

of the tannery at Gilesville for a short period. He was engaged in the shoe business for a short time at Ithaca, and at one time owned and occupied the property known as the Half Way House, on the Bridle Road. He was afterward connected with the milling business at Free Hollow, as it was then known, and kept a flour and feed store in Ithaca. He was married in 1846 to Miss Nancy Leach, of Chenango county, N. Y. He died childless in Ithaca in November, 1889. His wife survived him some three or four years.

In matters of politics the Giles brothers were Democrats until 1856, when they became Republicans and remained such until the end. They never took any active part in political matters and none of them ever held any public office save Samuel, who in 1835 was trustee of the village of Ithaca, and in 1845 was supervisor of the town of Ithaca. In 1854 Samuel Giles was named by the Legislature, with Stephen B. Cushing and Horace Mack, as a building committee in the act authorizing the building of the Court House at Ithaca. S. & J. Giles was a firm name known and honored among business men of Central New York. Unlike in temperament, yet they lived and worked together without friction. John died childless and Samuel lived to bury his last child, Miss Sarah Giles, in 1866.

The records of Tompkins county show that the first will proven in the county, September 6, 1817, was witnessed by Isaiah and Sarah Giles, being the will of John Morris, of Lansing, and presumably drawn by Isaiah Giles. The family name has now but one representative, and when Capt. J. J. Giles shall have been gathered to his fathers, a name for nearly one hundred years so well and favorably known in the town will be known only as a matter of history.

CHAPTER XXXV.

MALLORYVILLE AND McLEAN.

The larger part of McLean being outside of our territory in the adjoining town of Groton, we include in this chapter what we can claim of it as a part of Dryden. In the year 1820 Samuel Mallory, then 22 years of age, walked from his native place in Sharon, Conn., to Homer, N. Y., and five or six years later he purchased the mill site and water power at the point on Fall Creek, about one mile from McLean, which, from him, was named Malloryville. Here he built a saw-mill and added carding and cloth dressing machinery as well as a dye-house, and finally established a chair factory, so that in these, their

best days, the mills of Mr. Mallory gave employment to twenty-five or thirty men and one-third as many women in the different kinds of work. Some of the products of the chair factory are still in use to-

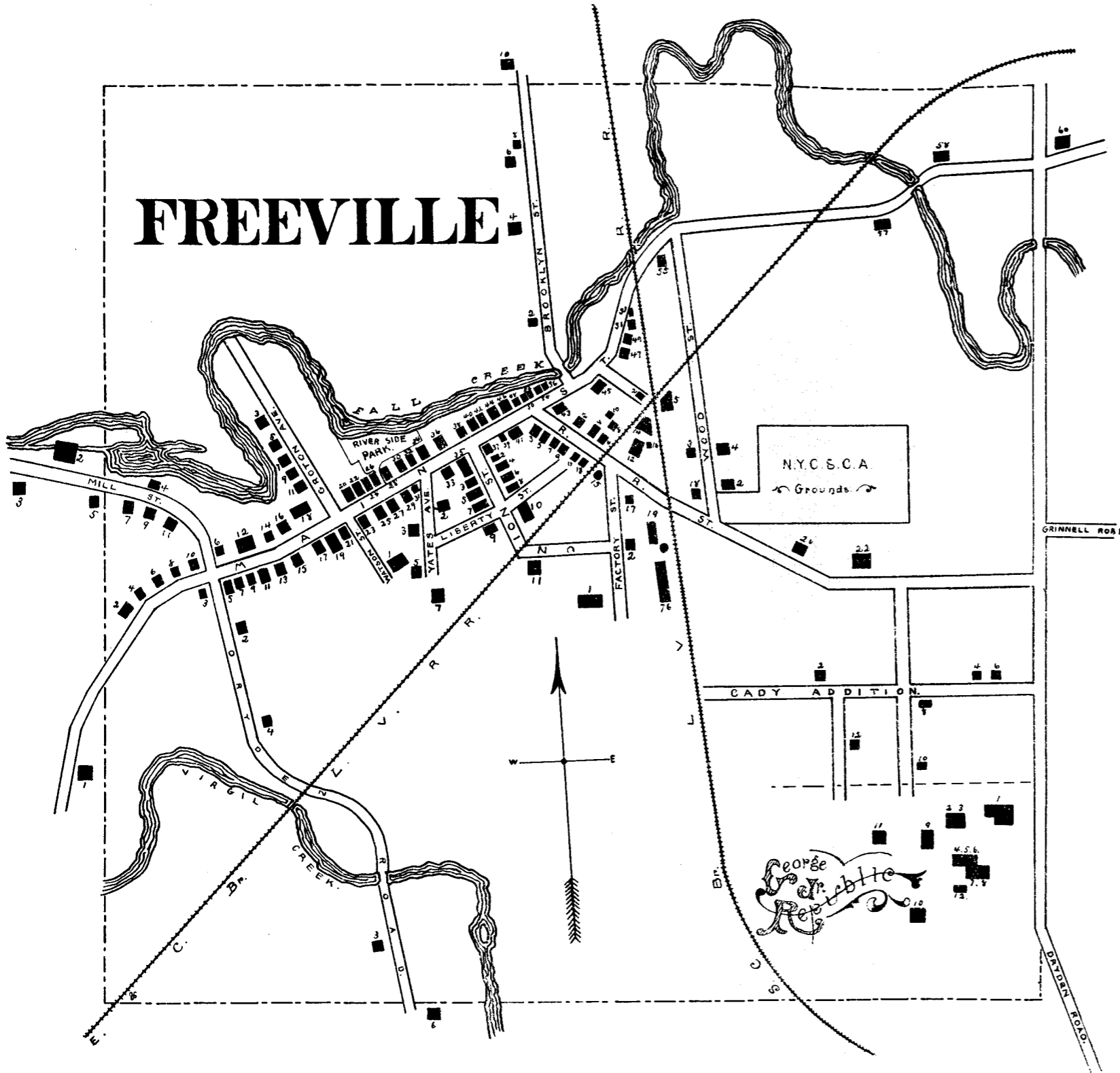


SAMUEL MALLORY.

day, indicating that the furniture of that time was much more substantial than most of that which we buy in these days. But in 1836 a great fire wiped out the flourishing industries of Mr. Mallory and he was so discouraged that he sold out and removed to a location in Wisconsin. Some years later, about 1845, barrels were manufactured at Malloryville by Wm. Trapp, who invented the first successful machinery for that kind of work. Still later the manufacture of tubs

and firkins began to develop here under the firm of Howe & Watson, who later, in 1867, sold out to Rev. E. R. Wade, who conducted the business down to within a short time. Another fire in 1855 and still another in 1875 destroyed the manufacturing plant at Malloryville, but as often as it has been burned down it has been rebuilt, and in spite of the changes in the times the manufacturing industries at Malloryville still survive and have a promising future. The mercantile interests of Malloryville center at McLean, beyond our jurisdiction; but one hotel, the "Dryden House," of the management of which our town has not always had reason to be proud, the railroad depot,

FREEVILLE



KEY TO THE MAP OF FREEVILLE VILLAGE.

- Mill Street.**
 2 Brewer & Son, grist-mill,
 3 Chas. Shultz,
 4 Sarah Lisdell,
 5 Mrs. Mary Mineah,
 6 M. D. Shaver,
 7 Byron Brewer,
 9 Mrs. A. Ellis,
 11 George Seager.
- Groton Avenue.**
 3 Seneca Smith,
 5 David Robinson,
 7 Frank Brotherton,
 9 Burdette Heffron,
 11 Edwin Smith.
- Brooklyn Street.**
 2 J. L. Larkin,
 4 John Sample,
 6 John Brigden,
 8 Brigden blacksmith shop,
 10 W. R. Tripp.
- Main Street.**
 1 Lewis Cole,
 2 George Brewer,
 3 Mrs. Rhoda Case,
 4 Henry Brown,
 5 F. Ray Willey,
 6 Wm. Dolson,
 7 X. B. Carl, store,
 8 Chas. Monroe, carriages,
 9 George Dolson,
 10 Chas. Monroe,
 11 H. Pettibone,
 12 Geo. I. Shaver, hotel,
 13 J. Pierce,
 14 H. A. Strong,
 15 Albert Tripp,
 16 William Monroe,
 17 Luther Greenfield,
 18 School-house,
 19 M. E. Church,
 20 D. M. Peck,
 21 M. E. Parsonage,
 22 J. M. Carr,
 23 Wm. Fisher,
 24 Sarah Bowers,
 25 Will Cady,
 26 Freeville Leader,
 27 Wm. Skillman,
 28 Mrs. C. Chapman,
 29 N. J. Ogden,
 30 Blacksmith shop,
 31 Mrs. Kate Hanshaw,
 32 Weaver blacksmith shop,
 33 Wm. Dixon,
- 34 W. E. Sutfin, store, K. of P. Hall, Post-office,**
 35 H. W. Roe store,
 36 Chauncey Hanshaw,
 37 Dr. H. Genung,
 38 George Cady, market,
 39 J. M. Carr, drugs,
 40 Dr. H. Genung,
 41 J. Kells,
 42 F. E. Darling, hardware,
 43 Jerome Heffron,
 44 F. Ray Willey, store,
 45 George Watson,
 46 H. D. W. DePuy, grocery,
 47 O. Luther,
 49 Ernest Blackman,
 50 John Edsall, barber,
 51 F. Reeves, hay warehouse,
 52 C. Parker, jeweler,
 53 F. Dobson, planing mill,
 54 DeWitt DePuy, harness,
 55 Myron Bronson,
 56 Brotherton blacksmith shop,
 57 J. M. Shaver,
 58 W. J. Shaver,
 60 R. Duryea.
- Dryden Road.**
 2 E. M. Seager,
 3 C. L. Johnson,
 4 D. H. Snyder,
 6 Frank Burton.
- Watson Street.**
 1 Watson & George, planing mill.
- Yates Avenue.**
 2 John T. Cole,
 3 J. L. Larkin,
 5 John Yates,
 7 Morris Stack.
- Union Street.**
 2 E. A. Sovocool, market,
 3 Lois Cooper,
 4 E. A. Sovocool,
 5 A. C. Stone,
 6 A. Haskin,
 7 Harriet A. Hubbard,
 8 W. E. Sutfin,
 9 E. C. Smith,
 10 Lyceum Hall,
 11 Henry Sevy.
- Factory Street.**
 1 Glass Factory,
 2 George Cady.
- Wood Street.**
 2 Chas. Parker,
 3 Mrs. G. Francis,
 4 Dubois Cook,
 5 L. V. Freight Depot.
- Richardson Street.**
 2 W. H. Richardson, residence and warehouse.
- Railroad Street.**
 2 Mrs. C. Darling,
 3 Mrs. A. L. Smiley,
 4 J. B. George,
 5 George DePuy,
 6 Mrs. Mary Puderbaugh,
 7 F. T. Reeves,
 8 D. G. Howell, mittens,
 9 Townley shoe shop,
 10 Mrs. D. G. Howell,
 11 Bert Carr, bakery,
 12 Junction House,
 14 L. V. Depot,
 16 Baggage room,
 17 Smith & Blackman, office,
 18 Eliza Grinnell,
 19 Smith & Blackman, warehouse,
 20 John J. Giles,
 22 John E. Cady.
- Cady Addition.**
 2 Wm. Barrett,
 4 Cal Mericle,
 6 Wm. Smith,
 8 C. Tondeur,
 10 C. Tondeur,
 12 Wm. Walden.
- George Junior Republic.**
 1 Headquarters,
 2 Prison,
 3 Court-room,
 4 Boys' Dormitory,
 5 Library,
 6 Class-room,
 7 Dining Hall,
 9 Assembly Hall,
 10 Rockefeller Cottage,
 11 Barn,
 12 Laundry.
- Miscellaneous.**
 76 Milk Station.

as well as the creamery of McLean, and one church, of the Roman Catholic denomination, come within our territory. The latter was erected in 1851 at a cost of one thousand dollars, the site and that of the Catholic cemetery near by having been donated by Michael O'Byrne. The society was formed in 1841 and among the first members were John Keenan, Patrick Corcoran, Matthew O'Byrne, James Walpole, Patrick Donnelly, Thomas and Patrick Kane.

Of the pioneers and leading men of Malloryville we will mention :

HOWE, SOLOMON L., who was born in Groton in the year 1824 and was educated at the old Groton Academy. Having relatives in Cattaraugus county he went there as a school teacher when he became of age and there married Miss Rispa Smith, of Yorkshire, in 1848. Returning to Tompkins county he settled at Malloryville in 1853, where he was employed by Howe & Watson, the senior member of the firm, Lemi Howe, being his cousin, in the manufacture of their wares on the contract system, making some practical improvements in the process of their manufacture. He was of a mechanical turn of mind and for many years, in addition to other duties, was the principal surveyor and civil engineer of the township. Among his other work in this line was the survey for the Dryden village water works and the laying out of the E., C. & N. R. R. through the town. He was at least twice elected commissioner of highways of the town and served two terms as school commissioner of the second district of Tompkins county. His death occurred July 25, 1895. His three sons are civil engineers in the West, his only daughter being the wife of F. J. Per Lee, of Groton. Wherever his duties called him Mr. Howe was always a faithful, upright man and an efficient officer.

MALLORY, SAMUEL, whose portrait is given at the beginning of this chapter and after whom Malloryville was named, was born in Sharon, Conn., April 18, 1798. He first married Nancy Hooper, of Homer, N. Y., who died in 1827. His second wife was Jane, daughter of Deacon Amos Hart, who, with four daughters, survives him. After leaving Malloryville he lived in McLean for a few years, but in 1844 moved to Elkhorn, Wis., where he engaged in hotel keeping in the early days of that country, serving two terms as treasurer of his county. He died in April, 1897, lacking only a few days of being 99 years of age. He was an exemplary man who in his long life made many friends, only a few of whom survive him.

WADE, REV. EDWIN R., was one of the Century Committee of Dryden's Centennial, and died since the writing of this History was commenced. He was a clergyman of the Christian denomination and, in addition

to his clerical duties, in the year 1867 he engaged in the manufacturing business at Malloryville, which he continued there until near his death. His shop had at one time a capacity of turning out sixty thousand tubs and firkins annually, a large amount of the raw material required being, in later years, imported from other states. The changes in the demand for butter packages within the past few years have almost wiped out this industry, which was so flourishing at one time at Malloryville.

Elder Wade, as he was commonly called, came to Dryden from Cayuga county, where he had served as supervisor of the town of Niles, and in 1874 he was elected to the same office in our town. He was a man who united civil and religious virtues with a practical, honest, useful life. The writer has known him, at a funeral, to conduct the whole service alone, preaching, reading, praying, and finally singing the hymn without assistance or notes. He was everywhere recognized as a sincere Christian and an excellent citizen.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE VILLAGE OF FREEVILLE.



FREEVILLE GRIST-MILL.

Although it is the youngest, and hence the last to be considered among the villages and hamlets of the township, Freeville now stands foremost among them in the matter of railroad facilities, and only second in the number of its present inhabitants. As we have already seen, the grist-mill of Elder Daniel White on Fall Creek, the site of which was without the present

village limits, was the first mill for grinding in the township, and we may now add that the present Freeville grist-mill, which replaced it on a site a short distance up-stream, was originally erected by John

White, a son of Daniel, in 1833, and is an old landmark of which we are able to give the accompanying view from a photograph taken some time ago.

Aside from these early grist-mills and some cloth dressing works which included a carding machine, and one or two accompanying saw-mills in the same locality, Freeville had no existence as a village or business center, not even containing a postoffice or church during the first half of our Century Period. The old Shaver Hotel, although improved to keep up with the times, is another old landmark, the oldest section of which was built about the year 1840 and was early kept by Erasmus Ballard. When the tannery building was removed from Gilesville a few years later the frame was brought here and used for an addition to the hotel, which is now kept by George I. Shaver, and appears as shown in the following view.



SHAVER'S HOTEL.

There was early built a nice log school house wholly of pine logs on the Shaver homestead, where Wm. J. Shaver now resides, then known as the Lafayette District, in which Henry H. Houpt, Esq., still living in Dryden, was the teacher in the winter of 1835-6. He taught four months of twenty-four school days in a month, for which he received forty dollars, which enabled him to still further continue his education. In speaking of his experience as a teacher there when he was twenty-one years of age, Mr. Houpt recalls the fact that one of the principal duties of the teacher in those days was to keep the pupils'

pens in order, by preparing and sharpening them from goose quills, which were the only pens in use in those times.

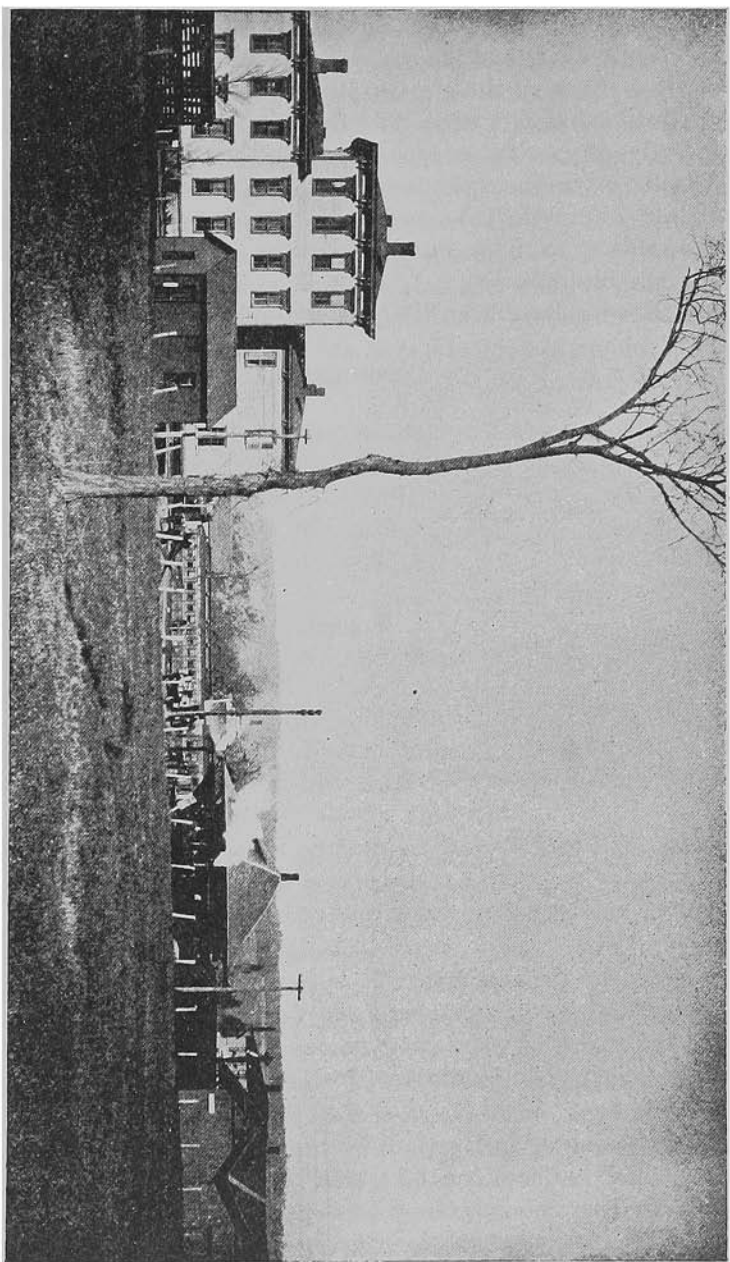
The country in and about Freeville is remarkably level for this locality, Fall Creek, above the grist-mill, being now navigable for a mile and a half, as the stream crooks and winds, by a small pleasure steam-boat kept for the use of pleasure parties in connection with Riverside Park. No such level stretch of water is found elsewhere on Fall Creek, which is noted for its frequent water-mill sites, which cannot exist upon level water.

The M. E. church of Freeville was erected in 1848, and it, together with the mills and hotel already referred to, formed what is now known as "Old Freeville," constituting the only signs of a village which existed here prior to the establishment of a railroad junction at a point about half a mile east, in the year 1872. Since that time the space between "Old Freeville" and the junction has been built up so as to form the main avenue of the present village; the church has been moved up nearer the center; Lyceum Hall, capable of comfortably seating five hundred people, has been constructed upon Liberal street; a new hotel known as the Junction House has been built near the railroad depot and several times enlarged into a structure of imposing proportions, as shown in the accompanying view of the railroad station; and Freeville has altogether taken upon herself the appearance and all of the essentials of an enterprising, modern village, somewhat resembling Western towns in her rapid development.

The following is a list of the ministers of the M. E. church who have served the Freeville charge since 1877, the pulpit having been supplied previous to that time by the ministers located at Dryden or Etna: Wm. M. Bengler, A. F. Wheeler, Wm. F. Butman, R. L. Stilwell, S. W. Andrews, N. M. Wheeler, C. A. Wilson, James A. Roberts, T. C. Roskelly, Frederick E. Spence, J. Brownell Rogers.

About thirty years ago "Old Freeville" possessed a little old red-colored building called a school-house, the subject of repairing or rebuilding which then became the occasion of a school district quarrel and litigation, which continued for a number of years and involved the district and some of its inhabitants in expenses and judgments amounting in all to several thousand dollars. Since then a new and very respectable school-house has been built and an excellent school maintained.

Like many Western towns Freeville had a "boom," which arrived about the year 1880, when a great number of city lots were laid out and many of them sold and a manufacturing enterprise of great prom-



FREEVILLE JUNCTION.

ise was launched forth, first as a stove factory, and later as glass works. Since that time the community has been recovering from the stimulating effects of the unnatural excitement and the subsequent reaction, until it has now settled down upon a substantial basis of gradual growth and merited prosperity.

The village was incorporated July 2, 1887, to include in its limits a square mile of territory, being Lot No. 26 of the town, and now contains, according to the recent enumeration, three hundred and seventy-four inhabitants.

The following have been the principal officers :

PRESIDENTS.

W. H. Richardson,	-	1887-8	Orson Luther,	-	-	1893	
Fred E. Darling,	-	-	1889	W. J. Shaver,	-	-	1894
George DePuy,	-	-	1890	E. Blackman,	-	-	1895-6
W. J. Shaver,	-	-	1891	W. H. Richardson,	-	-	1897
N. H. Thompson,	-	-	1892	Dr. Homer Genung,	-	-	1898

CLERKS.

G. M. Watson,	-	-	1887	J. M. Carr,	-	-	1891-2
E. F. George,	-	-	1888	Chas. W. Parker,	-	-	1893
J. M. Carr,	-	-	1889	W. J. Shaver,	-	-	1894-5-6
Chas. W. Parker,	-	-	1890	A. C. Stone,	-	-	1897

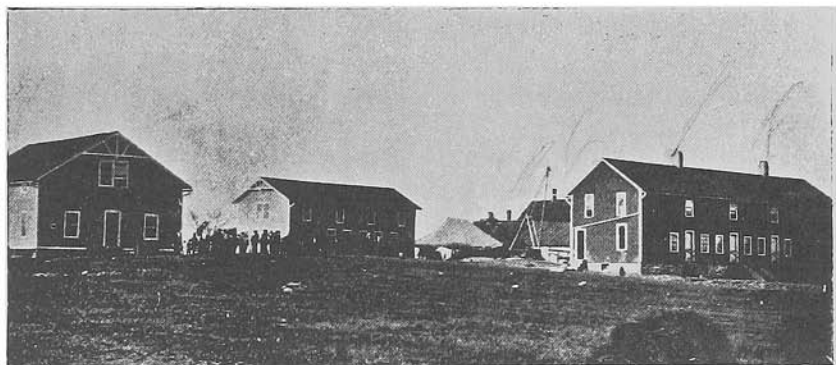
No map of Freeville has heretofore been published, but it is believed that the one which accompanies this work will be found to be an accurate and complete topographical representation of the village as it now exists.

For so level a location Freeville is very fortunate in its water supply, many flowing wells having been developed in the village which furnish the purest of water in abundant quantities from a depth which prevents danger of contamination from surface drainage.

Riverside Park, on the bank of Fall Creek, although still a private enterprise belonging to Harris Roe, affords a commodious and attractive picnic and audience ground which is generously patronized in the summer and autumn months. During the past summer the Central New York Spiritual Association purchased ten acres of land in Freeville for a permanent camp ground, the location of which is also shown on the map.

The George Junior Republic is a project which, for the past few years, has excited great interest throughout the whole extent of our country, and its influence as an educational force is rapidly becoming world-wide. In 1887 W. R. George, born near West Dryden, the son of John F. George and Eleanor Baker (George), went to New York city to engage in business. Being at heart a philanthropist, he spent many spare moments in forming friendships with the urchins on the streets of the East Side, and in striving to benefit them.

Their wretched surroundings so impressed him that, in the summer of 1890, aided by the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, he brought twenty-two children with him to spend his vacation of two weeks. These children were fed by kind neighbors and friends in the vicinity of



THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

Freeville. For the next four years Mr. George brought out nearly two hundred and fifty children each summer for a stay of two weeks. During these years the plan of the Republic was slowly evolving. Mr. George saw that, while the two weeks of vacation gave the children a breath of fresh air and were helpful to them in many ways, the benefits could not be very permanent; the problems of pauperism and crime were still far from being solved. Brought up in homes of degradation and vice, having received most of their education from the slums, many of these children were accustomed to living "from hand to mouth." Many had been trained by their parents to depend on charitable societies for their subsistence, and their self-reliance was almost entirely lost. Others had come to consider it a glorious thing to be a "tough" and to be brought before police courts.

Mr. George tried experiments in making them work for their food and clothes and in having juries, composed of their peers, to judge

them for their misdemeanors. These attempts showed him that the children were more self-reliant and more careful of their possessions when they paid their way ; that, in trials by jury, these miniature men and women were more just in their decisions than were adults, because they could much better appreciate the situation ; and that to be arrested, tried, convicted and imprisoned by citizens of their own size was a real punishment for the offenders. From these premises he argued that they might be trusted to make and enforce their own laws, to be entirely self-governing. Accordingly, in the summer of 1895, the Republic was formed.

It will, of course, be impossible to enter into details concerning the courts, the police department, the industrial classes, the school, the legislature, and all the varied activities of this little state. Much has been written concerning this enterprise in the best papers and magazines of the country.

The George Junior Republic is duly incorporated under the laws of the state and owns and occupies a farm of forty-eight acres, formerly a part of the Cady place, situated nearly one mile southeast of the Freeville postoffice, but within the corporate limits of the village. Other land, adjoining this farm, is rented and in the near future the Association will develop more fully the property which it owns. A view of their grounds is here given, and the location of their buildings as they now exist is shown on the map of Freeville.

The Republic has, at present, accommodations for about two hundred summer citizens and about fifty that stay throughout the entire year. It is achieving success and will undoubtedly attain to large proportions as the years pass by. But, better than all the material success which has been gained, are the mighty steps forward in the solution of that vast problem, the dealing with the poor in large cities.

The postoffice was established at Freeville during the War of the Rebellion, the Rev. I. Harris becoming the first postmaster. Mr. Harris was connected with the Sanitary Commission, which required a visit to Washington, upon which he presented a petition to the post-office department and secured the location of the Freeville office with himself in charge of it.

After one or two unsuccessful efforts to maintain a newspaper at Freeville, The Leader, in charge of E. C. Smith, is now a lively weekly sheet which seems to be permanently established.

It should be remembered that as a business place Freeville is only about a quarter of a century old. Thirty years ago the locality of the railroad station was a lonely farm, then owned by George W. Tripp.

A stump fence even then lined a large part of what is now the main street of that village. After the establishment of the railroad junction in 1872 it was through the earnest and well-directed efforts of such men as Otis E. Wood, Albert C. Stone and John W. Webster that the destinies of Freeville as a village were cared for and properly shaped.

Freeville is too young to claim much connection with the pioneers of the township. Elder Daniel White, the first settler in this locality, has already been mentioned in connection with the building of the grist-mill and the settlement of the town itself, and we may also speak of the Shaver family, whose ancestor, John C. Shaver, originally from New Jersey, early in the century came to Ithaca, where he was actively engaged in building boats and boating on the waters of Cayuga Lake and through the Montezuma Marshes, Wood Creek, Mohawk and Hudson rivers to Albany, N. Y., which was the chief navigation from Ithaca to Albany and New York at that time. After leaving Ithaca he located with his family, May 6, 1823, on the farm where Wm. J. Shaver now resides.

Of his children, Ira C., the eldest, born in the year 1817, still resides at Freeville with his son Willard, one of the Centennial Committee; Julius M. and Wm. J. also reside in Freeville on the old homestead; Elizur W. lives in Portland, Oregon; Marcus D. also lives in Freeville; Ermana married Samuel Hanshaw, who is one of the most prominent farmers of the town of Ithaca; Mariah A. married Jacob Kline, also a wealthy and prominent farmer of the town of Ithaca. Mr. and Mrs. Kline are the parents of J. B. Kline, of Syracuse, N. Y., a foremost lawyer of that place and at present district attorney of Onondaga county.

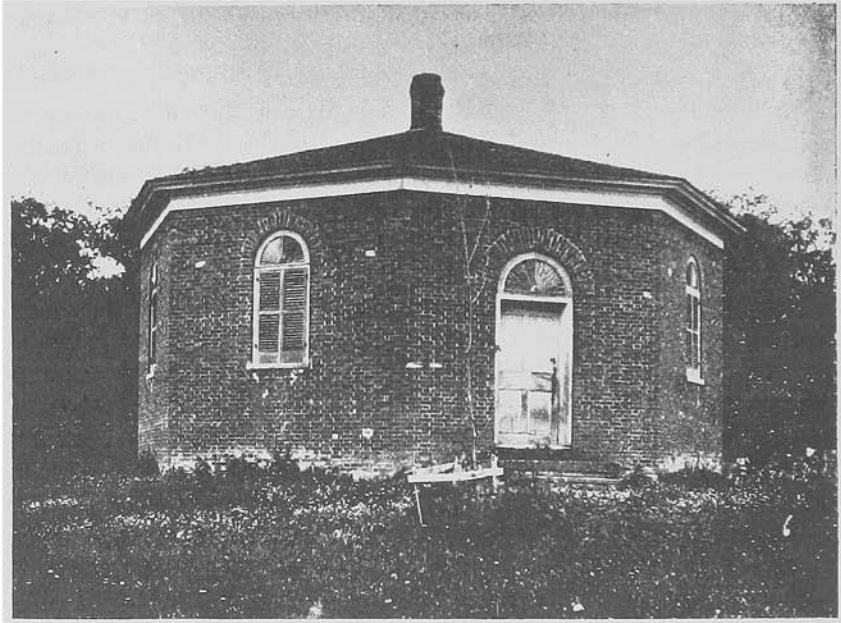
CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE OCTAGONAL SCHOOL HOUSE.

Doubtless every old school house in the township has a record and a history, which, if properly reduced to writing, would be interesting and instructive reading. There is something especially fascinating connected with the education of children, and the story of the experiences of both the teacher and the pupil in their combined efforts to impart and develop, as well as to receive and apply, instruction is always interesting; but we cannot undertake here to write up the history of every school-house in Dryden, and what we shall say of this one, which has some especially interesting features

about it and which is, in a general way, typical of the rest, must suffice for all.

If the plain and dingy walls of the brick building, a likeness of which is here given, commonly but inaccurately called the "Eight Square School House" could but tell their own story in such a way as to be fully understood, they would furnish an eloquent history which the writer of this chapter can but imperfectly imitate. They could truthfully say that within their inclosure were taught at least four school children who became supervisors of the town of Dryden, viz: Jeremiah Snyder, Smith Robertson, Hiram Snyder and Lemi Grover;



THE OCTAGONAL SCHOOL-HOUSE.

two, sheriffs of Tompkins county, viz: Thomas Robertson and Smith Robertson; two, school commissioners, viz: Smith Robertson and Alviras Snyder; one, a presiding elder, Wm. Newell Cobb; two, county superintendents of the poor, Jeremiah Snyder and Wm. W. Snyder; one, a millionaire, Orrin S. Wood; numerous others who became bank, telegraph and insurance managers as well as railroad superintendents, and last, but not least, one pupil of the gentler sex, Mary Ann Wood (Cornell), who in after years was destined to become the wife of a millionaire philanthropist and the mother of a distinguished governor of our Empire State.

The age of this venerable but well preserved school-house is about seventy-five years. We think that some one had given us the exact date of its construction and the name of its chief builder, but if so the memorandum of it has unfortunately been mislaid. However, the precise date is not essential. From the year 1815 forward until it was built, a period of about ten years, upwards of one hundred pupils of school age were annually registered upon the records of the school district, (No. 5,) which, although occupying then, as now, a thinly settled agricultural section of the country, was remarkable in many respects, and doubtless afforded during the first half of our Century Period the best educational advantages to the largest number of appreciative school children to be found together in the township. At one time there were eight families residing in the district—coinciding in number with the eight sides of this unique form of a school building—which numbered among their members eighty-seven children, lacking only one in the aggregate of giving an average of eleven to each, and two single families at one time supplied the school with twenty-one pupils. Prior to about 1825 a small frame structure occupied the present site. Even then the greatest efforts were made to secure the very best of teachers for this school, some of them being obtained from Cortland and further east. During this time William Waterman taught the school six years, Almon Brown, one year, and David Reed, three years, Elmira (Bristol), the oldest daughter of Benjamin Wood, serving as assistant.

It was during Reed's administration as principal that it was decided that a new school-house must be built, the old building being so crowded with the swarms of pupils that some had to be sent out to play in order to give others a chance to recite. Accordingly the frame school-house was removed to a point about eighty rods north, where it served temporarily while the new brick building was being constructed, and afterwards it was sold and became a part of the Elijah Vanderhoef residence near the extreme northeast corner of the district.

We may well believe that the parents of these school children who were to be so successful in after life were not of the niggardly, narrow-minded class of citizens and did not begrudge the great effort under the circumstances required to construct a building which should be, as it was for half a century, the best of its kind in the township. The prime movers in the enterprise are said to have been Col. William Cobb, at the southeast, and Benjamin Wood, at the northeast corner of the district, and they were the first to have children who, after

graduating from this school, sought higher institutions of learning; but the trustees who had charge of the work and who together conceived of and carried out the particular design were Capt. Geo. Robertson, Isaac Bishop and Henry Snyder, the nearest neighbors on either side, who employed as chief builder one Balcom from near McLean or Cortland. The brick was then made near by at the Grover-Hammond-Metzgar brickyard corners and the Jeremiah Snyder brickyard corners, last operated by Russel Sykes. Many of the less able residents contributed the other material and work, while the poorest families had their shares contributed by their more fortunate neighbors. Thus with the greatest harmony, as it is said, and entirely free from the jangles and controversies which too often in modern times distract and disgrace communities in such undertakings, the eight-sided brick school-house became an accomplished reality.

Reed as school-master was followed by Grinnell, Pelton and others in early days and later by such excellent local teachers as Ebenezer McArthur, Smith Robertson, Merritt L. Wood, Levi Snyder, Joseph Snyder, Alviras Snyder, Orrin S. Wood, William W. Snyder and Artemas L. Tyler.

While the Octagonal School House is still serviceable as an institution of learning we leave the reader to supply its present success and surroundings from other sources, our object being in this as in all other matters to emphasize and preserve that which is old and in danger of being lost to local history.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

FURTHER HISTORY OF THE NORTH-WEST SECTION.

The pioneer families of this section of whom we have been able to gather sufficient data with which to make suitable mention are as follows:

BROWN, REUBEN, came from New Jersey to the town of Lansing about the year 1795.

In 1804 he removed to Dryden, locating on Lot 24. The most of the original purchase has remained in the family and is included in the farm of his grandson, S. N. Brown. In 1797, while living in Lansing, Reuben Brown was appointed leader of the first Methodist class at Asbury, being one of the very first in the county. He continued to lead this class for several years after his removal to Dryden, himself and wife often going on foot and carrying a child a distance of six

miles through the then almost unbroken forest to attend church and lead his class. This continued until 1811, when a class was formed at West Dryden. The oldest and last surviving son, Freeman Brown, was born in Lansing in 1800 and died in 1889. Reuben Brown died in 1862, aged 86 years.

BUSH, CAPTAIN CALVIN, was born in Vermont in 1781, and at the age of twenty-one years came to Lansing and was employed by Samuel Baker, who owned a large tract of land near Teetertown. Soon after, he married Sarah Moore and removed to Dryden, locating first on Lot 34, on land now owned by W. H. Moore. His son Loren took this land and he purchased one hundred acres on Lot 3, now owned by Larkin Smith and Alvah Snyder. This was then a dense forest of heavy timber, which he cleared off, and here he lived until old age disqualified him from longer caring for the farm. Here the old people were cared for by their son-in-law, Freeman, and by their grandson, S. N. Brown, where Captain Bush died in 1864, aged 83 years. Before coming to Dryden he was at the head of a company of militia, and during the War of 1812 he led his company to the frontier.

GROVER, ANDREW, came in 1806 from New Jersey and first settled on the property since known as Woodlawn, which he afterwards lost from defective title. He then, about 1812, settled where his grandson, John S. Grover, now lives, and died in the year 1871. Of his children, Peter was the father of Major Grover, of the 76th Regiment, after whom Grover Post G. A. R., at Cortland, is named; Jacob is still living in Michigan, 90 years of age; Andrew P. was a justice of the peace of Dryden in 1849 and 1852, afterwards removing to Michigan. Others moved to Michigan and Steuben county, and a daughter, Parnelia Johnson, is still living in Dryden.

HANCE, THOMAS, SR., and sons, Thomas, Jr., and William, also two sons-in-law, Cornelius Conover and Benjamin Cook, came from New Jersey in 1800 and located one and one-half miles west of "Fox's Corners." Cook afterwards lived on Lot 5. Thomas, Sr., died in 1838, at the age of 97, and is buried at Asbury Church. The families were Quakers, among the first in town of that sect. Wm. moved to Ithaca in 1826, where he and his sons became prominent in business circles. William was known in his latter years as "Major Hance," from his prominence in the militia.

KNAPP, SAMUEL, was born in Belvidere, N. J., in December, 1759, and lived to the age of 91 years. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and was engaged in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Stony Point and many others, and many were the stories told by him to his

grandchildren of his trials and suffering. His wife, Charity Westfall, was born September 26, 1764, near Trenton, N. J.

About 1800 they started their journey into the interior, having all their possessions in a wagon drawn by a pair of horses. Thus they journeyed on, living in their wagon and by the aid of the gun and fishing rod, their only means of support, until they reached a place near where Varna is now located, from whence they cut their way through the woods to their destination and settled on Lot 14, where James Lumbard now lives, living in their wagon until a log house could be erected. Eight children were born to them, six girls and two boys, Mary, Catharine, Sarah, Betsey, Amy, Cable, Samuel, and Ann, who married Wm. Skillings.

McCUTCHEON, GEORGE, was about two years old when his parents, Andrew McCutcheon and wife, Jean Adair, came from Scotland in their own merchant sloop to this country. Finding acquaintances in the family of Robert Robertson in Saratoga township, N. Y., they were induced to remain there. When George was about sixteen years old he was pressed into the ranks of the Revolutionary Army and was in the first battle at Bemis Heights. He subsequently enlisted, in August, 1777, in Capt. Ball's company, Col. Shepard's Massachusetts Regiment, and served six years, being honorably discharged June 8, 1783, from Capt. Fuller's company, Col. Jackson's regiment. He was conspicuously brave in battle, in one of which he led his company in the capture of several Hessian regiments. He served in the battles of Monmouth, Valley Forge, at Saratoga during the surrender of Burgoyne, and many others. He returned home and after several years married Nancy Robertson, sister of Capt. Robertson, and they named their eldest son, born September 4, 1790, Robert, after her father, Robert Robertson. At the time Capt. Robertson moved to Dryden this son Robert desired to go with him and when about sixteen years old helped his uncle drive some cattle to his new farm.

Being greatly pleased with the new country he induced his father, George McCutcheon to move to Dryden. They left Saratoga on Feb. 26, 1807, performing the journey by land in ten days, camping by the way where night overtook them, sleeping on blankets on the ground, and arrived in Dryden, at Capt. Robertson's, on March 7, 1807.

They purchased a farm of Philip Robertson, now known as the Weaver farm, near Etna, bringing up their eleven children and living there until the mother's death and the father became too old and feeble to care for the farm. George McCutcheon died at the age of 85. Robert McCutcheon married Mary, daughter of Peter Snyder,

May 4th, 1812, after having volunteered on April 22, 1812, marching with his company in June to Buffalo, where he was in the command of Gen. Peterson at Buffalo, along Lake Erie, at Black Rock, and Niagara Falls, where they guarded the line. Most of the time he did scouting duty rarely being with his command, and with his company was honorably discharged May 22, 1813, and marched home, arriving in July of that year.

Peter Snyder had given to each of his sons one hundred acres and to each daughter as a dower fifty acres of land about one mile west of Etna and along Fall Creek. On the south side of this farm Robert built a log cabin of two rooms in July of the same year and in November the young couple went to housekeeping. The land was a heavy wilderness and Robert cut down the first trees and made the first clearing ever made on this land, putting in a crop of wheat about the cabin. In after years he added to this land 146 acres, put up good buildings on the north side of the same land, which is still in the family, being occupied and owned by his sons, Newton and Wm. McCutcheon.

Robert was active in educational affairs, helping to promote the building of the eight-square brick school-house and to form the library association for which it was noted, and especially active in naming the books to be purchased for the school library, which were so excellent in choice that he derived the benefit of almost a college education from them.

He and his wife were known as Uncle Robert and Aunt Polly to the whole neighborhood and his judgment was much sought after by the younger generation in all the affairs of life. They raised a family of fourteen children: Anna, Rensselaer, Parmeno, Betsey, Delilah (Emmons,) Jane (Fulkerson,) Marietta (Raub,) Miles, Arvilla (Emmons,) William, Catharine (Freeman,) Newton, Norman, Paulina (Peters,) of whom only five survive. Robert, after a long and useful life, seventy-three years of which was spent on the home farm, died in the ninety-fourth year of his age on February 2nd, 1884.

SKILLINGS, JOHN, was born in Ireland in 1756. In 1772, at the age of sixteen, he came to this country. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, having been captured by the Indians but afterwards making his escape. At the close of the war he married Miss Betsey Camel near Philadelphia, Pa., and about 1800 they came to Dryden and settled on the farm now owned by N. H. Mineah. They reared a family of six children, four girls and two boys, John, Jr., Margaret, Eleanor, Sally, Betsey, and William Skillings.

William Skillings married Miss Ann Knapp in the year 1827 and commenced keeping house on the farm now owned by N. H. Mineah. In 1836 he bought the farm now owned by James G. Sutfin, where he lived a few years and then moved on the farm now owned by S. M. Skillings, where they lived and died. Five children were born to them: John, who died in infancy; Eastman, who died at the age of 26; Betsey, who married Enos P. Moseley and now lives near the old homestead; Charity, who married Wm. J. Sutfin and lives across the way from the old homestead; Helen, who married James G. Sutfin, and now lives on the old Ward farm near by, and Samuel, who now owns and occupies the old homestead.

This briefly is the history of the Skillings family in Dryden. Children and grandchildren there have been, but among them all there is now but one left to hand the name of Skillings down, and that is Fay, the only son of Samuel Skillings.

SMITH. In the early years of the century five brothers, Benjamin, Isaac, Jacob, John and Henry Smith, with their widowed mother, left Stroudsburg, Pa., and came into the wilds of New York State. They selected land on Lot 11 in Dryden and began clearing off the timber. At the breaking out of the War of 1812 the four brothers first named volunteered and served throughout the war. Soon after returning Benjamin died. Isaac removed to Danby and later to Ohio. Jacob, John and Henry remained on the original purchase until their deaths. Their mother lived to the age of 104 years. The land is still held in the family, Ex-Sheriff William J. Smith and the heirs of James Smith, who were descendants of John Smith, being the present owners.

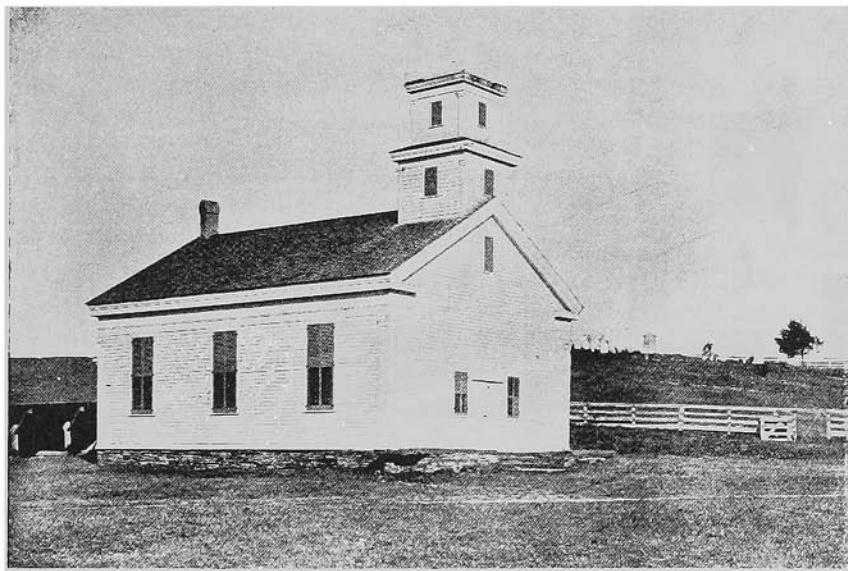
VAN NORTWICK, SIMEON, with his family, came from New Jersey early in the year 1804, settling on the extreme northeast corner of Lot No. 15, for which he traded property in Monmouth county, N. J., the transfer having been made in the year 1802. Among the witnesses to the deed as now appears upon the old document itself was Jacob Vanderbilt, the father of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who afterwards accumulated such a vast fortune, and whose descendants now wield such a powerful influence in the financial world. Upon their arrival in their new home it was found necessary to go four miles, nearly one mile west of West Dryden, to obtain a live coal to start their first fire. William Van Nortwick was six years old at this time, afterwards was a well known and prominent farmer until his death in 1866 at the age of 68 years. Sarah Van Nortwick still lives on the same farm where her grandfather settled ninety-eight years ago.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

FURTHER HISTORY OF THE SOUTH-WEST SECTION.

This division includes all of the south-west quarter of the town except the Varna neighborhood, which has been treated separately, and also includes Lots 94 and 95 which are now a part of Caroline, but for historical purposes are still claimed as a part of Dryden.

The Free Will Baptist church on Snyder Hill, in this section, was organized April 3, 1824, with Elder Edward E. Dodge as pastor, and



CHURCH AT SNYDER HILL.

Wessels S. Middaugh and Daniel Reeves as deacons. The additional charter members were Salmon Hutchinson, Samuel Snyder, Benjamin Quick, Belden Meade and Chauncey Lee. The church building now in use was erected in 1856, but has lately been repaired and fitted up in modern style. The land upon which the church and school-house now stand was donated by Joseph M. Snyder, son of Jacob Snyder, the first permanent settler upon Snyder Hill.

The following are the names of the pastors of this church: Edward Dodge, Amos Daniels, Stephen Krum, H. H. Strickland, O. C. Hills, J. W. Hills, Oramel Bingham, J. M. Crandall, A. J. Wood, Evans, William Russell, L. D. Howe, S. W. Schoonover, Brown, D. D. Brown,

Woodruff, Cooley, F. D. Ellsworth, Charles Pease, Estus Van Marter, A. C. Babcock.

For a few years past a postoffice has been maintained at Ellis Hollow under the name of "Ellis," and in 1896 a new M. E. church was

erected there, of which we are able to give the accompanying view. Until the erection of this building the class connected with it met in the school-house, the pastors being in 1896 Rev. J. E. Showers and since then Rev. Francis H. Dickerson.



ELLIS HOLLOW CHURCH.

Among the early inhabitants of this section of whom we are not able to give any family history are Israel Brown, Obadiah Brown, Zephaniah Brown, John Cornelius, Tobias Cornelius and Joseph Middaugh, a reference to Reuben

Brown having been made in a preceding chapter. But we shall bring in the history of this section principally under the heads of its pioneer families, of whom we have records of the following :

BROWN, ZEPHANIAH. (See Chapter VI.)

BULL, AARON, and **KRUM, MATTHEW,** who were brothers-in-law, Mr. Bull having married Krum's sister, settled on one hundred acres in the southeast corner of Lot No. 95. They came from Marbletown, Ulster county, N. Y., now in Olive, of the same county. Mr. Krum's father, Henry W., was the owner, and the young men came to settle and clear it up in the year 1806, Krum in June and Bull in September. Bull had the south half and lived only a short distance from the south line of the Military Tract, then the south line of Cayuga county. He was a very bright, active, hard working man but of very little education, and it is said that he could not read or write until his wife taught him. He was originally from Bull's Bridge, on the Housatonic River,

in Connecticut, and came thence to Ulster county, N. Y., where he married into the Krum family. Mr. Bull lived on the Dryden lot twelve years, when he bought the Cass Tavern, on the Turupike (now the Henry S. Krum place), where he afterwards lived and died. He purchased of Nicholas Fish (father of Hamilton Fish) a large part of Lot 85 and adjacent lands in Dryden and engaged in lumbering, owning and managing, with his sons, a couple of canal boats. His family have always held an influential position.

Matthew Krum was of Holland Dutch descent and the ancestor of the most of the Krums of this county. He lived and died on the place now known as the Aaron B. Schutt farm. John Schutt, the father-in-law of Ruloff, also married a sister of Krum.

COBB, LYMAN, the author of Cobb's readers, spelling books, and other school books extensively used in early times in Central and Western New York and Pennsylvania, formerly lived in the white house near Snyder's Station, on the E., C. & N. railroad, a little east of Varna. He had his books published at Ithaca and the covers were made of thin boards covered with blue paper. He was born in Canaan, Connecticut (or, as some say, in Lenox, Massachusetts,) in the year 1800, and in his youth came with his father's family to Berkshire, Tioga county, N. Y., locating about a mile east of Speedsville. He afterwards taught school at Slaterville about three years and it was here that he compiled the first edition of his spelling book published by Mack & Andrus about the year 1819. He was afterwards a teacher in Ithaca. His wife was a daughter of Ephraim Chambers, who at one time resided on the Dan Rice farm in Ellis Hollow, and his sister was Mrs. Thomas Davis, who resided in Dryden from 1840 until her decease in 1860.

GENUNG, BENJAMIN, was a Revolutionary soldier, born May 10, 1758, and enlisted at Hanover, Morris county, N. J., in February, 1776, in Capt. Lyon's company of Col. (afterwards General) McDougall's regiment of the New York line for one year. He was in the battle of White Plains and in the retreat from New York after the battle of Long Island. In January of the year 1800 he bought of Rev. Asa Hilyer, of Morris county, N. J., a part of Lot No. 93 of Dryden, and in that spring he came to his new home with a yoke of oxen and wagon carrying all of his household goods and farming utensils, as well as his family, consisting of his wife and six children. They came by way of the celebrated "Beech Woods" in Pennsylvania to Owego and from there to Dryden, stopping with a man by the name of Iruna Peat on Lot 92 until he could locate his purchase, a part of Lot 93,

where he settled on the land now owned by one of his grandsons, Benjamin Genung, Jr. Two of his sons, Barnabas and Aaron, were in the War of 1812, the latter, born December 25, 1787, being in the company of Major Ellis. His daughter Rachel married Wm. Pew, who came to Ithaca in 1803, and many of their descendants are now living in Ithaca and Dryden. His remaining children were Timothy, Pearson and Philo.

Joseph A. Genung, a son of Aaron, born in Dryden January 17, 1835, is an active member of the Centennial Executive Committee, his postoffice being Ithaca although residing in the town of Dryden.

In addition to Joseph A. Genung, Aaron had two other sons and three daughters. One son, Luther, married Phœbe Banfield and settled and died in the town of Danby, leaving a son, Amasa T., now residing in Ithaca. Another son, Jacob, married Angeline Pew and resides in the vicinity of Ellis Hollow. One daughter, Mary, married Jesse English and they resided on Snyder Hill. Another daughter, Rebecca, married John English and resided on Snyder Hill. Another daughter, Lockey, married James Hagadorn and they resided at Spencer, N. Y.

Joseph A. Genung married in 1859 Mary E. Cornelius and they had three daughters. Of these, Estella E. died in 1878, aged 17 years; Nellie M., born 1864, graduated at the Ithaca High School, married William Gillmer, a farmer; Mary Josephine, born 1876, prepared at the Ithaca High School, graduated at Cornell University 1897, married Leon Nelson Nichols, graduated at Cornell University 1892, a librarian.

Dr. Homer Genung, of Freeville, and Dr. Benjamin Genung, of Wyalusing, Pa., are sons of Benjamin Genung, son of Philo.

Dr. John A. Genung, of Ithaca, is a son of John, son of Philo.

The Genungs were nearly all of them prominent and respected farmers.

HAMMOND, THOMAS and ALICE (STONE). Shortly after the year 1800, presumably in 1803, there removed from Scituate, Providence county, Rhode Island, Thomas Hammond, in time of peace a seaman in the coast towns trade of New Bedford, Providence and New London, and attached to the vessels of war during the Revolution. He was born at or near that locality about 1730 and married Alice Stone, the daughter of Peter and Patience Stone, of that place. From them are descended one wing of the Benjamin Wood family, of Western Dryden, and of the Ezra Cornell family of Ithaca.

Thomas, grown too old to longer go before the mast and endure the

rigor of the sea, still courted adventure in the haunts of the deer, bear, wolf and Indian, his earlier skirmishes with all of the last named having found more in him, in accord with his tastes, than even the sea fisheries or the comparative quiet of the war vessel. He therefore removed to the far frontier of Chenango Valley, N. Y., about 1803, taking with him his numerous family and several other friends (he being a man of push and leadership), together with all his earthly belongings.

This was not only a tedious but perilous journey, as it was performed with the proverbial ox team of that day, but on foot for all who could walk. The only entrance to his destination lay via Albany and the Hudson River crossing and the Mohawk and Chenango valleys to Oxford, N. Y. At this point the state was concentrating some interest by its highway cutting into the more westerly wilds, where the deer, bear, wolf and Indian had to be successfully routed, furnishing the excitement craved by Thomas, and an inducement for work to his grown and industrious children, and other kin of the party.

Of this party were his wife, Alice; his daughter, Amy, and her husband, Nathan Wood; his grandson, Benjamin Wood; his grandson-in-law, Orrin Squire; his son, Daniel Hammond, and his family, all of whom figure conspicuously as pioneers of Western Dryden, and who were clever artisans in brick making, cooperage and weaver's reed making, all essentials in opening new colonies.

Their first settlement was made at Oxford, next at Sherburne, next at Quaker Basin near DeRuyter; thence they came to Willow Glen a little later than 1815, and finally reached, about 1820, the south-west quarter of great lot No. 32, better known as Supervisor Lemi Grover's corner, and Woodlawn, next east. Here, after having buried the husband, Thomas, in Chenango Valley, the wife, Alice, lived and died, and is buried beside her daughter Amy (Wood) in the Captain George Robertson cemetery, a few of six generations following hers still clinging near there to-day.

William Wigton, the old hotel-keeper at Willow Glen, where now stands the Moses Rowland residence, became a conspicuous land owner in Western Dryden, with headquarters at this Hammond-Grover corner; and he was succeeded in the ownership of the Willow Glen hotel by Daniel Hammond, and also as landlord thereof.

A little later on Daniel also succeeded Major Wigton as owner of the Grover southeast corner of Lot 32 and Woodlawn. Upon this corner Daniel Hammond and his sons, assisted by Orrin Squire and Benjamin Wood, opened the first brickyard of Western Dryden; and

from the material furnished, the "eight-square" brick school-house was largely built.

From the pioneer Alice, through her son Thomas, is descended the numerous Hammond family of Virgil; and through George and William and his wife, Polly Tanner, come the now well known law firm of Hammond & Hammond, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.

From pioneer Alice, through her daughter Amy and her husband, Nathan, and their son Benjamin Wood, and his wife, Mary Bonesteel, are descended the conspicuous Wood family, of Western Dryden; and through their daughter Mary Ann, whose husband was Hon. Ezra Cornell, of Cornell University fame, comes Ex-Governor Cornell, Chief Financier Frank C. Cornell, and Chief Civil Engineer O. H. Perry Cornell, nine children in all, only five of whom came to mature age and still survive; and they own the two-hundred-acre farm known as Woodlawn.

HARNED, WILLIAM, and Hanna Crifisteen were married in New Jersey in the year 1794, and within a few years removed to Dryden. He built his first log-house on the north bank of Cascadilla Creek, a little east of the present bridge near the residence of Edwin Snyder. He was one of the highway commissioners elected at the first town meeting of Dryden held in 1803. Of a family of seven, one daughter, Mary, married Thomas George, Eliza married Dr. Harvey Harris, and Clarissa married Peter I. Rose, an early settler of the town. All are now deceased and S. M. George, of West Dryden, is believed to by the only descendant of Wm. Harned now residing in the town.

HARRIS, DR. HARVEY, an early physician of the town, registered at Ithaca in 1828, first practiced at West Dryden, afterwards at Etna for many years and finally moved to Illinois, where he died after 1860.

MIDDAUGH, JOSEPH, and his son WESSELS S. came to Dryden in 1807, from near the borders of Orange county, N. Y., where it joins the state of New Jersey. They were of Dutch descent and first settled in Dryden on one hundred acres of land near Ellis Hollow, to which they added by subsequent purchases and upon which they are both buried. For several years they kept a tavern.

Wessels S. was a supervisor of the town and raised a large family of sons, among whom were Orrin, the father of Fred and William Henry; Wessels, Jr., who now owns the Judge Ellis homestead at Ellis Hollow; and Harrison, who married a grand-daughter of both Judge and Major Ellis. One of his daughters married Edward Mulks, who succeeded to the Middaugh homestead and whose daughter, Mrs. C. L. Lull, now owns it.

PALMERTON, ICHABOD, was the father of Marcus and Sylvanus Palmer-ton, and was one of several who followed Peleg Ellis from Royal Grant, in Herkimer county, to Ellis Hollow. He came in 1801, the year after Ellis arrived. From the same place soon after Asa Hurd came and settled on the present Gray farm, Van Allen on the Dan Rice farm, Joseph Smith on the Willey farm and Nathan Gosper on the E. J. Thomas farm.

ROBERTSON, PHILIP SCHUYLER, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., May 4, 1774. His name was given him by Gen. Philip Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame, who gave with the name a life lease of fifty acres of land in Saratoga county.

His father, Robert, who was also the father of Capt. George Robertson, served during the Revolutionary war and died soon after its close, when Philip was but seven years of age. He lived with his uncle, George McCutcheon, for several years, and then commenced working with his brother, George, at the carpenter and mill-wright trade, making that his business for several years in Saratoga. In 1798 the two brothers, Philip and George, each driving a yoke of oxen and accompanied by two young men, said to have been Jared Benjamin and Walter Yeomans, (but others say one of them was Moses Snyder), started from Schuylerville, Saratoga county, for the West, coming by the way of the Mohawk Valley, Ithaca and Auburn, to the lot (No. 53) where M. J. Robertson now lives, arriving March 12, 1798. Philip lived with his brother George, until his marriage, July 25, 1802, to Elsie Sweezy from New Jersey. From that source there came seven children, George, Robert P., Mary, Peter, Allen, Anna (Snyder) and Oakley, of whom only the last two named survive.

Philip bought of his brother George the east part of the lot and locating upon that part now known as the Weaver farm, then all a perfect wilderness, he cleared thirty acres. As they had neither hay nor straw for their oxen they fed them upon browse from the trees as they cut them. During the work of clearing, Philip unfortunately had a tree fall upon him, breaking his thigh and crushing his left hand as it rested on his axe helve, besides injuring him internally and making him a cripple for the rest of his life.

That spring he planted among the logs four acres of corn, doing the work on crutches, and in the fall harvesting the crop of two hundred bushels of ears. Cutting and piling the logs that fall, they then sowed the land to wheat. On his way from his farm to the home of his brother George, where he boarded, the first season, he shot and killed seven deer without hunting an hour. He also shot a wildcat and

coon; the latter, very fat, weighed sixty pounds and supplied grease for a barrel of soap.

For several years he lived upon and improved this place and then sold it to George McCutcheon and bought a place on the Bridle Road above Etna. Clearing about fifteen acres of this place he sold it and bought a farm above Varna on the same road, building a house and clearing a part of the land. This place he sold and moved to Brutus, Cayuga county, where he remained two years and then returned to Dryden, where he bought a quarter section of Lot No. 3, on the State Road, which was all wild land. He cleared this last place, where he died August 4, 1842, and the farm still remains in the family.

SNYDER, JACOB. In the spring of 1801 a family of emigrants set out from Essex county, N. J., traveling through the "Beech Woods" to Owego and thence to the present town of Ithaca. That family consisted of Jacob Snyder, his wife, three sons and one daughter, the youngest child being a year old and the oldest twelve. The father was a skilled workman in three trades, tailoring, carpentering and blacksmithing, as people now living can testify. Upon their arrival the family took up temporary quarters and waited for a time in order the titles to the land might be investigated before purchasing, and thus avoid the spurious titles then so frequently met with. Mr. Snyder finally bought of James Glenny, of Virgil, (a grantee of a Revolutionary soldier, Lieutenant Wm. Glenny, to whom the lot had been awarded,) one hundred acres of land on Lot 82, for the consideration of \$330. The deed, executed Sept. 14, 1802, was a relic on exhibition at the Centennial. He later purchased a part of Lot 92, which passed into the possession of his sons Daniel and Peter. Of the original purchase on Lot 82, a part afterwards belonged to his son Joseph M. Snyder and is now occupied by his sons Jacob and Harry. The daughter, Rebecca, who married Aaron, the son of Benjamin Genung, came into possession of the old homestead of the original purchase of 1802, which is now owned and occupied by their son, Joseph A. Genung. Upon this old homestead there is still standing the same barn that was built by Jacob Snyder in 1806. He built his permanent dwelling in 1808, a substantial structure of hewn pine logs, which was occupied until 1872 and is still in a condition for use for many more years as a place of storage of farming utensils.

From this early settlement by Jacob Snyder the entire region grew to have the name of Snyder Hill, which it still bears.

CHAPTER XL.

FURTHER HISTORY OF THE NORTH-EAST SECTION.

Upon Lot No. 21 of Virgil, John Gee, a Revolutionary soldier who had drawn that lot, came and settled, according to Bouton's History, June 17, 1796, and some of his descendants still reside upon it. His nearest neighbor was four miles off at that time; but a few years later, probably in 1802, Joseph Schofield and his son Ananias settled on the adjoining Lot 20, of Dryden, and Joseph became one of the town officers when the first town meeting was held in 1803. In this extreme northeast corner of the township several mechanics, including the Mason, Hutchings and Bates families, early located; and on a branch of Beaver Creek, which still flows, but with diminished volume since the country has been cleared up, through the gully at the foot of Gulf Hill on the road to Cortland, and a short distance up-stream from this road, was established in the year 1809, according to Bouton's History, the Hutchings grist-mill, which accommodated the Virgil as well as the Dryden people in that section. This was more than twenty years before any grist-mill existed in Dryden village, but seven years after the White mill had been established at Freeville. It was here, near this pioneer grist-mill, in the town of Dryden, that the Hutchings apple had its origin. Not only was the grist-mill operated by them for a number of years, but a rake factory and other industries flourished, and it is claimed that the first successful power threshing machines were manufactured here. But these mechanics, or that portion of them who did not become farmers, afterwards drifted off to McLean and Malloryville, where the water power was more lasting and abundant and it is now a matter of surprise that a small branch of Beaver Creek near its source could ever have been considered capable of furnishing the water power necessary to run a grist-mill.

A thrifty and intelligent class of farmers have, however, always flourished in this section of the township, of a few only of whom are we able to give details, as follows:

ALLEN, WYATT, came to Dryden in 1805 from Aurora, Cayuga county, settling on the farm now occupied by John Mullen. In the year 1840 he removed to Dryden village, settling on South street where he died. Among his descendants is George W. Bradley of Dryden. Two of his brothers came later, married into the Foote and Clauson pioneer families of Willow Glen and moved with their families to the far West.

CARMER, ISAAC, and brother JACOB, came from near Essex Court

House, in New Jersey, about the year 1801, and settled on Lot No. 20 on one of the farms since owned by G. M. Lupton, where he died in January, 1853, within a few days of one hundred and two years of age. His children have long since died, but his grandchildren include Chester and Cleveland, children of his son John. The brother Jacob settled on the hill immediately south of Dryden village and his descendants are now believed to be non-residents.

GIVENS, SAMUEL, was an early settler in this part of the township, concerning whom we can give but few particulars. His descendants now residing or having died here are numerous, including Amos K., the father of our Darius Givens, of Dryden village; Col. Chas. Givens, an early town officer and the father of Edward and the late Wm. R. and Thomas; Lettie G., the mother of G. M. and Z. Lupton; Sarah, the wife of Abram Griswold; William, the father of Cortland Givens; and Jane, the wife of Zebulun Miller.

HILL, JOSEPH, and Sarah Bancroft were married at Flemington, N. J., November 30, 1809, and started for Dryden the same season. Two teams brought their goods. They drove two cows and made butter on the way by putting the milk in churns, the motion of the wagon bringing the butter. Mr. Hill had the choice of a section (six hundred and forty acres) of land in Seneca county or one in Dryden. He chose the latter on account of the pine timber. The land lay in Lot No. 6, upon which was already a small log cabin, but during their first night a heavy wind blew off the roof.

Mrs. Hill had been anxious to leave New Jersey, as it was the custom for farmers to keep slaves, and although her husband was homesick and wanted to move back she would not consent to go, as she did not like to live where they kept slaves. She wove woolen and linen cloth and in this way helped pay for clearing the land.

Joseph Hill died September 12, 1853, 71 years old. Sarah Bancroft Hill died April 8, 1874, 86 years old.

They had a family of eleven children: Mary, the oldest, married Hiram Graves, settled in Moravia and left a large family. Ambrose married Sarah Hart and finally settled on the old homestead. He left a family of four children. Isaac taught school in Dryden at one time in a school-house at or near the home of Chas. Perrigo. He married and moved to Dundee and again moved to Bay City, Mich., where he left a family of five children. Martha married James Van Etten and settled in Albany, N. Y., where Mr. Van Etten died. She afterward married Mr. Buck, of Chemung, and left three children. Elias B. did not marry and died young. Harris married and lived in Peruville, N.

Y., several years and afterward moved to Warren, Pa., where he left three children. Lucinda married S. C. Fulkerson and always lived in the town of Dryden. She left five children. Stacy B. married and moved to Canada. He left three children. Sarah married Ezra Beach, of Peruville. She left one child. Lorena married Edwin J. Hart, of McLean, who died April 16, 1895. In 1870 she married A. H. Vough, of McLean, and they live at present one-half mile west of McLean. Mrs. Vough is the only living child of Joseph and Sarah Hill. Thomas, the youngest son, did not marry.

Edwin Hill, a son of Ambrose, still lives on the original homestead.

LUPTON, NATHAN H. W., came to Dryden as a school teacher in 1815 or 1816, from Orange county. He was at one time a hotel keeper and in later years a thrifty and industrious farmer, among whose descendants now residing in the township are his sons, G. M. and Z. Lupton, and their children.

McKEE, JAMES and ROBERT, brothers, from Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, came to this country soon after the year 1800, James arriving first. Robert came in 1806, being six weeks and three days out of sight of land on the voyage. Coming up the Hudson river as far as Albany he there hired a teamster with a yoke of oxen and a lumber wagon to bring them through the forests to Dryden, where James was already located on what is now the Wm. B. Hubbard place, two miles north from Dryden village. Robert bought the adjoining Sickmon farm and built a log house near the line between the two farms. This habitation consisted of one room with a ground floor and bark roof, greased paper for windows and a blanket for a door, blocks of wood serving as chairs, and a pile of brush for a bed. They had brought with them two large chests well filled with clothing and bedding, and some provisions and tools with which to work.

The nearest postoffice was Milton (Lansing) and Mrs. McKee at one time went on horseback through the woods to Ludlowville, being guided by the marked trees, and paid out her last fifty cents in money to get a letter from her parents in Ireland.

The McKees were, however, thrifty and prosperous people and soon gained a foothold in their new home. Robert, in addition to farming, carried on a distillery and was at the same time a leading member of the Presbyterian church at Dryden village. By his first wife there were three children, viz: James R., Mrs. Leonard Hile and Mrs. Jane West. By his second wife there were twelve children, two boys and ten girls. Mrs. Mary McKee, who was the second wife of Robert, was a sister of Thomas Lormor, Sr., the old gentleman who was the

ancestor of the greater part of the Lormor family in Dryden and died here about twenty-five years ago. In the earlier times Mrs. McKee spun and wove the clothing for the family, but in later years when her girls were grown up she bought calico for their dresses. At one time she went to Quigg's store, in Ithaca, and, after purchasing several dress patterns, the young clerk who was waiting upon her, desiring to be sociable, remarked that she must have quite a family of girls to require so much dress goods. "Yes," said she, "I have at home ten girls of my own and each of them has two brothers and a half." The clerk, who prided himself on his figures, computed in his head that it would make her the mother of thirty-five children, which, he said, was impossible, and offered to bet her a new dress that she was overstating it; but she insisted that her statement was true and accepting the wager agreed to leave it to the proprietor, who knew the facts and decided that she was entitled to the dress from the clerk. The two brothers were her own two sons, Robert and Thomas, and the half brother was James R., the son by the first wife. The ten daughters included Charlotte (Sickmon), the youngest and only one now living; Catharine (Out), the mother of Mrs. Geo. H. Hart, of Dryden village; Ellen, the wife of John Morgan; Sally, the first wife of Peter Mineah, and Mary, the wife of Thomas Mineah.

Robert McKee died in 1845 at the age of 77 years, while his wife survived until 1873, when she died at the age of 90. James McKee also left a large family of children, of whom one was John, the father of Samuel, William, and others, and another was Mrs. Alvin, the mother of the late James H. Cole.

MINEAH, JOHN, the ancestor of the family in Dryden having that name, not often met with elsewhere, came very early in the century from New Jersey with the McElhenys, the two families having been already connected by marriage. He located in the section of the township north and east from Freeville, where numbers of his descendants still reside. Of his daughters, Mary Ann was the first wife of Abel White, and Betsey married Charles Niver, who lived near Peruville. Of his sons, William was the father of George, John, James, and others; James was the father of John H., Nicholas, George, and others; Thomas was the father of Robert, while John, Jr., was the father of Edwin D., of Eagle Grove, Iowa. Two daughters of John, Jr., Albina and Anna, were formerly school teachers in different districts of the township and are now proprietors of a ladies' select school in Chicago. The daughters also included Mrs. Luther Griswold, of Dryden, and Mrs. D. C. Avery, of Baltimore, Md.

SEAGER or SAGER, (spelled both ways.) This family consisted of a number of brothers and a sister who came from Orange county to Dryden early in the century. Jacob came first in 1808, John in the fall of 1809, Philip, who was born in 1799, and his sister Katie, a little later. Jacob and Katie afterwards moved to Bath, Steuben county, but John first settled on Lot 39 near where Elliott Fortner now resides, afterwards removed to Lot 40, where he lived until his death at the age of 94. He came in a covered emigrant wagon by way of Owego, and from there up the Turnpike to Ithaca and then to Lot 39 in Dryden, where he and his family arrived in January, 1810. It was very cold and the snow was deep. They were obliged to live for three days in the wagon until they built a log house, which for a long time had neither door, window nor fireplace. They used a blanket for a door, and built the fire on the ground. There they lived in this way all winter with five small children, viz: Abram, Henry, Betsey, Joanna and John. That winter John, Sr., cut and prepared for burning eight acres of heavy timber, in place of which he planted corn the next summer. Three children were born to them in Dryden, viz: Robert, Samuel and Katie Ann. John Seager and his children altogether cut and cleared about one hundred fifty acres of land in Dryden.

John and Abigail, his wife, were exemplary citizens, loved and respected by all who knew them. Robert, one of the younger children, who lived and died upon the old homestead, was throughout his long and useful life one of the first to find out and relieve distress, and his works for good in and out of the M. E. church, of which he was an active member, will long be remembered.

Philip came to the town of Dryden in early manhood, first stopping with people who lived on Lot No. 20 and in 1827 he married Anna, daughter of Capt. John Gardner, a wagon master of the Continental army, who assisted Washington in crossing the Delaware. Gardner came from New Jersey, locating on the farm still owned by his son, Robert B. Gardner. In the year 1830, Philip Seager purchased the farm on Fall Creek now owned by his son George. There was on it, even at that time, a small frame house, which is still standing in a fair state of preservation as a relic of the old dwelling, but the log barn, which was also there when Philip Seager purchased the farm, disappeared a few years ago.

After many years of toil and privations, such as were known only to the early settlers, and after accumulating a comfortable fortune, Mr. Seager passed away at the advanced age of 85 years. In his declining years he enjoyed relating how he and his good wife managed to get

along, raising a large family and many times not having fifty cents ahead. He drew all of his grain in these early days to Cayuga Lake with an ox team, himself going barefoot. His wife spun and dyed wool for the clothing of the family in winter and flax for summer use. Philip Seager was a man of excellent judgment, determined stability and good common sense.

SCHOFIELD, JOSEPH, already referred to in the beginning of this chapter, came from Stamford, Conn., and settled on Lot No. 20 in the year 1802, being the earliest pioneer in that part of the township. Ananias, the oldest son, accompanied him, as well as David, who was then an infant, and afterward the father of our Henry Schofield. Solomon, a son of the pioneer Joseph, was a clergyman and wrote a book describing the scenes and incidents of the pioneer journey of his parents to Dryden. Theodosia (Bacon), a daughter of Joseph, was the mother of Mrs. Harriet Carpenter, now an old lady of Dryden village, who is therefore a grand-daughter of pioneer Joseph.

SHERWOOD, ANDREW, a soldier of the Revolution, accompanied by his son Thomas, came from Poughkeepsie, of this state, in 1802, and located on Lot No. 9. He died at the age of ninety-nine years. Thomas, the son, took part in the War of 1812, was a miller by trade and a worthy citizen. His eleven children, all of whom are now deceased, are the ancestors of many present residents of Dryden.

SUTFIN, the pioneer of the Sutfin family in Dryden, who is supposed to be the Derick Sutfin who is recorded as a justice of the peace of the town in 1803 and a town clerk and one of the charter members of the Presbyterian church society in Dryden village in 1808, came from New Jersey in 1801 and settled on Fall Creek on what is now the Duryea farm. In 1803 tradition says that he built a frame barn, one of the first, if not the first, in the township, and to do the raising of the frame he was required to call upon his neighbors from three towns, the inhabitants were then so few and far between.

CHAPTER XLI.

FURTHER HISTORY OF THE SOUTH-EAST SECTION.

This corner of the township includes Dryden Lake, of which a view has already been given at page 3 of this volume. It is located in a good farming locality near the summit which divides the streams which flow southerly into the Susquehanna from those which flow northerly into the St. Lawrence system of watercourses.

James Lacy, the youngest one of the five brothers who came to Dryden from New Jersey in 1801, was the first to settle near its shores, and he soon built a dam at the outlet, thereby enlarging its natural capacity and furnishing power for a saw-mill which he soon constructed for the purpose of manufacturing lumber from the abundance of pine which was there found. At one time five saw-mills were operated upon the outlet flowing from the Lake before Dryden village was reached and at least one saw-mill existed at the head of the Lake upon its inlet.

Some species of fish were found naturally existing in the waters of the Lake when first discovered, but others, including pickerel and perch, were afterward introduced and have multiplied, furnishing excellent fishing for an inland town, which is appreciated by the inhabitants for many miles around. A number of flat-bottom boats are kept and rented by the proprietors of the Lake for fishing purposes and are in great demand annually from the fifteenth of May, when the fishing season begins. For some years past the saw-mill at the outlet has been allowed to run down for the want of raw material and the only use made of the Lake except for fishing and pleasure parties has been the ice harvesting industry, which has developed within a few years into an extensive business in its season. A large storage ice-house has been erected on the bank near the railroad by the Philadelphia Milk Supply Company, and at the proper season large quantities of ice are harvested and stored or shipped at this point, which combines the advantages of a high altitude, pure lake water, principally derived from springs in the neighborhood, and convenient transportation.

In this connection we are obliged to chronicle an event which happened in this locality December 18, 1887, the murder of Paul Layton. He was a farmer who had formerly lived on Long Island, near New York, and had lived in Dryden quite a number of years, owning and occupying a large farm to the northeast of the Lake. Of a somewhat miserly disposition, employing only cheap help with whom he lived, and having no family of his own, Mr. Layton had acquired considerable property and was frequently known to carry a good deal of money about his person. At the time of his death in the winter time he had no one living with him and he was chiefly employed in caring for his stock, which required his attention about the barn, situated in a secluded location some little distance from the highway. Here, on the morning of December 18, 1887, he was found with his skull broken, evidently from the effect of blows upon the head, but with no evidence as to who had committed the crime. His pocketbook, in which he

carried his money, was gone and it was concluded that money was the incentive which influenced the villain to commit the deed, but although great efforts were made to investigate the matter, no satisfactory proof as to who committed the act was ever obtained, and it seems likely ever to remain an unsolved mystery.

Of the pioneer families of this section we can only mention :

BAILEY, JESSE, who, with his son Morris, bought thirty acres of land on Lot 56, upon which they were living as early as 1804, being a part of the farm now owned and occupied by Cyrus Tyler. Morris Bailey is named among the original members of the Baptist church of Etna in 1804 and he was the father of the Bailey brothers for so long a time residents of Dryden village but only two of whom, Wm. and Amasa, now survive.

CARPENTER, ABNER, whose deed of about three hundred acres of land on Lot No. 70, near the head of Dryden Lake, bears date March 17, 1804, was among the very earliest settlers in that part of the town, where some of his descendants still reside. There seems to have been a controversy between him and Jacob Hiles at the foot of the Lake as to some rights connected therewith and among his papers we find the bond of Jacob Hiles, executed December 3, 1814, according to which they agree to submit to John Ellis, Jesse Stout and Joseph Hart all of the matters in controversy.

Of the children of Abner Carpenter, Laura married Wm. Tillotson; John moved to Cortland; Harry moved to Illinois; Barney remained in Dryden, where he died in 1892; Daniel moved to Groton; Polly married Henry Saltsman and went West, and Candace married Jarvis Sweetland.

DEUEL, REUBEN, was a Quaker and an early settler on Lot No. 76, in what is now known as the Dusenberry neighborhood. He was a shoemaker and came to Dryden from Orange county, N. Y., about 1806. We have already referred to him as one of the traveling shoemakers who in those days went about from house to house among the farmers making up their home-made leather into boots and shoes.

He was the ancestor of the Deuel families of Dryden and Caroline, which have intermarried with many other families, and T. S. Deuel, of Dryden village, is his grandson. His children included Morgan, Lyman and David Deuel, and Mrs. Thos. Freeman, of Etna.

HEMINGWAY, DEACON SAMUEL, about the year 1810, bought and cleared up the farm now owned by Cyrus Knapp on Lot 65. He has already been mentioned in connection with Etna as one of the founders of the Baptist church there in 1804.

HOLLISTER, KINNER, a few years later, about 1813 or 1814, settled on Lot No. 85, clearing up the farm now in possession of his grandson, Frank Hollister.

HILES, JACOB, with his sons John and George, came from New Jersey early in the century, purchasing the Lake mill property of James Lacy before 1814. John succeeded to this property, upon which he resided for many years and finally died, leaving a large family and considerable property. The widow of Jacob became the second wife of Judge Ellis. George Hiles married Percy West and was the father of Harrison and John W.

POWERS, ELIJAH, settled on Lot 86, where Chauncey L. Scott lived years ago. He was there as early as 1807 and in 1808 he built a saw-mill called the Bottom Mill, which passed into the possession of the Van Pelts many years later. This was the first saw-mill built on Upper Six Mile Creek and antedated others at Slaterville.

RUMMER, GABRIEL, came to Dryden and located in this section in the year of the total eclipse (1806) and left children which included Anne (Stevens), Levi, Polly (Purvis), Eli, Lydia (Ballard), and Phœbe F. (Joyner). Peter Rummer, who owned the farm now known as the Rummer farm in Dryden village, and his son Cyrus were of another family.

SIMONS, BENJAMIN, was born January 29, 1766, and came to Dryden from Orange county, settling upon South Hill in 1808 with five children and his wife, Isabelle McWilliams, who was a native of Scotland.

Of the children, John and James went later to Allegany county; Andrew to Pennsylvania; Jane married the Rev. Reuben Hurd, an early minister of the Presbyterian church in Dryden village, and they afterwards moved west; Sarah married Edwin Cole. Benjamin, Jr., the old gentleman who recently died here, had remained in Orange county until after his marriage, and Adam was born after his parents came to Dryden, the former being the father of our Andrew Simons and his sisters and the latter of Nancy, Luther, Henry and William. Benjamin, Sr., was a devoted pioneer in the Presbyterian church of Dryden and went on foot to Orange county about 1820 to secure aid for the completion of its building.

SMITH, WM. R., came to Caroline in 1816 and cut a road from Norwood's Corner to the Pumpelly lot, No. 100. He cleared sixty-five acres, upon which he built a log house in 1820. His father had served in the War of 1812 from Massachusetts, and he was the oldest of a family of seven children, all of whom came to this section of country. He had married in 1818 Polly Vickery, and to them were born thir-

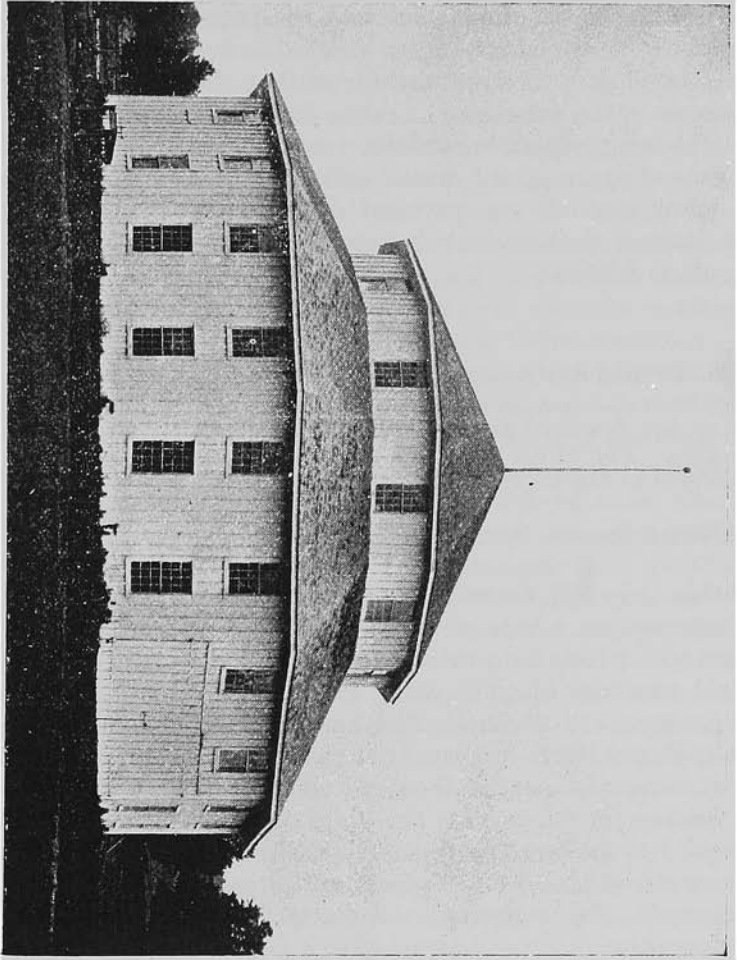
teen children, which include Cynthia O'Cain, who lives in Iowa; Betsey Amy and Hannah Eastman, who have died; Mary Ann Schutt; Adelia Whitman; Clara Quick; Sarah Hulslander; Frances Oak; and Ellen Cinderella. Two boys, William R. Smith, Jr., who recently died, and Gilbert, who is living, have children who reside upon and near the old homestead in the extreme south-east corner of the township. The old gentleman died September 30, 1881, 83 years of age.

CHAPTER XLII.

THE DRYDEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This institution, of which the whole town of Dryden is justly proud, was organized in the month of July, 1856, under the Act of 1855 for the formation of Agricultural Societies. The project was first agitated by H. D. Rumsey in his publication called "Rumsey's Companion," being the first newspaper published in the town, the first number of which was issued in the spring of that year. The society's first exhibition was held on the small grounds which the society leased of Col. Lewis Barton, opposite to the present permanent location, and the principal attractions were all shown under a large tent procured from Ithaca, for the use of which a rental of seventy dollars was paid. The date was October 8 and 9, 1856, the total receipts being \$525.63, \$140 of which was borrowed money and should be deducted to ascertain the actual proceeds of the first fair, and the expenditures were \$475.33, as shown by the report of the treasurer. It was considered a great success at the start, although, as seen from the foregoing figures, the first exhibition did not pay expenses and the receipts were not one tenth part of the receipts of the last exhibition of the society. The temporary grounds contained about four acres, not one-fifth of the present grounds, which are found none too large to accommodate the recent fairs.

The first officers of the society were Elias W. Cady, president; Jeremy Snyder, vice-president; Otis E. Wood, secretary, and David P. Goodhue, treasurer. The directors were Charles Givens, Luther Griswold, Zina B. Sperry, Freeman Stebbins, Caleb Bartholomew and James H. George. Encouraged by the success of their first exhibition, which then seemed great, the citizens of the town united their efforts to make the society permanent. At the first annual meeting, held at Blodgett's hotel in January, 1857, Smith Robertson was elected president and John Mineah, vice-president, the other officers being



DRIFDEN FAIR, MAIN BUILDING.

substantially re-elected. It was by this board of officers, under the intelligent and wise guidance of their leader, that the foundations of the future success of the society were laid. Permanent grounds and buildings were decided to be essential and in order to secure them a considerable amount of money was required. In order that the ownership of the property might rest with the people of the whole town, scrip was issued in shares of ten dollars each and taken by leading citizens in all parts of the township, so that the title and interest in the success of the enterprise might be distributed as widely as possible. This scrip, which is carefully worded to favor the society as to the terms of payment, and is still held by the people of the town, who have never received any payment of principal and but a very few years, interest on these contributions to the capital stock of the society, reads as follows :

“DRYDEN, N. Y., October 15, 1857.

“The Dryden Agricultural Society, in consideration of a loan, agrees to pay to -----, or bearer, Ten Dollars, payable as soon as the funds of the society will admit, with interest annually from date. For which payments the property of the society is hereby pledged to the holder.

“S. ROBERTSON, President.”

“ALVIRAS SNYDER, Secretary.”

Of this scrip 223 shares were taken, furnishing, with \$781 which was borrowed on a note of John Southworth, about three thousand dollars, with which the permanent grounds were to be provided. The original purchase of eight acres was made of John Southworth at \$125 per acre, and the main Fair house, a duodecagon in form, was built by Daniel Bartholomew as contractor, upon a plan somewhat original, at a cost of about one thousand dollars. This building is a model in its way, for the purpose for which it was designed, having been imitated by numerous agricultural societies in the West, and no one ever claims to have seen a building so completely adapted to the requirements of a country fair. A track was then constructed under the supervision of Amos Lewis, as large as the grounds would admit, one hundred and twelve rods in length, surrounding in its circuit all of the principal buildings. The construction of the tight board fence and other smaller buildings exhausted the funds and with these accommodations the succeeding exhibitions of the society continued to be annually held. In the last year of the war (1864) the receipts of one day of the exhibition were given for the benefit of the Ladies’

Sanitary and Christian Commission under the local management of Mrs. A. McDougall, and about fifteen hundred dollars was thus realized in aid of the comfort and care of the disabled soldiers at the seat of war. Upon this date Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton, then a man of national celebrity, addressed the multitude in a manner which is still remembered by many who listened to him upon that occasion. Since then Governor David B. Hill, Hon. Frank Hiscock and Hon. Warner Miller have delivered addresses at these annual exhibitions, which have been uniformly well attended. The finances of the society have not always been successfully managed, and in two or three instances unfavorable weather has materially diminished the receipts. At one time a law-suit, brought against the society for damages growing out of a collision on the track, threatened serious trouble and imposed considerable unusual expenses from which the society suffered some embarrassment, but as a general rule the weather has been favorable and the results very creditable to the managers.

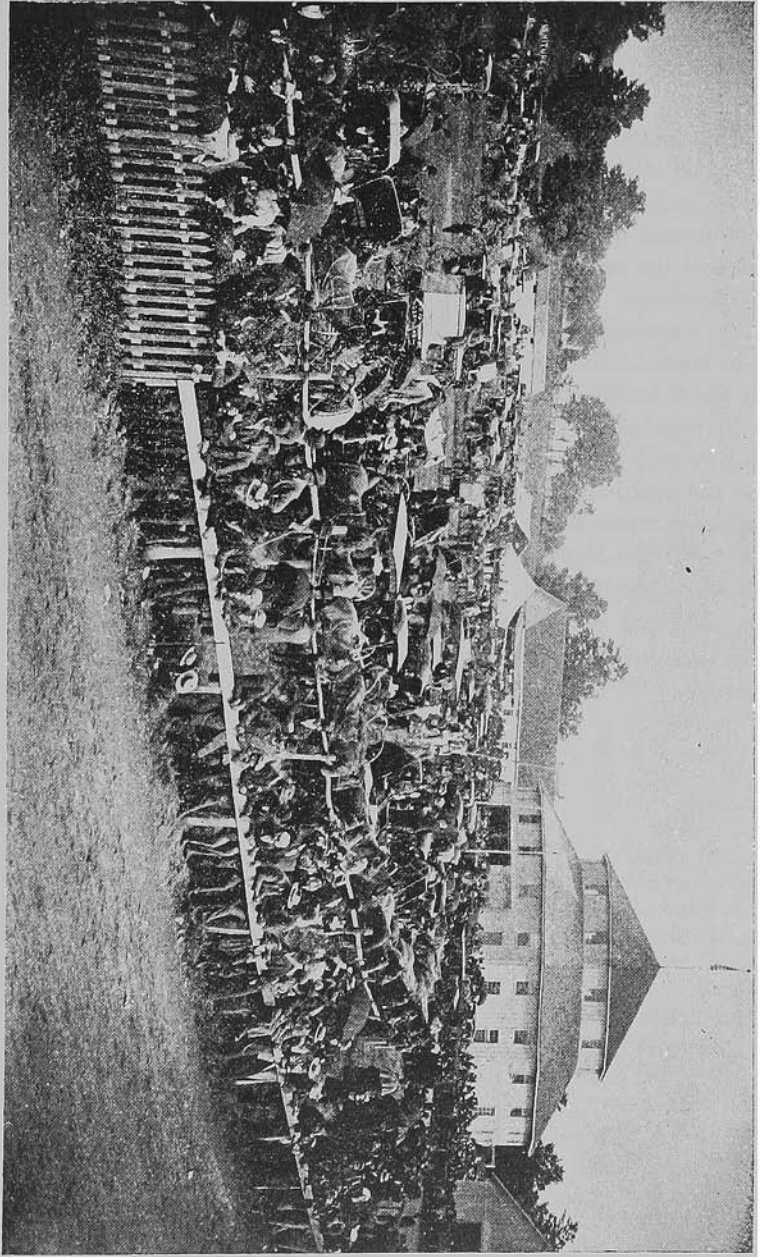
About eighteen years ago the grounds were enlarged by renting for a term of years of the Southworth estate about ten acres in the rear, upon which a half-mile track was extended wholly north of the main building, which adds much to the safety and convenience of the ground; and, within the past year, an additional purchase of three acres, was made widening the grounds in front. During the past ten years under the energetic and able assistance given to the management of the affairs of the society by its efficient secretary, J. B. Wilson, as well as others, the exhibitions have become exceedingly successful and popular, and many improvements have been inaugurated and new features added by means of increased receipts and state aid, which has been received for two years past, without increasing the small indebtedness which has usually existed. Within the last few years a large grand stand, capable of seating one thousand people, has been constructed facing the track, and very commodious sheds and covered pens have been constructed, for the accommodation of horses and stock. The front fence of a fair ground inclosure is usually a weather beaten, rickety affair, covered with rough boards, liberally plastered over with unsightly advertisements in a helter-skelter fashion, making it anything but attractive in appearance. As an example of what our officers have originated and done for the society within a recent date, the old fence in front was torn down and a new one built of the best material, finished in panels of planed pine boards painted white, which were sold as space for advertising purposes, in which the purchasers were required to have painted attractive and tasty advertisements,

some of which are really artistic in their novelty and design; and in this way the present fence more than paid for itself and has become a source of revenue instead of expense to the society. This feature, due to the practical enterprise and forethought of our Dryden officers, has since been followed in other places.

All the buildings inside of the grounds have recently been painted white, and, with the tents scattered about, give one the impression of a white city when entering the grounds. A marked improvement has also been made in the management of the exhibitions, effectually excluding from the grounds all gambling devices and the sale of intoxicating beverages, as well as preserving good order in spite of the large attendance. It may be safely said that the affairs of the society were never in as prosperous condition as they are now, the present management, with good reason, predicts that, with as good a fair as it had last season, exceeding in its receipts all previous exhibitions, it will be able to turn over to its successors the society entirely out of debt, with all of the present substantial improvements fully paid for. At some periods of its history the horse-racing element has seemed to predominate and to run the society into unnecessary expenditures; but within the past few years this feature of the exhibitions has been made to subserve rather than dominate the management of its affairs, and increasing prosperity and popularity of the Dryden Fair has been the result. Still, due regard has been had to the claims of the horsemen, and upwards of a thousand dollars has been expended upon the construction and improvement of the present track, which has a record of 2:20 $\frac{1}{4}$, is ditched and fenced throughout, and is so well constructed and graded as to be adapted to all kinds of weather.

Among the features developed in later years, is the public dancing, none too well accommodated in a building originally built for an eating hall, where the young men and maidens from all the country round meet and publicly dance to good music in a manner freed from many of the objectionable features which attend all-night public dances at poor country hotels.

At the last fair the exhibition included over four hundred head of stock; the awarded premiums, which have always been paid in full, exceeded two thousand dollars; and the total receipts, as shown by the report of the treasurer, were more than four thousand six hundred dollars, the attendance probably exceeding ten thousand people, at least more than double the number of the whole population of the township.



SCENE AT DRYDEN FAIR.

As illustrating the popularity of the Dryden Fair in our neighboring towns and villages, a traveling agent came into town on the train from Cortland in the afternoon of the last day of the last year's exhibition with a discomfited look on his countenance. When asked what the matter was, he said he had started out that morning in Cortland to sell some goods to the merchants. In the first store at which he called he was told that the proprietor was attending the fair at Dryden and would not return until evening. Having a similar experience at the second and third stores he visited in the usual course of his business, he concluded it was a poor day in which to find Cortland merchants, and he started for the livery barn, intending to drive to some of the neighboring villages, such as Truxton, Solon, etc., which were included in his route; but when he reached the livery office he was informed that the proprietor had let every conveyance which he could rig up to go to the Dryden Fair and had gone himself to take the last load. Completely discouraged, he returned to his hotel inquiring when there was a train for Dryden, declaring that he too was going to the Dryden Fair where all of his customers had gone before him.

The principal officers of the society from its organization to the present time are as follows :

PRESIDENTS.

Elias W. Cady,	-	1856	Lemi Grover,	-	-	1872-3
Smith Robertson,	-	-	1857	R. W. Barnum,	-	1874
John P. Hart,	-	-	1858-9	O. W. Wheeler,	-	1875
Alviras Snyder,	-	-	1860	G. M. Lupton,	-	1876-82
Peter V. Snyder,	-	-	1861	Martin E. Tripp,	-	1883
Charles Givens,	-	-	1862-3	G. M. Lupton,	-	1884
Jacob Albright,	-	-	1864	G. M. Rockwell,	-	1885
Nathan Bouton,	-	-	1865-6	John H. Kennedy,	-	1886
C. Bartholomew,	-	-	1867	Theron Johnson,	-	1887
Luther Griswold,	-	-	1868	Benjamin Sheldon,	-	1888-9
Robert Purvis,	-	-	1869	Chester D. Burch,	-	1890-4
A. B. Lamont,	-	-	1870	Seward G. Lupton,	-	1895-8
Chas. Cady,	-	-	1871			

SECRETARIES.

Otis E. Wood,	-	1826-7	Alpheus F. Houpt,	-	-	1862-3
Alviras Snyder,	-	-	1858-9	Simeon Snyder,	-	1864
Luther Griswold,	-	-	1860	W. S. Moffat,	-	1865
M. Van Valkenburgh,	-	-	1861	Henry H. Houpt,	-	1866

C. D. Bouton, -	-	1867	W. E. Osmun, -	-	1874-6
Alviras Snyder, -	-	1868-9	Wm. H. Goodwin, -	-	1877-82
John H. Kennedy, -	-	1870	Geo. E. Monroe, -	-	1883-4
Geo. E. Monroe, -	-	1871-2	A. M. Clark, -	-	1885
Alviras Snyder, -	-	1873	Jesse B. Wilson, -	-	1886-98

TREASURERS.

D. P. Goodhue, -	-	1856-7	Isaac P. Ferguson, -	-	1873-6
Thomas J. McElheny,		1858-60	Wm. I. Baucus, -	-	1877-82
Eli A. Spear, -	-	1861-3	J. B. Fulkerson, -	-	1883-4
D. P. Goodhue, -	-	1864	David E. Bower, -	-	1885-7
Eli A. Spear, -	-	1865-71	DeWitt T. Wheeler, -	-	1888-98
Walker Marsh, -	-	1872			

CHAPTER XLIII.

THE ELLIS FAMILY IN DRYDEN.

From the prominence of the Ellis pioneers in the early history of Dryden, and the fact that many of the present inhabitants trace their ancestry back to that family, a special chapter is here devoted to its early history.

From an old family record we find that Gideon Ellis and Elizabeth (Manchester,) his third wife, lived, before and during the War of the Revolution, at West Greenwich, Rhode Island, where they became the parents of seven children, of whom three were destined afterwards to become the ancestors of many Dryden people. One of these was Oliver, born July 2, 1769; another, John, born May 22, 1771; and the youngest, Peleg, born May 9, 1775. An older half-brother, Gideon, Jr., was a pioneer of Cayuga county, and some of his descendants are now living at Aurora and Ithaca. The three brothers mentioned emigrated to Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., before the year 1800, where Oliver met an accidental death, never having come to Dryden, but his widow, Hannah (Reynolds,) afterwards settled with some of her children near Malloryville in Dryden, and two of her daughters became successively the wives of Andrew K. Fortner, the son of an early pioneer of Dryden, and another, Susan, the wife of Charles Grinnell, both soldiers and afterwards pensioners of the War of 1812; and another, Lovina, was the old lady, Mrs. Grant, who recently died in Dryden village. There are many descendants of Oliver now living in other places and some descendants of the children named still reside in Dryden.

John Ellis before leaving Rhode Island had married Rhoda Rathburn. There had recently died at Royal Grant, Herkimer county, Dr. Samuel Cook, a Revolutionary surgeon of the 5th N. Y. Regiment, to whom had been assigned four lots of the Military Tract, a surgeon's bounty. In March, 1768, John purchased of the Cook estate Lot 23 of Virgil, upon which he settled in the same year. After remaining there about three years he sold that lot to Moses and Isaac Olmstead and came to Dryden, first settling near Malloryville in 1801, whence he



MAJOR PELEG ELLIS.

From an old picture in the possession of the family.

removed to Ellis Hollow a few years later. His first wife having died, he afterwards married the widow of Jacob Hiles, the ancestor of the Hiles family in Dryden, and took up his residence on the farm now owned by Wesley Hiles, where he died in 1844. His prominence in the political history of the town is unrivalled, he having held the position of school superintendent, commissioner of highways, and other offices, in addition to having been supervisor twenty-seven years, fourteen of which were consecutive, member of assembly twice, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas of both Cayuga and Tompkins counties. In our times a politician who holds the office of supervisor of his town for a few years subjects himself to sufficient criticism and envy to blast his future political ambition, if he has any; but it was not so with Judge Ellis, whose record as an office-holder of the town of Dryden will doubtless always remain unequalled. He was a large land-owner and acted as the agent of a few non-resident holders of Dryden real estate, notably the McKay and Howland estates. At one time he was connected in land speculations with Daniel J. Shaw, who was then a Dryden village merchant.

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Of his children, Charlotte married Charles Hart; Betsey, James McElheny; Amelia, Mahar Wigton; Nancy, John Southworth; and Lydia, her cousin, Warren D. Ellis, of Varna. His sons were James, Ira, Willett, John, and Peleg second. To those who are familiar with the present inhabitants of Dryden these names will suggest many of the descendants of Judge Ellis, "King of Dryden."

Peleg Ellis, the pioneer of Ellis Hollow, as we have seen, exchanged his real estate in Herkimer county with the same Cook estate for Lot 84 of Dryden, to which he came, as has already been described in a former chapter, in 1799. Here, on the headwaters of Cascadilla Creek, he built his log house, to which the next year, on July 12, 1800, he brought his wife, Ruth (Dawley,) and two daughters, Mary, aged about four, who afterwards married Silas Hutchinson and died about five years ago aged 96 years, and a second daughter about two years of age, who died in childhood. Ten children were born to them at the Ellis Hollow home, viz: Delilah, born Jan. 30, 1801, who married David Mulks, of Slaterville; Olive, who married James Mulks, of Ithaca; Lydia, who married Benjamin Ames; Mahala, who married Peter Worden, of Dryden; Warren D.; Ruth, who married John H. Kimball, of Berkshire; Huldah, who married her cousin, John C. Ellis, of Rhode Island; Sally, who married Marenus Ellis, late of Freeville; John J. Ellis, and Ann H., the widow of John M. Smith, late of Ellis Hollow. Of these, four daughters are still living, viz: Ruth, Huldah, Sally, and Ann H.

Peleg died May 9, 1859, aged 84 years upon that day. His wife survived him until 1870, when she died in her ninety-third year.

Major Ellis was not, like his brother John, a politician, but in early life turned his attention to military affairs. When the War of 1812 broke out, being captain of the early state militia in Dryden, he volunteered with his whole company, instead of waiting as others did to be drafted; and instead of refusing to cross the Niagara River when the battle of Queenston was about to be fought, as did so many of the New York militia at that time, he followed across the frontier under the leadership of Winfield Scott, with his whole company, under Col. Bloom, of Lansing, and at the conclusion of the battle, together with about forty of the Dryden men, was among the prisoners of war; but they were immediately paroled and sent home. Like some others, Major Ellis acquired in his army experience the habit of the intemperate use of intoxicating drink and in after years when he indulged too freely his martial spirit manifested itself and he would go through the manual of arms, in imagination commanding his company

as of yore, with all the preciseness and dignity of actual military service. As his years grew upon him, however, he came to realize that his intemperate habits, first acquired in the army, were a detriment to him, and with a resolution stronger than many men of our times can muster, he suddenly broke himself of the growing habit, and his last few years were characterized by his strict sobriety and a religious life.

John and Peleg Ellis were men deservedly popular and influential with their associates, both being selected as leaders of their fellow citizens, one in political and the other in military affairs. Both performed their duties faithfully and well, and both were so constituted as to become ornaments of the generation in which they lived and worthy of the honor and gratitude of their posterity and of the subsequent generations of the township which they served as leaders in their respective capacities.

For a portrait of Judge Ellis see frontispiece of this volume.

CHAPTER XLIV.

THE SNYDER FAMILY IN DRYDEN.

We here treat of that branch of the Snyder family which descended from the pioneers Peter and Christopher Snyder, now constituting a multitude, and who have cherished and preserved their family history since leaving their old home at Oxford, N. J. The details of their pioneer journey and early settlement in Dryden are so carefully and minutely given, affording some new facts regarding pioneer life and manners, that we are pleased to insert in full the annals of the family as prepared and revised under their family organization, which has an annual meeting in our town called the "Snyder Picnic." Another branch of the family, descending from the pioneer Jacob Snyder, who came to Dryden from near the same locality and at about the same time, probably more or less nearly related to a common origin, settled near and gave its name to "Snyder Hill," and is treated of briefly among the pioneer families of the South-west Section.

The following is the history of the Snyder family of the town of Dryden which was read by Alviras Snyder at the first annual picnic of that family, Friday, September 18, 1874, and lately revised by him :

In the latter part of the winter of 1746-7, a colony of about one hundred Germans emigrated from near Tinnen and near the Ems River, in the extreme western part of Germany, and near the Holland line,

and settled in the northwestern part of New Jersey. Among this number was Cristoffer Schneider (meaning a tailor) and his wife, Katrina, who settled in what was then Sussex but now Warren county, near Oxford and Oxford Furnace on what was known as Scotch Mountain. It is about five miles from the village of Belvidere, in a southwesterly direction, and two to three miles from the Delaware River. Trenton was their nearest market, being about sixty-five miles distant, and Greenwich, since changed to Montana, was their postoffice.

There were born to them five sons and one daughter. The sons' names were Christopher, George, Peter, William, and Henry, and their only daughter was Anna, who married John Shults. The youngest son, Henry, remained on the old homestead, and the son William and the daughter settled near by. The son George settled in Genoa, Cayuga county, N. Y. The four older sons were in that part of the Continental Army of the Revolutionary War which was stationed in New Jersey. The musket that Peter carried in the service and brought home with him was very short, having a flint lock, and was sold after his death, at his vendue, to some person residing in the eastern part of the town of Dryden.

Peter Snyder was born in Oxford township December 26, 1752, and died July 23, 1832. He was both a wagon-maker and a blacksmith by trade and at the marriage of each of his children presented them with a wagon, chains, and other utensils necessary for farming. He kept the teams shod until he became infirm. His shop was located just north of the four corners near Bradford Snyder's, and where the creek now runs. In 1776 he married Mary Shaver, also a German, who was born in the township of Oxford, June 25th, 1753, and died October 20, 1839.

There were born to them eleven children, viz: Elizabeth (Nail), born October 25, 1777, and died September 22, 1802; George, born May 11, 1779, died May 9, 1843; Henry, born May 2, 1781, died August 29, 1870; Catharine (Grover), born June 28, 1783, died January 18, 1860; Peter, born April 15, 1782, died June 25, 1875; William, born April 9, 1787, died December 4, 1878; John, born February 12, 1789, died February 26, 1861; Anna (Whipple), born February 1, 1791, died February 26, 1811; Abraham, born November 23, 1792, died October 4, 1857; Mary (McCutcheon), born July 17, 1796, died March 7, 1865, and Jeremiah, born October 25, 1799, died May 7th, 1857.

Early in April, 1801, Peter Snyder and his brother Christopher came to the township of Dryden, then Cayuga county, and selected

Lot No. 43, which they intended to purchase. They thoughtlessly and incautiously revealed their choice to one William Goodwin, who immediately proceeded to Albany and purchased the lot, consisting of six hundred and forty acres, from the state. Shortly thereafter the two brothers, on arriving at Albany, learned of the purchase by Goodwin, but they subsequently bought the entire six hundred and forty acres of him for three dollars per acre. Immediately on their return to New Jersey the two brothers and Henry, son of Peter, and George Dart, son-in-law of Christopher, came to Dryden and chopped the trees from six acres of land on their newly acquired farm on the west side of what is now Bradford and Delilah Snyder's farm, and on the northwest bank of Fall Creek, after which they returned home. In August following the two brothers and George Snyder and George Dart returned, logged and burned over the six acres that had been chopped the previous spring. They purchased wheat of one John Ozmun, in the town of Lausing, for three shillings per bushel, sowed their fallow and returned home.

On the first day of June, 1802, Peter Snyder and his entire family, together with his son-in-law, Henry Nail, and wife and child, consisting of sixteen persons, together with all their worldly goods packed in three lumber wagons covered with white canvas, started for their future home in the Far West. One of these wagons was drawn by two span of horses, one by two yoke of oxen, and the other by a span of horses. The three sons, William, John, and Abraham, barefooted, drove eight cows the entire distance through the woods.

They were accompanied by Christopher Snyder and family, Jacob Crutts, son-in-law of Christopher, and family, and George Dart and family. There were in all thirty-two persons, ten teams, and six wagons. They crossed the Delaware river at Belvidere, came through what was known as the Beech Woods in Pennsylvania to Great Bend, and thence to Owego. From Owego there was a track cut through the woods as far as Pewtown, one mile east of Ithaca, along which they came. They were obliged to cut their own road from Pewtown to Judd's Falls, whence they came up the Bridle Road and arrived at the inn of George Robertson on the evening of the eighteenth day of June, having been eighteen days on their journey and having traveled a distance of one hundred and sixty-five miles. Their slow progress, only nine miles a day, is accounted for in part by the bad condition of the roads, but mostly by the fact that the horses and cattle had to be fed in the morning before starting, which was done by browsing; that is, by cutting down basswood, maple, and beech trees, and letting the an-

imals eat the tender leaves and small twigs or branches, and the same was repeated at night, but in time so that all the animals could be properly tethered after their supper, otherwise they would wander astray.

Before starting they cooked a large quantity of provision for the journey and made tea night and morning in a kettle which they carried for that purpose, either building a fire where they encamped or getting permission to "boil the tea kettle" over the old fashioned fireplace. Their principal subsistence was mush and milk and samp and milk and journey-cake, now johnny-cake, and these constituted their main subsistence until after the harvest of their wheat. At night they slept in inns when it was convenient, the remainder of the time in their covered wagons. They obtained fire by striking a flint stone with a piece of steel made for that purpose and so held that a spark therefrom would come in contact with a piece of punk wood, which was easily ignited. On arriving at Charley Hill, the upper half of the east hill at Varna was found to be impassible, so that they were compelled to cut a new road around and to the south further than where it now is, and then back again.

On arriving here, the two brothers threw up a chip, "Wet or dry." By chance Peter won the choice and chose the western half, each retaining a half interest in the wheat that was on this half. The wheat was harvested, not with a binder, but was cut with sickles administered by eight sturdy hands, and threshed, not with a Groton thresher and cleaner, but with flails, upon the ground, which had been smoothed off for that purpose. It was cleaned in true Egyptian style, by pouring it from an eminence, while the wind was blowing, and the wheat was thus separated from the chaff. This wheat was carried to Ludlowville on horseback, where it was ground.

The next day after their arrival, June 19th, all the working force commenced work on Peter Snyder's log house, which was located opposite the present residence of B. Snyder. It was 20 x 24 feet, and was completed in a few days, with green hewn basswood floors, and the roof was covered with basswood bark. They had just moved into this house when the children came down with the measles, which they had contracted at the Water tavern in Pennsylvania. Gerchen Nail, the only child of Henry and Elizabeth Nail, died on July 2nd from this disease, which was the first death in the town, and she was followed on Sept. 22nd by her mother from consumption, which was the first adult death in the town. Peter Snyder chiseled these names and deaths on a brown quarry stone which still stands at their graves in the Robertson cemetery. Up to the time of the completion of this

house, the families staid at George Robertson's, which was about a mile distant, and the men while at work found their way back and forth through the woods by means of marked trees.

Immediately on the completion of this first house, one was built by Christopher, where Catharine Rhodes now lives.

After having been here about two weeks, the horses, allowed to run at large, took "French leave" one night and started for their former home. They took a straight course for Owego, instead of the circuitous one they had taken when they came, but were recognized by the settlers and were subsequently recovered at Owego.

These houses were further improved in the summer by building a stone fireplace about seven feet high, the upper portion of the chimney being composed of sticks and clay. The crevices between the logs were filled with clay, an opening about two feet square was left in the west end for a window and a split and hewn basswood floor was completed for the chamber, which was reached by a ladder, and the roof was covered with shaved shingles. Up to the time the chimney was completed the cooking was done out of doors by means of a pole placed upon crotched sticks, from which the cooking utensils were suspended, and this department was now transferred to the fireplace. It was now done by means of a green pole placed across the chimney some six feet high, called a "lug pole," from which trammels and trammel-hooks were suspended so that the cooking utensils could be raised or lowered at pleasure. At this time it was not an uncommon occurrence for this pole to get on fire and break, and down would come the dinner. It was then a common expression to say of a person of a weak mind, or rather below mediocrity, that he had been "hit on the head by the lug pole." The doors were hung on wooden hinges, rudely constructed, with a wooden latch, and a "latch string" extending through a small hole in the door above the latch and running to the outside. The fireplace was afterwards improved by means of iron cranes and still later by andirons.

There being no friction matches at this time, the settlers were often compelled "to borrow fire" of one of the neighbors in the morning, when their own had gone out.

After the families became settled, George Snyder returned to New Jersey, where he remained with his family until February, 1805.

Peter Snyder subsequently purchased all of Lot No. 42 of a Mr. Constable for \$2.75 per acre, but shortly thereafter sold one hundred and twenty acres of this to a Mr. Skillinger, so that he was enabled to give each of his sons one hundred and six acres of land and each of his

daughters fifty-three acres in one contiguous body. Thus it is seen that our ancestors followed, to a certain extent, the old English rule of giving the sons more than the daughters. He afterwards purchased fifty-eight acres of land on Lot No. 90, Ulysses, now Ithaca, which came into possession of his daughter Anna (Whipple.)

The descendants of Peter Snyder, commencing at the time of their marriage in 1776, and including all who intermarried therein, were, on Sept. 15th, 1874, 668; deaths in that time, 128; males in the family, 325; deaths therefrom, 66; females, 343; deaths, 62; then living, 540; males, 259; females, 281. As far as a census at the present time could be taken there have been in the family 1068 persons; males, 517; deaths, 138; females, 551; deaths, 143; now living, 887.

This family instituted an annual picnic in 1874 and the family has had an annual reunion every year since.

Christopher Snyder died the next year after his settlement in Dryden, in 1803, leaving eight children, viz: Katrina (Crutts,) William, Mary (Brown,) ——— (Dart,) Christopher, Sarah (Sovocool,) David, and Margaret (Rhodes.) The Rhodes and Crutts families of Dryden are descended from this branch.

CHAPTER XLV.

THE MCGRAW FAMILY IN DRYDEN.

Some time about the year 1827, two sturdy lads, tall and well proportioned but clad in homespun clothing and barefooted, came to "Dryden Corners" from the South Hill neighborhood, driving an ox team and bringing to market a wagon load of pine shingles which they had shaved by hand. They drove up to the store kept by Phillips & Brown near the spot where the M. E. church now stands, and, after exchanging their cargo of shingles for such store goods as they needed and could afford to buy, returned to their home in the Irish Settlement. These young men were Joseph, Jr., and John McGraw, who afterwards became men of prominence and influence in the business and social affairs of their native town of Dryden, afterwards becoming residents of Ithaca, where both resided when they died.

Their father, Joseph McGraw, Sr., had emigrated in the year 1806 from Armagh, in the north of Ireland, a locality inhabited by a race of Scotch people who came there from Scotland at or before the time of Cromwell. The maiden name of their mother was Nelson, and the McGraws, Nelsons, and Teers brothers, as well as Hugh Thompson