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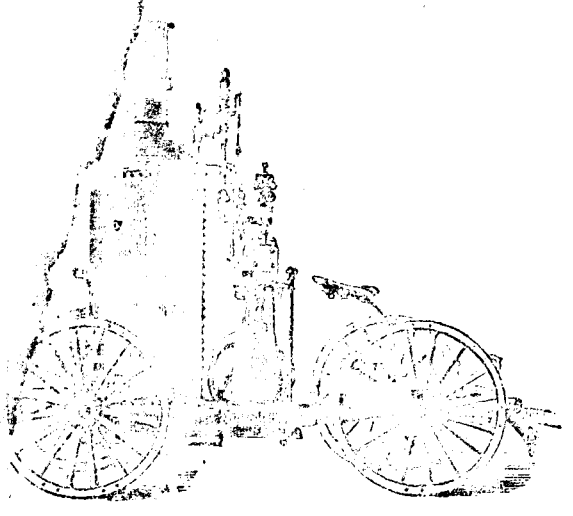
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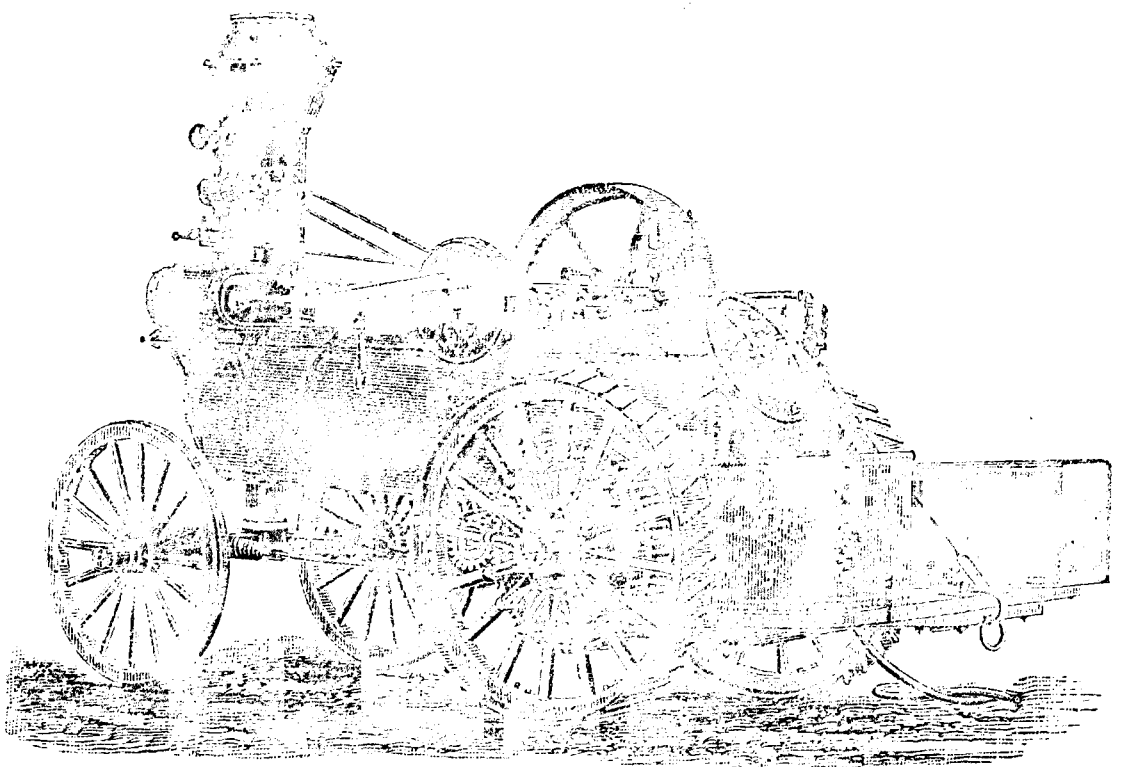
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AS A CITY OF

RESIDENCE AND MANUFACTURE.

Illustrated.

No claim for originality is advanced, our object being to present a complete resume of the healthy condition of commerce and traffic and the flourishing condition of the manufacturing, banking, wholesale and retail houses, and trade circles generally, together with interesting reading matter pertaining to the early events of the city, the advantages of



THE FOREST CITY AS A SUMMER RESORT



AND

EDUCATIONAL CENTER,

AS WELL AS ENGRAVINGS OF PROMINENT BUSINESS MEN, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FACTORIES,
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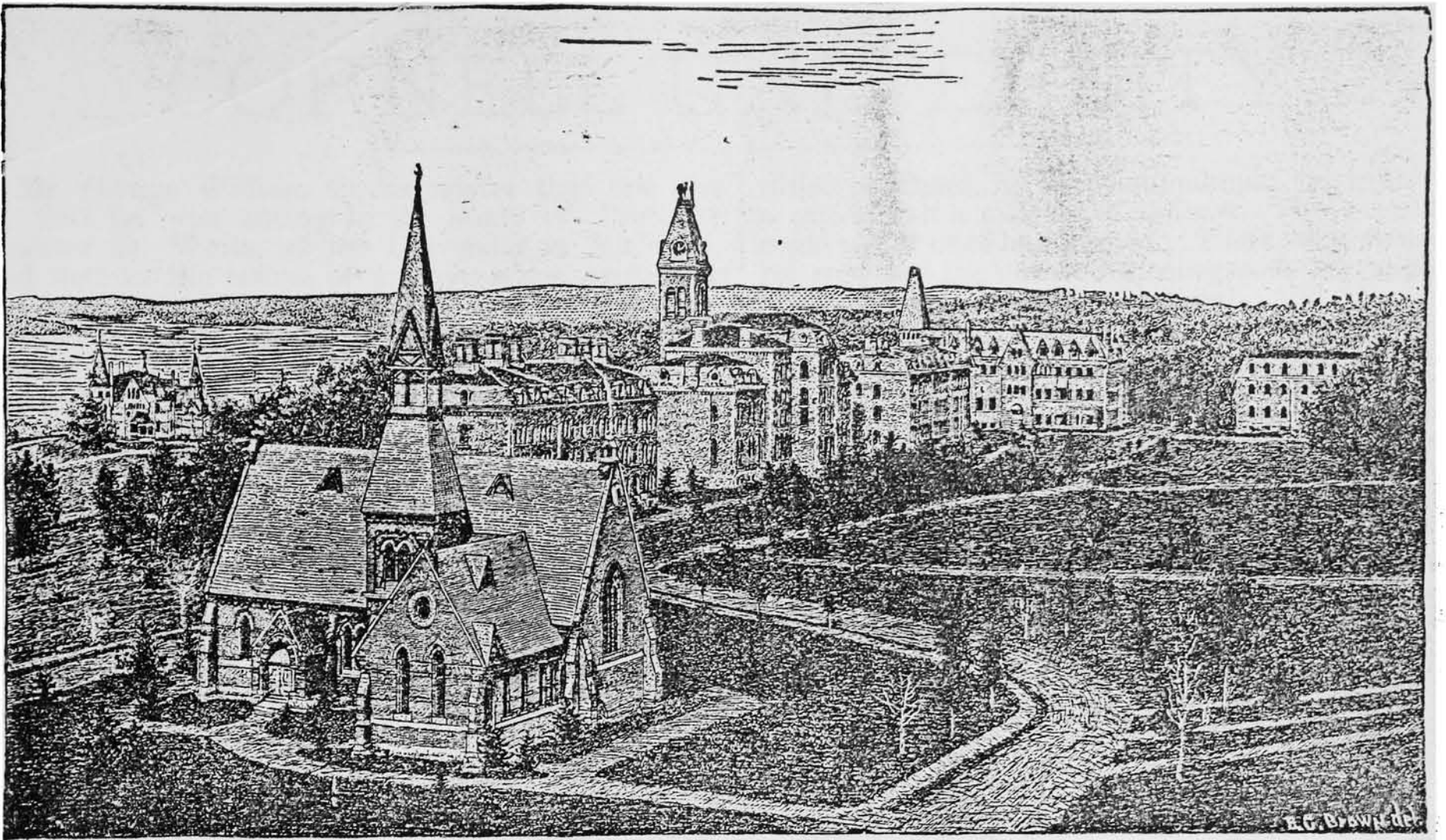
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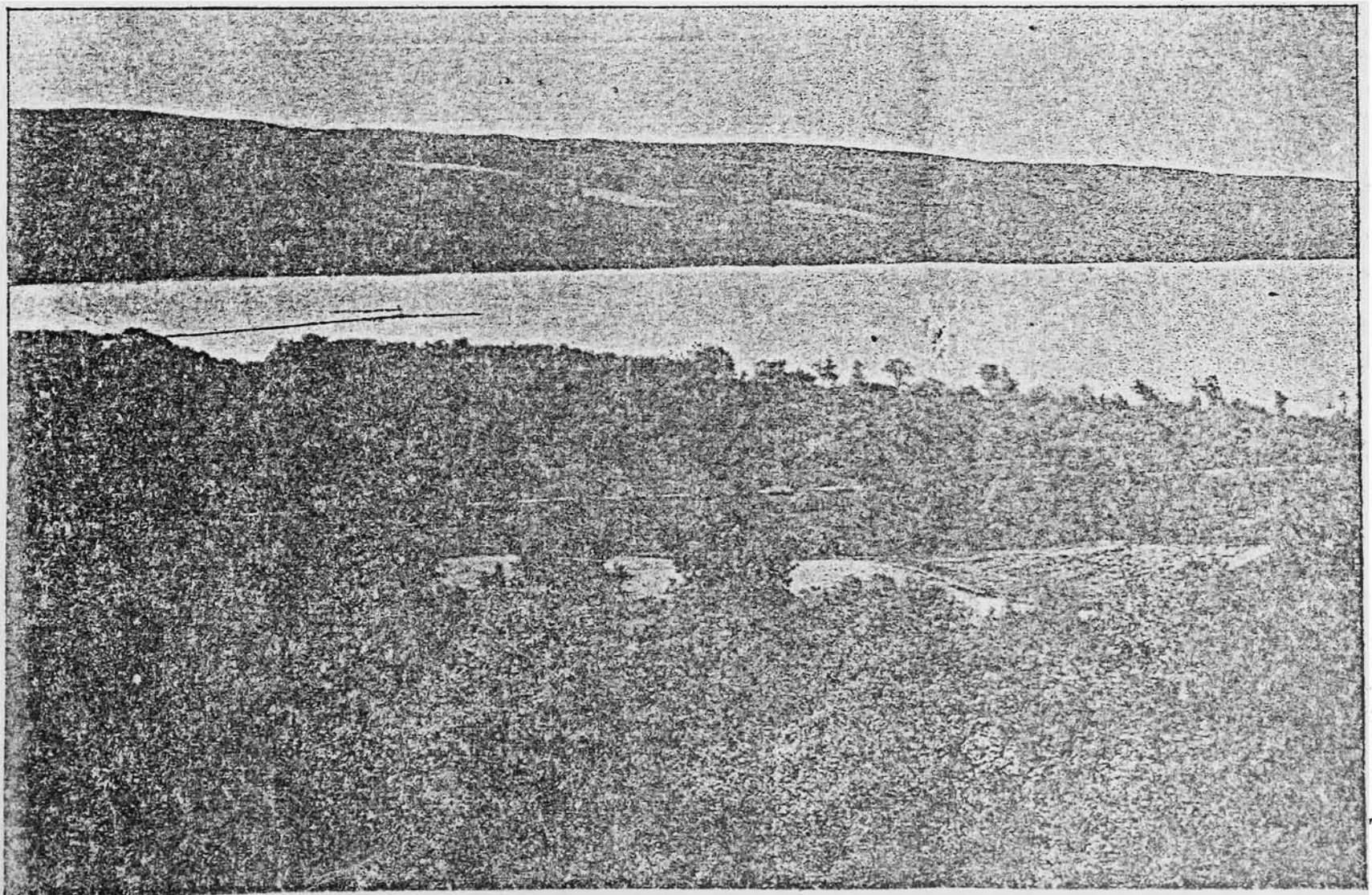
AUGUST, 1891.

Publishers of Reviews
OF

Leading Cities of America.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.



VIEW OF CAYUGA LAKE FROM THE CASCADILLA SCHOOL ATHLETIC FIELD. See page 15.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

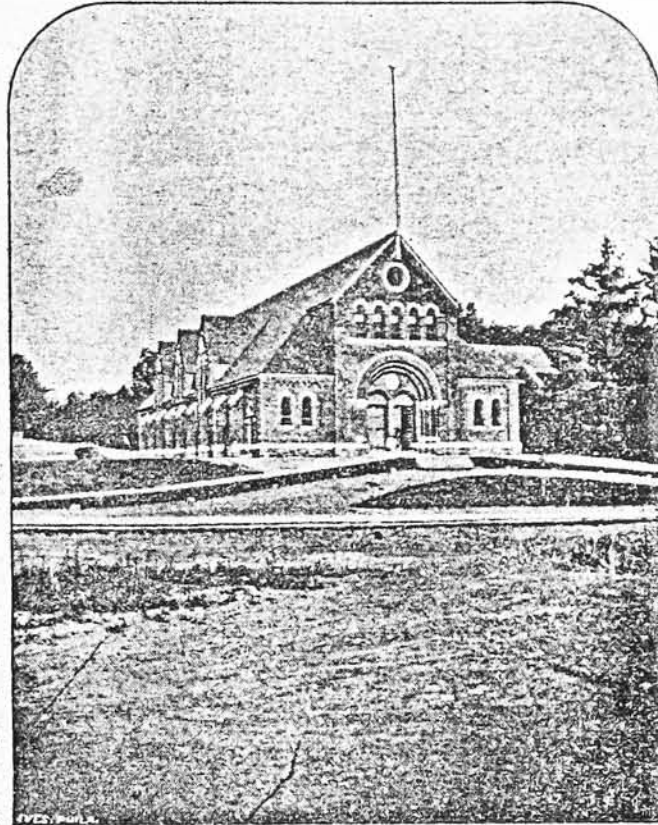
Mr. George William Curtis relates that one day in 1861 he was sitting in the study of Professor Andrew D. White, at the University of Michigan, and that in the course of a conversation explaining the nature and characteristics of that institution, Professor White said to him that there ought to be a great university organized on a somewhat similar plan in central New York. This historical scholar then went on to relate how, in his opinion, the colleges of the Empire state fell very far short of accomplishing what was called for by the demands of the hour. This conversation is of historical interest, because it reveals the fact that several years before Cornell University was founded the ideas that ultimately entered into it were even then somewhat fully matured. In 1863, Professor White was called back to his former home at Syracuse, in New York, by important business affairs in which he was then interested. At the next election he was chosen to represent the Onondaga district in the New York Senate. When the Legislature met, in January, Mr. White, (then the youngest member) found occupying a seat near him, a plain, stern, farmer-like looking man, already past middle life, who bore the name of Ezra Cornell. These gentlemen had never met each other before, but they were soon drawn by a common interest into very close fellowship and friendship. One day Mr. Cornell said to Mr. White that he had about half a million of dollars more than was necessary for his family, and that he should be glad to know how he could best use the money for the good of his fellow men. It happened that at that very time the Legislature was under the necessity of considering what course should be taken in regard to the very important educational act of 1862, and Mr. Cornell then came forward with a proposition that if the Legislature would devote the fund to the support of an insti-

tution at Ithaca, he would supplement the grant with a gift of half a million of dollars. This proposition could not at once be accepted. There were some who believed that the number of colleges in the state was already enough, and there were others who maintained that a greater good would result from a reinforcing of the colleges already in existence; but these antagonistic views could not be speedily brought together. The result, after nearly two years of heated discussion, was the acceptance of Mr. Cornell's proposition, and the adoption of the charter of Cornell University. This instrument bears date of April 27, 1865, and the University was formally opened on the 7th of October, 1868. The favor with which this new enterprise was received by the public was immediate and emphatic. The general nature of the project had become generally known. One of the sayings of Mr. Cornell to the effect that he "would found an institution where any person could find instruction in any study," had

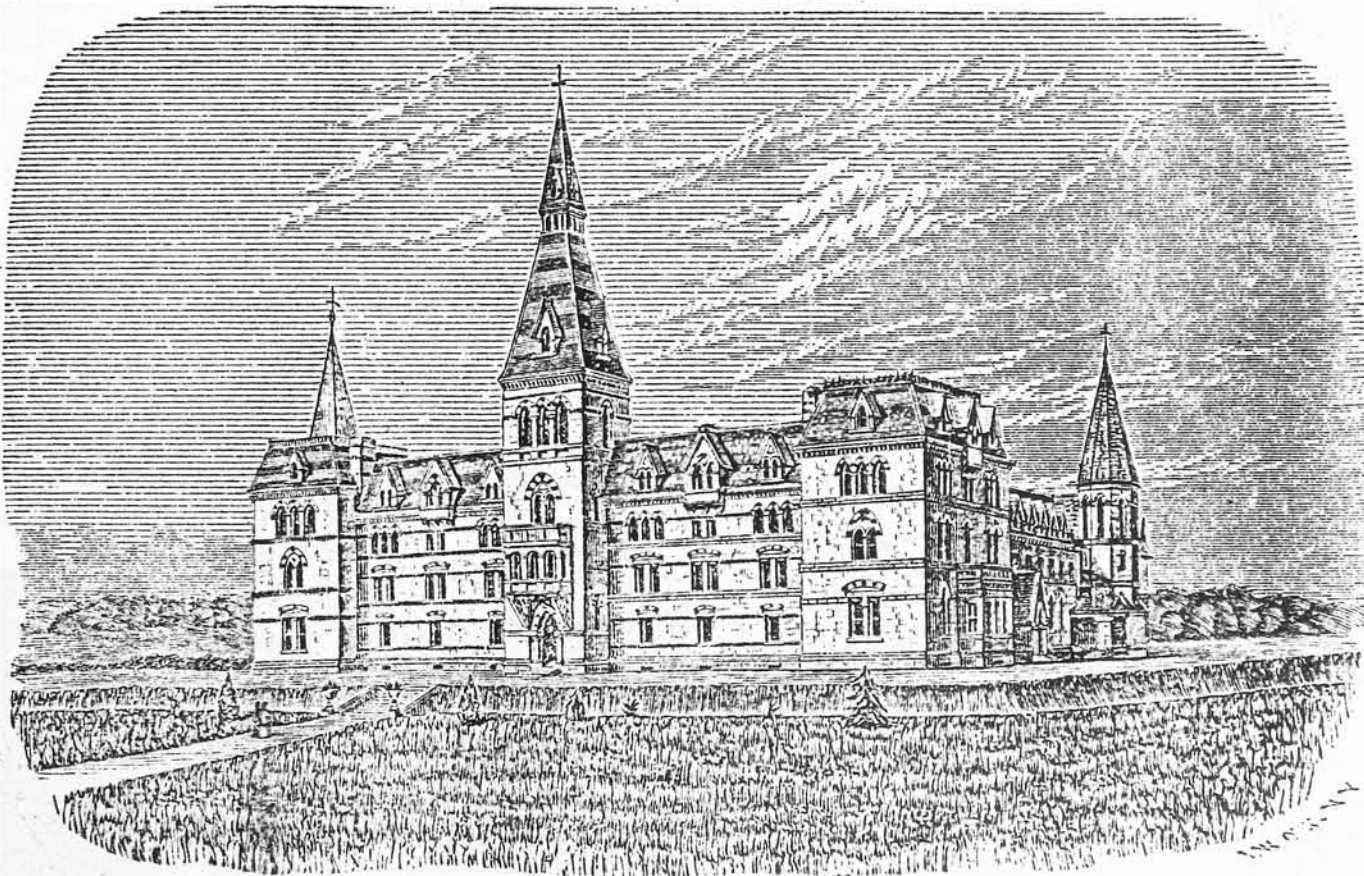
been taken up by the newspapers and given wide-spread publicity. The consequence was that on the opening day of the University, and indeed for some days before, the roads leading to Ithaca had been well covered with pilgrims coming to this new fount of knowledge. Not less than about six hundred young seekers after truth,

bringing all grades of preparation, from that given at the humblest of grammar schools to that afforded by the proudest academy in the land, scrambled for places at the opening doors of the University on that October day. About four hundred were actually admitted to the University. The plan of organization adopted by the trustees gave emphasis to

what may be called the industrial side of education. There was at once established a strong department of Agriculture, a school of Civil Engineering, a school of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanic Arts



ARMORY.



SAGE COLLEGE.

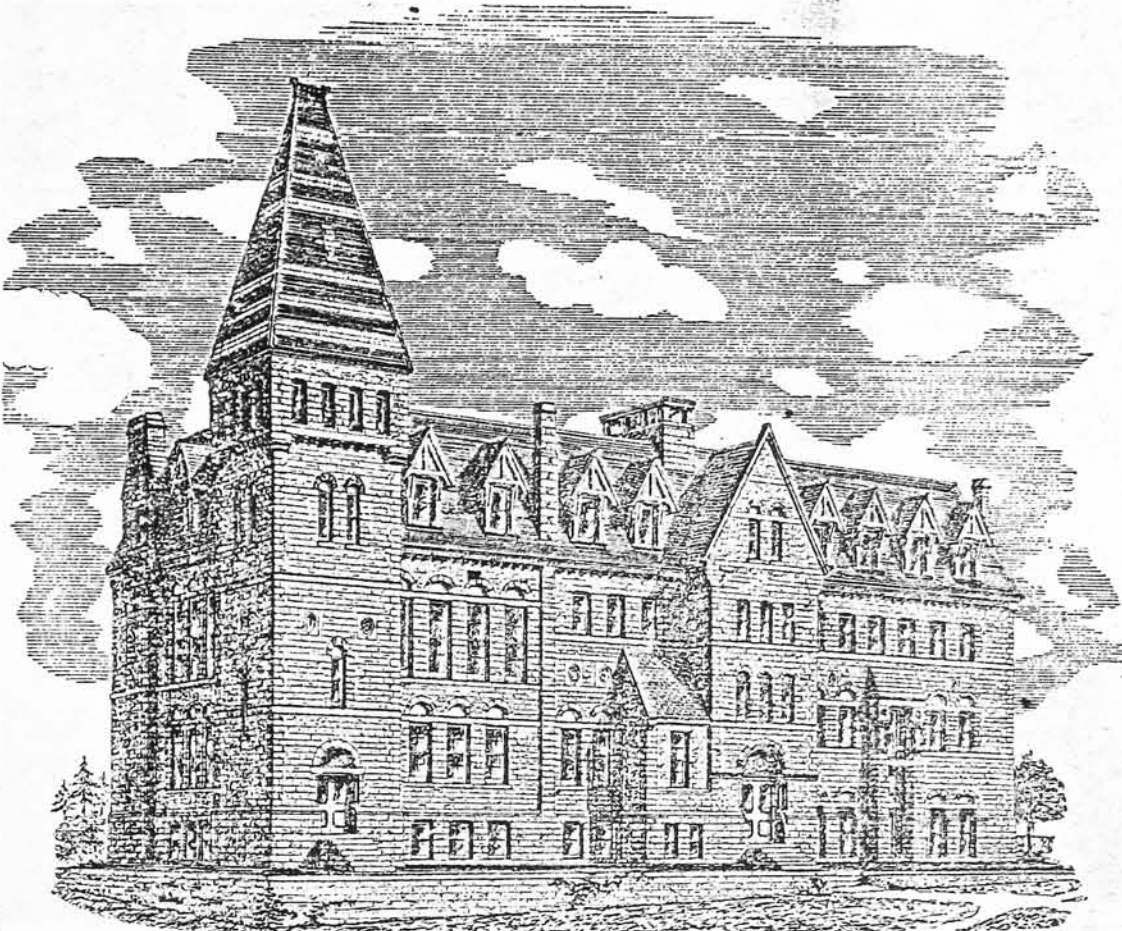
and a school of Architecture. Besides these, an effort was made to provide exceptionally good facilities for studies in Chemistry and in the Natural Sciences, as well as in the Ancient and Modern Classics and in History and Political Science. A strong corps of non-resident lecturers was at once secured. Professor Goldwin Smith, Regius Professor of History at Oxford, was induced to come over from England and identify himself with the fortunes of this new enterprise. Louis Agassiz, George William Curtis, James Russell Lowell and Theodore Dwight gave a valuable impulse to the institution by their courses of lectures during the first years after its organization. Before a single class had completed its course the students numbered nearly six hundred. Since 1885, the helm of the institution has been in the hands of President Charles Kendall Adams, LL. D., who had succeeded President White as professor of history in the University of Michigan. The policy of President Adams has been at once to

solidify and compact the organization of the departments already established under President White, and to add such new features as have seemed to be called for by the larger numbers attending the University. During this period of development the growth of the University has been phenomenal. The number of professors and teachers of other grades regularly employed is now about one hundred and ten. This very large teaching force has been supplemented by thirty or forty non-resident representatives of the various branches of learning. The number of students in attendance in 1890-91 is thirteen

hundred and ninety-two; and of these, somewhat more than a hundred are pursuing graduate work. The prosperity of the University is readily accounted for by the large expenditures that have been made, not only for the best teachers that could be procured, but also for the material equipment of the various departments. Any stranger who visits the grounds of the University is surprised at the number and the size of the college buildings. In stone, there are the Cascadilla Place, Morrill Hall, McGraw Hall, White Hall, Franklin Hall, Sibley College, Lincoln Hall and the Library. In brick, there are the Armory and Gymnasium, the Sage Chapel, Sage College, Barnes Hall, Morse Hall, the Laboratory of Electrical Engineering, the Sibley College Machine Shops and the Laboratory of Mechanical Engineering. Besides this array of noble structures the campus of about seventy acres contains the residences of more than thirty officers of instruction. Adjacent to the campus on the east side is the domain of the College of Agriculture, which in its varied departments occupies nearly a hundred and fifty acres. From the first

it was the desire of the founder that co-education should be a characteristic of the University. It was not, however, until 1874 that the admission of women was made practicable by the erection of Sage College. In that year the beautiful structure was completed which has since become the delightful home of a large number of the women admitted to the University. For the founding of the college for women Mr. Henry W. Sage gave a quarter of a million of dollars, about one hundred and thirty thousand of which was devoted to the erection of the building and the remainder to its endowment. This structure, now under the control of a business manager and a principal, is the abode of about one hundred young women. These are admitted to all the classes of the University. Mr. Sage soon supplemented this noble gift by the erection of Sage Chapel; and his son, Mr. Dean Sage, soon endowed the preachership. But the crowning work of Mr. Sage's generosity to the University was shown in the

erection and endowment of a University library. The building, which in midsummer of 1891 is receiving the finishing touches of the builders, is to be completed at a cost of nearly three hundred thousand dollars; and the same munificent benefactor adds to the gift of the building an endowment of three hundred thousand dollars, the income of which is forever to be devoted to the purchase of books. Another beautiful gift to the University was that of Mr. A. S. Barnes, the eminent publisher of New York. The building which bears his name was given for the purposes of the Christian Association and such other uses of the University as may be found not to conflict with the needs of the association. This building has become the real heart of the University. Almost every evening of the week a meeting is held in some one of its numerous rooms. The regular exercise prescribed by the faculty and afforded by the gymnasium insures an unusual measure of health to all classes of students, and the success of the various athletic organizations in competition with other colleges testifies to the spirit and the vigor with which athletic sports are carried on. Other buildings are to be erected in the near future. The School of Law which was founded only four years ago has already more than one hundred and twenty students and the demand for a new building is imperative. The foundations will be laid in the summer of 1891 and it is expected that in the fall of 1892 a new, commodious and elegant building will be ready for occupation. Provision has also been made for a building which shall bring together all the departments which constitute the College of Agriculture.



THE PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY OF THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

erection and endowment of a University library. The building, which in midsummer of 1891 is receiving the finishing touches of the builders, is to be completed at a cost of nearly three hundred thousand dollars; and the same munificent benefactor adds to the gift of the building an endowment of three hundred thousand dollars, the income of which is forever to be devoted to the purchase of books. Another beautiful gift to the University was that of Mr. A. S. Barnes, the eminent publisher of New York. The building which bears his name was given for the purposes of the Christian Association and such other uses of the University as may be found not to conflict with the needs of the association. This building has become the real heart of the University. Almost every evening of the week a meeting is held in some one of its numerous rooms. The regular exercise prescribed by the faculty and afforded by the gymnasium insures an unusual measure of health to all classes of students, and the success of the various athletic organizations in competition with other colleges testifies to the spirit and the vigor with which athletic sports are carried on. Other buildings are to be erected in the near future. The School of Law which was founded only four years ago has already more than one hundred and twenty students and the demand for a new building is imperative. The foundations will be laid in the summer of 1891 and it is expected that in the fall of 1892 a new, commodious and elegant building will be ready for occupation. Provision has also been made for a building which shall bring together all the departments which constitute the College of Agriculture.

The Cascadilla School. About midway between the Cornell University campus and the E. C. & N. depot is situated a large brick building, overlooking both campus and city. From its commanding position it at once attracts the traveler's attention and on enquiring, one learns that it is the new home of the

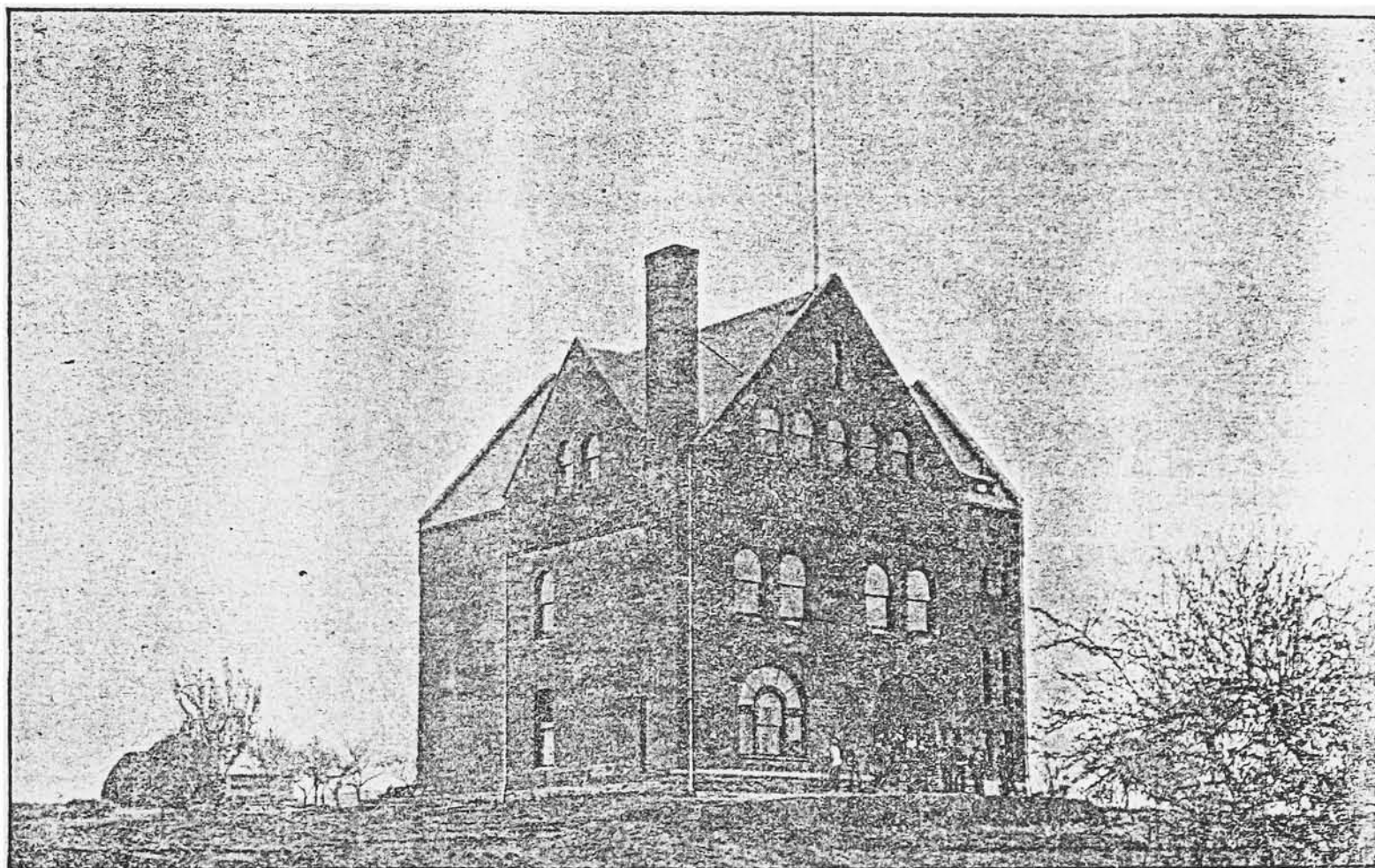
CASCADILLA SCHOOL.

To residents of Ithaca and former Cornell students the school has been known for nearly fifteen years as a special preparatory school for Cornell University, conducted by Professor Lucian A. Wait, at Cascadilla place. But the facilities there offered were found inadequate to meet the constantly increasing demands. During the past year, 1890, the new school building was erected, and to meet the changed condition the school has been entirely reorganized. The school-house, consisting of three stories, is a marvel of its kind. On the first floor is the library and office of the director and principal, a large study room and closets. On the second floor are three large class rooms, so

progress may be noted and his faults corrected. The work of the gymnasium is placed in charge of a competent instructor, who also personally directs all out-of-door sports. The athletic grounds, proper, are situated on the north side of Fall Creek, directly opposite the McGraw-Fiske mansion. It is confidently believed that no better selection could have been made in Ithaca, either in point of healthfulness, beauty of surroundings, or natural advantages. Situated four hundred feet above Cayuga Lake, and commanding a view of twenty miles over the water to the north and twelve or fifteen miles to the south-west up a beautiful valley, with an open field and plenty of room for foot-ball, base-ball, tennis, running, and kindred sports, with two natural terraces on the north-east side, fifteen to thirty feet in height, overlooking the field,—it is clear that the natural advantages of the Cascadilla athletic grounds are all that could be desired.

BOATING AND SKATING.

All boys have not the same tastes ; all sports are not



VIEW OF CASCADILLA SCHOOL.

arranged as to receive an abundance of light from one side only, with slate black boards, folding seats, and all the latest approved modern appliances. The entire third floor is reserved for gymnasium and bath rooms. The gymnasium apparatus has been selected for the school by Dr. Hitchcock, professor of physical culture in the Cornell University. In the spacious halls are recesses for reading desks, which will be supplied with the best current magazines and newspapers. The building is finished throughout in oak, fitted for both electric lighting and gas, has electric bells, speaking tubes, the hot air method of ventilation, heated by steam—in short, it is, according to the most modern ideas, a model school building.

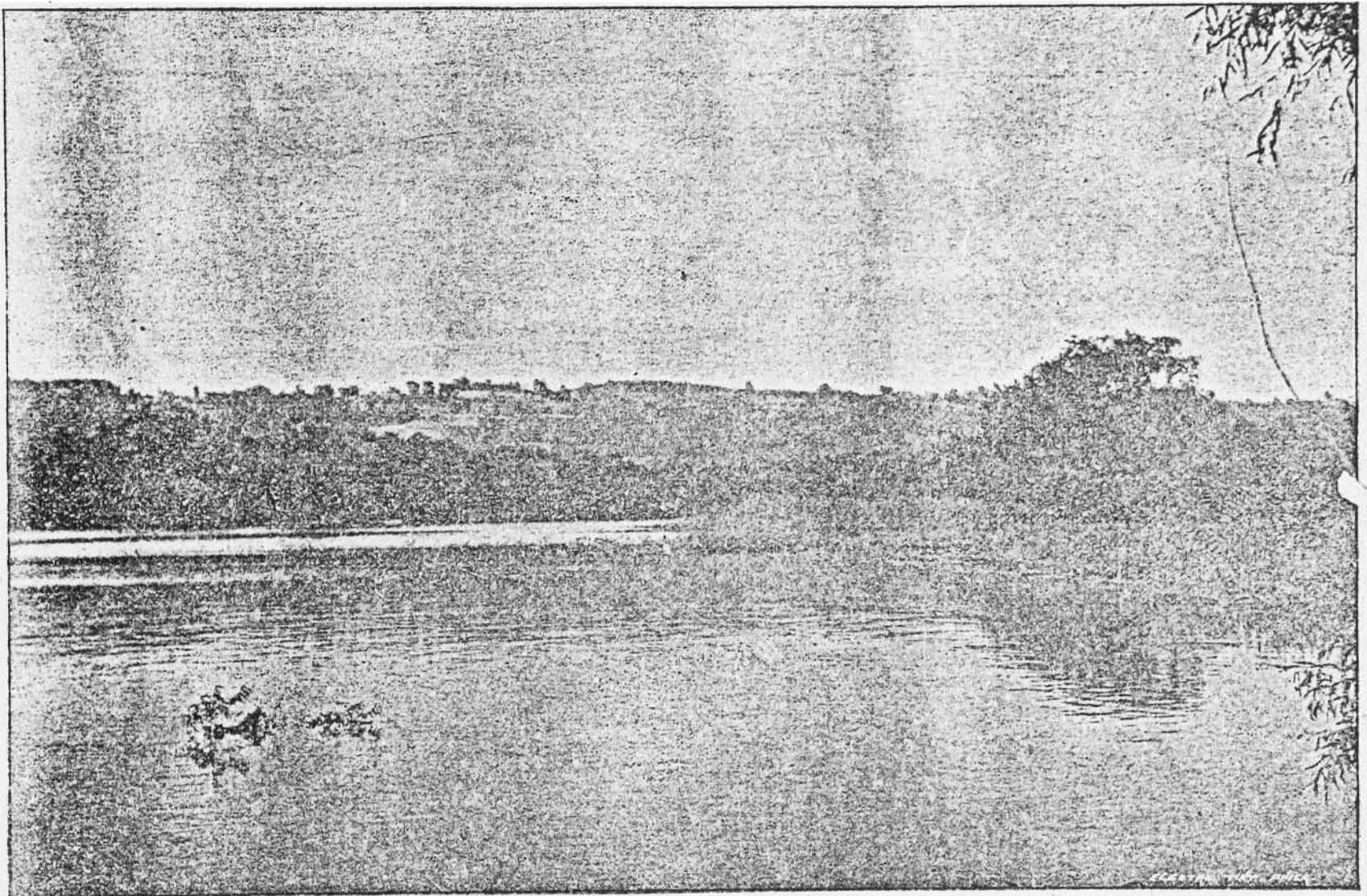
PHYSICAL CULTURE.

It is recognized that a temperate and judicious system of physical training has peculiar claims upon every well-meaning school. To this end each boy, soon after his admission to the Cascadilla school, is given a careful physical examination to determine what is best for his bodily development ; these examinations are repeated from time to time, that the boy's

equally attractive to any one boy. In order that no pupil of the Cascadilla School may be excusable for neglect of physical exercise, the School has recently acquired about twenty acres of land at the head of Cayuga Lake, with a frontage of twelve hundred feet on the lake and upwards of a quarter of a mile on Fall Creek. Boys are encouraged to make good use of this water privilege, but only when in charge of a competent instructor. The water off-shore for nearly a quarter of a mile scarcely exceeds ten feet in depth ; the bottom slopes gently away, affording excellent facilities for bathing. In winter, Fall Creek and the shallow portions of the lake are unrivaled for skating. The increased attendance from abroad has rendered suitable home accommodations imperative. During the past year about one-third of the pupils have had homes under the personal supervision of teachers. Arrangements have been made for the reception in the fall of 1891 of all students who may desire a home with the principal. The advantages offered in this way by the school are among the most desirable in the city. The *Cornell Era*, published by the students of the Univer-

sity, in its issue of January 31, 1891, speaks as follows concerning the school: "The principal is James E. Russell, A. B., Cornell, '87, who, since graduation, has been engaged in similar work in eastern preparatory schools. It is a fact worthy of note that Mr. Russell was the first student to take honors in philosophy under Dr. Schurman. Professor Wait is general director of the school, and still personally directs the work in mathematics. The students thus receive the benefits of his university experience. The active management of the school, however, falls on Mr. Russell. The corps of instructors, thirteen in all, are each specialists in their respective subjects, and many of them are names familiar to Cornell students. The more advanced students are enabled, in certain subjects, to have the same instruction and the same instructor as

carried on, so that each may know the boy's tendencies and needs, and thus responsibility is mutually shared. Monthly special reports are sent to parents, and detailed reports at the end of each term. The boys are required to do the best they can. All the assistance is given, in and out of school, that is good for them. The boys rooming outside are located in approved places, and are frequently visited by the teachers. The work is made as attractive as possible, and the several prizes, scholarships, etc., offered are all means to this end. It is not intended that the number of boys at the Cascadilla school shall ever become as large as at Exeter or Andover. The intention is to build up a thoroughly fine home school for one hundred boys. A greater number than this would not, according to the method of the school officers, be conducive to



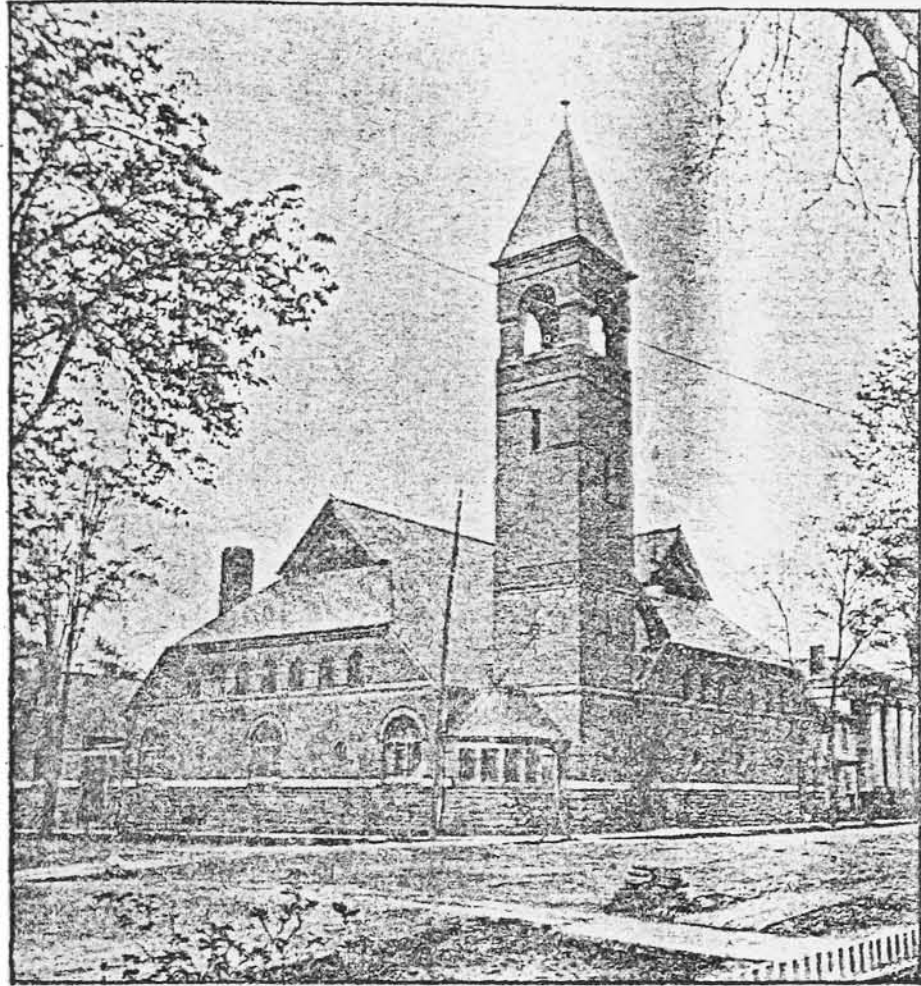
THE MOUTH OF FALL CREEK—CAYUGA LAKE. Showing Cascadilla School Property on the Left.

they would have in the university. The work in the university is thus anticipated, and the student is prepared, not only to pass the university entrance examinations, but to continue his work after having entered. Being the only school especially preparing students for Cornell, the 'Cascadilla' is intended to be primarily a thorough, excellent preparatory school. To this end, only the very best class of students are sought or admitted. Reliable recommendations are required for everyone. Application blanks are sent to the applicant's parent or guardian, who is required to answer questions, such as the following: 'Did the applicant leave the school last attended in good standing?' 'For what college or university do you wish him prepared?' 'Does he use tobacco in any form?' 'Does he have your consent to visit places where liquor is sold as a beverage?' 'Does he have your consent to visit public billiard halls or saloons?' Those who know the officers of the school know that an affirmative answer to the last two questions is a bar to the applicant's admission. After these boys have been admitted who are supposed to be gentlemen, they are treated as such. Correspondence between principal and parents is freely

the best results. The instruction aimed at is *individual*. Classes are purposely kept small so that attention may be given to each boy individually, rather than to the class as a whole. 'Our ambition,' said Mr. Russell to the *Era* representative, 'is to make the school first, a safe place to which any gentlemanly boy may be sent; and second, to furnish a training which shall fit him to take high rank at Cornell or any other leading American college. Boys who wish to prepare for Harvard or Yale usually go to the better known schools of New England. It would seem, however, from the present demand that there is a place here in Ithaca for a high grade preparatory school that shall be the equal to any in the country.' The reputation that the school has already acquired, is due to Professor Wait, and it cannot fail to be maintained under the active management of Mr. Russell, who is so well prepared to conduct the work. With its new building; its efficient corps of instructors,—keeping the school in touch with the university methods and life; with its admirable organization and methods, and with constantly increasing attendance, Cascadilla school is destined to fill an important necessity in Ithaca.

ITHACA, N. Y.

It is not our intention to give in this work a complete history of the city of Ithaca. To do such would require us to go back to a period when the site of Ithaca was first inhabited by the Jesuit Fathers as early as 1657, and as the history of this city from the beginning of the 19th century to the present time is sim-



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

ilar in many respects to that of other cities, we will not carry the reader through a long a tedious narrative of the past, reminiscences of which have been so copiously printed as to render everyone familiar with it. In 1834 we find Ithaca with three newspapers, two book stores, two hardware stores, three dry goods, three druggist, three jewelers, sixteen grocers, five milliners and thirty-six manufacturing establishments. In the latter were employed 239 people in all and they were making paper, flour, plaster, machinery, chairs, iron, plows, woolen goods, steam engines, etc. In 1853 the population of Ithaca was 7,153 and in 1866 had only increased to 7,264. The Ithaca and Athens railroad and the Ithaca and Cortland railroad were opened in 1871 and in 1873 the Geneva and Ithaca railroad, while the Cayuga Lake railroad was opened in 1874. These roads afforded Ithaca excellent shipping facilities and at once she began to grow in importance as a manufacturing and commercial center.

INTERESTING FACTS.

As the city of Ithaca is the metropolis and capital of Tompkins county and contains at present the greater part of its population, manufacture and trade, we present the following statistics of the city. In 1870 Ithaca had a population of 7,264. In 1880 the census returns indicated 9,800 people within her gates and in 1890 the U. S. census gives her a population of 12,000

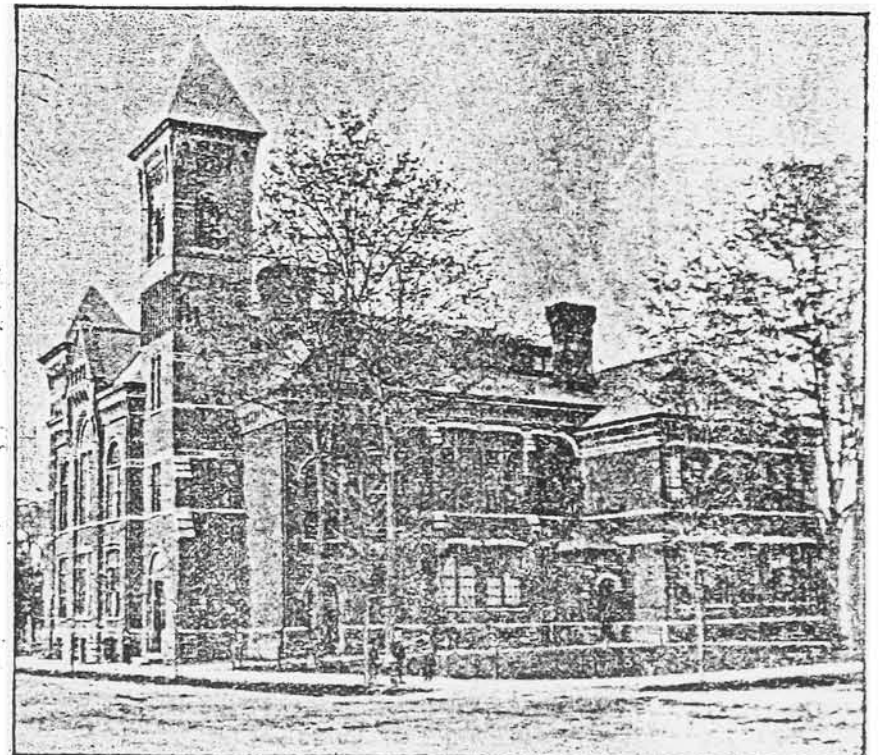
souls, not including the 2,000 students, professors, etc., at the Cornell University. Nothing affords a more satisfactory index of the progress of Ithaca during the past three years than the simple figures taken from the books of the city clerk, showing the assessed value of property for taxation. This showing, however is far short of the actual value. Much property, especially personal—cash in hand, etc., escapes taxation altogether. The city clerk's footings are as follows:

Value of real estate in Ithaca as shown by tax duplicate of 1890.....	\$ 2,518,967.00
Value of personal property in Ithaca as shown by tax duplicate of 1890.....	446,080.00
Increase of tax duplicate of 1890 over 1888.....	129,185.00
Rates of taxation in Ithaca for 1888 on the \$100.00 valuation, \$1.32; for 1890, \$1.27, showing a very liberal decrease over 1888.	

The city of Ithaca comprises an area of some six miles square, and has forty-one miles of street.

MANUFACTURING.

There are eighty different manufacturing establishments in the city, ranging in magnitude from concerns giving employment to 250 men down to the private enterprise of the individual with a helper or two. They are respectively making agricultural implements, bake-stuffs, clocks, guns, paper, furniture, well-digging machinery, engines and boilers, boats, glass, granite and marble-ware, gents' furnishing goods, wagons and carriages, barrels, doors, sash and blinds, cider, horse shoes and other miscellaneous articles of lesser importance. The number of men employed by manufacturers will aggregate at least 1,500. The trade of Ithaca's manufacturers now extends into all parts of this continent and even reaches to a considerable degree into foreign countries. We herewith



HIGH SCHOOL.

append the following table, which may be relied upon as being as near correct as it were possible to obtain the figures:

Number of manufacturing concerns.....	80
Capital invested.....	\$1,162,000 00
Amount of annual output.....	1,786,000 00
Number of people employed.....	1,479

JOBGING AND RETAIL.

The figures shown in the latter part of our editorial on manufacturing represents the output of those concerns and have nothing to do with the jobbing and retail interests of the city, which of course far outstrips her industrial resources. Some idea of the character and extent of the jobbing trade of the city may be had from the fact that there are thirty wholesale houses who annually transact a business aggregating from \$3,000.00 to \$100,000.00 and whose trade extend within a radius of from 200 to 400 miles around Ithaca. This does not include the retail trade, to which some 315 houses are devoted and who annually do a business of from \$1,000.00 to \$50,000.00 each.

ITHACA'S ADVANTAGES.

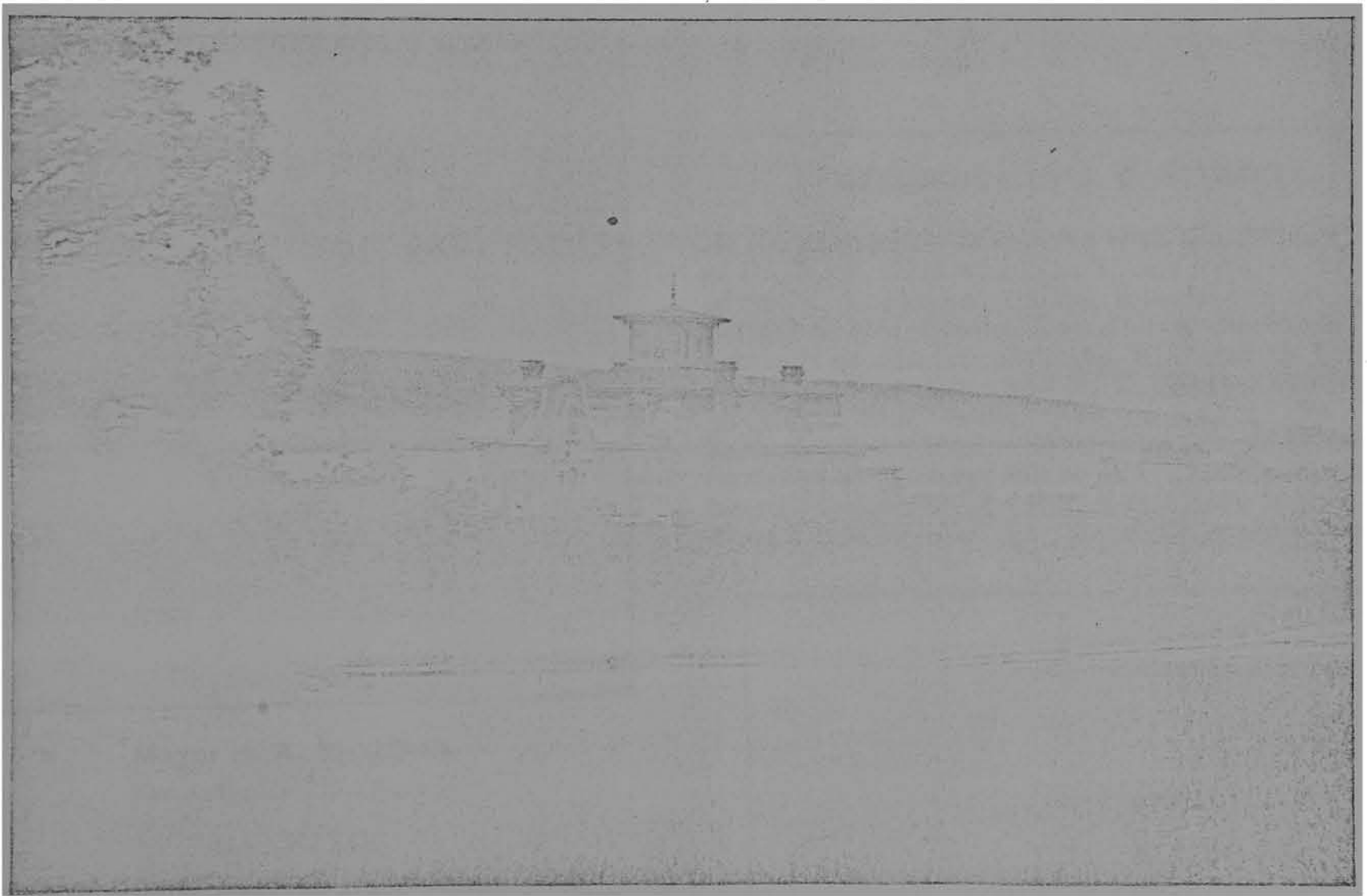
AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

As a manufacturing and distributing point the city has many advantages, and its claims in this respect

different railroads in competition with each other bring to this market vast quantities of hard and soft coal from the coal fields of Pennsylvania, located about sixty miles south of here, which are furnished to consumers at the lowest market prices. Fall Creek, a mountain stream, furnishes excellent water power which can be rented at very low figures; and the statement of several manufacturers already located here, is that their savings amount to about 95 per cent over coal. Some of the manufacturers located on this stream use as high as a 150 horse power, showing that the supply is fully equal to the demand.

NEEDED INDUSTRIES.

There are openings in Ithaca for men with energy and capital to engage profitably in the manufacture of the articles mentioned as follows: Salt refinery, cooperage, furniture, shoes, organs, stoves, buggies, varnishes, glass, railroad cars, tile works and above all is needed a well equipped brick works, for this one



THE TERRACE.

Property of Professor Lucian A. Wait, Director of the Cascadilla School. See page 15.

should not be lost sight of by those who are about to engage in business of any kind. Fully alive to the fact that the permanency or prosperity of any community lies in the possession of a diversity of manufacturing enterprises, the people of Ithaca have fostered and encouraged the location here of industrial establishments. First of all is: Its excellent transportation facilities afforded by the three railroads and canal, by way of Cayuga Lake, which bring to the doors of the manufactories raw materials and carry at a small cost the manufactured goods to the principal marts of the country. The cost of living in Ithaca is cheaper than in most cities of the State. Labor of all kinds, skilled and unskilled is comparatively cheap, because rents are low and living at a minimum. The

specialty there has long been an urgent demand, and within six miles of the city can be found large beds of the finest clay, suitable for all kinds of brick, tile and terra-cotta ware. Any of the above concerns well managed would be placed on a paying basis from the start.

SALT.

The advantages of this city in this respect has long been the subject of much favorable discussion, but the idea generated has never been carried into execution. There is every indication that the salt industry here in the hands of experienced persons with capital and brains would prove a success, and they would meet with liberal encouragement and assistance in their un-

dertaking from the citizens of Ithaca. In the *American Geologist* of October, 1890, can be found a report of a well drilled one-quarter of a mile south of Ithaca where at a depth of about 2,000 feet, a vein of salt 252 feet deep was found. The water which was pumped from the well being saturated with salt, which was 98 per cent. pure. In drilling a test well, a find of the very best mineral water was made at a depth of 380 feet, and Mr. Rust the contractor who has drilled seventeen of the most popular mineral wells at Saratoga Springs, asserts that the water discovered here is unsurpassed by any well in Saratoga or elsewhere. Nowhere in the country is there a better opening for a combined summer hotel, sanitarium and bath house, and to some enterprising company or firm would be given the privilege of conducting the above named places, and the export sale of the mineral waters by the syndicate who own the wells, and who are among Ithaca's most representative and enterprising citizens.



Mayor H. A. St. JOHN.
See Autophone Co. Sketch.

BANKING.

Citizens of Ithaca refer to their banks with great pride and satisfaction, as it is through these institutions that local credit and enterprise are enhanced to the greatest degree. The banks are upon a sound practical basis. There are two national banks with a

Capital of.....	\$ 400,000 00
Undivided profits.....	107,078 00
Surplus.....	90,000 00

and a saving bank with

Deposits amounting to.....	\$ 809,000 00
Surplus.....	109,000 00

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

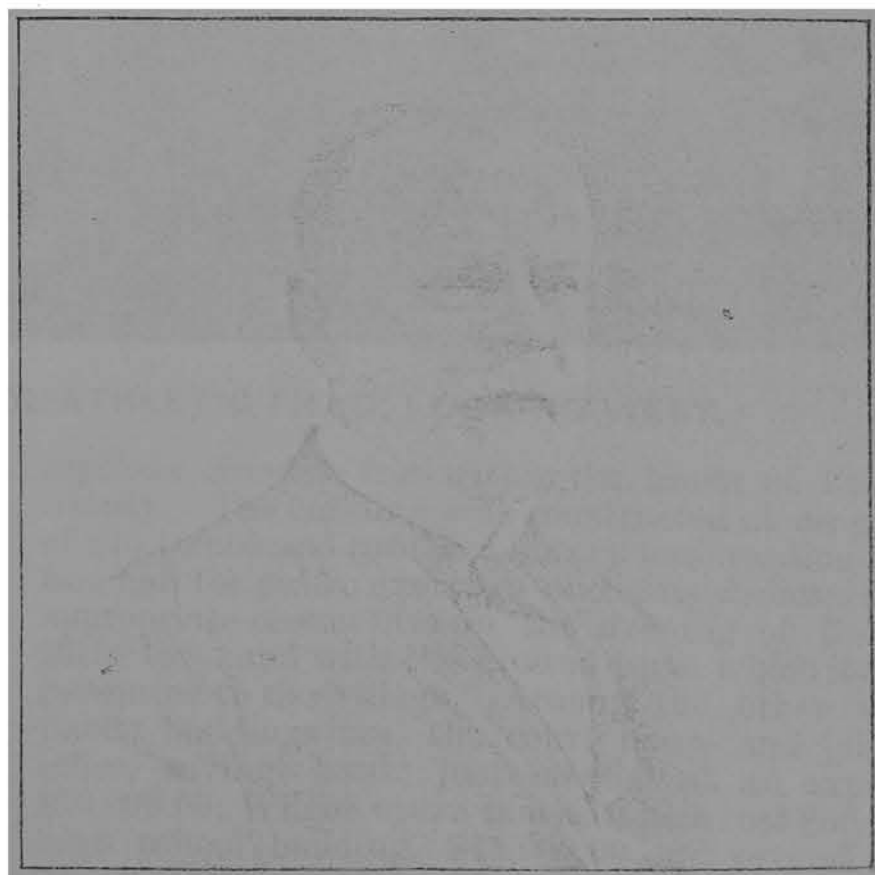
A glance at the map of this State will fully illustrate the fact that Ithaca enjoys all advantages obtained from a perfect system of railway service, affording her immediate and direct communication with a boundless area of country. The roads now centering here are, for the southern outlets, the D., L. & W., who operate the railway between Ithaca and Owego,

where connections are made with the main line of this road and the Erie Railroad, both east and west. The Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre R. R., operated by the Lehigh Valley and connecting at Sayre with the main line of this road. An outlet north is had by the G., I. & S.



RESIDENCE OF J. C. STOWELL.

R. R., connecting at Geneva with the Auburn branch of the N. Y. Central and at Lyons with the main line of the N. Y. Central. These lines have a lively competitor in the Elmira, Corland & Northern, which connects at Elmira with the Erie and at Canastota with the West Shore and N. Y. Central Railroads for all points east, north, west or south. By Cayuga Lake the Erie Canal is also made accessible, being intersected at Cayuga, and a considerable portion of the heavier freight is carried over the Lake to this Canal. Thus it will be seen that there is ample competition



J. C. STOWELL.
See J. C. Stowell & Son Sketch.

and suitable freight rates to all parts of this country can be obtained from and to Ithaca.

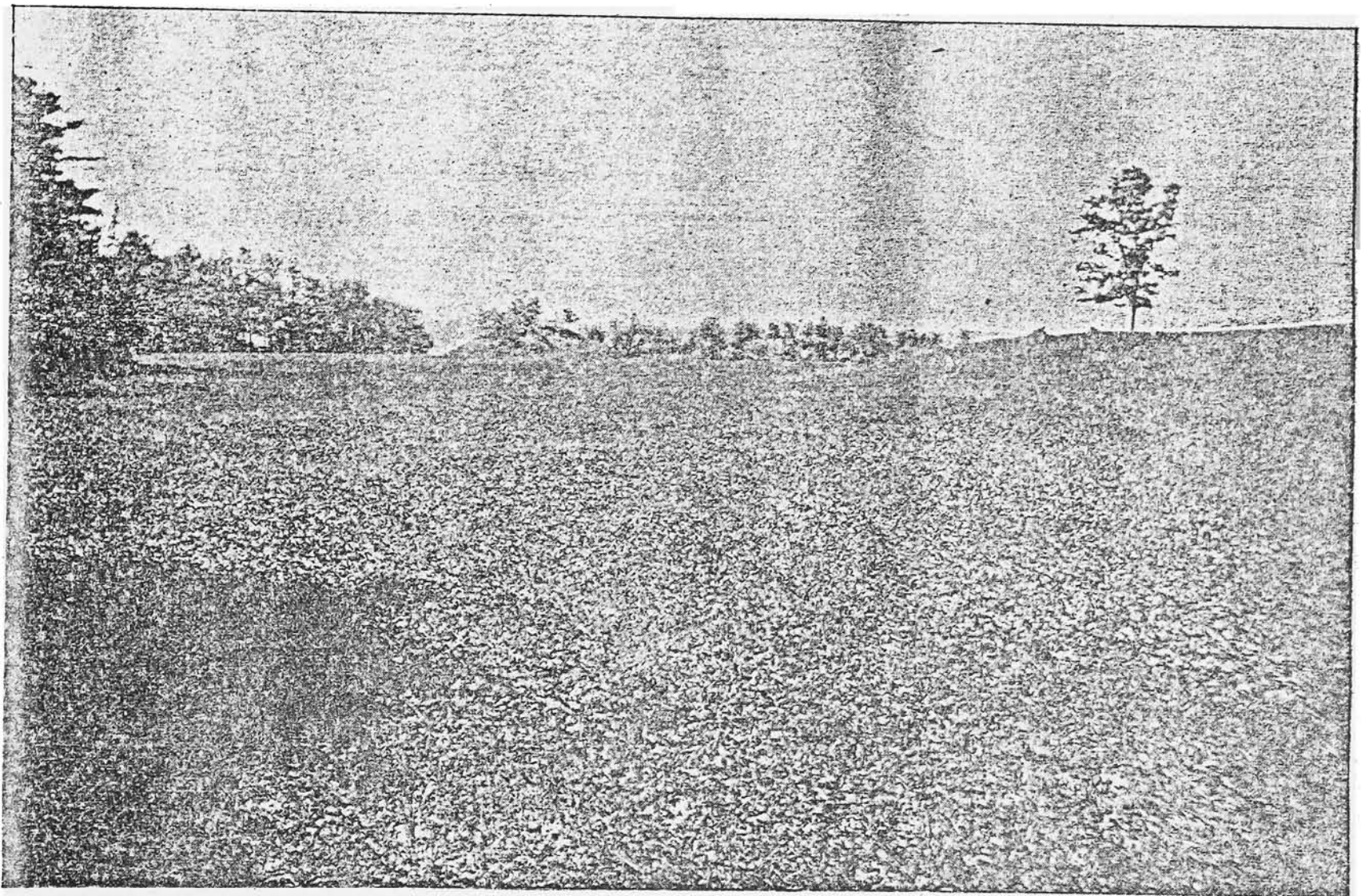
WATER AND GAS.

An abundant supply of water is furnished by the Ithaca Water Works, a private corporation. The water is drawn from Buttermilk Creek at a point two miles south; the stream being 215 feet above the business portion of the village. Three reservoirs of immense capacity are employed, one being located at the point on the stream mentioned, a second, for storage purposes, a half mile above, and the third on South Hill, which in connection with the first named is used for distributing purposes. From these two reservoirs the water enters iron mains and under a pressure of ninety pounds to the square inch is carried to all parts of the village. For fire purposes hydrants are located at convenient points, from which strong streams can be thrown over the highest building. Gas is supplied by the same corporation.

The expenses of the department for 1889 was \$13,282.00 and for 1890 was \$15,695.66. Nine carriers are retained by the office in this city. The postmaster is Mr. Edmund E. Robinson and the assistant is Mr. J. E. Tompkins.

PARKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Ithaca abounds in beautiful parks, attractive and healthy breathing spots for the people. The largest of these is Washington, which covers six acres; De-Witt, five acres; Tompkins, two acres; and several smaller parks and resting places, in the different parts of the city, add to the attractions of the residence section. The Cornell Free Library owes its existence to the unbounded generosity of that grand man, Hon. Ezra Cornell, and very appropriately bears his name. It contains over 16,000 volumes, which with a few ex-



A PART OF THE CASCADILLA SCHOOL ATHLETIC FIELD, LOOKING WEST.

POST OFFICE.

The increase of the post-office business is an excellent criterion in forming an estimate of the general development of the city, inasmuch as all the statistics are from official source, and the showing made by this department of the general government is one in which every citizen can take an honest pride. The following is a summarized statement of the Ithaca post-office for the years 1889 and 1890 :

	1889.	1890.
Letters, postal cards, newspapers, etc., delivered	525,683	1,220,354
“ “ “ “ collected,	294,802	512,024
Special delivery letters.....	783	915
Total number of pieces handled.....	821,268	1,733,293
Increase of 1890 over 1889.....		912,025
Receipts for 1889.....		\$25,091 74
Receipts for 1890.....		26,863 17
Increase of 1890 over 1889.....		\$1,771 43

ceptions circulate free within the limits of Tompkins county. The building was constructed at an expense of \$75,000.00 and contains library and reading rooms, fine hall for public exercises and was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on the evening of December 20th, 1866, and with the ground upon which it stands, presented to the village. Among the other notable public buildings are, the court house and jail, post office, savings bank, just erected at an expense of \$70,000.00; Wilgus opera house, which cost \$60,000.00; high school building, \$75,000.00 and several others. The cemetery, covering sixteen acres of the hill slope on the north side of the Cascadilla, with its natural advantages in the variety of its surface, its native growth of trees and commanding views, is an object of admiration to visitors. Besides this, there are several other beautiful resting places for the dead, located on the out-skirts of the city.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

Ithaca has reason to be proud of her school system, and in point of detail the public schools of this city will bear favorable comparison with those of any other city of the same size in the country. The origin of the school system of this city may be said to date from the year 1874, when the Legislature passed an act authorizing the establishment of a union school district, with a complete graded school system. We append the following table derived from official sources,

Annual amount of School Fund.....	\$35,000 00
Average daily attendance.....	1,400
Increase of scholars over year before.....	35
Number of school buildings.....	6
Number of teachers.....	37
Cost of school buildings.....	\$ 98,000 00
Cost of high school building (new.).....	75,000 00
Salaries of teachers.....	21,000 00

Besides her public schools Ithaca is well provided with parochial and other and higher educational institutions, including the Cascadilla School and Cornell University. Sketches of the latter two appear on another page of this work.



H. D. FREER.
See Ithaca Hotel.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This department is conducted on the volunteer system and is composed of 440 of the best citizens and business men of Ithaca, who take a just pride in theirs, which is one of the best conducted fire departments in the State. The plant and equipment consists of :

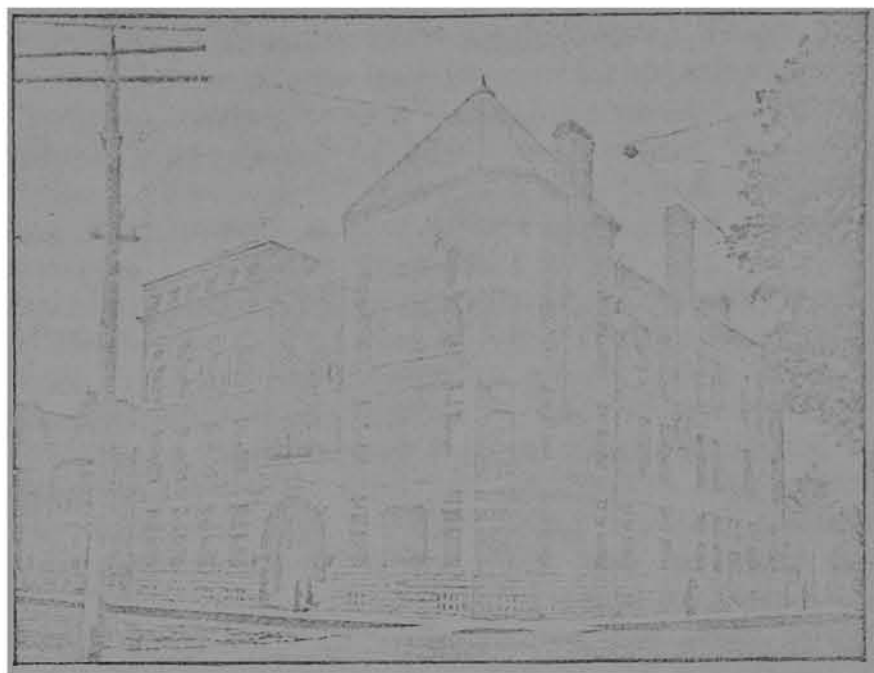
Engine houses ..	8
Number of feet of hose.....	3,800
Number of engines.....	3
Number of hose reels.....	6
Hook and ladder.....	1
Volunteers.....	441
Salaried men.....	3
Number water plugs.....	71

They are about to purchase 1,000 feet of new hose and will put in shortly sixteen Gamewell Fire System Alarm Boxes.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Intimately related to the government of Ithaca, and deeply interested and instrumental in the progress of

the city is the Board of Trade. This body is composed of over 100 citizens, leading business men, manufacturers, lawyers, in fact, men engaged in all pursuits of business life, having chiefly in view the



SAVINGS BANK.
New Building.

well-fare of the city and the prosperity and happiness of her people. All matters of public concern are of interest to this board, who at all times stand ready to furnish information to parties desiring to locate in Ithaca and every endeavor will be made to secure satisfactory locations and extend the right hand of fellowship to all who come within the city's gates. It was established in 1887 and its officers are Charles White, president ; Charles M. Titus, vice-president



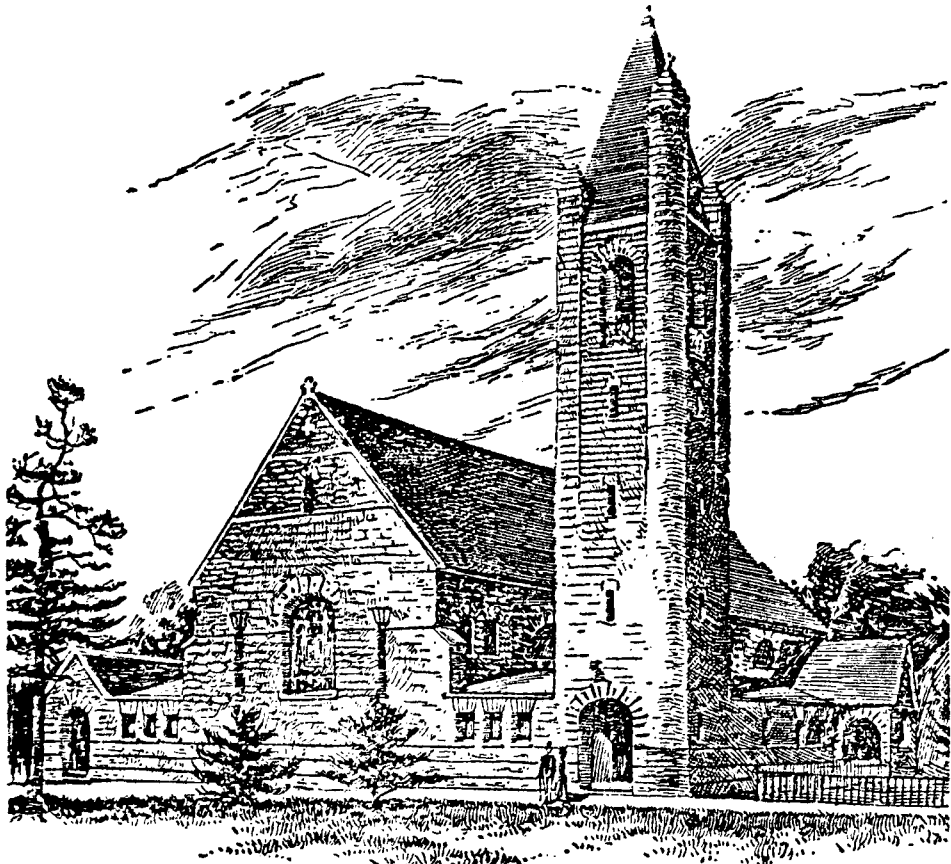
D. B. STEWART.
See D. B. Stewart & Co. sketch.

and D. F. VanVleet, secretary, who will at all times be pleased to give any desired information concerning Ithaca.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

We believe we have shown that Ithaca is fully

abreast of the times, as regards her educational advantages, and it now remains for us to show in some measure the extent of religious feeling, as indicated by the number of churches. There are five Methodist;



BAPTIST CHURCH.

one Catholic; one Presbyterian; two Baptists; one Congregational; three Episcopal and two Unitarians, all of whom have beautiful edifices; the Baptists having just about finished a beautiful structure at a cost of \$50,000.00.

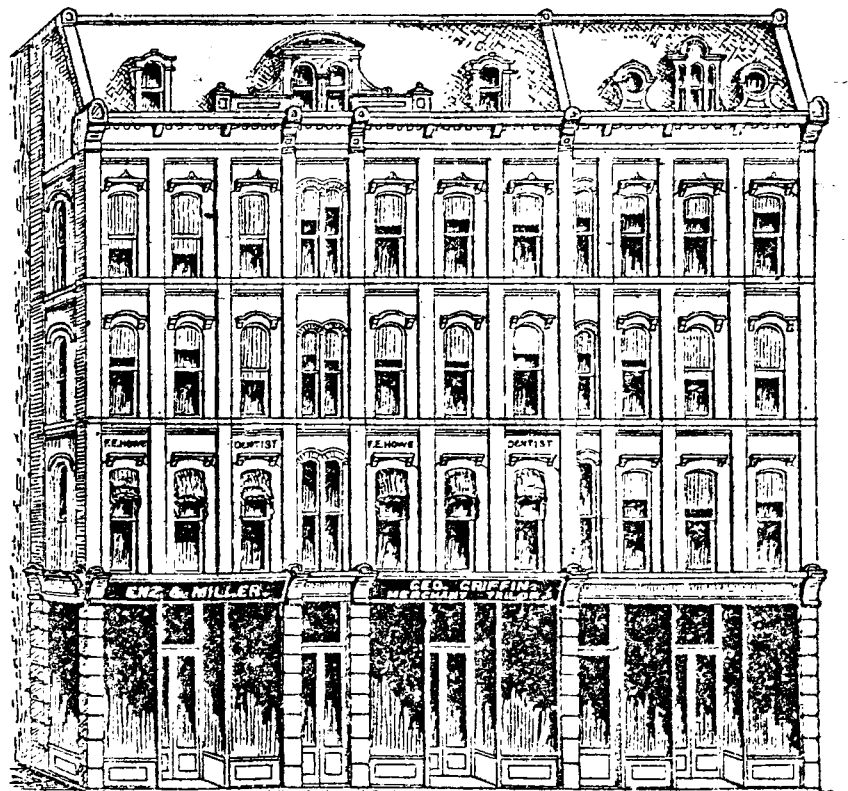
IN BRIEF.

Ithaca has three express companies; the Adams, American and U.S. Ithaca has excellent telegraph and telephone facilities in the Western Union and N. Y. & Pa. long distance telephone companies. Ithaca has a \$60,000.00 opera house, with a seating capacity of 1,600. Ithaca has two Masonic Blue Lodges, with a membership of nearly 500, one Chapter; one Commandery; one Council; one lodge of Knights of Pythias, with nearly 170 members; one Division of uniformed rank of K. P's. Odd Fellows, A. O. U. W.; Red Men; and other secret organizations are here well represented. Ithaca has more beautiful scenery than any other city in this state. Ithaca has three first-class hotels. Ithaca has a fine system of electric street railway, gas and electric light. The passenger traffic to and from Ithaca annually is, over the E., C. & N., 60,000; Lehigh Valley, 65,000; and D., L. & W., 35,000. A large source of revenue to Ithaca is the University and about \$1,600,000.00 yearly, finds its way into the hands of the merchants, and business men in general.

ITHACA AS A CITY OF RESIDENCE AND SUMMER RESORT.

As a residence city or a place to spend the heated term Ithaca presents a multitude of claims, which, when partially enumerated will prove both just and convincing. In the first place the climate of the region in which the city is situated is at once salubrious and invigorating. Her location in a mountainous region naturally suggests the existence of fresh, pure air, superinduced by dense forests and coniferous and deciduous trees, the presence of limestone in the moun-

tains and the waters which spring from their recesses. Meteorological data from carefully compiled sources give the average mean temperature in the summer to be not higher than 86° and the lowest in winter about 4°. The soil of the city is of gravel and limestone formation and eminently conducive to freedom from malarial exhalations so common in large communities. Cascades, cataracts and waterfalls most beautiful and romantic are found by the score within ten miles of Ithaca. There are three good hotels and innumerable boarding houses, which afford unequaled facilities for tourists. Copious rain-falls bring out on the surrounding hillsides spring vegetation, thereby affording to residents the luxuries of early fruits and vegetation. Dark gorges and beautiful glens, each with some peculiar feature of interest in connection with its surroundings, with many special characteristics, captivate the visitor by their magnificence and grandeur. For beautiful and awe-inspiring scenery, nature has been most lavish with her gifts and nowhere east of the Rocky Mountains can their equal be found. Hills which from a distance charm the eye with scenes of quiet beauty, verdant slope and sunny woodland which contain within their bosoms, in form of glen and rock and waterfall, a wealth of wonders, surround Ithaca on the east, west and south. Elegant mansions, handsome residences, well-kept lawns, beautiful villas and cosy cottages, with pretty little parks, add much to the beauty of the east and south hills, while on the summit of East Hill, at a height of 650 feet above the city can be found the magnificent structures of Cornell University. The chief feature as a summer resort, however, is beautiful Lake Cayuga, which is a superb sheet of water thirty-eight miles long and from one to four miles wide, dotted with pretty islands and lined with virgin forests, in the clearings of which are found many beautiful cottages. The water abounds



MASONIC TEMPLE.

with bass, perch and other gamey fish and are in such numbers that all are successful in taking them. Large steamers ply the lake at intervals, while elegantly conducted summer hotels are located on its banks. The

pleasures of boat rides on its peaceful bosom are delightful beyond description, while those who are lovers of flowers will find in the pond lilies and other prolific vegetations a never ending source of pleasure. Palisade-like cliffs, presenting peculiar and interesting jointed formations of the rocks are found on its shores. The "Queen of Lakes," a title it has acquired, is more beautiful than any other of the New York lakes and the admiring traveler, delighted by the beauty and awed by the sublimity of the landscape, realizes that he has discovered one of the most favored haunts of nature, which with the deep ravines, tiny cascades and towering cliffs of the shores, added to the fishing, rowing and sailing of the lake itself, furnish inexhaustible means of pleasure.

THE BEAUTY OF THE SUBURBAN DISTRICTS.

As the tourist approaches Ithaca via. the E., C. & N., a new vision of beauty greets the eye at every turn.



J. M. JAMIESON.

See Jamieson & McKinney sketch.

The surrounding country is pleasant and attractive. The drives are delightful, good roads leading in every direction through scenery rendered attractive by the hand of thrift and beautiful under nature's plastic moulding. Rich farming lands, beautiful waterfalls and gorges, neat and attractive homes, surround the city on every hand. What other city affords such admirable sites for permanent and summer homes as do the surrounding hill-tops and shores of Lake Cayuga? Nature has been extremely lavish in this respect, and the mountains abound in perennial springs and are clad in groves of pine, oaks and maple, ready to contribute to the beauty of a rural home. Her social attractions are enough in themselves to attract and hold one seeking an elevated plane of intelligence, while the beauty of the surrounding country, the lake, the drives and other luxuries will, in time, make it the summer home of many of the merchants and professional men of the cities, who are surfeited with the excitement and whirl of the large cities and look forward to some delicious retreat like this. For those who seek health and recreation, a life of sunshine and

elegant ease, a refuge from the poisonous atmosphere of the great cities during the heated term, the attractions and opportunities of a home of refining influences, both in natural beauty and social surround-



EDWIN M. HALL.

See Sketch.

ings, no place, it may safely be said, can be found anywhere on this continent to surpass the city of Ithaca.



S. H. LANEY.

See Ithaca Paper Mills.

ITHACA GORGE.

Within a radius of twelve miles from Ithaca, there are innumerable ravines, containing in all about one hundred and fifty cascades. The most accessible and