171, in the old Chemung township; thence along the line of said lot to the north bounds of the town, or by the town of Barton; and northerly, by the old Chemung township line, or by the towns of Candor and Spencer. It is the only interior town of the county, that is, the only one which is not bounded by territory lying without the county.

Surface.—Topographically considered, the town of Tioga includes 35,805 acres. Its surface is principally uplands, with small areas of river-bed flats. The soil in the valleys and on the river-beds is a dark loam, and on the uplands a gravel loam. Its chief water-courses are Pipe and Catatonk creeks. There are, however, several other smaller streams, which empty either into these creeks, or into the Susquehanna river. Pipe creek is made up of two branches, the northern and the western; the northern

branch rising in the town of Candor, and flowing nearly due south, and the western branch, rising in the town of Barton, and flowing nearly due east, meet in junction at Beaver Meadows, and flowing thence in a southeasterly course, empty into the Susquehanna at Tioga Center, near the center of the southern boundary. It is the real great water-course of the town. The Catatonk creek, entering from the town of Candor, flows in a southeasterly course across the northeast portion of the town, and empties into the Owego creek, midway of the eastern boundary of the town, and about two miles from the Susquehanna river.

The chief pursuit of the inhabitants of the town now is agriculture. In former times lumbering was one of the great avocations; but the timber has been so nearly cut down and the lands so thoroughly cleared, that there remains at this day, only a vestige of the former extensive industry.

Settlement and Growth.—The territory occupied by the old town of Chemung, was surveyed and platted by Clinton, Cantine, and Hathorn. Certificates of location and survey were granted in the present town of Tioga, as follows: To Isaac D. Fowler, Jacob Ford, Peter W. Yates, Josiah Richardson, and Thomas Klump, June 23, 1789, 8,000 acres on the river bank, and forming nearly a square now known as "Yates Location," Tioga Centre being in that tract; Archibald Campbell, same date, 3,000 acres, two islands included, lying north of "Yates Location" on the river-bank, and on Owego creek to confluence of the Catatonk creek; Thomas Palmer, same date, 3,000 acres, and 418 acres in the south part of the town, west of Smithboro; Jonas Poirs and Benjamin Koles, November 12, 1788, 540 acres where Smithboro now is, and this was assigned to Jesse Smith, February, 1789; Abraham Bancker, November 6, 1788, lot 188, 1,000 acres, assigned to John Ransom, February 28, 1792; James and Robert R. Burnett, January 15, 1789, lot 204, of 1,360 acres; Amos Draper and Jonas Williams, November 12, 1788, lot 160, 330 acres; Jesse Miller, Thomas Thomas, and Enos Canfield, same date, 2,765 acres; Samuel Ransom, same date, lot 162, 410 acres; Nathaniel Goodspeed, same date, lot 163, 430 acres; Silas Taylor, same date, lot 164, 230 acres; Samuel Ransom, Ebenezer Taylor, Jr., Prince Alden, Jr., Andrew Alden, Christopher Schoonover, and Benjamin Bidlack, same date, lot 165, 1,980 acres, assigned October, 1790, to Samuel Ransom; Ebenezer Taylor, Jr., William Ransom, Abijah Marks, Samuel Van Gorden, Benoni Taylor, and John Cortright, Novem-

ber 13, 1788, lot 166, 2,400 acres; James Clinton, George Denniston, Alexander Denniston, and others, November 6, 1788, lot 167, 3,000 acres, with all islands in Owego river opposite said lot; and to James Clinton, James Humphrey, William Scott, and James Denniston, lot 168, 4,000 acres; Brinton Paine, November 13, 1788, lot 169, 800 acres; Peter A. Cuddeback, Peter Cantine, Peter Jansen, and Elisha Barber, November 6, 1788, lot 172, 4,000 acres; William and Egbert De Witt, March 4 1791, a lot of land containing 1,600 acres.

It seems to be conceded, generally, that among the earliest pioneers within the limits of the present town of Tioga, were Samuel and William Ransom and Prince and Andrew Alden. Samuel and William Ransom were sons of Samuel Ransom and Esther, his wife. This elder Samuel Ransom was a captain in the Continental army, and was killed July 3, 1778, at the historical massacre of Wyoming. These four persons came up the Susquehanna river, from Wyoming Valley, and made a settlement in the town about the year 1785. William Ransom and Andrew Alden settled a short distance south of the mouth of Pipe creek, upon the westerly bank of the river, where they built a log house, supposed to have been the first structure of the kind erected in the town.

In his "Centennial History," Hon. W. F. Warner, however, inclines to the opinion that there were transient settlers here earlier, remarking as follows:

"The late Judge Avery was clearly in error in stating that there was no settlement of the white race in the county earlier than 1783 or '84. In a journal kept by Lieut. Van Hovenburg, who accompanied Gen. James Clinton in the expedition down the Susquehanna to join Sullivan in 1779, mentions that 'the division marched ten miles from Owego down the river and encamped at Fitz Gerrel's farm.' This establishes the fact that as early as 1779, there was a settler either in the town of Tioga or Nichols.

"In the journal of Daniel Livermore, another officer, is the following entry: 'Saturday, August 21. This morning the troops march early, make but few halts during the day; at 5 p. m. encamp on the banks of the — river, opposite — farm, about seventeen miles from Owego.' Another journal described it as 'an abandoned plantation.'

"These are sufficient, however, to prove that at a much earlier period than has heretofore been claimed, there were settlers along the river. A settlement was made in the Wyoming Valley in 1769, and doubtless about the same time there were a few in

this county, though they may have been forced to leave by reason of the disturbed state of the country during the revolution."

Samuel Ransom and Prince Alden settled about two miles further down the river, nearly opposite of Spendley's high bridge over the New York, Lake Erie & Western, and the Southern Central railway tracks. Of the ancestral history of the Alden brothers, nothing is known. Andrew Alden removed to the State of Ohio, about the year 1808, and Prince Alden died about the same year. Samuel Ransom was born September 28, 1759, at Canaan, now Norfolk, Ct.; married, in 1783 or 1784, to Mary Nesbitt, near Plymouth, Pa., and was drowned in the Susquehanna river, near Tioga Center, by the upsetting of a skiff, about the year 1807. His widow and seven children subsequently moved West, where they died. During his life-time, Samuel Ransom built on his land the first tavern, and the first school-house in the town. The tavern was situate a very few rods east of Spendley's high bridge, upon the highway. It was a log structure, but afterward a framed addition was built on to it. A few years before he died, he became involved financially, and dying, left but little property to his family. William Ransom was born May 26, 1770, at Canaan, now Norfolk, Ct.; married, in 1792, Rachel Brooks, daughter of James and Mary Brooks, at Tioga Center. This was the first marriage in the town of Tioga. William Ransom died in Tioga Center, January 8, 1822, leaving a widow and ten children, another child of theirs having died in infancy. Nine of the ten children have descendants living. These children of Major William Ransom make up the Tioga branch of the Ransom family, and the following is their genealogical record: Ira, born December 4, 1792; married, January 22, 1814, Sarah Forman, at Nichols, N. Y., and died June 1, 1848, at Wysox, Pa. Sybil, born August 14, 1794; married, February 1, 1816, Henry Light, at Smithboro, and died there April 15, 1877. David, born October 14, 1796; died unmarried, May 9, 1827, at Philadelphia, Pa. Benjamin, born September 26, 1799; married, July 7, 1821, Lucy Frost, at Tioga Center, and died there, January 18, 1830. William, born April 9, 1801; married, September 14, 1831, Angeline Martin, at Owego, and died at Tioga Center, February 7, 1883. Rachel, born August 23, 1803; married, January 23, 1823, David Wallis, at Tioga Center, and is still living upon the Wallis homestead, in the town of Tioga. Charles, born September 19, 1805; married, October 2, 1832, Hope Maria Talcott, at Owego, and died August 12, 1860, at Tioga Center. Printice, born Sep-

tember 17, 1807; married, October 19, 1830, Fanny Thurston, at Owego, and is still living, at Iowa City, Ia. Harriet, born August 15, 1809; married, May 19, 1840, Asa Guildersleeve Jackson, at Tioga Center, and died there, June 4, 1847. Charlotte, born April 13, 1811; died, June 26, 1811, at Tioga Center. Mary Johnson, born November 24, 1812; married, January 29, 1833, Gilbert Strang, at Tioga Center, and died there, June 9, 1872.

The next advent of settlers appears to have been Lodowyck Light, Jesse Miller, the elder, and Enos Canfield, who came from the vicinity of Bedford, Westchester county, and located upon a tract of five hundred acres, known as the "Light & Miller Location," next west of where Samuel Ransom located, extending southwesterly well toward the village of Smithboro. They came on, made clearings and built their houses in about the year 1787, and brought on their families about the year 1790. Lodowyck Light first built a small cabin, upon a small knoll nearly directly across the road from the residence of the late Henry G. Light, and soon afterwards built his log house near the site of the latter, near the old well thereon, where he lived until his death, August 26, 1830, being a month and four days past seventy-eight years of age. His wife, Martha, died September 28, 1842, four months and four days past eighty-six years of age. The remains of these venerable pioneers lie buried in the old burying-ground, upon the top of the hill, about one mile east of Smithboro village. This old burying-ground is now in a sorry state of dilapidation, and its condition ought to be improved at once for the sake of its preservation. This is also the site of the first meeting-house in the town of Tioga, built in 1812, by the Methodist and Baptist denominations. It was destroyed by lightning in the summer of 1826; and there are those who are so irreverent as to say that, it was the meet judgment of the wrath of God, because of the intensity of the denominational jealousies and unchristian differences between the two church organizations. Lodowyck Light was a prominent citizen, and took an active part in the political affairs of his day.

Jesse Miller, the elder, built his log cabin upon the site of the old Miller homestead, very near where Thomas Watkins now lives, a few rods east of the residence of Amos Canfield. His wife's name was Kesiah, and they had four sons—Jesse, Jr., Ezra, Ziba and Amos; and several daughters, among whom were Jerusha, Lucy and Polly. Jesse Miller, Sr., died April 9, 1812, at the age of sixty-four years. Jesse Miller, Jr., removed West,

and died there. Ezra, Ziba and Amos spent their lives in the town of Tioga, where they died, all of them leaving descendants, among the most venerable of whom is Mrs. Lucy Brooks, daughter of Amos Miller, and widow of Benjamin V. Brooks. She now lives with her children in Owego village, and has passed the very ripe age of eighty four years. The wife of Amos Miller was Polly Jayne, daughter of the Rev. David Jayne, who was the first preacher of the town, and who is said to have begun his ministerial work here as early at least as 1795.

Enos Canfield settled and built a log house near the present residence of Amos Canfield, his son, and lived there until he died, December 14, 1822, aged fifty five years, ten months and seventeen days. His wife was Polly (Robinson) Canfield, and she died May 7, 1849, at the ripe age of eighty-three years, ten months and nine days. Enos Canfield was a prominent citizen, and took an active part in the church affairs of his day, being a staunch adherent of the Baptist orthodox faith. There were fourteen children born to this couple, of whom Amos Canfield still survives, and was eighty-eight years of age in March, 1887. The latter married Ellen Knapp, and the fruit of their marriage has been nine children, now living.

Ezra Smith also immigrated into this town from Westchester county, about the year 1791, and settled at the point where the village of Smithboro is. The land in that vicinity had been granted by the state to Poirs & Koles prior to that time, and by them assigned to Jesse Smith, a brother of Ezra. Ezra Smith kept the tavern situate near where the store building of Walter C. Randall now stands. He removed to the town of Candor, about the year 1809, and was succeeded by Isaac Boardman.

Colonel David Pixley was a pioneer, who had made exploring and surveying expeditions through this country, in the interest of the proprietors of the Boston Purchase, and finally settled in this town, just south of the Owego creek, on what is called the Campbell location. He built his log house near where Ephraim Goodrich now resides, and a portion of the old structure is still standing. In 1802, he sold his property in this town to Noah and Eliakim Goodrich, and removed to Owego. A more extended sketch of Colonel Pixley will be found in the history of the town of Owego.

Dr. Samuel Tinkham settled in the town about the same time as Colonel Pixley, on the place now owned by A. J. Goodrich. He was a physician, and married Colonel Pixley's sister, Polly.

Abner Turner, of New Hampshire, who also accompanied Col. Pixley upon his exploring expeditions in the interest of the proprietors of the Boston Purchase, settled near the east line of the town, and opened a tavern. He died upon his homestead in this town.

Another notable family of early settlers was the Brooks family. Three brothers, James, John, and Cornelius, it is stated, their father having died in the old country, emigrated from Dublin to this country. Their widowed mother died upon the voyage, and was buried at sea. John and Cornelius settled, one in Massachusetts, the other in New Jersey. James Brooks married Polly Johnson, in New Jersey, and settled in this town in 1791, on the old Brooks homestead, upon the corner opposite where the Independent Order of Good Templers' lodge building now is, in Tioga Center, near the house owned by Jerome Schoonover. The exact locality is marked by the old Brook's well, at that point. James Brooks died in 1810, and had five sons,—Cornelius, David, John, Benjamin, and James, Jr. Cornelius took up his location and built a log house in the orchard between the Susquehanna river and the railways, opposite the blackwalnut tree, just west of the present residence of Theodore Horton. He subsequently moved West, and died at Olean, N. Y. David Brooks married Susan Allen, and lived in a log house upon the bank of the Susquehanna river, opposite the present residence of James Higbee, near the DuBois hay barn. He subsequently removed to Michigan, where he died. John Brooks built a tavern near the well, by the present residence of Samuel Kuykendall, which he kept for a few years, and then removed to Cincinnati, O. James Brooks married Amy, daughter of Lodowyck Light, and for a while lived in a house near the residence of Judson Gardner, at Tioga Center, having taken up twenty-five acres of land there. He afterward enlisted in the war of 1812, and was killed while in the service. His widow, Amy, subsequently built a framed house upon the top of the hill, immediately west of the residence of the late Henry G. Light, and lived there. Three children were born of this marriage, Chloe, Benjamin Van Campen, and Patty.

In 1820, Chloe Brooks married John H. Yontz, who came into this vicinity from Virginia, about 1818, and for a long time was a prominent citizen of Smithboro and Tioga Centre. He died in 1875. His widow is still living at Smithboro, and is now eighty-six years of age, with mental vigor unimpaired.

Benjamin V. Brooks married Lucy, daughter of Amos Miller, as has been stated before, and was for a long time a leading and prominent citizen of Smithboro, engaged in the industrial pursuits of farming and lumbering. He died December 27, 1873, at Owego, leaving his widow, and the following children: Horace Agard, Mrs. E. A. B. Mitchell, Chester, Mandana, and Chloe M.

Benjamin Brooks, son of James, married Patty Stowe, and lived in a double log house on the original Brooks homestead, at the old well, near the house now owned by Jerome Schoonover, as aforesaid. Four children survived him, of whom Ira and James are dead, and Mary Ives, living in Illinois, and Conelius Brooks, living at Tioga Centre, at the ripe old age of seventy-seven years.

Francis Gragg also immigrated into this town at a date uncertain, but supposed to be prior to 1800. He came originally from Schomokin Creek, Pa. His wife, Margaret, came with him. They moved into the old tavern built by John Brooks, upon the site of the residence of Samuel Kuykendall, and lived there until 1819, when they moved into an old house which stood almost exactly upon the site of the present house of Charles C. Van Norstran, where he lived the rest of his life. Margaret Gragg died July 26, 1824, and Francis died April 15, 1854. They are buried in the Van Norstran vault, about one mile west of Tioga Centre. They had only one child, Sally, who married John Van Norstran. Mr. Van Norstran also originally came from Shamokin Creek, Pa., and July 20, 1819, he moved into the Brooks-Gragg tavern, and was the proprietor of it until he died, June 6, 1837. Sally, his wife, died December 30, 1873. Eight children were born of this union, of whom John, Silas, Frank, Margaret, and William, are dead; and James, Charles C., and Mrs. Eliza Coburn (widow of Charles R. Coburn), are living.

Joel Farnham, who was a native of Wyoming and there at the time of the famous Indian massacre, located upon the old Farnham homestead, off road 12, about the year 1794, and died here August 15, 1858, aged over eighty-four years. His wife, Ruth, died August 30, 1862, aged eighty-five years. None of their ten children are now living. His son, Frederick A., born February 26, 1818, married Agnes L. Barclay, who bore him five children, Joel S., Alice L. (Mrs. George H. Day), Elisha W., Herbert A. and May E. Mr. Farnham died February 21, 1887, and his widow still occupies the old homestead.

George A. Farnham, the eldest grandson of Joel, Sr., and son of Sylvester, now resides on road 12.

Jeremiah White settled about 1794, on the place afterwards owned by Elizur Wright, Abel Stafford, and subsequently by John Dubois. He was a good mechanic, and was the first husband of Mrs. Whitaker, who was taken captive at Wyoming in 1778, when twelve years of age, carried to Canada, kept two years, then released and sent home. He removed to Catatonk Creek, and died suddenly, in 1805, from injuries received in a mill.

William Taylor accompanied James McMaster to Owego, in 1785, as a bound boy. After planting and securing a crop of corn, they returned to their headquarters on the Mohawk. Jacob Catlin, son of Nathaniel Catlin, said he used to hear Amos Draper tell of McMaster's raising corn and the Indians watching and caring for it in his absence, and who, at the harvesting of the same, received from him a share of the crop. He cut dead pines on the bank of the creek, felled them into the water, bound them together with withes, forming a raft, on which he put his corn and floated it down the river to Wilkesbarre to mill. Mr. Taylor did not return to Owego until 1793, and soon after came to this town and occupied the Henry Young farm. In 1800, he made arrangements to sell his property, and in 1801, removed to Candor, and died in 1849, aged eighty-two years. Nathaniel came from Orange county in 1800, and decided to purchase the farm of William Taylor, and in 1801 brought his family and completed the purchase.

Daniel Mersereau emigrated from Staten Island, in 1794, and settled where Brindley Wallace now lives. He was impressed by the English, taken on board a vessel, and kept several days, but by interference of friends was released. He died in 1848, aged eighty-six years.

Cornelius Taylor settled here in 1794, and was from Plymouth, Wyoming—sold part of his farm to Mersereau. He died in 1848, aged seventy-seven years.

Jonathan Catlin was an early settler at what is known as Goodrich Settlement. Five of his six sons located, in 1820, at what is still known as Catlin Hill, viz.: Stephen, Jonathan, Joseph, James and Nathaniel. Nathaniel, born September 4, 1787, married Elleanor Van Riper, March 22, 1829, who bore him ten children. Mrs. Catlin died September 16, 1856, and Mr. Catlin married for his second wife Mrs. Mary J. Wolverton, who bore him two children, and still survives him. Mr. Catlin died October 31, 1866. Ten of the children are living, viz.: George,

Sarah (Mrs. Herman N. Goodrich), Charles M., Frederick H., Frank K., Andrew R., Nathaniel R., Chauncey R., William and Lavern. Joseph married three times and had born to him fifteen children. He died February 17, 1885. Stephen married twice, Chloe Higgins and Betsey Decker, respectively, had a family of seven children. Jonathan married Patty Spencer, and had a family of six children. James married Mary Heacock, who bore him eight children.

Noah Goodrich, from Connecticut, with his family, in 1802, located in what is known as Goodrich Settlement. He was born August 30, 1764, and died July 19, 1834. He married twice, and reared a family of five children. All his four sons, Erastus, Aner, Norman and Ephraim, located in this vicinity, spending their lives here, and of whom Ephraim is still living. Aner was born September 30, 1789, and married, January 19, 1815, Ruth Stratton, who bore him four children, two of whom, Andrew J. and Emily N. (Mrs. L. Truman), are living. The former was born October 18, 1827. Aner's children were John, born December 5, 1830, and died July 20, 1876; one, who died in infancy; Emily N., born December 30, 1817.

Norman Goodrich, son of Noah, was born December 30, 1792. He married Eliza True, in 1822, who bore him eight children, viz.: Noah, born April 5, 1823; Herman N., born October 11, 1824, married Sarah E. Catlin, had one son, Charles T., and died in November, 1874; Mary L., born August 20, 1826; Rhoda A. (Mrs. B. C. Stiles), born May 29, 1828, married October 23, 1849, and her children are Fred H., Mary E. (Mrs. Stephen Goodrich), Sarah A., Helen G. (Mrs. William Millrea), and George B. (Mr. Stiles died February 27, 1882); Mortimer N. and Malvina, twins, died in infancy; Abner T., born March 23, 1830, died September 12, 1853; and Jairus T., born November 18, 1838, married Alice Smith, May 8, 1884. Noah, son of Norman, married Charlotte R. Lane, May 15, 1845, who has borne him five children, three of whom are living,—Hiram E., born December 31, 1847, Jennie E. (Mrs. F. C. Steele), born August 29, 1849, and Ella J. (Mrs. W. Luce), born December 30, 1859.

Ephraim Goodrich, son of Noah, Sr., was born October 31, 1815; married Hannah B., daughter of George C. Horton, who has borne him two children, Ruth A., born May 22, 1844, died December 26, 1878, and Charles E., born October 7, 1850, married Mary E. Raymond, June 10, 1874, and died March 3, 1882.

Eliakim Goodrich came to Tioga with his cousin Noah, in 1802.

He married Sarah Leland, in 1781, and had a family of twelve children, as follows: Ansel, born in 1782, married Mary Strickland, and died in 1819; Ira, born in 1785, married Fear Potter, and died in 1825; Cyprion, born in 1786, married Abigail Giles, and died in 1850; Lucy, born in 1788, married Joseph Berry, and died in —; Alanson, born in 1790; Silas, born in 1793, married Mary A. Goodrich, and died in 1863; Sarah, born in 1795; Betsey, born in 1797, married Jonathan Platt; Fanny, born in 1799, died young; Jasper, born in 1801, married Betsey Thorn; William, born in 1804, married Mary Fox, and died in 1872; and Fanny, born in 1806.

Alanson Goodrich, son of Eliakim, was born December 26, 1790, married Mary A Pixley, March 1, 1815, who bore him seven children,—Charles P., born September 27, 1816; Frederick, born October 1, 1818; Harriet D. (Mrs. Sherman Mosher), born June 22, 1821, died November 9, 1877; Eunice (Mrs. Horatio Brown), born March 11, 1826, died June 6, 1852; Elizabeth (Mrs. John C. Searls), born March 11, 1826, died January 8, 1856; Frances (Mrs. George O. Stroup), born September 24, 1830; George L., born August 22, 1836, married Harriet S. French, April 9, 1863, and resides on the old homestead.

Silas Goodrich's children were Augusta J., born in 1829, married James S. Griffing; Sarah A., born in 1831; James J., born in 1833, died in 1868; Ralph, born in 1836, married Jennie Connet, and second Dora Beebe; Rachel, born in 1836, died in 1852; Mary C., born in 1839, married Gurdon Horton, March 26, 1863; Stephen S., born in 1842, married Mary Stiles, and resides on the old homestead, their children being Helen L., Mary F., Ralph H., and an infant.

Charles P. Goodrich, son of Alanson, married Harriet Stiles, October 1, 1840, who has borne him two children, Edgar and Mary.

Jonathan C. Latimer is the great-grandson of Colonel Jonathan Latimer, who, soon after the revolutionary war closed, in which he served as a colonel, moved from New London, Conn., his ancestral home for over a century, to the now state of Tennessee. Jonathan Latimer, the father of Jonathan C. Latimer, in 1831, when twenty-eight years of age, moved to Illinois and settled at Abingdon, Knox county, where he became a prominent and successful business man, accumulating a large estate, and commanding the love and respect of the entire community. Jonathan C. Latimer was born at Abingdon, Knox county, the young-

est child of a family of ten. His early years were spent on his father's farm, and he was trained to take part in the manual labor incident to a farmer's life ; enjoying however all the advantages of a liberal education. In 1862, while a student at Knox College, he enlisted for a short term of service as a private in Co. E., 71st Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was in service until his regiment was honorably discharged. In 1864, he finished the regular classical course in Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., and graduated with the degree of A. B., and in 1867, received from the same institution the honorary degree of A. M. During the year of 1865 and 1866, he completed the course of study in the law department of Harvard University, at Cambridge, Mass., and secured from that University the degree of LL.B.

Mr. Latimer was admitted to the practice of law in the Supreme court of Illinois, in 1866, and practiced law successfully in Chicago until 1877, when, on account of the illness of his father-in-law, Col. William Ransom, he moved to Tioga Centre, his present place of residence. In 1871, he was married to Angie D. Ransom, daughter of Ira Ransom, and adopted daughter of Col. William Ransom. They have had three daughters, of whom Angie and Clara are now living, the second daughter, Sally, having died in infancy.

The Ransom family are well and favorably known along the Susquehanna valley, and noted for strong characteristics, and marked ability. Capt. Samuel Ransom, the great grandfather of Mrs. Latimer, and head of the family, as we have shown, was originally from Connecticut, but early settled in the Wyoming Valley. Col. Ransom was born at Tioga Centre, in 1801, and died there in 1883. He was a man of great executive power, and has left a lasting impress upon his town, being its leading business man, and citizen for many years. He was the promoter of several business enterprises, and at his death, left a large property to his adopted daughter.

Since moving to Tioga Centre, in 1877, Mr. Latimer has thoroughly identified himself with the interests of the people of Tioga county, and is actively interested in the moral and business problems coming before the people. He is largely engaged in farming, and lumbering, giving employment to a large number of men. In politics, he is a Republican, and has been three times in succession elected supervisor for his town, which is strongly Democratic. He has served one term as member of the legislature, and has received the unanimous nomination from his party, for a second term. Mr. Latimer is a member of the Methodist

church, and has been superintendent of the church Sunday school of his place for many years.

John DuBois came shortly subsequent to 1800, and built the house which is still standing, a short distance east of the residence of Jesse Carpenter, one mile west of Tioga Centre. He owned a large tract of land, consisting of several hundred acres, where he settled. He was a prominent business man and left a large family of children, among whom were: John, Jr., Joseph, Ezekiel, and Abel. John DuBois, Jr., was the wealthiest man Tioga county has produced. He was born at Tioga Centre, and remained there until some time after he had attained his majority, when he removed to Pennsylvania, to engage in the lumber business. He owned large tracts of timber land in the neighborhood of DuBois city, Pa., which he founded, and where he had a large number of saw-mills. He had a large lumber yard at Williamsport, Pa. He was one of the largest and wealthiest dealers in lumber in the State of Pennsylvania. He died in 1886, leaving a fortune estimated at several million dollars to his nephew and namesake, John DuBois, son of Ezekiel DuBoise, of Tioga Centre.

Frederick Castle, and his nephew, John Castle, came shortly subsequent to 1800, and settled midway between Tioga Centre and Smithboro, where they owned a large tract of land. One of them built a tavern, which stood until 1878, when it was burned. It was known for many years as Spendley's broom shop.

A family named Saltmarsh came about the same time and settled in the same neighborhood.

Henry Primrose came shortly subsequent to 1800, and settled a few miles north of Smithboro, near the Barton line.

Jacob Crator came about the same time and settled in the same neighborhood, building the small red house, still standing, across the road from Peter Johnson's house.

Dr. David Earll was educated as a physician and practiced medicine a number of years. He has since resided upon his farm at Tioga Centre. He was also a merchant a short time. He has been for many years one of the prominent Democrats in the town. Has been justice of the peace, supervisor, county superintendent of the poor, 1882-85, member of assembly, 1859 and 1860. He married a daughter of Benjamin Ransom. Children: Lucy, Alice, Nellie, Edna, David.

John Gilbert Smith was for many years a prominent business man of the town. He operated an extensive saw-mill at Tioga

Centre. He was a prominent and active Democrat. He died in 1885. His only child, a daughter, married John E. Pembleton.

Josiah Stowell came to Smithboro about 1835, and erected a saw-mill which he operated several years. He also erected a hotel and a store, and was a prominent business man. Children: Delos, Calvin, and Cornell S.

Hon. Charles Rittenhouse Coburn, LL.D., was a son of Sarah, daughter of the celebrated Rev. Enoch Pond. He was born in Bradford county, Pa.; commenced teaching school at a very early age; was principal of the Owego Academy, and afterward of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, at Towanda, Pa. He was president of the New York State Teachers' Association, county superintendent of schools of Bradford county, Pa., state superintendent of the common schools of Pennsylvania, 1863-66. He married Eliza VanNostrand. He died about 1870, at Nichols. His widow is still living, at Tioga Centre. Children: Frank, a lawyer, Sarah, who married Capt. James Hillyer, and Charles Sidney, of Tioga Centre.

Ambrose P. Eaton, one of the oldest residents of Smithboro, was born in the town of Union, Broome county, June 4, 1826, and came to Smithboro in the spring of 1849. He studied law in the office of Judge Charles E. Parker, of Owego, was admitted to the bar in December, 1868, at Binghamton, and since that time he has acquired quite an extensive practice, and has always been considered as a careful, trusty lawyer, a man of good judgment, and in the trial of cases has been very successful. In the fall of 1885, he formed a partnership with Hon. A. G. Allen, and moved his office to Waverly. He continued in partnership with Judge Allen until the summer of 1886, when the co-partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Eaton opening an office and continuing the business in Waverly, where he has a large and growing practice. Mr. Eaton was postmaster of this village for several years, a member of the school board, and an active, earnest worker in the same, rendering valuable assistance in the erection of the school building, etc. Mr. Eaton is a man of strong convictions, will uphold what he thinks right, and condemn what he considers wrong, regardless of what others may say about it. For many years he has been a member of the Episcopal church here, and was for several years warden of Emmanuel church, of this place. He was an active, earnest worker in the church, contributing liberally to its support, and rendering it valuable ser-

vices. Mr. Eaton married March 13, 1851, and has one daughter, wife of James A. Roberts, of Smithboro.

William E. Dorwin is one whose life-record affords a striking illustration of what earnest enterprise may accomplish in producing "a self-made man." He was born at Marathon, Cortland county, N. Y., March 18, 1837, where his boyhood and youth were passed, and where he obtained his only educational advantages, afforded by the district school. In 1857, when twenty years of age, he left for the West to begin the trials and struggles of manhood alone, as a switchman on the T. P. & W. R. R. in Illinois. In railroad work his time has ever since been passed. From the bottom round he gradually climbed the ladder till made superintendent of the same road, a position he held eight years, and the same successively of the Mt. Claire & Greenwood Lakes railroad of New Jersey two years, and of the Brighton Beach railroad, of Long Island, four years. In 1880, he engaged with the firm of Smith & Ripley, of New York city, to build the Lacawanna railroad, from Binghamton to Buffalo, and since that time has been extensively engaged in railroad building, being now engaged in building the Chicago, Madison & Northern railroad.

In 1883, Mr. Dorwin purchased the famous "Glen Mary" farm, which he has since made his home. Mr. Dorwin is a veteran of the late war, having served in Co. B, 3d Ills. Cav., enlisting August 16, 1861, as a private, and was mustered out as 1st lieutenant. Aside from his railroad work and farm, Mr. Dorwin is also extensively engaged in milling here, as a member of the firm of Dorwin, Rich & Stone. Although a strong Republican worker, Mr. Dorwin has accepted no political honors. He married Miss Sarah Longley, of Jacksonville, Ills., in 1867, and has three children.

John Hill came to the town of Tioga, from Pittsfield, Mass., in March, 1793, accompanied by one of his sons. On October 9, the same year, his wife arrived, bringing the remainder of their children, eight in number. The latter party came down the river, a distance of forty miles, in two canoes, and landed opposite where the Ah-wa-ga House now stands, in Owego. Chauncey, a son of John Hill, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., November 19, 1791. For many years he was a pilot on the river, being engaged in that capacity first, when but eighteen years of age. On May 12, 1813, he married Lucy, daughter of Benjamin Sexton, of Granville, Pa. Mrs. Hill was born in Enfield, N. H., May 3, 1796,



W. E. Darwin

and is now living in Owego. They had born to them twelve children, namely, Susan, January 13, 1815, married Edward Lathrop; James N., December 14, 1816; Amanda M., August 5, 1819, wife of James Kenyon; Lucy, June 12, 1821, married Hiram Ireland, and died January 14, 1853; Sabrina, May 14, 1825; Maryann S., August 25, 1827; Sarah, December 4, 1829, died in infancy; Charles F., March 14, 1832; Emily, March 2, 1834; Sir William Wallace, May 14, 1836, and Frances A., the two later dying in infancy. Maryann, married Elijah Morehouse, by whom she had six children, viz.: Edward, deceased; James, of St. Paul, Minn.; Alice, Etta, wife of Irving Diamond; Hattie, wife of John Gray, of Apalachin, and Charles H. Mr. Morehouse died February 14, 1887, and Mrs. Morehouse died May 1, 1887. Emily married John B. Jones, March 14, 1850, by whom she has one daughter, Clara M., who married Edward J. Stout, now of Denver Col.

James Garrett was born in 1781. In 1812 he, with his wife Elizabeth, sailed from Belfast, Ireland, and first settled near the High Lands on the Hudson. In 1818 they started for the Wyoming Valley, but while passing down the Susquehanna, in the town of Tioga, one of his horses became lame and he settled about three miles north of Smithboro, on the farm now owned by his grandson William H. Johnson, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1871. They had two daughters, Eliza, who married John Y. Smith, and Maria Jane, who married John S. Johnson.

Abijah Russell came from Kent, Putnam county, to Tioga, in 1853, and located on the farm now owned by Rev. Ziba Evans. He married Eliza, daughter of Josephas Barrott, of West Newark, by whom he had six children—Van Ness, of Owego, Holmes, of Tioga, Emily, wife of Williston Hunt, of Nichols, Rosalia, wife of Charles Scott, Howard, deceased, and Hetty A., wife of Charles Catlin, of Owego. Emily married first John S. Orcott and has one child, Ella M.

Henry Primrose, son of Jacob and Martha (Runyon) Primrose, was born February 4, 1794, and married Mary, daughter of Peter and Eleanor Johnson, October 4, 1815. They had ten children, viz.: William, born May 5, 1817, died June 10, 1840; James, now of Barton, January, 21, 1819; Betsey J., of Tioga Centre, January 6, 1821; Nellie A., October 4, 1822, died October 21, 1822; Orpha W., August 28, 1823; Peter J., July 1, 1828, now of Washington Territory; Jacob, October 1, 1830, now of Menoinee, Mich.; Martha, wife of Thomas Johnson, of Tioga Center, December 7,

1833; Mary E., wife of James Williams, of Valejo, Cal., March 4, 1839; and Clarissa, wife of Edward McDonald, of Tioga Center, April 13, 1841. Mr. Primrose was a founder of Methodism in the town of Tioga, and a preacher and leader of the people of that denomination.

Joseph Winters, the late postmaster at Tioga Center, was born in Orange county, N. Y., April 2, 1820, and came to Tioga in 1860, where he remained until his death, recently. Mr. Winters married Julia A. Carpenter, for his first wife, and for his second wife her sister, Elizabeth. Of his ten children, Judson B., is of the firm of Hyde & Winters, of Owego; Joseph E., is a practicing physician of New York city; Edgar, is of the firm of Starkey & Winters, of Owego, and Byron L., a law student in New York city.

Oren Waterman was born at Smithboro, March 25, 1828, and has always been a resident of the town, except a few years spent in Nichols. His father, James, came to Smithboro with his parents, John and Lucretia Waterman, in 1800. Oren married Sarah Wolverton and has five children.

Jared Foote, son of Ichabod, was born in Connecticut, January 22, 1789, married Sally Scott, April 2, 1810, and located in Delaware county, N. Y., where all of his seven children were born. In 1837 he removed with his family to Tioga, locating at what is known as Goodrich Settlement. His children were as follows: Alfred, born, October 22, 1811, married Margaret Grout, and died in May, 1885; Rebecca, born April 16, 1814, died March 24, 1843; Jared A., born May 11, 1817; Sally A., born July 26, 1819, died in 1871; Lyman B., born March 24, 1822; Elmira, born May 21, 1825; John, born October 11, 1826. Mrs. Jared Foote, Sr., died June 6, 1852, and for his second wife Mr. Foote married Sally A. Stiles, May 3, 1854, who died in the winter of 1886-87. Mr. Foote died May 6, 1875.

Stephen W. Jones, from Stockbridge, Mass., came to Tioga in 1807, locating upon the farm now owned by his grandson, Horace, on road 28. He had a family of six children, only one of whom, Mrs. Sarah Payne, of Waverly, N. Y., is living. Stephen P., the only one of the three sons who located permanently in the vicinity, married Fidelia Farnham, who bore him three children, Stephen W., Horace and Charles E. Horace married Rachel Anthony, November 24, 1857, who bore him four children, and died March 14, 1886. The children are Carrie (Mrs. N. B. Whitley), of Tavares, Fla.; George E. of the same place; Minnie, and Grace G.

John Whitley, from Vermont, located in the north part of Candor, in 1816. He had a family of thirteen children, only one of whom, Mrs. Lydia Brearly, of Caroline Centre, is living. His son, Joel S., who was six years old when his father came to Candor, located in Tioga in 1850, on road thirteen, where he died March 20, 1886. He married for his first wife Miss Hoffman, who died in 1843. For his second wife he married Emily Anderson, in 1844, who survives him. His two children are Arthusa P. (Mrs. Andrew Jewett), of Elmira, and Judson M., of Tioga.

Ira Anderson came with his family, from Warren, Rutland county, Vt., in 1810, and located in Candor, upon the farm now occupied by his grandson, Philander. He married Susan Andrews, who bore him seven children, Almira, Polly, Charlotte, Amarilla (Mrs. John Wolverton), of Candor, Johnson, Marshall, and Daniel, Amarilla being the only one now living. Daniel, born March 18, 1800, married Fidelia Frisbie, who bore him six children, Chester, Mary, Charlotte, Ezra, Frederick and Edwin. Ezra moved to Tioga in 1866, and now resides on road 12. He married Laura Gould, in January, 1866, and has three children. Marshall married Hannah Harris, who bore him eight children, James M., Stephen, Mariette, Albert, Amos, John, Eliza and Enos. James M. came to Tioga, in 1880, from Candor, and resides on road 12. He married Mary H. Easton and has two children living, Willis D. and John J.

Harris Jewett, born at Chenango Forks, N. Y., October 18, 1804, and located in Berkshire in 1830, upon the farm now owned by Walter Jewett. In 1854, he moved to Tioga, locating upon the farm he now occupies, on road 9. Mr. Jewett married Lucinda Ford, September 11, 1832, who bore him five children, three of whom are living, viz.: Charles F., born October 2, 1834; William A., born June 20, 1842; and Henry M., born October 24, 1850. Mrs. Jewett died July 21, 1868.

Lewis Lounsbury, from Connecticut, born February 21, 1794, was the first settler upon the farm now occupied by Mrs. Mary Lounsbury, in 1815. He married Charry Clark, December 12, 1816, who bore him eight children, five of whom are living, two in this town, Clark and Sheldon. Clark married Mary J. Howland, February, 6, 1849, and has two children, Cornelia and Harriet A., teachers. Lewis died January 11, 1861. Lewis, Jr., born December 10, 1820, married Mary Casterline, June 14, 1853, who bore him three children, Anson, John and Amy. Lewis, Jr., died April 24, 1887, and Mrs. Lounsbury occupies the homestead,

with her children. Sheldon, son of Lewis, was born November 6, 1837, married Sarah J. Moe, May 8, 1878, and has three children. He resides on road 61.

Jonathan Emerson, from Albany county, N. Y., was the first settler upon the farm now owned by his son David B., about 1822. He married Mary Harlin, who bore him four children, Samuel H., Chester, Mary (Mrs. Alexander Duff), and David B. The eldest son, Samuel H., married Sarah Duncan and has three children. Jonathan died October 1, 1885, and his widow still survives him.

W. Hulse Shaw is one of the prominent farmers in the town. He came here from Orange county, N. Y., a few years ago. He was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, is president of the Tioga County Agricultural Society, was Democratic candidate for member of assembly, in 1885. He is interested in raising valuable live-stock.

Maj. Richard Spendley was for many years a prominent and wealthy resident of the town. He was one of the active Republicans of the town and county, and was often a delegate to state and other conventions. He was at one time supervisor. He removed to Salamanca a few years ago.

Henry Bogart was born in Ulster county, April 13, 1830, and came to Tioga in 1865. He married Sarah E. Cook, July 14, 1856, and has four children, Eugene D., Elmer E., Arthur and Earl.

We quote the following interesting matter from Judge Avery's "Susquehanna Valley" papers, published in 1853-54:

"This town, also, has the honor of having been the place of residence, for many of the later years of his life, of the distinguished patriot, Josiah Cleaveland, who gained his first laurels in the memorable battle of Bunker Hill. In June, 1843, he returned to the scene of his early heroism, and joined in the celebration of the completion of the monument which his grateful countrymen had reared: and there, within a few days after the commemoration of that event, surrounded by all the hallowing associations of the time and place, he resigned his soul into the hands of Him who gave it, by a remarkable and impressive providence, at the foot of the storied hill upon which his fame so proudly rested. His remains repose, in honorable burial, at Mount Auburn.

"An Indian burying-ground extended along the brow of the cliff, on the westerly bank of the Owego creek, in this town, upon

the homestead premises of Messrs. J. Platt, and C. F. Johnson. It was a favorite burial place. Mrs. Whitaker narrates that upon the death of Ka-nau-kwis, whose name appears upon the Indian document, somewhat varied from the one given by her, he was brought to this place. Where he died she does not state, but Mrs. Williams recollects to have heard her father say that he received his death-wound at Tioga Point. His remains must therefore have been transported from that place to this favorite spot of interment, a distance of twenty-one miles. Although many Indian graves have been found upon the site of Owego, no indications have been there exhibited of an appropriation so exclusive for Indian burial in its ordinary mode, as the extended brow of this cliff. The rounded Indian burial mound, near the intersection of Paige and River streets, was formed either by its having been made the place of deposit for a large collection of remains upon their removal from original places of interment, or perhaps by the burial of a number of warriors who may have fallen in battle. It was not an ordinary Indian burial place.

“ Many Indian graves were also found near the bank of the river, a short distance below Cassel’s cove. The remains were found, here, in the usual posture, surrounded by the customary implements of the chase, and ornaments such as were usually deposited along with the body which they had contributed to support and adorn in life. But for this custom of our Indian predecessors very few of those articles, or of those of their domestic use, would have been now within our reach.’ The key which they have furnished to a store of Iroquois usages and antiquities, but for that national funeral rite, would have been kept from our hands.

“ At the time of the pioneer settlement of this town, the evenly-wooded hill, sloping southerly upon the homestead of Mr. John Dubois, was found entirely stripped of timber, bearing the appearance of having been burned over and thoroughly cleared. It was shrubless as well as denuded of its trees. The even and remarkably uniform ‘second growth’ which now covers it, clearly shows this to be a fact, and corroborates the account.

“ About twenty-two years since, in the easterly part of this town, upon the premises known in the olden time as the residence and home property of David Pixley, Jr., situated upon the westerly side of the Owego creek, something less than half a mile below the homestead of Mr. Ephraim Leach, a singular discovery was made. A large brass kettle was disclosed by the plough,

literally filled with articles of various kinds, of ancient appearance and manufacture, and doubtless of no little value to the person who had taken the pains to bury them there. At the time of their deposit that immediate vicinity was thickly wooded, and well selected to avoid observation and escape discovery. Among other contents was a copper tea kettle, inside of which was found a pewter vessel, filled with untrimmed rifle balls, just as they came from the moulds. The other articles were an old-fashioned and peculiarly shaped hammer, a parcel of pewter plates of two sizes, the smaller ones showing no marks of use, bright, and undimmed by corrosion, and upon them the word 'LONDON' plainly impressed; a peculiarly-shaped iron or steel instrument, about six or eight inches in length, pointed, and like the head of an arrow or spear, except that it had a single barb about two inches long, on one side only; at its other extremity was a socket, apparently intended for a handle.

“ This is an enumeration of a part only of the articles there found, but sufficiently complete to start many a conjecture as to their history, the time when they were secreted, whether in the revolutionary era, or anterior or subsequent to it. But, whatever may be our suppositions upon the subject, they can never take any more satisfactory form than that of mere conjecture. It may be mentioned, that at many of the earlier councils and treaties held by the Iroquois with the agents of the English government, during our colonial history, presents, similar to the major part of these, were distributed profusely among the natives, for the purpose of conciliating them, individually, and to keep bright the 'covenant-chain' with the confederacy. It would not be at all strange, if some of the Indian occupants of our valley, previous to their fleeing to the frontier upon the approach of Gens. Clinton and Sullivan, adopted this as a mode of secreting these articles from their white invaders, hoping to resume possession of them after their enemies had retired from the Susquehanna. Death or the fortunes of war might have prevented a realization of their hopes; or, if they returned, the precise spot where they were secreted, might have been forgotten: and thus these mementos of the past were left to slumber on until accident disclosed them to view.”

The comparative growth of the town is shown by the following figures, from the census enumerations for the several enumerations since the town was organized: 1810, 500; 1820, 1,810; 1825, 991;

1830, 1,411; 1835, 1,987; 1845, 2,778; 1850, 2,839; 1855, 3,027; 1860, 3,202; 1865, 3,094; 1870, 3,272; 1875, 3,162; 1880, 3,192.

Initial Events.—The first log house was built by Major Wm. Ransom, who also built the first saw-mill, about 1792.

Major Ransom set out the first apple-tree, bringing it with him in a boat from Wyoming. He set out the first orchard on the west bank of the creek, and had the first nursery. George Tallcott, when on an exploring tour through the country, in 1790, says this was the first orchard he had seen between here and Albany.

Colonel David Pixley built the first grist-mill on Owego creek, in what is called to this day Pixley's Channel, in or before 1793. Previous to this and until the erection of Fitch's mill, four miles above Binghamton, in 1790, the settlers in this locality were obliged to go to Wilkesbarre with their grain by means of canoes, on the Susquehanna, which usually occupied about two weeks. The Mattesons very soon after 1793 built a mill at Canewana.

The first tavern was built of logs, and was kept by Samuel Ransom. The first framed house was built by Prince Alden.

A Mr. Denio was the first blacksmith, and had a shop at Tioga Centre. John Hill was the first carpenter.

Lodowyck Light built the first tannery, using dug-outs for vats, which was afterwards enlarged as a tannery and shoe-shop by his son, Henry Light.

Major William Ransom and Rachel Brooks, in 1792, took upon themselves matrimonial vows, and no record can be found earlier of marriages in the town.

The first recorded death is that of David Pixley, who died June 6, 1799, aged thirty-five years, and who was a son of Colonel Pixley. He was buried in the wilderness, and the Tioga cemetery occupies the same locality.

The first cemetery was the one called the Canfield cemetery, and is situated near the residence of Amos Canfield.

Rev. David Jayne was preaching here before 1796. The first camp-meeting was held on the hill on Lodowyck Light's farm, in 1807, and this hill was afterwards called by the irreverent ones of Pipe Creek, "Holy Hill." The first church was built on this place in 1812, and was a Union church.

The first school-house was built on Samuel Ransom's farm, before 1800.

The first store was kept by John Light and John Crise, at Smithboro.

A postoffice was first kept at Smithboro, by Isaac Boardman, in 1812, and by John DuBois, very soon after, at Tioga Centre. Stephen Leonard, of Owego, had the first mail contract through from Owego to Elmira, and a mail was delivered once a week. Ebenezer Meckin drove the first mail-coach through for Leonard.

The first ferry that crossed the Susquehanna river in this town was owned by John Decker and Gideon Cortright, who lived on Coxe's Patent as early as 1800.

Organization.—It is impossible to give the exact date of the first town meeting, nor a list of the officers there chosen. The records of the town were taken to Owego in 1834, to be used there to settle some point in a law-suit, and were destroyed by a fire that occurred in that village. For this reason we print the following list of officers. The list of supervisors was obtained from the county clerk's office, from 1795 to 1813, as from the town of Owego, and from 1813 to 1828 from the town of Tioga. No record can be found from that time until 1835, since which these officers are given complete:

Supervisors.

1795. Emmanuel Coryell,	1846-47. Jesse Turner,
1796. Lodowyck Light,	1848. David Taylor,
1797. Samuel Tinkham,	1849-52. Gilbert Strang,
1798. John Smyth,	1853. William Ransom,
1799-1800. Jesse Miller,	1854. David Taylor,
1801-3. Joshua Ferris,	1855. David Earle,
1804-9. Emmanuel Coryell,	1856. Gilbert Strang,
1810-12. Noah Goodrich,	1857-58. Richard Spendley,
1813-17. Gamaliel H. Barstow,	1859. Harris Jewett,
1818-20. Emmanuel Coryell,	1860. Richard Spendley,
1821-23. Wright Dunham,	1861. Abel Dubois,
1824. Ziba Miller,	1862-64. Gilbert Strang,
1825. George Matson,	1865. L. B. West,
1826-27. Ephraim Leach,	1866-70. W. H. Bristol,
1828. Erastus Goodrich,	1871-73. Josiah Pickering,
1835-40. Jesse Turner,	1874-83. Stephen W. Leach,
1841-43. Erastus Goodrich,	1884-86. Jonathan C. Latimer,
1844. Jesse Turner,	1887. Stephen W. Leach.
1845. Israel S. Hoyt.	

Town Clerks.

1835. Charles Ransom,	1841. Orin Dubois,
1836-39. Gilbert Strang,	1842-47. Gilbert Strang,
1840. Robert C. Cole,	1848. Lott P. Luce,

1849. Nicholas Schoonover, Jr.,	1856-57. Thos. F. Goodenough,
1850-51. Cornelius D. Hoff,	1858. Gilbert Strang,
1852. Erastus Hoff.	1859-77. Moses Ohart,
1853. Forman S. Higbe,	1878. Chauncey J. Goodenough,
1854. Lott P. Luce,	1879-87. Moses Ohart.
1855. Elisha D. Ransom,	

Justices of the Peace.

David Jayne,
Solomon Jones,
David Jayne,
Erastus Goodrich,
Robert C. Cole,
Sylvester Knapp,
Israel S. Hoyt,
Robert C. Cole,
Jared Foot,
Amos Canfield,
Cutler Woodruff,
Elijah Cleveland,
David Earle,
Sylvester Knapp,
Stephen W. Leach,
Israel S. Hoyt,
George L. Light,
Stephen W. Leach,
David Earle,
Joel S. Whitley,
Israel S. Hoyt,
Edwin H. Schoonover,
Joel S. Whitley,
Francis F. Miller,
Israel S. Hoyt,
Thomas F. Goodenough,
Stephen J. Rider,
Cornelius C. Yontz.

Luther B. West,
John H. Yontz,
Noah Goodrich,
William C. Randall,
John H. Yontz,
Noah Goodrich,
Walter C. Randall,
Luther B. West,
Charles E. Ransom,
Noah Goodrich,
William J. Drake,
William W. Giles,
Charles Bonham,
Noah Goodrich,
William J. Drake,
Edgar Taylor,
Walter C. Randall,
David Earle,
Noah Goodrich,
Ira Hoyt,
Walter C. Randall,
Ira Hoyt,
David Earle,
Noah Goodrich,
Deloss Goodenough,
Peter Turner,
Abner G. Hill.

Internal Improvements.—A ferry was used across the river before 1800, by Decker & Cortright, near where Avery Horton lives. One was started by Caleb Lyons, in 1811, the landing being on the Eli Light farm. A wire ferry was constructed by Col. William Ransom, in 1842. Smithboro & Nichols Bridge Company was incorporated April 18, 1829, and Isaac Boardman, Nehemiah Platt, and John Coryell were appointed commissioners. The bridge was soon after built, and in the spring following its erection was washed away. The second was erected March 17, 1865. Three spans were carried away by the Whitneyville

mill in a freshet, and it was repaired the same season. On October 20, 1865, the new part was entirely blown down by a heavy gale, and was rebuilt in forty days. March 17, 1868, at eight o'clock, A. M., two spans of the south end were carried away by a span of the Owego bridge coming down against it. In 1880, it was again destroyed, and has not been rebuilt.

The Erie and the Southern Central railroads run through the town, following the Susquehanna river, having depots at Tioga Centre and Smithboro.

VILLAGES.

TIOGA CENTER is a small village of, approximately, four hundred inhabitants, situated about mid-way of the southern boundary of the town, at the mouth of Pipe creek. It is a station on the New York, Lake Erie & Western and the Southern Central railways. It has two churches, two hotels, a handsome union school building, a tannery, four stores, a postoffice, two blacksmith shops, a steam flouring mill, three steam saw-mills, two shoe shops, a resident physician and a drug store.

Tanning has been a thriving industry in Tioga Center since 1869. A tannery was built in 1868, by Ransom, Maxwell & Co. for a sole leather tannery. The firm was dissolved a short time thereafter, Col. William Ransom becoming the owner of the property. In June, 1869, he sold the tannery to J. & P. Quirin, who came from Boston and entirely overhauled it and converted it into an upper-leather tannery, and began the tanning of calf-skins. January 3, 1871, it was destroyed by fire; but through the progressiveness of the citizens of Tioga Center, the structure was again erected by subscription, and by the first of March, 1871, the tannery was again in full operation. October 31, 1871, one of the boilers in the tannery exploded. The explosion occurred in the morning, immediately after the blowing of the seven o'clock whistle. The boiler was hurled through the beam-house, which is 150 feet long, and through the lime-house, into an open area, where it fell, upwards of 300 feet from the arch upon which it was resting. A German, Thersal Van Order, was killed outright. Philip Quirin, one of the proprietors, was so badly injured that he died in a few days, and S. Edware Mills was injured so that he is maimed for life. Several others were injured, more or less seriously. The tannery has a capacity for tanning 300,000 calf skins annually. They are tanned here and

transported to Boston and finished and marketed. The firm now consists of J. G. Quirin & Co. Owing to commercial depression during the past few years, the tannery has not been operated to anything like its fullest capacity as formerly, and during the last year (1887) very little, if any tanning has been attempted by the proprietors.

The steam flouring-mill is situate upon Pipe creek, on the site where the first saw-mill was erected, by Major William Ransom, in 1792. It was changed to a grist-mill in 1840, and in 1884 it was changed to a steam flouring-mill.

J. C. Latimer's steam saw-mill is located in Tioga Centre, upon the east side of the creek. It was built in 1820, and was a water-power mill until 1873, when it was equipped with steam. It was burned in October, 1879, but was immediately rebuilt. It also contains a feed-run and a shingle-machine. It has the capacity for sawing 2,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

The steam saw-mill of John E. Pembleton is also situate in Tioga Centre, about a half a mile up Pipe creek. It was built in 1834, by J. Schoonover and Andrew Todd, and sold in 1838 to Nealy & Smith, and was subsequently purchased by John G. Smith. It was a water-power mill until 1872, when it was changed to steam. It has connected with it lath and shingle machines, and is one of the best equipped mills along Pipe creek.

In 1879, Charles H. Tribe erected a steam planing-mill near the Southern Central railway depot, and afterward added to it a sawing department, so that now it is a complete and fully equipped steam saw and planing-mill.

The standing timber in the town of Tioga, however, has been so depleted that the lumbering industry of the town is rapidly waning, and beyond doubt a few short years hence saw-mills in Tioga will be among the things of the past.

HALSEY VALLEY.—In about 1790, Thomas, Nicholson, a surveyor, was employed to make the first partition survey of lands, belonging to the state, lying back from the Susquehanna. He bought 2,000 acres, including what is now known as Halsey Valley. He died in 1792, and a daughter was born to Mrs. Nicholson a short time after his decease, who was the lawful heir to this land. She died at eighteen years of age, and during her life this land became known as "Girl's Flat," a name it held for many years. Mrs. Nicholson became the wife of Zephaniah Halsey, whose children inherited the land by title through their mother; hence the name "Halsey Valley." It was not until

about 1825 that these lands began to be sold and settled upon; then six hundred acres were sold to Seely Brothers, afterwards to Joseph West and Brother; four hundred to Presher Skillings, Van Nortunk, and others. The village is situated in the north-west part of the town, and partly in the town of Barton, and contains two churches,—Christian and Methodist; the latter being in Barton,—a school-house, a postoffice, three stores, two blacksmith-shops, two cooper-shops, and two physicians.

Luther B. West has long been a merchant here, and one of the most prominent of the section. It must ever be a pleasure to contemplate the life of a self-made man,—one who, by strict adherence to a well defined plan of action, converts adverse circumstances into successful and honorable results. Such, in brief, is that of Mr. West.

His parents, Joseph and Sally (Bliven) West, whose ancestors were active participants in the revolutionary war, emigrated from Fort Ann, Washington county, N. Y., to Spencer, bringing their effects in a large covered wagon, which was drawn by two yoke of oxen and one horse, at a speed of about fifteen miles each day, through the then wilderness country, camping out and sleeping at night in their wagon.

Arriving at Spencer in the fall of 1818, they began housekeeping in rented rooms, in the court-house, but soon after, a home was made south of the village, upon lands purchased by Mr. West, while he worked at his trade, that of carpenter and joiner. In 1826, he rented of Andrew Purdy, and occupied his tavern and farm in Spencer for ten years, and conducted the business until April, 1836, when he removed to Halsey Valley (then called Girl's Flats), on a tract of land purchased in 1832, of Isaac and Enos Briggs and John D. Seeley, upon which he had made some improvements while living in Spencer. Here he resided, clearing land, lumbering and farming until March, 1857, when he died, leaving a widow who died in March, 1880, and four children, viz.: Charles, Luther B., Sarah J., who was the wife of Nicholas Schoonmaker, and Warren B.

Luther Bliven West, the subject of this sketch, was born at Spencer, April 13, 1823, and attended the district school until thirteen years of age, when, by accompanying his father who at this time moved to Girl's Flats—then mostly a wilderness—his educational advantages were ended, excepting a few weeks attendance during the following winter.

The pupils of the common schools of to-day may profitably



Engraved by J. H. Smith

L. B. West

contrast the educational advantages and collateral accompaniments they enjoy, with those furnished by the "People's College" of a half century ago. To assist in making the comparison, it may be stated that the architectural features of the Girl's Flats school-house were those common to structures of that class throughout the country, viz.: the building was constructed of rough logs, the spaces between which being filled with mud and sticks, a single section of window sash in each of three sides of the building admitting the light, door, swinging on wooden hinges and was opened by pulling a string attached to a wooden latch. A single slab set upon wooden pegs inserted in two-inch holes, constituted a seat—no support being given to the pupil's back. Abundant warmth and ventilation were secured by burning logs four to six feet in length, in a large stone fire place and chimney, which logs were usually cut by the boys on Saturday afternoons, for use during the following week. The principal text books in use were Cobb's spelling-book and Daboll's Arithmetic. That nature and the school-master were in league was painfully evident to all, for, from the surrounding forest was obtained a never-ending supply of tough young beeches, which, under the skillful guidance of the latter, demonstrated his superiority, inculcated feelings of awe if not reverence, maintained discipline and were practical definitions of thoroughness and liberality.

Remaining with his father and actively assisting in clearing land and lumbering until the spring of 1844. when, being of legal age, he commenced business for himself by farming land for a share.

On June 9, 1844, he married Martha L., daughter of William and Laura Presher, who were among the first settlers in the Valley, and had to contend for possession with bears, wolves, and panthers that then infested the forest. They raised a large family of children, of whom Mrs. West, the youngest daughter, was born in the town of Barton, June 1, 1824.

Not satisfied with the results obtained by farming, in the spring of 1846, without other capital than energy, and without practical knowledge of the business, he purchased a small stock of goods and opened a store at Halsey Valley. The country being new and money scarce, trade was conducted mostly for barter in staves, shingles and lumber, the outlet to market being either by canal at Ithaca, a distance of twenty-five miles, or by rafting on the Susquehanna river—eight miles distant—to Port Deposit and

Baltimore, Md. After many hard struggles, a fair business was established. In 1849, he purchased, and in connection with Eliakim D. Hoyt, put steam-power in a grist and flouring mill, and manufactured flour and sawed shingles in large quantities for market ; also had a saw-mill, and by purchase placed upon the market lumber made by other mills. In 1854, as the country became better settled and improved, the mercantile branch of the business was enlarged, a new store opened, and his two brothers, Charles and Warren B., admitted to a partnership that was soon afterward dissolved. For many years after, he conducted alone a large and successful business, which was gradually closed out as more important matters claimed his attention.

In 1862, he was elected justice of the peace, and continued in office by re-election for twelve consecutive years, when he declined to serve longer. During this period, he was for several terms elected justice of the county sessions.

By special order, No. 528, dated August 15, 1863, issued by the Commander-in-chief, Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York, he was authorized to raise a regiment of infantry of the National Guard in the county of Tioga, and be commissioned colonel thereof, and immediately began the work. After partly organizing several companies he was obliged to abandon it and resign, by reason of the severe and protracted illness of his wife.

In 1864, he was appointed one of a committee to procure volunteers, and financial agent to fill the quota assigned to the town of Tioga, under the call of the President for troops. To carry out the work necessitated the issuance of bonds amounting to \$10,000.00, which debt was paid the following year, leaving the town free from any bonded debt, such as most adjoining towns were loaded with for years thereafter, and a continual source of annoyance to the tax-payers. The prompt payment of this war debt was largely due to his persistent efforts and advocacy of the principle, that the payment of a debt made when the currency was inflated should not be deferred until the currency became contracted. In this instance, as is too often the case, where individual effort is exerted for the public good, the scheme was for a time bitterly denounced ; but its merits were soon recognized and generally acknowledged. He regards this as his masterpiece in financiering.

In 1865, he was elected supervisor of the town of Tioga, and on January 18, 1865, he, with others, organized the Tioga National Bank, at Owego. Being one of the principal stockholders, he

was elected to a directorship, and in February, 1869, to the vice-presidency—to both of which positions he has been annually re-elected to the present time.

Besides the enterprises before mentioned, he has been for the past twenty-five years extensively engaged in farming and dairying, and latterly is giving much attention to investments in improved farms in Kansas and Nebraska. To promoting the school and other interests of his neighborhood he has given much of his time and attention. Has always been identified with the principles of Democracy, and is a practical temperance man. In 1864, he embraced the cause of religion and united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Halsey Valley.

Upwards of forty-two years of uninterrupted enjoyment of married life had elapsed, when, on November 6, 1886, Death claimed the wife who had witnessed and assisted him in his early struggles, and had shared, but too briefly, the fruits of their triumphs over obstacles that would have discouraged others less persevering. She was a typical wife, a womanly woman and a mother whose greatest pride was her children, of whom there were five—three daughters and two sons—their births, etc., occurring as follows: Olive, July 20, 1847, married Charles O. Wood, November 2, 1870, and died August 20, 1872; Alice, July 20, 1850, married Dr. Charles E. Hollenbeck, December 29, 1875; Ida, December 31, 1858; Grant M., April 19, 1864; and Norman L., February 16, 1867.

Personally, Mr. West is a man of fine physique, somewhat military in his bearing, easily approached, an entertaining conversationalist well informed on all general subjects, and an acknowledged authority on all matters with which he has business relations. Trained in the rugged school of self-education, his judgment of events and men seldom misleads him. Self-reliant, sagacious, bold yet cautious, practical, methodical, always using experience to sharpen foresight and over all a marked individualism easier recognized than described, are among his prominent traits of character, the judicious exercise of which has brought the abundant prosperity he now enjoys. Life to him seems most enjoyable, and he is seen at his best when absorbed in a business problem.

Ira Hoyt was of English descent, his ancestors settling at Danbury, Mass., at an early day. His grandfather, Nathaniel Hoyt, was an officer in the revolutionary army, and settled after the war at Winchester, Conn. He was a farmer, and reared a

large family. He died at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Ira Hoyt, 2d, was born in Danbury, in 1797. He was twice married; and by his first wife were born to him five, by his second wife four, children. He died at the age of seventy-seven, in 1864. Ira, the eldest child of Ira and Anna Hoyt, was born in Litchfield, Conn., September 9, 1821. His boyhood days were passed in attending the common school, and in laboring upon the farms of his neighborhood, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he married Miss Helen M. Roberts. The issue of this union was two children: Charles, who died at the age of five years, and Josephine, who married John Hutchins. Helen Hoyt died in 1862, aged thirty-five years. In 1864, Mr. Hoyt filled the vacancy in his home by introducing therein as his wife Mrs. Hollenbeck, of Barton. In the year 1850, he removed to Tioga county, settling at Halsey Valley, which he has since made his home. Although by occupation a cooper, he owns a small farm, and engages himself mainly in its care, and in the propagation of fish. In the latter enterprise he has been very successful, and owns a very fine pond, of which he is justly proud. For many years he has also been engaged in the manufacture of butter packages, his factory being operated by both steam and water-power, and employing a number of men.

Dr. Charles Hollenbeck was born in the town of Barton, a son of Richard and Lydia A. (Hyatt) Hollenbeck, June 4, 1850. He studied in the district schools, at Waverly Institute, at Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, beginning the study of medicine at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, graduating in March, 1874. He immediately began practice at Halsey Valley, where he has since been located. The Doctor married Alice West, daughter of Luther B. West, December 29, 1875.

SMITHBORO is a small post village located in the southwestern part of the town on the Susquehanna river, and on the N. Y. L. E. & W. and the S. C. railroads. It has a church, a fine school building, several stores, two hotels, mechanic's shops, etc.

Ezra Smith, after whom Smithboro was named, and who held letters patent, covering a large tract of land in this vicinity, came from Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y., in 1791, and settled at Smithboro, in the house on the corner where Walter C. Randall now resides. He afterward sold his property and kept the Half-Way House, a well known tavern, mid-way between Ithaca and Owego. Isaac S. Broadman bought the property of Ezra

Smith, at Smithboro, enlarged the house into a tavern; this was the first tavern at Smithboro, and he the first tavern keeper.

A family named Lyon settled at the ferry a short distance east of Smithboro; Lyon was the first keeper of the ferry; his house is still standing, on the west bank of the creek, just back of the house where Mrs. Eli Light resides, to which place it was moved from the middle of the present orchard. A family named Fountain settled in the same neighborhood. The Lyon house and the old Broadman tavern, the latter now much altered and improved, are the oldest buildings now standing in the vicinity of Smithboro. At a later period Wait Smith came from Wyoming, about 1800, and built the house which stood until 1865, where Houston Platt's house now stands; Ezekiel Newman came and built the house where Mrs. Zebulon Bowman now resides; Benjamin Smith came and built the house where Benjamin Lounsbury, Jr., now resides; James Schoonover, Jr., came and built the house which Amos Lounsbury resided in for several years, and which was recently moved away and mostly torn down to make a place for his new residence; Mrs. James Brooks, whose husband was a son of James Brooks, of Tioga Centre, who died in the war of 1812, built the house which is still standing on Meeting-House Hill, a short distance east of Smithboro.

Beriah Mundy came about 1787, and settled where Mundy Schoonover now resides; his house stood near the present house, but was afterward moved westward, across the creek, into the town of Barton, where it still stands, painted a brown color, and has been occupied for many years by the Barden family.

Edward V. Poole, son of Daniel, whose ancestors were the founders of Weymouth, Mass., in 1635, was born April 3, 1826, at Manyunk, a suburb of Philadelphia, Pa. He attended Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., 1849-50. He has been a merchant and business man nearly all his life; commenced in the lumber business at Beaumont, Pa., but afterward removed to Center Moreland, Pa. He then removed to Mt. Carmel, Ill., where he did a large mercantile and lumbering business. He then returned to Center Moreland, but soon after removed to Smithboro, in 1865, where he transacted a large mercantile business. He built a large, three-story, double store, which he occupied at Smithboro, and which was burned. He has been for many years one of the most successful business men of Tioga county. He married, September 11, 1850, Susan Carey, daughter of Samuel Carey, Esq., of Centre Moreland, Pa. Their children are Charles

F., of Tioga Center; Emily A., deceased; Murry E., a law student and graduate of Cornell University, to whom we are indebted for many facts in this sketch of Tioga; Clara I. (Mrs. Titus Baker); and Laura F. (Mrs. Thomas B. Campbell).

Walter Crowley Randall was born October 15, 1828, in the town of Owego. He learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed a great many years, 1835-65. He married, March 1, 1850, Amelia Carnochan. He settled first at Vestal, but soon removed to Campville, where he remained only a short time, and then moved to Smithboro, in 1852, when he was appointed bridge-keeper, a position he held until 1883, a period of thirty-one years. He commenced farming in 1865, which he followed three years. He then commenced the mercantile business, which he followed eight years, then commenced farming again, in 1880, which he still follows. He was chiefly instrumental in founding the masonic lodge, at Smithboro, and was its first master, holding that office several years, and being frequently sent as representative to the Grand Lodge. He has also been a justice of the peace, at different periods, for sixteen years.

STRAIT'S CORNERS is located on a branch of Pipe creek, on the north line of the town, lying partly in Candor. David Strait, from whom the place derives its name, settled here in 1825. The village contains two churches,—Christian and Baptist; the latter being in the town of Candor,—postoffice, school-house, store and blacksmith-shop. Its postoffice was established in 1853.

GOODRICH SETTLEMENT is located just across Owego creek, the corporation boundary of Owego on the west. Near by is the famous "Glenmary" place, now owned by Colonel Dorwin. This settlement has been the home for longer or shorter periods of N. P. Willis, the poet; Hon. Wheeler H. Bristol, state treasurer; D. C. McCallum, formerly general superintendent of the Erie railroad; Dr. Galloway, of the Electropathic Institute, of Philadelphia, Pa.; and Charles F. Johnson.

GERMAN SETTLEMENT is a little hamlet east from Strait's Corners, mostly in the town of Tioga, and was settled by Germans in 1830.

Leach's Grist Mill, on road 28, was built by Caleb Leach, in 1806. Mr. Leach was a native of Plymouth, Mass.; early learned the trade of watch-maker; made the first twisted auger in the United States; built the Fairmount water-works, at Philadelphia, and had charge of the Manhattan water-works. When he came here, in 1806, he established a carding-mill and grist-mill. He

spent his later years in Utica, where he died. The mill descended to Ephraim Leach, father of Stephen W., the present proprietor. It has four runs of stones, and has the capacity for grinding 25,000 bushels per year.

Stephen W. Jones' Saw-mill, on road 1, was built by James Pumpelly, in 1827, and came into Mr. Jones' possession in 1872. The saw-mill has a circular-saw, and the capacity for sawing 1,000,000 feet per year. The grist-mill has one run of stones, and does custom work. He also does planing, turning, etc. Employs two hands.

James R. Willmott's Saw-mill is located on road 28, where he also has a plaster-mill and ice-house.

CHURCHES.

At a very early day religious services were held in dwelling-houses, barns, and school-houses, mostly by circuit preachers of the Methodist denomination, and Baptist ministers. In 1796 the Baptist church of New Bedford was organized with nine members, partly from this town. Tioga was afterwards substituted for New Bedford, and in 1847 it was again changed to the Tioga and Barton Baptist church, the history of which will be found in the town of Barton. The Methodists were numerous, and held services in the Light neighborhood. Between April 14, 1805, and the 1st of May, the eccentric Lorenzo Dow preached at Pipe Creek, in the house of Andrew Alden, with whom he stopped. In the summer of 1807, Bishop Asbury presided at a camp-meeting on the hill, where the Union church was afterwards built. In his "Life" is this statement: "After attending the General Conference at Boston, on the 1st of June, 1807, he started for the West by a new route,—that of the Mohawk, the Geneva, the Chemung, and the Susquehanna. Turning south, he passed along the shores of Seneca lake, and down the lovely valley of the Chemung to the Susquehanna, near Owego. He then descended that river to Wyoming." While here he stopped at the house of Lodowyck Light. The Asbury camp-meeting grounds of Barton, Tioga, and Nichols charge were located on the same farm.

The Union church was built on this hill by both Methodists and Baptists, and used jointly by them until the lines of denominational differences became so tightly drawn they could not agree; which differences were finally settled, as far as the church was concerned, in the summer of 1827, when it was struck by light-

ning and entirely destroyed. This house was thirty by forty feet, with galleries round the entire building, and never finished; the lower portion, however, being lathed and plastered.

Methodist Episcopal Church at Smithboro.—November 19, 1832, a meeting was held at the school-house in District No. 4, town of Tioga, to incorporate a society to be called the Methodist Episcopal Society of Smithboro, John Light, Andrew Bonham, and Benjamin V. Brooks as trustees. It was voted that the seal to be used by the trustees be the triangle, and a committee was appointed to build a church. This committee entered into a contract with C. C. Yontz and Willard Cratsley to erect a church for \$1,500. January 7, 1835, "It was resolved, that all orthodox societies of any denomination shall have the privilege of preaching at any time in the Smithboro church, when unoccupied, but none other, at any time." Its church edifice was erected in 1833. The building was burned May 24, 1887. Rev. Luther Peck is the present pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church on Ross Hill was organized with thirty-six members in November, 1870, and its church edifice erected in the same year. Rev. A. B. Eckert was the first pastor; Rev. Luther Peck, the present one.

Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church of Smithboro was organized in 1866, and its church edifice erected in 1874. The first vestry was composed of the following: wardens, John C. Gray and L. Burr Pearsall; vestrymen, Gilbert Pearsall, G. O. Chase, John C. Pearsall, Frederick C. Coryeli, W. C. Randall and O. A. Barstow. The first rector was Rev. J. F. Esch; the first resident rector was Rev. John Scott, who was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Rodgers, for a short time, when he was succeeded by Rev. John A. Bowman, the present rector.

Baptist Church of Tioga Centre.—A number of Baptist brethren, members of the Owego Baptist church, living in this section, made application to that church to be allowed to act as a branch and receive members, which was granted, and January 13, 1838, they organized as a branch society at Canfield Corners, in the town of Nichols. October 13, 1838, they resolved to become a separate body. A council was called, and they were received as a church, with twenty-three members.

January 25, 1840, it was resolved to change the location to Nichols village. April 11, 1840, eleven members, residents mostly of this town, united by letter from what is now the Tioga and Barton church. December 12, 1840, Rev. Charles F. Fox was

called to the pastorate. October 12, 1844, it was resolved to change the name to the Baptist Church of Tioga Centre, and services were held in the school-house in that place. In 1849, the present church was built, at a cost of \$2,000. Rev. Mr. Tilden is the present pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Tioga Centre.—The Methodists of this section had been supplied with ministers from Barton for several years, but were regularly organized October 20, 1870, as a church. In 1872 a house was built, combining elegance and utility, at a cost of \$8,000, and dedicated December 12, 1873. Rev. Mr. Todd is the present pastor.

The Christian Church, was organized at Strait's Corners, in 1850, with seventeen members, Rev. B. B. Hurd as pastor; erected a house in 1855.

The Christian Church, at Halsey Valley, was organized in 1847; erected a meeting-house in 1856, Rev. A. J. Welton being the first pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, at German Settlement, was organized by its first pastor, Rev. A. W. Loomis, in 1856. The church building was erected in 1870. The society now has forty members, with Rev. A. Osborne, pastor.
