The bridge was badly damaged in the 1865 flood, and again in 1866 by fire. In 1865, the Lake Street and Main Street companies were consolidated.

By an act of legislature in 1872, the City of Elmira was authorized to bond itself in the sum of $120,000 to build two iron bridges, to replace those at Lake and Main streets. In 1905, the Lake Street bridge was replaced by the present one of heavy construction.

On December 26th, 1921, was held the official opening of the present concete structure over the river at Main Street, with much pomp and ceremony, Christmas carols were sung and addresses were made. Music was by Hager's band.

In 1851, to aid in the lumber industry, a wooden covered bridge was erected by the Lumberman's Bridge Co., the stockholders being influential men of the locality. In 1881 the old structure was destroyed by ice. It was replaced by a suspension bridge built the same year and replaced in 1932 by a concrete structure.

The story of the building of the Chemung Canal is told in the chapter devoted to canals. The completion of a feeder of this canal to Gibson led to the building of the Tioga and Blossburg Railroad leading to the coal mines.

In the early days of settlement, many of the pioneers were men who were or had been Masons in the former homes. Dr. Amos Park, James Cameron, Nathaniel Seeley, Jr., Henry Starret, Peter Loop, Jr., Nathan Teall, James Seeley and John Crabtree petitioned the Grand Lodge for a charter to establish a lodge at Newtown, in the County of Tioga and State of New York. The warrant was granted June 28, 1793, and the first meeting was held August 26, 1793. Meetings continued until the Morgan trouble in 1828, when communications ceased, to be resumed in 1843, since which date the lodge has met without interruption. The original number of Union Lodge was thirty, but after its reorganization in 1843, the present number, ninety-five was given the lodge, the old number having been assigned to another lodge.

The old minute book of the first lodge, containing all the minutes from the first meeting in 1793 until 1828, is in possession of Union Lodge, No. 95.

The first courthouse was erected in 1794, and the attic was used for a time by Union Lodge for a meeting place. The second courthouse was erected in 1824 near the site of the present county buildings, and was used for a city hall, after its removal to Market Street on the Elks Club location. The present courthouse was erected in 1862. The present city hall was built in 1896. The county jail was completed in 1872, and the county clerk's office in 1875.

Daniel McDowell, one of the clerks in the Hollenback trading post, was the son of a Scotchman, John McDowell, and served in the Revolutionary war. He was the great-grandfather of Boyd McDowell, president emeritus of the Chemung County Historical Society, and was born at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1763. Mr. McDowell was captured by the Indians in an attack upon Swanee, in 1782, and was taken up through the Susquehanna and Chemung valleys to Fort Niagara where he was forced to run the gauntlet, being the only one of his party to survive the ordeal. Afterward he was held a prisoner at Quebec until peace came. While passing through the Chemung valley as a prisoner he was charmed by the beauty of the scene, and, after the war was over he returned to the valley and settled on what is now known as McDowell's Flats, near the present village of Chemung. Mr. McDowell was town clerk in 1790, previous to the erection of the county of Tioga, at the time Montgomery County, and served again in 1799-1800. His death occurred in 1808, and he was buried in Riverside Cemetery, between Lowman and Chemung.

John Shepart was born in Connecticut, April 17, 1765. With his uncle, Capt. Simon Spaulding, he journeyed to Connecticut, after the close of the Revolutionary war, to purchase cattle. After his return, in his eighteenth year, he went up the river with his uncle and remained with him at Sheshequin, until the winter of 1784, when he engaged as clerk for Weiss and Hollenback, in the Indian Country, at Newtown, now Elmira, more than twenty

miles from any white inhabitants. The following April he pur-
chased about $500 worth of the goods of Weiss & Hollenback
which he disposed of at Catharine's Town and Canoga, arriving
at the latter place on the 29th of April. He traded his goods
for furs, which he sent back in exchange for more goods. Later
he settled at what is now Waverly, New York.

Thomas Mifflin Perry was born in Philadelphia on Jan-
uary 14, 1776, and was in his seventeenth year at the time of
his coming into the valley. He was sent up the river from Wilkes-
Barre in a Durham boat by Colonel Hollenback, with the first
stock of goods ever sent into the valley as far as Newtown. The
goods were disposed of by Mr. Perry at the post near Newtown
Creek, to the settlers in the neighborhood. He was apprenticed
to Matthias Hollenback to "learn the art and mysteries of the
mercantile business." When he came to the valley he came to
stay, and, in company with Stephen Tuttle, Guy Maxwell and
others, was engaged in many enterprises.

Guy Maxwell has an interesting history. He was born in
Ireland, July 15, 1770. His parents had left a port in Scotland
for America in June, 1770; were ship-wrecked in the British chan-
nel, and thrown on the shores of County Down, where Guy was
born soon afterward. The family, in 1772, made another attempt
to cross the ocean, and reached Annapolis in a sailing vessel after
weeks of travel. They settled at Martinsburgh, Virginia, near
the Potomac. When Guy was old enough, he entered the store
of Col. James O'Hara, and, according to articles of agreement,
the boy was released on his eighteenth birthday. Col. Hollenbach
met the young man, and was much impressed with his business in-
stinct. He placed him in charge of the post at Tioga Point where
he remained until 1796, when he came to Newtown to be a mer-
chant, and to superintend the sale of lots he had purchased. He
married Nellie Wynkoop.

The Maxwells occupied a prominent place in the community.
William and Thomas, sons of Guy, were lawyers of ability, Wil-
liam becoming district attorney, and was also a member of As-
sembly. Thomas was county clerk for some years and was also
elected to Congress. Harriet Maxwell Converse, was a daughter

of Thomas Maxwell. She, as well as her father, and her grand-father, was an adopted member of the Six Nations. Mrs. Converse was the only white woman to become a chief.

Dr. Joseph Hinchman came from a family of physicians. He was born at Jamaica on Long Island, on the 28th day of August, 1762. He came to the valley in 1788, settling on the Lowman farm in the town of Chemung, where he remained until 1793, when he came to Newtown, having a considerable practice here. Dr. Hinchman served as sheriff of Tioga County from 1795 until 1799. He died in 1802 and was the first to be buried in the Baptist burying ground.

Dr. Amos Park came from Orange County in 1793, and erected the first frame house in Newtown on the bank of the river near what is now High Street. He was as much engaged in preaching the Gospel as in the practice of medicine. He was the first physician as well as the first preacher in Newtown, preaching to the people in the old courthouse.

Among the other early physicians were Dr. Uriah Smith, a son of Timothy Smith of Southport, who was much esteemed; Dr. Jotham Purdy, who was born in Westchester County in 1779, his father moving to Spencer, when Jotham was five years old. About 1823 he came to Elmira, as a physician and surgeon, and enjoyed a splendid practice; Dr. Theseus Brooks came to Big Flats in 1821, removing to Elmira in 1835, becoming a successful physician.

Col. John Hendy was born at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1757, and was about thirty-one years of age when he settled at Newtown. He joined the Revolutionary Army and served at Trenton, Princeton, Bunker Hill, Monmouth and other important places, under General Washington. Colonel Hendy purchased an 800 acre plot of land, upon which he resided until the time of his death in 1840. Colonel Hendy took an active part in the building of the Chemung Canal. He threw up the first shovelful of earth at the commencement of its excavation. He was also active in raising companies for the war of 1812. The companies, however, were not needed and were disbanded. At his death, March, 1840, he was buried in the Baptist Cemetery.

At the opening of Woodlawn Cemetery his body was taken up and placed in there, where the citizens erected a monument over his remains. Rev. Dr. Murdoch delivered the address on the occasion. The final burial took place with Masonic and military honors, and attracted a large throng of people.

The earliest clergyman to make a residence here was Rev. Jabez Culver, who settled down Maple Avenue. He, however, did not preach much. Rev. Roswell Goff came here in 1789 and organized the old Chemung Baptist Church, and was its pastor for many years. Rev. Daniel Thatcher was a missionary of the General Board of Missions, and came to Elmira then Newtown, in 1795, and established the Presbyterian Church.

It was not until 1814 that the First Methodist Church was organized. The Baptist Church organization of Elmira was organized in 1829, with Rev. Philander D. Gillette as pastor. The Episcopal services were first held by Rev. John G. Carder and the first meetings held in 1833. Trinity Church was organized March 31, 1834, and the first church building was erected at the corner of West Church Street and Railroad Avenue in 1837. The Roman Catholic Church was organized in Elmira in about 1842.

Through the efforts of Rev. Father Sheridan the organization was formed and a place of worship secured at the corner of Market and High streets, until the present brick structure was erected, for SS. Peter and Paul's Society.

Lake Street Presbyterian Church was formed by members withdrawing from the First Presbyterian Church in 1860, and was first known as the Second Presbyterian Church Society. Other branches of the Presbyterian Church are the Franklin Street and the North Presbyterian churches. Grace Church branched from Trinity in 1864. St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church was built in 1871. Rev. J. J. Bloomer has been the pastor since 1870. St. Mary's Church in Southport was built in 1874.

The Park Church, Congregational, was organized in 1845, the original members coming from the First Presbyterian Church.

Space will not permit mentioning the other churches, German, Jewish, Italian, Polish, colored and other nationalities. In all there are over fifty places of worship in Elmira.

While there are no existant records relating to the early schools of Elmira, early historians tell us that the first school was on Lake Street, a little above Cross (what is now called Market) Street, on the west side, just above the Masonic Temple location. It was succeeded by one erected on William Street where the sheriff's residence is. There was also a select school over Francis Collingwood's jewelry store on Lake Street, about where Carroll Street crosses. Then there was later on a school which stood near the Park Church location. This building, after its usefulness as a school was over, was moved to the north side of Second Street a little east of College Avenue. This was succeeded by one built on Church Street, a little east of the old Hedding Church.

There was a select school taught by the Misses Cleeves, on West Water Street near College Avenue. Miss Clara Thurston came to Elmira in 1847 and for a number of years conducted a seminary for young ladies, on Main Street a short distance below Third Street.

Shortly after the Thurston Seminary closed the Elmira Collegiate Seminary was established, the name of which, by act of legislature April 13, 1855, was changed to "Elmira Female College," whose history is sketched in another chapter.

In 1859 the legislature passed a law providing for a Board of Education to have charge of the public schools of the city. The first commissioners were Erastus L. Hart, John Arnot, Orrin Robinson, Elijah N. Barbour, Ariel S. Thurston, Stephen McDonald, Archibald Robertson, Civilian Brown and Shubael B. Denton. Erastus L. Hart was president and S. R. Scofield secretary and superintendent.

The old academy in 1836 occupied a building on Baldwin Street, which had been previously a part of the old Presbyterian Church, and had outlived its usefulness. In 1860 a lot on East Clinton Street was purchased upon which to erect a new Free Academy. The building was completed in 1862. In 1868, No. 1 School on Sullivan Street was built. The following year No. 2 was erected at the corner of Davis and West Second Street. School No. 3, on the south side of the river, was first occupied in 1871. The present No. 4 School was built in 1872, but previously occu-

pied a brick building, near the Lackawanna station, which later housed the vocational school. No. 5 School was erected on West Washington Avenue in 1873. Other schools to be built since that time are Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11 and 17. No. 8 was originally Primary No. 1.

The Southside Junior High School was erected in 1923, and formally opened January 28, 1924. It was the outgrowth of crowded conditions in the grammar schools and the academy, which had existed for several years. This school is considered one of the best.

Two new schools were added to the list in 1930-1931, each costing about $325,000: the George M. Diven School replacing old No. 4, and the Parley Coburn School replacing old No. 3. The Diven School was dedicated November 12, 1930, and the Parley Coburn School April 30, 1931.

The first cemetery was on land belonging to Stephen Tuttle, near the junction of Sullivan and East Water streets. In 1802 the Baptist burying ground was opened. This was our present Wisner Park.

In 1838 the Second Street Cemetery was established, which was used for burial purposes until but a few years ago.

Beautiful Woodlawn Cemetery was opened and dedicated October 11, 1858, the ceremony being very impressive. The body of Col. John Hendy was taken up from the Baptist burying ground and reinterred with Masonic ceremonies and military honors, the inaugural address being made by Rev. David Murdoch, D. D. The cemetery comprises over 100 acres and is considered one of the most beautiful and well-kept in the state.

Other cemeteries are the Catholic cemetery on upper Franklin Street, also the Jewish cemetery in the same locality. The Catholic cemetery comprises about ten acres.

The Arnot Art Gallery was founded by Matthias H. Arnot and opened to the public in May, 1913. The purpose of this gift of Mr. Arnot was to encourage and develop the study of the fine arts, and the policy is to give the public free access at all reasonable times.

Paintings of the Barbizon school, Millett, Breton, Troyon, Rousseau, Diaz, Ruysdael, Schreyer, Knaus, Meyer von Breman, Verboeckhoven and others give the visitor an opportunity to see Belgian, Dutch and German paintings of note.

In addition to the permanent collection there is shown each month a loan exhibition of paintings, water colors, prints or etchings of noted painters, and loans from the Metropolitan Museum of New York City have been on exhibition. An attractoscope or daylight stereopticon is one of the special features.

In the latter part of the year 1864, the ladies of Elmira, seeing the wives and children of many soldiers and the discharged soldiers themselves suffering for the necessities of life, planned relief for the needy, and formed an organization called the "Elmira Ladies' Relief Association," whose object was the care of needy soldiers, their wives and children. At the first a building on the corner of Magee and Third streets was rented and occupied for about two years. In 1866 the property on the southside of the river was procured, and the present brick structure was erected in 1877. The Association later decided to exclude adults and admit children only. In 1868 the name was changed to the Southern Tier Orphans' Home.

The institution is now known as the Southern Tier Children's Home. Mrs. Joseph Pierce is president and Carolyn Hall secretary. Mrs. Alice G. Fisher is the superintendent.

The "Home for the Aged" was the next public institution to be established, largely due to the efforts of Mrs. Richmond Jones. The first meeting of the society was held in the parlor of her home, in 1874, and three years afterward the building, near Eldridge Park was begun. It was ready for occupancy in 1880.

The Chemung County Historical Society was the outgrowth of interest in local history, and was organized November 22, 1923. Dr. Arthur W. Booth was elected president; Harry N. Hoffman, first vice-president; Mrs. George A. Palmer, second vice-president; Captain Louis S. VanDuzer, third vice-president; Harrison S. Chapman, secretary; George W. Brooks, treasurer; William H. Arnold, historian.

Meetings are held monthly, the programs consisting of papers and addresses of a local historical nature. There are over two hundred members. The present officers are: President, William H. Arnold; first vice-president, Mrs. George C. Jones; second vice-president, Abner C. Wright; treasurer, George W. Brooks; secretary, George Pickering; historian, William H. Arnold.
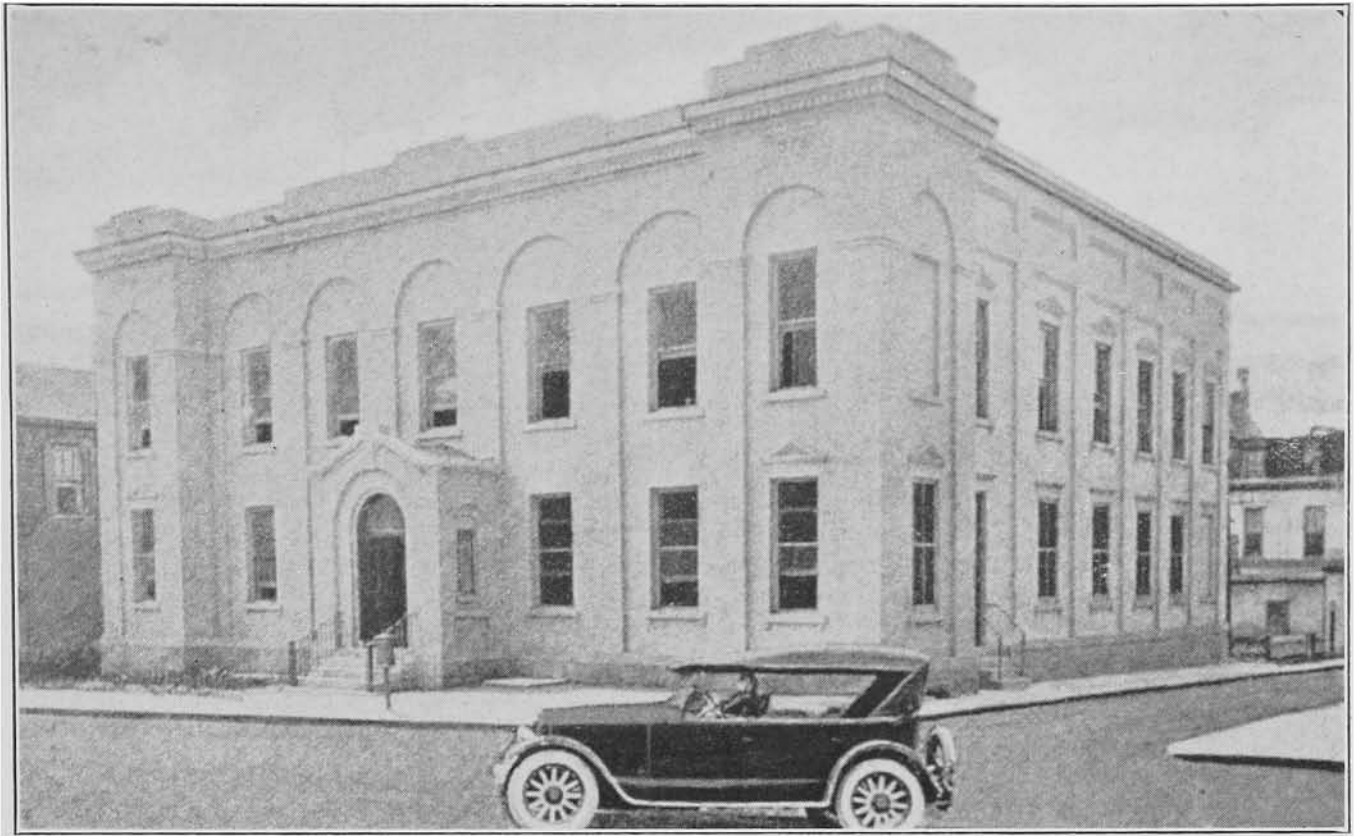
The Steele Memorial Library was the gift of Mrs. Esther Baker Steele, widow of Joel Dorman Steele, a prominent Elmiran and educator, and author of a number of educational books, in whose memory the Library was dedicated. On August 1, 1899, the library was opened to the public. When it was dedicated there were on its shelves, 5,323 volumes. In 1932 there are 43,845 volumes in the adult department and 6,981 in the children's department.

In 1931 the total circulation was 293,149 as against 98,956 in 1923. The Chemung County Library was inaugurated October 1, 1923, with ten stations, which have been increased to thirty-four.
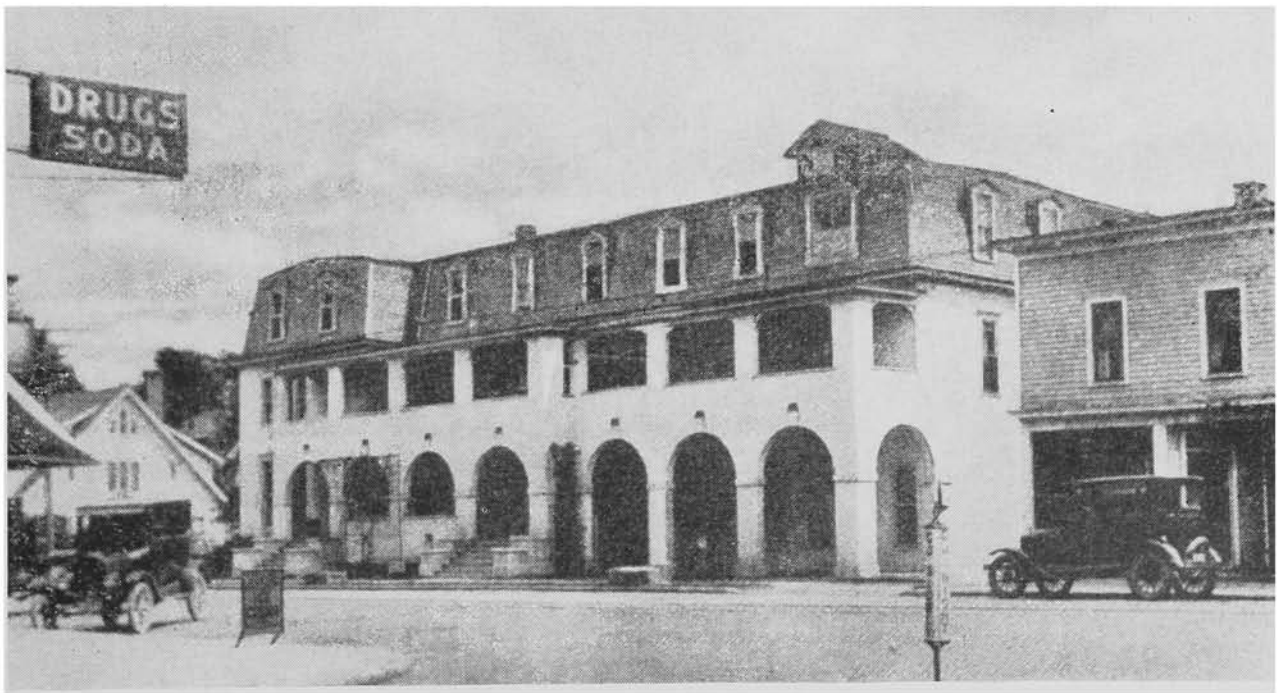
The beautiful library building was erected in 1923, and dedicated February 8th of that year. Mrs. Kate Deane Andrew has been in charge of the library since its inception, thirty years ago.

Newtown Battle Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, was formed in the summer of 1898, with a charter membership of twenty-five, Sutherland DeWitt, Frederick Barker, Irving D. Booth, Charles L. Nichols, Theron A. Wales, H. H. Ford, Chauncey S. Carey, Gabriel L. Parkhurst, James B. Cahoon, Henry P. Gates, Hovey E. Copley, Arthur W. Booth, W. W. Hamilton, Norman J. Thompson, William H. Lovell, Gabriel L. Smith, Henry M. Clarke, Herbert M. Lovell, John F. Parkhurst, John James Bush, Fred Paul Fox, Isaac Jennings, John H. Gray, John M. Diven and Lorenzo Howes.

The chapter has been interested in the building of Sullivan's monument on Monument Hill, and on June 27, 1908, placed and dedicated a marker of the Newtown Battleground, at the intersection of the Lowman highway and the road leading to Wellsburg, on land donated for the purpose by Edward M. Lowman, Florence Myers, Lillian Lowman and Bertha Lowman Hoffman. A steel

WAYNE COUNTY BUILDING, LYONS, N. Y.

HOSPITAL, SODUS, N. Y.

flagstaff was raised by the side of the marker, in June, 1913, and a large flag flung from it. Hon. Harry N. Hoffman is president and Charles G. Lay is secretary.

Chemung Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was instituted by Miss Mary Park, on January 14th, 1897. The first officers were Miss Mary Park, regent; Miss Margaret Gray, first vice-president, Mrs. Eugene Partridge Diven, second vice-president; Mrs. J. D. Fletcher Slee, treasurer; Miss Harriet Leach Gates, secretary; Miss Julia S. Bush, registrar; Miss Julia Olivia Langdon, historian. A meeting of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the Auditorium, on Sunday afternoon, August 29, of that year, the 118th anniversary of the battle of Newtown, and an address made by Hon. Gabriel L. Smith. The present officers of the society are: Fred E. Potter, regent; Dr. F. E. Woodhouse, first vice-regent; Mrs. Hazel Howell Quick, second vice-regent; Mrs. R. E. Emerson, treasurer; Mrs. Samuel A. Pulford, registrar.

Vincent Mathews came from Orange County and was one of the first lawyers locating at Newtown. He became assemblyman, state senator and representative in Congress.

William Maxwell devoted several years to the study and practice of law. He gave up practice to become a cashier in the Chemung Canal Bank. He died in 1858.

William H. Wisner studied law with Vincent Mathews, was an eloquent speaker and a powerful advocate. He studied for the ministry and held several charges, one of them in the village of Ithaca, where he was much esteemed.

Grant B. Baldwin and William Maxwell formed a partnership in 1815. Mrs. Baldwin's father kept a tavern below Elmira, and had been an officer in the expedition of General Sullivan. Mr. Baldwin was at one time postmaster and also served as member of Assembly.

Theodore North came from Connecticut in 1823 and was a lawyer, one of the most profound in the profession. He was also one of the finest writers of this locality.

Elmira is noted for her beautiful parks and squares, some of which occupy considerable areas of land within the city, affording the citizens magnificent breathing and recreation spaces.

The principal one is beautiful Eldridge Park, situated in the northern part of the city, containing eighty-nine acres, including a beautiful natural lake, and many shady drives. Hoffman, Wisner and Riverside Parks give Elmirans an opportunity for recreation after a day of toil. About two miles west of the city is one of nature's beauty spots, Rorick's Glen, one of the most attractive resorts in the United States.

The most recent acquisition in the way of parks is Mark Twain Park, laid out within the past two years, on the City Farm, for recreation purposes, and which is fast becoming the recreation center of the city.

Sly Park has been popular to tennis enthusiasts. Brand Park, near by, is beautifully laid out with flowers and shrubs.

West Side Park contains two horse-shoe courts, also courts for volley ball, tennis and basketball, and playground equipment for youngsters. Washington Park, on Washington Avenue, has a fine baseball ground and bleachers, swings, merry-go-round and other recreation facilities.

Elmira's financial institutions are among the strongest in the state. The Chemung Canal Trust Company was organized in 1833, as the Chemung Canal Bank, therefore it is nearly one hundred years old. The Second National Bank of Elmira is another of the up to date banking institutions.

The First National Bank and Trust Company was recently formed, combining the Second National Bank and the Merchants National Bank. Branch banks are located, one on the south side of the river and another at Elmira Heights. The First National Bank of Horseheads is also a part of the organization.

The Elmira of 1932 has 12,000 families, only 375 of whom live in apartments and the rest in detached homes. Federal figures show 2,441 Elmirans filed income tax returns in 1928. The native born whites of the city comprise 88.4 per cent of the population; negroes, 1.2 per cent; foreign born, 10.4 per cent. Elmira sends 11,000 young people to her ten public grade schools, one high school, one junior high school, six parochial schools. The city has four Baptist churches, one Christian Science, two Congregational; three Episcopal, four Hebrew, eleven Methodst, six Presbyterian, seven Roman Catholic and nine miscellaneous.

According to the last Federal census of manufacturers in 1929, Elmira had 5,700 wage earners for the year. They drew annual wages of $8,110,540 and manufactured products valued at $31,877,717.

ELMIRA HEIGHTS.

In October, 1892, was organized the Elmira Industrial Association, by a number of public spirited, enterprising men of Elmira, whose object was to increase activity in business, commercial and manufacturing circles. These men secured options on about 400 acres of land just north of Eldridge Park. In all $100,000 in capital stock was disposed of.

In a short time factories were being erected, the principal industries being the manufacture of window glass, furniture, bridges, etc. The building of homes kept pace with other construction. The Industrial Grounds, as the plot was called, exceeded the expectations of the promoters.

Elmira Heights, with a population of 5,261, was incorporated as a village in 1896. It has several churches, among which are those of the Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist and other denominations. There are two high schools and three grammar schools.

Among the present manufacturing concerns now in operation are the American Bridge Company; Eclipse Machine Company, Ltd., makers of Eclipse Bendix Drives; Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.; Field Force Pump Company, Inc., manufacturers of force pumps and spraying devices. A branch of the United States Cut Flower Company is located in the eastern part of the village.

The Bank of Elmira Heights, a branch of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Elmira, has been recently instituted in the village for the convenience of Elmira Heights industries, merchants and citizens in general.

HORSEHEADS.

No village in Central New York boasts a more unique name, acquired through more unusual circumstances, than does Horseheads, Chemung County, a village of 2,428 inhabitants. The community's history and name as well dates back to the Sullivan

expedition of 1779. While the army was encamped at this place, some thirty or forty worn out horses were shot. The Indians afterward gathered the heads and arranged them on the sides of the trail, so that the locality became known as Horseheads.

On a Sullivan marker, recently erected, is this inscription: "In 1779 near this spot Gen. John Sullivan mercifully disposed of his pack horses, worn out by faithful service, in the campaign against the Six Nations of Iroquois."

The first settler in this largest village of Chemung County was John Breese, who in 1789 with his family erected a log cabin facing what is now known as the Lake Road and within the present village limits.

Several hundred descendants of this sturdy family now reside in this vicinity while many more have sought and found fame and fortune elsewhere. The Breese Family Reunion now perpetuates the accomplishments of the Breeses. Meeting annually at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jackson in Horseheads, within a few hundred feet of the site of the John Breese cabin, several hundred descendants pay tribute to their ancestors.

John Breese, first settler of Horseheads, was a son of John and Dorothy Riggs Breese, natives of Shrewsbury, England, and a grandson of the Rev. Samuel Breese. With two brothers John Breese, first, came to America in 1735 and settled in New Jersey naming the place Shrewsbury in honor of their old home in England. John Breese 1st, and Dorothy Riggs were married in 1737 and became the parents of five sons and four daughters. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His sons, John 2nd, Henry, Stephen and Samuel were Revolutionary soldiers.

John Breese, 2nd, was born in New Jersey, 1738, married Hannah Gildersleeve January 30, 1769, and became the parents of eleven children.

Mr. Breese served in Capt. William Bond's Company in the Fourth Battalion, Second Establishment, New Jersey Continental Line. He was a member of the expedition commanded by Gen. John Sullivan against the Six Nations, participating in the Battle of Newtown, and passed over the ground now the location of the Village of Horseheads, September 1, 1779.

In the spring of 1787, accompanied by his wife and nine children—two being born later—they came to the Chemung Valley with two yoke of oxen attached to a lumber wagon. They had a brood mare and four cows. A portion of their goods they carried on a flat boat, which they poled up the river. They placed milk from the cows in a churn, which sat over the rear axle of the lumber wagon, and at night they took butter from the churn. They were six weeks making the journey.

They stopped and intended to locate on the bank of the Chemung River just below the present City of Elmira, now known as the Hammond Flats. It was there that the first white child of permanent settlers was born in the Chemung Valley, for Mrs. Breese in February, 1789, gave birth to Sarah Breese, who later became Mrs. Sarah Jackson.

The same year they moved to Horseheads and constructed their log cabin. About two years later John Breese purchased 370 acres of land, on a portion of which is now located the New York State Nursery on the Breese Road.

John Breese, 2nd, died January 15, 1844, and beside his wife is buried in the Maple Grove Cemetery at Horseheads.

Henry Breese, a brother of John Breese, 2nd, also moved from New Jersey to Chemung County and settled on the Horseheads-Ithaca road just west of the intersection of the Ithaca and Breesport roads. This was in the summer of 1818.

Henry Breese was a Revolutionary soldier in Capt. Henry Luse's Company, Second Battalion, New Jersey Line, also in Captain Stillwell's Company, Fourth Regiment Hunterton Company, also in the State Troops.

At the Battle of Newtown Henry Breese served under Col. Israel Shreeve and celebrated his twenty-sixth birthday anniversary by aiding in General Sullivan's successful battle against the Indians. He died June 3, 1835, and is buried beside his wife, Ruth Pierson Breese, in the private Breese burying ground at Barbour's Corners, just north of Elizabeth Inn on the Horseheads-Ithaca road.

Two years after Breese came to Horseheads, Jonathan S. Conkling, John, James and Ebenezer Sayre, Nathaniel Hunting-

ton, Asa Guildersleve and a family named Gilbert arrived. Soon after a company from Orange County purchased a tract of 1,400 acres covering the site of the village and settled on it.

Vincent Conkling, son of Jonathan, kept the first tavern in 1822 and the first grist mill was erected by Lewis Breese. Distilleries, mills and tanneries were the first industries. Horseheads was incorporated May 15, 1837, as Fairport and its name was changed April 18, 1845. The postoffice had previously been established about 1822, with Jonas Sayre first postmaster.

Horseheads is the home of Eugene Zimmerman, better known as Zim, the cartoonist.

MILLPORT.

Millport, a village of 389 inhabitants, is situated on the west line of the town of Veteran, Chemung County, in the valley of Catharine Creek. Steadily it has shown an increasing population since its incorporation in 1923. In early days the community was in the heart of a lumbering district, when virgin forests occupied what was once the hunting ground of the Indian. That Millport was the site of Indian occupancy is indicated by numerous relics found in the vicinity. In excavating a cellar in 1842, Roswell Wheeler found a few rods southeast of the Millport Methodist Church the skeleton of an Indian, buried in a sitting position, with a small brass kettle placed by the side of the head, in which was found brass jewelry and other articles, together with animal claws.

In a little burying ground on a farm a short distance from Millport lie the remains of Green Bentley, who in 1798 bought 300 acres of land on a part of which Millport stands. In 1805 a settlement was commenced just east of Millport by emigrants from Connecticut and Vermont. There was little development, however, until in 1823 Myron Collins came from Chenango County and built a carding and clothing mill. He was followed in 1825 by James T. Gifford, who built a house and tannery and laid out a village plan, calling it Millvale. Gifford in 1835 went to Illinois and founded the city of Elgin and became one of the

most prominent citizens of that section until his death in 1851 from cholera.

In 1829, the bill for a canal through the valley was passed, citizens celebrated with speeches, powder and brandy and voted thereupon to change the name of the community from Millvale to Millport. At the height of its prosperity, Millport contained about 1,000 inhabitants. But the numerous sawmills and the boat building industry, encouraged by construction of the canal, soon swept away the forests and left uncovered hills now devoted to agriculture.

The Baptist Church at Millport was organized December 24, 1844, and the Presbyterian Church in 1836.

Millport, in its early days, was plagued by epidemics. Scarlet fever swept the community in 1841. The next year women of middle life suffered from crysipelatous inflammation. But the mortality in these two scourges was trifling compared to that in 1849 when cholera broke out soon after opening of the new earth in excavations for laying the tracks of the Chemung Railroad. Laborers, most of them from Europe, were stricken first. It is estimated that inside seven weeks along the line of the road, principally in the town of Veteran and centered in Millport village, 378 persons died of the disease, or an average daily of eighteen during the peak of the epidemic. People dropped dead while walking in the streets.

Nature again visited its wrath on Millport in the flood of Catharine Creek in 1857. On the morning of June 17, the rain, which had fallen for several days, began to increase. Finally the creek waters poured upon the settlement to a depth of four or five feet. Houses, barns and other buildings were swept away. Terror held throughout the night.

VAN ETTEN.

Van Etten, a village of 369 population, in the town of Van Etten, Chemung County, occupies a site owned originally by Joshua and James Van-Etten, who settled here in 1798. Joshua Van Etten built the first house the year he came and kept the tavern in 1813. James Van Etten built the first frame house in

1818 and Edward Hall opened the first store in 1833. By 1840 the only families residing in the place were those of James B. Van Etten, Guy Purdy, Daniel Clark, John Hill, Lambert Mattice, Elijah Dimon, Edward Hall and Jacob Allington.

The village growth was slow until 1868 when J. F. Hixson & Company's extract works was built. The following year a saw mill was erected and further impetus to growth was given by completion of the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre Railroad in 1871, the steam sawmill of Hoff, Thayer & Company in 1873 and the Utica, Ithaca & Elmira Railroad in 1874. The village was incorporated in 1876.

The Methodist Church of Van Etten was organized about 1839 and reorganized in 1857. The Baptist Church was formed in 1841, with fourteen members.

WELLSBURG.

Wellsburg, a village of 581 inhabitants in the town of Ashland, Chemung County, was incorporated August 28, 1872. It is located on the south bank of the Chemung River, on the Erie Railroad, and is about six miles from Elmira.

Wellsburg was settled at an early date, the first pioneer, Green Bently, locating there in 1788. Others who came subsequent to the arrival of Bently were Ebenezer Green; Abner Wells and three sons, Abner, Henry and Benjamin, who came from Orange County, New York. Other well known families came about this time. The village received its name from the Wells family.

The first store was opened by Abner and Henry Wells in about 1792. This was followed by another store on the opposite side of the river, by Isaac Baldwin. Daniel Brown erected the first saw mill on Bently Creek in 1830. The first grist mill was built by Isaac Baldwin as early as 1800, near Lowman. The first tavern was run by William Baldwin.

Of the religious organizations, the Wellsburg Baptist Church Society was originated in the town of Chemung in 1789, by Roswell Goff and a few of his followers of Baptist denomination. A boulder and tablet was dedicated about a mile east of Wells-

burg, on the Wilawana Highway, in 1931, on September 2, the anniversary of the original date, in commemoration of this early organization. This privitive church was the first organization of its kind in the Chemung and neighboring valleys.

Christ Church, Episcopal, was organized in 1869. The Methodist Church was organized as a class in 1839, and as a society in 1847.

CHAPTER XXIX

CORTLAND COUNTY.

ERECTED IN 1808—INDUSTRIES—NAME—TOPOGRAPHY—PIONEERS AND EARLY
SETTLEMENTS—TOWNS—COUNTY SEAT QUESTION—CITY OF CORTLAND—
McGRAW—HOMER—MARATHON.

Cortland County, embracing 503 square miles, was erected from Onondaga County, April 8, 1808, as the forty-third county in the state. It has a land area of 321,920 acres, of which eighty and nine-tenths per cent or 260,387 acres are in farms. The lands and buildings on the 1,968 farms are valued at $12,045,677. The county's population is 31,713, a little more than half of which is urban.

There are sixty-four industrial plants in Cortland County, according to the last available federal statistics for 1929. In these plants are 4,182 employes who receive $4,818,401 yearly in wages. Cortland's industries pay $13,815,277 annually for materials, fuel and purchased power and the value of their products reaches $28,624,352 per year.

Cortland County has 1,047 miles of highway, of which 174 are of the finest improved state construction. There are 10,175 motor vehicles owned within the county.

Cortland, the only city, is the county seat and in addition are three incorporated villages: Homer, McGraw and Marathon.

Cortland County was named after Gen. Peter VanCortlandt, first lieutenant-governor of the state and a gentleman who in the early part of the Nineteenth Century was extensively engaged in the purchase and sale of land. It is bounded on the north by Onondaga County, on the east by Madison and Chenango, the south by Broome and Tioga and the west by Tompkins and Cayuga. It forms a section of the high central section of the state,

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its northern boundary being on the dividing ridge which separates the waters flowing into Lake Ontario and the tributaries flowing into the Susquehanna.

Hilly ranges, broad, level plains and a plateau in the northern area comprise the surface of Cortland County. Three high parallel ranges of hills cut the county from north to south. On the east is the Otselic Valley and further west the Tioughnioga Valley, which spreads still further westward in a broad, undulating highland. Lateral valleys cut into the Otselic and Tioughnioga from several directions, with a generally northern and southerly trend. The county's highest points are Mt. Topping, the Truxton and Owego Hills. The northern plateau has an average elevation of 1,200 feet, with some hills soaring upward to 2,000 feet.

Most of the pioneers of Cortland County came either by way of the Susquehanna, the Chenango and the Tioughnioga from the south and east or southward from Manlius through Truxton and later from Onondaga Valley. The first abode of a white man in the county was erected on the site of Homer by Mr. and Mrs. Amos Todd and Joseph Beebe, who hailed from New Haven, Connecticut. The house was built chiefly of poles and completed about 1791. There quickly followed these first pioneers, John House, James Matthews, James Moore, Silas and Daniel Miller, all of whom located near what is now Homer village.

In 1792 Joseph Chapin came into the town of Virgil and made the first permanent settlement there. It was he who explored and surveyed the state road from Oxford, Chenango County, to Cayuga Lake at Ludlowville during the first season he arrived. He afterward employed large numbers of men and built the road in 1793-94. Later he brought his family to the frontier settlement.

About the same time a road was partly cut through the forest from the south, near the river, until near the present site of Marathon village. Diverging from the stream, it continued in a northerly direction, intersected the state road in Freetown and so passed on northward through the county to the Salina salt

works, giving it the name "The Salt Road." These were the county's first roads.

Other early settlers in the several towns were: Cortland-ville, John Miller, 1792; Marathon, Dr. Japheth Hunt, 1794; Cincinnatus, Thaddeus Rochwell, 1793; Truxton, Samuel C. Benedict, 1793; Cuyler, Nathaniel Potter, Christopher Whitney, David Morse, Benjamin Brown, 1794; Preble, James Craveth, John Gill, 1796; Scott, Peleg Babcock, Samuel and Asa Howard, 1799; Solon, Roderick Beebe, Johnson Bingham, 1794; Freetown, Cyrus Sanders, 1795; Taylor, Ezra Rockwell, 1793; Willet, Ebenezer Crittenden, 1797; Harford, Doratus DeWolf, 1803; Lapeer, Primus Grant (colored), 1799.

Settlement of the county in great measure followed the construction of early roads. In 1807 the Salina & Chenango Turnpike Co. was formed to build a road from Binghamton north. In 1811 a road was laid out from Manlius to Truxton. The Cortland and Seneca Turnpike Company was incorporated in 1812 to build a route from Homer to Ithaca. The Fifth Great Western Turnpike Road Co. was incorporated in 1814 to run a road from Homer through Truxton into Locke, Cayuga County. A month later the Homer and Cayuga Turnpike Co. was incorporated to build from Homer through Cortland village to intersect with the Fifth Great Western Turnpike. In April, 1816, the Homer & Genoa Turnpike Co. was incorporated to run from Homer through Dryden to Genoa. In March, 1817, the Homer and Eldridge Turnpike Road Co. was incorporated to maintain a turnpike from Homer through Scott, Spafford and Skaneateles to Eldridge.

In 1815 a turnpike from Homer through Cortland and Dryden to Ithaca was contemplated. A movement was launched in 1816 for a road through Cincinnatus, Solon, Truxton, Fabius and Pompey, and in 1819 for a turnpike from Cortland through Virgil Corners and on to Owego. During the same year the Onondaga and Chenango Turnpike Co. was organized. In 1824 the Onondaga and Cortland Turnpike Co. was chartered. The same year a road was designated from Canastota to Cincinnatus and in 1825 from Camillus to Port Watson. The old Syracuse and

Cortland stage road was built in 1849-'51 and the time of passenger coaches each way was six hours.

Towns of the county were erected on the following dates: Homer, March 5, 1794; Solon, March 9, 1798; Cincinnatus and Virgil, April 3, 1804; Preble and Truxton, April 8, 1808; Scott, April 14, 1815; Marathon, Freetown and Willet, April 21, 1818; Cortlandville, April 11, 1829; Lapeer and Harford, May 2, 1845; Taylor, December 5, 1849; Cuyler, November 18, 1858.

From the beginning, Cortland settlers were zealous to provide schooling for their children. The first school in Homer was opened in 1798. In other towns the earliest schools were: Cincinnatus, 1797; Marathon, 1803; Preble, 1801; Scott, 1803; Solon, 1804; Truxton, 1799; Taylor, 1810; Harford, 1806.

By 1810 the population of Cortland County was divided as follows between the several towns: Homer, 2,975; Solon, 1,265; Virgil, 906; Cincinnatus, 1,525; Preble, 1,179; Truxton, 1,031; the census for Taylor, Harford and Marathon not being recorded in old papers.

The county seat question was a perplexing one in the beginning of the nineteenth century. By legislative act passed April 5, 1810, three commissioners were named to choose a site for a courthouse, the commissioner being residents of other counties. Previously courts were conducted in a schoolhouse at Homer, which village, with Port Watson, McGrawville and Cortland were rivals in the race to be selected as a county seat.

Residents of Cortland arranged to purchase a courthouse site, owned by Samuel Ingalls, on the hill west of Main Street, and to donate it to the county. This turned the tide in favor of Cortland. Building commissioners on March 4, 1812, contracted with Josiah Cushman of Homer to complete construction of the courthouse, the frame work having already gone up with the selection of Cortland. Work was completed by April 15, 1813, ten days before which the Legislature had directed that courts be held in the new building, erected at a cost of $1,600.

Then on April 15, 1817, the Board of Supervisors was authorized to raise by tax a sum not to exceed $5,000 for purchase of a site for and erection of a jail. This climaxed a bitter rivalry

between Homer and Cortland for the jail. Building of the structure took place in 1818 near the courthouse. The jail was a two-story square brick structure with cells made of heavy maple planks.

The courthouse was of wood, with steeple and spire, about two blocks west from and facing Main Street. The next courthouse was at the corner of Church and Court Streets. It was of brick.

With a statue of justice surmounting it fully 160 feet from the ground below, the county's present $800,000 courthouse, built in 1922, is one of the finest in the region. Visible for miles from the highways approaching from the south and east, the building, more impressive than some state capitols, lies in a park shaded by stately old elms.

The pioneer journalist of Cortland County was James Percival, who issued the first number of the Cortland Courier in Homer village in 1810, one year before there was a paper in Onondaga Hollow; two years before there was one at Buffalo and nineteen years before there was one at Syracuse. Percival established later the first paper in Cortland village—June 30, 1815. It voiced public opinion in fighting rival villages in securing advantages through state favor.

No stronger proof of the natural advantages of Cortland County is needed than the historical fact that in a bare twenty years after the first settlement, all the villages had been established and the county was a thriving, populous industrial and agricultural community.

According to the official postal guide of July, 1930, Cortland County has the following post offices: Blodget Mills, Cincinnatus, Cortland, Cuyler, East Freetown, East Homer, Harford, Harford Mills, Homer, Little York, McGraw, Marathon, Messengerville, Preble, Solon, Taylor, Truxton, Union Valley, and Willet.

CITY OF CORTLAND.

Where seven of the state's loveliest valleys come together, in the town of Cortlandville, lies Cortland, a city of about 16,000

population and the county seat. Three of these valleys lead into the Finger Lakes Region. In early days, along the waters of the Tioughnioga River to Port Watson, now a part of the City of Cortland, came settlers who loaded their produce on scows and boats that were floated down to the junction of the river with the Chenango and then on down the Susquehanna to Pennsylvania points.

The town of Cortlandville constituted the southern part of the town of Homer until April 11, 1829. In Homer Township the first settlers were Joseph Beebe, his wife and Amos Todd, who came in 1791. A year later the first white settler in the town of Cortlandville, John Miller and his family, erected a rude hut. Although in 1793 only six families were settled in the town, four years later the number had increased to ninety-two and in 1810 the census shows Homer had 2,975 residents.

From this humble beginning the city has had a steady, sure growth. Situated on a plain 1,129 feet above sea level, it has an altitude much higher than that of many advertised health resorts. It was incorporated as a village in 1853 and as a city in 1900, when a charter was adopted that is a model for the advantages it affords. When Cortland became a city, its population was but 9,282.

Today Cortland is served by two trunk line railroads—the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western and the Lehigh Valley, in addition to several responsible motor truck freight lines. Terminal facilities in Cortland are sufficient to handle about 1,000 cars. Motor busses run on regular schedule to Syracuse, Binghamton, Auburn, Ithaca, Groton, Norwich, Cazenovia and New York City.

The pioneers of the original village of Cortland were Jonathan Hubbard and Moses Hopkins. In 1804 Hubbard erected his dwelling, the first on the site of the village, on what is now the corner of Court and Main Streets. Mead Merrill erected a saw mill near Port Watson, which was in operation in 1816, and was appointed surrogate in 1810 and county clerk in 1813. A tavern was built about 1818 by Nathan Luce and subsequently became the famous old Eagle Tavern. Jacob Wheeler probably was the first blacksmith, arriving in 1812. The first jewelers and silver-

smiths were Joshua and his son, W. H. Bassett, and the first harness and saddlemaker was William Bartlit, who located prior to 1815.

Other early settlers were James Percival, who established the first newspaper, The Cortland Republican, June 30, 1815; Dr. Miles Goodyear, in the fall of 1817; Jethro Bonney in 1816; Nelson Spencer, who, in 1820, erected a paper mill at the junction of the east and west branches of the Tioughnioga; Asahel Lyman, who in 1816 built the old Samson block, corner Main Street and Groton Avenue; Samuel Hitchkiss, who located in 1815 and who was deputy county clerk from 1815 to 1823 and clerk in 1823-35, and again in 1844-47; Edward Allen, a blacksmith in 1817; Judge Samuel Nelson in 1818; William and Roswell Randall in 1813; William Elder, who built the first tannery; William Mallory settled here in 1815 and was sheriff in 1800-10, county clerk 1815-19 and in 1823 was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

As early as 1798 a school house had been built and classes opened with Joshua Ballard as teacher. That year a grist mill was erected, thus establishing the first trade center in the county. In 1801 two religious societies, the Baptist and Congregational, were organized.

For Cortland 1810 was a red letter year. In that year Ephraim Fish represented the county as the first member of Assembly, John Keep was appointed first county judge and the village of Cortland was designated as the county seat. In that year also the Cortland Courier, first newspaper published in the county, was established. Although a county clerk had been appointed as early as 1808, the first county clerk's office was not built until 1819.

In 1818 the "Cortland Village Library" was established and the first agricultural society formed and a fair held. From the first Cortland residents were vitally interested in education. Ten years before separation of Cortlandville from the town of Homer, the Cortland Academy was chartered and for many years was maintained at private expense. In 1828 the Cortland Female Seminary was founded, with its building located on a beautiful lot facing Main Street.

The first schoolhouse in Cortlandville stood on part of the site now occupied by the Messenger Hotel. In 1816 a school building went up on a site now forming part of the Normal school grounds. Here a few years later was organized a "Classical School for Young Men," corresponding in character and influence to the Cortland Female Seminary, both of which institutions were merged into the Cortlandville Academy, incorporated in 1842. Existence of this school terminated with founding of the State Normal School, a sketch of which appears in the section of this volume devoted to educational institutions. On December 11, 1866, with only ten dissenting votes, the people of Cortland voted to the state $75,000 for the erection and equipment of the Normal School.

The present school system was set up in 1880 by Legislative act and ward school buildings were at once built. Today the city has five ward schools, all modern, two having been erected in 1928. The Central School building, opened in 1893, had an addition built in 1924 that represents an investment of over $500,000. This latter structure houses the Senior and Junior High Schools, which offer six courses of study. A faculty of about 100 teachers is employed. A parochial school in connection with St. Mary's Church has also been opened, in a new building that will accommodate 1,000 pupils. There is a training school for nurses operated in conjunction with Cortland County Hospital; a Conservatory of Music known since 1896 and a practical business school.

Cortland secured its first gas when the Homer and Cortland Gas Light Company was established in 1860, but the works burned down and were rebuilt in 1890. The Cortland Traction Company now provides electric light and power, its patrons now numbering about 7,000, and the New York State Gas & Electric Corporation, who operate here a water gas system, supply the gas.

The Cortland Water Works Company was formed in 1884, with the supply coming from inexhaustible springs. Today Cortland has its own municipal water department with a sufficient water supply to meet requirements of a city ten times its size. With a plant valued at $1,250,000, not a dollar of tax is levied for

the department. Though service fees are maintained at a low level, the revenue returned is sufficient to care for all operating expenses and improvements, to carry the interest account and retire bonds at the rate of $8,000 annually.

The 125 acres owned by the Water Department are under-laid by great living springs that pass every test for purity. Re-forestation work has given the property a stand of more than $200,000 splendid trees.

First village paving was done under contract in 1866, when bonds were issued for $3,500 for paving Main street. In 1896 Railroad Street was paved with brick, in 1898 Main Street with asphalt and in 1899 Tompkins and Port Watson streets and Lincoln Avenue with asphalt. This was but the start of a broad paving program which has placed the city toward the top in street improvements.

Horse racing was an early sport in Cortland. The earliest track events recorded was on September 20, 1820, when three days of racing was staged on the flats in the southeasterly corner of the village on a circular mile track. A purse of $100 was awarded the winning horse on the first day, $75 on the second day and the five per cent entrance money on the purses of the first two days to be awarded to the fastest three year old colt on the third day, one mile heat.

One of the institutions of which Cortland is proud is the Free Library, erected on the site of the old courthouse. Financed by public gifts, the quota to be raised was over-subscribed in the campaign held in 1927. Although the drive among the people of Cortland called for less than $80,000, the total subscriptions at the end of a brief period reached nearly $110,000.

Another institution of wide general service is the Cortland County Hospital. It was Rev. J. A. Robinson, for many years pastor of Grace Church, who first suggested the idea of a hospital. The hospital association was formed February 23, 1891, and a hospital opened April 1, 1891, in a rented cottage on Clayton Avenue, with accommodations for six patients. With one woman as matron, nurse and housekeeper, with a chore boy her only assistant, the hospital carried on for a year with just

fifteen patients. By 1899 the year's report shows 120 patients treated. On April 25, 1892, the Cortland Hospital Association was incorporated and on May 4, 1911, the name was changed to the Cortland County Hospital Association. From this small beginning, the hospital has grown, until today it is valued at nearly three quarters of a million dollars. More than 2,000 patients a year are now cared for. The hospital has sixty-eight beds, twenty-four in wards, forty-four in rooms and twenty-one cribs. It maintains a registered school of nursing.

Churches of Cortland include: First Baptist, organized April 24, 1801; Memorial Baptist Church, the outgrowth of a mission started by the First Baptist May 29, 1892; First Congregational, November 10, 1881; East Side Congregational, April 12, 1895; Grace Episcopal Church, August 28, 1847; First Methodist, March 13, 1821; Homer Avenue Methodist, January 28, 1889; Presbyterian Church, November 25, 1824; St. Mary's Roman Catholic, 1871; Universalist, November 16, 1813; Free Methodist, 1891.

Cortland's fine post office was built in 1913, its new fire station in 1914 and the beautiful Public Library in 1927. Construction operations during the past generation have been extensive, the only element of retrogression being the abandonment of the trolley connecting Cortland, McGraw and Homer in 1931, to give place to busses. But in this passing of electric transportation Cortland is but following a general change which has taken place in communities throughout the East.

The modern Cortland, 1,129 feet above sea level, today has 4,010 families, who have 5,584 telephones, 2,640 gas meters and 6,741 electric meters. Ninety per cent of the population is native white, and ten per cent foreign born with only three families of negroes. The city's 2,851 pupils attend five public grade schools, a high school and a parochial school. In addition there is the State Normal School with 925 student teachers and 334 children. The city's churches include two Baptist, one Christian Science, two Congregational, one Episcopal, two Methodists, two Presbyterian, two Roman Catholic and three miscellaneous.

Cortland has two legitimate theaters, four moving picture houses and three other auditoriums, with an aggregate seating capacity of 6,632.

The community boasts a commercial airport of 160 acres a mile and a half from the city. There are two newspapers in Cortland, the Standard, a daily established in 1867, and the Democrat, a weekly, founded in 1840.

According to the last federal census of manufacturers in 1929, Cortland has 3,498 wage earners whose annual pay amounts to $4,227,475 and the value of whose yearly manufactured products mounts to $25,055,173.

Cortland has twenty-five miles of improved streets, its present water plant is valued at $1,250,000. It has forty-two miles of water mains, seventeen churches and over fifty clubs and fraternal organizations.

McGRAW.

McGraw, incorporated under the name McGrawville in 1869, is a thriving village of 1,082 five miles east of Cortland. Because of a similarity of names, the Post Office Department changed the name of this office from McGrawville to McGraw on April 1, 1898. Then the railroads, the United States Express Company, the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Empire State Telephone Company adopted the new name, but the village officially went under the old name until April, 1932, when Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt signed a bill passed by the Legislature formally adopting the name McGraw. The matter was brought before the Legislature by the village board after a hearing on the matter revealed no opposition to the change.

Samuel McGraw, from whom the village takes its name, came to Cortland County in 1801, settling near Blodgett Mills. In 1806 he bought a tract of land a mile long and containing 125 acres, the east line of it being what is now Main Street. He built the first log house on the village site and in 1811 erected the first frame house. The history of the McGraw family and of the village are closely identified. On the death in 1835 of the pioneer, Samuel McGraw, who was father of twelve children, his son

Harry became the head of the family and was the leading merchant in 1818-1849, the first postmaster in 1827-49, a member of Assembly in 1843 and a leading spirit in public affairs. When he died in 1849, his son Perrin H. McGraw, succeeded him as postmaster and merchant and was elected to the Assembly in 1854. Five years later he was elected as the first Republican senator from Cortland County.

Delos McGraw, who was an Assemblyman in 1877, did the largest produce business in this part of the state, totaling over $250,000 a year. P. H. McGraw was one of the founders of the New York Central Academy in McGraw and president from its founding in 1849 until it ceased to exist. The academy was a school for the negro, but whites attended also. Male students were paid five cents and female pupils three cents an hour for labor and were charged a dollar a week for board. On the minutes of the college debating society, May 21, 1850, is this notation:

"This was the last meeting of the society in the spring term, owing to the smallpox, which broke out in the college about this time, causing a dispersion of a great portion of the students." But the school reopened again in September, 1850, but never entirely recovered. This epidemic, together with financial problems, caused it to close in 1860. Such noted men as Wendell Phillips, Fred Douglass, Gerritt Smith and Horace Greeley addressed the students, the last named giving $50 to build the massive gates which guarded the main entrance.

A private school for a time then occupied the building, but at a public meeting in the Baptist Church February 15, 1864, a stock company was formed to buy the property of Gerritt Smith, who had become owner, for $6,500. Then the New York Central Academy was started with P. H. McGraw as president. Because the free school system was soon afterward introduced in the state, the academy failed and in 1868 the school was transferred to the Union School District.

P. H. McGraw was also one of the originators and for years president of the McGrawville Cemetery Association. He was the chief promoter and first president of the U. C. & C. R. R., chartered April 9, 1870, as the Erie & Central N. Y. R. R. He was

also founder of the giant corset industry which for years was McGraw's chief source of wealth and pride.

In 1830 there were but ten houses in the present limits of the village. The first log school was probably built as early as 1811 and its successor, a frame building, was constructed in 1820. On August 16, 1867, it was voted to establish a Union free school and a year later the old Academy was purchased. A later modern school was voted August 26, 1884, and the academy building was sold and demolished.

The largest fire in the village history came January 27-28, 1906, when damage of $50,000 was caused by a blaze which raged almost unchecked Saturday night and into Sunday. Then in January, 1927, the village hall was leveled by fire and a handsome new structure erected the same year. In the basement of this new building is a fine rifle and pistol range, used by the village Sportsmen's Club formed in 1929 with a membership of nearly ninety.

It was in McGraw that Col. Daniel S. Lamont, former secretary of war, passed his boyhood days. It was he who gave to the village G. A. R. four mounted cannon for the soldiers' plot in the local cemetery. William H. Tarble Post 476, G. A. R., was formed in the village April 25, 1884.

HOMER.

Homer, delightfully situated in the west branch of the Tioughnioga River three miles north of Cortland, is a village of 3,194 population, whose history dates back to the beginnings of Cortland County. Chiefly it is known as the setting for the famous book, "David Harum." Though Westcott in this book made the village famous, there are other local claims to distinction. Here was the childhood home of Rev. Theodore T. Munger, for years pastor of the United Church of New Haven, Connecticut, and author of several books, among the best known being "On the Threshold."

The birthplace of Franklin Carpenter, artist, is still standing, just as his picture, "The First Reading of the Emancipation Proclamation before the Cabinet," painted in 1864, still remains

as a great historical canvas. Near the village is the home of an early settler, Maj. Noah Hitchcock, who came in 1796. In this house was born Rev. Edward Hitchcock, pastor for eleven years of the American Church in Paris. The Doctors Kellogg, noted New York surgeons, were born in Homer.

Just outside the corporate village limits was an early mill for sawing lumber for the frame buildings that were erected as early as 1827. Ezra Cornell, founder of Cornell University, worked in a shop near this mill making cards for the village woolen mill. Today No. 45 Clinton Street is one of the first frame houses built in the village and the former home of Asa White, great grand-father of Andrew D. White, one-time president of Cornell.

In the early days, being located far from other communities, Homer became a manufacturing locality to provide its own needs, and though time has changed the products, the early tendency remains in the present Newton Fish Line factory, the largest in the world; the David Harum Canning Factory, the Newton Woolen Mill, Blackman shirt factory and Miller Company. The Brockway motor truck corporation, internationally known, was born in Homer.

In its earliest days Homer was a center for distilleries, where the thirsty could go and secure a gallon of purest spirits, with a jug thrown in, for twenty-five cents. Tanneries were also numerous. There is some little question as to just who the first settler was on the site of the present village. In 1800 there were but six houses. At the northeast corner of what is now the village green or park, the first school was built about 1798. It gave place in 1819 to the Cortland Academy, afterward the Homer Academy and now Homer Academy and Union School.

Jedediah Barber was the first permanent merchant in the village, coming in 1811 and opening a store two years later. He did more to improve and beautify Homer than any other man. Benjamin Roberts hauled the first stock of goods sold by Barber from Albany in a four horse wagon.

In 1875 W. N. Brockway began the manufacture of platform spring wagons in Homer. The first year fifty wagons were turned out and an equal number of buggies. For thirty-seven

years carriages were turned out and in 1912 the Brockway plant turned to manufacture of motor trucks, and moved to Cortland. Today the corporation ranks third among manufacturers producing motor trucks exclusively, its trucks being sold in sixty-two countries.

On May 11, 1835, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the village. The first enactment of the village board was a ruling providing for a five dollar fine for anyone firing "crackers, squibs, cannons, guns and pistols" during certain hours, to disturb the quiet of the community.

The first tavern in Homer village was kept by John Ballard, who opened it soon after his arrival in 1803.

The original inhabitants of Homer, irrespective of creed, met in common on Sundays for worship, until 1801, when circumstances occurred which led the Baptist members of the community to separate. On October 3, 1801, sixteen persons publicly organized as a Baptist Church, the first in the limits of Cortland County. Nine days later a Congregational Church formed. At first services were held in the houses or barns of settlers.

The Methodists first organized as a church in 1833 and Calvary Episcopal Church was organized June 6, 1832.

Far View Camp, Inc., with a capacity of sixty, was established in 1924 at Homer as a summer preventorium and camp for sickly and undernourished children.

The old and once famous Cortland Academy, mentioned above, was incorporated February 2, 1819. Samuel B. Woolworth, LL. D., later secretary of the State Regents, was at the head of the institution for nearly twenty-two years. At a jubilee celebration held July 7 and 8, 1846, it was stated that 4,000 students had been connected with the academy. The whole number up to 1859, according to Smith's Gazetteer of 1860, was over 8,000.

Spencer Beebe and his brother-in-law, Amos Todd, were Cortland's county first settlers, coming in 1791 in the fall to erect a temporary dwelling a little north of Homer village, near the bridge, and returned in the winter for their goods, leaving Mrs. Todd the sole occupant of the house and the only white person within a circuit of thirty miles. They were prevented from re-

turning for six weeks by deep snows and during the whole of that period the lone woman remained in anxious doubt as to the fate of her husband and brother.

MARATHON.

The village of Marathon, of 860 inhabitants, was incorporated December 28, 1861, but its history traces back nearly a hundred years. Only a few years before the building of the Chenango Canal in 1837, the village site was dotted by a few small houses, without a doctor, attorney or clergyman in the community. Few if any houses were even painted until 1820 and there was no store, only an occasional tailor or shoemaker coming into the place for a brief stay to ply his trade.

The east side of the river opposite Marathon offered more attractions, because the Cortland-Binghamton stage line ran there. Across the river too were the only tavern and postoffice. But when a railroad was put through Marathon in 1854, giving the community connections with the New York, Lake Erie and Western on the south and the New York Central on the north, prosperity dawned. Business interests previously confined to a grist mill, saw mill, fulling mill, a cabinet shop and a blacksmith shop, rapidly expanded.

Abram Brink, a son of Capt. Wm. Brink, a patriot of the Revolution, moved into the town and settled on the site of Marathon Village in 1800 and kept the first tavern ever licensed in the town. He also erected the first building suitable for a store.

The first school in the village was a primitive affair, the windows being covered with oiled paper instead of glass. The first school of respectable pretentions was built in 1818, at a cost of $100, which was paid in rye and corn. The Marathon Academy was chartered by the Regents in 1866. Marathon's first fire company was formed October 15, 1867.

About one mile south of the village on the east side the Tioughnioga River is the site of an old Indian village and burial ground.

The oldest church of the community was formed by the Presbyterians February 11, 1814. John Hunt is believed to have been the first settler in 1796. He built the first saw mill and the first

child born in the village was S. M. Hunt, his grandson. Hunt's death in 1808, when he was ninety-seven years old, was the first demise in the community.

Marathon, served by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, is in the heart of a poultry and dairying section, with potatoes and cabbage grown in abundance. Its live weekly newspaper is the Independent, founded in 1870.

CHAPTER XXX

ONTARIO COUNTY.

OLDEST COUNTY IN CENTRAL NEW YORK—RESOURCES—PHELPS AND GORHAM
PURCHASE — LATER TRANSFERS — FIRST COURTHOUSE — OTHER COUNTY
BUILDINGS—OTHER COUNTIES FORMED FROM ORIGINAL TERRITORY—TOWNS
—EARLY INDIAN TROUBLE—CANANDAIGUA—GENEVA—CLIFTON SPRINGS—
HOLCOMB — MANCHESTER — NAPLES — PHELPS — SHORTSVILLE — VICTOR—
EAST BLOOMFIELD—HONEOYE.

Ontario County, oldest in Central New York, was the fifteenth created in the state. It was erected January 27, 1789, from Montgomery County. Ontario embraces 649 square miles, with a land area of 415,360 acres, of which 82.8 per cent or 343,863 are in farms. The county's 3,322 farms, with their buildings, are valued at $27,878,718, a greater value than any other in the district with the exception of Wayne. Total county population is 54,239, the rural exceeding the urban.

Ontario has 104 industrial plants employing 3,536 people who receive yearly wages amounting to $4,668,535, according to the last federal figures for 1929. The plants pay yearly $11,350,731 for materials, fuel and purchased power and the value of their products is $23,277,541.

The county's highway mileage is 1,362, of which 231 are of fine state construction. There are 17,004 motor cars owned within the county.

Canandaigua, the county seat, and Geneva, the metropolis, are the county's two cities, but there are also nine incorporated villages: Clifton Springs, Holcomb, Manchester, Naples, Phelps, Rushville, Shortsville, Victor and East Bloomfield.

As Ontario County lies entirely within the great Phelps and Gorham Purchase and as this purchase had a direct relation to

the county's early history, the background of this early realty deal is especially interesting. By the terms of the charter of the colony of Massachusetts, the region between its north and south boundaries from the Atlantic to the Pacific was embraced. And the title to this territory was claimed by Massachusetts after the Revolution. The subsequent charter of the State of New York intervened and conflicted with this claim. Therefore, difficulties arose, which were finally settled by commissioners at Hartford, Connecticut, December 16, 1786.

It was there agreed that Massachusetts should cede to New York the sovereignty of all the territory claimed by the former lying within the limits of New York, and that New York should cede to Massachusetts the property of the soil, or the right of the pre-emption of the soil from the Indians. This agreement covered all that part of the state lying west of a line running north from the "82nd milestone" on the line between New York and Pennsylvania, through Seneca Lake to Sodus Bay. This line is known as the old "Pre-emption Line."

The 1787 Massachusetts sold the whole of this tract containing 6,000,000 acres to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham for about one million dollars. In the following spring, Mr. Phelps left his home in Granville, Massachusetts, with men and means to explore his new territory. He collected the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the six Nations at Kanadesaga (now Geneva) and in July, 1788, concluded with them a treaty of purchase of a tract of 2,250,000 acres, bounded east by the Pre-emption Line, west by a line twelve miles west of and running parallel with the Genessee River, south by the Pennsylvania line and north by Lake Ontario.

The portion of the tract to which the Indian title had not been extinguished, consisting of about two thirds of the original purchase, was abandoned by Phelps and Gorham and resold to Robert Morris, an American financier and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Subsequently it formed what is known as the Holland Land Purchase.

In 1789 Mr. Phelps, at Canandaigua, opened the first regular land office for sale of land to settlers ever established in America.

The system he adopted for survey of his lands by townships and ranges, with slight modifications, was adopted by the Government for the survey of all the new lands in the United States.

But the new purchaser, Morris, ordered a re-survey which revealed an error in the first. A mistake, possibly intentional, had placed the "pre-emption line" just west of where the State Experiment Station in Geneva now stands. Morris' new "pre-emption line" ran through the middle of Seneca Lake to Sodus Bay on Lake Ontario, in what is now Wayne County.

The land between the two was known as "the Gore" and because so many people had settled upon it before the original survey had been corrected, they were allowed to stay. In the meantime Morris had sold the lands to Sir William Pulteney and his associates of Bath, England, and Pulteney was given in exchange for "the Gore" 56,000 acres near Sodus Bay.

Charles Williamson was selected as agent for the Pulteney company and at once entered upon his huge task. It was not his first visit to America. During the Revolution he had been sent over with his regiment as a captain to fight the Colonists, a job for which he had no desire. The ship was captured by the French and officers and men became prisoners. Upon his release Williamson married a Boston girl and returned to his native Scotland. When he returned to America as agent he made his headquarters at Bath, but spent much time in Geneva. He became a naturalized citizen and very popular. For three years from 1796 he was elected to the Legislature from Ontario County. He was a man of great executive ability, of sound judgment and he had an enthusiastic vision of the future of the country. He continued as agent until 1801, when he was succeeded by Capt. Robert Troup. Captain Williamson took title for the estate of 1,200,000 acres.

But for the error in the pre-emption line survey, the county seat of Ontario County would probably have been in Geneva instead of Canandaigua and also the famous old Phelps and Gorham land sale office would have been located there. Geneva, however, was early the county seat to the extent of having conducted within

its limits at Patterson's tavern the first Court of Oyer and Terminer convened in the county. This session took place in 1793.

The first courthouse was built in 1794, a plain two story frame structure on the northeast corner of the Canandaigua public square, near the site of the present courthouse. The second courthouse was erected in 1824, the original pioneer building being removed to the corner of Main and Cross streets and thereafter occupied as a town hall and post office, until moved again to Coach Street and used for a store house, until torn down in 1899. On July 4, 1824, the cornerstone of the second courthouse was laid and this two story frame structure used for the next thirty-four years. The present courthouse was begun in 1857 and finished at a cost of $46,000, much of which cost was borne by the Federal Government.

It was the second courthouse which was the scene of many famous trials, among them being that of "Stiff Armed George," tried for murder and defended by the famous Indian orator, Red Jacket. Later it was the scene of the trial of Jemima Wilkinson for blasphemy. In 1795 the trial of a man accused of having stolen a cowbell was held at the Canandaigua courthouse and was the first jury trial west of Utica. Improvements to the courthouse in the past generation have totaled more than $100,000.

The first Ontario County jail was originally built as a blockhouse to protect the community against the Indians. Later it was used as a place of confinement. In 1813 the supervisors ordered a jail built. At one time a hotel, sheriff's residence and jail were built in a single structure, the lower part being used as a residence and the upper to hold prisoners. The building, which stood on the present site of the Webster Hotel, is said to have first been used about 1816.

The original Ontario County continued for twenty years to lose part of her territory. In 1802 she lost all of her lands west of the Genesee River. On March 18, 1796, Steuben County was taken off. Livingston and Monroe counties were erected from Ontario February 23, 1821, with some chunks from Genesee. Creation of Yates County February 5, 1823, took more from Ontario

and April 11, 1823, Wayne County was created from Ontario and Seneca Counties, giving the Ontario County towns of Lyons, Williamson, Ontario, Palmyra, Wolcott, Galen and Macedon to the new state subdivision. Originally Ontario County contained about 6,600,000 acres or more than 10,300 square miles, its area being reduced to 415,360 acres approximately or 649 square miles.

Today the sixteen towns of the county remain the same as constituted many years ago. Bristol was formed January 27, 1789, and was named for Bristol County, Massachusetts. On March 8, 1839, South Bristol was taken off as a separate town and part was also annexed to Richmond in 1848, but restored in 1852.

Canadice, the name of which is a corruption of the Indian name of the lake in the center of the town, was formed from Richmond April 15, 1829, and a part of it was annexed to Richmond in 1836.

Canandaigua was one of the original towns, formed January 27, 1789, and a part of it was annexed to Gorham in 1824.

East Bloomfield was formed as Bloomfield January 27, 1789, and Mendon and Victor were taken off in 1812.

Farmington, named from Farmington, Connecticut, was also an original town organized January 27, 1789.

Gorham likewise was an original division, formed January 27, 1789, under the name of Easton, but changed to Lincoln in April, 1806, and to Gorham a year later. The last name was in honor of Nathaniel Gorham. Hopewell was set off from this town March 29, 1822, and a part of Canandaigua was annexed in 1824.

Manchester was formed March 31, 1821, under the name of Burt, which was changed April 6, 1822.

Naples was one of the original towns, formed January 27, 1789, under the name of Middletown. However, the region embraced by the town was originally known as Watkinstown, from William Watkins of Berkshire, Massachusetts, one of the purchasers under Phelps and Gorham. This region was called by the Indians Nundawao, in reference to the Great Hill. The name

Middletown was changed to Naples April 6, 1808. Italy was set off from it in 1815 and a part of Springwater in 1816.

Phelps was formed in 1796, under the act of January 27, 1789, and was named in honor of Oliver Phelps, one of the proprietors. A part of this town was annexed to Lyons, Wayne County, April 11, 1823.

Richmond was also formed under the Act of 1789 and called Pittstown. On April 6, 1808, it was changed to Honeoye and then to Richmond on April 11, 1815. A part of Canadice was annexed April 30, 1836, and parts of Bristol and South Bristol in 1848, but the latter were restored in 1852.

Seneca was formed in 1793 and its territory remained substantially undisturbed until November 15, 1872, when the town of Geneva was erected by the Board of Supervisors.
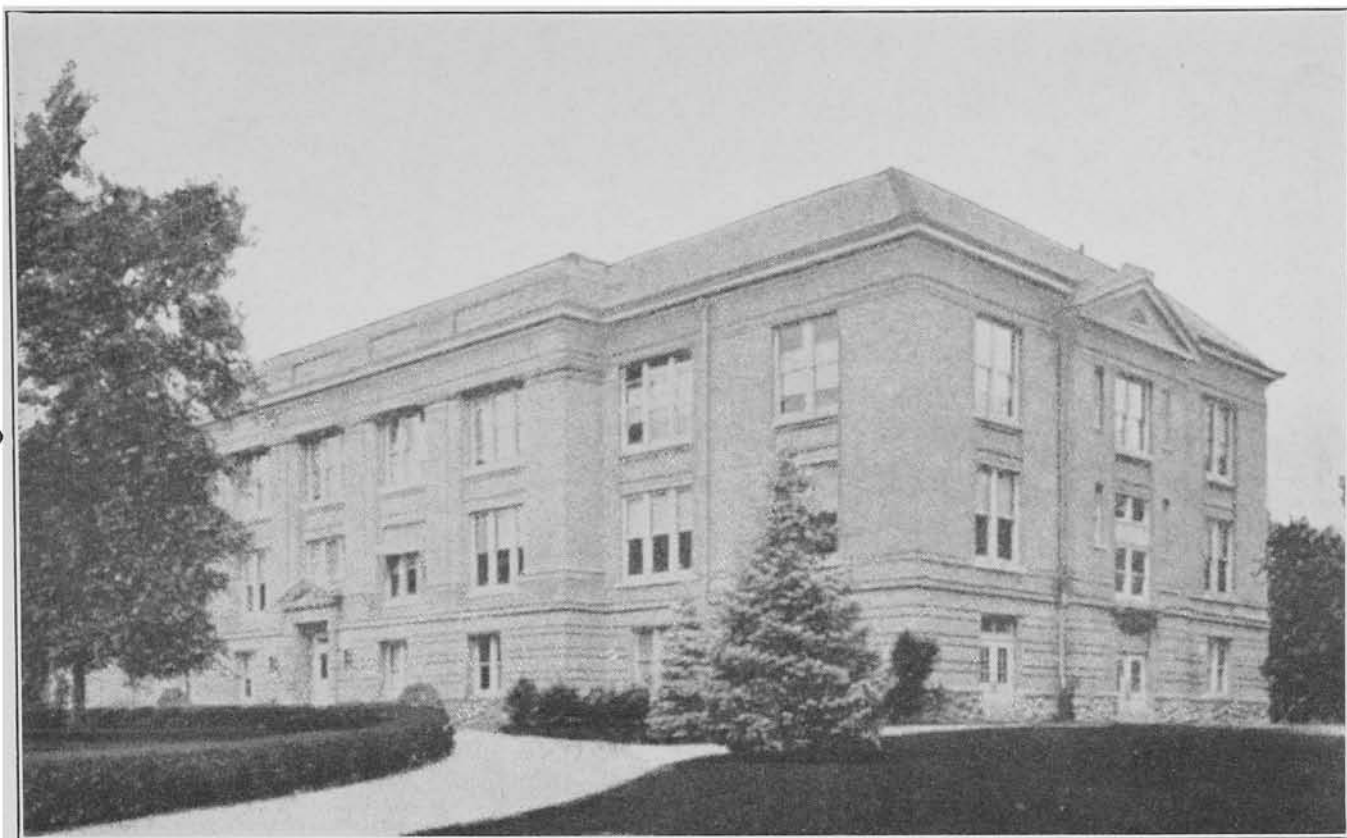
Victor was formed from Bloomfield May 26, 1812, and West Bloomfield was taken from Bloomfield February 11, 1833.

Ontario County was named from Lake Ontario, its original northern boundary. It has been called the mother of counties in Western New York. The first engagement between whites and Indians in all Central New York came in Ontario County in 1687, when DeNoville, governor of "New France," at the head of 1,600 French soldiers and 400 Indian allies, invaded the Seneca Indian country by way of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario. At a defile near the site of the present village of Victor, a battle took place, resulting in the defeat of the Indians, though with great loss to the French. DeNoville marched forward, burned the village of Gannagaro and several others and returned.
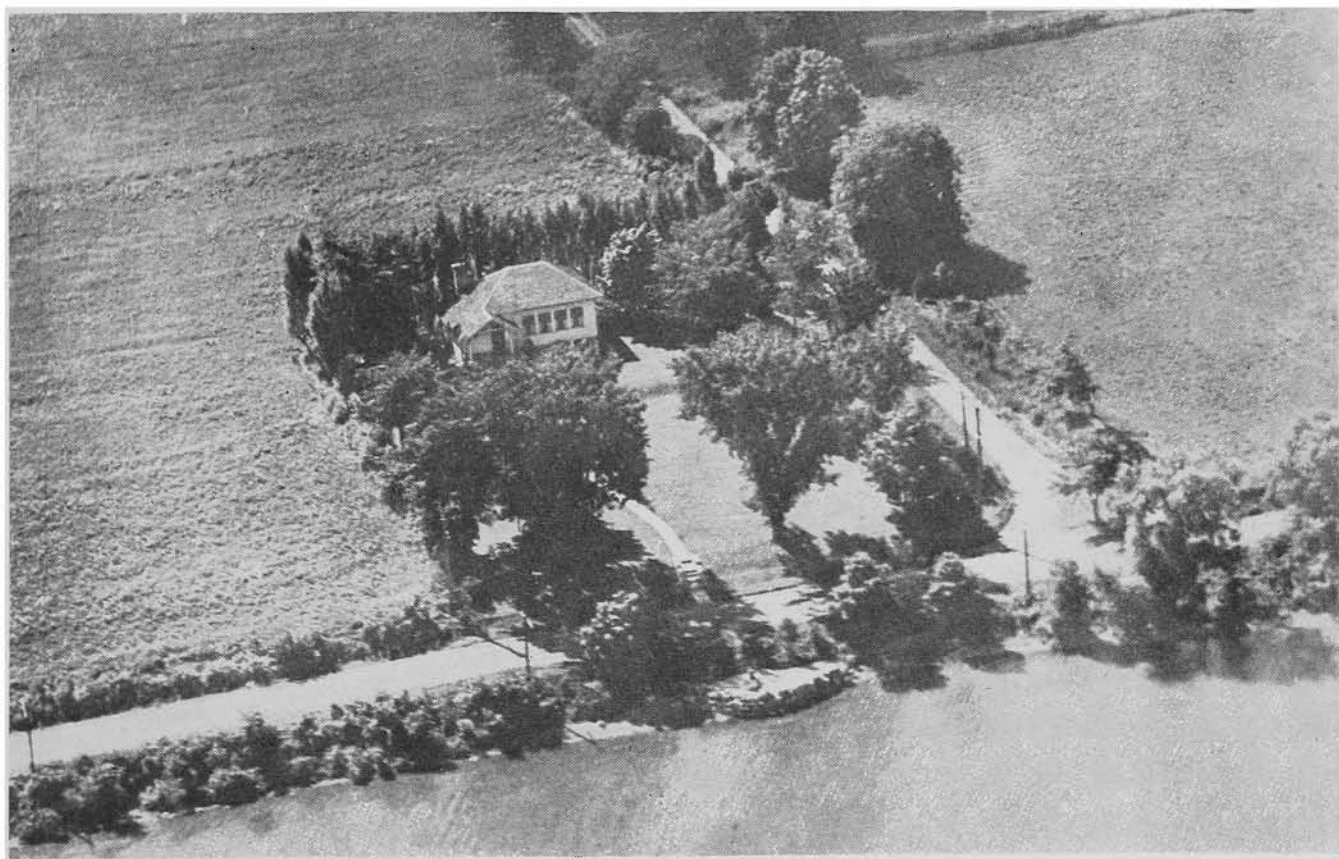
CANANDAIGUA.

On the site of the Seneca Indian village of "Kanandarqua," meaning "The Chosen Spot," Canandaigua City of today was once the council ground of the Six Nations. The Sullivan campaign of 1779 opened the way for progress, the little settlement formed shortly thereafter growing until now it is a thriving city of about 7,500 population, having been made a city in 1913.

Here the soldiers of Sullivan found an Indian village, "a beautifully situated town, containing between twenty and thirty

CANANDAIGUA ACADEMY, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

DISTRICT NO. 9 SCHOOL, WEST LAKE ROAD, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.
A survey of 1,663 rural schools of the State of New York gave this school first place, scoring 960 points out of 1,000.

houses, well finished, chiefly of hewn plank." One soldier's journal says that "in this town a dog was hung up, with a string of wampum round his neck, on a tree, curiously decorated and trimmed." Another soldier reported that it was "the best built Indian town" he had yet seen, with "the houses mostly new and mostly log houses." One soldier suggested that some whites must have lived in the village, because the houses had chimneys, in contrast to the smoke holes of the Indian abodes. Sullivan's forces encamped overnight nearby.

Canandaigua was the location of the first land sale office after America became free; it was the terminus of the first great stage line westward from Albany and it was a community made famous by great figures which it sent out more than a century ago to share in the upbuilding of America.

The place did not become known as a white settlement until 1787, when history shows there was a futile effort made to name the frontier hamlet Walkersburgh, in honor of William Walker, a land business agent of Lenox, Massachusetts. The place started its rise toward early fame in 1789 when Judge Oliver Phelps opened the first office for the sale of land to settlers. There were then eighteen families at Canandaigua, which was made the headquarters for the great Phelps and Gorham Purchase lying west of the pre-emption line. Their homes were rude cabins.

The first frame houses were constructed in 1792-93 and the first was that of Oliver Phelps. Canandaigua was made the county seat of Ontario County and its progress was thus assured. In 1794 the first courthouse was completed and a year later the famous Canandaigua Academy was founded. The site of the school was given by Phelps and Gorham, and upon it a building fifty feet square and three stories high was erected. A century later, when the public schools attracted pupils, the old institution which had served Western New York for generations, closed its doors. The school was discontinued in 1897 and three years later the property was given the Board of Education. Five years later the old structure was razed and the present modern brick building erected. Today it is the high school. A succession of fine public buildings have been grouped about the square beginning with the

first courthouse in 1794, including the second courthouse erected in 1824 and lastly the splendid county building erected in 1858 and rebuilt and enlarged in the beginning of the twentieth century.

Canandaigua's first public house was a log cabin opened by Joseph Smith immediately after the place had been designated as the Phelps and Gorham headquarters. Gen. Israel Chapin, government Indian agent and a leader in the community, was a lavish entertainer at his home, but the first regular tavern was that opened by Nathaniel Sanborn in 1790, on the site of the present post office. Another was that of Capt. Martin Dudley, built in 1796 in lower Main Street, and leveled by fire in 1811. Of particular popularity during the War of 1812 was the hostelry of Phineas Bates, erected in 1791 on upper Main Street.

Of all the taverns the principal one was the historic Blossom House, constructed in 1818 on the site of the present Canandaigua Hotel, as a stage headquarters. It was destroyed by fire in 1851 and rebuilt in 1853, the structure forming the basis for the present remodeled and modern hotel. Other noted old taverns were the Northern Retreat, the Southern Retreat, the Ontario House, the Washington Hotel and the Niagara House.

Records show that the first religious service in Canandaigua was simply the reading of the church of England burial service at the funeral of Captain Caleb Walker in August, 1790. Meetings that same year were held in a log barn. The first real step toward organized worship, however, took place with the formation, February 25, 1799, of the First Congregational Church. The first pastor was Rev. Timothy Field, who received $500 a year salary. This pioneer meeting house, with enlargements and improvements, is still in use and provides a characteristic example of Colonial architecture. The Gothic chapel was erected in 1872-73.

It was in May, 1904, that the Rochester & Eastern trolley line connected Canandaigua with Rochester to the west and Geneva to the east. It was abandoned a few years ago.

The Thompson Memorial Hospital, the gift to the village of Mrs. Mary C. Thompson, was started in 1903 and dedicated June

14, 1904, at a total cost of $200,000. The Canandaigua Hospital of Physicians and Surgeons, formerly known as the Beaham Hospital, was first opened in 1898, the name being changed in 1903. Brigham Hall is a hospital for mental and nervous disorders, founded by Dr. George Cook in 1855. The Ontario County Orphan Asylum was founded in July, 1863.

For more than half a century the tide of western migration passed through Canandaigua as a focal point, along the old Genesee Turnpike, now New York's Greater Broadway, the main motor road between Albany and Buffalo.

Aside from the chronological review of the development of Canandaigua, there are several sporadic, unusual events in its early history, which have little connection with the sequence of village growth. However, they stir interest as a revelation of the antiquity of the settlement when it was an outpost of civilization.

In 1793 when, owing to the retention by Great Britain of certain posts which she had held since the close of the Revolution, there was fear of another war, a block-house was erected at Canandaigua. Two years later the first jury trial held west of Utica took place in the Canandaigua courthouse when a man faced the bar of justice on a charge of stealing a cowbell. As late as 1803 Canandaigua had the only postoffice between Geneva and Fort Niagara.

Canandaigua was a point early visited by Franciscan and Jesuit missionaries, who were the first to come into the country of the Senecas, carrying the cross. Their labors were so contested and their dangers so great that little permanent value resulted from their courageous defiance of death and torture. The work of these French priests about Canandaigua would fill a volume. Two monuments erected to their memory recount on their bronze tablets something of the Jesuits' connection with the district.

Probably by the opening of 1933, the biggest institution in Canandaigua will open its doors, when the new United States Veterans Hospital, being constructed by the Federal Government receives men mentally disabled from the World war, for complete rehabilitation. The hospital is the outstanding government institution of its kind in the country and to date the United States

has spent on it one and a half million dollars. The hospital, headed by Col. C. M. Baines, will have a salary list of $420,000 per year; an annual subsistence cost of $100,000, two thirds of which money will be spent within an area of thirty miles of Canandaigua. The institution will house 468 patients, its recreation building alone seating 500. Its personnel will total 270 and the sanitarium is expected to bring 400 new residents into the city.

GENEVA.

Kanadesaga, now Geneva, comprising 2,400 acres was acquired of the Indians in 1787 for twelve dollars. Geneva village was founded in 1794 by Messrs. Annin and Bartin, incorporated June 8, 1812, and incorporated a city in 1898. It is built upon the side and summit of an eminence overlooking Seneca Lake, making it one of the most beautiful cities in America. It has 20,000 population, excellent educational facilities efficiently managed public utilities, over fifty acres of parks and squares, a wealth of playgrounds, a municipal bathing beach, promenades, golfing, twenty-seven miles of paved streets, and state highways leading in all directions.

The ground where Geneva stands was first known to the white man in the middle of the eighteenth century, when Gen. William Johnson there built in 1756 a stockade fort and blockhouses, to be occupied by Seneca Indians and British, should they be forced to defend themselves against the French. Even prior to that time Kanadesaga, an important Indian village, stood two miles northwest of Seneca Lake on what now forms part of the grounds of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station. At a later date during the early years of the Revolution, Col. John Butler, in command of the English Tories at Fort Niagara, erected within the present limits of Geneva a barracks and storehouse which stood near the canal bridge. It was from here that the Indians marched to the battle of Oriskany and to the bloody Wyoming massacre. The village was destroyed in the memorable march of Sullivan in 1779.

The civic life of the white man in Geneva began in 1787, with a "solitary log house and that not finished, inhabited by one Jennings." This house of Elark Jennings was probably the first tavern in the place. It stood a little south of what is now the junction of Washington and Exchange streets, along the Indian trail to Kashong. Within a year a line of straggling huts dotted the trail, the largest being a trading post established by the so-called Lessee Company and occupied by Dr. Caleb Benton, its representatives.

From this post the Lessee company carried on nefarious projects against the state. Here on November 30, 1787, the company agents held a conference with the Indians, leasing the lands of the red man for 999 years. This move was designed to prevent New York State or Massachusetts from acquiring possession of any of the lake country, except through the Lessee company. The following year, however, the Legislature declared the long lease void, but the power of the Lessee company was not destroyed and it remained an annoying element for years. Its agents attempted to foment a movement for declaring a new state set off from New York and the attempt was crushed only in 1793.

The first plan for a village was laid out by Capt. Charles Williamson. The original village green is now Pulteney Park, named after him and located in 1796 just above the cluster of houses and a tavern which had previously been built on the lake shore directly between this spot and the lake. It was Williamson who surveyed Main Street which was his pride. It was his intention that no buildings be erected on its east side, so that there would be no obstruction to a clear view to the lake and that the lake-shore might be laid out in terraces and gardens in the old English style. This street has been characterized as the most beautiful old Colonial thoroughfare outside New England.

In 1796 when the street was first completed, the famous old Geneva Hotel, costing $10,000 in those days of scanty money, was erected on the present site of the Pulteney Apartments, on the corner opposite the First Presbyterian Church. This was for years the best and most famous hostelry west of Albany. A French gentleman named Maude visiting Geneva in 1800, said:

"As respects provisions, liquors, beds and stabling, there are few inns in America equal to the hotel at Geneva."

At the south end of the street, Mile Point House was erected at a cost of $5,000. This structure was later demolished on the ground that it was haunted. Around the "Green" were the business houses of the village.

Facing the park on the south side near the corner of a small alley once known as Bank Alley, but now called Park Avenue, stands a brick house covered with ampelopsis vine to which the first Geneva bank (opened in 1817 on Main Street) was moved a little later. Around the corner is the site, on the right now occupied by a church manse, where the original Land Office of the Pulteney Estate was built in 1796. This was one of the first brick buildings in western New York. The third house on the right with the Colonial pillars served as the first post office in 1796 and later as the Land Office.

The first decade of the nineteenth century and a few years preceding were marked by several important events in Geneva. The old Genesee Turnpike, the first road built into the western wilderness after the Revolution, entered Geneva by way of the present East North Street, which was known in early days as the Turnpike. This road was completed from Fort Schuyler (Utica) to Geneva during the summer of 1797. The first stage started its journey from Utica September 30, 1779, and reached the Geneva Hotel in three days with four passengers.

At this period Trinity Church was organized and the Exposition, the first permanent, newspaper in the place, was established. In 1807 Ark Lodge of Masons was formed.

The same year petition was presented to the Legislature for the incorporation of the historic Geneva Academy, but a charter was not issued until 1813. The first public school in the village was opened in 1815 and the following year the first fire company organized. In 1817 the first bank, the Geneva National, opened.

Hobart College, chartered in 1822, was the successor to the old Geneva Academy. Its story is told in the section of this book devoted to schools.

In 1828 the construction of the Seneca and Cayuga Canal was finished, with eleven locks and eighty-three and a half feet of lockage. Increased commerce swelled the population of the village.

The Geneva Lyceum, a young men's school, was founded in 1831 and subsequently offered to the Synod of Geneva for a college. The offer was rejected and the lyceum passed out of existence in 1842.

The Geneva Medical College was chartered in 1834 as a department of Hobart and three years later a special building for the medical school was built. The medical department was discontinued in 1872 and the building destroyed by fire in 1877.

The public or district schools of Geneva were consolidated in 1839, into a union school.

The Union School was incorporated in 1853 and authorized to maintain a classical department and to instruct a normal class. In 1869 its corporate title was changed to the Geneva Classical and Union school, the first union school so raised in the state.

Although the first nursery at Geneva was noted in 1817, the first real development of this phase of agriculture came in 1846 when the Smith nursery became the fore-runner of many which have made Geneva famous. Nurseries about Geneva today employ nearly 3,000 persons.

Village improvements progressed rapidly in the next few years. In 1841 systematic planting of trees along the village streets was begun as a prelude to the present city of shade. In 1874 the Village Improvement Society was formed to give added zest to this beautification movement. The parks system was begun just before the turn of the half century, during a period when public utilities also made their bow.

In 1841 the first train entered Geneva over the old Auburn Road. A great concourse gathered to witness its arrival. The track was made by spiking wooden timbers on the ties and a flat bar of iron, about as heavy as a farm wagon tire, was fastened on the wooden rail. At nearly every crossing there was a pile of wood. When the engine stopped to "wood up," male passengers ran forward and helped the fireman.

In 1843 the first express facilities were provided and in 1848 Geneva was linked with the world by telegraph. Illuminating gas was first used in Geneva in 1852 and two years later streets were lighted by this means. Electric lights did not come until 1883.

Shipping facilities were enlarged in the seventies by the opening of the Geneva & Corning and the Geneva & Lyons railroads and in the following decade the Smith Observatory and the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station were established at Geneva.

Some of the outstanding dates in Geneva's history include: 1873, Geneva & Ithaca Railroad completed; 1877, Geneva & Corning Railroad opened; telephone service inaugurated; 1880, paid fire department established, Thirty-fourth Separate Company formed; 1882, paid police department organized; 1883, first electrical plant established; 1886, Young Men's Christian Association organized; 1892, Medical and Surgical Hospital incorporated, Buffalo extension of Lehigh Valley completed; 1893, street paving begun; 1894, Naples Railroad opened and trolley line to Waterloo projected; 1897, Salvation Army Post opened; 1898, Geneva City Hospital opened, Geneva Country Club formed; 1902, Chamber of Commerce organized; 1903, Humane Society formed.

Geneva is believed to have been named after the noted Swiss city of the same name, because of its exquisite setting upon a lake. So far as known it was first called Geneva by Dr. Caleb Benton in dating a letter October 14, 1788.

Organization of the churches of Geneva spans generations back to the Eighteenth Century to show the spirit of worship marked frontier life among the pioneers.

The First Presbyterian Church society was formed in 1798; the North Presbyterian was formed by a union of the United Presbyterian and the Bethel Society, in 1870; Trinity Church Society was organized August 18, 1806; St. Peter's Church in 1867; Methodist Episcopal in 1818; the United Presbyterian in 1826; the Protestant Reformed Dutch Church in 1831; the Uni-

versalist Church in 1834; the First Baptist in 1826; St. Francis De Sales in 1832.

Geneva's first newspaper, though short lived in that community, was the Ontario Gazette and Western Chronicle, issued in 1796; others include the Expositor, 1806; Gazette, 1809; Impartial Observer and Seneca Museum, 1809; Geneva Palladium, 1816; Geneva Chronicle, 1828; Independent American, 1831; Geneva American, 1830; Geneva Courier, 1830.

The Miscellany and the Asteroid, 1878; Miscellaneous Register, 1822; Christian Magazine, 1832; Young Ladies Mirror, 1834; Literary Magazine, 1834; Herald of Truth, 1834; Geneva Democrat, 1840; District School Journal, 1840; Geneva Advertiser and Mechanics' Advocate, 1841; Geneva Budget, 1854; Ontario Whig, 1850; Geneva Independent and Freeman's Gazette, 1851; Geneva Ledger, 1857; Geneva Daily Union, 1858; Geneva Advertiser, 1880; Geneva Times, the community's present enterprising daily.

One of the first courts in Central New York was at Geneva. The first term of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery was held at Petterson's tavern there on June 18, 1793. As there was no business before the court, adjournment was taken and the next court in Ontario County was the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions at Canandaigua, the following year.

About 1790 the first physician in the place arrived, in the person of Dr. William Adams, who died in line of duty during the epidemic of dysentary in 1795, Geneva's first recorded epidemic.

During the past few years impetus has been given to park development in Geneva to such extent that it has become one of the first cities in Central New York in park facilities. The latest and most pretentious such public recreation center is Seneca Park, which extends practically the entire distance around the northern end of Seneca Lake and affords one of the finest approaches to a city that can be found anywhere. In 1929 the city acquired unimproved lands and began improvements which are still underway. At the east end of the tract, buildings and amusement features were erected and a tourist camp opened.

One of the finest bathing beaches on the lake was made available to the public and an extensive landscaping program was instituted.

The oldest park is Pulteney Park, laid out and dedicated to the public about 1796 by Sir William Pulteney. Up to 1862 cattle were pastured in this public square.

Genesee Park, formerly known as Franklin Park was given the community by executors of the Sanford R. Hall estate January 27, 1849. In 1904 a band stand was here erected and later removed.

Lakeside Park, at the foot of Castle and Franklin Streets, gave signs of becoming a park when in 1912 the city issued $20,000 in bonds to acquire the property. Funds to develop it were raised through public subscriptions, tag days, lawn socials, etc. The park's development is largely due to the work of former Mayor R. H. Gulvin.

Gulvin Park, named after him, is on land that was formerly known as Marsh Creek swamp. The area was filled in as a city dump and in 1915 purchased by the city for $6,000. Here the playground work of Geneva began.

The city also maintains a number of playgrounds and in 1930 purchased the Laws property in North Street and opened a public skating rink, where previously such a venture had been conducted as a private enterprise.

The last federal manufacturers census in 1929 an average of 1,777 wage earners for the year, who drew $2,595,823 in wages and turned out products valued at $12,088,338.

CLIFTON SPRINGS.

The village of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, with a population of 1,808, was at one time called Sulphur Springs, because of its noted mineral water. Though the site of the community was visited as early as 1790 by a Scotchman, Donald Stewart, on an explorative trip, the first pioneer settler was John Shekell, a Marylander, who came ten years later. He built his log house on east hill, where now stands the Balcom boarding house, and a year later opened it as a tavern. Shekels brought three slaves

with him, the first introduced into the township. The second settler was William Hanna and the third Arnold Warfield, both bringing their families with them from Maryland.

It is the famous springs which have made Clifton Springs noted throughout America. An account of the development of these medicinal waters is given in the section devoted to the medical profession. It is worthy of note that in 1806 a hotel was erected here as a dispensary.

When and why the name of the village was changed from Sulphur Springs to Clifton Springs is a question; possibly the odor in the town was not a pleasant reminder. But the fact remains that these sulphur springs have made the community a great resort for invalids seeking health and quiet, while the natural beauty of the village and its environs draw the tourist and pleasure seeker. Growth of the place is due largely to the vision of Dr. Henry Foster, who founded Clifton Springs Sanitarium in 1849.

Clifton Springs was made a post office in 1850 and by 1850 the population had so increased that the community was incorporated as a village.

Indicative of the age of Clifton Springs is the age of its churches. St. John's Church dates back to 1806-07, when organization was perfected and a church edifice begun. Before the building was completed it was sold to the Methodists and St. John's parish became extinct until revived in 1866. A new edifice was consecrated in 1871 by Rt. Rev. Bishop Coxe.

The Methodist Church was organized in 1808 under the missionary labors of Rev. John Baggerly, and at once the society bought St. John's building, which it occupied from 1810 to 1841, when fire leveled the structure. Another church was built in 1843-44 and two years later the society reorganized as the Third Methodist Society in Manchester. In 1867 a brick edifice superceded the older one.

The First Universalist Church was organized April 1, 1852, with twenty original members. The first house of worship was erected in 1852-53.

St. Agnes Roman Catholic Church was organized and a church built in 1856. The Baptist Society of Clifton Springs came next.

HOLCOMB.

Holcomb, Ontario County, was incorporated in 1916, the same year as East Bloomfield. The last 1930 census gives it a population of 294, although in 1920 it boasted 488 population and in 1925 a total of 328.

To the casual traveler passing through, Holcomb appears as a part of East Bloomfield. The East Bloomfield High School, between the two villages, serves both and the main street of both communities is a continuous one. The school was erected twenty-five years ago.

The village has four churches, Catholic, Congregational, Methodist and Episcopal.

The Ontario County Tuberculosis Hospital, also known as Oak Mount Sanitorium, was established at Holcomb January 28, 1911.

MANCHESTER.

Manchester, Ontario County, incorporated as a village in 1892, has the distinction of being one of the largest railroad freight transfer points in America. Though its population in 1930 was but 1,428 it is better known to railroad men than many a city a hundred times its size. In early days, a pioneer woolen mill in the community caused the townspeople to name the place Manchester, in illusion to the great manufacturing city of the same name in England.

The original settler was Valentine Coon, for whom the locality was first called Coonsville. By the time of incorporation the town had 450 population. But its start toward prosperity came in 1891, when the Lehigh Valley was built through the place. Extensive round houses went up near the villages and machine shops followed.

The first Baptist Church of Manchester was organized as the First Baptist Church of Farmington (before the division of the

town) and dates back to 1797, although not until 1810 was the first log meeting house built, followed by a stone chapel in 1815. In 1822 Farmington was divided and Manchester formed, whereupon the society took the name of the First Baptist Church of Manchester. A church was erected in 1849. The Methodist Church also had its origin in pioneer times, but records fail to reveal the exact date.

In the War of 1812 a number of the Manchester residents participated in the expedition against Quebec and Montreal, and Manchester soldiers were also in action at Queenstown Heights, and at Fort George, Upper Canada.

Free Masonry had an early start, a charter being granted November 20, 1816, signed by DeWitt Clinton, Grand Master; Martin Hoffman, Deputy Grand Master; and John Wells, Grand Secretary. The lodge was known as Manchester Lodge, No. 269. The last annual meeting of the lodge was on December 17, 1828, and the final parley was held on March 18, 1829.

From the time the first settler located at Manchester, up to the year 1891, Manchester was practically a farming center. But with the construction of the railroad of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company west from Sayre, Pennsylvania, to Buffalo, New York, Manchester jumped into importance, especially in the railroad world, as it was made a divisional terminal point. The Lehigh Valley Railroad opened up the road in 1892 and a great influx of railroad employes was the result, not only in Manchester, but Shortsville and surrounding villages reaping a benefit.

In 1914 the Lehigh constructed their Manchester Freight Transfer, having a capacity of nearly 400 cars at the platform, with additional trackage room for empty cars adjacent to the platform. This was the largest railroad freight transfer in the world, and held this position until a western railroad constructed one that has more car space.

The same year the Lehigh commenced running trains, saw the incorporation of the Village of Manchester, with Dr. John R. Pratt, president of the Board of Trustees.

The original village board laid out the streets, the surveying being done by W. C. Stoddard, civil engineer. It was about that

time Sault Street was given the name of North State Street, and Water renamed Center Street.

About twenty-five years ago a brick building was constructed near the site of the old woolen mill on State Street, on a portion of the ground adjoining the village park. This building houses the village offices, with a part set aside for the fire fighting equipment, and rooms for the firemen, and on the second floor is a large hall.

Manchester is the birthplace of Mary Artemisa Lathbury, a hymn writer, some of whose songs are sung wherever the Christian religion is preserved.

Though up to within six years ago, Manchester was the largest railroad freight transfer in the world, the depression of 1930-32 has thrown more than half the residents out of employment, with railroad shops closing down, operating to only a fraction of their previous capacity. But the village is looking hopefully to better days, with a confidence born of a thrifty, progressive past.

NAPLES.

Naples, Ontario County, is truly a worthy holder of that name which is symbolic of beauty. The village of 1,070 inhabitants, was incorporated in 1894. Perched upon the hills south of Canandaigua Lake, she has a charm all her own. The late William Jennings Bryan once described the place as a "spread of beauty written by the Great Author of the Universe."

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

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

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

At the historic Naples Commons, as far back as 1792, Indians and whites met for conferences. In recent years the name of this old square was changed to Kiandaga Commons, at the request of Kiandaga Chapter, D. A. R., because the Seneca Indians called the valley Kiandaga Valley, signifying "Between the Hills." Chief Canesque, who was a tribal leader, was particularly friendly and hospitable to the little band of weary pioneers who stumbled into the Indian wigwams, half frozen from their long journey with ox teams through trackless forests in the dead of winter in 1790. Chief Canesque was described as a "tall, venerable chief of a hundred winters, firm in step, reserved and retiring in manners." In his latter days he went to the Genesee Reservation on Squaguy Hill. When he realized that his end was near, he begged to be brought back to his beloved Kiandaga Valley to die and be buried here. In the dead of winter, 1794, two stalwart Indian braves brought the aged chieftain back home on a sled over forty miles through the wilderness. The settlers cared for him in his illness, and attended his funeral after his death, at the age of 104 years. In 1925, Kiandaga Chapter, D. A. R., erected a bronze tablet on Kiandaga Common, in memory of the venerable chief, near the spot where he is believed to be buried, and in the shadow of the final resting place of many of the pioneers who are buried in Fairview Cemetery.

The bronze tablet bears the inscription, "Memorial—Canesque, Chief of the Senecas at Nundawaho Village, Who Came From the Genesee Reservation in 1794, to Die and Be Buried in

His Beloved Kiandaga Valley. Kiandaga Chapter, D. A. R., Naples, N. Y., 1925."

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

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

PHELPS.

Ideally situated along the winding outlet of Canandaigua Lake, the village of Phelps, Ontario County, is a thriving community of 1,395 population. A monument in an ancient village cemetery marks the grave of John Decker Robinson, first white settler in the district, who came with 100 cattle as presents for the Indians. Robinson laid the foundations of the village by erection in 1793 of his famous tavern. This stimulated trade and before long Orin Redfield opened a general merchandise business on the site of the Phelps Hotel. Another pioneer was Seth Dean, who later became associated with Oliver Phelps in the erection of a sawmill on Flint Creek, which crosses the village in an east and west direction.

In 1816 Hotchkiss & McNeil built the first brick block in the village. By 1812 the community, sometimes known for some unknown reason as "Woodpecker City," was made a post station under the name Vienna. Daniel McNiel was first postmaster. About the same time stage mail routes were established between Phelps and Geneva, Palmyra and Pittsford. Weekly mails were at first carried by Francis Root and Lyman Williams.

The village continued under the name Vienna until 1855, when it was incorporated under its present name.

According to tradition, a school was opened in Phelps before 1800 and it is known that in 1805 a school was maintained, in a double house, one story high, half of the structure being used as a dwelling.

About 1846 the Phelps Union and Classical School was incorporated and its affairs vested in a Board of Education. It was on a level with the best academic institutions in the county.

The Baptist Church of Phelps was organized January 31, 1843; the Presbyterian Church on May 10, 1831; St. John's Episcopal in 1832; the First Methodist Episcopal July 19, 1831; St. Francis Roman Catholic in July, 1856.

The present weekly newspaper, the Phelps Citizen, was founded in 1832, going under many names and many ownerships down through a century.

Water in Flint Creek has afforded the power that has made Phelps a manufacturing community from the time the pioneer settler first harnessed its swirling waters to drive his grist mill. And this pioneer, Robinson, was of the shrewd type to place the frontier settlement's trade on a strictly business basis. The cows he brought into the region as presents to the red men were to conciliate them and made settlement easier and securing title to land less difficult. Robinson bought 320 acres for $100 but a recheck showed the tract actually contained more than the specified acreage. It was Robinson who, under contract, built the structure in Canandaigua used as the Phelps & Gorham land sale office.

Robinson built his house in 1789, spending the first winter there alone eight miles from the nearest settlement, Geneva, his family of nine having returned to Connecticut for the winter. The pioneer's son Harry was the first white child born in the town of Phelps.

Memorial Park, established in memory of those from the town of Phelps who served in the World War, is one of the village beauty spots. The striking rustic monument is a memorial sponsored by the Phelps Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Corporation, one of the few of its kind in the region.

SHORTSVILLE.

Shortsville, Ontario County, is a thriving village of 1,329 inhabitants. It was incorporated in 1889 and its nearness to the village of Manchester makes it also a railroad center of prominence.

In 1804 Theophilus Short came to the locality and built both flour and sawmills, from which fact the little hamlet became known as Short's Mills. In 1822 Mr. Short built a second flour mill north of the first one but before this and in 1818, William Grimes had a woolen mill in operation, while the year 1818 witnessed the founding of a foundry and furnace.

Shortsville's first school was conducted in the dwelling of Asel Kent and the first school house erected in 1807 just outside the village proper. In 1811 the first district school in the village was erected. A Union school building was erected in 1886. The Myron Free Library was established in a memorial building on Main Street.

When the plank road running from Palmyra to Canandaigua was in existence one of the toll gates was situated at what was then known as Crane's Corners, now the four corners, located at the junction of West Main, Canandaigua and Palmyra Streets.

Hiram and Calvin Brown came to Shortsville and established the Empire Drill Works in 1850, continuing the manufacture of drills for fifty years, when the works was sold and the plant dismantled and removed to Indiana. The plant was bought by the Paper Machine Company.

Outside the village limits was located one of the largest spoke and wheel factories in the country, the Shortsville Wheel Works. With the coming of the automobile, the company built a factory just north of the main works for the manufacture of automobile wheels, later the main factory, for the manufacture of vehicle wheels was destroyed by fire.

There are four churches, St. Dominic's Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Christian Science.

The Shortsville Enterprise, a weekly paper, was founded in 1882.

VICTOR.

In the center of the town of Victor, Ontario County, lies the village of the same name, with 1,042 inhabitants and incorporated in 1879. The village site was occupied and owned by Capt. Abner Hawley, whose residence and that of his son, James, were the only buildings standing in 1798. James Hawley kept a tavern, the first in the village, and was succeeded in business by Rufus Dryer, who came in 1792 and became a man of local note. He built and conducted the Victor Hotel. Enos Boughton was the pioneer merchant.

Completion of the Auburn & Rochester Railroad in 1840 added much to village prosperity. The postoffice was established shortly after 1810. In 1892 the Lehigh Valley Railroad completed an extension of its line through the community. In 1816 the first frame schoolhouse was built in the village. This was the start in expansion of educational facilities commensurate with the size of the place.

The history of the village and of the town embracing it are closely related. In June, 1789, Hezekiah Boughton, Jr., and Jacob Lobdell arrived in the vicinity of Boughton Hill, coming from Massachusetts with their cattle and implements for household and farm use. After making improvements and clearings, harvesting the season's crops, all these pioneers except Lobdell returned to the east for the winter. Young Lobdell was eighteen years old when he first came to this locality. He became the owner of a hundred-acre farm purchased from the Boughtons. He also married a daughter of Levi Boughton.

In 1791 Jared Boughton became the father of a son, whom he named Frederick. This boy was the first white child born in Victor.

The first marriage in town was that of Miss Boughton to Zebulous Norton. In 1792 the first frame house was built by Hezekiah Boughton, which he put to use as a tavern. Later, in October, 1812, a meeting was called for the purpose of naming the town of Victor. It was named after Claudius Victor Boughton. The town then embraced Mendon and the Bloomfields, and

on April 6, 1813, the first town meeting was held, at which time Eleazor Boughton was made town clerk.

Modern industries of Victor include a flour mill, a canning factory and an electric insulator plant. It is an extensive produce shipping point. The Victor Herald, a weekly newspaper, has been published since 1881.

EAST BLOOMFIELD.

In the central part of the town bearing the same name is East Bloomfield, Ontario County, a village incorporated in 1916 and having 328 inhabitants in 1930. The locality was one of the first to be settled in the town and its pioneer, Benjamin Keyes, set aside a valuable tract of land for a village park. One of the earliest evidences of the village was the tavern opened by Ephriam Turner. Jared Boughton of Victor also built a tavern here in 1812, which was run by his son, Frederick.

The Northern Spy apple had its origin in a seedling orchard planted in the town of East Bloomfield in 1800. The orchard was set out by Herman Chapin, but the original tree died before bearing. Sprouts were taken, however, and planted by Roswell Humphrey, who produced the first fruit. Chapin and Humphrey came to the locality as early as 1795.

The first church constructed west of Clinton, Oneida County, was built in East Bloomfield in 1801 by the Independent Congregational Society, formed September 8, 1795, and organized as the Congregational Church in November, 1796.

Following the organization of this society arrangements were made for the purchase of six acres of land for the sum of $108 by the trustees of said society and this was carried out October 1, 1798.

Upon this land which includes the present church grounds, Elton Park, and the property of the East Bloomfield Grange and a part of the old cemetery, was erected in 1801 what was called in those days a meeting house.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church was established in 1830 and meetings were held in the church which they purchased from the

Universalist Society and what is now the Methodist Episcopal Church in this village.

The present Episcopal Church is now located in the village of Holcomb, this town.

The First Methodist Church of East Bloomfield was organized on May 12, 1834. This society was reorganized in 1840 and the first church building was erected near Mud Creek but was not used for a very long time, for in July, 1859, the church was again reorganized and at this time the trustees purchased the present property and parsonage from the Episcopal Society.

The first St. Bridget's Church was erected by the Catholic congregation in 1852. The present church was erected during the years 1874-75. The society celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the present church June 13, 1925.

HONEOYE.

At Allen's Hill, a hamlet in the northeastern part of the town of Richmond, the old cobblestone school still stands where Mary Jane Holmes, American novelist, once taught. Here she received inspiration for some of her works, which are mostly domestic in character.

In the same town is the hamlet of Honeoye located, quite near the site of the Indian village whose name it bears, and which was destroyed September 11, 1779, during the Sullivan Expedition. Here Sullivan's army encamped over night and established a post with a garrison of fifty men under Captain Cummings. Upon resuming his westward march the following day, he left here, until his return march, all the heavy stores and one field piece, together with the sick and infirm men about 250 in number.

Upon the return of the Revolutionary soldiers to New England such glowing accounts were given of the fertility and beauty of the regions through which they had passed that ten years later pioneers from Dighton, Massachusetts, entered the beautiful Honeoye Valley.

In May, 1789, Capt. Peter Pitts, the first settler, became the possessor of 3,000 acres near the foot of Honeoye Lake, upon