

Van Cleef Park, Seneca Falls

Seneca Falls



RAWN by the water power and favorable location along the ancient Iroquois trail, early pioneers of Seneca Falls included men who as soldiers under Sullivan had several years before viewed the superior natural resources of the spot. No less an officer than Gen. Philip Van Cortlandt, famous for his work with Sullivan, was numbered among these early men of vision who sensed

the possibilities Seneca Falls possessed when it was but a dot on a trail through the forest.

Elkanah Watson, with Jeremiah Van Rensselaer, Gen. Van Cortlandt and Stephen N. Bayard stemmed the rapid current of the narrow Seneca River and on Sept. 20, 1791 reached the foot of Seneca Falls. They prepared to organize the Bayard Company which soon held control of the water power and consequently retarded early growth of the village.

The first land pioneers included Job Smith, who kept the carrying place at the Falls, built a log house and began improvements. Lawrence VanCleef, a name familiar throughout the history of the village, built a double log house in 1790 near Smith's and that fall brought his family into the frontier. The first white child born in Seneca Falls was a daughter of Lawrence and Sally VanCleef.

In 1794 VanCleef learned that the "State's Hundred" which he had bought of fraudulent parties for \$500 was to be sold by the state at Albany. With \$1,800 in his pocket and an axe over his shoulder he traveled the hard road to Albany, only to find the returned and opened a tavern. Smith gone, VanCleef is credited with having been Seneca Falls' first permanent settler. That year he put up the first frame building in the place. By 1795 four or five families had moved into the hamlet. The first death in the village occurred in 1793 in a family boarding with VanCleef.

Taverns were always among the first institutions opened in the settlements among the lakes. By 1798 two taverns had opened at Seneca Falls. The first, a frame structure, stood until demolished in 1862 to make room for the old Globe hotel. Then came Widow Matthews who opened another inn in 1801; Hugh McAlister who conducted a tavern in 1814-15. Other early inn keepers were Lambert VanAlstyne, 1817; Joseph and Noah Morris, 1820; Amasa Wright, 1827; Theodore Chopin, 1826; H. Goodwin, 1830; Daniel Watkins, 1831 and his son, David, 1838.

Neither store nor grist mill existed prior to 1795. The first saw mill was built in 1794 and operated to cut lumber for the first grist mill, begun in 1795 by Colonel Mynderse, agent for the Bayard Company, which in 1807 erected another mill at the lower rapids.

The portage at Seneca Falls grew to be a business of importance. The charge for carrying over the mile course from one landing to another was six shillings for a load and the same for a boat. When the boats grew larger and were hauled on trucks by teams the cost increased. An account of boats passed at the portage from March 13, 1801 to June 24, 1806 shows that 331 boats were thus transported at a cost of \$1,492.68.

Pioneers early set about the problem of educating the children growing up in the forest wilderness. A log school house was started June 15, 1801 on the bank of the mill race, Alexander Wilson was the first teacher. Anson Jones in 1812 or '13 came on from Vermont and opened a school, but soon left and in

1840 became governor of Texas.

The first turnpike bridge was begun Oct. 2, 1802

land bid from him by Bayard & Co. for \$2,800. But with courage to carry on VanCleef



one hundred seventy-two



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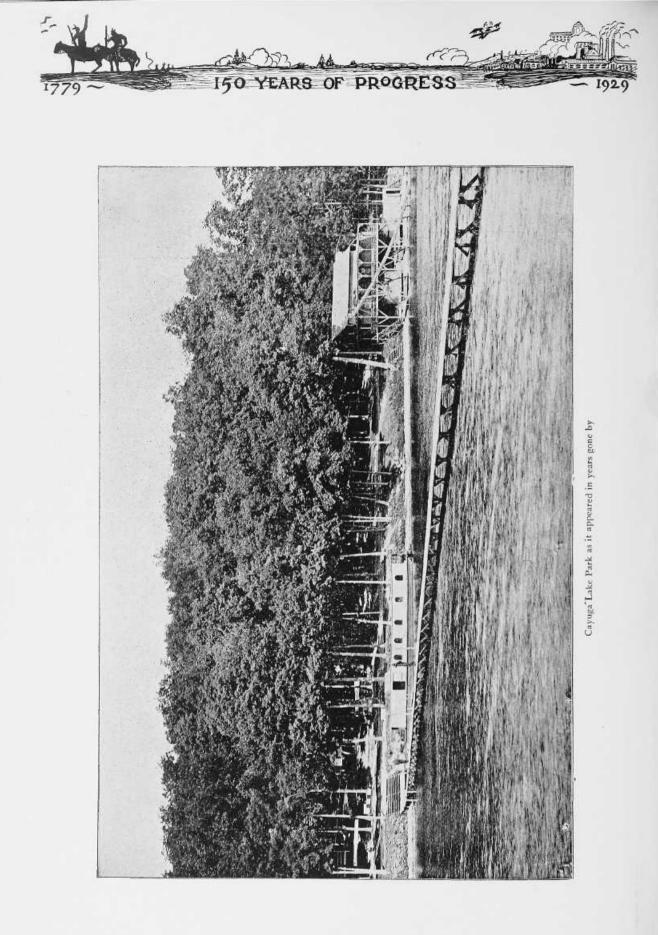
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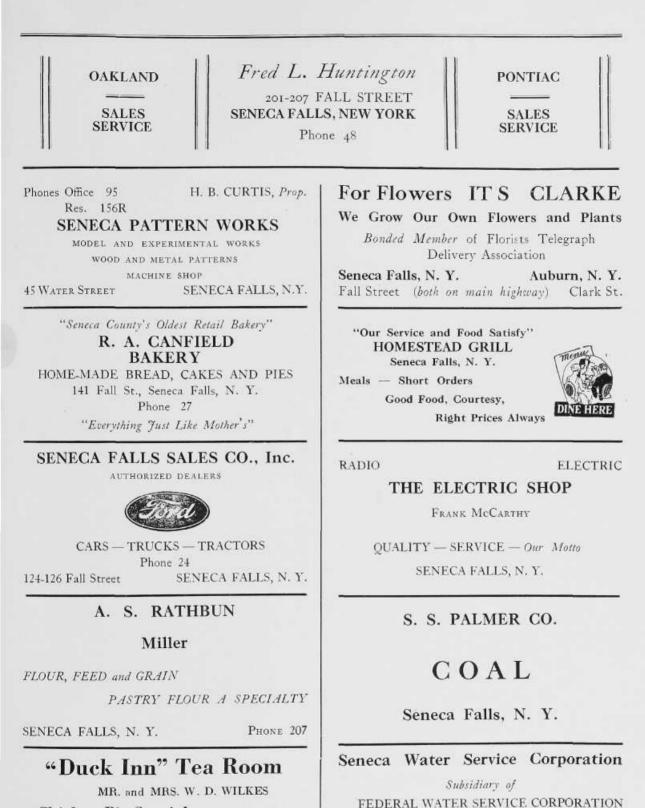
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page one hundred seventy-five

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and swung across the river where later the bridge crosses the foot of Fall Street. A second bridge, called the Ovid street bridge, was erected in 1810 and a third, known as the Upper Bridge, in 1827.

In 1803 Mynderse opened a store, which served until 1812 in the lower part of one of the old red mills erected by his company. Abijah Mann located a store in 1814 and the next year another retail establishment was introduced by Henry Kellogg. Dean Munford opened the fourth store and in 1823 Abram and Samuel Payne began merchandising.

The first fulling mill, cloth dressing and wool carding works in the vicinty was opened in 1806 by Jacob and Lewis Sherrill. An oil mill was erected in 1817 on the present site of the Rumsey works, two years after Jenks Jenkins had started a tan yard on ground now covered by the Gould pump works.

One of the striking early events was the incorporation in 1813 of the Seneca Lock Navigation Co., which completed river improvements in 1816 and continued operations until the state took over control of the waterway. The early portage and subsequent locks stimulated boat building. In 1814 the Adeline was constructed, followed in 1816 by the Miller of Seneca Falls, both boats

being in use on the Erie.

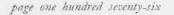
The first newspaper in the village was the Seneca Falls Journal, first issued in 1829, followed by the Seneca Falls Democrat, 1839. Seneca Falls Register, 1835; Seneca County Courier, 1837; Seneca Falls Reveille, 1855.

Seneca Falls was incorporated as a village April 22, 1831 and Ansel Bascom was chosen first president. An amended village charter was obtained in 1837. A

volunteer fire department of forty men was organized in 1837. First steps toward macadamizing the streets were taken in 1844 and in 1860 still another charter was procured, dividing the village into four wards. Five years later there was another charter revision.

From the time when log houses formed the class rooms, the school system of Seneca Falls has continued to keep pace with the progress of changing times. Way back in the spring of 1832, Colonel Mynderse donated a lot for an academy. A company was formed and subscriptions taken for the erection of an academy building. The academy was incorporated in 1837 and a year later there were fifty-nine pupils







Tuttle & Nester Photo Waterloo and Seneca Falls along Greater Broadway as seen from the air

enrolled. The academy long continued to prosper. The reflection of its early sturdy character is seen today in the splendid big public school, built a few years ago and still bearing the name of Mynderse Academy.

Organization of churches dates back into the earliest history of the community. The Presbyterian



Church was organized in a barn of Col. Daniel Savre, August 10, 1807; the Baptist Church dates from 1828 and Trinity Episcopal Church from 1831. Though the Methodist Church was not incorporated until 1829, meetings had been held by the denomination in log homes as early as 1812. The old Wesleyan Methodist Church was an offshoot of the parent Methodist Church and organized in 1843. The Congregational Church organ-

ized the following year.

It was in October, 1831 that the first Roman Catholic congregation, composed of eight members, was formed in the village. The pioneer priest was Rev. Francis O'Donohue of Syracuse, who occasionally visited the place. In 1835 a small frame church was erected and from that start is the present edifice.

But even before the organization of these churches, profession of religion was apparent. Wherever the smoke of the settler's cabin rose, there went the circuit rider, bound on his mission of good. Methodists were the first to reach the locality. Upon mules and horses they came, preaching both days and in the evenings. The early circuit embraced a journey of 400 miles. Private homes or log school houses were used as a gathering place for the preachers to address gatherings before churches came into existence.

Notables down through the years have lived in Seneca Falls. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, pioneer suffrage worker, was a resident from 1848 to 1861. A coworker was Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, a resident from 1839 to 1854 and editor of a paper, The Lily, an advocate of temperance and women's dress reform. It

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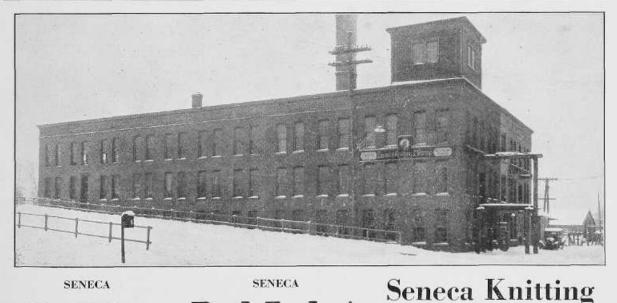
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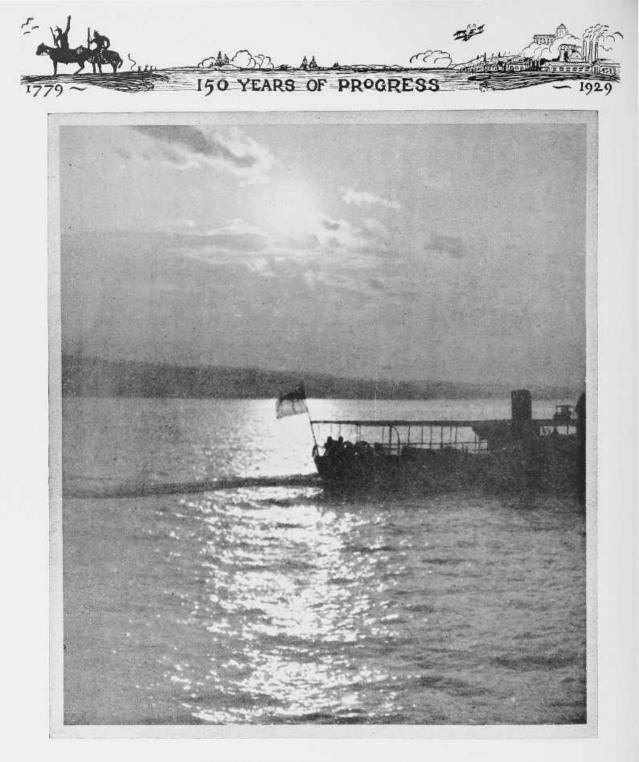
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was she who introduced the well-known "bloomer." Henry Wells of express fame, was also a resident, and the famous Frances Willard, a foreign missionary who died at her post, was a Seneca Falls girl. Mary Dix, another Seneca Falls girl, married a missionary who was a member of the Whitman-Spaulding expedition, the first to cross the Rockies.

Seneca Falls today with a population of about 8,000 is the metropolis of Seneca County. The old Seneca River, now the Seneca Division of the Barge Canal, passes through the center of the town at a point where the fall of the river is fifty feet. By the construction of a large dam, located within the twin locks on the eastern boundaries of the village, a power house has been erected developing 11,600 horse power.

The village is noted for its industries. Pumps are the principal product. It is conservatively estimated that at least twenty-five per cent of the pumps used throughout the world are made in Seneca Falls. Other products are lathes and cost-cutting production machinery, fibre shipping cases, metal letters and figures, rulers and yard sticks, yarns and knit goods, rugs and house dresses. There are many places of interest in Seneca Falls. The twin locks, power house and dam

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are of striking character. Van Cleef Park and Lake are located at the foot of the main street. Here is a band stand erected by Mynderse Van Cleef of Ithaca, in memory of his grand uncle, who was the first white settler in Seneca Falls. Band concerts are given weekly. Adjoining Red Jacket Park are excellent fishing, and bathing, free camping sites and other attractions.



From olden times Cayuga Lake near Seneca Falls has been a pleasure goal for picnickers

The Business Men's Association maintains a free rest room and information bureau at its headquarters near Van Cleef Lake.

Scientists have said that there are only two pure hydrogen charged springs on the earth's surface. One of these is at Canoga, not far from Seneca Falls. Canoga is the supposed birthplace of Red Jacket, Sa-go-ye-wat-ha, Indian orator and chief. A handsome monument to his memory has been erected just north of the Canoga village on the bank of Canoga Creek where Indians camped.

The Seneca County Trust Company of Seneca Falls, N. Y., formerly the Exchange National Bank and being a conversion of the national bank to a trust company, was organized October 1, 1924. The Exchange National Bank of Seneca Falls, N. Y., was organized in 1865 and was continuously in operation under the management of representative business men of the community from that year until the organization of the Trust Company. The National Bank represented everything pertaining to banking that was solid, substantial, conservative and for the best interests of the community.

The Seneca County Trust Company of Seneca Falls, N.Y., is not only the largest bank in Seneca County, but also the only Trust Company. Finger Lakes Association. These notes, which have been submitted to State Historian, Alexander C. Flick, are as follows:

The Reservation Road—This north and south road was laid out on the western boundary of the Cayuga Indian reservation. Once a plank road. Then a stone road. A toll gate stood at this intersection and at others.

Marker to be located on highway 15 a mile south of Seneca Falls.

Bridgeport—Formerly known as Cayuga Ferry and West Cayuga. It was a terminus of the stage line bridge, was laid off in lots and was prominent when Auburn was "Hardenbergh's Corners" and Seneca Falls was "Mynderse Mills." The council fire for the Indian treaty of 1795 was lighted here.

Marker to be located at the intersection of highways in Bridgeport, two miles east of Seneca Falls.

Mynderse Academy-Named for Colonel Wilhelmus Mynderse, a founder of Seneca Falls. Professor Oren Root, father of Elihu Root, United States Senator and Secretary of War, was principal.

Marker to be located on the Academy grounds along Cayuga street which is highway 5 in Seneca Falls.

First Woman's Rights Convention 1848-Was held on this corner. The managers of the convention were



Scenes near Seneca Falls a generation ago

of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$100,000, with deposits of approximately \$2,-000,000 and total resources of approximately \$2,400,000. Interesting notes

The Trust Com-

pany has a capital

outlining historic spots for proposed state markers in and about Seneca Falls have this year been prepared by Cyrus Garnsy, Jr. of Seneca Falls, chairman of the Historical committee of the

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John C. Davis	Olin E. Emens	
Hamilton Garnsey	A. P. Haney	
C. F. Hammond	H. D. Knight	
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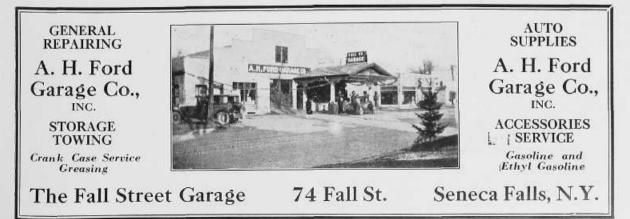
The Seneca County Trust Company

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Surplus \$100,000

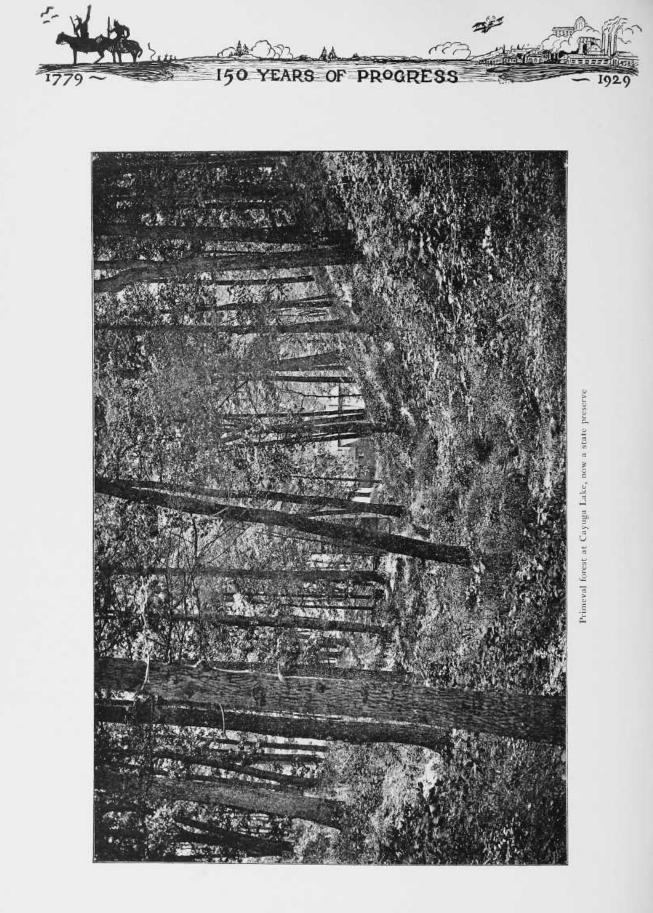
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page one hundred eighty-one



page one hundred eighty-two

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page one hundred eighty-three



Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Mary Ann M'Clintock, Jane Hunt and Martha C. Wright.

Marker to be located at the north-west corner of Fall and Mynderse streets, Seneca Falls.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton-Promoter of the First Woman's Rights Convention 1848, lived here. Convention was held across the river.

Marker to be located in the fourth ward in Seneca Falls in front of the lot on which she lived.

Judge Gary V. Sackett, 1790-1865—Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Promoter of the canal and lock system. At this hospitable home the rich table service that graced the White House at the time of President James Monroe saw service.

Marker to be located in front of the Sackett place in west Bayard street, Seneca Falls.

Site of the Indian village of Swahyawana, destroyed during the Sullivan campaign, 1779.

Marker to be located on highway along the west shore of Cayuga Lake, south of East Varick.

The Indian village of Swahyawana destroyed during the Sullivan campaign of 1779 was located two miles east of here.

Marker to be located on highway at intersection near Romulus.

Burrough's Point—Here was an Indian village that was destroyed during the Sullivan campaign of 1779. Troops under Colonel Henry Dearborn encamped here.

Marker to be located on highway along the west shore of Cavuga Lake south of Canoga.

Gar-non-de-yo-Site of an Indian village destroyed during the Sullivan campaign, September 21, 1779.

Marker to be located on highway along the west shore of Cayuga Lake just south of Cayuga Lake State Park.

Canoga Landing—Site of an Indian village des troyed during the Sullivan campaign, 1779. Frontenac Island just east and nearly across the lake.

Marker to be located on highway along the west shore of Cayuga Lake just across from Union Springs.

The Indian village at Canoga Landing destroyed during the Sullivan campaign of 1779 was located one mile east of here.

Marker to be located at the intersection of highways immediately south of Canoga.

Site of an Indian village destroyed by troops under Colonel Henry Dearborn on September 21, 1779.

Marker to be located south of Waterloo on the



Cayuga Lake at Myers



Sheldrake on Cayuga near Seneca Falls

roadside in front of the Shankwiler farm.

The Indian village destroyed by troops under Colonel Henry Dearborn on the morning of September 21, 1779, was located 1 mile west of here.

Marker to be located on highway 15 at Allen's Corners south of Seneca Falls.

Canoga Spring—This is the spring referred to in the admitable survey of Seneca County by John Delafield of 1850 as bubbling pure nitrogen gas.

Marker to be located on the highway just west of Canoga.

Here along the north side of Seneca River marched columns of the Sullivan Expeditionary forces commanded by Colonel Peter Gansevoort and Lieutenant Colonel William Butler on September 20 and 21, 1779.

One of these markers to be located along highway at each: Seneca Falls, Waterloo, The Kingdom, West of Waterloo.

Canoga Creek—The Indian town of Skannayutenate was located just east of here on the south side of this creek. Here Red Jacket, the orator of the Seneca Indians was born.

Marker to be located on highway just north of Canoga.

A toll gate on the stage line road once stood here. This was the thoroughfare to the west until traffic was diverted to the railroad. Professor W.H. Beach now living (1929) one half mile east of here remembers when droves of cattle, swine and sometimes horses also flocks of turkeys, enroute between farm and market, would fill the road for a mile. There then were nine places of entertainment for man and beast between here and Bridgeport.

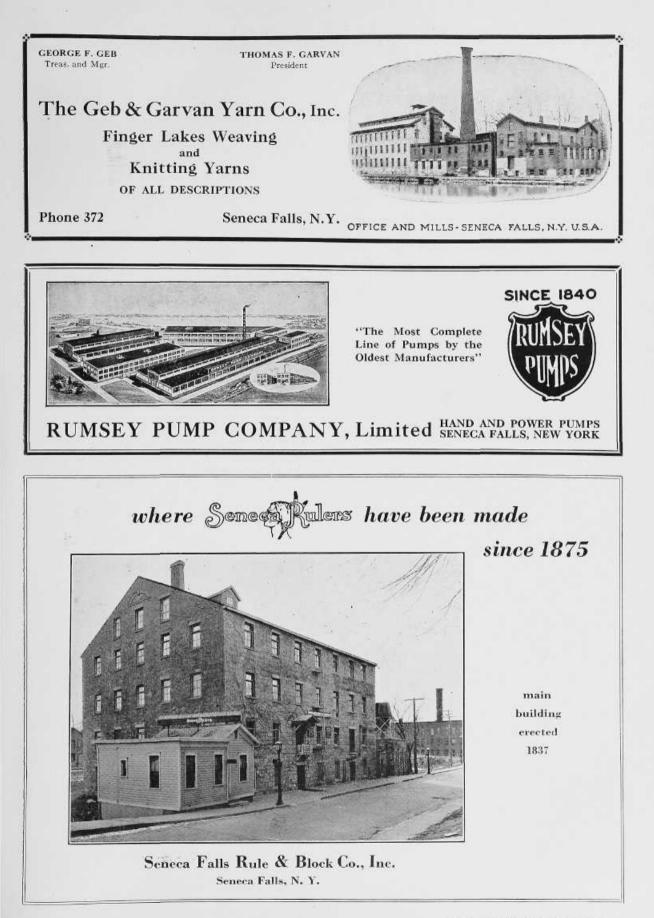
Marker to be located at Restvale cemetery, Seneca Falls where the pump is.

This crossing of Seneca River known as The Kingdom was prominent during stage and canal days. Mrs. Amelia J. Bloomer of reform dress fame taught school here. Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism lived here.

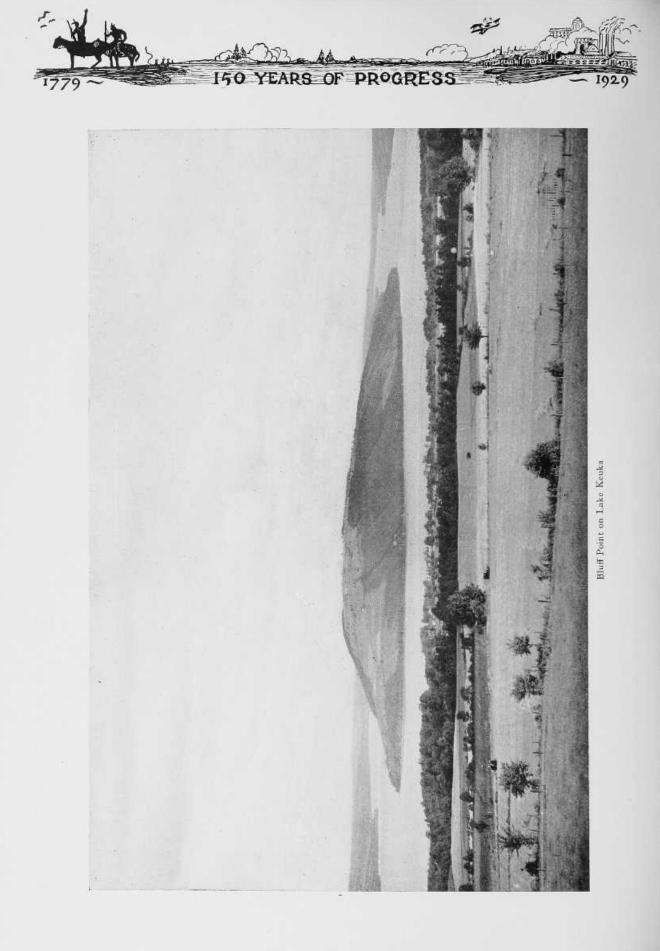
Marker to be located at the north end of the river bridge between Seneca Falls and Waterloo.

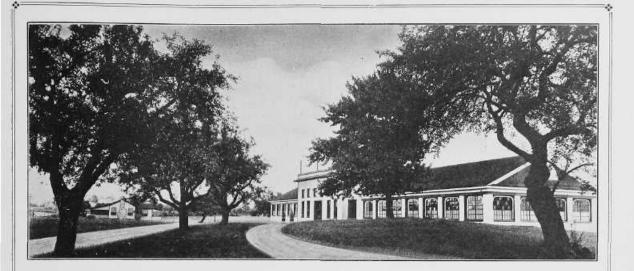
Cayuga Lake has always been the particular pride of Seneca Falls from earliest days. Virtually at the door of the village, it has been a real playground. Always it has been a famous resort for wild duck, which in pioneer times formed black clouds above the waters. Conservation was then unknown and the story of the slaughter of the ducks contains many unique incidents.

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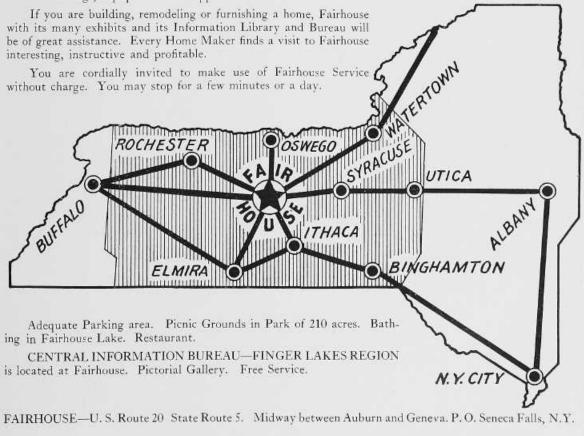
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page one hundred eighty-seven

Naples and Cohocton

NAPLES, of the Finger Lakes Region, is truly a worthy holder of that name which is symbolic of beauty. Perched upon the hills south of Canandaigua Lake, she has a charm all her own. The late William Jennings Bryan once described the place as a "spread of beauty written by the Great Author of the Universe."

Long before the white man came, an Indian village was on the site of Naples, with thirty or forty families, numbering a hundred souls. The streams were abundant with fish and the adjoining hills were full of game. The land itself was productive and easily cultivated, Canandaigua Lake was not far distant and the Indians were sequestered from unfriendly tribes. When the last peace pacts were signed, though the Indians relinquished title to the land, they reserved the right to hunt and fish there for twenty years. As late as 1826 some red men were still lingering in the locality.

The first white settlers came by ox team in the dead of winter up the lake and inlet. The first house was a log cabin of Samuel Parrish. The first summer settlers suffered from want of bread stuff, the nearest mill being thirty miles away. But they adopted the Indian method of grinding grain and erected a mortar by burning out the hollow of an oak stump.

The village, originally called Watkinstown, was founded in 1789 by a company of New England pioneers. It is chiefly an agricultural and fruit center specializing in grapes, canning crops and potatoes. Naples was the first town

to introduce the culture of grapes into the Finger Lakes Region.

At the historic Naples Commons, as far back as 1792, Indians and whites met for conferences. A bronze tablet and boulder there today recall Chief Canasque, friend of the settlers, who, when a century old was brought by sled to Naples to die at his beloved home Koyandagee (Between the Hills).

The new Woodville-Bristol Springs-Cheshire highway is one of unusual scenic grandeur, winding around numerous curves, up hill and down dale. It commands a superb view overlooking Canandaigua Lake and the famous Bare Hill. About six miles north of Naples, on Gannett Hill, the highest point in the Finger Lakes Region, the motorist finds the "Jumping Off Place," a sheer drop of 1,500 feet to the valley or Derby Hollow far below.

Naples is surrounded by three beautiful glens, each a mile or more in length, with gorges of cathedral grandeur, ranging from 200 to nearly 400 feet in depth. Parrish Glen, two miles north of the village, has a magnificent waterfall of 150 feet. Tannery Glen, near the southern end of the village, boasts two beautiful waterfalls, and Grimes Glen, near the heart of the business section, hides the singing waters of three falls.

Years ago when water power was an important factor in the prosperity of the village, the water was brought from Grimes Glen in a raceway running along Vine and Elizabeth Streets, furnishing motive power for the first sawmill, built in 1792 on the east side of Elizabeth Street by Jabez Metcalf, a former captain in the Revolution, and Benj. Clark, pioneer.

Cohoc:on

Located on Route 2, the village of Cohocton, with a population of about a thousand, is one of the most attractive villages of the Southern Tier. In its picturesque setting in the historic Cohocton Valley, the village is the center for a rich farming area. Served by the D. L. & W. and the Rochester division of the Erie, it has fine transportation facilities. The principal produce of the district includes dairy and poultry products, potatoes, grain, hogs, sheep and thorough-bred cattle and poultry.



page one hundred eighty-eight





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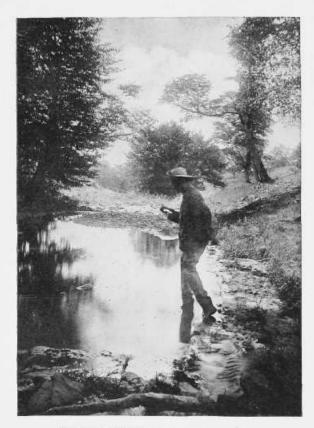
Groton

150 YEARS OF PROGRESS

ROTON is an attractive village with a popula-G tion of 2,200 located in the eastern part of the Finger Lakes Region on the Rockefeller Drive which extends from Auburn to Owego. The village is surrounded by picturesque hills and valleys dotted with thrifty farms. An abundance of water is piped to the village from springs on the hills by the gravity system. The water is noted for its purity. There has not been a case of typhoid during the past twenty-five years. The Groton Rod and Gun Club has more than 100 members and keeps the streams well stocked with brook and rainbow trout. The Owasco inlet flows through the village and there are miles of trout streams within easy reach. English pheasants are plentiful; it is not uncommon to see a dozen feeding in the fields. in the autumn.

Pleasant drives in all directions over good state highways lead to all points of interest in the Finger Lakes Region. A splendid golf course is located between Groton and Cortland.

It is a far cry from the present century that has brought prosperity to Groton, back to the day in 1797 when John Perrin built the first log cabin in what is now the village. But the spirit of enterprise has grown with the community until today few places offer finer



Fishing one of Owasco's tributaries near Groton



Daisies by the roadway near Groton

possibilities for the householder or manufacturer than this interesting Tompkins county town.

The first frame house in the village was erected in 1806 and within the next five years six others rose. One of these was a school house, the precourser of the present admirable system of which Groton boasts. Groton Academy was founded as a stock institution in 1837, with Prof. S. W. Clark as first principal. Financially the school was a failure, but educationally a success. It ultimately passed into the hands of the Groton Board of Education and became a public school.

The hospitality of Groton has been proverbial from the time the first humble tavern extended the hand of welcome to visitors at what was then called Groton Hollow. The village was incorporated in 1860, after a vote of the 596 inhabitants in the 434 acres embraced in the proposed village. There were 123 ballots cast, 68 being for incorporation and 55 against. Philander H. Robinson was first president and D. V. Linderman first clerk.

Groton's first newspaper was the Groton Balance, 39 weekly issues of which were published, starting January 31, 1839. It then changed hands and managed to publish for the rest of the year. Next in the field

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came the Groton Democrat in 1840, but it was discontinued. The Groton Journal first appeared November 9, 1866. Today the village boasts the flourishing weekly, the Journal-Courier.

Groton Lodge of Masons was formed in 1869. Groton is but a few miles from picturesque Lake Como, 1,306 feet above seaboard. The lake is noted for its excellent bass fishing and its many camps. Nearby is the old Salt Road over which in olden days, salt was shipped from Syracuse to New York City.

Early settled largely by New Englanders, the vil-

lage gained its name from Groton, Mass. and Groton, Conn. The name Groton has been carried to the four corners of the world by the Corona typewriter, which is the chief product of the village's industries. Thousands of dollars monthly go into the pay envelopes of the hundreds of shop workers in the community. Steam rollers, good road machinery and electrical devices are also manufactured here.

The village is on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and enjoys motor bus service to Auburn, Cortland, Ithaca, Syracuse, Elmira, Binghamton and other points.



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Cayuga

CAYUGA village, near the foot of Cayuga Lake, was settled the earliest of any place in Cayuga County. From time immemorial it has been on a line of travel westward. The Iroquois the early Jesuits and later the soldiers of Sullivan all knew well this strategically located spot, from which the great Cayuga bridge as early as 1797 flung its planking westward to carry caravans of pioneers.

The first ferry ever operated across one of the Finger Lakes was that of John Harris, who in 1788 settled on the Cayuga Indian reservation and built his cabin just off the ancient Indian trail south of what is now Cayuga village. He was the first white settler in the county, according to Frank S. Skilton, geneologist. The Cayuga Patriot of Nov. 17, 1824 in an obituary notice of Harris' death on Oct. 15 preceding says: "He was one of the first men who explored the country and settled on the east side of Cayuga Lake in May, 1788."

Records Mr. Skilton unearthed in Harrisburg, Pa. show that Harris left his home there in the spring of 1788, heading to the Finger Lakes' Region. Many early historians credit Roswell Franklin, who came to the district in 1789, with having been the county's first settler.

With Harris in the project of this early ferry was James Bennett, who had settled on the opposite or west wide of Cayuga Lake across from what is now Cowing Point, from which the ferry started. With a rough boat, propelled sometimes by oars and sometimes by sail, this pioneer enterprise early transported whites and Indians alike as they headed toward the sunset down the Iroquois trail. A year later two more ferries opened, one westward out of Cayuga

village and a third, "the Cayuga ferry," at what is now Mud Lock.

After the ferries came the great bridge which was the grand highway of emigration until the Erie Canal checked the turnpike tide. The county seat was located at Cayuga on the first organization of the county. Here also the Indians made a treaty with the governor in 1794, selling their reservation.

The pioneer Harris opened the first store in 1789, keeping it until 1814, on the lot just south of the



Presbyterian church. In 1890 he also opened the first Cayuga Inn. Dr. William Harrison opened a store about 1806, but six years previously Daniel McIntosh had opened a store, which he kept until 1836, when he sold to his son, John, who continued until about 1860. Other early tradesmen were Dean Mumford, Dr. DeMun, Emory Willard, Loring Willard, Erastus Partridge, E. H. Waldo, Samuel Fitch, Jothan W. Shank, John L. DeCamp, Dr. John A. Thompson.

Dr. William Franklin was the first physician, coming in 1797 and practicing until his death in 1804. Other early physicians were Dr. Jonathan Whitney, Dr. Nathaniel Kellogg, Dr. Vought, Dr. Noyes Palmer, Dr. Cox, Dr. John F. Todd, Dr. Isaac Shaw, Dr. Andrew S. Cummings, Dr. Seward and Dr. Daniel Hutchins.

The Presbyterian church organized May 30, 1819 in the school house. Its first

plain wooden meeting house was dedicated in 1823. The First Methodist Church was organized in 1830, St. Joseph's Roman Catholic in 1853 and St. Luke's Episcopal in 1871.

In 1799 the court house was built at Cayuga and the Court of Common Pleas held there. In 1804 the court was removed to Aurora and in 1809 to Auburn.

When the earliest settlers came to Cayuga they found the place a haven of wild duck and to this day no better duck hunting grounds exist in the country than in the vicinity of the village.

The best fishing, particularly for pickerel and black bass, exists off the village, which has become the hub of a large cottage colony. Though this community which has been on the line of Indian and white travel for three centuries is now off the main trunk line

route 5 and 20 across the state, good connecting roads and the New York Central Railroad make it easily accessible. And the program of the Finger Lakes Association calls for further development of state highways to the village.

Descendants of sturdy pioneer families who built a civilization in the big forest still live in Cayuga, adding to the richness of its community life.

Cayuga's biggest industry is the Beacon Milling Co., which manufactures feeds of highest quality.



Eighteen pound pickerel from Cayuga

page one hundred ninety-four



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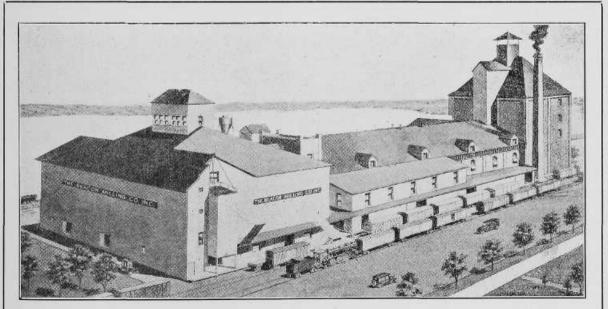
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Prattsburgh and Branchport

150 YEARS OF PROGRESS

THE early life of men and women who blazed the Oregon trail and won the great Oregon country for the Union is indelibly written in the beginnings of Prattsburgh, a lovely village lying west of Lake Keuka. Narcissa Prentiss, wife of Dr. Marcus Whitman, was born in Prattsburgh, where her birthplace still stands; she attended school at Franklin Academy, more than a century old, and she was active in the old Prattsburgh Presbyterian church, 125 years old. To Dr. Whitman belongs the honor of having taken the first wagon across the Rockies and Prattsburgh is proud of the fact that this cumbersome old vehicle was made there.

For several years Dr. Whitman practiced medicine at Wheeler, a hamlet eight miles from Prattsburgh on the road to Bath. His office still stands and is used as a barn. It was largely due to the influence of the Prattsburgh church that Dr. and Mrs. Whitman went out as missionaries to the Oregon territory. How they saved Oregon for the nation and suffered massacre by Indians is a well known story.

Rev. Henry Harmon Spaulding of the Whitman expedition, a missionary to the Nez Perces who converted a thousand Indians, was born at Wheeler and attended the Franklin Academy, or Prattsburgh High School. In 1928 the academy Alumni Association erected two tablets to the memory of these pioneers.

Prattsburgh is a very old village. In 1799 Captain Pratt, for whom the community is named, came on horseback from Connecticut, built a log cabin and returned for his family. In 1800 he and another, Jared Pratt, came back and settled on separate farms. Then the first trees were felled and a clearing begun. That year a pioneer named Uriel Chapin settled at Wheeler.

An interesting old home in the village was called the "Lilly of the Valley," it being the first painted house on the old stage and mail route between Bath and Geneva.

Though off the main railroad lines, Prattsburgh's business men and farmers have their own railroad, the Kanona & Prattsburgh, running 12 miles, and serving as an outlet for the potatoes, oats, beans and hay that grow abundantly in the district. And the road also takes to the main lines much of the Lake Keuka grape crop. A network of fine, scenic highways encompasses Prattsburgh.

Branchport

At the tip of the west branch of Lake Keuka is Branchport, commanding an exquisite view of lake and sky and mountain for almost the full length of the lake. Before the name Branchport was given the place, it was called Esperanza, the Spanish equivalent of "Hope." Samuel S. Wilsworth and Spencer Booth built the first store in 1831. The next year Solomon Weaver built a hotel. It was not until 1850 that Branchport was incorporated as a village, with about a mile square of territory.



Tablet to Rev. Henry S. Spaulding



Tablet to Narcissa Prentiss



Building Occupied by Prattsburgh State Bank, from Old Print

page one hundred ninety-six

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Pulteney, N. Y.

NO MOSQUITOS

page one hundred ninety-seven



Dundee

O^N the broad plateau, rising to an altitude of 1,500 feet between Keuka and Seneca Lakes, is Dundee a thriving village of 1,300, within a few minutes drive of either of these two of the Finger Lakes. Of especial interest to the student of American history is the burial place within the village, of Col. Isaac Andrews, the private secretary of George Washington during the Revolutionary War.

The first settlers on the area now comprised within the limits of the village of Dundee were Isaac Stark and Hendrick and Isaac Houghtaling, who located here in 1807. For some time the settlement was known as Stark's Mills. Other early settlers were Anson Stark, William Durland, Elias Fitzwater, John Walton, Lazarus Reed and Joseph Green.

In 1808 or 1809 Benjamin Potter built a double log house on the west side of Main street, just across Big Stream. This building was occupied as a dwelling and a tavern and was the first public house in what is now Dundee. Nearby was built a blacksmith shop and a small store, conducted for some months by Jonathan Botsford, later by John Walton. John Walton, the grandfather of G. B. Walton, came here in 1816 and later erected a store and dwelling combined south of Big Stream, on the north-west corner of the lot now occupied by the present race track. The next store was erected by John Starkey where the Sayre home now stands. Meanwhile two saw mills and two grist mills had been built in or near Dundee.

Samuel Harpending came to Dundee in 1811. He erected a building near Big Stream, on the west side of Main street, conducting a public house and hattery. About 1818 he built a hotel on the site now occupied by the Harpending House. Andrew Harpending, his Dundee and General Timothy Hurd, a son of Abner Hurd, built a saw mill on Big Stream south of Eddytown in 1809, and later a grist mill. Griffin B. Hazard built a saw mill in 1811 and a grist mill in 1812 on Big Stream south of Dundee. The Peche mill was built by James Barkley of Geneva in 1837. Big Stream at one time furnished power for fifteen saw mills, four fulling mills (mills where wool was carded and cloth dressed), two woolen mills and five grist and flour mills.

The settlement which later was to become Dundee was now known as Harpending's Corners. For some years it was secondary in importance to Eddytown, which had several stores, a church, two hotels, lawyers, doctors and a daily mail and line of four-horse stage coaches running from Elmira (then Newtown) to Geneva. In those days Eddytown was of greater importance than Watkins Glen. Eddytown was the "metropolis" of the township, and all public events were held there.

In the early thirties Dundee had a boom. The Harpending House was enlarged; Samuel Huson built a store and dwelling on the northwest corner of Water and Union streets in 1831; a Baptist church was erected in 1832; and homes were built on Main street by John Sweeney, Dr. Benjamin Nichols, B. B. Beekman, Thomas Swarthout and E. J. Smith.

From this time on the future of the village was assured and Eddytown as a business place was doomed, its prestige gone. Little by little its trade was absorbed by its younger rival.

Meanwhile there developed a controversy over changing the name of the community. Plainville, Harpendale, La Grange and Starkville were proposed, but in 1834 the name Dundee was adopted.

son, later took over the hotel. Andrew was succeeded by his nephew Abraham A., a son of Anthony S. Harpending.

The first grist mill in the township was built by John Sears near Eddytown. In partnership with his brother-in-law Clavton Semans, John Starkey built the old red grist mill, the second in the township, near the Main street bridge over Big Stream. Semans soon sold out his interest to Starkey, who took in another brother-inlaw, Samuel Kress. Isaac Stark built a saw mill in 1808 in



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"THE BANK OF SERVICE"

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Waterloo

GROWING up about the waterpower in the Seneca River which divides the village, Waterloo, county seat of Seneca County, is a historic community on the main trunk line highway between Seneca Falls and Geneva. It occupies the site of the Indian town of Skoiyase, whose one-time glory among the Iroquois is commemorated by a native limestone monument taken from the south side of the river and erected in LaFayette Park.

The monument was dedicated in 1879 at the centennial of the Sullivan expedition, by the Waterloo Library and Historical Society. The park which itself bears the name of the French patriot who once was



Library and Historical Building, Waterloo

entertained in Waterloo, likewise has a monument to Lafayette. The historical society boasts a handsome building of its own, which houses a valuable collection of historical documents.

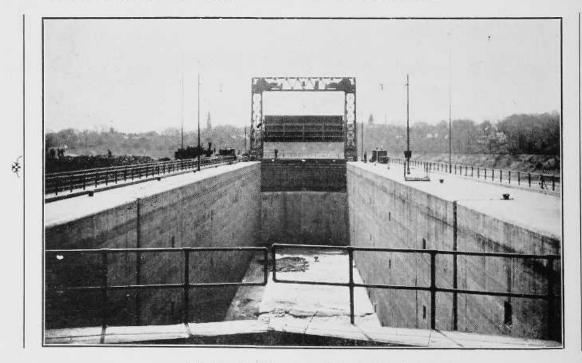
Few of the present generation know how Waterloo received the name which it has borne for a century and a quarter, or why it was named after the famous battle-ground in Belgium which banished Napoleon.

There were only nine dwellings on the north side of the Seneca river in 1815 and this primitive settlement was called New Hudson. These were mongrel one-story affairs, built of rude logs and boards. During the year 1815 there was built a flouring mill and grist mill, a brick kiln and saw mill. The settlement grew and flourished until the inhabitants became dissatisfied with the name of New Hudson for reasons unknown. In 1816 a public meeting took place and the proposition of a change was agitated.

Many names were suggested but none met with favor. Finally an old soldier with a generous gift of oratory, urged the adoption of the name of Waterloo, to commemorate the famous battle-ground where Napoleon had met his defeat the year before. The old soldier's oratory carried the day and a new name was given to the hamlet.

During the years, 1816, 1817 and 1818, under the new name the village entered upon a career of progress and growth.

Ērie Canal was surveyed along near where Wright avenue now extends but after contractors had examined the work it was found more advantageous to change the route farther north.



The Barge Canal is a new traffic lane for Waterloo



Construction of the "Big Canal" brought many persons to Waterloo in 1815. Mechanics were in greater demand in Waterloo than in either Rochester or Geneva, and water power rights were worth considerable. During this year Colonel Samuel Birdsall arrived and opened a law office on the south side of the river at Waterloo and Dr. Charles Stuart arrived the same year.

Philander Bane in 1816 built a residence east of the woolen mills, which later was George Hutton's place. The family lived in the first story and the floor above was a shoe shop. This building, afterwards a grocery, became famous for a peculiar sign which was suspended from it.

Three men clothed in ancient garb were painted on it. One held a short clay pipe in his mouth, the second a small snuff box in his hand, and in the act of taking a pinch, and the third a jack-knife and a plug of tobacco. Under the first was lettered, "I smoke"; under the second, "I snuff"; and under the third, "I chew."

The family names, given to the streets—Elisha, Williams, Virginia, Elizabeth, and the grand old family residence—now the Waterloo Memorial Hospital, a memorial to the Soldiers and Marines from the towns of Waterloo, Junius, Fayette and Varick, who served in the Great World War—built for Elisha Williams in 1816 by his agent, Reuben Swift—the house still known to the old residents as "the Mansion," alone remained mememtos of him who once owned the land where the greater part of Waterloo is built, and for Samuel Bear, who first settled at the Skoiyase fishery, now a lesser part of Waterloo in extent but not in importance, there remains the grist mill as a mememto of his activities.

From 1815 to 1824, the date of incorporation, the growth of the town was rapid. It was then a half-shire and with splendid prospects for the future. The date 1824 is an appropriate closing of a first period which forms an historic epoch.

On the site of an humble Indian town, of eighteen crude houses, Skoiyase, "Place of Whortleberries," He-o-weh-gno-gek, "Once a Home, now a Memory," the destruction of which formed a link in the chain of events, that accomplished the expiration of a savage race, thus was founded the beautiful village of Waterloo.

When first Bear and Williams and the other pioneers came to this spot the Seneca River was not harnessed in to do the drudgery of turning the mills and furnishing power to drive the industries and manufactories of this village, but it was then its waves leaped like a wild, untamed steed, down the ravines, and through the gorges in the distance, until panting, they rested with the quiet waters of Cayuga Lake.

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