



[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

JACOB N. WALDRON.



MRS. ELIZABETH WALDRON.

JACOB N. WALDRON was born in the town of Sennett, Cayuga County, N. Y., on the 4th day of September, 1828. He is a son of Edward and Clarissa [Mandeville] Waldron. His father, who was a farmer, was born in Haverstraw, Rockland county, N. Y., September 10th, 1800, and came to Onondaga county with his parents in 1810. He was a man possessed of sterling qualities of mind and heart. His principles were high and honorable and his habits correct and exemplary. He was the unrelenting foe of intemperance, and it is said of him that he could not be induced to sell a bushel of grain or a cord of wood to be used in the production of any kind of liquor that would intoxicate, thus illustrating that one's principles should be maintained not only by word but also by precept and example. He always manifested a strong interest in the cause of Christianity. His death occurred on the fourth of September, 1850. His wife was born in Orange county, N. Y., November 4th, 1800, and settled with her parents in Cayuga Co., in 1813. They were married the 17th of November, 1825, and settled in the town of Sennett, Cayuga County, about 1828. Mrs. Waldron, who is still living at the time of writing this sketch, is a pure-minded, large-hearted, Christian woman. They had seven children, namely: John, Jacob N., Sarah, Charles, Clark, Cornelia, and Edward, all living. Jacob N. has followed farming all his life. He is the present Supervisor of his town. He has been elected to that office eight successive times. In politics Mr. Waldron is a staunch Republican and a firm supporter of the principles and objects of his party. He possesses, in a marked degree, those qualities that characterize the useful citizen, the good neighbor, the filial son and the kind and indulgent parent.

On the 15th of April, 1856, he was joined in marriage with Elizabeth Green, who was born in Jordan, Onondaga Co., N. Y., the 10th of June, 1835. She was a daughter of Salmon and Amy [Edmunds] Green, natives of Cheshire, Mass. Her father, who was an architect and builder by trade, was born June 21st, 1801, and died July 4th, 1850. He was possessed

of many of the virtues and few of the faults of mankind, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him for his moral worth, high character and strict integrity. Her mother was born January 25th, 1801, and died March 20th, 1874. They settled in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Green had seven children, as follows: Eli, Amy, Elizabeth, deceased, Sarah, Francis, deceased, Benton and Robert.

In the death of Elizabeth, which occurred on the 27th of January, 1877, Mr. Waldron lost a wife whose life was of an exceptionally pure and noble character. She was a faithful and loving companion, a woman of rare moral excellence and genuine Christian worth. She had clear and conscientious views of truth and duty, and an unswerving loyalty to that which she believed to be right. She was habitually reserved and undemonstrative in manner and was excelled by none in the performance of those little acts of kindness and affection that tend so fully to brighten and beautify the lives of those about us. When but sixteen years of age she joined the Presbyterian Church in Jordan and after her marriage and settlement in Sennett she united with the church there, and until she died was a loved and honored member thereof.

By charity and fidelity to all her obligations to others she strove to manifest her love to her God. Her piety was unobtrusive, but it was the moving spring of all her actions. It made her humble and self-distrustful, but it was constant as a perennial spring in its flow, and as beautiful as the banks of a tropical stream in the flowers that adorn life's pathway. Her memory, fragrant and precious, is cherished by a fond family and a large circle of appreciative friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldron had seven children, (two of whom are dead,) named in the order of their birth, as follows: Jacob, born June, 1858, died at the age of two years and three months; Frances, born 1860, died at the age of five years; Clara A., born February 28th, 1864; Mary, born October 10th, 1871; Elizabeth, born April 16th, 1873; John B., born March 15th, 1875; Grace, born January 19th, 1877.

Arthur Stevenson came in from New Jersey, previous to the war of 1812, and settled in the village, where he kept a tavern. He afterwards moved to the farm owned by the heirs of Col. Pratt, of Mentz, two miles west of the village, where he died November 1st, 1821, aged seventy years. His son Arthur is living in Weedsport.

Rev. Edy Mason, from Cheshire, Massachusetts, and Horace, Daniel and John Sunderlin, from Vermont, came in about 1812. Mason settled where his son Edwin now lives. He died on the homestead July 28th, 1864, aged seventy-seven years. Horace Sunderlin married Amos Bennett's daughter, and settled where his son Elvin now lives, and died there March 18, 1875, aged seventy-eight years. Daniel settled in the village, where he died February 13th, 1832, aged thirty-eight years. John, who was a young man, removed about forty years ago to Livingston county, where he died. Horace's children living are, Orson, in Syracuse; Joseph, Elvin, Charles, Ruth, wife of John Austin, and Kate, in Sennett; Judith, wife of Alex. Everts, in Jordan; and Christina, wife of Stephen Cottle, in Brutus.

Henry Polhemus, son of Cornelius, came in from New Jersey, about 1813, and settled in the village, on the place now owned by the heirs of Mason Healy, near where he kept a tavern several years. He removed to Auburn about 1827, and engaged in distilling and afterwards in mercantile business, and died there about 1871.

Cornelius Polhemus came in from New Jersey in 1815, and settled a mile south-east of Sennett, where Edward Munson now lives. He came in with his family, all of whom are dead. He died in the town February 8th, 1839, aged eighty-four years.

Dr. Curtis C. Cady came in from Hinsdale, Massachusetts, in 1815, and settled in the village, where his son Dr. C. C. Cady now lives. He married Philomelia, daughter of Ebenezer Enos, of Oxford, Chenango county, in 1815. He practiced medicine till his death January 18th, 1862, aged sixty-nine years; was Supervisor of Sennett one year; Member of Assembly in 1837; and County Superintendent of Poor some twenty years. His children living are Ebenezer E., a lawyer in Auburn; Elizabeth Lucinda, widow of Grove Bradley, who is living in Lysander, with her daughter Ellen, wife of Enos Smith; Mari-

etta, wife of Martin C. Remington, in Weedsport; and Dr. C. C. Cady, in Sennett.

Deacon John Warn came in from the eastern part of the State about 1815, and settled in the east part, three miles from Sennett, where Thos. Ogden, his son-in-law, now lives. He subsequently removed to where Sheldon Turner, another son-in-law, now lives, about a mile east of Sennett, and died there October 20th, 1868, aged eighty-two years. His children living are, Sarah, wife of Sheldon Turner, Mrs. Thomas Ogden, and George, in Sennett; Catharine, now Mrs. Hubbell, in Elbridge; and John T. and Elizabeth, in Michigan.

Hezekiah Webster, from Connecticut, also came in about 1815, and bought the place of Hezekiah Freeman, on which he settled, and died May 20th, 1835, aged sixty-nine years. Cicero, his son, is living in Brutus, and Goodwin, and another son, in Connecticut. His daughter, the widow of William Emerson, and her children, Emerson and Flora, are living on the homestead.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting was held at the house of Ebenezer Phelps, April 3d, 1827, and the following named officers were elected: Stephen Dwinell, *Supervisor*; John Freeman, *Clerk*; Edward Root, Martin Bowen and Ezra Bingham, *Assessors*; Ezra Leonard and Ebenezer Healy, *Overseers of the Poor*; Joseph Bacon, John Miller and Chester Treat, *Commissioners of Common Schools*; Samuel Hunter, Elisha W. Sheldon and Amaziah Dibble, *Trustees of Public Lands*; William G. Gifford, Ashbel Chapman and Peter Douglass, *Commissioners of Highways*; John S. Twiss, Asa K. Buell and Sylvester Willard, *Inspectors of Common Schools*; Hezekiah G. Webster, John Page, Jr., and Ezra Leonard, *Constables*; H. G. Webster, *Collector*.

The present officers (1879) are:

Supervisor—Jacob N. Waldron.

Clerk—Edmund D. Fellows.

Justices—B. C. Leonard and Millard B. Coburn.

Assessors—Charles S. Miller, Andrew J. Manroe and Henry M. Shelters.

Commissioners of Highways—Ansel E. Hoyt, A. W. Bowen and Harry B. Hoyt.

Overseers of the Poor—Milliard B. Coburn and Wm. Radcliff.

Inspectors of Election—Henry D. Crossman, Myron W. Sheldon and Elvin W. Sunderlin.

Constables—Clare Sheldon, David H. Wiggins, and George W. Delafountain.

Collector—Edgar J. Robinson.

Game Constable—T. H. Smith.

Excise Commissioners—F. Emerson Webster, John Relph and Lambert V. Gonsolus.

At an election held November 5th, 6th and 7th, 1827, the following votes were cast :

For William Thompson, for Senator	-----	155
For George B. Throop, " "	-----	101
For Consider King, for Mem'r of Assembly		159
For Elijah Austin, " " "		159
For Israel Phelps, " " "		150
For Asa N. Burnham, " " "		158
For Henry R. Brinkerhoof, " " "		107
For William H. Nobles, " " "		105
For Philo Sperry, " " "		106
For Gardner Kortright, " " "		107
For Edward Root, for Justice of the Peace		159
For Chester Treat, " " "		151
For Howard Soule, " " "		144
For Stephen Dwinell, " " "		110
For Daniel Sennett, " " "		103
For Benj. Horton, " " "		101
For Lyman Doty, " " "		98
For William G. Gifford, " " "		100

COUNTY POOR HOUSE.—The county poor house is located on a farm of ninety-six acres, all of which is under cultivation, about a mile and a quarter south-west of Sennett and three and one-fourth miles north-east of Auburn. It is built of brick, is four stories high with the basement, is one hundred feet front, with two wings, each seventy feet, and, with the farm, is valued at \$20,000. It was built about twenty years ago. The stock on the farm consists of eleven cows, two heifers, two horses, six hogs and fifty fowls. The present number of inmates is eighty, which is the average number, and about equally divided as to sex. About thirty are capable of manual labor, but not of earning a livelihood. The present keeper, B. K. Murphy, was appointed March 1st, 1878. The whole expense in and about the house, for the year ending November 1st, 1877, including keeper's salary, pay of hired man and woman, physician, insurance on buildings, repairs of buildings, fences, &c., together with all necessary food and clothing for inmates, was \$7,741.99. The house is provided with a beautifully-shaded and well-kept lawn, and the whole external appearance of the premises presents an air of neatness.

SENNETT VILLAGE.

SENNETT is situated in the north part of the town, on the New York Central Railroad, by which it is distant six miles from Auburn, and is surrounded by a splendid farming country. It contains two churches, (Baptist and Methodist Episcopal,) a district school, with two departments and two teachers, (the building, which is of brick, was erected in 1871, and is an unusually fine one for a village of its size,) one hotel, (kept by Loren Tyler, a grandson of Gideon Tyler, who settled in Auburn at an early day and gave to Tyler's spring in that locality its name, who bought the property of Samuel Green, April 5th, 1869,) a cheese factory, two blacksmith shops, (kept by Wm. Wright and James Drake,) two wagon shops, (kept by Sidney Wright and Matthew Relph,) three stores, and a population of about 200.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchants were Rufus Sheldon and Chauncey Lathrop, who opened a store in 1795, and also kept a distillery, and did business till 1817, when they dissolved, Sheldon going out. Lathrop continued alone about two years, when he admitted James White to partnership, and after two or three years he sold out to White and went to Victory. White did business alone three or four years, and sold his goods to a man named Wright, who added to his stock of goods brought from Skaneateles, where he formerly kept a store. Dr. Curtis C. Cady bought out Wright about 1829, and continued till 1833, when he sold to Winslow Kenyon, from Venice, who, in 1861, transferred his stock to his daughter, Mrs. C. L. Sheldon, who still carries on the business. Jacob Bagley opened a store about 1837, and kept it four or five years. A man named Isham, from Auburn, opened a branch store about 1843, which he kept about two years. John Freeman opened a store about 1851, and kept it four or five years. He died here March 10th, 1862, aged seventy-seven years. A man named Lilly, from Onondaga county, kept a store one year, in 1860. Wm. Bluff came in from England some twenty years ago, and in 1873, opened a store, which he still keeps. Lewis H. Bradley, who opened a store in 1872, removed to Auburn in 1875, and returned here in April, 1878. He was associated with Peter Hood during his first stay, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Bradley & Hood.



[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

Curtiss Cady



[Photo by Ernsberger & Ray.]

C. C. Cady Jr

DR. CURTISS C. CADY, SR., was born in Dalton, Massachusetts, on the 4th day of April, 1792. His parents moved to Hinsdale, Massachusetts, when he was but seven years old, and that place was his home until he was twenty-one. There he received his early education, and the knowledge of his profession. He settled in what was then Brutus, now Sennett, Cayuga County, N. Y., in 1815, where he practiced medicine until the time of his death, which occurred the 18th of January, 1862. In 1815, he married Philomena Enos, a native of Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y. She was born April 7th, 1799, and came to Cayuga County in 1812. She was a devoted Christian wife and mother, and died the 2d of September, 1875, rich in the esteem of all who knew her. The result of this union was five children, three daughters and two sons, namely: Elizabeth Lucinda, Ebenezer Enos, now a prominent and successful attorney in Auburn, Curtis C., Juliette, (died in 1860,) and Mariette Amelia.

Dr. Cady, Sr., during his life held many places of trust and responsibility both by election and appointment. In 1828 he was appointed Postmaster, which position he held until 1843. In 1833 he was appointed Superintendent of the Poor. This office he held until 1842. He was elected to the Assembly in 1836, and was elected Supervisor of his town for one year. He was President of the County Medical Society many years and when he died.

In politics he was a Democrat. In religious sentiment he was a Baptist, and was a member of that Church when he lived in Hinsdale, but did not unite with the Church in Sennett. He was a liberal supporter of it, however, and contributed largely of his means to different denominations, in aid of the cause of Christ. He was kind and liberal to the poor, of a truly sympathetic nature, he made the joys and sorrows of his friends his own, receiving their confidence but to retain it. His cheerful countenance and disposition made his presence in the sick room a source of comfort and consolation to his patients, and the kind remembrance in which his memory is held, shows that he not only enjoyed but was eminently worthy of the name of friend.

Dr. Cady was a thorough business man, and during his life he acquired a large property, which, at his death, was left to his children.

Curtis C., the third child, was born in Sennett, on the 27th of September, 1819. His advantages for an education were such as were afforded by the common schools of his town, and so thoroughly did he improve his opportunities, that at the age of fifteen he was the teacher of a school in Victory. He taught school three winters. At the age of 17 he commenced the study of medicine, and from 1839 to 1842 he attended lectures at the Medical College of Fairfield, and Geneva, N. Y., three terms of sixteen weeks each. In 1841 he commenced the practice of medicine in his native town, and in 1842 entered into co-partnership with his father, and they continued together in business eighteen years.

Dr. Cady, Jr., has practiced medicine nearly forty years with a success rarely met with. His practice extends to the different towns bordering on his own and even into and beyond the city of

Auburn. He has now virtually retired from his profession, being neither desirous of, nor able to bear the hardships of a country practice.

As was the case with his father he never could refuse to respond to the calls of the poor and needy. Always indulgent to those in his debt, he never in a single instance tried to enforce the collection of an account, and his books now show a balance in his favor amounting to many thousands of dollars of accounts made during the last forty years. He has never been an aspirant for public office, although on many occasions earnestly solicited to accept positions of trust and as often and always firmly declining to do so. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and a warm advocate of the principles of his party. In religious sentiments he is a Baptist.

On the 29th of October, 1851, he was united in marriage with Sarah S., daughter of Calvin and Sophronia [Enos] Rumsey, of the town of Victory. Her parents were married in 1830. They had two children, Sarah S., the oldest, was born May 2d, 1833, and Curtis C., of Port Byron, the second, was born the 26th of April, 1835. Mrs. Cady is a conscientious, upright christian wife and mother. She joined the Baptist Church in Victory the year she was married, and by letter united with the Church in Sennett when she settled there.

Her father was born in 1807, and died in 1848, April 29th. He was an exemplary Christian, a man of sterling qualities of mind and heart, and one who dared to do right. With those who knew him, his word was as good as his bond. His father Joseph was among the earliest settlers in Victory, and was when he died the oldest man in the town. Mrs. Cady's mother was born in the town of Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1811, and came to Victory with her parents in 1817. She is the second child of a family of eleven children. Her father Roswell Enos, was born at Chenango Point now Binghantown, N. Y., in 1787. He was married to Submit Newcomb, in 1807. He was a justice of the peace, supervisor and Member of Assembly, and was mainly instrumental in securing the division of the town of Cato and the formation of the towns of Ira, Conquest and Victory from the portion taken therefrom. He died in Woodstock, Illinois, April 18th, 1859.

Mrs. Cady's mother, after the death of her husband, married Mr. David A. Taylor, of Washington county, N. Y. They now reside in Montezuma, Cayuga County.

To Dr. and Mrs. Cady have been born four children, named in the order of their birth as follows: Ida L., born November 12th, 1852. She was married on the 13th of September, 1871, to Munroe J. Fisk of Huntington, Massachusetts. He was born the 31st of July, 1848, and died in Kearney, Nebraska, August 28th, 1877. Ebenezer E., born February 27th, 1856, died August 8th, 1857. Jay B., born December 21st, 1858, died December 5th, 1870, and Grace, born July 19th, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Fisk had one child, little Gracie Myrtle, born October, 13th, 1875, and died July 24th, 1876. Her remains lie beside those of her father in the family lot in the Cemetery at Sennett.



[Photo by Squyer & Wright.]

Ebenezer Healy

J. M. Healy

DEACON EBENEZER HEALY.

AN EARLY lineal ancestor of this family was William Healy, who emigrated from England among the early pilgrims (1630-'35) and settled first at Roxbury, Mass., removing afterwards to Cambridge, of which Newton then formed a part. Little is preserved concerning him except that he was five times married.

One of his sons, Nathaniel Healy, was born at Newton, Mass., in 1659, and was killed by the Indians in 1734, aged seventy-five years. His ninth child was John Healy, great-grandfather of Colonel Geo. Healy, late civil engineer here, but now of Rochester, Minnesota. John Healy was born at Newton in 1698, and died there in 1783, aged eighty-five years. He had eleven children: John, the sixth child, had thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, of whom Ebenezer Healy was the fourth, and was born in Newton, Mass., February 3d, 1768, and died in Sennett, September 22d, 1857, aged nearly ninety years.

The latter came to this County in 1793, and with Deacon Morley bought the undivided west half of lot No. 8 in the old township of Aurelius, now Sennett, paying for the same one pound currency, or \$2.50 per acre.

This joint purchase was afterwards divided between the owners, and Deacon Healy added to his farm by subsequent purchases.

Having, during the summer and autumn of 1793, made provision for the comfort and support of a family, he returned to Newton and was united in marriage with Miss Eunice Crossman, sister of Deacon Phineas Crossman, December 31st, of that year. On the 18th of February following, they "set out" for their new home which they reached in thirteen days.

Mr. Healy was very energetic and availed himself of the advantages which his situation afforded. Soon after he came in, the great flow of emigration to Western and Central New York was at its height. He was on one of the thoroughfares over which the emigrants passed, and for whose accommodation he opened a "tavern," and also a supply store for the settlers, or travelers, which was liberally patronized, the "bar" especially so. Every one at that time drank intoxicants, dominie, deacons and professors alike. To treat and be treated, or, if alone, to take the solitary "nip" when at the tavern, was a universal rule, demanded by the social usages of the time.

Mrs. Healy died in what was then Brutus, now Sennett, September 16th, 1810. They had eight children, including two pairs of twins. They were Lyman W., born July 12th, 1796; John Mason, May 1st, 1798; Nathaniel, October 2d, 1799; infant son and daughter, April 30th, 1804; Ebenezer and Sally, January 29th, 1806; Eliza, October 24th, 1808. Mr. Healy's second marriage was to Anna Leonard, March 11th, 1811. They had one son, George, born October 19th, 1812.

Deacon Healy was a sincere, devoted and very liberal member of the Baptist Church. In his barn, erected in 1796, now standing and owned by his grandson, Philo W. Healy, the Baptist Association was formed in 1801, and its members were always free and wel-

come guests at his house. His son George reports that his father has kept on occasions of such assemblages fully one hundred horses and an equal number of persons free of charge. He was a life member of the Home and Foreign Missionary and Bible Societies. His religious and benevolent contributions were said to equal those of the rest of the society of which he was a member. He was for many years overseer of the poor, and was complimented by commissions in the military from Governors Jay and Geo. Clinton.

Two only of his children are living: Col. Geo. Healy, in Rochester, Minn., and Eliza H., widow of Henry Davis, living with her nephew P. W. Healy, in Auburn. Six of his grand-children survive, of whom three are residents in this vicinity, viz: Mrs. Thomas Bently in Weedsport, and Philo W. in Auburn, children of John Mason, and Timothy B., son of Lyman W. in Jordan.

JOHN MASON HEALY.

JOHN MASON HEALY was the second son of Ebenezer Healy, and was born May 1st, 1798. He was brought up in the orderly, industrious and systematic habits which reigned in his father's household. On April 25th, 1824, he married in Auburn, Miss Sally West, daughter of Philo and Jerusha West. Their children were Philo W., born December 16th, 1824; Jerusha H., September 15th, 1826; Eliza J., December 12th, 1828.

On his marriage he settled on a new farm in Genoa. He had previously for some years worked on that farm during the summer and engaged during the winters in teaching. He removed to Sennett in 1826, and settled on a farm on lots 99 and 100, containing 135 acres. In 1830, he removed to a farm of 92 acres on lot 99. In 1861, he sold to his son Philo W. Healy, and removed to Sennett village, where he died July 27th, 1877, aged about seventy-nine years.

Mr. Healy, though having decided political opinions was not partisan. He was a consistent and firm friend of the freedom of the slaves and an advocate of temperance reform by moral suasion. He was a careful and reliable business man, and enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of his neighbors. He was frequently entrusted with offices in his town, and the drafting of contracts and other papers for acquaintances. He acted as executor or administrator of a large number of estates, a confidence justified by his uniform care, prudence and fair dealing. He was a regular, and during the latter part of his life a liberal contributor to the church. His only son, Philo W., fully maintains the established reputation of the family for integrity, industry and thrift. He owns a part—126 acres, of the old homestead of his grandfather. The house, built of brick in 1805, he has rebuilt in modern style. It is a rare instance in which the third generation here hold an ancestral estate. Mr. Healy was united in marriage with Miss Hester A. Lawrence, of Weedsport, daughter of Daniel Lawrence, April 13th, 1859. They have two sons and two daughters. In the spring of 1878, Mr. Healy purchased and refitted a beautiful home, on North street, in the city of Auburn. His object in doing so was to avail himself of the excellent schools, for the education of his children.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster was probably Rufus Sheldon, who was appointed about 1806, and held the office till 1826, when he was succeeded by Dr. Curtis C. Cady, who held it till 1841, in which year Holman Fisher was appointed, and after four years, was succeeded by Stephen Spooner, who held it four years, when N. B. Van Slyke, who also held it four years, was appointed, and was succeeded by Holman Fisher, who served a second term of four years. E. D. Fellows was postmaster a short time, and was succeeded by D. F. Buten, in 1861, Mrs. C. L. Sheldon, the present incumbent, who was appointed December 13th, 1864, acting as deputy.

PHYSICIANS.—Noah Beman was probably the first physician. He came as early as 1805, and practiced till his death, September 25th, 1823. Curtis C. Cady came in from Hinsdale, Mass., in 1815, and practiced till his death, January 18th, 1862; from 1823 to 1833, in company with Sylvester Willard, who at the expiration of the ten years, removed to Connecticut, whence he came, and is now living in Auburn. A Dr. Curtis came in about 1833, and practiced some four years. Benjamin T. Wright came from the eastern part of the State in 1838, and practiced till his death, March 13th, 1844. Curtis C. Cady, Jr., the present physician, commenced practicing in 1841. He belongs to the allopathic school. George McCarthy came in from Throop about 1845, and after practicing three years removed to Lysander. Nelson C. Powers came in from Mottville about 1846, and practiced two years. He subsequently practiced in Syracuse, where he died a few years ago. D. O. K. Strong came in from Owasco about 1855, and practiced four or five years. Dr. Snyder, who practiced uroscopy, came in from Ohio about 1850, and staid about two years. Dr. Morris, who made chronic diseases a specialty, came in from Syracuse about 1854, and practiced three or four years, when he removed to Auburn, where he died.

MANUFACTURES.—The *Sennett Cheese Manufacturing Company* was incorporated October 21st, 1869, with \$3,300 capital. The first trustees were: Wm. Sheldon, Albert W. Bowen, J. M. Healy, (*President*;) Horace Sunderlin and P. W. Healy, (*Secretary and Treasurer*.) The present officers are: William Sheldon, *President*, and P. W. Healy, *Secretary and Treasurer*, who, together with A. W. Bowen, and M.

W. and E. M. Sheldon, are the *Trustees*. They are making 240 pounds of cheese per day.

SENNETT BAPTIST CHURCH was organized September 12th, 1799, as the *Third Baptist Church in Aurelius*, and Thomas Morley represented them in the *Scipio General Conference*, of which they became a member, September 25th, 1799. In 1801 they experienced a revival, by which fifty-one were added to their number, making their total membership at that time eighty-six. In this year the *Cayuga Baptist Association* was organized in the barn of Ebenezer Healy. The delegates attending that meeting were Manasseh French, Messrs. Squire, Manro, Thomas Morley, Smitten Irish, John Jeffries, Israel Clapp and Isaac Barnum. Up to 1803, the average annual increase was thirty-one.

In 1808, Elder Manasseh French, who had served them as pastor since 1800, was excluded from the Church; but in 1810, on confessing his fault, the nature of which is not indicated, he was restored to fellowship. Their next pastor was Israel Craw, who entered upon his duties in 1808, and under whose ministry three seasons of revival were enjoyed, and ninety-eight added to the membership of the Church. In 1813, Elder Craw was dismissed with thirty-five members to form the First Church in Camillus (now Elbridge.) This was the second colony from this Society, the first, comprising forty members, having left in 1803, to form the Church in Throopsville.

Joel Butler succeeded Elder Craw in the pastorate in 1813, and remained one year, during which time forty-eight were added to the membership. Silas Barns entered upon the pastorate in 1815, and he, too, remained only one year. He was succeeded in 1816 by John S. Twiss, who served them till 1830. The only general revival which occurred during his pastorate was in 1821, when ninety-eight were added to their number.

In 1831, the Church, though without a pastor, added 115 members by baptism. Toward the close of that year or early in 1832, Isaac Bucklin became their pastor; but his selection proved a most unhappy one for the prosperity of the Church, as difficulties arose which necessitated his expulsion in 1833. In the early part of 1833, Thos. Brown commenced his labors with them, and in April of that year he was ordained pastor. A revival immediately followed, resulting in the

addition of twenty-one to their number, and the restoration of harmony in the Church. He closed his labors with them in 1836, in which year he was succeeded by Jno. H. Dudley, who remained till 1840. During the second year of his pastorate, he was assisted in a protracted meeting by Elder Jacob Knapp, which was blessed by the addition of sixty-seven by baptism.

D. McFarland succeeded E. Dudley in the pastorate in 1840, and remained with them till 1843, in which year I. Bennett became the pastor. During Elder Bennett's pastorate a revival was experienced which resulted in the addition of sixty by baptism. He was succeeded in 1845 by E. Marshall, who served them two years. S. Adsit Jr., their next pastor, entered upon his duties August 1st, 1847, and continued them till 1854, on the first of April of which year A. Wilkins assumed the pastoral care, which he resigned March 28th, 1863.

N. R. Everts entered upon the duties of pastor with this Church June 1st, 1863. He resigned November 24th, 1867, and united with the Church at Seneca Falls. Their next pastor was Wm. Dunbar, who commenced his labors with them December 1st, 1867, and closed them April 3d, 1870. He was succeeded by Stephen V. Marsh, from the Church at Waterloo, who entered upon the pastorate July 3d, 1870, and resigned April 1st, 1873. P. D. Root commenced his ministrations with this Church June 29th, 1873, and was granted a letter of dismissal September 2d, 1876. He was succeeded by Jno. Henry Mason, who begun his labors in October, 1876, and was accepted to the pastorate April 29th, 1877. He is the present pastor. Their present church edifice, which is a fine brick structure, was commenced May 1st, 1874; finished January 12th, 1875; and dedicated January 14th, 1875. Its cost was about \$13,000. The present membership is about 200. They have a Sabbath-school which is numerously attended.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SENNETT was organized in 1805, as the *First Congregational Church of Brutus*. The pulpit was supplied till about 1820, when Jephthah Poole became their pastor and continued five or six years. After a like period he was recalled and ministered to them about four years, the pulpit being supplied during his absence. During his pastorate an interesting and powerful revival oc-

curred, which resulted in the addition of over sixty to their membership at one time. Mr. Poole was succeeded by Henry Boyington, who served them about five years. A period elapsed during which they were without a pastor, the pulpit being filled by supplies, until Mr. Boyington was recalled. His second stay covered a period of about two years.

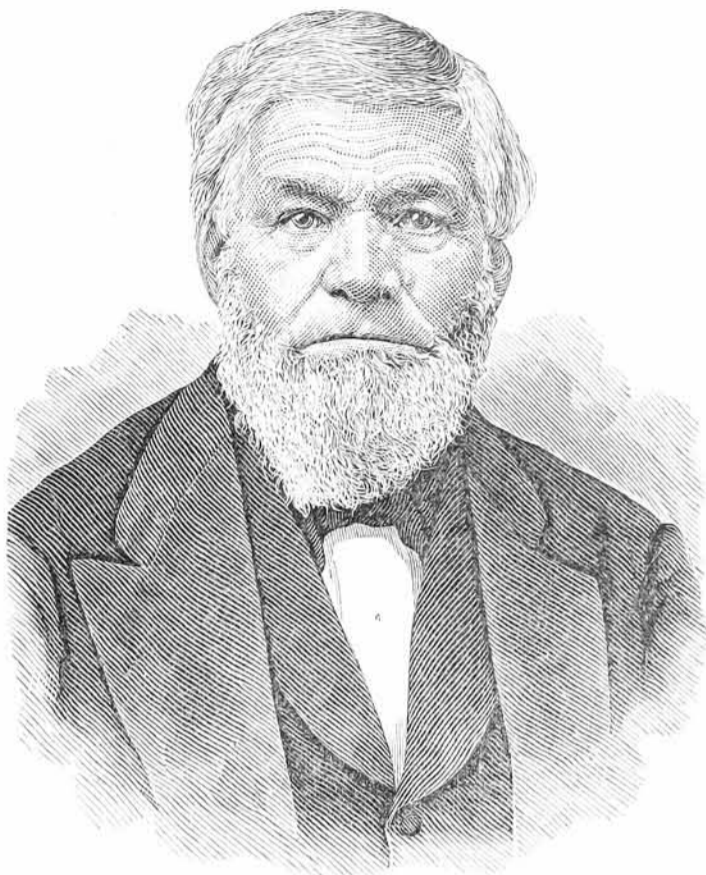
Their next pastor was a Mr. Griswold, who labored with them three years. He was succeeded by Charles Anderson, whose pastorate covered a period of twenty-five years. He went to Springport. Samuel S. Goss supplied them one year, when Thomas Campbell was called and served them three years, one year before being installed as pastor. They were next supplied a part of a year by Professors from Auburn Theological Seminary. J. G. Smith ministered to them two and a half years, but was not installed. Charles Anderson, their former pastor, was then recalled, and continued his labors with them till the spring of 1877, since which time they have been supplied by ——— Burnley, a student in Auburn Theological Seminary.

Their first house of worship was built about 1820; the present one in 1848, at a cost of \$4,000, and was dedicated in January, 1849. The present membership is about 100. The Sabbath School, in which their hopes are centered, has an average attendance of seventy-five.

CHAPTER XLI.

TOWN OF AURELIUS.

AURELIUS lies near the center of the west border of the County, at the foot of Cayuga Lake, which, with Seneca River, forms its western boundary. The northern boundary is formed by Montezuma and Throop, the eastern, by Auburn and Fleming, and the southern, by Fleming and Springport. It was formed January 27th, 1789, and originally embraced all that part of the County lying north of the prolongation of the south line of Fleming. Brutus, Cato, *Jefferson*, (now Mentz,) and Owasco were set off March 30th, 1802; Auburn and Fleming, March 28th, 1823; a part of Springport, January 30th,



[Photo by Ernsberger & Ray.]

ELISHA SEDGWICK AUSTIN.

ELISHA SEDGWICK AUSTIN was born in the town of Owasco, Cayuga County, on the 7th of November, 1800. He is a son of Henry and Prudence [Ensign] Austin, who were natives of Sheffield, whence they moved to Cayuga County, and settled in what is now the town of Owasco about the year 1795. The father died in August, 1829, and the mother about the year 1845. They had ten children: Harriet, born August 16th, 1792; Henry, born October 20th, 1794; Ebenezer Ensign, born May 2d, 1796; Warren, born March 8th, 1798; Elisha Sedgwick, born November 7th, 1800; Kellogg, born July 18th, 1802; Prudence, born May 19th, 1804; James, born November 16th, 1807; John, born July 26th, 1810.

Warren, Prudence, John and Elisha Sedgwick are all that are now living.

Sedgwick, the subject of this record, has always followed farming. Until he was twenty-six years of age his time was spent on the farm at home, his schooling being such only as the primitive character of the district afforded. In early life he became so inured to self-reliance and habits of industry as to make his subsequent years a worthy record in the history of Cayuga County.

At the age of twenty-six he purchased one hundred and fourteen acres of land on lots 31 and 21 in the town of Sennett and settled thereon, and there he still resides. He added by purchase from time to time until he owned a little more than four hundred acres. The life of a farmer usually embraces but few startling incidents, but Mr. Austin has performed its duties with such industry and good judgment as to secure the respect of all who know him, and now as his life, already lengthened several years beyond the allotted three score and ten, is drawing towards its close, he can look back over its varied shadows and sunshine, its struggles and its triumphs, with a satisfaction coming from a life well spent, and await with composure the inevitable hour which comes to all the living.

Politically Mr. Austin has always been a Democrat.

He has held the office of Supervisor of his town for one term and has been Assessor also, but has always preferred the quiet life of his farm to the strifes and competitions of the office seeker.

He has never become a member of any church, but has attended and most liberally given in aid and support of the Baptist Church

in Sennett. Those working in the interest of that Church and the cause of christianity and humanity were never turned away empty handed.

On the 27th of January, 1824, Mr. Austin married Abigail, daughter of Elder Elkanah Comstock, of the town of Owasco. She was born October 10th, 1801, and died of consumption, March 30th, 1828. The fruit of their union was one child, Martha, born November 23d, 1825; married to Benjamin Cutler Leonard, of Sennett, October 10th, 1849.

June 17th, 1829, Mr. Austin married Harriet Harvey, of Marcellus, Onondaga county, N. Y. She was born June 24th, 1811. See is the daughter of Medad and Anna [Buell] Harvey, natives of Vermont. Her parents died at an advanced age, the dates of which cannot be obtained. They reared a family of twelve children, Harriet being the ninth. Their names are here given: Paul, Lucinda, Rhoda, Samuel, Sarah, John, Electa, Leonard, Harriet, Isabella, Dorwin and Medad, eight of whom are yet living. For nearly fifty years Mrs. Austin has been truly a help-meet to her husband. She is gentle, industrious and frugal, and distinguished for her general benevolence and her untiring devotion to her family. She is discreet, and possesses excellent judgment as well as every qualification that adorns a wife and mother. Nearly half a century ago she united by letter with the Baptist Church in Sennett, and has been a devoted and earnest member thereof during all that time.

To Mr. Austin, by his present wife, have been born four children. Their names and dates of birth are given below: Harvey, born June 7th, 1830, married Margaret L. Wright of Elbridge, Onondaga county, N. Y., February 2d, 1860; Abigail, born August 23d, 1832, died December 5th, 1836; John S., born July 23d, 1835, married Ruth A. Sunderlin of Sennett, October 19th, 1859; Sanford, born August 23d, 1838, married to Eliza Joline of Auburn, N. Y., in November, 1863.

Mr. Austin is the architect of his own fortune. By honest dealing, prudent management and indefatigable industry, he has accumulated a large property. He occupies an honorable position among the leading men of his town, and by his kindness and genial ways has secured the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

1823; a part of Throop, April 8th, 1859; and the 7th ward of Auburn, in 1869.

The surface is rolling and inclines to the north and west. The principal streams are Owasco Outlet, which crosses the north-east corner, and Cayuga Brook, which flows north through the eastern part. A few smaller streams rise in the town, but none of them afford any water privilege within the limits of the town, though there are some valuable mill sites on the Outlet in the west edge of Auburn. There is not a saw or grist-mill in the town. There was formerly a saw-mill in the north-west corner of the town, on the farm owned by Lewis Baker, and another near the center of the town, on the site of the plaster-mill of Peter Shank, which was kept in operation as long as there was sufficient timber to pay for running it.

It is underlaid by the gypsum of the Onondaga salt group, which crops out in various localities on the shore of the lake, notably on the farm of Daniel Yawger in the south part, on the farm of John Larue in the north part, and at the bridge, in each of which localities it has been quarried, first, at the latter place, about seventy years ago. It is generally, however, too deeply covered with drift, and has associated with it too much of the shale of this group to be profitably worked in competition with the quarries to the south, in Springport, where it has less superincumbent matter and is freer from shaly impurities. It is not improbable that the first plaster dug and used in Cayuga County was obtained at Cayuga Bridge. A ledge of limestone extends diagonally across the town in a north-east and south-west direction. It is a continuation of the same ledge which is quarried so extensively in Auburn, both for burning and for building purposes. Upon the road a little west of Aurelius and upon either side to the north and south it crops out upon the surface and covers a large area. It also forms the bed of Cayuga Brook a little west of Auburn. It is used for building purposes, usually for rough work, and was formerly burned.

Numerous springs issue from these limestone and gypsum formations, some of them possessing mineral properties which constitute them valuable medicaments. Near Aurelius station, on the farm of Mrs. Dr. Hannah Lilly, is a sulphur spring, which was discovered and a bath house built some forty years ago. On the farms of

Henry Willard in Cayuga, Jno. M. Mersereau, about two miles north of that village, on the adjoining farm of Daniel Anthony, and on that of Lucius and Wm. Baldwin in the same locality, are springs which qualitative analyses of the first and last show to possess similar constituents. The following is the result of a complete analysis of the water from the Willard spring, made by Dr. S. A. Lattimore, Prof. of Chemistry in Rochester University, showing the contents of a U. S. gallon :

Sulphate of magnesia.....	37.15 grains.
Sulphate of lime.....	94.16 "
Carbonate of lime.....	18.20 "
Chloride of sodium.....	2.12 "
Oxide of iron04 "
Alumina	trace.
Silica	"

Total number of grains..... 151.67

The soil is for the most part a heavy clay and gravelly loam, being admirably adapted to grain culture, to which it is mainly devoted. It is strictly an agricultural town and is one of the best in the County. Says Spafford, in his Gazetteer of 1824, "the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, and many of them enjoy a great degree of opulence. It is hardly possible to conceive a more enviable situation than theirs, thus blessed in a most delightful country."

The Auburn branch of the N. Y. C. R. R. crosses the town in a tortuous course from east to west, and crosses the lake at Cayuga. The Cayuga and Seneca Lake Canal extends through the west part north of Cayuga, along the lake and river, and connects with the Erie Canal at Montezuma.

The population of the town in 1875 was 1,978, of whom 1,610 were native, 368 foreign, 1,972 white, and 6 colored. The area is 18,870 acres, 16,614 of which are improved, 1,314 woodland, and 942, otherwise unimproved.

The first settlers in Aurelius were squatters on the Reservation of the Cayuga Indians, which included one hundred square miles, and extended on both sides of the lake from Aurora to Montezuma. This reservation was made in 1789, in which year the Cayugas relinquished their claims to all other lands in this State by a treaty held at Albany; the consideration being \$500 down, \$1,500 to be paid the following June, and a perpetual annuity of \$500. In 1794 the Cayugas

relinquished their claims to this reservation, with the exception of two plots in Springport, one of two miles square, upon the lake, a little south of Union Springs, and the other of one mile square, three or four miles north-east of that village. The first settler was Col. John Harris, who came in from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1789, and settled three-fourths of a mile south of Cayuga, on the farm now owned by Cyrus H. Davis, then called, and now known by the oldest residents of the town, as the Indian orchard, some of the trees of which are still standing there. Harris kept there the first ferry across Cayuga Lake, in conjunction with James Bennett, who settled at the same time upon the opposite side of the lake. He was an Indian interpreter and acted as such at the time of the treaty at Cayuga, in 1794, at which time he moved to the site of the village, where he kept a tavern on the site of the Titus House. Harris contracted the first marriage in 1789, with Mary, daughter of John Richardson, who came in the same year as Harris, and settled on the site of the village, where Edwin H. Whitney, Esq., now lives. He removed after several years to Wabash, Indiana. A son of Harris, Jno. Harris, Jr., who was born in 1790, was the first child born in the town. Harris opened the first store in 1789, and the first inn in 1790.

The early settlers in this locality generally came by water route, making a long and tedious journey. Those who came on foot or with teams found, for much of the way, no roads better than Indian trails or paths designated by means of blazed trees.

About 1795, Hon. Joseph Annin, one of the proprietors of Cayuga village, and the first Sheriff of Cayuga County, settled where the widow of David Kyle now lives. He removed to Milton (now Genoa,) and subsequently to Onondaga Hollow, where he died in 1815. His remains were brought to Cayuga for interment. While residing at Genoa he represented the western district in the State Senate in 1803, '4, '5 and 6.

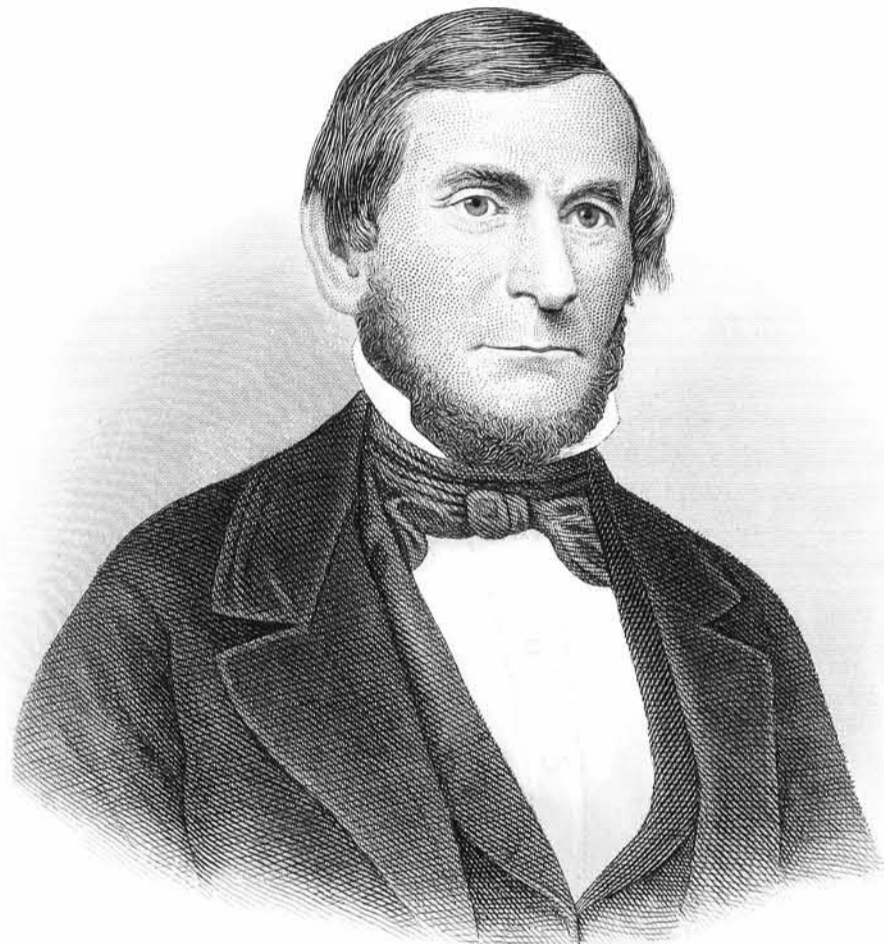
Hugh Buckley settled about 1796, at the head of the old bridge, where he kept the gate, a tavern, and the first jail in Cayuga County. The latter was a log structure, and was built against the bank of the lake, the top being on a level with the embankment. The prisoners were let down through a trap door in the top. Its use as

a jail was authorized March 25th, 1800. The following year (1797,) Buckley added to his already numerous vocations, that of teaching, he being the first school teacher in the town. He subsequently kept a tavern where Mrs. Gilliland now lives, and died of the epidemic in 1813. His family are all dead.

Dr. Jonathan Whitney, who was born September 14th, 1768, came in from Stockbridge, Mass., in 1798, and settled at Cayuga, on the lake road, where Mrs. Charles Lalliette now lives. He removed to Big Tree, (now Geneseo,) in 1802, and the same year to Batavia, where he remained about a year, and returned to Cayuga. In 1805, he removed to Pompey Hill, but returned to Cayuga at the expiration of a year, and continued the practice of medicine till his death July 26th, 1851. He is recollected by the early settlers as a great satirist, and the author of many mirth-provoking caricatures. In August, 1800, he married Dolly Smith, a daughter of Captain Hezekiah Smith, an old sea captain, who settled in 1798, two miles east of Cayuga, where Wm. Tavner now lives, and where he died in 1814. Dr. Whitney's wife died December 26th, 1846. They had nine children, seven of whom are living. Edwin H., who was born October 7th, 1806, is living at Cayuga, where he holds the office of Justice of the Peace, an office he has filled over forty years. He was Supervisor several years, Postmaster twelve years, and Canal Collector at Montezuma in 1852 and '53.

Joseph Davis came in from Washington County in 1799, and settled two and one-half miles north-west of Aurelius, where Ira Olmsted now lives. He died in the town in 1804. His daughter, Elizabeth, is the only survivor of a large family. She is the widow of Samuel Taylor, who came from Saratoga County in 1809, and settled in Auburn, and in 1854 removed to Throop, where he died in 1863. She is eighty-six years of age, and is living at Aurelius with her son Halsey W. Taylor, who was born in Auburn in 1813. A man named Chandler settled in 1799, about a mile south of Fosterville, where Luther Van Giesen now lives. He afterwards married one of Wm. Guy's daughters, and removed to Nunda, Livingston County, about 1827.

In this year, (1799,) the County was erected and the Court of Common Pleas was held at Cayuga. In 1804 the court was removed to Aurora,



Eng. by Geo. E. Hill

John McIntosh.

HON. JOHN McINTOSH.

JOHN McINTOSH was the second child of Daniel and Tabitha McIntosh, and was born in Cayuga, Cayuga County, N. Y., May 22d, 1809.

His father was born in Strathban, Parish of Dunkeld, Shire of Perth, Scotland, in 1765, and emigrated to this country with his parents in 1795. He spent two years in the city of Albany, and in 1798 came to Cayuga, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued thirty-two years. He did an extensive business, and was for many years *the* merchant of this locality, taking in a circuit of twenty or thirty miles, his customers coming from Auburn and Geneva to do their trading. He was accustomed to go to New York twice a year, in the spring and fall, to buy goods, which were then transported in wagons, the journey occupying several weeks. By close application to business, and being just and upright in all his dealings, he both won and merited an enviable business reputation.

Daniel McIntosh was one of the original stockholders in the Cayuga Bridge Company, which obtained a State charter covering a period of seventy years. This enterprise, which was at once the wonder and admiration of the age, enlisted the attention and cooperation of some of the ablest minds in this State, and its great use-

fulness, for it soon became the great highway for western travel and emigration, evinced the sagacity of its projectors. This company built three bridges. The first fell in the night. The second was built on the same site; and the third, near the second, before that became impassable. With the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 and the consequent diversion of travel and transportation, the bridge lapsed gradually into comparative disuse and was abandoned before the expiration of half the period covered by the charter of the company. The bridge in its palmy days was a good investment, and yielded to the stockholders a handsome revenue.

In 1806 Daniel McIntosh married Tabitha Harris, granddaughter of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg, Pa. Tabitha was born in Sunbury, Pa., August 25th, 1784, and came to Cayuga with her parents in 1789, at the age of five years. She died at her home in Cayuga August 11th, 1859, aged nearly seventy-five years, having been preceded by her husband, who died in Cayuga April 9th, 1850, aged nearly eighty-five years.

John McIntosh, at the age of twenty-one years, succeeded his father in the mercantile business, and was an energetic and successful merchant for

HON. JOHN McINTOSH.

thirty years. His keen, natural talents had been amplified by a generous education obtained in the best schools of the surrounding country, and had ripened into a noble, useful culture. In business matters he was a careful, prudent manager, never taking uncertain ventures, but with a clear prescience looking rather to future results than present gratification. He was intimately connected with the interests of The National Bank of Auburn, having been for more than twenty years a director in that institution.

Mr. McIntosh ranked among the first men in Cayuga County in wealth and social standing. In 1839, while quite young, being then only thirty years of age, he represented Cayuga County in the Assembly, serving one term.

In 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss

H. C. Esterley, of Seneca county, by whom he had four children, one son, the eldest, who was fourteen at the time of his father's death, and three daughters. Mr. McIntosh was very domestic in his tastes and retiring in his manner. He was an affectionate husband, a devoted father, and a kind friend and neighbor, and was much loved and respected by all classes. He died January 5th, 1873, in the sixty-third year of his age. His family still reside at the homestead in Cayuga.

Mr. McIntosh was never a member of any religious society, but his preference was for the Protestant Episcopal form of worship. He gave his influence and support to that Church and was at the time of his death a warden of St. Luke's Church of Cayuga.

and in 1809 to Auburn, where, in that year, the court-house, which was authorized March 6th, 1805, was completed.

Previous to this, in 1796, a State road was opened from Whitestown to Geneva, through Auburn, and although, in 1797, it is said to have been little better than an Indian trail, it had a marked influence upon the subsequent settlement of this section of country. In 1800 it was made a turnpike; and on the 4th of September in this year the celebrated Cayuga bridge, which was begun in 1799, was finished, and speedily became the great highway of western emigration. This bridge was just about a mile long, twenty-two feet wide, and twenty-two feet between the trestles. Eighteen months were consumed, and \$150,000 expended in its construction. It was built by the *Cayuga Bridge Company*, which was incorporated in 1797, and consisted of John Harris, Thomas Morris, Wilhemus Mynders, Chas. Williamson and Joseph Annin. It was for many years looked upon as one of the greatest public improvements in the State, and was considered the dividing line between the east and the west. It was destroyed in 1808, rebuilt in 1812-'13, and finally abandoned in 1857. It was a prolongation of the main street running east and west through near the center of the village. Nothing is now left of it but the spiles and timbers, which are mostly hidden by the waters of the lake. The lake is now crossed by means of a ferry in the summer and usually upon the ice in winter. Further up, towards the head, Cayuga Lake seldom freezes.

David Hulin, the pioneer blacksmith, was among the first settlers, but in what year we could not determine. He located on the shore of the lake, just west of where the Titus House now stands. He made a latch for the first frame school-house, built in 1804, and stamped thereon his name and the date of its erection. This building is still standing on the south-east corner of Center street. It has been added to, and is used as a public hall.

Hezekiah Goodwin, from Connecticut, settled soon after 1800, about four miles east of Cayuga, where Lockwood Hunt's family now live. He took up about 400 acres, and carried on an extensive business in buying and selling cattle, distilling, and making black salts. He sold out about 1833, to the Hunts, and removed to Seneca

Falls, where he died about 1840. Wm. Guy moved in from Scipio in 1801, and bought the west half of lot 34. He settled about a mile south of Fosterville, where Ralph DeCamp now lives. In 1823 he sold seventy-five acres to DeCamp, and then or subsequently removed to Livingston county. DeCamp came in from New Jersey in 1816 and settled at Auburn, where he was engaged in the construction of the State prison, which was begun the following year. He is now in his eighty-ninth year. The orchards on this farm were planted by Guy, the one on the north side of the house in 1801, and that on the south side in 1802.

Loring and Emory Willard, brothers, came in from Chenango county, about 1801, and settled at Cayuga; Loring, where John McIntosh now lives. He subsequently removed to the house now occupied by Edwin Hall, near the malt-house. Loring was commissary for the army during the war of 1812-'14. He died here in 1845. Both he and Emory were young, single men when they came in, but they afterwards married and had families. About 1807 they built a distillery, north of where the malt-house now stands, which they sold after about a year to Daniel McIntosh, who soon after converted it into a tannery and run it as such a good many years. Three of Loring's children are living.

During the war of 1812, Loring Willard was engaged in purchasing supplies for the army and forwarding them to Oswego and other points where wanted; and when an attack upon Kingston was in contemplation, under orders he purchased all the boats that could be obtained for transportation, took them to Oswego, and thence, under cover of night, sailed out of Oswego and delivered them, some forty or fifty in number, to Commodore Chauncey, at Sacketts Harbor. They were "Durham boats," and would carry 30 to 50 tons; but the expedition was abandoned, and the boats were never used.

Bezaleel Shaw came in from Massachusetts about 1802, and settled at Cayuga. He kept a blacksmith shop, on the north shore of the lake, west of the Titus house, and about 1816 he moved up on the hill, the place being included in the property now owned by Catharine, daughter of Daniel McIntosh. About 1825 he removed to Portage, with his family, except his son Abner, who remained and carried on blacksmithing here

till about 1835, when he removed to Michigan and died there. Stephen Mott settled in 1804, about two miles north-east of Cayuga. He afterwards removed to the place where his son Sanford now lives, and died there in 1876, at an advanced age.

Jeremiah Hallock, from Long Island, came about this time, and settled one and one-half miles east of Cayuga, where his grand-son Frank now lives, and where he died some thirty years ago.

The first settlement at Fosterville was made about 1805, by Captain Abner, Wheaton and Jacob Saunders. Abner settled one-half mile east, where William Ball now lives, the place being owned by his son John; Wheaton, where his son Edgar now lives; and Jacob, one-fourth mile east of Fosterville. All died in the town. Abner's wife, Harriet, and daughter, Nancy, are living on the old homestead. His son, Andrew Jackson, a former sheriff of the County, is living in Sennett. Wheaton's wife, Aurelia T., is living in Auburn, aged ninety-two years.

A family named Perry came in about 1806, and kept a tavern opposite to and to the north of where the Titus House now stands. He died here about 1812. A man named Savage, brother of Chief Justice John Savage, and a son-in-law of Perry's, came in with him. He also died here.

David Dodge came in from Vermont about 1808, and settled at Cayuga, where Samuel Porter now lives. He taught school several years, at different periods, commencing in 1810, and from him many of the early settlers now living received the rudiments of their education. They have a painful recollection that he did not disregard the injunction of the wise man, but used the rod most unsparingly. He moved about 1825 to Throop, and died in Montezuma about 1857. Ossian G. Dodge, the noted mimic and comic singer of twenty-five or thirty years ago, was a son of his. Charles Lalliette, a highly accomplished French gentleman, came in from Brooklyn in 1810, with his wife, who still survives him, and is living where they then settled. This was his summer residence, his winters being spent abroad in teaching dancing school, a vocation he followed till within about ten years of his death, in 1836.

Jesse and Amos Reed, brothers, from Dutchess county, came in as early as 1810, and settled on

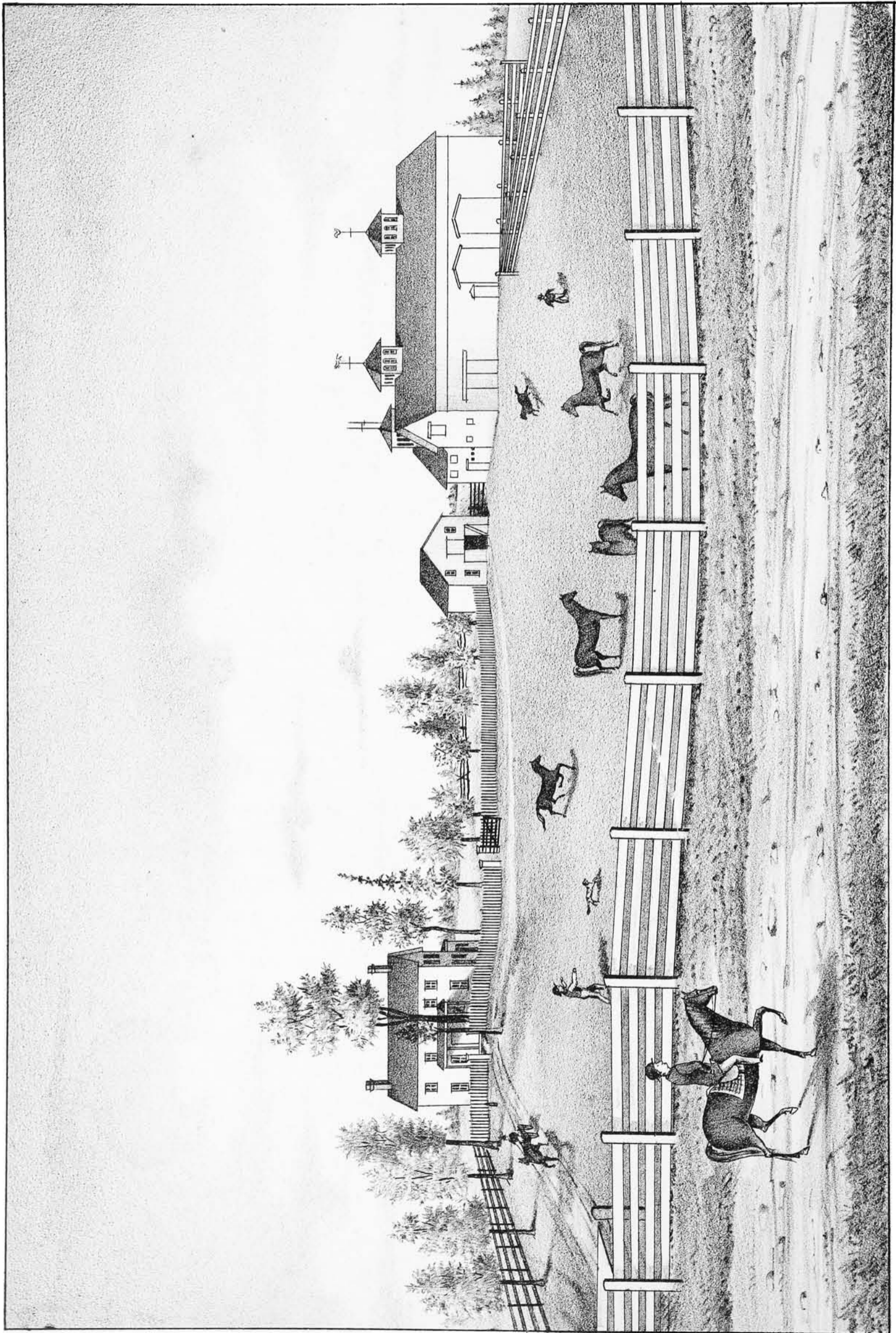
lot 54, a soldier's grant, Jesse, where Halsey W. Taylor now lives, and where he and his wife died, and Amos, where John Shoemaker now lives, each taking up one-half of the lot. They were probably the first settlers in the locality of Aurelius. Joseph Foster came in from Massachusetts about 1810, and settled at Fosterville, where Wm. Mullin now lives. He died near the old homestead about 1825. He has two sons living, Orrin, in Montezuma, and Ira, in Albion, Michigan.

John Moffitt, a Scotchman, started a brewery just south of the present store-house prior to 1813, in which year he sold to Loren Willard, who enlarged it and kept it four or five years. James Porter came in from Pennsylvania in 1814, and settled three-fourths of a mile south of Cayuga, where Cyrus H. Davis now lives. He removed to Ohio in 1839, and died there in 1862.

During the war of 1812 an extensive business was done at Cayuga, in connection with the commissary department of the army. It involved a large carrying trade, and the slaughter of an immense number of cattle. Cayuga never developed so much business activity at any other time.

Israel Harris came in at an early day and kept a tavern across the road north from the Titus House, which was then (in 1812) the stage house. He lived there some five or six years and removed to Geneva, where he also kept a tavern. Stephen Lombard came in from New Hampshire in 1816, and settled at Aurelius, almost directly opposite to where John Shoemaker now lives, where he kept a blacksmith shop. He subsequently moved nearer the corners, and died there in March, 1862. Four of his children survive him, viz: Lorenzo, who is living in Auburn; Cyrus, in Wisconsin; Anna A., now Mrs. Wm. S. Goodrich; and Louisa, now Mrs. Halsey W. Taylor, at Aurelius.

Isaac and Jonathan Foster, brothers of Joseph Foster, came from Massachusetts in 1817, and settled, Jonathan where Elliott F. Tyler, and Isaac where Ezra Crippen now lives. Isaac opened the first store there in 1819. He also kept an ashery. He held the office of Justice of the Peace eleven years. Jonathan opened the first tavern there about 1828, in the house in which Elliott F. Tyler, his son-in-law, lives. He moved to Throopsville about 1848, and died there four or



RESIDENCE OF J. FITCH. TOWN OF AURELIUS, CAYUGA Co. N.Y.



JEREMIAH FITCH.

JEREMIAH FITCH was born in Hunterdon County, New Jersey, October 2d, 1817, and removed with his parents to Cayuga County in May, 1823, settling upon Lot 66, in the town of Aurelius, where he now resides.

His father purchased the farm at that time for the price of twenty-three dollars per acre, and here he resided until the time of his death, which occurred September 24th, 1857, having survived his estimable wife only one year.

Mr. Fitch thus came into possession of the property in 1858, and since that time has greatly improved and beautified the place.

In 1872, among many other improvements, he built the large commodious barns which now adorn his place, and which are said by competent judges to be among the finest in the County.

Mr. Fitch was one of a family of four boys and four girls, one of whom, Mary Catherine, who was born April 3d, 1815, resides with him.

He has devoted himself to farming and to the adornment of his tasteful and comfortable home, and has been eminently successful in all the enterprises he has undertaken, as may be seen from the evidences of thrift and prosperity which surround his place.

five years ago. Isaac died on the old homestead about 1838. Of his family, his widow Cynthia, in her eighty-second year, and daughter Cynthia, widow of Philemon R. Fairchild, are living on the old homestead, and Celia, now Mrs. Lewis Moore, in Michigan.

Uri Foot came from Vermont in 1818, and settled on the site of the Titus House, where he kept a tavern. Bradley Benedict, who moved from Connecticut to Onondaga county in 1796, came from the latter place in company with Richard Vernam in 1819, and settled at Cayuga, on lot 49. He died at Cayuga in 1853, aged seventy-two years.

The town officers elected (1879) are,

Supervisor—Elliott F. Tyler.

Town Clerk—Robert R. Westover.

Justices of the Peace—Halsey W. Taylor, (full term,) Edwin H. Whitney, (vacancy, 3 years,) John M. Freese, (vacancy, 2 years.)

Assessors—George B. VanEtten.

Commissioner of Highways—Hiram Titus.

Overseers of the Poor—Robert E. Lee, William Lont.

Inspectors of Election—1st District—Michael S. Goss, James M. Mullen.

Inspectors of Election—2d District—Romeyn R. Candee, William Mersereau, Jr.

Collector—Charles H. Westover.

Constables—George H. Steenbergh, David Coapman, Jacob Knorr, Romain Fisher, Charles H. Westover.

CAYUGA VILLAGE.

Cayuga is situated on a beautiful eminence, which commands a magnificent and highly picturesque view of the waters and finely sloping shores of the lake whose name it bears. It lies two miles above the Outlet, at the junction of the Auburn branch of the N. Y. C. R. R. and the Cayuga Lake Shore R. R., the latter of which is leased by the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. It is at the southern terminus of the Cayuga and Seneca Lake Canal, which connects it with the Erie Canal at Montezuma; and is connected by a daily line of steamers with Union Springs, six miles distant, Aurora, twelve miles distant, and Ithaca, at the head of the Lake, a trip which discloses some most delightful scenery. Surrounded as it is by a farming country of unusual fertility and productiveness, and being thus so easily accessible to valuable markets in all directions, it would

seem to possess very superior commercial advantages. It is one of the earliest settled villages in the County, as will be seen by a glance at the preceding pages, and from a very early period possessed extraordinary mercantile and commercial advantages, from its location on the great thoroughfare of travel and emigration from the east to the west, and the seat of one of the most magnificent local enterprises of its time—the Cayuga bridge. But the want of mill sites, of which it is utterly destitute, has been a serious hindrance to its growth; and thus we find that to day its business is practically confined to the natural requirements of its immediate population. A more delightful residence one could scarcely desire.

It was incorporated December 23d, 1857, and reincorporated under the general law, February 16th, 1874. The following named officers were chosen at the first election held February 15th, 1858; F. H. Lyon, Wm. G. Wayne, John McIntosh, Henry Willard and Wm. Mersereau, Trustees; Rauson Olds, Jno. Barrett and Rensselaer Warrick, Assessors; Samuel B. Porter, Collector; David A. Kyle, Treas.; and J. W. Shank, Clerk. The present officers (1878) are, Jno. M. Freese, President; Frederick X. Youngs, Clerk; A. A. Quigley, Treasurer; and James A. Bailey, Jonathan Warrick and Wm. Mersereau, Trustees and Assessors.

It contains four churches, (Presb., Episc., M. E., and Roman Catholic,) a union school, two hotels, two general stores, three groceries, one drug store, two blacksmith shops, (kept by Patrick Hoyer and James Lawler,) one wagon shop, (kept by John M. Freese, who is also President of the village, justice of the peace and police justice,) a malt-house, store-house, marl manufactory, and about 500 inhabitants.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant was John Harris, who opened a store in 1789 and kept it till 1814. His store stood on the lot next south of the Presbyterian church, near the house now occupied by James Sutfin. He sold his stock to Elisha Hills, from Auburn, and removed to the west side of the lake. Hills kept store about ten years and sold out. Dr. Wm. Harrison opened a store about 1806, and kept it some ten years, when he returned to Whitestown, whence he came. Daniel McIntosh, a Scotchman, from Albany county, opened a store about 1800, and

kept it till about 1836, when he sold to his son John, who continued till about 1860. Dean Mumford opened a store about 1800 and kept it some eight or ten years, when he removed to Seneca Falls. Dr. DeMun kept a drug store at a very early day, and was the first man to experiment with gypsum in Cayuga. He pulverized it in a mortar. Emory Willard opened a store about 1812-'14, and kept it till his removal to Auburn, about 1819. He was associated a part of the time with Amos Oliver. In 1799 and 1800, Willard carried the mail from Cooperstown to Aurora, on horseback, every alternate week, receiving therefor \$2.50 per week. Loren Willard kept a store a short time, about 1816 or '17. Erastus Partridge opened a store about 1821. About 1840 he admitted E. H. Waldo to partnership, and removed with his family to Seneca Falls, where he engaged in the banking business, retaining his interest in the business here till its close in 1850. About 1847 Waldo sold his interest to Albert C. Cook, Partridge's son-in-law, who continued till 1850. Samuel Fitch and Jotham W. Shank bought out Partridge & Cook, and kept store some three years. John L. DeCamp opened a store in 1843 and failed in 1846. Dr. John A. Thompson opened a store about 1847 and kept it four or five years. He came in from Springport and carried on general merchandising and dealt in plaster. Pomeroy & Mersereau opened a store in 1848, and after about two years Pomeroy sold out to Mersereau, who continued the business alone two or three years.

The merchants at present doing business are R. Castner, who commenced March 12th, 1862; Romeyn R. Candee, a native of the village, who keeps a canal grocery, which he commenced in 1869; Frank E. L. Cummings, a native of the town, who commenced business in March, 1873, and in the spring of 1878 removed his stock of drugs to a branch store and added dry goods to his former stock; A. A. Quigley, from Union Springs, who, in the spring of 1874, bought out Isaac Freer, who did business here some thirty years, and in the spring of 1875 started a branch store, which is conducted in his name by his son, Louis Quigley; and R. Olds & Co., (J. R. Van Sickle,) both of whom formerly resided in Cayuga, and who commenced business in the spring of 1875.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster was Reuben S. Morris, who was appointed during Jefferson's administration, and held the office three or four years. He was succeeded by Thos. Mumford, who held the office till 1830, in which year Loren Willard was appointed. He held it about four years, and was succeeded by David S. Titus. A. H. Higham held the office about four months in 1841, and was succeeded by Edwin H. Whitney, who held the office till 1850, when Samuel Fitch was appointed and held it three years. His successor was John Barrett, who was appointed in July, 1853, and superseded in September, 1855, by A. S. Cummings, who held the office till July 1st, 1861, when Lyman H. Carr succeeded him. John H. McIntosh succeeded Carr, and held the office till March, 1873, when Frank E. L. Cummings, the present incumbent, was appointed.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician was Wm. Franklin, who came from Washington county in the fall of 1797, and practiced till his death in 1804. The next was Jonathan Whitney, who came in 1798, and practiced till his death, July 25th, 1851, with the exception of a few years spent out of the town. Nathaniel Kellogg came in about 1813, and practiced a few years. He died at Mount Morris a good many years after. Dr. Voght practiced here a few years, and removed about 1816 to New York. Noyes Palmer, from Cazenovia, practiced a few years and made a few removals in this vicinity, first to Seneca Falls, and died in Springport about ten years ago. Dr. Cox practiced here a short time and removed to Genesee county in 1837. John E. Todd succeeded Palmer in 1836, and practiced till 1841, when he returned to Baldwinsville, where he died. Wm. S. Hoffman, from Scipio, succeeded Todd, and practiced from 1842 to 1844, when he removed to Port Byron. Fordyce Rhodes, from Onondaga county, came in 1842, and practiced a year and a half, when he returned to Onondaga county. He is now living in Castleton, Ontario county.

Isaac Shaw came in from Machias, Cattaraugus county, in 1844, and practiced till his death, March 1st, 1855. Andrew S. Cummings came in from Naples, Ontario county, in 1843, and is still practicing here. He is an allopath. Dr. Seward came in from Schroepel, Oswego county, in 1841, and removed in 1842 to Liverpool,

Onondaga county, where he is now practicing. Daniel Hutchins came in from Fayetteville, Onondaga county, where he now lives, in 1856, and remained two years. Wm. F. Tapling came in from Geneva in 1865, and left in 1867, for Michigan. J. A. Lusk came in from Egypt, Monroe county in 1872, and remained six months, when he removed to Naples. Wm. H. Hartwell came in the fall of 1875, and remained about six months, when he returned to Geneva, whence he came. He is now practicing in Des Moines, Iowa. J. Alaman came in from Waterloo in 1876, and returned there, where he is now practicing, the following spring. J. M. Dickson, a botanic physician, came in from Ohio in the spring of 1878, and is now practicing here.

LAWYERS.—The first lawyer was Elijah Miller, father-in-law of Governor Seward, who practiced here till the court house was located at Auburn, when he removed there. Thomas Mumford came in from Utica in 1795, and practiced till his death about 1830. Reuben S. Morris came in as early as 1800. Wm. Sisson studied with Mumford, and practiced three or four years. Garry V. Sackett also studied with Mumford, and in 1815, soon after his admission to the bar, removed to Seneca Falls. William W. McCay, another of Mumford's students, was appointed agent of the Holland Land Company about 1820, when he removed to Bath. L. W. Owen, from Cortland county, practiced here three or four years. Lucius C. Foot came in from Vermont about 1820. He studied with Mumford and practiced till 1825. There has not been any lawyer in Cayuga since the death of Mumford.

MANUFACTURES.—The only manufactories in Cayuga are the malt-house and marl works. The malting business is carried on by Kyle, Howell & Co., (George A. Kyle, Thaddeus Howell, George P. Schenck and Mrs. Albert Beardsley,) who also own a ware-house. They commenced business in 1866, in which year their ware-house was erected, the capacity of which is 35,000 bushels, and in which they handle 100,000 bushels of grain per annum. Their malt-house, which is a brick structure, 40 by 100 feet, was erected in 1868, and has a capacity of 35,000 bushels. The marl works are operated by H. Monroe & Co., of Syracuse, who commenced the business in 1877. The marl is dug in Seneca

county and boated to Cayuga and New York, where they also have a manufactory.

HOTELS.—There are two good hotels. The *Titus House* site has been occupied for hotel purposes nearly from the time of the first settlements. The first tavern on this site was erected by John Harris, the pioneer settler, prior to the beginning of the present century. The property came into the possession of the present proprietor, Mr. James A. Bailey, in 1872, in which year he purchased of Deville L. Deathrick, tore down the old building, and erected the present fine structure, whose commodious verandas afford a charming view of the lake. The *R. R. Hotel and Dining Room* are kept by Captain F. H. Lyon. The dining room, which is connected with the depot, was erected by Roswell G. Benedict in 1846, and the hotel, which stands directly opposite, by Bertine DePew, in 1825. In 1840 Benedict built an addition to the hotel. In 1854 Mr. Lyon acquired possession of both, and in 1858 he built another addition. In 1864 he sold to L. A. Pelton, who sold to the Cayuga Lake R. R. Co., by whom the property was transferred to the Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. March 19th, 1878, Mr. Lyon again took possession, leasing of the latter company. From 1842 to 1854 Mr. Lyon was engaged in steamboating on Cayuga Lake.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CAYUGA.—The Presbyterians were the first religious body to cultivate this field in a spiritual sense. Those of the early settlers who professed that faith were for many years identified with the church of Aurelius, which was organized in 1799, and is perpetuated in the Presbyterian Church of Union Springs, to the history of which town the reader is referred. The first pastor of the church in Aurelius was the Rev. David Higgins, who, as early as 1801, was sent by the Missionary Society of Connecticut on a four months' mission to the new settlements in the State of New York, and extended his tour to the Genesee River. On his return he preached among others, to the settlers in Aurelius, which then included all that part of the county lying north of a line in prolongation east and west of the south line of Fleming, and the same year he received and accepted a call from that church, which had hitherto been supplied by missionaries. In July, 1802, he removed with his family from Connecticut and established himself at Cayuga, and continued his

ministrations in this broad field until 1811, when he became pastor of the First Church in Auburn, which was organized that year. To accommodate the widely scattered settlements, services were held alternately at Hardenbergh's Corners, (Auburn,) the Half Acre, (Aurelius,) Cayuga and Grover's Settlement, in the town of Fleming. Mr. Higgins served the church in Auburn till 1813, when he removed to Bath, Steuben county.

From 1811 to 1819 this people were supplied with monthly missionary preaching, and worshiped with the Aurelius society, who then occupied the old stone church, which stood opposite the place now owned by Dr. Hamilton. Occasionally, however, services were held in the old school-house in Cayuga, by Rev. Joshua Lane. Revs. David Smith and Mr. Sullivan. Home Missionaries from Connecticut, also labored here during that period, the latter about one year. The Presbyterian Church of Cayuga, was organized May 3d, 1819, in the school-house which forms the rear part of Davis' Hall, a preliminary meeting being held for that purpose at the same place April 26th, 1819. The members constituting the society were John Fitch, Gershom B. Gillett, Loring Willard, Jeremiah Hallock, Bezael Shaw, Jr., Abbey P. Allen, Percy Shaw, Temperance Beman, Susan Annin, Meliscent Foot, Roxy Ann Foot, Parthenia M. Foot, Philomela Perry, Polly Savage and Tabitha McIntosh, members of the church of Aurelius. Loring Willard, Jonathan Whitney, Uri Foot, Daniel McIntosh, Solomon Dewey and Jeremiah Hallock were elected trustees. The meeting at which the organization was effected was attended by Revs. Joshua Lane of the Presbytery of Cayuga, and Wm. Bacon of the Presbytery of Geneva. On the 20th of June following, twelve more were received by letter from the Church of Aurelius, and Thomas Mumford, Jeremiah Hallock, Elias Thompson and Gershom B. Gillett were elected ruling elders, and Elias Thompson was chosen deacon.

On the 29th of the same month this church united with that at Seneca Falls in settling as their pastor Rev. Wm. Bacon, who served them as such until February 6th, 1821. During his pastorate nine were added to the membership on profession, and nineteen by letter. In July of the latter year this church was transferred from

the Geneva to the Cayuga Presbytery, under whose care it has since remained.

July 23d, 1821, a call was extended to Mr. Pomeroy, who was to officiate half the time in the Aurelius church. He was installed August 8th, 1821. Under his labors a meeting house, a small, plain, wooden structure, 35 by 50 feet, without steeple, was built, and dedicated February 26th, 1823. The completion of the house left the Society in debt something more than \$1,000.

As soon as the Church was completed Mr. Pomeroy was released from the Aurelius Church, and till January, 1833, ministered to this alone. During his pastorate 128 were added on profession and 50 by letter. Rev. Octavius Fitch, supplied the pulpit in 1833, and sixty-three were added to the Church that year. November 24th, 1833, Luther Cook and Sebastian Chatham, having been duly elected, were ordained ruling elders, and Daniel Cook, deacon.

Rev. Henry Snyder succeeded Mr. Fitch in April, 1834, and remained one year, during which twenty were added to the Church. He was followed by Rev. Erastus H. Adams, who labored from June, 1835 to February, 1836. October 10th, 1835, Isaac Chamberlain, Daniel Cook, Halsey Bidwell, Watson Whittlesey, Luke Montague, Henry Willard and Henry Powis were elected elders, and were ordained the following Sabbath, (October 17th,) with the exception of Bidwell and Whittlesey, who, not having accepted the office, were not ordained until the following January.

For a short time after Mr. Adams left, the pulpit was supplied, principally by John Clark, an aged clergyman, and partly by students from the Theological Seminary at Auburn. Among the latter was T. R. Townsend, who began his work with this Church July 9th, 1837, and on the 7th of the following month was invited to become their pastor; but, not having completed his seminary course, he was not installed until 1838. He remained till July, 1840. During his pastorate 42 were added, nearly all on profession.

Soon after Mr. Townsend's dismissal, Mr. Pomeroy returned as stated supply, which relation he retained until 1852. During his second ministry, eighty-four were added to the church. "At this time three additional elders were elected, Abram Staats, Edwin Arnold, and Oliver Bidwell, who were ordained April 20th,

1850." Between 1852 and 1854, the pulpit was supplied by students from the Auburn Seminary, among whom were Messrs. Lacy, Hamilton, McDougal and Parsons. In July, 1854, Rev. Timothy M. Hopkins was engaged as stated supply, which relation he sustained until 1860. To his labors here must be credited the organization of the Sabbath School in the North District and the repairing and enlarging of the house of worship, at an expense of \$3,000, all of which was paid when the work was completed. It was at this time that the bell was hung which still calls to worship. Mr. Hopkins was largely assisted by the devoted and efficient aid of his wife. His successor was Rev. F. W. Roberts, whose labors, commenced in May, 1860, were suddenly cut short in September of that year. He had gone to Waverly, N. Y., to exchange with a class-mate, Rev. David Johnson. He was struck by a train while crossing the railroad track, so absorbed in thought as not to notice its approach, and so severely injured that he died within a few hours.

Mr. Roberts was followed by Rev. H. H. Allen, who labored as stated supply from May, 1861, to November, 1869, during which time the church was repaired and cushioned, the organ at present in use purchased, and the parsonage bought, though the latter was not entirely paid for until 1870. A revival was enjoyed toward the last of his ministry, in which Mr. Allen was instrumental in adding ninety to the membership.

From November, 1869, to May 22d, 1870, the pulpit was supplied partly by exchanges with other pastors and by students from the seminary. The present pastor, Rev. G. P. Sewall, who had previously ministered to the church, commenced his labors with it as stated supply the latter date, and was installed pastor December 28th, 1870.

Four young men from this church have entered the ministry, U. T. and Ebenezer Chamberlain, (who studied at Lane Seminary until the anti-slavery excitement arrested their course,) in 1834; Andrew Harris, (colored,) (who graduated at Middlebury College, preached in Philadelphia, where he died in 1836, the church in which he preached having been afterwards burned by a pro-slavery mob;) and E. P. Willard, who graduated from Auburn Seminary in 1862, and is now preaching in Erie, Michigan.

Two missionaries to foreign lands have also gone from the society. Miss Frances A. Willard, (Mrs. A. C. Hall,) was sent in 1834 with her husband to Ceylon; her life in that field was, however, short, as in less than one year after her arrival, viz: in January, 1836, she laid down her life.

In 1845, Miss Nancy A. Foot (Mrs. Webb) was sent to the same field, where she and her husband labored several years; but their health failing, they returned to this country and are both living near Philadelphia.

April 8th, 1874, a "Ladies' Missionary Society" was formed. It now numbers forty members and makes regular offerings to the treasury of the parent society in New York. The first contribution, so far as known, sent from this section for foreign missions, was given in 1813, by the "Ladies' Charitable Society" of the First Presbyterian Church of Auburn.

Sunday, January 3d, 1875, James Jenny, James H. Baldwin and Samuel C. Van Sickle, were ordained elders, and C. W. Travis and Albertus Badgley, deacons.*

This church has, from the first, been self-sustaining, and although never rich, it has contributed freely and regularly to spread the gospel at home and abroad. The present membership is 160; and the average attendance at Sabbath School, (three different schools,) about 100.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH (Episcopal,) was organized July 5th, 1871, by James A. Brown, the first pastor, who remained till 1873. The pulpit was supplied till June 21st, 1874, when W. S. Hayward entered upon his labors as pastor. He resigned May 1st, 1876. The pulpit was again supplied till March, 1877, when William H. Casey, the present pastor, entered upon the duties of his office. He is also in charge of the church at Aurora, where he lives, and preaches here every alternate Sabbath, lay services being held the intervening Sabbaths. Their church edifice was built in 1871, at a cost of \$5,500. It was consecrated June 27th, 1873. The present membership consists of twenty families.

Prior to the organization of this society Episcopal services were held by rectors resident in Seneca Falls, Auburn and neighboring places, and a regular service every other week was insti-

* Compiled from a History of the Church prepared by the pastor, Rev. G. P. Sewall, and delivered July 9th, 1876.

tuted and continued for a year or more in connection with Montezuma. The clergymen who were the first in this field were Amos G. Baldwin, Charles G. Acly, Rufus Murray, Benjamin W. Whichers, Malcolm Douglas and Walter Ayrault, in about the order named. Their work was followed up by visitations of Rt. Rev. William Heathcote De Lancey, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Western New York, resident at Geneva. From 1860 to 1866, the church mission work in Cayuga was directly under the supervision of Rev. John M. Guion, Rector of Trinity Church, Seneca Falls. In the autumn of 1866 a joint mission was instituted between Cayuga and Union Springs, in response to the appeal of Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., Bishop of Western New York, by the communicants resident in the two places. Rev. W. W. Raymond, ordained a deacon September 23d, 1866, was placed in the field as missionary in charge, and entered upon his duties Sunday, October 14th, 1866. Regular services were held every Sunday thereafter, at Cayuga, in the morning and Union Springs in the evening, till January 31st, 1869, when Mr. Raymond was transferred by Bishop Coxe to Rochester. The first Sunday School was organized November 4th, 1866, with six teachers and twenty-four scholars, and has since continued without interruption. The average attendance thereat is twenty-five. The holy communion was first publicly celebrated in Cayuga December 16th, 1866. The first convocation service was held May 6th, 1868, Cayuga being in the Onondaga convocation. After the departure of Mr. Raymond, regular services were suspended for a time.

THE FIRST M. E. CHURCH OF CAYUGA was organized about 1830, by Rev. Mr. Moore, a local preacher, who filled the pulpit about a year. They had no stated supply till about 1838, when Ross Clark became the first pastor, and remained two years. The present pastor is Wm. Reynolds, who commenced his labors with them in the fall of 1875. In 1845 they bought the village school-house, erected in 1804, and rebuilt it to adapt it to their use, nothing but the frame being used. It is now owned by Cyrus H. Davis, and is used as a public hall. Their present house, which is a fine brick structure, was built in 1868, at a cost of \$9,000, during the pastorate of I. Harris. Their parsonage was built about 1870, at a

cost of \$3,000, including land. The present membership is about 100.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, (R. C.,) was organized in 1853, by Rev. John Touhey, the first pastor, with some ninety members. Touhey remained eight years, and was succeeded by Bernard McCool, who remained a like period, when Eugene Pagani became their pastor and served them six years. Their next pastor was the present one, Thomas Hendricks, of Springport, who has served them three years. Their house of worship, a neat wooden structure, was built in 1870, at a cost of \$2,200. The present membership is 175. Occasional meetings were held previous to the organization of the Society.

SOCIETIES.—*Salem Town Lodge No. 326, F. & A. M.*, was instituted September 16th, 1853. The first officers were: John Morse, *W. M.*; John Barrett, *S. W.*; and Samuel Townsend, *F. W.* The present officers are: D. S. Titus, Jr., *W. M.*; John H. McIntosh, *S. W.*; Clarence Shank, *F. W.*; John M. Freese, *S. D.*; Hiram Titus, *F. D.*; James A. Bailey, *Secretary*; Wallace Shank, *Treasurer*; Jacob Knorr, *Tiler*; John Hungerford, *S. M. D.*; Wm. Dumont, *F. M. C.* They meet every second and fourth Saturday in each month. Present membership, forty-two.

FOSTERVILLE.

FOSTERVILLE, named from the Fosters, who were early settlers there, is situated near the north line, and contains a Methodist Episcopal church, a district school, a store, a blacksmith shop, kept by E. R. Crippen, a paint shop, kept by W. R. Fisher, and about seventy-five inhabitants.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant at Foster-ville was Isaac Foster, who opened a store in 1819, which he kept to within three years of his death, about 1838. Lorenzo and Albert Lombard opened a store soon after Foster's was closed, but they kept it only a short time. Orin Foster kept a store some four years and closed it in 1860. D. R. Forest opened a store in 1868. In 1870, he was associated as partner with Joseph M. Watson. They sold after a year to J. M. Cole, who did business two years, and sold to H. A. Chamberlain, who sold to the present proprietor, I. T. Farmer, in October, 1876.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster was Isaac Foster, who kept the office till his death, about

1838. He was succeeded by Jonathan Foster, his brother, who held the office till his removal to Throop, about 1848, when his son, Jonathan, succeeded to the office and held it about three years, when he also removed to Throop. Edgar Saunders was the next postmaster. He kept the office but a short time, and was succeeded in 1855 by Abner Saunders, who held it till his death. Myron Doty, the present incumbent, was appointed in 1865.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician was Isaac Paddock, who came from Mentz in 1830, and practiced one year. A. Hamilton Cox came in soon after and remained one or two years. Josiah Griggs, from Montezuma, came in shortly after Cox left and practiced about four years. Nathan Abbott, from Mentz, came in soon after Griggs left and practiced two years. Lucian Hammond came in 1854 and practiced about six years. Alanson White, the present physician, is an allopathist, and came in from Seneca Falls, November 1st, 1874.

THE FOSTERVILLE M. E. CHURCH was organized in September, 1855, as a union church, by the Methodists and Presbyterians in that vicinity. Revs. Boyington and Hamilton were the officiating clergymen, and the first pastors, the former preaching the dedicatory sermon. Boyington served the Presbyterians three years. For the next two years the pulpit was supplied by students from Auburn Theological Seminary. After that the Presbyterians held no distinctive services. Services were held up to this time by the Presbyterians in the afternoon and the Methodists in the evening. Hamilton ministered to the Methodists two years, and had charge at the same time of the churches in Mentz and Montezuma. He was succeeded by Revs. Davis, James E. Ensign, Bowen, Eldridge, Guire, I. Harris, Wm. B. Curtis, Elias Hoxie, and Wm. Adams, now dead, each of whom served a two years' pastorate, except Eldridge and Adams, each of whom served but one year. G. W. Reynolds, the present pastor, commenced his labors with this church in the fall of 1875. Their house of worship was erected in 1855, and is still owned jointly by the Methodists and Presbyterians. The Methodists number about forty, which is the attendance at Sabbath school.

AURELIUS.

Aurelius, locally known as the *Half Acre*, is a

four corners, whose early prominence, when it had three hotels, has been overshadowed by the introduction of modern modes of conveyance. It had not a very enviable reputation for morality, as may be implied from the suppressed, but readily inferred prefix to its local cognomen, which, it is but justice to add, is now a misnomer. It is situated a little south-east of the center, two miles east of Aurelius station, and three miles west of Auburn. It contains a church, not now used as such, formerly occupied by a Presbyterian society which is disbanded, a district school, one hotel, owned and kept about twenty years by Mrs. Betsey Westover, a blacksmith and wagon shop, kept by Michael Murray, and a population of thirty-three. The present hotel was built by Henry Ramsay. The first hotel was kept by a man named Brockway, where Robert R. Westover now lives.

MERCHANTS.—The first merchant was Solomon Dewey, who opened a store in 1810, and kept it some two or three years. It stood on the line between the property of John H. Baker and that of Mrs. Betsey Westover. The second and last merchant was Stephen Lombard, who opened a store in 1834, and kept it till 1837.

POSTMASTERS.—The first postmaster was Emory Ramsay, who was appointed about 1820, and held the office till his death, about 1832. He was succeeded by Samuel Taylor, who held the office till 1836, when Stephen Lombard was appointed and held it eight years. He was succeeded by Cornelius Feak, who held it till 1856, when he removed from the town. James C. Reed was his successor. He held it four years, when Halsey W. Taylor, the present incumbent, was appointed.

PHYSICIANS.—The first physician was Wm. C. Bennett, who came in as early as 1799, and practiced till his death, about 1841 or '42. Dr. Randall came in about 1818, but remained but a short time. He was followed by Drs. Ellis and Bennett, in the order named, neither of whom remained but a few years. The latter was called young Dr. Bennett, to distinguish him from the one first named. Dr. Morris came in about 1833 and practiced three or four years. Dr. Pomeroy came in soon after Morris left and remained a year or two. Alpheus Matson came in from the eastern part of the State in 1836 and practiced about two years. H. Shank came from Springport about

1842, and practiced about a year. Stephen G. Lombard, a native of the town, commenced practice about 1844, and continued two years. Samuel Gilmore, who is now practicing in Fleming, came here from Auburn, (to which place he removed from Fleming, where he had formerly practiced, in 1848,) and took up a farm, which he managed, in connection with his professional duties, till 1865. Artemas B. Clapp, from Otisco, commenced practice April 1st, 1867, and continued till 1874. He was the last physician.

AURELIUS STATION is situated about midway between Auburn and Cayuga on the N. Y. C. R. R. There is a post-office there.

CHAPTER XLII.

TOWN OF SPRINGPORT.

SPRINGPORT was formed from Scipio and Aurelius January 30th, 1823, and derives its name from its numerous and copious springs and its lake ports. It lies upon the west border of the County, south of the center, upon the east shore of Cayuga Lake, which forms its west boundary. It is bounded on the north by Aurelius, on the east by Fleming and Scipio, and on the south by Ledyard. The surface rises in gradual slopes from the Lake to the eastern border, where it attains an elevation of 400 to 500 feet.

Its minerals are extensive and valuable, and play an important part in its industrial development. They consist principally of limestone and gypsum, the latter being by far the most abundant and important. Both blue and gray limestone are found, the latter overlying the former, principally in the south part of the town, near *Hamburg*, on the lake shore, (which was built up by the early development of the limestone interests,) and on the farm of Robert B. Howland, on which also is a mass of sandstone, covering about an acre. Upon the farm of Philip Yawger also is another detached mass of sandstone. The limestone strata vary from two inches to two feet in thickness, thus affording a convenient variety for practical uses. The quarries at present most extensively worked, lie upon the shore of the lake, about three-fourths of a mile south of the village

of Union Springs. The stone is used extensively for canal and railroad purposes.

The gypsum lies principally along the lake shore, to the north of Union Springs, though it exists in the interior, near the center of the north line, where it presents slightly more of the terminal associates of the group. The masses are incomparably larger and of better quality than those to the north and east. They have all been denuded, for they are surrounded and covered to the depth of nine to twelve feet, by the most modern of the upper alluvium of the Chittenango group. They present none of their terminal associates, if we except a portion of the mass in which they are enveloped, whose layers cover portions of the gypsum. This is blackish in color, earthy in aspect, often variegated like the gypsum, contains sometimes lamellae gypsum, and, though more rarely, a little pure sulphur. It has the appearance of an impure gypsum, and is considered by the quarrymen to be an incipient plaster, requiring time only to make it perfect. The gypseous masses are all in a low position, some of them several feet below the surface of the lake. They show a thickness of fifteen to thirty feet. Beautiful specimens of *selenite* are abundant, and yield, by analysis, 99.20 per cent. of pure gypsum. The gypseous stone effervesces feebly with acids and presents the following constituents:*

Sulphate of lime, bi-hydrate, (pure gypsum)	80.78
Carbonate of lime	1.76
Carbonate of magnesia	3.03
Phosphate of lime	.43
Sand	3.32
Organic matter, (azotic)	.18
Chlorine, potash and clay	10.50

The original deposit covers an area of a square mile on the east shore of the lake, a mile north of Union Springs, and first developed a commercial importance during the war of 1812, when the Nova Scotia plaster was excluded from the markets of this country. The annual product of the Springport quarries, which is regulated by the demand, is from 20,000 to 40,000 tons.

The numerous springs in the town possess features of interest to the geologist. The most important of these are the two in the village of Union Springs, which are about ten rods apart, and discharge their waters into ponds covering

* From an analysis of J. A. Barral, agricultural chemist of Paris, France.

respectively five and three acres, thus furnishing a valuable water power. The rise of water in the larger one has been observed to vary from three-fourths to two and one-fourth inches per hour.

These springs, from their copiousness and remarkable situation, have given rise to various theories respecting their source. "While some," says Edward A. Thomas, "have surmised that they came from Owasco Lake, which is several hundred feet higher than Cayuga, others have assigned their origin to still stranger causes. Skillful geologists assert that the formation of rocks is such as to render it utterly impossible for a stream to pass underground from Owasco to Cayuga Lake. But from several places, from two to four miles east of Cayuga Lake, and about forty-five feet underground, large streams have been discovered, which were running from east to west." To the east of the principal plaster quarries are sinks, some of them covering an acre in area, and some apparently very old. The surface of some of them has been observed to subside several feet within a period of twenty-five years, while others have originated within twenty years. The original field notes of the survey of the Cayuga Reservation, state that a stream in the locality, but to the east of these sinks, disappeared in the rocks. No stream exists in the locality at present, but the presence of water-worn limestone rocks indicate its previous existence. The disappearance of this stream is made to account theoretically for these surface depressions, by the wearing away of salt rock underlying the plaster formation. Saline, sulphur and chalybeate springs also exist. There is a salt spring on the old Hope place, in Union Springs. Three or four wells have been sunk and a good brine obtained, but not of sufficient strength to compete with the salines at Syracuse. On the place of Alex. Howland, a little south of the salt spring, is an unfailing sulphur spring of considerable strength, the water of which has been used quite extensively for its supposed curative properties. A little south of the railroad depot in Union Springs is another sulphur spring of great strength. All the water come in contact with in the plaster quarries is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and many wells sunk in the village have been abandoned in consequence of the presence of sulphur and brine. Usually,

however, no difficulty is experienced in obtaining water free from these elements from the shore, though all the water is strongly charged with lime. In the basement of Spencer's foundry is a chalybeate spring of considerable strength.

Upon the lake, between Yawger's Point and the main land, is a marsh covering some five acres, covered with a growth of *hibiscus*, (*H. Moscheutos*) whose large reddish blossoms present a gorgeous sight from midsummer to early fall. Though not confined to, it is often very abundant in brackish marshes and the vicinity of salt springs, and its presence there may be considered an indication of saline properties in that locality.

The soil of this town is a superior quality of sandy and gravelly loam, intermixed in places with clay, and this and the climate, whose severity in winter is modified by the warmth imparted by the waters of the lake, which rarely freezes, admirably adapt it to fruit culture, to which considerable attention is paid.

The Cayuga Lake Shore Railroad extends through the town, along the shore of the lake, and this, together with its facilities for lake transportation, render it easily accessible, and open up ready markets for its manufactures and farm products.

The area of the town in 1875, was 13,107 acres; of which 11,885 were improved, and 1,222 woodland. Its population was 2,179; of whom 1,908 were native; 271 foreign; 2,160 white; and 19 colored.

This town lies wholly within the reservation made by the Cayugas in 1789, when they ceded to the State their lands within its limits; and on lot 85, about one and one-half miles north of Union Springs, is the site of their principal village, variously named in the different dialects of the Iroquois, *Goi-o-gouen*, *On-ne-io-te*, and *Gwa-u-gwah*, from the original Huron word *Oyngoua*, signifying tobacco, and the seat of the mission of *St. Joseph*, established by Father Etienne de Carheil, a French Jesuit, November 6th, 1668. "The mural remains in the vicinity indicate," says John S. Clark, "that the village extended a mile back from the lake, and as far north as the stream north of the Richardson house; the relics indicating the most ancient residences are found on both sides of the railroad south of the Backus plaster mill, where there was an exten-

sive burial place, and where stone and bone implements abound in connection with articles of European origin. Their totem was a calumet or great tobacco pipe, and their chief sachem bore the hereditary title of *Sanuu-aweau-towa*.

Father Rafeix, who occupied this mission one year during the absence of Father de Carheil, thus describes this locality in his *Relation* of June 24th, 1672: *Goi-o-gouen* is the most beautiful country I have ever seen in America. It is situated in latitude 42 1-2 degrees, and the needle scarcely dips more than ten degrees. It lies between two lakes, and is no more than four leagues wide, with almost continual plains, bordered by fine forests. * * * More than a thousand deer are annually killed in the neighborhood of *Goi-o-gouen*. Fishing, as well the salmon as the eel, and other fisheries are as abundant as at Onondaga."

Here their councils were held, and here was the residence of the chief of the nation. Here, also, says Clark, "we find a tract containing several acres, known as the Indian burying ground," in the vicinity of which have been found "the usual implements and weapons of stone, beads evidently one in use as a rosary, by some convert to the teachings of these Jesuit Fathers. A well preserved skull, with an iron tomahawk and rusty musket, were found in the same grave." "Every foot turned up by the plow revealed fragments of skulls, and the soil was literally black and fat with the dust of the mouldering dead. On digging a few inches below, where the soil had been undisturbed by the plow, a perfect net-work was found of almost perfect skeletons. Tens of thousands of those sons of the dark forest had here been buried. Abundant evidence appears that a large town once existed here and long continued use of those grounds for burial purposes.

"On an adjoining eminence their council fires had glared for centuries on brave warriors and wise counselors. Here had been their seat of authority and these hills had reëchoed with the eloquence of their orators. Here untold generations had lived, died and were buried. Here lived a feeble remnant of the race when Sullivan, under the stern necessities of war, gave their orchards to the ax, their homes and castles to the devouring torch, and their sacred burial places to desecration."

The first settlement by the whites was made

soon after the extinction of the Indian title, Feb. 23d, 1789, and many, unfortunately, who were attracted to the springs and to localities in this town adjacent to them, suffered ejection, on complaint of the Indians, by the State authorities. In consequence of its reservation by the Indians this town was not as numerously settled at as early a day, as other localities in the County. The earliest settlement of which we have authentic record was made in 1790, by Frederick Gearhart and Thomas Thompson, and possibly by Edward Richardson, who, about that time, dammed up the north spring and became the first proprietor of the mill property thereon. Gearhart, who was a blacksmith, came from Pennsylvania, and settled two and one-half miles east of Union Springs, where Thomas Alverson now lives. He died here at a very early day, previous to 1805. Thompson's home was the Juniata, in Western Pennsylvania. He came in October, 1790, and settled a little south of Union Springs. He soon after bought a soldier's claim in Scipio, to which the title proved defective, and he subsequently removed to the north-west corner of this town, to the farm now owned by Clinton T. Backus, where he died. Four sons and five daughters came with him, viz: John, Alexander, James, Maxwell, Elizabeth, afterwards wife of William Richardson, Sarah, afterwards wife of Samuel Richardson, Mary, afterwards wife of Jesse Davis, Nancy, afterwards wife of George McFarland, and Isabella, who died at the age of fourteen. They came with their household goods across the mountains on horseback, and drove their sheep, hogs and cows, the journey occupying some two weeks. Thompson's sons and daughters all settled in that locality on adjoining farms.

William Richardson came in from Chester Co., Pa., in 1791, and settled on the shore of the lake, two miles north of Union Springs. He afterwards removed to Levanna, and died there in 1823, aged ninety-two years. There he took up a tract of four hundred acres, a portion of which was cleared, fenced and sown to wheat the first year, under the direction of his son John, assisted by his brother Samuel, the crop of which yielded forty bushels to the acre. He was tall, well proportioned, and possessed high social and intellectual qualities, while he was passionately fond of sports, such as the chase, fishing, fowling, &c.

At this time, (1791,) there were some 600 Indians living on their reservation, who rapidly removed, however, after the sale of their reservation in 1794, except a part called "their residence reservation," a tract some two miles square, lying on the lake, a little south of Union Springs, and another tract, one mile square, lying three or four miles north-east of that village, to which their title was not relinquished till 1799. Among the last remaining in the County, were a body of about thirty Tuscaroras, who occupied the tongue of land running out into the lake, about a mile and a half south of Union Springs. Of this little band Steel Trap, whose Indian name was *Kanistagia*, was king, and Esther, queen. Both were kind and neighborly, and Steel Trap was a fine fellow, worthy of his name. He was poisoned by a villain who lived near him; and soon after this the queen and her little band removed west.

In the year 1794, James Crane came in from New Jersey, on foot, and settled two miles north-east of Union Springs, on the farm occupied mainly by Horace Schenck, where he died November 8th, 1823. His family consisted of his wife, Abigail, and one son, Henry, who did not come to the new settlement till January 7th, 1804. Crane spent the winters with his family in New Jersey till then, making the journeys on foot. Henry came in with his mother, wife, Mary, and one child, the latter of whom, Joseph H. Crane, is now living in Union Springs, aged seventy-seven. They came with an ox team, the journey occupying seventeen days. Henry settled on his father's farm, and died there January 19th, 1844.

Jesse Davis, a young man, came in from Chester county, Pa., in 1799, and built a grist-mill that year on Yawger's Creek, about a half mile above the grist and plaster-mill of Lafayette Yawger. It was a log mill, with one run of stones. The bed stone was obtained from the Big Gully, and is now in use in L. Yawger's plaster-mill. He brought the irons for the mill from Philadelphia, and the millwrights from Chester county, Pa. After about three years he removed to another farm, and about 1805, to the farm now occupied by his son-in-law, Aaron Mersereau, where he and his wife died, the former in March, 1842, and the latter in December, 1840. George McFarland, a young man, who

afterwards married a daughter of Thomas Thompson, came in with Jesse Davis. He was a millwright and was engaged in building the mill. He took up land two and one-half miles north of Union Springs, which is now included in the Backus farm, and died there in 1830.

Settlements were made in 1800 by James Carr, from Johnstown, Wm. S. Burling, from New York City, Dr. John Mosher, from White Creek, Washington county, John Earl, from Newport, R. I.; and about that time by James Barker, from Hoosick, Rensselaer county, and Gilbert Weed, from Saratoga county. Carr settled one and one-half miles south of Union Springs, on the farm now owned by John Deshong, where he died May 8th, 1839, aged seventy-four. He served as a soldier during the French and Indian, and Revolutionary wars. Only one of his children is living, viz: Deborah, widow of Eri Bennett, at Cayuga. Hartman Carr, son of James Carr, who was born in Johnstown the year previous to his father's settlement here, and lived in close proximity to the old homestead, died here September 23d, 1876. His wife survives him, aged seventy-five. Burling was a Quaker preacher. He settled in Union Springs, on the corner of Cayuga and Chapel streets. After some ten or fifteen years, he removed to Canandaigua. Mosher settled at Union Springs, where he was the first postmaster. He married here a daughter of Joel Coe, and removed about 1840 to Michigan. Earl was a brother-in-law of Burling's, and bought, in company with him, the mill property at the north spring. He removed some fifteen years after to New York.

James Barker, son of William, was interested with Messrs. Burling and Earl in the mill property, which then included both springs, the south spring not having been used for hydraulic purposes for several years after the other. They subsequently separated; Burling & Earl retaining the north spring property, and Mr. Barker, the south, or smaller spring, where he built a fulling-mill. He sold in 1816 to Philip Winegar, and took up a farm one and one-half miles south of Union Springs. He removed to Canada a short time after. Mr. Weed came in company with his sons, Lansing, Gilbert, James, John D. and Alexander, all of whom settled in Springport, except Alexander, who settled near Fitch's Corners, in Scipio. The elder Gilbert died in the

town. Lansing moved out of the town in 1805. Gilbert and John D. moved to Canadice, and died there. James moved out of the town about 1816 or '17.

John Nutt came in from Vermont soon after 1800, and settled two miles east of Union Springs, where his son, Harvey H., now lives, and where he died.

Philip Yawger came in from New Jersey with ten children, six sons and four daughters, in 1801, and settled one mile north of Union Springs, where his grandson John C. Yawger now lives. He came by means of Jersey wagons. He died on the homestead September 3d, 1830, aged 77. None of his children are living. One son, Peter, was Member of Assembly in 1827 and 1831. A small stream in the north part of the town perpetuates his name. Numerous grand-children are living in the County; among whom are Philip O., a merchant in Union Springs, and Lafayette, proprietor of a grist and plaster-mill on Yawger Creek, which was built about twenty-six years ago, and in which 500 to 600 tons of plaster are ground per year. Peter took up 260 acres, which are now owned by John O. and Henry, sons of Henry Yawger, and grandsons of Philip. Philip took up a section on the site of Owego, where he stopped one season; but disliking the location he came on to Springport. His grandson, Philip O. Yawger, says the Indians destroyed his first year's crops, which was the cause of much suffering. Upon Philip's farm was discovered the first plaster bed in Springport, about 1809. A portion of the plaster rock was brought to the surface by the plow, and having been paying a high price for Nova Scotia plaster, the hope of finding here a cheaper substitute for that article led him to give it a trial upon a fall crop. The rock was pulverized by means of pounding, and the result was so satisfactory as to lead to further investigation, and the discovery of the plaster bed as before stated. The embargo of 1812, which excluded Nova Scotia plaster, favored the rapid development of Cayuga plaster.

Humphrey Hunt came in from Orange county, Vt., in 1805, and settled one mile south of Union Springs, where Peter B. Wood now lives. He was a Revolutionary soldier, serving the whole seven years, first, on account of his youthfulness, as captain's waiter. He accompanied Sullivan's expedition against the Iroquois in 1779, and was

one of the party detached to destroy the villages of the Cayugas on the east shore of Cayuga Lake. He was twice wounded, once in the hand and again in the hip. In 1828, he removed to Mt. Morris, Livingston county, and died there a little over a year after.

Ichabod Clark came in about 1805 or '7, and settled about three miles east of Union Springs. His wife was a daughter of Gilbert Weed.

Amos Howland came in from Galway, Saratoga county, about 1806, and settled on Big Gully Creek, two and one-half miles south-east of Union Springs, where he started a woolen-mill, in company with a man named Allen, which he conducted two or three years. He afterwards found employment in the woolen-mill erected by Philip Winegar, at the south spring. He resided here till his death, July 18th, 1850.

Thomas Collins, the first inn-keeper, located about 1807, in Union Springs, where his daughter, Sarah, widow of Thomas Van Sickle, now lives. William Cozzens came in from R. I., in 1810, and settled in Union Springs, where James Arnold now lives. He was an old sea-captain. He was engaged in agricultural, and for a short time, in mercantile, pursuits. He died here in 1842, aged 63. William Cozzens, his son, was a merchant here some thirty-five years and till his death April 3d, 1860. His children are all dead. Elisha Eldredge came from White Creek, Washington county, in 1810, and settled on 100 acres in the north part of the village of Union Springs, where James Arnold now lives. He sold to William Cozzens in 1815, and removed one mile east, to the next tier of lots, where he died November 2d, 1874, aged 97. Three children are living, viz: Joseph and Edward, in Springport, and Isaac, in Chicago.

William Taver came in from Rensselaer county, about 1813, and settled in the south-west corner of the lot on which the brick residence of Clinton Backus now stands. He moved to Williamson, Wayne county, in 1825, and subsequently to the west part of the State, where both he and his wife died.

Elam Anthony, came in from White Creek, Washington county, in 1815, and settled in Union Springs, where he has followed the business of carpenter and joiner. He is now living in that village, aged 88 years, October 5th, 1878. In 1818, he married Nancy, daughter of Humphrey

Hunt, who is still living with him aged eighty. He has nine children living, only three in this State, Lydia, wife of Peter Howell, Cordelia, wife of Edward Curry, and Mary, all in Union Springs.

Philip Winegar, who took a prominent part in developing the business of the village, came in from Dutchess county, in 1815, on foot, and bought an interest with Esick Mosher, his father-in-law, in the mill property at the south spring, which consisted of a log grist-mill, with one run of stones, a small saw-mill driven by a "flutter" wheel, and a clothing establishment. The latter with the building erected for its accommodation by Mr. Winegar, in 1830, was burned in the winter of 1834-'5, and rebuilt in 1836. The following year he moved his family here, and settled at Union Springs, where he continued to reside till his death, August 21st, 1862, aged 77. He soon after bought Mosher's interest in the mill property, and he and his sons Esick M., Z. S., and G. W., owned it till 1854, when it came into the possession of the Beardsley Bros.

James S. Allen came in from Greenfield, Saratoga county, in the winter of 1818, and settled on the Big Gully, two miles east of Union Springs, where he took up forty acres, selected for its water privilege, the fall being about twenty feet, and erected a carding and fulling-mill, and manufactory of woolen machinery, which business he carried on till 1830, when he removed to the village and engaged in the manufacture of thrashing machines. He was succeeded in 1842 by his son A. W. Allen, who carried on the business nine years, and who then engaged in other undertakings. The farm on which Allen first settled, now belongs to the Seneca Allen estate. He died here March 28th, 1868.

TOWN OFFICERS.—The first town meeting was held at the house of John Yawger, inn-keeper, the first Tuesday in April, 1823, and the following named officers were elected: Wm. Cozzens, *Supervisor*; Wm. G. Harkness, *Clerk*; Giles Robinson, Henry Crane and Gilbert Goodrich, *Assessors*; Thomas A. Buddington, Giles Robinson and Samuel Wisner, *Commissioners of Highways*; John S. Toan and Moses Wisner, *Poor-masters*; Asa N. Burnham, Jonathan Carr and Alexander Thompson, *Commissioners of Common Schools*; Stephen Mosher, Hiram Hunt and Asa N. Burnham, *Inspectors of Common Schools*; Wm. Sherd and Peter Flinn, *Commis-*

sioners of Public Lands; Samuel Marsh, *Collector*; Samuel Marsh and Ephraim Sharp, *Constables*.

The present officers (1878) are:

Supervisor—James L. Hammond.

Clerk—Oscar E. Shank.

Justices—Ashbel W. Carr, Levi Collins and Solomon R. Myers.

Assessors—John F. Courtney, Samuel Jenney and Llewellyn Davis.

Commissioner of Highways—Amos M. Haley.

Overscer of the Poor—John D. Weed.

Inspectors of Election—Jesse D. Thompson, P. Henry Byrne and Horace C. Carr.

Collector—Leonard H. Carr.

Constables—Leonard H. Carr, Walter Garrison, George Bowen, Asa Shank and John T. Stout.

Excise Commissioners—John Quigley, Samuel Jenney and David Everett.

Game Constable—Nathan S. Jennings.

UNION SPRINGS.

UNION SPRINGS is beautifully situated on the shore of the lake, six miles south of Cayuga by railroad, and derives its name from the springs before referred to. Its regularly laid out and handsomely shaded streets, with its tasty cottages and ornate dwellings just visible through the luxuriant foliage, present a pleasing picture as viewed from the lake, which, with the little island of Frontenac, that solitary gem of the western lakes, three-fourths of a mile distant, presents an equally picturesque spectacle.

It contains eight churches, (Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Episcopal, Hicksite Friends, Methodist Episcopal, Orthodox Friends and Presbyterian,) the *Howland Institute*, the *Friends' Academy*, a Kindergarten school, a Union school, one newspaper office, (the *Union Springs Advertiser*,) one bank, (the *First National of Union Springs*,) the New York Central Insurance Company, one hotel, (kept by George E. Ashby,) seventeen stores of various kinds, two meat markets, (kept by S. S. Bliss and Shank & Anthony,) two harness shops, (kept by Wm. Graves and James Reynolds,) two carriage shops, (kept by N. C. Dean and J. R. Ely,) two grist-mills, a saw-mill, plaster-mill, planing-mill and hub-factory, foundry and machine shop, brick and tile works, limestone quarry and kiln, (owned by La-