

recent years. The village is situated on Six Mile Creek, near by stations on the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad and Caroline depot on the D., L. & W. Railroad. The settlement of Gen. John Cantine here, as well as others, has been quite fully detailed in preceding pages. The building of the early mills at this point determined its locality as a site for a village. The Upper Grist Mill, as it has been known, stands nearly opposite the site of the old Cantine Mill, which was built about the year 1800, and was burned in 1862, while owned by Joseph Chambers. The present mill was built by George White in 1865, and was sold by him to F. C. Cornell. This mill is not now running. It was at one time owned by William Mott 2d, as was also the mill on the present Voorhis site several years previous. The latter mill was destroyed by fire and rebuilt by David C. Roe in 1850. It passed through several hands to the Voorhises, father and sons, and was burnt in 1890 or 91. Fred E. Bates then became proprietor of the site and built thereon the present mill, and very soon after resold it to the Voorhis brothers. Daniel M. White and Fred E. Bates have two saw mills here.

There were formerly two woolen factories in operation at this place. A man named Losey for many years owned and carried on a gun factory below Brookton. The business was originally started at Taghanic Creek in Ulysses and removed to Brookton. They were followed by Mr. Lull and son, who changed the establishment into a factory for the manufacture of blankets. After a few years this was discontinued.

Former merchants here were George T. Sanders and John J. Bush. Stores are kept at present by Frank F. Mulks and E. M. Mills. Frank F. Mulks is postmaster.

CAROLINE POST-OFFICE.—This is a hamlet in the northeast part of the town, and is the locality that was first settled, as before described, by Capt. David Rich, Widow Earsley, Dr. Joseph Speed, and others. It was first known as "Yankee Settlement," and later as "Tobeytown," from Nathaniel Tobey, an early settler, who was the father of Nathaniel M. Tobey. The post-office was first established here about 1819, and Dr. Speed was the first postmaster. Wallace W. Conrad is the present official and carries on the only store.

A saw mill was built here in 1822 by Henry Morgan and Isaac Goodale, which passed to possession of N. M. Tobey in 1865, and he rebuilt it. The present grist mill was built and is now operated by Francis Earsley.

The upper mill was built by Mr. Tobey in 1835, on the west branch of Owego Creek. Mr. Tobey also built a steam grist mill there in 1854, which he successfully operated until 1863, when it was burned by an incendiary and not rebuilt.

CAROLINE CENTER.—This hamlet is situated near the center of the town, which fact gives it its name. It was in that vicinity that the pioneers Augustin and Hugh Boyer, William Jackson, Calvin Clark, Jonathan Snow, James Livermore, Alexander Stowell, John Taft, Abel Gates, Ezekiel Jewett, John Grout, Joel Rich (brother of Capt. David Rich), Jeremiah Kinney, Israel Paine, and others settled and lived; many of them have descendants still living in the town and county.

The post-office was established here about 1839, with Hiram S. Jones as postmaster. The present official is John Davis. There has never been any manufacturing of much account here. Robert E. Brink is the merchant.

Caroline Depot post-office was established in 1859, the year preceding the building of the depot there. Alvin Merrill, who was station agent, was the first postmaster. Slaterville, Brookton, and Caroline Center receive their supplies chiefly from this station. A store is kept by Dayton Conrad, and William B. Krum is postmaster.

There is a post-office in the town called White Church, over which William Hart presides.

Caroline Lodge, No. 681, F. & A. M., was instituted in November, 1867, with twenty-eight charter members. W. C. Gallagher, M.D., was the first W. M.; Moses Munson, S. W.; Job Norwood, J. W.; R. G. H. Speed, secretary; R. M. Wood, treasurer. The charter was received in June, 1868, when some slight changes in the list of officers occurred. The present chief officers are: Richard Leonard, W. M.; C. L. Davis, S. W.; C. J. Hamilton, J. W.; W. K. Boice, treas.; H. A. Davis, secretary; Leroy Heffron, S. D.; Bowne Mulks, J. D.; George Aldrich, S. M. C.; Leroy McWhorter, J. M. C.; R. G. H. Speed, chaplain; George E. Vandemark, marshal; Thomas Gibbs, tyler.

Speedsville Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., was instituted June 11, 1851, and worked under a dispensation until June 19, 1852, when its charter was issued and thirteen members enrolled. The first W. M. was Robert H. S. Hyde; S. W., Thomas Band; J. W., Lyman Kingman; secretary, Leonard Legg; treasurer, Robert E. Muir. The present chief officers are: Nelson Slater, W. M.; R. F. Abbey, S. W.; G. H. Nixon, J. W.; S. H. Boyer, treasurer; H. S. Akins, secretary;

W. L. Keeny, S. D. ; J. I. Ford, J. D. ; A. Bostwick, chaplain ; Collins Cartright, S. M. C. ; F. M. Baker, J. M. C. ; C. A. Clark, marshal ; Mildan Mead, tyler.

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.—The first church organization in the town of Caroline was of the Dutch Reformed faith and was due to the efforts of Rev. Gerrit Mandeville. The date was some time in the year 1812; the early records of the church are not accessible, but among the original members were Joseph Chambers, Oakley Bush, the Widow Earsley, and others. Mr. Mandeville remained with the church nearly twenty-five years. A house of worship was built about 1820, which has been demolished, and the society is extinct.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH OF CAROLINE.—This church is in Slaterville and the class which preceded it was formed in 1813 with eight members, only one of whom was a man. The first pastor was John Griffin. The church organization was effected November 28, 1831, under the title, "The Garretson Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," but its subsequent incorporation was under its present name. The first regular pastor was Rev. George Harmon. The church building was commenced in 1832 and dedicated in 1834. It has been since enlarged and repaired. Rev. William H. Strang is the present pastor.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT CAROLINE CENTER.—This society was organized about 1820, with thirteen members, by Rev. George Harmon, above mentioned. In 1825 the society built a church at a cost of \$1,000, which sufficed until 1866, when it was superseded by the present church. A. F. Brown is pastor.

THE METHODIST CHURCH AT SPEEDSVILLE.—A class was formed at Speedsville about the year 1820, which was followed in 1851 by a church organization. A house of worship was erected in the same year during the pastorate of Rev. William Lisbee.

A church was built at Speedsville in 1828 by the Methodists, Presbyterians and Universalists, who used it jointly until 1851. The Methodists now worship in their own church, and Rev. A. A. Brown is pastor.

ST. JOHN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SPEEDSVILLE.—This society was originally organized as a church of the same name at Richford, whence it was removed to Speedsville in 1842. Rev. George Watson was called as missionary, and Hiram Bliss and Towner Whiton were made wardens. Rev. C. W. McNish is pastor.

In 1891 an Episcopal Society was organized at Slaterville, and in the spring of 1894 they finished a beautiful church at a cost of \$3,500. Memorial windows were presented by Moses Bull in memory of his wife and daughter; by Mrs. Mary F. Tobey, in memory of Simon and Sally Andrews (her father and mother); and by Mrs. William P. Speed, in memory of her husband and her sons, Joseph and Daniel. The pastor is Rev. C. W. McNish.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—A Universalist Society was organized April 26, 1827, with twenty-seven members and Rev. N. Doolittle pastor. A new organization was effected in 1870 under the name of the "Universalist Church of Speedsville," with forty-three members and Rev. A. O. Warren pastor. The original society joined with the Methodists and Presbyterians, as before stated, in building a church. The Universalists eventually purchased the building.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF CAROLINE.—This society was organized in 1814 with fourteen members and Rev. Pliny Sabin pastor. In 1848 a house of worship was erected; this was removed in 1863 and a neat building erected at Brookton, which was dedicated January 11, 1864; its cost was \$2,500. The society also owns a parsonage. The pastor is Rev. William A. House.

In 1892 a Methodist Society was organized at Caroline, and a church was built in 1894 at a cost of about \$1,500. Rev. Charles Northrop is pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—This society is at Brookton and was organized March 28, 1868, and incorporated in the following month. The original membership was fifty-five, a number of whom were from the Methodist Society of that place and the Reformed church. The first pastor was Rev. William S. Hills. In 1868 a handsome church was erected at a cost of about \$5,000. The pastor is Rev. Sherman Moreland.

In 1814 a Baptist (Old School) church was organized, over which Rev. John Sawyer was pastor. The house of worship was built in 1843. This society is not now in existence.

CHAPTER XVI.

TOWN OF DANBY.

THE reader of the preceding history of Ithaca in this volume has learned of the coming to that place in 1789 of the Dumonds and Yaples from Ulster county, and their primitive improvements on land to which they supposed their title would continue to be good and sufficient. In that supposition they were mistaken; for through the non-payment of taxes in Albany by an agent they lost their title, and in 1795 the party, consisting of Isaac and John Dumond and Jacob and John Yapple, formed some kind of a partnership agreement and pushed on into what is now the town of Danby and there took up farms. The partnership continued several years after the first settlement. Many others of the pioneers of the northern and northwestern parts of this town were also from Ulster county and vicinity, while many of those who located at what became the so called "Beers Settlement" at South Danby were from Fairfield county, Conn. The Dumonds and Yaples, undismayed by their discouraging experience at Ithaca, plunged energetically into the task of making new homes. They were met by numerous obstacles, of course, being forced to cut their way through the woods to the locality, to construct their own roads, and to build their log houses without the aid of neighbors. The tract where those worthy pioneers settled is included in the farms now or recently owned by John Seaman, James Comfort, the widow of Henry Yapple, and a son of David Yapple. Several descendants of both the pioneer families are now resident in this county. Isaac Dumond, son of John, was the first white child born in the town, August 12, 1795, and lived on the homestead to a venerable age.

The pioneers in the "Beers Settlement" district (South Danby) were Dr. Lewis Beers, one of the very early physicians of the county, and his brother, Jabez Beers, who came in from Stratford, Fairfield county, Conn., in the spring of 1797. They settled on the farms now owned by E. L. B. Curtis and John Hall respectively. Mr. Curtis is a grandson of Dr. Beers. The doctor was accompanied by his wife

and two indentured young men named William R. Collins (afterwards for many years a prominent citizen of Ithaca), aged sixteen years, and Joseph Judson, aged fifteen. The latter was a prosperous farmer of Danby.

Jabez Beers had a wife and family, and his daughter named Harriet became the wife of John Scott, of Ithaca.

Dr. Lewis Beers became a conspicuous figure in the early history of the county. He built the first frame house in the town in 1801. He was chosen the first justice of the peace of the town, receiving his warrant in 1807 from Governor Daniel D. Tompkins. In the same year he was appointed first judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In this office he was succeeded by his brother Jabez. The latter was also elected to the Assembly at a later date. Dr. Beers was the first and only president of the old Owego and Ithaca Turnpike Company, assuming the office in 1812 and continuing in it until the road became a public highway in 1841. He was founder and first pastor of the "New Jerusalem Church," or Swedenborgian, which faith he adopted about 1813. After a long, honorable and useful life he died September 4, 1849, at the age of eighty-one years.

In the spring of 1805 Dr. Beers returned to his former home and brought back his aged parents, who were cared for by him until their death. His father died in Danby, January 3, 1816, and his mother April 10, 1817.

In 1796 Elias Deyo became a resident of the town and for ten years was the only settler of foreign birth. He was a German.

David Clark located in the Beers Settlement neighborhood in 1801, and Lewis Beardsley in 1802, on the farm now occupied by Stockton B. Judson. Benjamin Jennings came in the latter year. Oscar Jennings was his son, and the late Benjamin Jennings his grandson. He was from Cornwall, Conn., and settled on the farm now occupied by the family of William Buckland. Benjamin Jennings was member of assembly in 1827 and 1837, and a prominent and useful citizen.

Deacon Hezekiah Clark, John Pumpelly and Philo Hawes came to the town in 1803, and Benijah Ticknor in 1804. Abner Beers, jr., came in 1804, and Nathan Beers in 1805. In the latter year Joseph Judson purchased the farm which remained in the family many years.

Comfort Butler, Nathan and Seymour H. Adams, and David Smith, with their families, came to the town in 1806 and became reliable citizens in the growing community. Seneca Howland came in 1807.

Settlement in the town continued steadily, though not rapidly, until the war of 1812-15. Elbert Curtis, M. D., came from Stratford, Conn., in 1809, and settled where his son, E. L. B. Curtis, now resides. He later bought the Jabez Beers homestead and lived there to 1857, when he removed to Ithaca and died there November 3, 1866, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a prominent and useful citizen; was member of assembly in 1838, and held various town offices.

Selick Bates and Charles Wright settled in the town in 1812. The former removed to the town of Caroline; his daughter married Charles Wright's son, Abraham.

In the northern and northwestern parts of the town, returning to the year 1804, we find that Thomas, John, William, Abraham, James and Samuel Swarhout located there. They were from Ulster county, N. Y., became useful citizens, reared families, and still have many descendants in the town.

Peter Davis and his son William arrived in the same year (1804) and soon afterwards John Masterson, Spencer Eaton and Jacob Wise. John Miller came in 1805. John Elyea, the pioneer of this name in the town, came in 1813.

Moses Barker settled in the western part of the town in 1814 on the farm owned in recent years by his son-in-law, G. A. Todd. A few years later James Briggs settled on a farm about half a mile from West Danby post-office, and his brother Isaac located about a mile distant.

In the southern part of the town Moses Banfield settled in 1802 on the farm occupied in recent times by George J. Bratt. His son Isaac was a leading citizen of the town. Aaron Bennett came to this part of the town in 1806, and Amos Hall, grandfather of Albert Hall, came about the year 1807 and settled where the widow of Albert now lives. Amos's sons, Leonard and Silas, followed their father hither two years later. The first named son was father of Albert.

Isaac Jennings came in from Saratoga county in 1815, settled where William Smiley lived in recent years. Others who located in the town in later years, and prior to 1840, were Dr. Aaron Tibbetts, who was a leading physician more than forty years; Simon Loomis, Jackson Graves, Elihu Keeler (father of Charles Keeler), and many others who will be mentioned a little further on.

The first birth in this town was that of Isaac Dumond, son of John, which occurred August 12, 1795. Isaac lived in the town to a great

age. The first death was that of Mrs. Rogers, wife of Joseph Rogers, who was a tenant of Dumond's; her death took place about the year 1797.

The pioneers made early arrangements for the simple education of their children, as far as possible, and a school house was erected at the Beers Settlement about the beginning of the century, and within a year or two afterwards another was built in the Dumond and Yapple neighborhood. Joseph Judson was the first teacher. Some of the Danby children had attended school prior to this in a log school house in the town of Ithaca.

The organization of the town of Danby did not take place until February 22, 1811, when it was taken from the town of Spencer, Tioga county, and it was annexed to Tompkins county, March 22, 1822. On the 29th of April, 1839, a small part of the town of Caroline was annexed to Danby.

The first town meeting was held on the 12th day of March, 1811, and the following officers elected: Stephen Beers, jr., supervisor; Uri Hill, town clerk; Nathan Adams, Aaron Bennett and Benjamin Jennings, assessors; John Yapple, Seymour H. Adams and Hudson Jennings, commissioners of highways; Jacob Yapple and Stephen Beers, overseers of the poor; Birdsey Clark, constable and collector; Hudson Jennings, constable; Lewis Beardsley, Hezekiah Clark, John Dumond and John Yapple, fence viewers and damage appraisers; Hezekiah Clark, pound-master.

It was voted at this meeting to "locate the town pound in the ensuing year on the corner of the section where it crosses the turnpike, one half of which to be on Esquire Beers's land. Dr. Lewis Beers agrees to build said pound at his own expense."

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town from the beginning to the present time; the list contains the names of many early settlers already mentioned, as well as later prominent residents of the town:

Stephen Beers, jr., five years.	Miles C. Mix.
Benjamin Jennings, eleven years.	Sherman Miller.
Elbert Curtis.	Elbert Curtis.
Jonathan B. Gosman.	Andrew Taylor, two years.
Harley Lord.	Frederick Beers.
Benjamin Jennings.	Elbert Curtis.
Chester W. Lord, two years.	Eli Beers.
Alexander Gastin.	Andrew Taylor.
Elbert Curtis.	Chester W. Lord, two years.

Eleazur Taylor.	Lyttleton F. Clark, two years.
Francis Nourse.	William A. Mandeville, two years.
Gideon Tuthill, two years.	Levi Curtis, three years.
Eli Beers.	Elbert L. B. Curtis, two years.
Francis Nourse, two years.	Josiah Hawes, eight years.
Elbert L. B. Curtis.	John E. Beers, twelve years.
Francis Nourse.	Frank A. Todd.
Frederick Beers.	John E. Beers, two years.
Lemuel Jennings.	F. A. Todd, 1892-3.
Elbert Curtis.	Henry Hutchings, 1894.
Dioclesian A. Marsh.	

This town, as the reader has learned, was among the foremost to respond to the call of the country in the struggle for the perpetuation of a free government. It is also most commendable that the people upon the successful close of that great contest at once took steps to properly honor the memory of those who sacrificed or imperiled their lives for the good of their country. To this end the "Soldiers' Monument Association of the town of Danby" was organized on the 4th of July, 1866. The directors were Charles B. Keeler, president; E. L. B. Curtis, Levi C. Beers, John L. Hance, and Rev. Warren Mayo. About \$1,900 were raised by entertainments of various kinds, which was increased to \$3,000 by vote of the people, and E. L. B. Curtis, John L. Hance and Josiah Hawes were given authority to negotiate for the erection of a suitable monument. The result of this noble action stands in a beautiful marble shaft twenty-nine feet high, which was raised with appropriate ceremonies. On it are the names and date of death of forty-five men who gave up their lives in the war.

The town has always been chiefly a grain and stock growing district, and now ranks among the foremost in this respect. The farmers are, as a rule, well-to-do, and pursue their business on advanced methods. Some farmers are giving attention to milk production and a fine milk depot and ice house was built at West Danby in 1893.

Following are the principal officers of the town for 1894: Henry Hutchings, supervisor, West Danby; William H. Baker, town clerk, Danby; Frank D. Smiley, collector, Danby; Jacob Wise, justice of the peace, Danby; Charles E. Bruce, constable, Danby; Jerry Dorn, constable, South Danby; Clarence H. Slocum, constable, Caroline Depot; Simeon D. Sincebaugh, constable, West Danby; Nelson C. Williams, commissioner of highways, Danby.

STATISTICS.—Number of acres of land in the town, as shown by the supervisors' report of 1893, 33,286; assessed valuation of real estate,

including village property and real estate of corporations, \$625,254; total assessed valuation of personal property, \$43,000; amount of town taxes, \$1,331.79; amount of county taxes, \$1,502.09; aggregate taxation, \$4,339.09; rate of tax on \$1 valuation, .0065. Corporations—D., L. & W. Railroad Co., assessed value of real estate, \$8,000; amount of tax, \$52; G., I. & S. Railroad Co., assessed value of real estate, \$32,000; amount of tax (including tax on the company's telegraph line), \$211.25; N. Y. & P. Telephone Co., assessed value of real estate, \$500; amount of tax, \$3.25; W. U. Telegraph Co., assessed value of real estate, \$150; amount of tax, \$0.98; Ithaca Water Works Co., assessed value of real estate, \$1,200; amount of tax, \$7.80.

DANBY VILLAGE.—This village covers the site of the Beers Settlement on the old Ithaca and Owego turnpike, six miles from Ithaca. Here the first dwelling was erected by Elias Deyo as early as 1798. The more prominent early settlers in this vicinity were Abner Beers, David Clark, Hezekiah Clark, John Pumpelly, Hudson and Benjamin Jennings, Letis Beardsley, Erastus Bierce, Uri Clark, and Stephen Beers, several of whom have been mentioned. About the year 1806 Abner Beers opened the first store here in a log building, since which early date various merchants have traded here.

The first mills in this town were erected by the Dumonds and Yaples, a saw mill in 1797 and a grist mill in 1799. They were on Buttermilk Creek on land that was undivided between the two families. The Elm Tree flouring and saw mills at Danby were erected by a stock company composed of Messrs. Ellis, Johnson, Beers and De Forrest in 1853. About three years later the company sold the property to Thomas J. Phillips. He added steam power, and conducted the business until December 15, 1868, when the mill was burned. The site remained vacant until 1878, when Frazier & Krum built the new mills; these were sold to W. R. Gunderman in 1880. He successfully operated them until 1889, when they were again burned, and Mr. Gunderman removed to Ithaca, where he operates a grist mill and general storehouse business.

The first post-office was established at Danby in 1801-2, at the residence of Dr. Lewis Beers, who was appointed postmaster. In 1811-12 it was removed to the residence of Jabez Beers, and about the year 1827 was removed to the village and Hudson Jennings was made postmaster. The present official is Henry Beardsley.

The first public house in the village was kept by Deacon Hezekiah Clark in 1811 in what was in late years the residence of Levi C. Beers. Prior to that date Dr. Beers entertained travelers at his house.

Henry S. Beardsley and Charles Ostrander now carry on stores in the village, and the saw mill on the site of the old Judson mill is in the Jennings estate. T. H. Howell and Josiah Hawes formerly had stores here.

The Danby Rural Cemetery Association was incorporated July 1, 1871. Land for the cemetery was donated by E. L. B. Curtis. A board of trustees has charge of the affairs of the association.

WEST DANBY.—This hamlet is situated on the Cayuga Inlet, and is a station on the Geneva and Sayre Branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The first settlement here was made by Moses Barker in 1814. The first dwelling was built by Jared Patchen, who owned the land but was not an actual settler. James Grimes occupied the house as a tenant. John Patchen came to this locality in 1823, purchased a farm, and reared a family. He was father of Ira Patchen. William Hugg was a settler here about the year 1816. Ira Patchen built and opened a store about 1850, and carried on business more than thirty years. There has never been any manufacturing of account. A saw mill is located here which is now owned by John Banfield. The Novelty Works, for the manufacture of yard sticks, sign boards, etc., are conducted by D. A. Beach. Fairbrother & Co. have a store, and F. A. Fairbrother is postmaster. A. J. Tupper is the other merchant of the village.

SOUTH DANBY.—This is a small hamlet in the southern part of the town, the settlements in which have already been described. A post-office was established here many years ago, and Sarah Jennings is the present incumbent of the office. There is one store and a blacksmith shop here.

CHURCHES.—Religious organization followed very closely the early settlements in this town. The Congregational church at Danby village was first organized as a Presbyterian society in 1807, and continued as such until 1867, when it became Congregational in form and doctrine. The church edifice was built in 1820, but has been at various times improved and enlarged. The present pastor is Rev. J. R. Jones.

There was formerly a Baptist church in Danby village, but the building has recently been transformed into a town hall.

The Methodist church at Danby was organized as a class, with five members, in 1811, and incorporated as a society in 1832, during which year the house of worship was erected; it has been much improved at various times. The first pastor was Rev. Elijah Bachelor, and the present one is Rev. J. R. Allen. The church was rebuilt about ten years ago at a cost of about \$3,000.

The Methodist church at West Danby was organized in 1869, but a class had existed there many years earlier. The first pastor was Rev. E. G. W. Hall. The church was built in 1870. The present pastor is Rev. A. G. Bloomfield.

The South Danby Methodist Church was organized as early as 1830, and was formerly a part of the North Danby charge. The church was built in 1836. The charge was separated from the parent church in 1843. In 1871 the church was extensively repaired. The first pastor was Rev. Peter Compton. The present pastor is S. D. Galpin.

The Church of New Jerusalem.—This denomination was organized into a society May 30, 1816, in the old school house, under the name of "New Jerusalem Society of the County of Tioga." There were then sixty-four subscribers. On the 23d of March, 1825, eighteen persons formed a society in this faith at Danby, under the pastoral care of Dr. Lewis Beers. In the following April a church was begun on a lot donated by Dr. Beers; it was finished in November. The building has not been regularly used since 1866, and is now a barn. There were no regular services after 1866.

Christ's Protestant Episcopal Church was organized August 12, 1826, in the school house of District No. 2. The first rector was Rev. Lucius Carter; the first wardens, Daniel Williams and Walter Bennett. The church building was erected in 1834 and consecrated in 1836. The church is not now active.

The West Danby Baptist Church was first organized with twenty-seven members dismissed from the Spencer church for that purpose in 1821. This church was afterwards removed to Ithaca. In 1823 the old Spencer church was divided into the First and Second Baptist Churches of Spencer, and the latter subsequently removed to West Danby. There the church building was erected in 1840. The present pastor is Rev. S. S. Vose.

CHAPTER XVII.

TOWN OF NEWFIELD.

THIS town was formerly a part of Tioga county, and was taken from the town of Spencer in that county on the 22d of February, 1811, and called "Cayuta." The name was changed to Newfield March 29, 1822, it having become a part of Tompkins county when the county was organized in 1817. The town was reduced in area on the 4th of June, 1853, when "all that part of the town lying on the west side of said town, and beginning at the north line of said town, at the northeast corner of lot 4, thence along the east line of lots 4, 8, 12, 19 to 84, 51 and 52, and 9 and 10, shall after January 1, 1856, be annexed to and form a part of Catharines in Chemung (now Schuyler) county."

The records of this town giving the early proceedings of the authorities were all destroyed in 1875.

Newfield is in the southwest corner of Tompkins county, and contains 34,892 acres, of which about 25,000 are under cultivation. The surface is hilly, much broken in the central part, with ridges rising from 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. The soil is a good gravelly loam. The town is generally well watered by living springs and their outlet streams. Cayuta Creek drains the southern part, and the inlet to Cayuga Lake the northern part. These are the principal streams.

The territory of this town not being within the military tract, and its lands therefore not drawn by soldiers, speculators and settlers did not buy up the lots, nor were the farms occupied until several years after pioneers had made their homes in Ithaca, Dryden, Groton and Lansing. But the time came when the rugged and uninviting aspect of the town could not longer deter the adventurous and hardy pioneer from entering its thick forests to begin the work of civilization. Settlement began in the town with the advent of James Thomas, who, about the year 1800, settled on the old Newtown road. None of his descendants lives in the town, and almost nothing is known of where he came from or whither he went. Within a year or two later Joseph

Chambers settled on the farm occupied in late years by Augustus Brown. In 1804 John White arrived, and about the same time David Linderman came in from Orange county and settled on the farm recently occupied by Curtis Protts. He brought his wife and infant son, the latter being Harvey Linderman, long a well known resident of Newfield village.

Richard Seabring, a Revolutionary soldier, died in Newfield in 1821. His son Cornelius was a very early settler in the the town of Lansing, and in April, 1804, removed to Newfield and located at what became known as "Seabring Settlement." He was an early postmaster, when the mail was carried once a week on horseback between Ithaca and Elmira. He continued until 1824 on the farm first occupied by him, and then sold it to his son Samuel. The latter died in 1871, and the farm passed to Cornelius H., son of Samuel.

In 1805 Barnabas Gibbs settled on what has been called the John P. Hazen farm. He had then lived one year in Dryden. His son, John C. Gibbs, was about three years old when they came to Newfield, and passed his long life in the town. One of his daughters became the wife of J. B. Albright of this town.

Philip Lebar, from Pennsylvania, settled early in Lansing, but came to Newfield in 1806. Jonathan Compton was also a settler in the town in 1806.

From and including the year 1809 settlements were numerous in this town, among them being James Todd, father of John P. and Solomon S. Todd, well known residents of the town, and was conspicuous in the community, and one of the early deacons in the Presbyterian church.

Abraham Brown, father of Alvah, Stephen S., Hiram and Holden T. Brown, arrived in town in 1809 and settled on the farm afterwards owned by his sons.

In 1810 Isaac L. Smith, who had settled early in Lansing, came to Newfield and located on the farm, where his son, Samuel H., afterwards lived. The several pioneers who came into this town from Lansing were led to adopt that course on account of the comparatively high prices of land in that town.

Deacon Charles Gillett came in at about the same time with Mr. Smith and settled where Joseph Kellogg lived in recent years. Deacon Gillett had also settled some years earlier in Lansing and married a sister of Mr. Smith.

Solomon Kellogg came in about 1811 and, with others already mentioned, has descendants in the town.

Between 1812 and 1815 there was considerable influx of population in the town. Deacon Ebenezer Patchen was one of the early settlers in the so-called "Windfall Settlement." James Murray, father of David Murray, settled where Morgan R. Van Kirk afterwards lived, and Jeremiah and Stephen Green settled in the Seabring neighborhood.

Jacob A. and James Trumbull came from New York city and settled at Trumbull's Corners in 1813. Other settlers of this period in that immediate locality are mentioned further on.

William Dudley, from New Jersey, came to Ithaca not far from 1810, and in 1816 removed to Newfield. His son, George Dudley, worked in the store of Luther Gere at Ithaca, where he learned the mercantile business, and afterwards became the first merchant at Newfield village. His brother, Abram, was associated with him in the business. William Dudley was grandfather of P. S. Dudley.

Noah Beardslee was an early settler in the town of Lansing, removing there from Connecticut in 1806. He was a blacksmith. In 1818 he removed to Newfield, and later in life was engaged in lumbering. He died in 1868. John Beardslee, long a resident of Newfield, was a son of Noah.

The other prominent settlers of the town will be properly mentioned in the succeeding village accounts.

The town of Newfield, although not settled so early as other parts of the county, has kept well to the front in more recent years in its agricultural interests. More than two-thirds of the town is under a good state of cultivation, while such mercantile operations and mills are carried on as are needed in the community. Churches and schools were early established and have since been liberally supported. In the war of the Rebellion the town sent about 227 of her sons to aid the distressed government, and their patriotic deeds are remembered by their grateful townsmen.

Owing to the destruction of the town records only a portion of the town officers can be presented. The supervisor in 1878-89 was Ezra Marion; 1880-87, Randolph Horton; 1888-90, S. A. Seabring; 1891-93, Randolph Horton; 1894, William H. Van Ostrand.

The town officers for 1894 are as follows: Supervisor, William H. Van Ostrand; town clerk, Howard McDaniels; justice of the peace, William Weatherell; assessor, Alonzo Bower; commissioner of high-

ways, Irving Holman; collector, S. W. Bellis; overseer of the poor, C. M. Beardslee.

STATISTICAL.—The report of the Board of Supervisors for the year 1893 gives the following statistics: Number of acres of land, 36,997; assessed value of real estate, including village property and real estate of corporations, \$488,670; total assessed value of personal property, \$32,220; amount of town taxes, \$6,212.45; amount of county taxes, \$1,534.97; aggregate taxation, \$9,285.56; rate of tax on \$1 valuation, .0184. Corporations—P. & R. Railroad Co., assessed value of real estate, \$20,000; amount of tax, \$368; P. & R. Railroad Telegraph, \$500; amount of tax, \$9.20; N. Y. & P. Telegraph and Telephone Co., \$5,000; amount of tax, \$92.

The methods of the farmers of this town have undergone considerable change in the past few years, as they have in other towns of the county. While sufficient grain is generally produced for home needs, and in some instances more than this, much attention is now being paid to the production of hay for market. Many acres are thus turned over to grass, and shipments from the town are large.

NEWFIELD VILLAGE.—This little village is situated near the Cayuga Inlet in the northeast part of the town. Its site is embraced in the Livingston purchase, a part of which passed to Stephen B. Munn, and for which James Pumpelly acted as agent. Through him Eliakim Dean, father of Jefferson Dean, and grandfather of David M. Dean, a prominent attorney of Ithaca, purchased the village site in 1802. Mr. Dean's residence was in Ithaca, but he proceeded to improve his purchase. In 1809 he built the first saw mill, where the upper mill stands.

In 1811 he erected the first grist mill in the town on the site of the lower mill. This mill was sold a few years later to Gen. J. John Green, Jefferson Dean is now residing in Ithaca at a ripe old age.

In 1815 Samuel R. Rogers established a carding mill and cloth making factory at the village, which was long ago abandoned. The Perry saw mill stands on the site.

In 1816 William Cox cleared a lot and built the fifth frame house in the village, opposite the hotel on the north side of the creek. There was a post-office at the Seabring neighborhood and about this time was transferred to Newfield village, and Mr. Cox was the first postmaster there; his receipts for the first quarter were \$1.50. Mr. Cox was born in Orange county, this State, of strict Presbyterian parents. When

young he went to Ohio and was converted under the ministrations of Rev. J. B. Finley, and became a Methodist. He afterwards was prominent in establishing the first Methodist class in Newfield village.

In 1846 John T. James began manufacturing oil cloth in the south part of the town, and in the following year removed the business to the village. It was long ago given up.

George Dudley kept the first store in the village, beginning about the year 1816. Under the management of himself, his brother Abram, and son, P. S. Dudley, the business continued and prospered. John L. Puff & Sons, Geo. W. Peck, E. Patterson, S. Dudley Cook and Wm. Tanner are now leading merchants.

Jeremiah Hall kept the first tavern in the village in 1810. There are now two hotels, one kept by Robert S. McCorn and the other by Nelson Swan. The McCorn House was formerly the residence of Dr. Cook.

The first log school house was built about 1816, and was succeeded by what was long known as "the Old Yellow School House." This old house is now a store house on the Benjamin Drake farm, and the former school yard forms an extension of the cemetery. The first meeting house was built by the Presbyterians in 1832; before that time religious meetings, as well as those of various other kinds, were held in the old school house.

The little village grew steadily, but its prosperity was seriously checked on the 15th of June, 1875, by a disastrous fire which destroyed a large share of the business part of the place. But this fire was in one respect a blessing, for on the several sites of the ruins more substantial and handsome brick and wood structures arose, giving the village a more modern appearance. The Newfield Flouring Mills were built by Nicholas Luce and Dudley about 1830. Mr. Nicholas soon became sole proprietor and continued to 1842. After several changes the property passed to P. S. Dudley in 1861. The mill is now conducted by Wm. H. Van Ostrand, who changed it to the roller process in 1894.

The Lower Mills were erected in 1850 by John Dean. In 1856 P. S. Dudley purchased an interest in connection with O. C. Puff. Dudley & Puff continued to operate the mills to 1859, when Mr. Dudley became sole proprietor. The mill has since passed to Wm. H. Wetherell, who added a saw mill a few years ago. Below this mill was formerly a cloth factory, and still farther down is the old tannery.

There have been various saw mills scattered throughout the town, but they are gradually disappearing as the timber becomes more scarce.

TRUMBULL'S CORNERS.—This is a hamlet in the northwest part of the town, and was first settled in 1813 by Jacob A. and James Trumbull, from New York city. They took up land on three of the four corners, which gave the place its name. Herman Parker, James Douglass, J. V. Clark, Joseph Stubbs, Lewis Hughes, Daniel Strang and others settled early in that locality. Shops and stores were established in later years, and about the year 1844 a post-office was opened, with Daniel Strang, jr., postmaster. The present postmaster is Theodore Kresga, who also has a store, and another is conducted by James U. Douglass. There is no manufacturing here other than the saw mill.

EAST NEWFIELD.—This is a station on the G., I. & S. Branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and a post-office, in which John C. Gibbs was the first official. The present postmaster is H. B. Howell. The name of the post-office has been changed to "Nina."

There were formerly post-offices at "Pony Hollow" and at Stratton's, the latter in the eastern part of the town; the former has been closed.

Rural cemetery associations have been formed under the State laws at both Newfield and Trumbull's Corners, the former on the 2d of April, 1868, and the latter on the 1st of May, 1877. The first officers of the Newfield Association were: David Nichols, president; R. H. Estabrook, secretary; B. B. Anderson, treasurer. The grounds have been handsomely improved and contain five acres. The present officers are: President, James F. Linderman; secretary, Geo. W. Peck; treasurer, R. Horton; trustees, Geo. W. Peck, James F. Linderman, John L. Puff, A. J. Van Kirk, Morgan P. Van Kirk, Chas. W. McCorn, Jonathan Stamp. The first officers of the Trumbull's Corners Association were Burr Rumsey, president; E. Keene, secretary; J. W. Clark, treasurer.

King Hiram Lodge F. & A. M. was instituted June 1, 1880. The present officers are: Master, Wm. Payne; sr. warden, Charles Stringer; jr. warden, Wm. E. Bush; sr. deacon, S. D. Cook; jr. deacon, Berkely Simpson; tyler, De Witt Payne; secretary, Chas. Van Marter; treasurer, John L. Puff.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.—As early as can be known the Methodist denomination is entitled to the honor of first establishing a class in

Newfield, in 1818, in the Seabring neighborhood, and another in the village of Newfield a year later. Of course there had been religious meetings at various points, sometimes conducted by itinerant missionaries and preachers, several years earlier than this date. Jeremiah Green was the first leader at Seabring's, and soon afterward moved to Newfield and occupied the same position there. William Cox was a conspicuous worker in the cause at the village, and first procured the services of Rev. James Kelsey, then holding an appointment at Ithaca. At his residence the class meetings were held during six years after its formation.

The first Methodist society was organized at Newfield in 1834, and Benjamin H. Clark, Israel Mead, H. M. Ferguson, David Murray, N. W. Reynolds, Charles M. Turner, Abram Dudley, Samuel Seabring, and Daniel B. Swartwood were the first trustees. The erection of the meeting house was begun the same year and finished in the next year, under the pastorate of Rev. Moses Adams, the first pastor. The old church, with various improvements, served the purposes of the society until the present edifice was erected. The present pastor is Henry C. Andrews.

The First Baptist Church of Newfield was organized in 1820 by Elder Oviatt. The first deacons were Elijah B. Georgia and Nathan Stewart. Meetings were held in the school houses until 1842, when the church was erected. The church had a fair degree of prosperity many years, but for some time there has been no resident minister, and no services are held.

The First Presbyterian Church of Newfield was organized with twelve members, under Rev. William Levensworth, about the year 1820, in the Yellow School House. Miller Wood, Charles McCorn, Simeon T. Bush, Hobert Estabrook and Daniel Crowell were chosen trustees. The lot on which the church was built was conveyed to the trustees February 10, 1832, and in that year the meeting house was built. In 1878 the church underwent extensive repairs. The present pastor is Rev. Christian W. Winne.

The First Christian Church of Newfield was organized May 20, 1854, in School District No. 12. The first pastor was Rev. Ezra Chase. In 1858 the society built a neat church, which is still standing.

CHAPTER XVIII.

TOWN OF GROTON.

THE present town of Groton was formed as Division, April 7, 1817, and was taken from the older town of Locke. On March 13, 1818, the name was changed to Groton, so called from the town of Groton, Conn., from which State came many of the early settlers of this locality. Tracing briefly the formation of the several towns, of which Groton was once a part, we learn that the original town or provisional district of Milton was organized January 27, 1789, as one of the civil divisions of Montgomery county. In 1791 Herkimer county was set off from Montgomery on the west, while in 1794 Onondaga county was taken from the western part of Herkimer, and still later, 1799, Cayuga was taken from Onondaga. Each successive formation included what is now Groton, although the region was so little settled and improved previous to 1800 as to require no special exercise of authority over its territory other than the record of conveyances. The town or district of Milton became known as Genoa in 1808, but prior to that time, and on February 20, 1802, Locke was formed from Milton and included all that is now Groton. In 1817 Groton, under the original name of Division, was made a separate town of Cayuga county, and ten days later, April 17, 1817, Tompkins county was created, and this town was made one of its original civil divisions.

Groton is located in the northeast part of the county. The land surface is rolling and in places moderately hilly. From the valleys the land rises by gradual slopes to heights of from one hundred to three hundred and fifty feet. The principal or central valleys are located in the central and east parts of the town, and each extends in a generally north and south direction, following, respectively, the courses of Owasco Inlet and Fall Creek. These streams are the chief water courses of the town, each furnishing excellent water power privileges, and likewise ample natural drainage system. Owasco Inlet courses across the town from south to north and discharges its waters into Owasco Lake; Fall Creek crosses the town from north to south, thence passes westerly and empties into Cayuga Lake at Ithaca.

SETTLEMENT.—The pioneer settlement of Groton was made while the territory of the town formed a part of the still older jurisdictions of Locke and Milton. Such publications as have been made relating to early settlement generally accord this honor to Samuel Hogg, at West Groton; Ichabod Bowen (Brown), John Guthrie and John Perrin, at Groton; and J. Williams, J. Houghtailing and W. S. Clark, at East Groton. There may be added to the list of pioneers in East Groton the names of Capt. Jesse Clark and Luther Bliss, each of whom is equally deserving of mention in this connection. Also among the first settlers in the central portion a claim of priority is made in favor of Ephraim Spaulding and Michael Grummon, who are said to have come to the place in June, 1795, and cleared land where the Union School now stands. They also built log houses in the town during the same year. It is also said that Major Benjamin Hicks, a former Revolutionary officer, was the first settler, and that his improvement was made on lot 75 during the summer of 1797; that John Perrin was in the employ of Major Hicks and made the clearing referred to. These facts, and others of importance, we glean from the address of Professor Baldwin, who made thorough research into the early history of the town, and whose conclusions are undoubtedly reliable. By his consent we make free use of his material for the benefit of the readers of this work. From the same authority it is learned that in October, 1797, three families set out from Massachusetts to make future homes in this town. They were John Perrin and wife, Ebenezer Williams, in the first load, and Ezra Carpenter in the second, all bringing furniture and other necessaries. In due time all reached their destination and made settlements in the town. Still, the question of priority of settlement has ever been disputed, but whether it was Spaulding and Grummon, the Vermonters, or John Perrin, the Yankee from Massachusetts, is quite immaterial; hence no effort will here be made to settle it.

In the spring of 1798 Lemuel Perrin, father of John, settled in the town, and about the same time came S. Jenks Carpenter. Ezra Loomis settled in 1804, followed in the same year by Samuel Ingalls and Silas Stuart. In 1802 Jonas Williams purchased 106 acres for \$320.25, and built on it the first grist mill in Groton. Other settlers of about the same time were Admatha Blodgett, Dr. Nathan Branch (the first physician of the town), Jonathan Bennett, Peleg Hathaway, Abiatha Hathaway and others, whose names are now forgotten. The first justice of the peace was Jonathan Bennett, appointed in 1805 or '6, and he held

office many years. In 1806, according to Professor Baldwin, David, William, and James Hicks settled in the town, and within two years Benjamin and William Williams also became settlers. The surname Williams afterward became prominent in Groton affairs, and some of its representatives were identified with the best interests of the town.

However, bearing still further on the subject of pioneership in Groton, Nelson Trumble states that his ancestor, Luther Trumble, settled about one mile north of Groton village between 1790 and 1800. Luther Trumble, son of the pioneer just mentioned, was afterward prominently connected with the building up of Groton village and its locality, and other members of the family became well known in the early history of the town. By personal application to representatives of old families we learn that many of the pioneers were here as early as 1805 or '6, and a few as early as 1800. In another department of this work will be found extended reference to these old pioneers and their families; hence in the present connection little else than an allusion to their settlement is necessary.

In 1800 Isaac Hopkins came from Washington county and settled in the east part of the town. His descendants were not numerous, though several of them still live in Groton. David Morton also came about 1800 and purchased a tract northeast of the village. He had been a sea captain, but had lost much of his property. This family name is still well represented in Groton. The Van Marter family settled in Groton soon after 1800. Isaac and Margaret were the pioneers. Their descendants are yet numerous in the county. In the same year Richard Francis settled where A. Morace Francis now lives. He kept public house, was an ensign in the war of 1812, and altogether a leading man. Samuel Crittenden, from Guilford, Conn., settled on the site of Cortland village in 1797, and in 1802 moved to a farm near McLean village, or its present site. Judge Crittenden was one of the foremost men of the town of his time, and he left a large train of prominent descendants. He died in 1862.

David Stoddard was the pioneer head of a large and respected family of descendants in the town. He came from Connecticut, settled first in Chenango county, and later on came to West Groton, where he was an extensive farmer and landowner. Thomas Jones came from Massachusetts about 1805; was a cloth dresser, and had a fulling mill, but later in life turned farmer. Isaac Allen, a Vermonter, located at West Groton Corners about 1804, and was the founder of the settlement at

that place. He built the first store, established a tavern, and was an extensive landowner in the vicinity. Samuel Sellen lived north of Allen and was also a pioneer. He left a large family. The Henshaws lived near Samuel Sellen's tavern stand, and in the same neighborhood Henry Carter and Mr. Travers were early settlers. West of them Deacon John Seaton settled in 1817, and about the same time Nathan Fish carried on cloth dressing in the same vicinity.

Jonathan Conger was an early settler in the west part of the town; was a weaver and farmer, and later on a speculator. He married Thankful Guthrie, daughter of Capt. John Guthrie, and raised a large family of children. The surname Conger to-day stands for integrity and enterprise in Groton. Capt. Guthrie was a pioneer on the site of John G. Cobb's farm. He was a prominent man, also a hunter of some note, and the hero of some splendid bear stories. Elisha Cobb came from Taunton, Mass., and was an early settler in the west part of the town. He was twice married and had five children by each wife. The Bucks were pioneers in Lansing, and some members of the family drifted over into Groton at an early day. Where Nelson Stevens now lives his father, John Stevens, settled about 1813. In 1817 William R. Fitch, a lawyer of note and a judge of ability, settled in the northwest part of the town. Job Alling was also a pioneer in this locality, and also one of the first justices of the peace in the town. Hugh Bulkley settled where Lorenzo Bulkley lived in 1825. Rev. Joseph W. Stearns, well known as pastor of the old Christian Church, and honored because of his anti-slavery efforts and sentiments, came to West Groton in 1835. Samuel Wilson Bothwell located in the north part of Groton in 1829, and Ezra Perkins in the same vicinity three years later. Where John Smith now lives, David H. Coggshall settled in 1820. He was a tailor and farmer, and a man of considerable note. John Smith, pioneer, came about the same time, and was also a prominent and successful farmer. Amza Armstrong settled where Andrew Metzgar lives. Jonas and Mary Metzgar were the pioneer head of a family of fifteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity. Some of them were among Groton's best farmers.

Oliver Hatch was in the Revolutionary service seven years, and his descendants assert that he came to the town in 1795. Capt. Ebenezer Pierce settled near Bear Swamp in 1815. About the same time Robert Moe settled where Augustus now lives. James Ashton settled in the town in 1830. Lewis Gifford settled in Groton in 1805, and Joseph

Berry in 1811. George Fish settled at the corners now called La Fayette in 1818, and in the same year Paschal Fitts settled where his son George now lives. He was a brickmaker and farmer. Royal T. Morse settled on the Salt Road in 1825, and Dr. Clark Chapman on the same thoroughfare in 1835. Deacon Amos Hart settled in 1816 where Jerome Fitts lives, and at a still earlier day Thomas Benedict located at McLean.

Asa Baldwin settled in the south part of the town about 1812, and in the same neighborhood Reuben Darling and Joseph Smiley were also settlers. Henry Teeter was an early land and mill owner on Fall Creek and at Peruville. The McLachlan and McKellar families were early in the south part of the town. Both were from Scotland, and in Groton became thrifty farmers. William D. Mount was at Peruville, a tanner and currier, as early as 1835. Stephen Barrows was a wagonmaker at Groton in 1824. Seth Tallmadge located in West Groton in 1830. Deacon Daniel Bradley was a pioneer in the east part of the town, as also were the Coopers and Berrys. William S. Clark started a fulling and cloth-dressing mill at Groton city in 1806. Luther Bliss located here in the same year, and Capt. Jesse Clark was here some six years earlier.

In this manner we have endeavored to recall the names of many of the pioneers and early settlers of Groton. From what has been stated it will be seen that settlement was most rapid between 1810 and 1830. In fact as early as 1815 the town, then a part of Locke, had a sufficient number of inhabitants to warrant its separate organization, although this consummation was not reached until three years afterward. However, before narrating the events connected with the organization and civil history of Groton, we may devote a brief space to a record of the "first events" in the town. According to the general belief John Perrin built the first log house in 1797, and was also the first inn-keeper merchant, brickmaker, and distiller in the town. Jonas Williams built the first framed house in 1807, also the first saw and grist mill. The first school house was built about 1805 and stood about on the site of the present carriage works. Abiatha Hathaway was the first teacher. Young Jonas Williams and Miss Hathaway were married in 1805. Jonas Williams, sr., was the first shoemaker; Andrew and David Allen the first blacksmiths; Dr. Nathan Branch the first physician, 1803; Ebenezer Williams was the first wagonmaker, 1797; John Winslow the first potter; Samuel Love the first tanner; Benjamin Whipple the first preacher; and Lemuel Perrin the first miller.

TOWN ORGANIZATION.—On April 7, 1817, the town of Locke was divided and the south part erected into a separate town and called Division. It comprised fifty lots, each containing a square mile of land, being five deep, from north to south, and ten wide, from east to west. The first town meeting was held at the house of Samuel Love, on April 15, at which time officers were elected as follows: Supervisor, Samuel Crittenden; town clerk, Admatha Blodgett; assessors, Benj. Williams, Nathan Benson, William Cobb; collector, Ezra Loomis; overseers of the poor, Ezra Carpenter, David Morton; commissioners of highways, Jonathan Bennett, Isaac Allen, John Benedict; constables and poundmasters, Spencer Crary, Jencks Carpenter, Ezra Andrews; commissioners of schools, Ezra Carpenter, Nathan Benson, James Luther; inspectors of schools, Joshua Dean, Admatha Blodgett, Seth Blood, Sumner Brown.

The following have been supervisors of the town:

1817-18. Samuel Crittenden.	1852. William Woodbury.
1819-20. Isaac Allan.	1853. J. P. Pennoyer.
1821-23. Jonathan Bennett.	1854-56. Clark Chapman.
1824-25. Nathan Benson.	1857-58. E. Jason Watrous.
1826-27. Job Alling.	1859-62. William D. Mount.
1828-30. William Woodbury.	1863-65. Mortimer D. Fitch.
1831-32. Xury Blodgett.	1866. Daniel B. Marsh.
1833-34. John Boynton.	1867-68. Walter W. White.
1835-36. Sylvanus Larned.	1869. William D. Mount.
1837-38. William Woodbury.	1870-72. Nelson Stevens.
1839. J. P. Pennoyer.	1873-75. V. B. Gross.
1840-41. Sylvester Nash.	1876-77. Nelson Stevens.
1842-44. John Young.	1878-81. William H. Fitch.
1845-46. Cicero Phelps.	1882-86. A. G. Chapman.
1847-48. Nathan Mix.	1887-89. John W. Jones.
1849-50. William Woodbury.	1890-91. Corydon W. Conger.
1851. J. P. Pennoyer.	1892-93. Dana Rhodes.

Following are the principal officers of the town for 1894: John J. Youngs, supervisor, Groton; M. A. Downing, town clerk, Groton; George D. Wait, collector, McLean; James M. Montfort, justice of the peace, Peruville; Frank L. Tarbell, constable, West Groton; Charles H. Tarbell, constable, Peruville; Marshall Woodbury, constable, Groton; R. J. Pierce, constable, Groton, J. Mason, constable, McLean.

From what has been noted relating to the early settlement and organization of Groton, it will be seen that pioneership was practically at an end when the town was set off from Locke in 1817. At that time

the population of the district separated was about 3,000; in 1840 it had increased to 3,618, the greatest number attained at any time during its history. In 1850 it had decreased to 3,342, but the census of 1860 gave the town a population of 3,534. In 1870 the inhabitants numbered 3,512; in 1880, 3,450; in 1890, 3,427, while the count of 1892, under State authority, showed Groton to contain 3,607 inhabitants. The increase of later years has been virtually in the growth of Groton and the development of its resources, brought about by the enterprise of its people. Half a century ago, however, this then hamlet was of no greater importance in the history of the town than Groton City or McLean, and possessed no natural resources that gave it greater prominence; and it was only the fact of its central location in the town that gave to the village its early advantage over the other hamlets of the town. The presentation of this subject naturally leads to reference to the villages of the town, and they may be properly treated in the order of present prominence.

STATISTICS.—The report of the supervisors for 1893 gives the following statistics: Number of acres of land, 30,725; assessed value of real estate, including village property and real estate of corporations, \$1,110,220; total assessed value of personal property, \$142,850; amount of town taxes, \$3,989.63; amount of county taxes, \$2,879.23; aggregate taxation, \$9,754.11; rate of tax on \$1 valuation, .0078. Corporations—Groton Bridge Company, assessed value of real estate, \$28,600; amount of tax, \$223.08; Groton Carriage Co., \$15,000; amount of tax, \$117; Crandall Machine Co., \$5,100; amount of tax, \$40.17; S. C. Railroad Co., \$34,200; amount of tax, \$266.76; E., C. & N. Railroad Co., \$9,000; amount of tax, \$70.20; N. Y. & P. Telegraph and Telephone Co., \$70; amount of tax, \$0.55; W. U. Telegraph Co., \$230; amount of tax, \$1.80; American Telegraph and Telephone Co., \$400; amount of tax, \$3.12.

GROTON VILLAGE.

In the geographical center of the town, on both east and west sides of Owasco Inlet, and on lots 65, 66, 75 and 76, is located the pleasant village of Groton. The village tract was originally principally owned by pioneer Deacon William Williams, while other owners and occupants were John Perrin and Jonas Williams. As is elsewhere stated, Perrin built a house here in 1797, a log structure, and Jonas Williams built the

first frame dwelling in 1806. John Halliday knew the place in 1815, and at that time the settlement had but three dwellings. The next few years witnessed many improvements, as in 1817 there were seven framed buildings in the settlement, occupied by Deacon Williams, S. Jenks Carpenter, Pliny Sykes, or Sikes, and Dr. Daniel Mead as dwellings; Robert Crandall Reynolds, store and dwelling; James Austin, tavern; and a school house standing about on the site of the present carriage factory. Soon after this time Ebenezer Williams built a wagon shop, also a large frame structure which became the Mansion House, a public tavern of much note at an early day. The rear of the present Groton House is a remnant of this old inn, the front or main portion having been added at a later day by Robert C. Reynolds. Luther Trumble, jr., erected a fulling mill on the Inlet; also built several dwellings and stores at the Corners about the same time, so that the year 1825 found a prosperous village established. The post-office was established in 1812, and weekly mails were received from Homer. Jonas Williams had both grist and saw mills in operation before 1815. Zimri Marsh became a resident of Groton in 1824, established himself in trade and became at once one of the leading men of the town. Others followed, both as tradesmen and in manufacture, and in the course of the next twenty-five years Groton increased from a small cross-roads settlement to a village of considerable importance. At a very early day Ebenezer Williams built a wagon shop and manufactured carriages, but as demand for the latter was limited, few were made. However, in the course of a score of years the fame of Groton-made wagons and carriages spread throughout Central New York, and the demand for them led to their manufacture on a somewhat extended scale, although it was not until about twenty-five years ago that machinery was used in making this product in this locality.

In 1860 the people of the village determined to have an act of incorporation, for the principal streets—Main, Cortland, Church, William, Elm, Mill, and Cayuga—were by this time substantially built up, and the interests of the inhabitants demanded that there should be at least a limited separation of the municipality from the township at large. Accordingly, in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of 1847, on the 11th of June, 1860, the Court of Sessions of Tompkins county granted an order of incorporation for the village, the same containing $433\frac{3}{10}$ acres of land, and having a population of 596. The first election was held on August 4, 1860, when Robert C. Reynolds, F. H. Robertson,

William Williams, William Woodbury and Daniel S. Delano were elected trustees.

In 1890 the village resolved to reincorporate and charter in accordance with the provisions of the laws of 1870. This was done, and the first election held in March of that year. This action enlarged somewhat the powers of the village authorities, and under it the office of president, with others, became elective by the people instead of by the trustees. The first president was William L. Pike, who was re-elected in 1891. His successor was Ellery Colby, elected in 1892, followed by Giles M. Stoddard in 1893. The trustees of the village are as follows: William E. Mount, Elisha Field and Fred. Mosher.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The gradual building up of the village, both in dwellings, blocks and manufacturing establishments, rendered necessary some provision to guard against destruction by fire. During the fall of 1864 the Williams & Finney Block was burned, and in December following the village voted to purchase a fire engine. For its operation Excelsior Fire Company was formed, and on June 1, 1865, Pioneer Hose Company was organized. The latter is still in existence. The engine house near the Baptist church was erected in 1868.

The present village fire department consists of two hose companies and one hook and ladder company, known respectively as Pioneer Hose Company, the C. W. Conger Hose Company, and the Citizens' H. & L. Co. Two of the hose carts are stationed at the "head of Main street," as commonly mentioned, and one near the bridge shops; the "truck" is kept in the village building on Cortland street.

WATER SUPPLY.—The establishment of a generous water supply for all purposes in the village became a positive necessity, and the need of better fire protection created an almost imperative demand for that supply; therefore, in 1888, the village trustees formed themselves into a Board of Water Commissioners and gave fidelity bonds. With the approval of the village the commissioners purchased the old Willoughby farm of forty acres, located two and one-half miles northeast of the village, the location being the source of supply for the stream called Spring Brook, and containing eight or ten springs of pure water. Reservoirs were constructed, and from them the water was brought into and throughout the village. The entire work was done during 1888, at a total cost of \$23,000, which sum covered all expenses of construction and land and right of way purchase. The commissioners who performed so well on behalf of the village were trustees Benn Conger,



D. H. Marsh

president; William D. Baldwin, secretary; Daniel L. Bradley, treasurer; Manley P. Gale and George Pickens. The fall from the springs to the distributing reservoir is 170 feet, and the latter is elevated above Main street 218 feet. The water is distributed throughout the village by six, eight and ten-inch pipes, a total of five miles of mains, while placed at convenient points are fire hydrants to the number of forty-eight. The revenues from the system are sufficient to maintain the works, pay the interest on the water bonds, and, in addition, create a fund for the payment of principal when due. The present commissioners are D. H. Marsh, president; H. G. Dimon, M. D. Goodyear, Nelson Harris and W. W. Hare.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.—The first school house in Groton village was built and put in use in 1805, and was located near or on the site of the present carriage factory. This building was burned in 1813 or '14, and was succeeded by a more suitable framed school house, known for many years as the "Little Red School," which also stood on the lower end of Main street. The school building on the site now owned by the "Typewriter Company" was erected in 1858, and still stands, though used by the company for office purposes.

The Groton Academy was founded and established in 1837 by a stock company whose members were residents of the village and interested in the welfare of the youth of the vicinity. The building was of frame construction, and was used for academic purposes until its final destruction by fire in 1882. The academy continued as a private or company enterprise until the latter part of 1872, when the property was purchased by the village and changed into a union free school of District No. 8. The succession of principals of the academy, during the period of its existence as such, was as follows: Stephen W. Clark, 1837; Samuel D. Carr, 1841; Carleton Parker, 1842; Samuel D. Carr, 1844; James E. Dexter, 1848; Mrs. D. E. Sackett, 1849; Rev. R. H. Close, 1851; Samuel G. Williams, 1852; R. O. Graves, 1856; Samuel G. Williams, 1857; Joseph E. Scott, 1859; M. M. Baldwin, 1861-72.

Professor Baldwin was the owner of the academy property, having purchased the interest of the stockholders during his principalship. On November 12, 1872, School District No. 8 held a meeting to vote on the question and determine whether a union free school should be established. At that meeting it was resolved "that School District No. 8 of the town of Groton resolve itself into a union graded school district;" also that the Board of Education be instructed to secure the

advantages of an academic department to the school. The first board comprised H. K. Clark, Charles Perrigo, D. H. Brown, Jerome Hathaway, L. M. Morton, Rev. G. H. Brigham and S. N. Jones.

This Board of Education purchased from Professor Baldwin the old Groton Academy, which thenceforth became the Union Free School of District No. 8. In 1882 the old building was destroyed by fire, and replaced with a larger and more substantial brick structure, erected at a total cost of about \$15,000. In 1892 material additions and improvements were made, at an expense of nearly \$10,000 more. The members of the Board of Education for the current year, 1893, are: W. E. Mount, president; G. M. Stoddard, vice-president; H. G. Dimon, secretary; H. B. Stevens, Benn Conger, F. A. Begent, L. J. Townley, H. S. Hopkins, treasurer.

The principals of the Union School have been as follows: B. L. Robinson, temporary; Flora Green, part of one term; A. Norton Fitch, 1873; Alva M. Baldwin, 1874; Vernon L. Davey, 1875; Roland S. Keyser, 1878; Arch. McLachlan, 1881; Prof. Waters, 1883; C. A. Bliesmer, 1885; A. H. Sage, 1887; W. S. Lockner, 1890; O. W. Wood, 1892.

CHURCH HISTORY.—The first society for public worship in the town, or that portion of the town which now forms Groton, was that originally known as the East Congregational Church, organized June 19, 1805. The first meeting house was built of logs, and stood two miles east of the village on the farm now a part of the estate of the late Job Stickles. The log edifice was replaced in 1818 with a more substantial frame structure, which stood on the old site until 1864, and was then removed to the village, where it now forms a part of Odd Fellows Hall, the property of Edwin R. Nye. This society was a large and flourishing one until its membership was much reduced by the organization of the Congregational Church at the village.

The Congregational Church of Groton, the offshoot of the mother society above mentioned, was organized March 2, 1849, and in 1851 the old frame edifice was completed, at a cost of \$3,000. It was dedicated January 29, 1851. The present elegant church home of this society was built in 1881, under the direction of D. L. Bradley, John I. Booth, H. H. Marsh, Marcus Sears, A. G. Chapman and Wm. H. Smith as building committee, and at a total cost of \$40,000. The pastors of this society have been H. A. Sackett, R. H. Close, Augustus Pomeroy, S. G. Lum, J. C. Taylor, Samuel Johnson, G. A. Pelton and William A.

Smith, the latter being the present pastor, whose connection with the society has covered a period of more than sixteen years. The church has a membership of 200.

The First Baptist Society of Groton was the outgrowth of the First Baptist Church of Locke, the latter having been organized August 27, 1806, and the change of name made after the creation of the town of Groton from Locke. The first church edifice stood south of the district school, and was built about 1819 by Ebenezer Williams. The next edifice of the society was completed and dedicated January 1, 1844, but the building was burned March 16, 1870. Immediately afterward the present attractive edifice on Cortland street was erected, at a cost of \$20,000. The church has 146 members, with 120 pupils in the Sunday school. The officers are as follows: Deacons, E. J. Watrous, H. G. Moe, Lyman Metzgar; clerk, Nelson Trumble. Succession of pastors: B. Andrews, Peleg Card, Henry Bogel, J. S. Backus, R. K. Bellamy, A. P. Mason, Lewis Ransted, A. R. Belden, W. B. Downer, D. B. Purington, Walter G. Dye, L. C. Bates, Thos. Allen, L. W. Olney, J. P. Bates, G. H. Brigham, L. W. Olney, Jno. W. Payne, T. E. Edwards, I. W. Emory, C. A. Bleismer, J. G. Noble, J. H. Sage, D. R. Watson, S. F. Matthews.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Groton village was organized July 18, 1836; L. K. Redington, minister, and Justus P. Pennoyer, official member. The first church edifice was built in 1842 and was dedicated December 20 of that year, at which time also a reorganization of the society was effected. The present pastor of the M. E. Church is Emery R. Baldwin. The membership numbers 184, and 170 members of the Sunday school. The trustees of the society are Alonzo Anthony, E. M. Avery, Henry Maston, James Richford, Frederick Avery, Asa Smith and E. P. Wartrous.

The Roman Catholic Church at Groton village was organized in 1870 by Father Gilbert, of Ithaca. In 1873 the brick church edifice on South Main street was erected at a cost of about \$2,500. This parish is without a resident priest.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.—In a preceding portion of the present chapter frequent mention has been made to the first industries established in and about the village. One of the most important of these industries was the manufacture of wagons and carriages, but the founders of the business at that time had little thought that they were laying the foundation of what was destined to become one of the great-

est of the county's industries. For a period of fifty years following 1820 the manufacture of carriages and wagons was an important part of local industry, but it was not until about 1860 that wagons were made here on an extended scale.

The Groton Carriage Company was incorporated January 7, 1876, and was the outgrowth of a business established about 1855 by William Allen and George Carpenter. Also interested in this same concern in later years were Lyman Allen, Harrison Bowker and Ira Woodford. Under the latter proprietor the business declined, but Samson S. Williams re-established it. In 1876, from the Williams plant, the carriage company was directly created, with an original capital of \$20,000, increased in 1891 to \$100,000. The first officers were E. P. Atwood, president; H. K. Clark, secretary; D. H. Marsh, treasurer; and A. J. Williams, general manager. Various changes have been made among the officers of the company, and among those who have acted as presidents have been H. K. Clark, Corydon W. Conger and D. H. Marsh. Mr. Marsh was elected president and treasurer in 1881 and has held that office continuously to the present time. Dana Rhodes was elected secretary in 1877 and held that position at intervals for several years. In February, 1886, William L. Pike came into the company in the capacity of superintendent, and in January, 1887, was elected secretary and general manager. The Groton Carriage Company is one of the stable industries of the village, and was never more successful than under its present management. The present officers are D. H. Marsh, president and treasurer; W. L. Pike, secretary and general manager; and Dana Rhodes, attorney. Running at full capacity, the company employs about 175 men.

The Groton Bridge and Manufacturing Company is the direct outgrowth of a business established by Charles and Lyman Perrigo as early as the year 1849. The Perrigos were proprietors of a foundry and machine shop, and as time passed they enlarged their works and added to their products until they had built up a large and extensive trade. One of the many graduates of their works was Oliver Avery, jr., who eventually became one of the firm, as also did Ellery Colby. In 1877 the then existing firm of Charles Perrigo & Co. began the manufacture of iron bridges. Soon afterward the Groton Iron Bridge Company was formed and incorporated, of which Mr. Perrigo was president; Mr. Colby, vice-president; William Williams, secretary; and Mr. Avery, treasurer and general business manager. This concern did business

until 1887, and was then merged into the Groton Bridge and Manufacturing Company.

About the year 1847 Daniel Spencer began the manufacture of grain separators at a location on Spring Brook, but soon moved his works to the village. Here Wm. Perrigo became interested with Mr. Spencer and the son of the latter in making the separators, while the firm of Chas. Perrigo & Co. built the "powers." Finally the whole concern merged into the business of Perrigo & Avery, and from them passed to the present company.

The Groton Bridge and Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1887, with an original capital of \$100,000 (afterward increased to \$120,000), for the manufacture of iron bridges, steam engines, separators, spoke machines and agricultural implements. The first president was Ellery Colby; vice-president, Frank Conger; secretary and treasurer, Chester Barney, who died before the company fairly began operations, whereupon Barnum R. Williams was made secretary, and Oliver Avery treasurer. In 1888 William H. Fitch became treasurer, and in 1890 was elected president. Corydon W. Conger was then elected treasurer. This is by far the most important and valuable industry ever established in Groton, and under its present management the greatest success has been attained. The annual business amounts to nearly \$500,000, and the works employ about 150 men.

The Crandall Typewriter Company was incorporated and did business at Cortland and Syracuse before locating at Groton. On January 1, 1887, the removal was made, and in that year the large and well equipped building on Main street was occupied. The capital stock of the company is \$35,000. The officers are: D. H. Marsh, president; Everett Smiley, vice-president; Frank Conger, secretary; Frank J. Tanner, treasurer; F. L. Twiss, superintendent.

The other manufacturing industries of the village are the planing and lumber mills of Begent & Crittenden, and the Groton Flouring Mill, the latter the property of J. G. Beach.

The First National Bank of Groton was organized in 1865, through the efforts of Charles Perrigo and Dexter H. Marsh, having a capital stock of \$100,000. This institution has always done a legitimate and safe business, and is to-day regarded as one of the soundest banking houses in the county. Mr. Perrigo was the original president, while Mr. Marsh was the cashier. These positions were respectively held until January 14, 1890, when Mr. Marsh was elected president, and

Hiram G. Moe was elected cashier. During the period of its existence this bank has paid an annual dividend of eight per cent., and has paid cash dividends aggregating \$237,000. The present surplus and undivided profit account stands at \$54,000. The directors are: D. H. Marsh, president; C. P. Atwood, vice-president; H. G. Moe, cashier; and W. M. Marsh, Nelson Harris, Jay Conger and Arad S. Marsh.

THE GROTON PRESS.—On January 31, 1839, H. P. Eels & Co. began the publication of a weekly paper called the Groton Balance. Thirty-nine numbers were issued when the paper passed to the hands of E. S. Keeney, who changed its name to Groton Democrat, and issued thirty-five numbers. Publication was then discontinued.

The Groton Journal was founded November 9, 1866, by Hiram Clark Marsh, and during the five years of his ownership the paper was an active and aggressive Republican publication. He sold the paper to J. P. Pennoyer and A. M. Lyon, who were in turn succeeded by L. M. Chapin. The next proprietors were Wm. H. Allen and Henry L. Wright, who, in 1879, established a Lansing department, under the direction of Lewis J. Townley. On October 16 of that year the name of the paper was changed to Groton and Lansing Journal. On the 17th of November, 1883, Mr. Townley bought the paper and sold a half interest to Mr. Wright, but on the 3d of December, 1885, Mr. Townley became and has since continued its sole proprietor.

Conger's Journal, the first number of which appeared March 23, 1882, was the result of the enterprise of that progressive firm, C. W. Conger & Co., by whom it was designed as an advertising medium of their own and other Groton business interests. The Journal was distributed gratuitously, and its press work was done in the office of the Groton and Lansing Journal. Mrs. Corydon W. Conger was its editor and conducted an interesting and instructive miscellaneous news department.

The Bridge Builder, a monthly publication, was first issued in May, 1883, under the editorial management of Mrs. C. W. Conger, and was devoted to the interests of the local bridge company.

The Groton Rural Cemetery was incorporated June 28, 1858, and the association at once laid out a beautiful tract of land for burial purposes. It is situated on a commanding eminence about three-fourths of a mile northeast of the village. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and beautifully adorned with shrubbery and foliage trees. The arrangement of all departments is attractive, and much of this appearance of things is due to the efforts of George W. Davey.

The Southern Central Railroad.—For the construction of this railroad the town of Groton people contributed the sum of \$50,000, but in connection with the work the names of Charles and Lyman Perrigo, Hiland K. Clark, Peirson & Avery, Perrigo, Avery & Field, Robert C. Reynolds, Dr. E. W. Crain, Franklin Willoughby and Sylvester Larned must stand in especial prominence. The road was completed through this valley in 1869.

McLEAN.—Second in importance and size among the villages of the town is the hamlet called McLean. Amasa Cobb built the first log dwelling, also the first tavern, on the village site. John Benedict built the first saw and grist mills, while Roswell Randall opened the first store. Daniel J. Shaw was a pioneer grist miller; Dr. Richard Laning the first physician; Wm. S. Clark and Samuel H. Starr the first cloth-dressers. Among the pioners of this locality were Nicholas Rowe, Anson Hanchett, Amasa Cobb, Ezra Bangs, Elisha Bangs, Elijah West, William Harris, and the Cummings, Davis, Pettis and other families. As early as 1828 two distilleries, with the other business enterprises, even at that early day made McLean a hamlet of some note. The original name of the village was Moscow, but in 1824 a post-office was established and named in honor of Judge McLean.

However, during its three-quarters of a century of history McLean has never advanced beyond the condition of a hamlet, and at no time has it contained more than 400 inhabitants. Its industries comprise a foundry and machine shop, a firkin and butter tub factory, creamery, large grist mill, a number of small shops, two general stores, and one well appointed drug store. The cheese factory is one of the established industries of McLean, which was put in operation in 1864 and has been continued to the present time. The butter package factory has long been the property of V. B. Gross, and was the outgrowth of a still older business of the same kind. In 1837 John Neal built the large grist mill afterward known as the D. B. Marsh mill. It is now the property of John W. West. Solomon R. Reniff is the proprietor of the saw and cider mill. The machine shops and foundry are owned by Houghtaling Bros.

McLean has five churches, a number not equaled by any other village in the township. The Baptist Church of McLean was organized January 24, 1824, with thirty members, and with Amos Hart and Ithamar Whipple as deacons. However, Baptist preaching was heard in this locality as early as 1805. The church was built in 1828, under

the direction of John Benedict, Samuel Noyes and Deacon Hart, and cost \$1,500. It has now thirty-six members and fifty-five pupils in the Sunday school. The present pastor is Joseph E. Dodsley, successor to J. W. Barr. The deacons are T. M. Weeks and E. P. Hart; trustees, Allen Howard, John Ronk and T. N. Weeks; superintendent of Sunday school, E. P. Hart.

The McLean Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1830, and the church edifice built in 1832 at a cost of \$1,500. It was extensively repaired in 1836. The church has nearly 100 members, and about fifty pupils in the Sunday school. The officers of the church are J. W. Terry, pastor; D. C. Johnson, Almon Trapp, Wesley Andrews, William Waters, M. M. Robbins and E. G. Galloup, trustees; superintendent Sunday school, E. G. Galloup.

The First Universalist Society of Groton was organized at McLean, April 21, 1832, with about thirty members. The church edifice was erected in about 1843, and cost, including furnishings, about \$3,000. The first minister was Walter Bullard; the present minister, Herbert H. Graves. The present membership of the church is twenty-seven.

Zion Church, P. E., a mission from Homer, was founded at McLean, September 23, 1833. The church edifice was erected in 1849, and cost \$1,200. For a number of years Zion parish has been without a rector, and the church has but twenty communicants. The present wardens are William De Coudres and William Hubbard.

The Roman Catholic at McLean is the youngest of the religious societies of the locality. The church has no regular pastor and only occasional services are held.

PERUVILLE.—In the south part of the town of Groton, and lying partly within the town of Dryden, is the present hamlet of Peruville. Half a century and more ago this was a place of considerable industry, but later years have witnessed the removal or discontinuance of those of greatest importance, and the village now contains but three stores, a flour and feed mill, cider mill, creamery, and one or two shops. The village is situated on lot 95, and here the first settlers were Asa Church, who built the first grist mill; Henry I. Brinkerhoff, Thomas Johnson, and Dr. Wright. In 1820 the village plat was regularly surveyed by Levi Bodley. Prominent among the early business men at Peruville were Reuben Darling, Joseph Smiley, William D. Mount, and Henry Teeter, the latter at one time owning much of the village site and its industries as well.

The present merchants of the village are J. H. Mount, J. M. Montfort, and I. Miller & Son. The mill is the property of Filander H. Robinson.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Peruville was originally organized as a society of both Dryden and Groton, and has been a station of each town. The society was organized about 1830, and the edifice was built in 1834 at a cost of \$3,000. The church has about forty members, with about the same number in the Sunday school. The present pastor is Rev. Emory R. Baldwin, and the trustees are C. J. Wheeler, W. C. Lombard and J. M. Montfort.

The Wesleyan Methodist church of Groton is located about a mile north of Peruville. The society was organized about 1845, and in 1850 the meeting house was built. The present membership is about thirty, and the society is under the pastoral charge of Rev. C. E. Curtis.

WEST GROTON.—In the northwest part of the town, and in one of the most fertile districts thereof, is the pleasant little hamlet of West Groton. In an earlier portion of the present chapter the reader will find the names of the earlier settlers of this locality, therefore they need not be repeated here. Through the kindness of Perry W. Allen we are able to furnish the names of the various men at this point. The merchants have been James I. Brinkerhoof, Hopkins & Ludlow, B. F. Ludlow, Ferris & Gaylord, Goodyear & Seymour, John Dart, Skinner & Cady, Locke & Wright, T. F. Sherman, Atwater & Baldwin, P. W. Allen (postmaster and deputy twenty-seven years), John Boulker, B. F. Thompson, A. Stuart Stearns, C. Van Buskirk, A. B. Rogers, and Stevens & Townley.

West Groton was made a post station in 1833, and the postmasters have been Cicero Phelps, Perry W. Allen, A. B. Rogers, A. S. Stearns, and Ben Townley. The present business interests of the hamlet are the general store of Stevens & Townley, the extensive egg and honey business of E. F. Tallmadge, a blacksmith and shoe shop.

The West Groton and East Lansing Congregational church was organized in December, 1816, with five original members. The society was organized in 1832. The parsonage was built in 1861, the church repaired in 1872, the steeple erected in 1884, and the parlors and new barn provided in 1886. The church has 100 members and the Sunday school 120. The pastors of this church in succession have been as follows: Marcus Harrison, 1831-33; Samuel Scott, 1836-37; John Ivison, 1837-39; Peleg R. Kinnie, 1845-55; Rev. Pomeroy, 1858-61; Calvin

McKinney, 1862-64; Ezra Jones, 1865-68; W. O. Baldwin, 1869-72; A. D. Stowell, and John Cunningham 1877-93. The present officers of the church are John Cunningham, pastor, and Benoni Brown (emeritus), Nelson Stevens, and Richard T. Ludlow, deacons.

The First Christian church of West Groton was organized in 1831, and in 1833 a frame edifice was erected a short distance south of West Groton. At one time the society had about seventy-five members, but owing to dissensions the members left and the society gradually passed out of existence.

GROTON CITY.—In the northeast corner of the town of Groton, and located principally on lot 59, is the hamlet called Groton City. During the pioneer days of the region, when saw mills were numerous on Fall Creek, this locality was known as "Slab City." At that time this was an important point, and half a century ago "Slab City" did more business than Groton village. However, like many other similar hamlets, Groton City has lost nearly all of its former prestige and much of its old time usefulness. The early settlers in this locality were Capt. Jesse Clark, Major Lemi Bradley, Jesse Bartholomew, Aaron and John Benedict, who built saw and grist mills, William S. Clark, who built the first dam on Fall Brook and set up a fulling mill. In 1813 Zacheus Maltby built a tavern on lot 68; Crosby and Tanner opened store in 1809. These were the first business ventures in Groton City and locality. At present there is no regular store in the village, and the only industry is the custom feed mill of L. W. Steadman & Son.

A few rods west of the corners stands the Groton City Free church, which was built by subscriptions contributed by the people of the neighborhood without regard to denomination. However, this has always been a Methodist church, and until quite recently belonged to the conference. It is now an independent church, and its pulpit is supplied by young ministers from Cortland.

LA FAYETTE.—This is the name which has always been applied to the four corner settlement in the east part of the town, where once stood a saw and grist mill. When built the latter was christened by pioneer George Fish, and as the christening took place on the same day that General La Fayette was at Auburn, Mr. Fish appropriately designated this as the La Fayette Mill.

GROTTO.—This is the name of a post-office established in the west part of the town July 1, 1892, through the efforts of Edwin W. Van Marter, who is its postmaster and also a merchant at that point.

UMBRIA.—This is the name of a post-office established in the fall of 1893, having its location on Fall Creek, about half a mile south of Lafayette.

CHAPTER XIX.

TOWN OF LANSING.

THE town of Lansing lies in the north part of Tompkins county, west of Groton and on the east side of Cayuga Lake. The surface rises in a rolling upland to about 500 feet above the lake, with abrupt ledges in some places. The soil is chiefly a gravelly loam, well adapted to grain growing. Salmon Creek is the principal stream, rising in Cayuga county and flowing southerly through this town near its center. Its valley is narrow, and from its east side the land rises in a gradual slope and extends eastward with a comparatively level surface, which is divided into beautiful and fertile farms. To the westward from the creek valley the surface rises into what is known as the "Ridge." Salmon Creek has small tributaries in Gulf, Townley, Hedden, and Upper Hedden Creeks. On Townley Creek are the three Indian Falls, forty to sixty feet in height, and noted for their natural beauty. On Hedden Creek are the Buttermilk Falls, also noted for their natural picturesque attractions. There are other cascades on the small streams of this town which contribute to the many romantic beauties of the locality.

One of the old military townships of Cayuga county was named "Milton," and was erected January 27, 1789. On the 20th of February, 1802, the town of Locke was set off from Milton. On the 6th of April, 1808, the name was changed to Genoa, from the south part of which the town of Lansing was set off on the 7th of April, 1817, under the act that created Tompkins county. It retains its original limits and contains 38,808 acres, of which about 32,000 are improved. Settlements were made in what is now Lansing, of course, long before it became a civil organization. In March, 1791, Silas Ludlow, his brother Henry, and Thomas, son of the latter, with their families came into the town from Ithaca, drawing their little store of goods on a handsled on the ice of the lake. Reaching the mouth of Salmon Creek they followed up its ravine to the falls on the site of Ludlowville and there located. The

water power there was attractive to them and they bought military lot No. 76 for sixty dollars. Henry built his first log house where Charles G. Benjamin now lives. These men became prominent in founding the little community, and their descendants were active in public affairs. Several of the latter removed from the town. Jehiel Ludlow was member of assembly, sheriff, and justice of the peace.

Samuel Baker and his brother-in-law, Solomon Hyatt, passed through this town on their way to Canada in 1788 or '89, inspected lot No. 54, and Baker afterwards bought it, probably in 1791. In the spring of 1792 he hired a man to aid in chopping, and they came in and built a log house on the site of Lansingville. October 13, 1792, Baker exchanged his lot for the one adjoining, and started in the spring of 1793 from Peekskill, on the Hudson, on a sloop with his family on his journey towards his wilderness home. Arriving at Lunenburg, on the Hudson, he learned that his title was worthless. He was a good blacksmith and went undauntedly at work at his trade, saved up a hundred pounds sterling, with which he purchased 100 acres of the first lot he had bought of the owner in Albany, and came on by the usual route up the Mohawk in a bateau, through Oneida Lake, Seneca River, and Cayuga Lake to Himrod's Point, where Mr. Himrod had made a settlement in 1793. Ebenezer Haskin had located in the same year a mile east of the lake on the site of Lake Ridge, and with his oxen helped Baker to move his goods to his lot. There Baker built a blacksmith shop, and between that time and 1801 purchased the remainder of the military lot. He at one time owned about 1,200 acres. He was the first supervisor of the town of Milton, and his children and grandchildren have been conspicuous in the town. He was a magistrate many years, a preacher of some note, and built the first canal boat that ran from Cayuga Lake.

Capt. Benaja Strong and his son Salmon came in 1791 and purchased 2,000 acres on both sides of Salmon Creek, and began a clearing a mile and a quarter east of Lansingville on lot No. 63, where Albert Slocum now lives. He gave his sons each a farm and they settled in the town. Two of his daughters married Zoel and Daniel Bacon, and settled near the site of North Lansing, in the northeast part of the town, in 1793. Captain Strong was a noted pioneer and lived to ninety-six years, and had been in the Revolutionary War; his son, of the same name, was in the War of 1812 as a soldier.

John Bowker came in 1791 from Ulster county, by way of Owego and Ithaca, and settled near North Lansing, where his son James after-

wards lived. He was a justice of the peace, constable, and supervisor in the town of Milton. His brothers, Joseph and Noah, came in 1792. John Bowker had twelve children, all of whom reared families, and at the time of his death, in 1855, was father, grandfather and great-grandfather to 130 children.

Andrew Myers with his wife and two children came down the lake in 1792, and settled at what has been known as "Myers Point." His son Andrew built a large grist mill there about 1832.

Moses and Nicholas Depeu settled at the mouth of Salmon Creek in 1792.

Ephraim Bloom was of German descent, and came from Pennsylvania in 1791 and took up lot 91, building his cabin where Lewis Bloom lived in recent years. Two Indians spent the succeeding winter with him, and in the spring of 1792 he brought in his family, two sons and five daughters. He died in 1828, a few days more than 104 years old. His wife lived to a few days more than 100 years.

Richard and Charles Townley, brothers, originally from New Jersey, reached this town in December, 1792, coming by way of Ithaca, and built a log cabin which they occupied first on Christmas day. Once settled in their cabin, Charles left his brother and family and returned to the Susquehanna, not far from Wilkesbarre, where they had lived four years after leaving New Jersey. Richard Townley was a man of superior native talents, and though not well educated, was an intelligent reader, closely observant, and became remarkably well informed. He learned surveying and practiced it throughout the county, was supervisor of Milton in 1802; justice of the peace in 1804; associate judge of Cayuga county; member of assembly ten years from 1804. As school commissioner he divided the town into districts and sold the public school lots. He was a presidential elector in 1816, and delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1821. He left a family of ten children at his death, which occurred in 1840. His descendants have been prominent in the town.

Abram Minier, son of George, of Northampton county, Pa., came with his brother Daniel into the lake country in 1787 or 1788. Daniel went on to the Genesee country, but a deed shows that Abram purchased 600 acres of Captain Van Rensselaer, of Albany, in 1792. He brought his family and took possession in 1793. His land was on the site of South Lansing or "Libertyville." He reared a family of four sons and five daughters, one of the latter became the wife of Robert

Tennant Shaw, who was named after the celebrated Presbyterian minister of New Jersey.

William Boice settled at South Lansing in 1793, and built and kept a log tavern. In the same year Barney Collins came to that locality from Pennsylvania.

George Rhodes, from Cherryville, came in 1793, with Frederick Storms, of the same place, purchased 240 acres of land, which they divided, and the two farms are now occupied by John Conklin, and Frederick Storms, a grandson of the pioneers. The first Rhodes built and operated a distillery.

Zenas Tichenor settled on military lands in Lansing in 1789-90, and was the first school teacher of the town. He was one of twelve brothers, all of whom were soldiers of the Revolution; one of his sons was in the War of 1812, and three of his grandsons were soldiers in the war of the Rebellion: Col. Isaac S. Tichenor, of the 105th N. Y. V.; Maj. James H. Tichenor, of the 32d N. Y. V.; and Capt. A. W. Knettles, of the 143d Regiment.

Tilman Bower was a settler in 1794 from Pennsylvania, and three years later, his five sons, Honteter, John (who located near their father), Samuel, Adam and George (who settled at or near North Lansing), came into the town.

John Holden came from Great Bend, in 1793, and settled on Lot 47, a mile west from Beardsley's Corners, where his son William now lives. In the same year John Beardsley, of Stratford, Conn., came with his wife and five children, and settled on one-half of Lots 48 and 49, near the Baptist church site. He was justice of the peace and judge of the county.

In 1794 Robert Alexander settled with his family on what has been known as the Allen farm. His title was proved worthless, several years later, and he removed to Newfield. Weston Allen purchased the farm of Mr. Chapman, the successful litigant, moved upon it, and it is now occupied by his grandson, Nicholas.

In 1794, Micajah Starr settled a little south of Lake Ridge; Deacon Gillett and Solomon Kellogg a little east of there, and Jonah Tooker a mile west of Ludlowville, where he kept the first store in Lansing. Henry Teeter, from Stroudsburg, Pa., settled in 1794 where Peter and John Hedden lived in recent years; he kept a public house a number of years; it was burned and his wife perished in the fire. John Mead came this year from Chenango county and bought the north half of Lot 93 for

\$150 of William Hardenburg. Mead was a Revolutionary soldier. His land was occupied by his sons in 1814. John M. Mead was his grandson.

Daniel Bacon, the father of Daniel L. Bacon, of Lansing, came with brother Joel from Connecticut and purchased 215 acres in lot 47 where they settled in 1793; half of this tract is now owned by Daniel L. Bacon.

William Goodwin settled near the site of the Asbury church in 1793. He presented the land for the burial ground. His daughter married Col. Henry Bloom. The latter was the son of the pioneer, Ephraim Bloom, obtained his title in the War of 1812, and was wounded at Queenstown. He held the office of supervisor, sheriff and member of assembly. His brother Abram was a captain in the War of 1812.

Daniel and Albert White, brothers of Rev. Alvord White, who was a circuit preacher in 1794, settled near Lansingville or "Teetertown," about 1796.

In 1797 Jacob Shoemaker came to this town from New Jersey. His sons, Jacob and Henry, afterwards lived on the homestead, where his grandson Jacob now lives. John Ozmun came in about the same time and left many descendants in the locality. Abram Van Wagner bought a soldier's claim of 109 acres on lot 94, where his son-in-law, Dr. J. F. Burdick lived. The latter practiced in the town for many years and died here.

Samuel R. and Christopher Brown settled in Lansing about 1797; Christopher settled where James La Bar lived, and his grandson, Benjamin Brown, lived on a part of the old farm.

George La Bar became a settler about 1798 and was father of Ephraim La Bar, who held the office of sheriff at one period. Daniel Norton, Joseph Gibbs, Samuel Davis and Sidney Drake (father of Ogden, Samuel and Benjamin), all came to the town in 1795-99. Davis was an early carpenter. Other settlers before or in 1800 were Cornelius Haring (grandfather of John), John Kimple, Daniel Clark (at Ludlowville, where he built a carding and fulling mill and dye works), Nathaniel Hamilton (three-quarters of a mile west of Lansingville at "White's Settlement"), David Moore, Jonathan Colburn, John S. Holden (father of Hiram, of Genoa), Matthias Mount (three miles north of Ludlowville), and perhaps others.

These pioneers of the years preceding the beginning of the century were sturdy, industrious, and generally moral and God-fearing people,

and under their patient and self-sacrificing toil the wilderness soon became not only habitable in a comfortable sense, but productive of most of the necessaries of happy living. Their lives were not filled with the ease and luxury that characterize those of many of their descendants, but that they were contented and hopeful is susceptible of ample proof. Many stirring incidents occurred to vary the monotony of their daily labor, but our limited pages will admit but meager record of them. Mrs. Townley related to her friends that "one stormy day, when Mr. Townley was away and not expected home, she was in her log cabin alone with her four children. About ten o'clock in the morning she heard a noise at the door; soon it began to open slowly, and she saw a bayonet coming in followed by an Indian, who went to the fire-place and sat down on the floor, the fire being below on the ground. Not a word was said, and soon there came in three more, all Indians except one, who was a white man in Indian costume; but little was said by them for some time, and that in Indian language. Each was armed with a gun, bayonet, and tomahawk slung on his back. One of the little boys (James, who died in 1826), attracted by the wampum on their garments, jumped down from where he was sitting and went to them. Soon one of them asked who lived there and she told them Townley, and they commenced talking about one Townley at Wyoming, and told their stories of the fearful massacre. They finally asked her for something to eat, and she brought out what she had, and they carried away all they did not eat. Two years afterwards an Indian was through that country selling moccasins. Mr. Townley purchased and paid him, but he put back a shilling, saying: 'Me owe your squaw loaf bread so big.' He was one of the uninvited guests on that stormy day, and probably never had met an Indian agent."

The following Indian stories have also been preserved, which relate to this immediate region. The first incident was contributed to the Christian Union by Mrs. Mary L. Townley, granddaughter of the pioneers, as follows:

In the year 1779 a soldier belonging to Lieutenant Dearborn's detachment was taken prisoner by the Indians. Having some way effected his escape, he followed on the track of his comrades, hoping to overtake them; the Indians, however, were in pursuit, and when near the head of the lake, finding that he was likely to be surrounded and captured, he took to the water and swam across to the mouth of the small gulley opening to the lake, just north of Mr. McKinney's, on the east shore.

He here hoped to conceal himself, but the Indians soon hunted him out, and having tied him to a tree, tortured and burned him to death.

In estimating the barbarity of this action, we should remember that the savage blood was probably provoked to retaliation by the wholesale, sweeping desolation of their trees, fields and orchards by Sullivan's army, then marching through their country.

The following incident is from the "History of Cortland County," by Hermon C. Goodwin, and relates to this territory: "A little west of the residence of Dr. J. F. Burdick, and where he had a flourishing peach-orchard, were some eighteen or twenty cabins. Here lived a tall, swarthy Indian chief, generally known among the warriors of the Six Nations as 'Long Jim,' with whom he was a great favorite. He was of Mohawk and Oneida extraction, and possessed many of the more prominent characteristics for which the two tribes have been justly celebrated. He was usually kind, benevolent, and just, but if insulted without proper cause, would assume the ferocity of a tiger, and act the part of a demoniac monster. He was an orator and a warrior, and possessed the art of swaying the multitude at will. He believed in witches, hobgoblins, and wizards, and often pretended to be influenced by a tutelary goddess, or guardian spirit. Shrewd and artful, dignified and generous, yet at times deceptive and malevolent, he studied to acquire influence and power, and in most of his marauding depredations was successful in keeping the arcanum of his heart as in a 'sealed fountain. His unwritten history represents him as acting a conspicuous part in numerous tragical events, which were perpetrated by detached parties from Burgoyne's army.

"A venerable chief, who resides on the New York Indian Reservation, informed us that, according to the tradition of his tribe, Long Jim was the main cause, instigator, and perpetrator of the bloody massacre of Miss Jane McCrea, too well known in history to be recorded in these pages. He was the leader and controlling spirit of the band who met the Winnebagoes, in whose care she was, and, unwilling to see the prize gained by the other party, he fiercely tore her from her horse and tomahawked her on the spot, afterwards bearing her scalp triumphantly to her expectant lover."

Between 1800 and 1810 settlers came rapidly to Lansing, its beautiful situation beside the lake and its fertile soil proving very attractive. John Royal came soon after 1800 and settled near North Lansing, and Daniel De Camp, John Lane, and Jacob Conrad located near by about

the same time. Reuben Colton settled at East Lansing in 1802 on lot 100. Thomas Darrity settled in 1802 on lot 75, and had for a time the earliest tannery. Samuel Brown located in that year in the south part of the town.

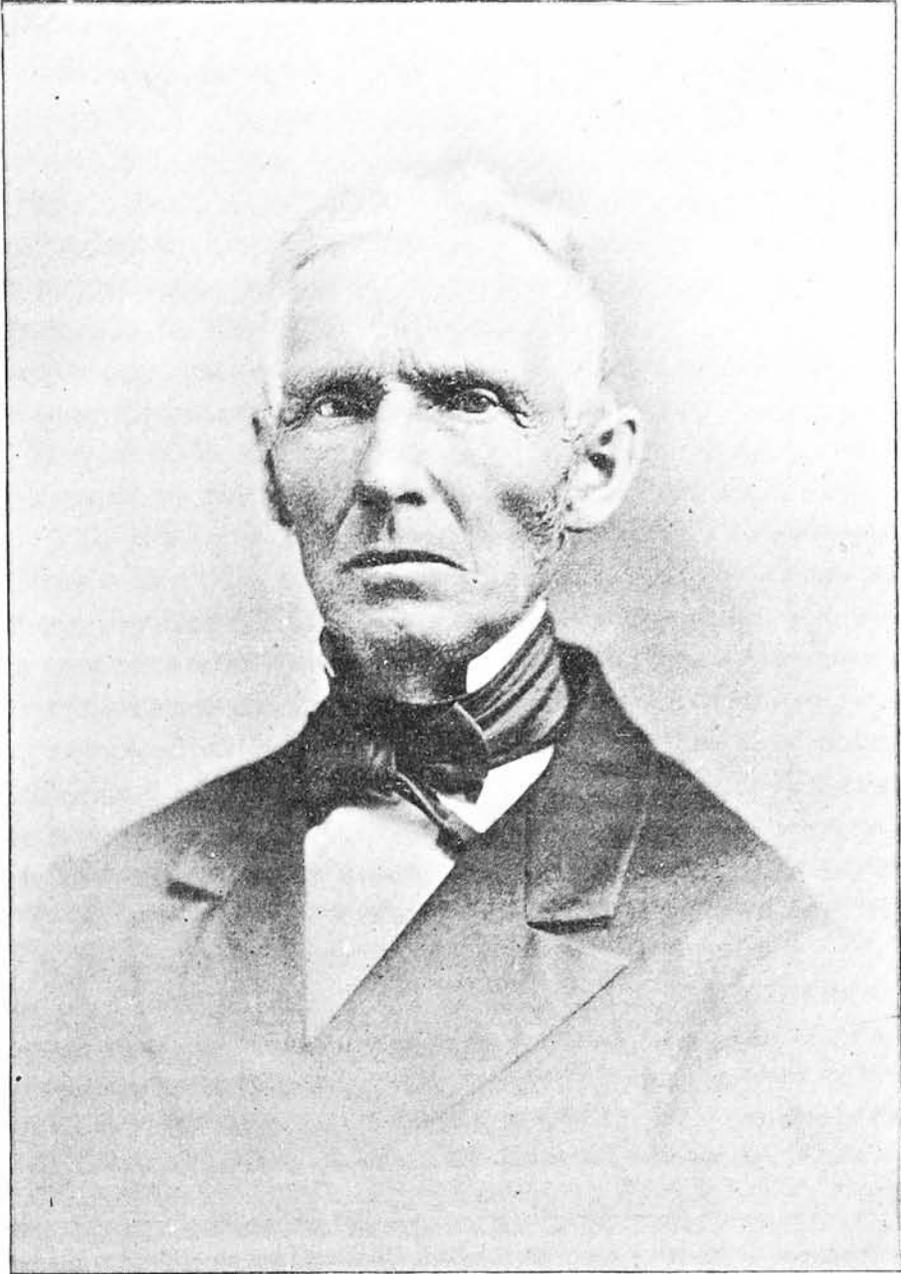
Joseph Wyckoff, a harnessmaker, came about 1802 and settled on lot 95, where Samuel Robinson afterwards lived. He had three sons: Jesse, Levi, and Joseph, the former living and dying on the homestead. He (Jesse) had four children, and was the grandfather of William O. Wyckoff, the well known stenographer and manufacturer of the Remington typewriter.

In 1801 or 1802 John Brown settled on Salmon Creek north of Ludlowville, and was elected to the Legislature in 1814-15, and was judge of the Common Pleas in 1816, and supervisor thirteen years. Aaron Hedden settled in 1802 and left descendants in the town. Joseph Knettles, from Pennsylvania, father of Capt. A. W. Knettles, settled about this time, and sold goods a few years.

Joseph Miller came in 1803 and bought 100 acres on the southwest corner of lot 74 for an old Continental musket. He was the father of Marvin B. and George W. Miller. Joseph E. North, who was a captain in the army of 1812, was an early settler where Benton Halladay now lives.

Jacob Markell, of New Jersey, drew military lot 51, and his son settled on it in 1808. Benjamin Buck came from Great Bend in 1805 with his wife and twelve children. Six of his sons and four daughters became settlers and residents of the town. In 1807 or 1808 Conrad Teeter settled at what became locally known as "Teetertown," where he built the first tavern. When the first post-office was established the name of Lansingville was given to the place.

Calvin Burr began business at Ludlowville in 1812, and his descendants were long associated with business interests in the town. Oliver Phelps moved into the town in 1811 and built the first store at Ludlowville; his clerk was Arad Joy. Mr. Phelps built the first steamboat on the lake, about 1825. Benjamin Joy was an early and long resident, and was very prominent as a temperance worker. He was foremost in organizing the Lansing Temperance Society in 1828, which is still in existence, holding annual meetings on the 30th of December. James A. Burr, of Ithaca, is the present president of the society. Silas K. Newton came in 1813 from Ulysses and worked at shoemaking. David Crocker came from Lee, Mass., in 1817, and settled where his son David after-



Dennis Hall

wards lived, on the farm now owned by Edwin Davis. Casper Fenner was a settler of 1817, purchasing military lot 42. Henry B. Lord, the long time bank cashier of Ithaca, came into Ludlowville in 1838, and was connected with the Burrs in business. Joseph Ives, Abram Miller, Benjamin Grover and John Kelly were the other settlers of this period.

The modest career of the venerable Roswell Beardsley, of "Beardsley's Corners" (North Lansing) is most remarkable in some respects. He came to that place in 1827-8, and was made deputy postmaster in June, 1828. He was appointed postmaster by John Quincy Adams, and has ever since, through a period of about sixty-five years. It gives him the present distinction of being the postmaster longest in continual incumbency in the United States.

Benjamin Joy, many years a resident of Tompkins county, was descended from Thomas Joy, who came to America from Hingan, Norfolk county, England, in the year 1630 in company with John Winthrop, first governor of the Colony of Massachusetts, and eight hundred others. The Joy family had its full share of patriots and soldiers both in the French and the Revolutionary Wars, among whom was David Joy and his brother Abel, who, after the battle of Bunker Hill, joined an army of patriots at Cambridge and served throughout the war. In the year 1800 David disposed of his somewhat sterile farm near Gilford, Vt., and removed with his family to Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y. On the 23d day of June, 1800, Benjamin was born. His father died when he was but thirteen years of age, and the following year he removed with his brother to Ludlowville, his home for fifty years thereafter. At an early age he entered his brother's store as clerk and remained in this capacity until manhood.

In the year 1822 he commenced business for himself, and in the following year was married to her who became his greatest comfort and blessing throughout life.

In the year 1827 Mr. Joy entered upon his life work, his attention having been aroused by a series of sermons from the pen of Lyman Beecher. It soon became his practice to address large meetings in his own and adjoining counties, and at their close to present the pledge of total abstinence. Mr. Joy's labors extended through more than a quarter of a century.

While he was one of the best known and honored men of his day, loved and revered alike by friends and foes, yet he battled to uproot

and destroy, and often called down upon himself bitter denunciation and malignant opposition.

In 1854 Mr. Joy was chosen as a Prohibition representative of the Legislature of his county, where he speedily became a leader. In the year 1864 he removed to Penn Yan, where he died February 18, 1869. In his new home, as in his old, his labors were incessant in the church and in the great causes of reform.

It is impracticable to further follow the records of these men and their later descendants who have labored to bring the town of Lansing to its present prosperous condition; but notice of others in the present community will be found in Part III of this work. In its educational and religious institutions the town has kept well to the front, the first school having been established before the beginning of the century in a log house across the street from where Jonah Tooker opened the first store at Ludlowville, in 1795; and a church society was instituted and a log church erected a mile west of Ludlowville before 1800. There are now twenty-three districts in the town, with neat school houses in most of them.

Some first occurrences in the town may here be properly placed on record. The first primitive grist mill of Henry and Thomas Ludlow, built in 1795, has already been mentioned; previous to that time grain for grinding was carried across the lake to Goodwin's Point and thence to Abner Treman's mill at Trumansburgh.

John Guthrie sold the first goods from a boat load brought by him from Schenectady to the mouth of Salmon Creek. Jonah Tooker opened the first regular store in 1795, and the first tannery was built of logs by Thomas Ludlow a little west of Ludlowville; a few years later he built another on the site, where a public house has been kept since. Thomas Darrity built the first tannery. Henry Bloom and Catherine Goodwin were united in the first marriage in the town.

The town of Lansing is chiefly an agricultural district, and while there are several small villages and hamlets, there is none of importance, and the trade interests are only sufficient for the needs of the several sections. There has never been extensive manufacturing in the town. Grain growing, fruit production, and stock raising have been the principal occupations of the farmers, with a tendency in recent years towards dairying and the raising of hay and fruit growing. The peace and prosperity of the town has been undisturbed except by the war of 1861-65, during which the people of the town evinced the same

ardent patriotism shown by other towns in the county. The town furnished 143 men to the Union armies, several of whom became officers of high rank, and many sleep in soldiers' graves.

For the past twenty years the town of Lansing has been a temperance town, the majority of the votes cast being in favor of temperance and no license.

The officers of this town for 1894 are as follows: John H. Conklin, supervisor; Charles E. Wood, town clerk; Barnard M. Hagin, justice of peace; James G. Buck, assessor; Milo Howell, commissioner of highway; Delos C. Haring, overseer of the poor; Charles R. Bower, collector; William H. Myers, Almon M. Tarbell, Bradford Austin, Albert Van Auken, constables; Samuel Hudson, John W. Pratt, Harrison W. Bower, inspectors of election District No. 1; Dana Singer, excise commissioner; Frank Haring, Charles H. Bacon, Henry Karn, inspectors of election District No. 2; Fred A. Townley, George Lanterman, Michael Egen, inspectors of election District No. 3.

Following is a list of the supervisors of this town as far as we have been able to obtain them:

1829. Josiah Hedden.	1867. William Mead.
1830-31. Calvin Burr.	1868. J. B. Bogardus.
1832-33. Josiah Hedden.	1869-76. James M. Woodbury.
1834. Luther Hedden.	1877-86. David Crocker.
1835-36. John Griswold.	1887-89. Horatio Brown.
1837-40. Daniel D. Minier.	1890-95. John H. Conklin.
1862-66. H. B. Lord.	

CHURCHES.—In 1795-6 Rev. A. Owen and Alward White were appointed to Seneca Circuit and formed the First Methodist Episcopal Society at Jonah Tooker's house, a mile west of Ludlowville, and at Robert Alexander's, south of Lake Ridge. A log house was built in 1801 half a mile west of Lansingville, which was burned in 1802. A frame structure took its place, which was the first frame church building in Genesee Conference. From an old record we learn that "there were no roads at that time. Indian paths and flayed trees were the only guides. In the fall of 1796, as the Alexander family were sitting around the fire in the evening, they were startled by a strange cry which seemed to come from a distance, and rushed to the door to discover the cause. It was evident that it proceeded from the adjacent forest, between them and Cayuga Lake, but whether from a panther or human being they could not tell. Mr. Alexander decided that it was a

call for help, and hallooed in reply. Soon after the sound appeared to be nearer, and by repeated calls the lost traveler was guided to their cabin, when, to their astonishment, they beheld A. Owen, with whom they had been acquainted in Pennsylvania. This was his first round on his circuit, and losing the Indian path on the lake shore in the darkness, he had taken that course to find a friend." A quarterly meeting was held in a barn near the site of the Asbury meeting house in 1797, and a class was formed with Reuben Brown leader; the other classes were formed as above noted. Three of these classes united, and a log church was built in 1797, which was burned in 1801 or 1802. A frame structure took its place, which was 34 by 36 feet in size and was used until 1833, when a brick edifice was built at Lansingville. This was burned February 26, 1863, and in the following year the present frame church was erected. The present pastor is Benjamin Franklin, who resides at North Lansing.

Since the above was written, a valued contributor has sent in the following account of Methodism in and near this town, which merits a place herein, even at the risk of minor repetitions:

There are traces of Methodist preachers in Lansing in the year 1793; in this year William Colbert, jr., preacher on Northumberland Circuit, Penn., was sent on a tour of exploration through the then "Western Wilds of New York." He started from Wilkesbarre, Penn., went as far as Niagara, Canada; on his return he came through Lansing and stumbled on to a Methodist, a new settler, by the name of Conklin. Colbert, who was a full fledged Methodist preacher, was dressed in knee buckskin trousers, kept bright by occasional applications of yellow ochre (what changes a century has wrought in preachers' costumes!) While Colbert was "staying for a rest" at the cabin of Conklin (who, by the way, lived six miles north of the present site of Ithaca, which must be within the precincts of this Asbury church), they heard of a preacher that had newly moved into the settlement of Ithaca, then a town of three families. The preacher was a Baptist minister, known as "Elder Starr," who in a few days announced that he would preach to the settlers on the following Sabbath. Conklin and Colbert heard of the appointment and resolved to attend the meeting. The Sabbath was a fine one in June, 1793, and the few inhabitants gathered for the first time to hear the gospel in their new home. Settlers from the adjacent country heard of the appointment and a few came in to hear the new preacher. In the congregation were two who knelt during prayer;

a smothered whisper went around the cabin "they are Methodists." After the conclusion of Elder Starr's sermon Conklin arose and introduced his companion as a Methodist, and asked the privilege for him to preach. Elder Starr arose and said: "The Methodists are a new sect, holding strange doctrines, and the people do not care to hear them." During the year 1797 a Methodist class was formed at Asbury. The names of the members of Asbury class are as follows: Reuben Brown and wife, James Egbert and wife, Walter Egbert and wife, Abram Minier and wife, William Gibbs and wife. Reuben Brown was appointed class reader by the pastor, Anning Owen. Brown lived one mile east of West Dryden Corners, and often started on foot, accompanied by his wife, and carrying a babe in their arms, over the then corduroy road, to attend church and lead his class at Asbury Chapel, a distance of six miles. This same year two log "meeting houses" were built, one at Teetertown and the other at Asbury. The one at Asbury stood at the east end of the present Asbury Cemetery and was used for district school purposes on week days and divine service on Sunday. The church and school house have gone hand in hand from the beginning of American Methodism. This same year, 1797, Asbury and Teetertown were attached as appointed to Seneca circuit. A. Owen was the first regularly appointed pastor of Lansing Methodism. His remains, with those of his wife, now lie in the Kline Cemetery under a monument erected by the Wyoming Conference. The first quarterly conference of Lansing Methodism was held in a barn near the spot where the present Asbury church now stands. In 1811 the log meeting houses became too strait to hold the inquirers after Zion and was discarded. A brick house was built and the famous red meeting house at Asbury. Shortly after the completion of the red meeting house Bishop Asbury, first bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, passed through Lansing and preached in the new meeting house, and in honor of him it was named Asbury Chapel. The preachers during the decade 1801 to 1811 were Jonathan Newman, Jacob Grubber, Smith Weeks, John Billings, Miller Hill, Thomas Dunn, John Husselkuss, James Polemus, Thomas Ellis, John P. Weaver, Parley Parker, Joseph Scull, Benoni Harris, Elijah Batchlor, George W. Densmore. This last is the minister who organized the Foxtown, or more properly, the West Dryden Society, which from its organization to the present time has been connected with the Asbury. The ministers from 1812 to 1822 are first the venerable James Kelsey, who has at this writing a daughter living

in Freeville, N. Y., and who, when a small girl, sat on Bishop Asbury's knee. She is a member of the West Dryden M. E. church. Her name is Mrs. Samantha George. Mr. Kelsey had for his colleague S. L. Hanley. They were followed by such veterans as Dan Barnes, Palmer Roberts, William Cameron, Jonathan Heustis, Loring Grant and John Kimberlin, whose dust lies in Asbury Cemetery underneath where the pulpit stood in which he so often preached. He was buried there according to his own request. In 1844 a disaster befell the Asbury Society. On January 1 the famous red meeting house was no more; it was burned to ashes, but after the fire had burned out, a copy of the Scriptures was taken from the corner-stone where it had lain for thirty-three years. During this year (1844) the present house was built, and some who hewed the timbers and helped to raise the frame are with us to-day. This sketch covers a period of 101 years—from 1793 to 1894. The present pastor's name is Rev. W. Owen Shepherd. The present membership is fifty.

Ludlowville and Lansingville, which had formed one charge for many years, were divided in 1891, and Lansingville became the head of a new charge, Lansingville and North Lansing; and Asbury, which for ninety-seven years had been associated with West Dryden, was attached to Ludlowville. The present pastor of the M. E. Church at Ludlowville is Rev. W. Owen Shepherd, with approximate membership of seventy.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF EAST LANSING.—This society was organized March 27, 1804, and was first known as the "Second Baptist church of Milton." The early records are not in existence, but the first pastor was a Rev. M. Tuttle, in 1805. Reuben Colton and wife, Noah Bowker, Phoebe Buck and Mr. Stebbins were among the first members. Meetings were held at first in a log school house on the corner west of the present church site; afterwards in Philmore Barney's barn a mile north of that corner, until Benjamin Buck built a large barn about one-fourth of a mile south of where the church stands. The membership was much scattered, some living five miles from the place of meeting. Rev. P. P. Root, one of the early ministers, was a missionary in Central New York. Another was Elder Stillwell, a blind man, who preached occasionally in various places. Elder Weekly, another early minister, lived at Lake Ridge, and preached once in two weeks. This was about 1814. Then came Rev. William Powers (1818), followed by Elders Harmon and Starr. Rev. E. W. Martin was the first settled pastor, in

1821, closing in 1825. There was a good deal of controversy as to location of a church edifice, some wanting it in Groton and others in Lansing. At a meeting held December 17, 1822, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That subscriptions be drawn for the purpose of erecting a meeting house on the land now in possession of John Ludlow, on lot 79, in the town of Lansing, and adjoining the east and west road from Luther Barney's to the Groton line.

The church was finished in 1823 at a cost of \$2,000, and dedicated November 20, sermons being preached by Elders Benjamin and Andrews and Elder Oliver C. Comstock.

Rev. T. B. Beebe began his labors about 1825, held protracted meetings, and closed his labors in 1834. The first business in 1832 was the appointment of a committee to revise articles of faith and covenant. T. B. Beebe, Noah Bowker, and J. Morrison were appointed. The church in 1832 reported 108 members. Rev. B. Andrews preached one year, 1834-5. In April, 1835, Rev. Asa Caldwell received a call from the church. Rev. D. B. Purrington preached from April, 1838, to 1840. Asa Caldwell again served the church from May, 1840, to January, 1842. The following pastors came next: P. Work, 1842 to 1847; B. Gibbs supplied the pulpit during the last named year; Daniel Garthwaite came for a short time; Rev. A. Bailey, 1848; T. J. Cole, December, 1849, to October, 1852; Rev. Edgar Smith, October, 1853, to May, 1860; this year the parsonage was rebuilt at a cost of \$1,200; July 1, 1855, O. Fawcett was allowed to preach in the church at 4 o'clock P.M.; Rev. M. Livermore, 1860 to 1863; Rev. P. Work visited the church about this time. Next G. B. Gibbs supplied the pulpit for some time. Rev. E. L. Benedict, April, 1866, one year; Rev. M. H. Perry, one year from April, 1868; this year the church was extensively repaired at an expense of \$2,200, and was re-dedicated August 20, 1868. Rev. S. C. Ainsworth, October, 1869, to September, 1876; Rev. R. Corbett, one year from April, 1877; Rev. F. Purvis, from June, 1878. Rev. John E. McAllen preached from 1881 to 1886; Rev. Edward Royce came in 1886 and left in the fall of 1890; Rev. D. P. Rathbone came in the spring of 1891 and left in May, 1892. The present pastor, Rev. S. H. Haskell, came in June, 1892. A Sabbath school was organized about 1831, after an extensive revival, and is still continued. The trustees are William Metzgar, R. M. Holden, G. L. Cutter; senior deacons, John Haring, J. G. Buck, A. Tallmadge. A cemetery is connected with the church.

A Baptist church was organized at North Lansing in 1844. The first pastor was Elder B. Ames, who was followed by Rev. William B. Delano, William Wilkins, S. Gardner, S. S. Day, — Burdick, C. A. Smith, E. W. Benedict, E. J. Lewis, and others. In 1860 the membership reached sixty, but for ten years past it has been about twenty. Rev. H. S. Haskall is the pastor. The trustees are John H. Conklin, Charles A. Bower and Anson Howser. The church building was erected in 1852.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT LAKE RIDGE—This society, first known as the "First Baptist Church of Milton," was organized October 31, 1796, with the following fourteen persons as members: Micajah Starr, Anna Starr, Benajah Strong, Abigail Strong, Charles Townley, Lydia Gillett, Luther Barney, Sarah Bacon, Joel Bacon, Thankful Bacon, Pierpont Bacon, Jerusha Bacon, William Avery, Abigail Woodruff. Elder Micajah Starr was chosen the first pastor and served until his death in March, 1820. Early meetings were held at the houses of the members and in school houses, until November 1, 1840, when the society occupied its new church at Lake Ridge. Various pastors served the church until 1863, since which time there has been no regular service.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—A Presbyterian society, called the "Second Church of Milton," was organized about the year 1805. Its formation was due partly to a disagreement in the First Church of the town respecting a site for a house of worship. It was locally known as the "Teetertown Church." When the name of the town was changed to Genoa, the name of the church was correspondingly changed, and the same course was followed when the town of Lansing was organized, it being then called the "Church of Lansing." It passed under the care of the Geneva Presbytery January 28, 1806, but was transferred to the Presbytery of Cayuga when that body was organized. Rev. Jabez Chadwick organized the church, and on February 26, 1806, was installed pastor. Rev. John Bascom succeeded him in 1818, and remained to his death in 1828. Mr. Chadwick returned and remained to 1831, but his religious views underwent change, and a division occurred in the society. Rev. Alexander M. Cowan was a supply for the church in 1834-36, and soon afterward most of the members joined the "Free Congregational Church of Genoa," then located at Five Corners, organized by Mr. Chadwick. September 25, 1805, an immense frame church was built on ground now embraced in the Lansingville cemetery. The church having no right to sell this property, in 1853,

through efforts of David Crocker, who was then in the Assembly, an act was passed giving the title to the Lansingville Cemetery Association, and the building was sold at public sale to S. S. Todd, for \$175, who took it down and used the timbers in other structures. The original cost of the church was \$2,000. An effort was made by Dr. White to turn the structure into an institution of learning before it was sold and torn down, but it failed. This church society went to decay some fifteen years before the building was sold.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF LUDLOWVILLE.—At a meeting held in pursuance of regular notice in the school house at Ludlowville, September 9, 1817, Thomas Ludlow acted as moderator, and Lewis Tooker secretary. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this society be hereafter called and known as the "Presbyterian Society" in Ludlowville, in the town of Lansing, and that nine trustees be elected; and Ebenezer Brown, John Bowman, Julius Ackley, Oliver Phelps, Edward Walker, Abijah Miller, Thomas Ludlow, Joshua Jennings and Gideon Morehouse were chosen as such trustees.

The church was organized in December, 1817, by Rev. Dr. Wisner and Rev. Samuel Parker, of Ithaca, with eighteen members. Rev. William Adams was the first pastor, installed April 21, 1819. January 17, 1823, a committee was appointed to superintend the building of a church, which was duly finished, and the first meeting held therein January 10, 1825. Prior to that time services had been held in an addition to the school house. The society is now without a pastor, the last one having been Rev. S. H. Meade. In 1855 the membership was about eighty, but it has declined to about sixteen.

THE NORTH LANSING METHODIST CHURCH was organized in 1837 by Rev. Sylvester Minier. Mr. Minier in that year organized classes called the County Line Class and East Lansing Class. The presiding elder was then Rev. H. Agard. The church was erected in 1851. In October, 1891, Lansingville was joined to this charge. The present pastor is Rev. B. Franklin.

GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Several German families at the "Bower Settlement," north of Lansingville, organized an Evangelical Lutheran church in 1803. John Houtz was the first pastor, and also taught school in a log building; Jonathan Markle also preached for a time, services being held every four weeks. The Synod embraced churches in Waterloo, Geneva and Seneca Falls, with the Lansing

church. The last services were held in 1842, with John Izenlord as last pastor.

LUDLOWVILLE—This is the largest village in the town of Lansing, and is situated on Salmon Creek, about a mile from the lake shore. It dates back to about the beginning of the century, as we learn from the Journal of De Witt Clinton, written in 1810. He says: "Nine miles from Ithaca we pass Salmon Creek, a considerable stream, on which are a mill, built by one Ludlow; and a mile farther we ascended a very elevated hill, from which we had a prospect of Ithaca, the lake, and a great part of Seneca county. Here are some houses and a post-office." The village now contains 300 inhabitants, and has two churches, six stores, two blacksmith shops, one drug store, kept by Fred Moore, a hardware store and tin shop by Charles E. Wood, two shoe stores by Fillman Smith and John Bailey respectively, a meat market by Frank Lobdell, a millinery store by Margaret Van Auken, an Odd Fellows Hall and the public hall owned by Nelson E. Lyon, a flouring mill, feed mill and saw mill. The old hotel and premises are now owned and occupied by Nelson E. Lyon. The village is the principal place in the town, with enterprising merchants, and other business men. The largest general store is owned and conducted by Nelson E. Lyon, and the second largest by Charles G. Benjamin. Among the earlier prominent business men were, Oliver Phelps, who came from Fabius in 1811 and built the first store; he also built the first steamboat on Cayuga Lake. Arad Joy came from Fabius in 1811 on horseback, with the key to Mr. Phelps's store in his pocket, and acted as clerk for Mr. Phelps. Calvin Burr began business here in 1812. Henry B. Lord, now cashier of the First National Bank in Ithaca, acquired an interest in the business of Mr. Burr in 1838. The village at one time had seven dry goods stores and other business places, and was a more important point than Ithaca. About three and a half miles above Ludlowville on Salmon Creek is a grist mill owned and operated by James Ford, which was built in 1819 by Ambrose Bull. Another mill, half a mile above this one, was owned still earlier by a Mr. McClung. The present postmaster of Ludlowville is Charles G. Benjamin, an old resident and merchant, who received his commission in November, 1893.

CAYUGA LAKE SALT COMPANY.—The business now being prosecuted by this company is undoubtedly destined to be one of the greatest importance to Tompkins county. It has long been known that salt existed deep down in the earth in this locality, and acting upon that knowledge,

in March, 1891, Royal V. Lamberson, Warren W. Clute, and Arthur Oliver secured an option on lands on the east shore of Cayuga Lake, at the mouth of Salmon Creek, sank a well to the depth of 1,500 feet, and struck a stratum of solid rock salt, now known to be thirty feet in depth. The drill has not yet passed through the salt deposit. The location of this site was the result of careful study of the geology of this region, good engineering, an excellent judgment on the part of these men. They organized the company with a capital stock of \$50,000, erected a plant and warehouses, and began operations. In the following year they increased the capital stock to \$150,000, drilled another well, enlarged their buildings, and began operations on a much larger scale. In 1893 new machinery and processes were adopted, including what is known as the vacuum pan, and improved dryers, and the manufacture of high-grade salt, which commands a ready market and the highest prices, is now produced in large quantities. The daily capacity of the works is 1,000 barrels, and employment is given to about 100 persons. Their shipping facilities are, of course, excellent, as their location is directly upon the railroad. After the success of the first well, the company purchased a tract of twenty-seven acres upon which to conduct their future operations. The men whose names have been mentioned are active and energetic in the business, and all indications now point to the future great success of the industry. The officers of the company are Royal V. Lamberson, president; Archibald S. White, vice-president, with Warren W. Clute, secretary and treasurer.

LAKE RIDGE.—This hamlet is situated on high ground above the lake, in the northwest part of the town. Frederick Fenner was one of the first merchants in this place, and an early proprietor of the Lake Ridge Hotel, which was built about 1814. A Mr. Lamport had a general store here about 1840. Isaac Davis built a store building and leased it to Joseph Smith for ten years. He was followed by Freeman Perry, who met with reverses, and Henry Teeter took possession of the stock. While selling it, the store caught fire and was burned. William Davis was a prominent merchant before 1865, and his store also burned. L. D. Ives purchased and took possession of the hotel and store in 1870. At his death the store passed to his two daughters, and later the younger daughter, Mrs. Lucy J. Shank, bought her sister's interest. Her husband, B. O. Shank, now conducts the store. The postmaster is Joshua B. Davis, who received his commission in April, 1892.

SOUTH LANSING.—This place was formerly called “Libertyville,” and the local name of “The Harbor” has also attached to it. It is a mere hamlet in the central part of the town, and now contains a large brick hotel, owned and kept by William Miller; a grocery by Charles Egbert, and a blacksmith shop by C. F. Crance. Charles M. Egbert is postmaster and was commissioned in May, 1892.

LANSINGVILLE.—This is a hamlet formerly known as “Teetertown,” and is situated on the ridge west of Salmon Creek, in the north part of the town. It contains a general store kept by Main & Townsend; a hotel by Mr. De Camp; a blacksmith shop by Wilmer Stout; and a church. Mr. Stout is postmaster.

NORTH LANSING.—This little place has also the name of “Beardsley’s Corners,” from the residents of that name. It is in the northern part of the town, and has a general store kept by Roswell Beardsley; a hotel by Oscar Teeter; a blacksmith shop by Anson Howser; two churches and a post-office. Roswell Beardsley is postmaster and enjoys the unique distinction of having occupied that office longer than any other person in the United States has acted as postmaster. He received his commission in 1829.

EAST LANSING.—A post-office by this name is located in the eastern part of the town, where there is a small collection of dwellings and a blacksmith shop and Baptist church. The postmaster is Chauncey Haring, who was commissioned in February, 1890.

Besides the foregoing there are four other post-offices in this town, but at points where there are no business interests of account. One of these is called Hedden’s, which is a station on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and J. W. Brown is postmaster; he was appointed in June, 1888. He is a native of Lansing, son of Reuben Brown. His father died in 1869, and his mother in 1864. He obtained his education in the common schools and a private school in Ithaca, and at twenty-one years of age he learned telegraphy in Ludlowville; from there he went to Hedden’s.

Asbury is a post-office under Mrs. Mary Head, who was commissioned in 1893, succeeding her son, Horace A. Head.

Midway is the name of a post-office located about midway between North and South Lansing. Wm. A. J. Ozmun is postmaster and was appointed in 1875.

At the Ludlowville station is a post-office called Myers, which is in charge of Peter D. Drake, who was appointed November, 1891. He is a native of Sheldrake, Seneca county, and son of Lewis B. and Martha Drake.

CHAPTER XX.

TOWN OF ENFIELD.

THIS town lies upon the western border of Tompkins county, south of Ulysses and north of Newfield. The surface rises to a mean elevation of from 500 to 700 feet above the lake and is diversified by rolling slopes and level tracts. The soil is principally a gravelly loam adapted to grain and grass growing. The town contains 23,086 acres, of which nearly or quite 20,000 acres are improved. The principal stream is Five Mile Creek, which has its rise in the northwest part of the town and flows southeasterly, receiving the waters of several smaller streams, and in the southeast part enters a deep gorge over a precipice, forming one of the many beautiful cascades in this region, called Enfield Falls. Above the falls the ravine presents many scenes of great natural beauty, and its wild and picturesque scenery has commanded the admiration of the many who have visited it.

The first settlement of Enfield was about the beginning of the present century, several years after white pioneers had begun the making of their rude homes within the limits of the other towns of Tompkins county. Ithaca, Trumansburg, Jacksonville and Goodwin's Point in this immediate vicinity had each been settled before a pioneer penetrated into what finally was taken from Ulysses to form the town of Enfield.

In 1798 Jabez Hanmer settled on the south line of the town of Ulysses, but it was not till 1804 that John Giltner pushed on farther into the forest and located on lot 45 on what has been known as the John Horton farm. He removed elsewhere a few years later.

Judah Baker became in 1804 the first permanent settler of the town. He came from Coxsackie, Dutchess county, N. Y., with his wife and seven children, three horses and wagon, and traveled westward by the usual route until he reached Fall Creek near Ithaca. Leaving his family there he pushed ahead to find the site of his wilderness home. Proceeding some distance up the Inlet he turned westward and chopped a wagon-way three miles to his destination. There he made a

little clearing, built a hut, and then returned for his family. They all arrived in June, 1804, their whole fortune as far as money was concerned consisting of \$11. His first dwelling was on the site first occupied by J. M. Baker, his grandson. Enfield Center is situated chiefly on the large tract at one time owned by Mr. Baker. Judah Baker lived in the town until his death in 1851, at the age of eighty-eight years.

While the building of a large log cabin was in progress in 1806, a young man named Cooper was killed by a falling log; this was without doubt the first death in the town. It was in this old log barn, which was standing in recent years, that Elder Ezra Chase preached for many years before the existence of meeting houses.

In 1806 while Mr. Baker was in quest of a stray cow he heard the sound of an ax—a sure indication that there was a white man at one end of the helve. Following the sound he came to a clearing where he found Ashbel Lovell and his family, who had lived there about a year. Mr. Lovell had settled on the farm occupied in recent years by David Johnson, now owned by Wm. Wallenbeck. He was a good citizen and his descendants still live in the town.

“Applegate’s Corners,” so called, was settled in 1805 by John Applegate, John White, and Peter Banfield. John Applegate opened the first tavern at the Corners in 1807; the first school house was built in 1809. A post-office was established under the name of Applegate, and Joseph Tibb is postmaster and conducts a store.

Jonathan Rolfe came in from South Amboy, N. J., in 1806, with his wife and four children and settled on the farm afterwards occupied by his youngest son, Jonathan; this place is now owned by Squire B. Rolfe. In the same year Gilbert Longstreet settled in the west part of the town; his daughter married Lewis H. Van Kirk, father of Leroy H. Van Kirk, now county clerk.

The Van Kirk family has long been a prominent one in the town. Joseph Van Kirk was the pioneer and settled here very early. He had a son, Lewis H., who was a cattle dealer and drover, and was sheriff of the county 1852–1855. His widow is still living in Ithaca with her son, Leroy H. (See personal sketch in later pages of this volume.)

In 1805 Daniel Konkle and Joseph Rogers became settlers, the latter in the southeast part where Thomas Kelsey lived in recent years.

John and Isaac Beach came in about the year 1804; they settled on lot 62, where David Purdy located in 1827. This, lot like many others

of the military lots, was the subject of litigation, and the title was finally given to David Purdy and his heirs. Isaac Beach moved after a few years to the farm where Silas Harvey lived, and John removed to Ohio.

Samuel Rolfe came to the town in 1807, locating at Applegate's Corners; he was justice of the peace many years.

James Bailey and James Rumsey, the former from what is now Romulus, came in 1806 to the south part of the town. Mr. Bailey had served in the war of 1812 and settled where his son, Daniel, afterwards lived, now occupied by his son Edwin. Mr. Rumsey had lived in Scipio a year, going there from Orange county, and in the fall of 1805 came to Enfield with his sons, John and James, cleared a piece of ground, sowed wheat, and returned to Scipio. In the spring of 1806 he came back with his family and built a log house where his son George now lives.

The early milling for the people of this town was done at Ithaca and for a number of years the need of a grist mill was severely felt. In 1812 Benjamin Ferris built a saw mill above Oliver Rumsey's house, which was the first saw mill in town. In 1817 Isaac Rumsey, a brother of James, came in and built a grist mill at the falls on the site of the present mill.

In the fall of 1809 two brothers, Timothy B. and Squire J. Noble, came from Pennsylvania to look at some Enfield land which had been purchased by their father. In the following spring they and their father (John) and mother came in and settled on a tract of 400 acres on the south side of what has been known as "Noble street." The tract was divided equally among the four.

Pioneer work was begun along the southern border of the town in 1809 by Amos and Gilbert J. Ogden, John Cooper and Reuben D. Lyon. Isaac Chase was a settler at Enfield Center as early as 1809, living there in a log house; as was also James Newman. Nathaniel, son of the latter, kept a tavern there before 1812. David Thatcher settled at "Kennedy's Corners" before 1812, and John Townsend located early on the site of "Bostwick's Corners." Andrew Bostwick had lived at Port Byron and bought Townsend's farm at sheriff's sale in 1820. His son Orson came to live upon it, Andrew following some years later. Andrew began mercantile trade with Oliver Williams. William L. and Herman V. Bostwick of Ithaca are sons of Orson. (See history of Ithaca and biographical sketches.)

F. J. Porter came from New Hartford, Oneida county, in 1814, and settled where he still lives, and in the same year John Sheffield settled where he remained the rest of his long life. Samuel Harvey came from New Jersey and kept a tavern in the town for many years. He was father of Joseph and Silas Harvey, to whom he gave 240 acres of land. They have descendants in the town.

Jesse Harriman, who is described in the history of Trumansburgh as a very early settler there (1793), came into Enfield in 1819-20, located first near the Center and built a saw mill. He afterwards moved to Five Mile Creek where H. T. Havens now lives, and lived there with his son Lyman. He died in 1866 at the great age of ninety-five years.

Walter Payne, the first supervisor of the town, lived in 1819 where John Hetherington lived in later years, now occupied by his son Frank, and in the same year John Summerton came in and settled where he passed most of his long life. Charles Woodward came to the town in 1822.

In 1825 T. S. and J. B. Williams came from Middletown, Conn., and the former opened a store at Applegate's Corners, the latter acting as clerk. In 1826 T. S. Williams purchased what was known as the Beekman lot and there built a saw mill which was operated by ox-power. In 1827 they removed to Ithaca, and in the history of that town will be found proper mention of their later lives and their descendants.

Jervis Langdon the late wealthy business man of Elmira, was a clerk at Enfield Center about 1831-32, first in Ira Carpenter's store and afterwards a merchant in the firm of Langdon & Marsh. He then removed to Ithaca where he was in trade for a time before his removal to Elmira.

Among the more prominent citizens of the town in later years was Col. Henry Brewer, who came in from Ulysses, where he had located in 1839. He was an enthusiast in agricultural matters and instrumental in the introduction of more extensive clover-growing in the town. He was father of William H. and Edgar Brewer, and is deceased. Edgar Brewer occupies the homestead. Col. Henry Brewer was a member of assembly in 1850.

Many other persons and families who have contributed to the growth and prosperity of the town are properly noticed in Part III of this work.

We cannot consistently follow the settlements of this town further, nor hope to name all who have been conspicuous in transforming the primitive wilderness into the present prosperous agricultural district.

The memory of their labors for their posterity lives after them and to their great honor. Personal sketches of many prominent families of the town will be found in a later part of this work. The town is essentially an agricultural community, manufacturing operations never having been important and mercantile interests only such as would suffice for the people. The course of events has continued upon a quiet and even way until the war of 1861-65 which drew from the inhabitants many of the young and old who went forward to the aid of the government. The town sent out 107 volunteers and their self-sacrificing deeds were honorable to themselves and productive of good to the cause for which they fought.

Following is a list of the supervisors of the town from its organization to the present time:

1821. Walter Payne.	1864. Daniel Colegrove.
1825. John Applegate.	1865-67. D. W. Bailey.
1826-27. Gilbert J. Ogden.	1768-70. S. V. Graham.
1828-31. Christopher Miller.	1871. J. G. Wortman.
1832-33. Wm. Hunter.	1872-74. Ebenezer Havens.
1834. David Atwater.	1875. Daniel W. Bailey.
1836-38. Bethuel V. Gould.	1876-78. Leroy H. Vankirk.
1839-41. C. C. Applegate.	1880. Seth B. Harvey.
1845-47. Cyrus Gray.	1881. Isaac Newman.
1848. Daniel L. Starr.	1882. John J. Abel.
1849. C. C. Applegate.	1883. Daniel W. Bailey.
1850. Amos Curry.	1884. Lysander T. White.
1851. John Hardenburg.	1885. Byron Jackson.
1852. Joseph Rolfe.	1886. Tertelus Jones.
1853. Joshua S. Miller.	1887. Buttr Rumsey.
1854. Joseph Rolfe.	1888. Daniel W. Bailey.
1855. Peter VanDorn.	1889. Joshua S. Miller.
1856. Chester Rolfe.	1890. Daniel W. Bailey.
1857-58. Samuel V. Graham.	1891. T. Jones.
1859-60. Henry Brewer.	1892-3. William F. Smith.
1861-62. Wm. L. Bostwick.	1894. Levi J. Newman.
1863. Daniel W. Bailey.	

The town of Enfield was erected from the southwestern part of Ulysses on the 16th of March, 1821, and received its name from the town of Enfield, in Connecticut. The records of the town down to the year 1845 are lost.

Following are the names of the principal town officers for the year 1894:

Levi J. Newman, supervisor, Enfield Center; William Barber, town clerk, Enfield Center; John J. Johnson, collector, Enfield Falls; Henry A. Graham, justice of the peace, Enfield Center; Fred V. Ball, constable, Enfield; Lewis Wallenbeck, constable, Enfield Center; George Havens, constable, Enfield Center; Abram Creque, constable, Enfield Center.

STATISTICS.—The report of the board of supervisors for the year 1893 gives the following statistics: number of acres of land, 22,007. Assessed value of real estate, including village property and real estate of corporations, \$531,493; total assessed value of personal property, \$42,200. Amount of town taxes, \$3,356.64. Amount of county taxes, \$1,235.87. Aggregate taxation, \$5,832.93. Rate of tax on \$1 valuation, .0102. The town has fifteen school districts besides the joint districts.

Applegate's Corners took its name from John Applegate, who built and kept the first tavern there in 1807, and the first school house in the town was built a little to the north of the Corners about the year 1809. A small mercantile business has been carried on there from the beginning, and some of the men who later on became leaders in business in the county first started here. Among these were Josiah B. and T. S. Williams. The first road laid out in the town was from these corners southwesterly to the farm where Nicholas Kirby lived in recent years; the road is now unused. Joseph Tibb now keeps a store here and is postmaster, the name of the office being Applegate.

Beside the post-office at Applegate there are two others in the town—Enfield Center and Enfield Falls. At Enfield Center is a pretty little village, where Charles Wright, William H. Rumsey and George Lord are merchants. John G. Wortman, now the undertaker of the place, was for many years in mercantile business here, and rebuilt Wortman Hall from the old Presbyterian church. Samuel D. Purdy, now a farmer, was a former merchant.

William Barber, a blacksmith, was postmaster ever since the war, until the present year, when he was superseded by Charles Wright. The hotel has been kept many years by Moses L. Harvey.

Enfield Falls, in the southeastern part of the town, is a hamlet centering around the grist mill, on the site where the first mill was built. R. S. Halsey has the mill, and Charles Budd is postmaster; there is at present no mercantile business here.

CHURCHES.—The Baptist church of Enfield was formed in 1817, at the house of Elder John Lewis, and comprised twenty-six members. Ser-