

needs and rapid development of all industries has stimulated inventive genius, machinery has to a great extent supplanted hand labor and to-day almost everything necessary to our comfort and convenience can be bought "ready made." This result has been brought about by the establishment of large factories where by the use of special machinery and proper division of labor the product has been greatly cheapened, and the system has also been a death blow to small towns and villages, individual mechanics and small proprietors. Towns possessing superior advantages of location by reason of water power, shipping facilities or conveniences to source of raw material have prospered and became cities while their neighbors less fortunate have either stood still or retrograded. For several years and up to quite recently Trumansburg has considered itself something of a manufacturing town. A large business employing an hundred men a portion of the year has given the place an aspect of activity, but it is an open question if we had not reached high water mark in point of wealth and prosperity long before the establishment of the Gregg Iron Works. Before the factory system had absorbed all small manufacturers almost everything used in a community was built there. Blacksmiths were such indeed, they took the iron in the bar and from it fashioned everything from nails to plow shares and coulter; now horse shoes come to their hands ready-made as also do the nails, and so with implements etc. This is an immense saving of labor, but the small towns do not derive the benefit. Just so with everything consumed or worn. It is not many years since a score of men were employed in this town, at one time, in making boots and shoes, all of which were used at home. We had tailors, tanners and hatters, weavers and fullers, dyers, spinners and wool carders, wagon and furniture factories, saddlers and carriage trimmers, foundries and machine shops constantly employed in making the various implements and machines used on the farm and local factories. We had cooper shops, wooden-ware and axe factories, chair makers, saw mills, grist mills, tanneries, distilleries, carpenters, joiners, and boat

builders, in fact almost every trade was represented, and these people were mechanics, not jobbers working for years on one piece of a machine, but were capable of completing anything they began, who had served their time as apprentices and had in turn become proprietors. It is susceptible of proof that from 1830 to 1850 more people were employed in the mechanical arts in this village than at any time since. It must also be remembered that the employment of these old time mechanics was well nigh constant, the only time that their shops were idle was during the harvest period; then allured by the high wages offered for a few weeks work, shoe makers, carpenters, blacksmiths and even merehants left their business for a short time for out of door labor. There was no spurt for a few months and a total shut down for the balance of the year, there was no great fluctuation of prices, there seemed to be a demand for labor at fair prices, for the times, and there is no question but that property was more evenly divided and everything more on an equality than now. Notwithstanding the great change that has come over us as a village we have held our own in population and while we have suffered in the loss of some mechanical industries we have increased our merchantile interests, and in this respect are far more fortunate than most country villages similarly situated; our magnificent farming country must always support the village with a fair prospect of increase. It is the purpose of this history to give as far data is obtainable, brief mention of the different manufacturing enterprises which have existed since the settlement of the town and if possible in chronological order. It was quite natural that people should be attracted by the water power afforded by Trumansburg Creek, which was formerly a much greater stream than at present, and for the purposes of this history we shall include all the factories and mills located on the stream from the lake to the village. None of the iron works however took their power from the stream. As has already been mentioned the first dam occupied the site of the present one in center of the village, and the first water wheel turned the stones in Abner Treman's log grist mill.

Shortly after 1800 a dam was built on Trumansburg Creek above the bridge at Rightmire's quarry. A race carried the water down the west bank of the creek several rods to a saw mill; this was the second attempt to use the water power of the creek to drive machinery. The surrounding country was heavily timbered with pine and it was quite natural that the settlers should desire to convert this wood into lumber, not only for their own use but to supply the increasing demand for building purposes in the new town above and the port at the lake below. A short time after a grist mill was erected very near the same site and subsequently a plaster mill just below which used the water after passing through the grist mill above. In 1835 a portion of this property was converted into an oil mill and operated up to comparatively recent times. A few rods above this dam was another, built a short time after by Albert Campbell which furnished power for a small wood working shop afterwards used by Uriel Turner to manufacture wagon hubs, etc. About twenty rods above this John Campbell erected a saw mill, and some forty rods above was another saw mill owned by Peter VanDerve. The next mill site above was owned by Johnathan Treman who erected a factory for wool carding and making cloth; this factory was operated by Samuel Smith; the property was afterward bought by Allan Pease and subsequently converted into a plaster mill. Just above this was the tub and pail factory by A. B. Dickerman. A Mr. Stephens and a Mr. Rowe, both from Connecticut, had a small wood working shop just above. Some twenty rods above was a saw mill also owned and run by Mr. Dickerman; next above was the trip hammer shop in which David Williams made all the axes used in this section for many years. Up to 1830 all the country down the creek from the village to the lake was a dense forest except small clearings at these various mill sites. Some time in the '30's this axe factory was converted into a woolen mill. At first only carding machinery was put in, but looms, etc., for making cloth were added subsequently. It appears that as early as 1838 Samuel Smith ran the wool carding and

cloth dressing department and A. B. Dickerman and Samuel Smith operated the factory for making cloth. They advertised to make satinettes, cassimers and plain cloth in all colors, also to do contract weaving, plain or twilled. They likewise wove rag carpets, and a striped carpet of wool and linen which was not only handsome but very durable, there being now in use in this town carpets of this kind that were wove by Dickerman & Smith in 1838. Johnathan Treman had an interest in the business the precise nature of which does not appear, but he at one time owned the real estate and probably did at this time, as we find him acting as the agent of the concern in buying and selling manufactured stock. Turner, Andrews & Co. also carried on the wool carding and cloth dressing business in a shop located on or near the site of the present store of Biggs & Co; Frederick Beckwith was their manager. There was another woolen mill at Podunk. One of the first industries to engage the attention of the early settler was the manufacture of potash; the factories were called asheries. Owing to the simplicity of the process and abundance of material asheries were quite common; the ashes were not as a rule delivered at the works but were gathered up by men employed for the purpose; large vats or leaches delivered the lye into tubs from which it was run into the kettles and boiled until the water was entirely evaporated leaving as a residum crude potash which was run into casks and shipped away. For many years Utica was the potash market and teams would load one way with potash and the other with goods for which it had been exchanged. H. Camp operated one of the first, if not the first, ashery in this place shortly after 1800; it was located between the dam and where L. H. Gould's factory now stands. Albert Crandle was also in the business and his place was very near to if not adjoining Mr. Camp's. At that time Congress Street crossed the creek by means of a bridge over the dam joining Main Street near the present mill road. Cayuga Street was not surveyed for many years afterward, which accounts for the location of these works upon what was then a prominent thorough-

fare and James McLallen afterward operated an ashery just west of the Trembley House barn which was at that time a tannery. There were several other asheries in the vicinity of the village some of which were in operation as late as 1850.

Who has the honor of being the first metal worker to settle here is somewhat in doubt, but that David Williams found a blacksmith already at work is beyond question ; but probably Mr. Williams was the first to engage in what might be called manufacturing. A man named Holliday built and for some years operated a furnace located on the flat just below Bush's Hill. In 1812 a young Jerseyman named John Creque, a blacksmith by trade, attracted by the favorable reports of the new country, shouldered his kit of tools and started on a tour of investigation. Some time previous to this a family of Updike's with whom he was connected had moved into the country and founded what was known as the Updike Settlement, a few miles south of this village, and as was quite natural Mr. Creque sought out his old acquaintances. He saw no opening for him in that immediate locality and decided to try his fortunes at the "Holler," as Trumansburg was then known. He had married a wife, Catharine Updike, in 1808, who with his family of three children, the youngest a babe, he had left in New Jersey. After deciding to remain went back for his family and on his return rented a disused building near where the house of Linus Waring now stands, and after making such repairs as was necessary for comfort moved in. This building must have been humble, it had been used as a sheep shed until it would no longer afford sheep adequate protection against inclement weather, but as Mr. Creque afterward remarked, he was tough and so was his young wife, and both were prepared to rough it for a time until a more comfortable house could be provided. They did not have to wait long for this ; Mr. Creque selected as the site for his shop the ground afterward occupied by his furnace and at present by John VanAuken's livery stable and very soon after he built a comfortable house where Mrs. Wolverton now lives. John Creque was a

sharp ; shrewd and farseeing man, it did not take him long to discover that this country had a future and that to profit by its development he must be in the front rank. At that time blacksmithing was not confined to horse shoeing and general repairing, but all the tools used on the farm passed through his hands. All the plows in use were of wood, iron shod and steel pointed, and were made by blacksmiths, and when John Creque heard that a man named Wood over in Cayuga Co., had invented a cast iron plow it struck him at once that if successful this would ruin his plow trade, so with a foresight that characterized all his dealings he posted off at once to investigate. He saw and was convinced ; Wood was building his plows at Wolcott and Mr. Creque made arrangements to buy his castings at that place. About this time Lyman Strobridge a young man from Massachusetts, a saddler by trade had located here, he also had become interested in the new idea of a cast iron plow ; the two young men were fast friends and they decided to form a partnership which continued for several years, and to these young men belongs the credit of introducing into this section of the country the first cast iron plow, which in general did not differ widely from those now in use. They continued to buy their castings in Walcott until about 1832 when Mr. Creque built a furnace on the ground now occupied by John VanAuken's residence, or nearly. This shop was provided with steam power ; the boilers was of extremely simple construction, being comprised of four cast-iron tubes about 10 feet long and as many inches in diameter, enclosed in a brick arch, two below and two above, with suitable connections ; the lower tubes were suspended in the fire box and contained the water, the upper ones operated as a steam dome ; the boilers did good service for several years when they were sold to Mr. Clapp, of Covert, who erected a shop at what was known as Clapp's Corners, where they did duty many years more, and it was in this little shop that that family of famous mechanics received their early training. The engine was built in the State Prison at Auburn, bellows were used instead of a fan for melting iron. This

shop proved too small and in 1836 Mr. Creque built the furnace and machine shop on the site of the first blacksmith shop, which building was destroyed in the great fire of 1864.

John Creque was born in New Jersey 1779, married Catherine Updike in 1808. Their first child Jane was born in 1809, William in 1810 and Mary in 1812 and made the journey to the then far west in her mother's arms. She afterwards became the wife of Asher Wolverton and survives him and is now living with her daughter Kate in the house occupying the site of the one her father built nearly three-quarters of a century ago. Sallie, afterwards Mrs. Jacob Vanderbilt, was born in 1814, Herman, still living in Wolcott Wayne Co., was born in 1816, George W., in 1818, John, still living and in business in this village, in 1819, Catherine in 1827, Lydia Ann, still living, in 1829, and Jacob U., still living, in 1832. From the time he struck the first blow on his anvil until the day of his death John Creque was one of the first and foremost men of this village. He was a man of marked individuality, fixed in purpose, unbending in will, stern in his judgments, exacting as to his rights, honorable in his business transactions, and although a strict disciplinarian in his family and to his employees, was generous to an extreme with his children. He was just the right sort of a man for a successful pioneer, combining the faculty to look into the future with the perseverance to follow to a successful issue any enterprise he undertook and the courage to defend his rights against all comers. Like all positive and aggressive men he encountered opposition and made enemies, and often his position in local affairs savored of obstinacy, yet he meant to be just in all things and to all men. Mr. Creque was a Free Mason and one of the "Twelve Apostles" who survived the anti-Masonic war. In person he was short and stout, erect and dignified in bearing, courteous in his intercourse with his neighbors and friends. He possessed a keen sense of humor and no man enjoyed a joke more heartily; he was fond of children and took great pleasure in encouraging boys to engage in money making operations in a small way, giving

them employment about his place and many a lad of those days earned his spending money by cleaning castings at a cent a hundred in his shop. Mr. Creque had several partners at various times, the first after Lyman Strobridge being a Mr. Hildreth who was with him for a time in his first foundry. After he built the new shops he took in Benjamin Burgess as a partner in the machine shop only. Subsequently his sons Washington and James had an interest in the business with him and in 1854 they rented the shops for five years. In 1860 or some time after the expiration of their lease Perigo and Keeler took the place and did business for a year or two. On their retirement Wm. Douglass and John VanAuken took the blacksmith shop for one year and during that time ironed thirteen canal boats in addition to their other business. About the first of January 1864 Washington and James Creque proposed to buy the whole business but before the sale was consummated the property was destroyed by the fire and Mr. Creque generously released his sons from all obligations if any legally existed. Jacob Creque also learned his trade and worked for several years in the moulding room of this foundry. The Creque furnace from first to last might be called a successful concern, it made money for the builder and all concerned; of course some money was lost by its management at various times but the percentage was small. Mr. Creque was conservative in his business policy, adverse to taking risks, preferring to let well enough alone rather than to expend much money in experiment, and never aimed to be a manufacturer; he was satisfied to build the Creque Iron Beam Plow as he had and endeavored to convince people that it was the best in the market. He built horse powers, field rollers, harrows, etc., in fact almost everything required on the farm, and in earlier times mill machinery and gearing. Jobbing and repairing constituted a large proportion of the business. John Creque died November 2d, 1866.



Sometime in the '20's Johnathan Treman built for two mechanics, Grant & Lockwood, the main building of what is now the Agricultural Works of Samuel Almy. The property has been known as the "Red Furnace" for half a century, it has passed through more vicissitudes, made and lost more money, has had more ups and downs, than any other building in this village; it has proved the rock upon which many a good man has spilt and was, until it came into the possession of the present owner a veritable cemetery of buried hopes and fortunes. The original building contained a blacksmith shop in the basement and a wagon shop on the first floor. The upper story was used at that time as a dwelling by David Williams, afterward by Wm. Chandler as a chair factory. The number of occupants, the varying kinds of business and frequent changes of management make it extremely difficult to fix precise dates, and no attempt will be made to do so, it is sufficient for the purpose that the different persons interested will be presented in the order of their entrance and exit. Grant & Stetson succeeded Grant & Lockwood and they were succeeded by Grant & Campbell, and on the death of Campbell the firm became Grant & King; soon afterward Grant retired and a new firm King & Lambert was formed, and this may be said to end the first epoch in the history of this house. Up to this time the business had been confined to blacksmithing, wagon making, general repairing and the building of threshing machines. Under the firm of Grant & Stetson some machinery was introduced among which was a lathe for turning iron; the power was either man or horse as circumstances required, the lathe had no feed the work being done with hand tools called scrapers held over a rest as in wood turning, and altho this was a slow and laborious method of working iron these people built horse powers, threshing machines and other implements requiring the use of special tools. Until now they had depended upon other shops for castings, but it was determined to become independent in this respect and to this end a new partner was taken in. Mr. Herald was a moulder and under his direction a moulding room was built and

a cupola erected, steam power was soon after added and the concern blossomed out into a full fledged foundry and machine shop. S. G. Williams had been employed in this shop almost from the first as boy and man, for nearly seventeen years he followed its varying fortunes and when it came time to do the iron work of the new furnace he was equal to the emergency and many of the tools and implements still in use are the work of his hand. The business under the new management soon assumed proportions that required additional capital and Abram Andrus was taken in but his interest was very soon afterward bought out by McLallen & Hesler, who with Geo. T. Spink and Stephen Lamport organized a new firm. It soon became evident, however, that the name was too long for the business, and too many partners were endeavoring to get rich from too small a mine, it was evident that they were losing money and there was a scramble to sell; a victim was found in the person of Alvin Pease who had just inherited some money from his father and the firm became Spink Lamport & Pease. Pease was soon disposed of and the changes for the next few years succeeded each other so rapidly that it is difficult to accurately trace them. There seemed to be no lack of people anxious to try the experiment, the failures of their predecessors they attributed to lack of judgment, the place seemed to possess a peculiar fascination for amateur mechanics, they bought in and soon learned the trade and quietly stepped down and out, wiser, sadder, and less burdened with this world's goods. George Auble, a farmer, made an exchange of property and came into the firm. Mr Lamport sold out to Milo VanDusen, Geo. Spink sold to Auble, who took in Daniel Cooper, who in turn gave way for a Mr. Tobey. In 1867 or 68 Geo. Curry bought into the concern taking the place of Auble, Curry got enough in one year and retired satisfied with his experience as a foundryman. About this time Emmet Ayers got the impression that he could make more money in the iron business than by farming and he bought or traded into the firm. Wm. Ogden was the next to take a hand in the management of

the Red Furnace, he was a natural mechanic and fell at the old shop with hammer and tongs, making extensive alterations and repairs; he was succeeded by Rumsey & Almy, they by Rumsey, Almy & Hunt, and they by Samuel Almy the present proprietor. Mr. Almy, in addition to the general foundry business, manufactures barrel hoops in large quantities by special machinery, and has in other ways improved the property so that the old Red Furnace may be said to have recovered from the ills of the past and become a fixed and permanent feature in the manufacturing industries of the village. The business of these three shops aggregated an immense amount of money, the evidence of which is still to be seen in the pattern rooms of the Red Furnace; there piled away like cord wood are patterns, the cost of which represents a fortune, mill gearing of all discriptions and of the finest workmanship, patterns for plows, stoves, horse powers, threshing machines, which have become obsolete and which are but so much rubbish, and the accumulation at this shop is but a small portion of what has been distroyed by fire and accident. An old time foundryman gives it as his opinion that all the profits of the jobbing or repairing business is absorbed by the pattern makers and that in fact foundries and machine shops in this village were run for years as an accomodation to the public, and all the money which they made was upon some article of general or common use which left the moulding room in a complete or nearly completed state. Up to comparatively recent times all the threshing was done by horse power, and the repairs upon these machines kept all the shops busy during the season, except a few idle days, and the building of some expensive patterns for which no pay was received took the profits. One of the first industries which gave employment to mechanics was wagon-making, and from first to last no less than twenty-five people have carried on the business as proprietors, while their employes can be remembered by the hundreds. Grant & Lockwood and Urial Turner may be called the pioneers in wagon-making, although before their time wheel

wrights had worked at their trade in connection with blacksmiths, but no attempt had been made to manufacture wagons upon anything like a large scale or with any system, until their time and probably Mr. Turner was the first to use power to perform any part of the work. Among the names prominently connected with the business are Grant & Lockwood, Uriel Turner and several of his sons in succession; Wm. Creque, Joseph Creque and his son Abraham, David P. Cuffman, David Trembly; Cuffman, Mosher & Rose; Mosher & Burch, Cuffman & Clark (J. G.), Cuffman & Clark (John), Cuffman & Son (John), Alanson Beam, Peter Jones, John Aiken, Harvey Pollay, Melne Curry, Allen & Uhl, J. G. & D. C. Clark, J. H. B. Clark, Wm. Douglass; Mosher, Bennett & Bates, and Mosher & Bennett.

The shop of Uriel Turner was on the site of the present hardware store of Biggs & Co., but the building was on the rear of the lot; subsequently a building was erected in front of it which will be remembered by the old residents on account of the flight of steps along its front. The floor of this building was several feet lower than the one now occupying the same site, yet it was so high above the street as to be inconvenient of access. Since it was built the roadway has been raised ten or twelve feet. So low was the street at that time that at every high water the creek covered the entire surface between the present bridge and the foot of McLallen's hill instead of following its channel. This shop was occupied by the successors of Uriel Turner for many years, in fact up to the time that it was converted into a store. David P. Cuffman worked some five or six years in the upper part of Samuel Williams' blacksmith shop and afterwards moved into the building which stood on the same ground now occupied by the Stewart undertaking rooms; he also had a shop on Union Street which was burned in the great fire of 1864. William Creque and his successors had their shop in a building which occupied the lot where J. E. Hall's paint shop now stands; Mosher & Burch afterwards occupied the same building which was subsequently converted into a sash, blind and door

factory and was afterward destroyed by fire. David Trembley at one time had a shop near where Morris Sarsfield's store now stands ; Wm. Douglass and C. B. Douglass have been in their present location for several years and Mosher & Bennett occupy the buildings made vacant by the failure of Allen and Uhl, and are at present engaged in manufacturing platform spring wagons under Clark's patent, as a specialty, although they build buggies, surries and express wagons to quite an extent ; their business is increasing with a fair promise of assuming a conspicuous position among wagon makers of the country. Messrs J. G. Clark and D. C. Clark have a shop in the same building and build gears for Mosher & Bennett, G. W. Warne being the body maker.

Lyman Strobridge, before mentioned in connection with John Creque, came to Trumansburg as early as 1814 but did not decide to locate here permanently until some two or three years after. James Strobridge, his father, was born in 1764, and married Sally Lyman. They had six children, three of whom subsequently became residents of this place. Lyman, born Jan. 31, 1793 ; Ellen, afterwards the wife of James McLallen, born Oct. 6, 1802, and Fanny, born Nov. 18, 1804, she married Orvis Page who moved into this county sometime in 1855 and remained about ten years. Lyman Strobridge was born in Clearmont, N. H., in 1793 ; he was apprenticed for six years to Elisha Lyman, a harness maker and saddler ; after the expiration of his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in Northfield, Mass., and at Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., from which place he came to this village. In 1819, after deciding to locate here permanently, he returned east and married Sarah Potter, bringing his bride immediately to his home in the new country. His first shop was on Union Street, adjoining the blacksmith shop of John Creque, with whom he at once formed a friendship which lasted during their lives. These two young men were circumstanced very much alike, both good mechanics, ambitious and persevering, but they soon discovered that the population of the

country was not sufficient to give them all the employment they required to occupy their full time and this led to the copartnership in the plow business, which although entirely out of their line, proved a fortunate move for both of them. In 1831 Mr. Strobridge erected a building on Main Street, on the lot now occupied by John Kaufman in which he carried on the harness-making business until he retired in 1850. Mr. Strobridge was an active politician from 1820 until his retirement from business, a pronounced Democrat up to 1848 when he joined the Free Soil branch of the party, became a Republican on the formation of the party. In 1836 he was a Presidential Elector, in 1845 represented the County in the Legislature, in 1846 was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore, and was Post-Master from 1848 to 1849; after his retirement he devoted his attention almost exclusively to farming. Soon after coming here Mr. Strobridge built a house on Congress Street which was removed in 1854 to make room for the present structure now occupied by his grandson H. L. Strobridge, Esq. Four children were born to Lyman and Sarah Strobridge none of whom survived him; James P., born Mar. 15, 1821, died in 1826; Nathaniel J., born Jan. 26, 1823, died Feb. 12, 1846; Henry L., born July 17, 1825, died at Panama on his return from California Jan. 2, 1850; Johnathan Potter, born Mar. 20, 1826, and died Nov. 7, 1853; he married Elizabeth, daughter of James H. Terry, Esq., by whom he had two children, Henry L. Strobridge, and Lucy, now the wife of Wm. Plum, of Aurora, Ill. Personally, Lyman Strobridge, like most of the pioneers of this country, was a man of strong individuality, whatever he undertook to do he did; when he embarked in any enterprise he finished it. He was a prominent Mason, one of the Twelve Apostles, was also conspicuous in Church affairs until he considered himself persecuted for a course of action in which his conscience justified him when he withdrew from the Presbyterian Society of this place and for many years attended service at Farmer Village. He died in 1875, aged 82 years.

As before mentioned in this history one of the first buildings erected in this village was a tavern, or as the sign read "Inn." This sign was simply a small piece of board nailed to a tree which stood in front of John McLallen's log building, and as it was written in chalk the one word Inn, this writing had to be renewed frequently, but it answered the purpose of conveying to the dozen or more people in the neighborhood the intelligence that entertainment was provided for man and beast. It did not require much to stock a hotel at that time, nor did it require the constant attendance of the landlord who in this as in most cases found ample time to engage in other pursuits, and we find that John McLallen, with an eye to the main chance, was constantly on the lookout for desirable pieces of property. A barrel of pork, a few lbs of flour, sugar, tea and coffee, and a goodly supply of whiskey was all that was necessary to run his inn. This was the only business in the new settlement that received cash, consequently he always had a little ready money to invest when he could do so to advantage. Several years after he built the more pretentious building on the opposite side of the street which was named McLallen's Tavern. In this building he catered to the public for several years. It was afterward torn down to make room for the Union Block. Shortly after 1800, but of the precise date there seems to be no record, a tavern was built near where and included the land now occupied by Owen Ferguson and Mrs. S. Earle. In 1811 it was called Schenck's Tavern, and was a great resort for people of sportive tendencies. H. Camp, Allen Boardman, Oliver Comstock and a few kindred spirits made this tavern their headquarters, at which times not only politics and public matters were discussed but also things more substantial, and it is said that at times their conversations assumed a degree of hilarity to shock even the people of those times who were not as sensitive to moral lapses as are their posterity. This tavern was afterwards called Bond's Hotel, and was the first house of entertainment in the village that arose to the dignity of a title more high sounding than plain tavern and inn. This hotel was

destroyed by a mob of masked men in the summer of 1819. It was owned at the time by Allen Boardman and not used as a hotel but was rented out to several tenants some of whom had become obnoxious to their neighbors who desired their removal. It is said that the requests upon the owner or the threats of violence were not couched in the most choice and polite language and Mr. Boardman considered their interference with his business entirely unwarrantable and these demands were met with prompt refusal to allow any dictation in the management of his property, whereupon with a spirit of lawlessness characteristic of the times, the aggrieved neighbors and their friends in all sorts of disguises and armed with axes, saws, crobars and mauls made an attack upon the building, which was soon a thing of the past. The destruction was complete and in that portion of the premises occupied by the presumed cause of the raid not one stick was left above another; the terrified inmates escaped personal injury and fled. The whole affair was neatly planned and as neatly executed, and so well was the secret of their identity preserved that it was many years before it was known to a certainty who the perpetrators were notwithstanding the efforts made to discover them. So ended Bond's Hotel. As early as 1815 there stood on the site of the Cornell House a building which was afterwards remodeled by Dr. Lewis Halsey and occupied by him as a tavern. It was known as the Union House but whether so named by him or some of his successors does not appear, but it is certain that the Dr. kept this tavern some years and several of his children were born there. He was succeeded by Gilbert Halsey. From this time down to its destruction by fire, Feb. 22, 1864, this house had no less than eighteen or twenty different proprietors, almost all of whom made changes and additions to the original building. The property seemed to have more of a speculative than real value and with one or two exceptions no money was made in it. It was constantly in the market for sale or barter and it is said that while under the management of Luthan Mosher in about 1846 it changed hands three times in one day.



From the most reliable data obtainable it appears that the following-named persons, and perhaps one or two more, were, for a time, proprietors of this tavern, and their names appear in the order in which they held possession, as nearly as possible: Dr. Louis Halsey, Gilbert Halsey, a Mr. Gosbeck, John G. Manning, Pitt Stone, J. G. Corey, James H. Terry, L. Spaulding, Carman & Ford, Amos Robinson, Luther Mosher, Aaron De Mond, James Race, Pierce & Race, Nelson Updyke, John Applegate, Mr. Marsh, and James Seaman, who was the proprietor at the time of the fire. At one time Alex. Race occupied the west end of the building as a workshop, and owned and run the tavern in 1844. From the time of the destruction of the Union House by fire, Feb. 22, 1864, until 1871, the lot remained vacant. It had come into the possession of David S. Dumont, who sold it in that year to Leroy Trembley. On May 5, 1871, occurred the second great fire, which was scarcely second to the one of 1864 in the destruction of property, and by it the only hotel in the place, the Washington House, was destroyed. These were flush times. Rebuilding was commenced immediately, and accommodations for both teamsters and mechanics were very much needed, which resulted in a hotel boom. It seemed as if the people were insane upon the subject. About this time Leroy Trembley, a veteran hotel man, was keeping a restaurant in the building now occupied by Owen Ferguson, which he sold to Hiram Sawyer. Seeing the opportunity he bought the vacant lot owned by Mr. Dumont and, on June 5, 1871, he broke ground for the Trembley House. There were no lack of money, for, in addition to what Mr. Trembley could command, several thousand dollars were raised by notes, which were to be a lien upon the property second to the mortgages. His building, when completed, was one of the finest for the purpose in the county. Every stone and brick was laid under the personal supervision of the owner; the interior was filled up after the latest and most approved manner; no expense was spared to make this a model hotel; and, when it was opened to the public, it represented an investment of about \$30,000. In April, 1879,

Mr. Trembley sold out to the Plyers, and they to Lucy Trembley. It was simply a change of title necessitated by maturing obligations. In November, 1881, Mr. Plyer bought the property, and rented it to Mr. James H. Bowman. The name of the house was then changed to "Cornell." Mr. Charles Plyer sold the property to a Mr. Kennedy, of New York, who was a real estate speculator, who had bought the property without seeing it, and when he come out to look over his purchase he come to the conclusion that the rent was not commensurate with the value of the house. He was evidently more familiar with city than country values, and the argument that depreciation of property in this village had so reduced the value of this particular property that the rent being paid was all that it would stand, made no impression upon him. He would have a city landlord, who would run the hotel above the common level of country taverns; one who would draw, so to speak; one who would fill the house with people, summer and winter. And to that end he secured Mr. D. P. Peters, an Eastern man of extended experience. Mr. Bowman in the meantime had rented the Ithaca Hotel, and Mr. Peters took possession. He made his *debut* with a flourish of trumpets. He proposed to show the people of Trumansburg such a hotel as they never saw before. And he did. Feeling, perhaps, that his efforts to raise the standard were not appreciated, he retired after about one year of missionary work, and, with the exception of a short time in which Mr. J. H. Covert was tenant, the house was vacant until 1886. Mr. Kennedy, being pressed for ready money, had mortgaged the property to Ithaca parties for \$5,000. He had allowed the interest to accumulate for several years, and was anxious to sell. Mrs. M. J. Bowman seized the opportunity, and, after much negotiation and tedious delays, succeeded in buying the property at but a slight advance over the obligations, and so this hotel, with its furniture and fixtures, was sold within fifteen years from the time the corner-stone was laid, for less than one-fourth its cost. Mrs. Bowman repaired the building thoroughly, introduced steam heat into every room, and to-day there is not a finer-appointed hotel in the county.

In 1836, P. H. Thompson, a son-in-law of John McLallen, bought a piece of land on Main street, nearly opposite the site of the first log tavern. The land was owned by the McLallens, and was part of the plat bounded by H. Camp's store on the east and Washington street on the west, running back to McLallen street. The portion bought by Mr. Thompson, however, commenced near the western end of the present Opera Block, running back to the south line of the old McLallen homestead, and the intention was to erect upon it a first-class hotel. The building was not completed until the following summer, and, when finished, was the largest and finest public house, with one exception, between Owego and Geneva. It was built of brick, three stories high, with an attic, which was fitted up as a hall. A wide porch, supported by heavy columns, extended the whole length of the front reaching to the third story. Wide doors in the centre of the front end led into a spacious hallway, on the right of which were the bar and public sitting-rooms; on the left, double parlors. A broad stairway led to the dining-room and other rooms above. The finish and appointments of this hotel were elaborate for the times, and were it still standing would in many respects compare favorably with more modern structures. Mr. Thompson moved into the new hotel on the 14th of June, 1837, but the formal opening did not occur until July 4. This was an occasion long to be remembered, and there are those now living who remember the Fourth of July celebration of 1837 as one of the events in the history of the village. Although occupied and prepared for business, Mr. Thompson delayed his opening until the National holiday for obvious reasons. He had expended a large amount of money, and, although sanguine of success himself, there were many who looked upon his venture as a dangerous experiment. Careful business men, while welcoming what was a long step in advance in the improvements of the town, questioned whether the actual needs warranted the outlay. The costs of the building and furniture had exceeded expectations, and much depended on the right kind of a start. There were

already two taverns in the place, and being run by the best and most popular landlords who had ever occupied them before or since—Mr. J. G. Cory in the Union House, and Albert Crandall in the tavern located where H. D. Barto & Co.'s Bank now stands. The Washington House was built in the face of most formidable opposition, and its owner well-understood, that from the very start his business must be boomed; consequently he entered readily into the scheme of a grand celebration, in which the opening of the new hotel should play a prominent part, to which end the coming affair was extensively advertised; well-known and popular speakers engaged. All the prominent citizens and business men, churches and societies were identified with the move. All the preparations were elaborate and complete. At sunrise on the morning of the Fourth of July a salute of thirteen guns aroused what few of the people that remained in bed, the church bells peeled forth the glad tidings of another anniversary of the Nation's Independence, and amid the din of crackers and small arms the multitude began to assemble. There were delegations from Ovid, Lodi, Lansing, Groton, Dryden, Enfield, Newfield, Ithaca, and all the surrounding villages, and by 11 o'clock there was such a multitude of people as this town had never held before, or perhaps since, or upon any occasion. Shortly before noon the procession formed in front of the Washington House under the charge of the following officers: Dr. Lewis Halsey, President; Daniel Barto and Nathaniel Ayers, Vice-Presidents; Col. Robert Halsey, Marshal; Alfred Treman, Assistant Marshal; Wm. Linn, Esq., Orator; Henry D. Barto, Esq., Reader. The procession included the military companies, standard bearers, the various societies of the town, delegations, citizens in carriages, on horseback and on foot. Carriages containing speakers, clergymen and distinguished guests, took up the line of march to the Presbyterian church, where the exercises were to be held. The church was crowded to suffocation, and then but a small portion of the people could gain admittance. After the services the procession re-formed and marched

to the Washington House, where dinner for five hundred had been prepared at 75 cents per plate. Here was another crowd that was simply a jam. A wild scramble for places at the tables soon filled every seat, leaving a much greater multitude outside, disappointed and hungry. The same scene was repeated at the other hotels, with the same result. To feed the immense concourse of people was simply impossible. To "drink" them was another thing entirely. Most ample provisions had been made to quench thirst, and tradition has it that the people, at least the male portion of them, availed themselves of the opportunity freely. At the Washington House, after dinner, about one hundred of the notables, and those who could afford it, adjourned to the "banquet hall," where toasts, drank in champagne, was the order of the day until the waning hours, or an overestimated capacity, warned the jolly toasters to seek repose. In the evening there was a ball, in which some sixty or seventy couple participated to the tune of five dollars a couple a price that would drive all terpsichorean fancies from the hearts of modern youth. This was in all probability the largest one days business this hotel ever had, and possibly larger than any since. The business for the next few years while good did not meet the expectations of Mr. Thompson, and although he was the most popular and energetic landlord who occupied the place until at least 1860, yet the few years he run the hotel did not greatly increase his fortunes, and in 1846 we find the property transferred to John Markham, he in turn sold out and several landlords, all of whom who had money to lose, lost it, those who did not have money endeavored to sell to some one who did. Dr. Benjamin Dunning, James Race, Jarvis Bradley, William and Stephen DeMond, William Jones and perhaps some others had tried their fortunes. In the meantime John Markham had moved in and out of the house three times. In 1853 Wm. Jones, Jr., was running the house he left the country suddenly and without previous warning leaving his affairs considerably complicated. In 1854 various parties issued attachments against the property which was the beginning of a long and

tedious litigation, Mr. J. DeMotte Smith was appointed receiver by the court and during his administration the house remained vacant with the exception of a short time when occupied by Dr. Dunning, when a final decision of the suits was reached in the Court of Appeals Mr. Smith was ordered to sell the property. He had already rented the house to George Hayt who retained possession under the purchaser David Jones, who was also one of the interested parties. This was at a time of great financial depression throughout the country and the entire property brought less than \$2000. Mr. Hayt came from a family of hotel men, he made many improvements and changes, was keeping a first-class and popular place, and undoubtedly was making money, but he did not care to buy. In 1862 Joseph Giles was keeping the Montour House in Havana; selling out, he in connection with Leroy Trembley came to Ithaca with the intention of settling there in the saloon or restaurant business; not being able to make satisfactory arrangements Mr. Trembley approached David Jones on the subject of purchasing the Washington House; negotiations followed which resulted in the sale of the property to Mr. Giles on January 24, 1863. A few years after Corydon Burch bought an interest and the firm became Trembley & Burch; in 1867 Trembley sold to Halsey Smith and Burch to Almerin Sears who were the owners when the building was destroyed by fire May 22d, 1871, leaving the village without a hotel of any sort. Mr. Sears soon after bought the John McLallen homestead and immediately fitted it up for hotel purposes naming it the "Phoenix," when he and his son Eugene had the exclusive control of the business until the two new hotels were completed the following year. Immediately after the fire Mr. Smith bought the old McLallen store and invested several thousand dollars in additions and alterations. A sort of stock company, actuated no doubt by the spirit of rivalry which had always existed between the two ends of the town, raised the necessary funds on notes to assist him to complete the building. There was a hotel boom, the large influx of mechanics and laborers employed in rebuilding the town gave the place the appearance of unusual

actively ; money there was and in plenty, seeking investment. A mania for building had taken possession of the people and each seemed to be endeavoring to outdo his neighbor, and the magnificent business blocks which extend from one end of the town to the other, the two hotels, the Trembley and Central, either of which was large and fine enough for a village four times the size of ours, are monuments of the frenzy for building ; with one or two exceptions not one of these buildings from the Central House to the Presbyterian Church, on either side of the street, are now owned by the original builders or their heirs ; the same, however, cannot be said of their assignees. Our people found too soon that they had builded well but not wisely, that when the mortgagees began to clamor for their money values began to shrink and most of these fine buildings changed hands for, in many instances, less than the obligations. The Central shared the fate of other hotels, it didn't pay. It began to be made the medium of speculation, changed its landlords frequently. The property became the subject of litigation, and at one time the sheriff or his deputy was master. John Thompson, Armstrong, Willard, Burch, Follet and Bowman succeeded each other in rapid succession until the house was sold to L. Trembley in 1881. Extensive repairs were made and the well known reputation of Mr. Trembley as a landlord soon brought the house into popular notice. On June 6, 1887, the building was partially destroyed by fire, the damage however was confined entirely to the interior. A few months later overtures were made to Mr. J. B. Hamilton who had been carrying on shoe manufacturing in Farmer Village, to start a factory here. A company was formed who bought the property of Mrs. Trembley, advanced the necessary funds for machinery, etc., and the factory was started. Mr. L. E. Dake, of Rochester, afterward came into the concern and Dake & Hamilton now occupy the building for the manufacture of fine shoes and have been successful in establishing a fine trade with every promise of permanency. In the spring of 1888, Mrs. Trembley bought the Phoenix property of A. V. McKeel,

fitted it up into an exceedingly neat and cozy hotel, which is being run at this writing as a temperance house. In the summer of 1877. Hiram Sawyer bought of L. H. Owen, a lot just west of the Opera House on Main Street, and erected a two-story wooden building which he moved into on the 1st of January following. He named his new place the "Farmers Inn." It was his intention at first to keep a restaurant only, but subsequently made arrangements to do a regular hotel business and holds such a license at the present time.

One of the original landlords of Trumansburg was Albert Crandall who came to Trumansburg from Owego in 1806; Minor, then a child of four years, is still living and has a distinct recollection of the journey through the wilderness with his parents, especially of the latter part from Ithaca here; when about half way between these places they were overtaken by sudden darkness caused by the great solar eclipse of that year; a halt was made until the sun re-appeared; this incident left an impression upon the mind of the boy never to be erased, two sunrises in one day was a circumstance not easily forgotten even by a four year old boy. In 1808 Mr. Crandall erected a building on Main Street on the lot between H. D. Barto & Co's Bank and the residence of J. D. Bouton; subsequently there was built an addition which covered the site of the present bank building. This building was built for a Mr. Holenbeck, of Owego, who in connection with Mr. Crandall opened a general store in one part and Mr. Crandall used the other as a tavern. Holenbeck remained but a short time and Mr. Crandall formed a partnership with Chauncey Pratt, who was a peddler with an extensive trade in notions and tin ware. George Pratt was taken into the concern but the partnership did not last long. Chauncey Pratt bought a farm in Covert and George followed his example. Mr. Crandall abandoned the merchantile business and devoted his whole attention to tavern keeping for many years; he built a barn just east of the tavern where now is the junction of Elm and Main Streets, the former street then having no existence; he also owned all the land now occupied



by the Church of the Epiphany, extending through to Camp Street ; this barn was afterward moved to the rear of the tavern and was destroyed by fire about 1846. This tavern never had but one landlord outside the Crandall family. James Race, who was the tenant for one year only and at the time the barn was destroyed. Albert and Minor Crandall in turn ran the place for short periods. Mr. Crandall, Sr., died in 1845 at the age of 76. A few years after his death the property was sold to H. Camp and the building torn down. This was the only hotel, out of the many that have been built since the settlement of the village, that remained in the hands of the original owner through its life, and the only one that did not lose money ; not that it made its owner rich, but Albert Crandall was a careful man and one who commanded the respect of his neighbors ; he embarked in no outside enterprises to the detriment of his regular business ; he kept a plain old-fashioned country tavern and ran his own place, he took no comfort in the society of brawlers and they expected and received no mercy at his hands. His two sons Minor and Albert were equally firm in protecting their rights and property while acting for a short time as landlords. What the house would have been under James Race, the last and only landlord not a member of the family is only a matter of speculation, as his lease was not renewed at the expiration of the first year, but it is enough to say that one hotel besides that of John McLallen survived the ups and downs of affairs and for nearly forty years pursued the even tenor of its way while its more pretensions competitors sprang up as in a night, full grown and matured, but like all such growths died young and in some instance violently. Minor Crandall still lives, 86 years old and in the full possession of his faculties, his memory is a veritable store-house of reminiscences of early Trumansburg and especially of scenes in and about his father's tavern, and his eye kindled with the fire of youth when relating to the writer a particular occurrence illustrating the character of his father. It was during anti-Masonic times, the lodge had had a parade and were to dine at Mr. Crandall's. Some roosting

fellows followed the procession to the very door and demanded admission. Mr. Crandall stepped out in front of the excited crowd and ordered them to leave his premises, some of the ring leaders not moving quick enough to satisfy him he proceeded to enforce his command in a manner that left no doubt as to who was whipped; he nor his guests were troubled no more. In the rear of the tavern where the Episcopal Church, the residence of Dr. Tallmadge and the adjoining property now stands, was an orchard and vacant lot, the entrance to which was by means of a large door between the house and barn on Main Street. Mr. Crandall in very early times allowed these premises to be used for picnics, celebrations, etc., and on such occasions it is said that he always stood guard, so to speak, at this door and none were allowed to pass except such as were entitled to. To the disturbers of the peace Mr. Crandall was a terror, to his friends and neighbors he was all kindness, a perfect type of the old style country landlord. Probably no village in this part of the state can present a parallel to the experience of Trumansburg in the matter of hotels. Fortunes have been lost in the business which, with perhaps the exception of one year has always been overdone, at least for the past fifty years; hotel patronage in all towns similarly situated is spasmodic, much depends upon the question of license and this for many years has been so uncertain in this town that the value of hotel property has been to a great extent speculative, however, it appears that hotel property at present is on a better basis to stand the uncertainty than ever before, the buildings are first-class, in good repair and supplied with all modern improvements to reduce running expenses to the minimum. The attractions of the village and surrounding country are being appreciated by city people and the number of such seeking rest and recreation is increasing year by year; they require good accommodations for which they pay liberally and this element alone will if carefully catered to, in a few years, make good country hotels practically independent of local legislation.

Perhaps no village of its size in this state has been subject to such complete "baptism of fire" as Trumansburg. Not only within the past quarter of a century but from almost the time of its settlement has this village been the subject of fires which assumed the character of conflagrations. These fires have had the effect of changing the topography of the place to that extent as to make it almost unrecognizable by visitors after comparatively short absence, but it can be truthfully said that although the losses were severely felt at the time the ultimate result has been to improve not only the appearance of the place but to add to its material wealth. It is within the memory of those now living when Main Street presented a straggling and exceedingly uninteresting aspect; there was no uniformity either in architecture or grade, every one built as it seemed to him best, his convenience and circumstances was the only guide. The street west of the bridge previous to 1864 was several feet lower than at present, although it had been filled in several times, yet it was at that time so low that it was seldom dry. Up to the time when the corner now occupied by the Camp Block was built upon, the dam covered most of the ground covered by that building, and at times even in mid-summer there was sufficient water to afford young America ample opportunity to indulge in aquatic sports. Crossing the dam on the site of the present stone bridge was a wooden structure of not more than one-half the width of the street raised so high above the grade on each side as to amount to quite a formidable hill and yet its upper surface was much lower than now. All that portion of the street between the bridge and the foot of the McLallen hill has been raised from eight to twelve feet and the buildings on either side which are now on grade have in many instances their cellars where the original structures had their first story, and even this story was reached by a long flight of steps from the board side walk below. Going east from the bridge the street was divided nearly in half from a point in front of the Page Block to the corner of Elm Street by a wall, the south side of which was filled in to make a driveway to the residence

of H. Camp, the building now occupied by J. D. Bouton, leaving a narrow roadway for ordinary traffic. The turnpike from McLallen's store north-west made a bend several rods further to the north than the present roadway passing but a few feet from the James McLallen homestead. This hill was very steep and with the depression at its foot gave the brick store the appearance of being on a hill as in fact it was compared to the street below. It was not an unusual occurrence during the season of high water in the creek to see the street between the bridge and the hill submerged to the depth of several feet and remain so for several days. At almost all times the slack water from the dam extended as far as where Bennett's livery barn now stands and during the spring floods the slightest gorge of ice in the dam flooded the whole lower part of the town. In 1843 the Baptist Society decided to build a new church and the old one was sold to Abner Treman who moved it on the corner lot now occupied by the Camp Block. The building was partially over the water and it was not until several years after that a substantial foundation was put under the east side. The property was sold several times and finally fell into the hands of David Trembley who added another store on the east over hanging the dam. At the time of the great fire on Feb. 22d, 1864, this building was owned by Lyman Mandeville and as this conflagration removed all the ancient landmarks from this corner to the Presbyterian Church, a discription of the burned district as it then existed will be interesting. The corner store where the fire started was occupied by Woodworth & Bowers, the next room east was used by them as a store-room, then came the harness shop of J. S. Hunter. The first building across the creek was the harness shop of Mosher & Kelly, this was on the lot now occupied by the Ostrander building, Dr. Clough had his dental rooms in the second story; John Eber Thomas had a meat market next door, next came a building occupied by Mrs. W. H. Teed as a dressmaking shop, adjoining this was the saloon and restaurant of W. H. Teed, who also had his residence in the second story and in the rear; then followed the

cabinet shop of Fayette Williams ; the first floor of the next building was occupied by John Blue as a jewelry store and the second story by Dr. L. Hughey as an office and residence ; next was the dwelling of Francis Creque ; the saloon kept by Thomas Sarsfield came next and on the corner stood a dwelling owned by S. G. Williams and occupied by Thomas Sarsfield ; just below on the mill road was the blacksmith shop and residence of Samuel Williams. On Union Street the first building from the corner was the shoe shop of Thomas Wells, the next building had a blacksmith shop on the first floor run by a Mr. Snow, a son-in-law of David Trembley who had a paint shop in the second story ; then came Creque's foundry, continuing up the hill the next building was used by John Creque, Jr., as a tin shop, then a dwelling house occupied by Jacob Creque, a house owned by H. Camp and occupied by Jerry Johnson, and the Wolverton house. The first building east of the mill road and on Main Street was a dwelling and saloon occupied by Peter Letts ; the next was the furniture and undertaking ware rooms of C. P. Bancroft ; the building occupied the lot where the stores of W. A. Fuller and E. Corcoran now stand ; there was also a millinery shop in the upper story. Mosher & Burch had a general store where the Stewart building now stands ; next came the residence and store of J. R. Emery, on the same lot now occupied by him ; Wickes' drug store and millinery shop kept by Esther Stewart, a dressmaking shop by Misses Jones & Hoag were next. There were also a couple of small buildings between this block and the Dr. Lewis Halsey homestead, a large brick house owned and occupied at this time by David Trembley ; next to this was the Union House and barns, then the brick store of S. Allen, a small building formerly occupied by Eliphlet Weed, Esq., and later by Charles Lyon as a shoe shop, but at the time of the fire it was a millinery store ; then came the dwelling house and store of the Quigley's, and next to the church stood the new house of D. C. Quigley. With the exception of the Allen store and residence of David Trembley all of these buildings

were wood and for the most part old although in good repair ; some of them had been altered over from residences into stores and in some instances two had been united by a common front introducing show windows, etc., giving the buildings a pretentious appearance not borne out by a more careful examination of premises. On the night of February 21st, 1864, a company of young men were assembled in the Town Hall rehearsing for an entertainment to be given the following evening for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission ; some of them did not leave the hall until past midnight, and when they passed through the town everything was quiet ; at about 1 o'clock, a. m., Florence Donohue, now Surgeon General of the G. A. R., and at that time home on a furlough, was returning from Ithaca, crossing the bridge his attention was called to the reflection of a bright light upon the ice below and stooping down he could see fire in the cellar of the corner store ; he immediately gave the alarm, but it was some minutes before any other person appeared on the scene, Wm. H. Teed being probably the first to get on the street, he went immediately to attend to the ringing of the bells ; J. S. Hunter appearing on the scene about the same time entered his store but was driven out by the heat and stifling smoke. It was not long before the alarm became general and people from all parts of the town hurried to the scene. At first it was thought possible to confine the fire to the one building but all hopes of this soon vanished, a wind from the south-west carried the flames up Union Street and it was evident that it was useless to endeavor to stop it. No attention was given to Main Street. The mill dam was the only barrier but there being no fire apparatus of any description in the town, the buildings old and dry as tinder, the blazing fragments found lodgment on the roofs and in a few minutes the rear of the Teed building was in flames. It now became apparent that the town must go, notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts of the people to check the conflagration. Lines of men, women and even children were formed, buckets of water were passed, and the advancing flames persistently fought at every

step until delicate women would fall to the ground from sheer exhaustion. Despairing of saving the buildings the crowd kept in advance of the fire removing furniture and goods until the houses threatened to fall upon them. Strong hopes were entertained of stopping the fire at the mill road but by the time the corner was reached several buildings above were all ablaze. The very air seemed full of flame, fires would break out far in advance, which struck consternation to the stoutest hearts, it looked like the work of an incendiary, Main Street from the bridge to the Presbyterian Church and Elm Street to the corner of Whig was filled with the household goods and merchandise of all descriptions; efforts were made to check the fire by blowing up buildings, several kegs of powder were exploded in the cellar of D. C. Quigley's house with but little effect; it looked as if the fine church edifice must go, but covering the roof with carpets and keeping them wet, this building was saved and the fire spent itself for want of material to work upon. Pages might be filled with incidents of this great fire, of deeds of daring in the attempt to save life and property. One of the heaviest losses was that of the Stone Mill owned by J. D. Bouton. This mill had been refitted and was in fine condition and the fire seemed to go out of its way to reach it, being comparatively isolated the prospects of saving it were good, but scarcity of water and help left it at the mercy of the devouring element. The scene at daylight beggars description. One half of the town in ruins, scores of homeless people searching the saved property for their belongings. That this was the work of an incendiary there was but little doubt, and even while the fire was raging charges more or less open were made that the occupant of the corner store knew more than he would tell. He was on hand shortly after the alarm and succeeded in recovering his books from the burning store through a window on Union Street. It was thought somewhat singular that his books should be so conveniently located just at that time and there were dark hints of summary justice on mere suspicion. Mr. Bower labored zealously during the entire night, assisting to save

the property of others often at great personal risk, his conduct in a measure disarmed suspicion for the time, he had always borne a good reputation but several years after while on his death bed he confessed to the crime, but thought the fire would be confined to his own store, his feelings when he saw the ruin he had wrought can be better imagined than described, he could not go to his grave with the burden on his soul. Almost immediately after the fire the lots on the burned district began to change hands, most of the original owners either had no disposition or were unable to rebuild, on the subject being agitated the lots were eagerly sought for on account of the desirable location. The first change was the purchase of the Lyman Strobridge lot by H. B. Jones. This was followed by the sale of the triangular lot between the Strobridge lot and the dam to J. S. Hunter, and the lot on the east owned by H. Camp to Joseph H. Biggs. Building was commenced on these lots during the summer and in the fall they were occupied. Then followed the building of the brick block on the hill. Dumont bought the Union House lot and the Trembley lot and erected two stores, Wickes rebuilt on his lot, the Quigley's built a store next door and Titus Hart built the store now occupied by J. S. Halsey ; J. R. Emery rebuilt with wood on his original lot, Lyman A. Mandeville sold the corner lot to H. Camp who also purchased from David Trembley the adjoining lot on Union Street and that portion of the lot which had been taken from the dam on the east, and erected the present building. Subsequently S. Earle built his present store having purchased from the Biggs' a portion of their lot and from Seneca Daggett all the ground now occupied by the Engine House which he afterward sold to the Corporation of the village. It will be seen that with but two or three exceptions none of the original owners rebuilt. Mr. Bouton rebuilt the mill the community generously coming to his aid with substantial contributions. Some two years after this fire, while some of the buildings were uncompleted, the sash blind and door factory on Main Street on the lot now occupied by J. E. Hall's paint shop was burned. By this



fire several of the builders lost heavily, they having lumber and material stored there. There was no lack of money ; if a builder needed assistance he had only to ask, and often it was offered without asking. Farmers at that time were making money very fast and were seeking investment, business of all kinds was booming, mortgages on brick blocks was considered gilt edge security, and so in an incredibly short space of time the whole street on the north side became new and the appearance of the town vastly improved. Building on Union Street soon followed, here as on Main Street old boundry lines have become obliterated. The site of the first building above the furnace, not before mentioned, owned by John Creque and occupied by Walter Duryea as a harness shop, is now covered by the Pease Block and adjoining buildings. John VanAuken's blacksmith shop and barn occupy the old furnace lot. Morris Sarsfield's store is on a piece of land bought of David Trembley by H. Camp. Asher Wolverton built on his original lot. The result of the fire was to change the whole aspect of the town east of the bridge. The new buildings were for the most part of brick, two stories high, well furnished and uniform in architecture, set further back on the lots and raised considerably above the former grade giving the street a neat and pleasing appearance. Although the change wrought by this fire was great yet, that made by the next, 1871, was much greater. Prior to that time, commencing at the bridge on the south side of the street, was the market of Geo. Wolverton, a small wooden building remembered as the place where for many years Asher Wolverton had done business. Originally this building was set high above the street, partially overhanging the dam and approached by a flight of steps leading to a sort of platform ; next and separated from it by a narrow alley was the "Bee Hive." This was built and owned by H. Camp ; it was of wood, three stories high, and derived its name from the large number and variety of occupations carried on within its walls ; there were two stores on the ground floor which, at the time of the fire were occupied by Jarvis Stone, (who had just become the purchaser of

the property), and Mrs. Giltner, milliner. The upper floors were used as living rooms, photograph gallery and a large room in the north-west corner of the third story had been used as a band room for many years; next was an alley the right-of-way of which belonged to Wolverton; next the store of Eber Lovell, formerly the hardware store of Wm. G. Godley; next the store of Atwater & Tompkins owned by Clark Daggett; another covered alley in which also the Wolverton's held the title; then came the hardware store of Pratt, Rumsey, & Allen; this building was the original shop of Uriel Turner and had undergone many changes; a roof had been put on uniting this with the building on the east covering the alley; next west of the hardware was the old stand of John Jamieson but which at this time (1871) was occupied by Pratt, Rumsey & Allen as a store room and as a residence by John Green; then came a small building which had been fitted up as a saloon by A. V. Bush; next to this was the building formerly owned by T. N. Perkins and used as a marble works but at this time occupied by B. P. Sears as a grocery; next was the sheds of the Washington House barn; quite a space intervened between this and the blacksmith shop of Douglass with the livery stable of J. K. Follett in the rear; then came the wagon shop of Cuffman & Clark with Fayette Williams occupying his present stand. On the opposite side of the street stood the Washington House, next the jewelry store of Jacob Blue, the shoe and leather store of S. A. Sherwood, the store of Wm. H. Teed and the Home Building, a fine block extending to the brick store of Stone & Biggs. The Home Building was owned by Wm. H. Teed and J. L. Stone and had three stores on the ground floor; the west one was occupied by Mr. Lieberman as a clothing store, the centre one as a bakery, and the east one by Mrs. Bancroft as a millinery store; W. A. Fuller lived in the second story and the third was the Masonic Hall. Between this building and the store of Himrod there had been an alley wide in front and narrowing toward the rear, upon this lot Mr. Teed had erected the store which he was occupying at the time of the fire.

The fire which destroyed this portion of the town broke out about 2 o'clock on the morning of May 22nd., 1871, in the alley way between the hardware, and the Atwater & Tompkins store. When discovered the fire was in the loft, in the space between the old and new roofs. This space was unoccupied, and was a veritable fire-trap, inaccessible from either below or above. The origin of the fire is unknown, as usual incendiarism was charged; the night before a peddler's wagon, loaded with rags, etc., was left in the alley, some have supposed that the fire originated in this from spontaneous combustion. If the former was the true cause we must wait patiently for another death bed repentance and confession; if none comes within a reasonable time the affair will remain one of the unsolved mysterious. The fire, starting as it did in the centre of the block, spread rapidly in opposite directions; the buildings being of wood no hope was entertained of stopping its progress on this side of the street. The Washington House on the opposite side of the street caught fire several times but was either extinguished or went out of its own accord; but finally the heat becoming intense prevented firemen from working, and taking fire under the roof and in the attic windows, hope of saving the building was abandoned, and attention was turned to saving goods; the wooden buildings adjoining were soon in a blaze and the fire was not checked until the brick store of Stone & Biggs was reached and destroyed. About this time some one was reminded that some years before the village had purchased a fire engine, but no one seemed to know just where it was or what condition it was in, but it was finally discovered stowed away comfortably in a barn where it had served the purpose of a hen-roost and general catch-all. It was deemed advisable by some of the more thoughtful to endeavor to put it to use and if possible to save the old wooden houses east of the brick store, which if allowed to burn would endanger the Baptist church. It was placed in position near where Morris Sarsfield's store now stands and was found to be in good condition, and did excellent services, checking the fire and reliev-

ing the anxiety as to further damage. The territory laid waste by this fire extended from the bridge to the shop of Cuffman & Clark on the south, and from the Washington House corner to and including Stone & Biggs' store on the south side of the street. The area was not so great as the previous fire but the loss was scarcely less so; the buildings were for the most part better, and were all used for business purposes. The blow to the town was a severe one, and for a time seemed to paralyze the sufferers, yet the vitality of our people once more exhibited itself and within twenty-four hours a new building was in process of erection on the site of the Douglass blacksmith shop by Pratt, Rumsey & Allen, who occupied it until the present store of Biggs & Co. was completed. In rebuilding the burned district history was repeated, old boundary lines were changed, lots were divided, portions of some added to others. George Wolverton bought of W. J. Stone the alley between the old stores and erected the building now used as a post office. W. J. Stone sold the west half of the Bee Hive lot to G. H. Stewart; F. B. Stone built on the east half the store now occupied by C. L. Chapman; Stewart built a fine building on his lot the west line of which is the centre of the old alley-way which was surrendered by Wolverton. E. Lovell's Sons built on their lot and the west half of the alley. Clark Daggett rebuilt as did Pratt, Rumsey & Allen. E. S. Pratt built on the Jameison lot and A. V. Bush on the Perkins lot. The Washington House lot remained vacant for some time and is now occupied by W. H. Teed, the Farmers' Inn, and the L. H. Owen office. J. C. Kirtland built on the Blue lot and also erected a brick store for W. H. Teed, who sold his interest in the Home building lot to Mrs. C. P. Gregg, who in connection with J. L. Stone and D. S. Biggs built the present Opera House Block. L. H. Owen built an office and store-house on the south side of the street, which, with a temporary building erected for a roller skating rink was destroyed by fire on May 3, 1885. The building which occupied the site of the present Page Block was burned August 28, 1872.

On January 10, 1803, was organized the first church in the town of Ulysses. A few Presbyterian families had settled in the town as early as from 1796 to 1800; among whom were Jabez Havens, Burgoon Updike, David Atwater and Cornelius Humphrey. There is no doubt but that these people were visited by missionaries, from time to time, but of their visits very meagre records remain. The first authentic records date from the time of permanent organization on the above mentioned date. This event took place at the house of David Atwater, and eight people, the four above mentioned and their wives, were constituted the first Presbyterian Church of Ulysses, by the Rev. Jededia Chapman, a missionary who remained in charge two years, during which time the membership was largely increased. The first meeting house was built at the Updike Settlement, about three miles south of this village; it was of hewn logs about 25x35 feet in size. A cemetery was opened adjoining the church lot and the bodies of many of the first settlers and their families still remain there, although quite a number have been removed to other places.

The first church edifice built in the village occupied the site of the present Presbyterian church. It was commenced in 1817 and finished in the summer of 1819. In 1823 the first Sabbath school was formed under the pastorate of the Rev. M. M. York, by Dr. Wm. White. Wm. Hay was the first superintendant. The teachers were Treman Hall, Francis E. Crandall, and James McLallen; among the scholars were Grover Comstock, Henry McLallen, and Minor York; the total number of scholars were 30. In 1848 this church building was torn down and removed to make room for the present structure which was completed in January of the following year, and dedicated Jan. 10, 1850.

The Rev. Mr. Chapman was followed in 1805 by the Rev. Garrett Mandeville; Rev. Wm. Clark, 1810; Rev. John Alexander, 1813; Rev. Stephen Porter, 1816; Rev. Lot B. Sullivan, 1817; Rev. Charles Johnson, 1819; Rev. Wm. F. Curry, 1825; Rev. John H. Carle, 1836; Rev. Hiram L. Miller, 1834; John H. Carle, 1839; Rev. Hutchins Taylor,

1844 ; Rev. D. H. Hamilton, 1855 ; Rev. Lewis Kellogg, 1861 ; Rev. Alexander M. Mann, D. D., 1865 ; Rev. Wm. N. Page, 1869 ; Rev. Ova H. Seymour, 1877 ; Rev. Rueben H. VanPelt, 1888, who was succeeded the same year by Rev. Lee H. Richardson, who was installed on January 15, 1889.

The Baptist church of Trumansburg, was organized at the log meeting house at Updike Settlement, August 26, 1819 ; it was then called the 2d Baptist church of Ulysses, as the town at that time included the town of Covert. Services were held at different places, in John McLallen's barn, the school house, and at private residences. The first clerk was Daniel Barto, and the first pastor was Oliver C. Comstock. In August, 1821, the pastor Wm. Ward, Josia Cleveland and Allen Pease, were appointed a committee to meet other churches and form an association which was called the Seneca Baptist Association. The first pastor Dr. O. C. Comstock, while a member of Congress, became very much interested in religious matters, and on his return began to preach, continuing to practice medicine, however, for several years. In eight years under his preaching the church increased its membership from 26 to 108. In 1824 a church edifice was erected on the sight of the present structure. In 1844 this building was removed to make room for a more commodious structure which was destroyed by fire on March 19, 1849. The present church edifice was completed in 1851, and dedicated on February 6th, of that year. Dr. Comstock the first pastor of this church was a man of more than ordinary natural ability, which, with a liberal education enabled him to take a foremost place in the affairs of the country. He came to Tompkins Co. from Saratoga, where he had practiced medicine for a time. Soon after he came here he married the daughter of Judge Smith, of Seneca Co. He held successively the offices of Justice of the Peace, 1st Judge of Seneca Co., member of Assembly, and member of Congress. He was appointed commissioner to settle the affairs of the sufferers on the Niagara Frontier, was Chaplain of the House of Representatives in

Washington. He moved to Marshal, Mich., and served two terms as Superintendent of Public instruction of that state, and was also a member of the state legislature. He died at the home of his son Dr. O. C. Comstock in Marshal. His son Grover S. Comstock became a celebrated Baptist missionary to Burmah and died in that country of cholera. Dr. Comstock was succeeded as pastor of the Baptist church by the Rev. Aaron Abbott in 1827, who remained until 1834. From this time until January 1, 1838, the pulpit was filled by supplies until Wm. White was licensed; on January 1, 1838, the Rev. Thomas Dowling succeeded him; he was followed by the Rev. P. Shed in 1836, the Rev. Wm. Lock in 1839, the Rev. Howell Smith in 1843, Bro. Woodworth as a supply for six months, when the Rev. Wm. Cormack succeeded him; the Rev. C. L. Bacon came in 1850 and remained fourteen years, and was succeeded by Rev. I. Child who remained about one year. The Rev. L. Ranstead preached as a supply until the Rev. D. Corey came in 1866, who was succeeded by the Rev. G. A. Starkweather in 1869, he by the Rev. E. S. Galloup in 1874, Rev. J. J. Phelps in 1877, Rev. D. D. Brown in 1882, Rev. J. G. Noble 1884, Rev. J. B. French in 1886.

In 1828 the Rev. Alvin Torrey, a Methodist circuit preacher, was urged by people in this section to extend his labor to this field. Foremost in this endeavor was Gen. Isaiah Smith. The office of circuit preacher sixty years ago was no sinecure, his territory embraced hundreds of square miles. His duty was to establish classes in the frontier settlements, to visit and encourage such organizations, to provide the means for the formation of churches when the wants of a community demanded permanent or regular preaching. Methodism in 1828 was comparatively new and these pioneers were missionaries, zealous and faithful in the performance of their duties, braving the dangers of the forest in long and tedious journeys through a trackless wilderness, often going many miles to visit a single family, laying the foundation of a system of christian worship which has extended through the whole

civilized world, the growth of which has no parallel in the history of church progress. Mr. Torrey organized a class in Kingtown, in what is now the town of Covert. The persons who formed this class as near as can be ascertained, were Obediah Smith, leader; Robert P. Smith, Nelson Selover, John T. Smith, Clement T. Smith, Robert Smith, Mrs. Miller, Jemima Treman, Nancy Smith, Mrs. Horace Jerome, Berintha Smith and Betsey Selover. This class was visited at times by Schuyler Hoes, Israel Chamberlain, Osborn Hustis and Abner Chase, successors of Mr. Torrey in this circuit. These preachers also formed classes in the neighboring settlements of Ovid, Lodi, Burdett, etc., also at Gen. Isaiah Smith's and a Mr. Stilwell's. The gentlemen were assisted in this neighborhood by Alexander Comstock and Richard Goodwin. On Jan. 4th, 1831, a meeting was held in this village to effect a permanent church organization, with the Rev. Wm. Jones as moderator. At this meeting Josiah Smith, R. M. Pelton, Fredric M. Camp, John Wakeman, James McLallen, F. S. Dumont and Abner Treman were elected trustees, and James McLallen clerk. Some of these gentlemen were not Methodists and a few of them not members of any christian body, but they were all representative men and entered into this work with a realizing sense of the benefits to the community of which they were members. Steps were taken to provide a permanent place of worship, which resulted in the purchase of a lot from Mr. Treman and the erection of a building at a cost of about \$1,800, which was completed in December of the same year and dedicated on Jan 3d. following. The society continued to worship in this house until it became too small for their use, when it was sold to the Catholic church. The present church was dedicated on April 15th, 1857, under the pastorate of Rev. E. H. Cranmer, who was assisted in the dedicatory services by the Rev. Dr. Peck, afterward Bishop of this diocese. In a little church pamphlet published in 1882, the compiler says: "Delos Hutchens followed James Durham". There is no date, or intimation who James Durham followed, but it may be inferred that Mr. Durham



succeeded Mr. Jones and was the first regular pastor. After these two came Isaiah V. Mapes and Ira Smith also without date, and none appears until 1844 when the Rev. D. S. Chase was sent here by the conference, who was followed by H. K. Smith and J. McLouth. In 1848 came Calvin S. Coats, who it appears eked out his income by engaging in agricultural pursuits a portion of his time. Ralph Clapp and R. T. Hancock succeeded Joseph Ainsworth, under whose pastorate the present parsonage was built. During the pastorate of these three preachers the society seems to have been in a precarious condition both spiritually and financially, but in 1852 under the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas Tousey, a man of more than ordinary ability, the affairs of the church took an upward turn; many new members were taken in and the organization seemed to be inspired with new life and vigor, and it was at this time the movement to build a new church edifice was started. Mr. Tousey was followed by the Rev. S. L. Congdon, he by the Rev. N. Fellows and he by the Rev. Mr. Cranmer, A. Southerland, DeWitt C. Huntington and William Manning. This brings us down to 1863, when the Rev. J. W. Wilson was sent here and remained three years. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Stacey, he by W. B. Holt, Martin Wheeler, J. L. Edson, G. C. Wood, M. S. Wells, Dwight Williams, F. Devitt, B. H. Brown, McKendree Shaw, R. T. Morris, A. N. Damon, and J. E. Rhodes the present incumbent. In 1840 Daniel Elmore was appointed pastor of the Society who worshiped at the Yellow Meeting House, and the Rev. J. G. Clark has been a local preacher of this church for many years and frequently supplies the pulpit during the temporary absence of pastors, and has filled appointments in the neighboring towns.

On the 6th day of January, 1871, a meeting was held in Dumont's Hall for the purpose of organizing a Protestant Episcopal Church. There were present at this meeting, the Rev. T. L. Randolph, who presided, P. H. Thompson, W. B. Dumont, Benjamin Dunning, H. D. Barto, John Willis, Isaac Murray, and Stephen Clough who acted as

secretary. This meeting was adjourned to meet on Jan. 25th, at which time an organization was perfected and the following parish officers elected: Senior warden, H D Barto; Junior warden, William Willis; Vestrymen: John Willis, W B Dumont, Edward Pearsall, Warren Halsey, Benjamin Dunning, Clark Daggett, John Woodworth, and J S Halsey; Treasurer, David Dumont; Secretary Stephen Clough. The Church received its name from the festival of the Epiphany which occurred on the day of the first meeting. At a meeting held June 28th 1871, a committee was appointed to purchase a parsonage. It does not appear that this committee effected anything, for it was not until January 8th, 1873, at a regular meeting of the vestry, Mr H D Barto made a formal donation of the property now occupied by the church and parsonage to the society for Church purposes. This was a magnificent gift as this property was valued at that time at nearly \$5,000. On March 10th 1873, the Church was put in possession of and accepted a bequest of \$9,000, by the last will and testament of John Carr, and it was determined to build a Church immediately. To this end, plans and specifications were obtained of Mr. William Dudley, a celebrated architect of New York City, bids were advertised for and many were submitted. Mr. Randolph resigned May 23d 1874, and on August 1st the contract for the stone work was let to John Blackhall. On August 8th, 1874, a call was extended to Rev. Mr. VanWinkle, who resigned in April following and was succeeded by the Rev. Chas. DeL Allen, and he by the Rev. A. H. Ormsbee on April 5th, 1877. All this time the people had been worshipping in the chapel, the church edifice was drawing near to completion as far as the exterior was concerned, but the building committee found themselves without the necessary funds to complete the interior and furnish the building. Mr. Barto had died in the meantime, and by his death the church lost one of its strongest supporters. His widow, however, came to the front most generously and replenished the depleted treasury with a donation of \$4,000; she also purchased a piece of land in the rear of the church lot for something like \$600 and donated the same to the society. The affairs of this church were now in such a condition as to justify

them pushing the building to completion, which was done. Mr. Ormsbee having resigned on September 16th, 1878, the Rev. J. Everest Cathell was sent here the same month and entered into the work of finishing the Church with a vigor and energy which characterized the man. He accepted a formal call in Feb. 1880, and remained until July, 1882. During his pastorate the Church enjoyed a high degree of prosperity; he was a man of indomitable will and perseverance, a fine preacher and ripe scholar, and under his ministrations the Church was largely increased in membership and financial strength. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Berry, who resigned in September 1884. The pulpit was filled by supplies until the Rev. Jas. P. Foster was sent here as minister in charge. Mr Foster resided in Geneva and did not think it desirable to move his family to this place altho frequently desired to do so by the vestry, who thought the wants of the parish required a resident pastor, and to this end a call was extended to Rev. W. E. Allen on September 24th, 1888, which was accepted.

In 1848 there were but three Catholic families in this neighborhood and these were visited from time to time by the Rev. Father Gilbride, of Waterloo, who continued his visits until 1853 when he was succeeded by the Rev. Father Gleason, who, under the instructions of the Bishop, purchased a site for a church which was afterwards exchanged for the building they now occupy, which was dedicated by Bishop Timon on April 18th, 1857. Services were held by the Rev. Father McCool for about six years; he was succeeded by the Rev. Father Farrell who came four months, and he by the Rev. Father Toohey, who came at regular intervals for five years.

Before the organization of St. James parish this field was included in the Ithaca parish, and services were conducted at irregular intervals by clergymen from that place. There was a large and growing Catholic community here and they felt the need of a permanent place of worship with a resident priest. An opportunity was offered when the M. E. society moved into their new building, which resulted in the purchase

of the old church which was refitted to meet their especial wants. The Rev. Father Gilbert was the first resident pastor, and through his efforts the church was placed on a fairly sound financial basis. He remained until 1879 when he was succeeded by the Rev. Father Angelo and he by the present incumbent, the Rev. Father M. T. Madden, under whose management the parish has prospered, a heavy debt has been paid, the church repaired, and the parsonage which was badly out of repair thoroughly renovated. The question of erecting a new church has been agitated from time to time, the present one being too small for the growing needs of the parish.

It can be truthfully stated that no village of its size in this country is so well provided with church edifices as Trumansburg. Their seating capacity far exceeds the entire population within the corporate limits, yet every Sabbath day all are well filled. The various congregations are drawn largely from the populus surrounding country. The pulpits of the different denominations are filled with more than ordinary ability, this is a reading and thinking community and will not be satisfied with mediocre talent. A thin clergyman finds no resting place here, if he is not equal to the occasion he is invited to move on. The churches are all practically out of debt, the annual pew rentals leave scarcely a seat unoccupied, consequently the salaries paid to pastors is above the average. Good preachers stay long with us.

Early in the spring of 1872 a meeting of the citizens of the village was called to take some action in reference to the better organization of a fire department etc. The frequency of fires had become alarming and altho we had an engine, a fire company must be maintained at private expense. A discussion of the matter led to a canvass of the village by J. K. Follett, with a view of ascertaining the sentiment of the people in regard to an incorporation under the general act. His efforts were so far satisfactory as to call for a vote on the subject, which was had on July 30th, 1872, and resulted in 151 votes for, and 115 against incorporation. No time was lost in completing the work, and on Aug.

27th 1872, was held the first corporation election, at which time J. D. Lewis was elected President, C P Gregg, P W Collins and G H Stewart Trustees, W H Teed Collector, and C P Barto Treasurer. The next important event under the new order of things was the organization of a fire department.

Notice was given of the intention to organize a fire company, and a meeting was called to meet in Lovell's Hall on Wednesday evening September 11th, 1872, at which John N. Hood presided as Chairman and H. M. Lovell Secretary. An organization was perfected, and the first officers of the new company elected. Two of the trustees of the village, G. H. Stewart and P. W. Collins, acted as tellers at this election. J. K. Follett was elected Foreman, N. R. Gifford, 1st Asst., John McL. Thompson, 2d Asst., H. M. Lovell Sec., J. N. Hood Treas. H. M. Lovell resigned in October and M. C. Gould elected to fill the vacancy. The annual meeting was appointed for December, at which time all the officers were re-elected for one year. Ira M. Dean was elected engineer, and G. W. Warne and C. B. Douglass pipemen. A committee was also appointed to revise the by-laws. Mr. Hood shortly after resigned, C. A. Goodyear was appointed, serving only a few months. On April 3, 1873, Mr. Gould resigned as secretary and F. M. Austin elected to fill the vacancy, and J. N. Hood was also elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Goodyear. At the next annual meeting, on December 4, 1873, Follett and Gifford were re-elected and G. W. Warne made 2d asst., Mr. Hood remained treasurer, and C. F. Hunter was elected secretary. At the next annual meeting on December 16, 1874, C. W. Moore was elected foreman, J M Thompson 1st asst., G W Warne 2d asst., C F Hunter was retained as Sec., F M Austin treas. In 1875 Moore was re-elected, G W Warne made 1st and John Daily 2d asst., sec. and treas. remained the same. On April 6th 1876, Moore resigned on account of poor health, and Warne was advanced to the formanship, C F Hunter made 1st asst. and A Monroe 2d. On Dec. 20th 1876 C F Hunter was

made foreman, Matt Cully 1st and John Daily 2d asst., R B Wyckoff sec., F M Austin treas. At the annual election in 1877 Hunter was re-elected, Dailey 1st and E T Stewart 2d asst., A Monroe sec., F M Austin treas. In 1878 Hunter was still foreman, Daily 1st and Stewart 2d asst., Monroe sec., Austin treas. In 1879 Daily was foreman Stewart 1st, and Wyckoff 2d asst., C H Baker sec., Austin treas. On December 22d 1880, the annual election resulted in the election of E H Tallmadge foreman, Stewart 1st and A S Gregg 2d asst., Wyckoff sec., Austin treas. The next election made Cully foreman, Stewart 1st and J E Hall 2d asst., Austin sec. and treas. In 1883 Hunter was foreman, R B Hill 1st and W J Marsh 2d asst., C L Adams sec., Austin treas; at the election in December of same year, R B Hill was made foreman, Cully 1st and George Gulic 2d asst., Adams and Austin remaining as sec. and treas. Dec. 17th 1884, the election made R H Stewart foreman, G P Becker 1st and C B Douglass 2d asst. Adams and Austin still sec. and treas. The following year Becker was made foreman, C E Smith 1st asst. and E R Buckley 2d, who refused to serve, and F B Howard was elected in his place, Adams declined another term and C B Douglass was made sec. and H A Mosher treas. On Dec. 15th 1886 Becker was re-elected foreman, W D Halsey was made 1st asst. and F P Barnard 2d, Adams sec. and J Russell financial sec., Mosher treas. The annual election on Dec. 21st 1887, made R B Hill foreman, C L Chapman 1st and Barnard 2d asst., Adams sec., Russell financial sec. and Mosher treas. The present officers of the Company elected on Dec. 19th 1888 are R B Hill foreman, Will Dimick 1st and Geo. Foote 2d asst., Adams sec., Russell financial sec. and Mosher treas. The Company is a fine organization, having upon its roll most of the representative business men of the village, who not only take a deep interest in its affairs as an organization, but as has been frequently demonstrated, make efficient firemen while in active service. The other branches of the Department, consisting of a Board of Engineers, Protective Police, and the Gregg Hose Company, all of which are work-

ing together most harmoniously.

In 1882 there was a club of young men who had rooms in the Owen building. It was a social organization only and it was found difficult to hold its membership without some more definite object than simply social enjoyment. After a thorough canvass of the matter it was resolved to merge the club into an independent hose company and offer their services to the corporation and ask for admission to the Fire Department. At a meeting held in their rooms in July 1882, an organization was perfected with the following officers: Will Jones foreman, Charles Lisk asst. foreman, R V Barto sec., W F Creque and G H Almy were elected treasurers. The next meeting was held in Pratt Hall which they hired for a drill room. It was also decided to confer with the trustees with a view of being set off as a separate company to be called Gregg Hose, after Mr. C P Gregg, a prominent manufacturer of this village. At the next annual election in Aug. 1883 Jones and Lisk were re-elected, and A B Smith made sec. and treas. During a portion of this year the company met in the engine house, and in Dec. they rented of W F Creque the rooms adjoining which they have continued to occupy up to the present time. At the semi-annual election held Dec. 5th 1883, Jones and Lisk were again re-elected, James McLallen made 2d asst., Almy sec., Smith treas. Dec. 10th 1884, the election of officers resulted in the re-election of Jones, A C Wood 2d asst., Frank Almy sec., L B Mosher treas. In June of 1885 the office of 1st asst. became vacant and W F Creque was elected to the place. Dec. 4th 1884, Jones was re-elected, G H Almy elected 1st and J G McLallen 2d asst., R V Barto sec., J C Wheeler treas. At the annual election Dec. 15th 1885, G H Almy was made foreman, W F Creque 1st and J C Burrall 2d asst., Owen Buckley sec., L B Mosher financial sec., A C Wood treas. At the election of Dec. 22d 1887 J C Wheeler was made foreman, J C Burrall 1st. and R D Sears 2d asst., F Hatfield sec. J K Wheeler financial sec., F D Holman treas. The last election held Dec. 19th 1888, made W F Creque foreman, F

Hatfield 1st and W P Biggs 2d asst., Edw. Cox sec., Arthur Sears financial sec., Emerson Creque treas. The personelle of this company will compare favorably with any similar organization in the country, is handsomely uniformed and well drilled, and altho its membership is composed entirely of young men from stores, offices etc. unaccustomed to severe manual labor, it has on many occasions been demonstrated that they are equal to the most arduous duties of firemen. Until this year (1888) this company has been self supporting, receiving only a small annual appropriation, but now the corporation pay the rent of their present quarters which consist of a suite of rooms in the Creque Block adjoining the engine house. At the second meeting of the Board of Trustees of the village, measures were taken to procure hose, etc., but the fire department was not formally organized until Nov. of the same year, when an engine and hook and ladder co. were accepted by the board. J N Hood was subsequently appointed chief engineer, and Chas. Clapp asst. engineer in the fire department. J T Howe was elected President of the village in 1873, E C Gregg in 1874, John VanDuyn in 1875, and re-elected in 1876 and 1877, J D Bouton in 1878 and 1879. In this year a special election was held for the purpose of submitting to the people the proposition to build an engine house. In 1880, Truman Boardman was elected President and re-elected in 1881, John C Kirtland in 1882, F D Barto in 1883, H L Strobridge in 1884, John C Kirtland in 1885, O M Wilson in 1886, L W Carpenter in 1887, who resigned before qualifying and H A Mosher was appointed to fill the vecancy. R H Stone was elected in 1888.

In 1874 a board of Engineers was organized, and held their first meeting on May 25th. This board was composed of S. R. Wickes, chief engineer; J. K. Follett, 1st asst. John VanDuyn, J. K. Follett Ira C. Johnson were a fire committe appointed by the trustees, D. H. Ayers was made clerk of the board and M. A. Burdick fire warden. In September a fire police was appointed consisting of A H Pierson, D J Fritts, D C Quigley, G H Stewart, R C Tompkins, J R Emery S A Sherwood, E C Seymour, Lewis Goodyear and Walter Burr.



Mr. Wickes was succeeded as chief engineer by D. S. Biggs, and the following gentlemen have in turn served as chiefs of the Department : A P Coddington, J T Howe, E Holcomb, S C Conde, J C Kirtland, R H Stewart, E T Stewart, G P Becker, and G H Almy.

Of newspapers, Trumansburg has had its full share of good, bad or indifferent ones. The first one, the *Lake Light* a violent anti-masonic paper, died for want of support in 1829, and was succeeded by another anti-masonic paper called the *Anti-Masonic Sentinel*, which lived but three months. In 1832 the subject of establishing a paper was again agitated. The need of a local paper was apparent and some few months later David Fairchild started the *Advertiser*, which may be considered the first local paper ever published here, as its predecessor was not a newspaper, and its publisher made no pretention to deal with any local affairs except those pertaining to the object for which it was started. It is not known that Mr. Fairchild had had any previous experience as a printer, but it is certain that he developed into a good newspaper man. He commenced without any capital, running in debt for his entire plant, which he paid for out of the business besides accumulating quite a sum of money. He was energetic and persistent, he delivered his paper to subscribers on the day succeeding its issue driving about the country in a wagon, taking produce in exchange which he either consumed or sold at a profit. In this way he was constantly among his patrons, studying their wants and getting new business. He sold his business to Palmer & Maxon in 1837. Maxon afterward retired, and Palmer continued its publication, and was succeeded by John Grey who changed the name to the *Trumansburg Sun*. In a short time the business seems to have languished and for a time suspended entirely. Hause & Hooker took the property and changed the name to the *Gazette*. This firm became involved and the paper fell into the hands of John Creque, Jr., who after running it some time leased it to S. M. Day who changed the name to the *Trumansburg Herald*. Mr. Day gave way to W. K. Creque who called his paper the *Independent*. The office was closed in 1852, the material sold to C. Fairchild of Ovid.

There was no paper published in Trumansburg for nearly 10 years, but in Nov. 1860, A P Osborn started the *Trumansburg News*, of which Edward Himrod was associate editor. The *News* was at first a seven column paper but was afterward reduced to six columns. On the breaking out of the war, Mr. Osborn leased the plant to Mr. Himrod, and afterward sold the entire business to John McL Thompson. Mr. Himrod was succeeded by A O Hicks who bought the property and took a partner, and the firm became Hicks & Pasko, who were succeeded by J W VanAmie, and he by W H Cuffman, who was the publisher when it was destroyed by fire on Feb. 22d 1864. The original *News* office was in the Camp block, corner of Main and Union sts. but was removed by Hicks & Pasko to the Wickes building on the hill. On April 5th 1865, O M Wilson issued the first number of the *Tompkins County Sentinel*, which name was afterward changed to the *Trumansburg Sentinel*. On Feb. 13th 1879, he sold the paper to C L Adams, the present publisher. It is a seven column weekly paper neutral in politics, of neat typographical appearance and well edited. It has one of the best furnished offices in the country and is printed on a Campbell cylinder run by steam. Its present location is in the Shoe Factory building. In 1873 A F Allen published the *Advance*, but owing to a lack of capital and editorial management not calculated to make it popular, it was discontinued at the end of three months. On Nov. 7th 1885, A F Allen, who had for some years been running a job printing office in the Hunter block, started the *Free Press*, a four column paper devoted to news and advertising. It prospered and has been enlarged from time to time to meet the demands for space, and is now published as a full five column paper. It is printed upon a Damon cylinder and is issued Saturday mornings. Of all the old newspaper men who at different times within the last 60 years have tried their fortunes here, but one remains, John Creque. Of the four sons of David Fairchild, three became printers, two went to California with their father, one settled in Elmira, and Corydon for years published the *Ovid Bee*.

It can be truthfully said that Trumansburg has a double history ; that while retaining the name, its topography has undergone such a radical change that a new town may be said to occupy the site of the old. The history of the new village must date from February 22d, 1864. All that portion before discribed as being destroyed by the first great conflagration, was built in such a manner as to totally obliterate old landmarks. About this time a new enterprise was started in the village which for more than 20 years contributed to its prosperity and was instrumental in adding much to its wealth. There existed in Farmer Village, some miles north-west, a manufacturing concern engaged in building agricultural machinery, and one A. H. Gregg was a member of the concern. Financial differences necessitated the closing up of the business and E. C. Gregg the father, and C. P. Gregg a brother of A. H. Gregg, took the machine shop as a part indemnity against loss, they being indorsers for the firm to a large amount. The gentlemen decided to remove the business to Trumansburg, and to that end the land now occupied by the Gregg Iron Works was purchased, and in 1865 the present machine shop was built. The works were enlarged from time to time to meet the demands of a rapidly growing trade. The principle article of manufacture was the Meadow King Mower, but other implements were added as the capacity of the works increased as the demand warranted. The Osborn Sulky Plow, Sharpe Horse Rake, Morse Horse Rake, King of the Lawn and Young America Lawn Mowers, and later, reaping machines and twine binders were built to quite an extent. The works employed usually about 100 hands, but the force was often increased during the busy season. The annual output for several years was in the neighborhood of 2,000 mowers, 500 reapers, 1,500 rakes, 1,500 lawn mowers, 500 sulky plows, besides hand plows and miscellaneous tools. In 1887 the concern owing to over production, slow and uncertain collections and the failure of some of their heaviest customers, were forced to suspend and they made an assignment to S. D. Haliday of Ithaca, who by consent of the creditors

continued to run the shops with a view of working up the stock on hand to the best advantage and an ultimate settlement of all difficulties to the satisfaction of all concerned. At this writing (1890), the two years granted the assignee has not expired, but the business is said to be in good condition and there seems to be no doubt that on the expiration of the limit, arrangements will be made to continue operations.

Closely allied but having no connection with the Gregg Iron Works, was another enterprise of scarcely less importance to the future of Trumansburg. In 1867 Mr. A. H. Pease bought a tract of land on the southwest side of the village, with a view of cutting up into building lots. Mr. Pease is a son of Simeon Pease, deceased, who with his brothers Alvah and Allen, came to this country in 1816, and purchased a tract of land east of the village. Alvah Pease located the farm and built the house where Byron Spaulding now resides. He died in 1844, leaving three children, two of whom are still living, Dr. Alvin Pease of Cohecton, N. Y., and Mrs. E. S. Pratt, who was the widow of Ornan Osborn. The descendents of Allen Pease, children of A. J., a son, and Clarisa, wife of Reuben Smith deceased, still occupy the original farm, and Mrs. Joseph Gould another daughter lives in this village. Thomas Donohue lives in the Simeon Pease homestead. Simeon Pease had a large family of whom Mrs. Sarah Graves, Mrs. D S Pratt, Mr. B F Pease and Mr. A H Pease still live in this village or immediate vicinity, as do also some of the grandchildren. After the death of Simeon Pease and his wife, a large property was divided among the heirs. A H., invested a portion of his as above. His object was to provide homes for people of moderate means and to afford the day laborer and mechanic an opportunity to secure a home upon easy payments. He sold lots upon contract to pay a fixed sum per month, and in many cases advanced money to commence building a house. This plan worked most admirably in most cases. Any industrious, saving man, could in a few years have a home paid for, and in this way many of the employes of Gregg & Co., found an investment for their savings which

when trouble came proved the wisdom of the projector and beneficiaries. Mr. Pease's investment at one time amounted to about \$20,000 and on the whole, considering the shrinkage of all values, especially that of real estate this investment was not a paying one. Had the times continued as good as when the property was bought, no doubt that a handsome sum would have been realized; as it is the village is indebted to this gentleman for one of its greatest improvements; the whole section now being covered with a good class of buildings, the streets are nicely kept and bordered with shade trees, and an air of comfort pervades that portion of the village.

Although many of the descendents of the "Pioneers" of Trumansburg and vicinity still remain, some of the most prominent names are for history alone and it may prove not only interesting but important to record briefly, some of the most familiar for easy reference. Nicoll Halsey was born at South Hampton, Long Island, March 8th, 1782, and came to Ovid in 1793. In 1808 he came to Ulysses. He served as Supervisor of the Town, Sheriff of the County, Member of Assembly, County Judge and Member of the 23d Congress of the United States. He raised a large family, all of whom became prominently connected with the affairs of the town and county. John W. Able, came to this county in 1817. His father was a revolutionary soldier. Allan Boardman came to Covert in 1799. He was the father of the late Henry Boardman, Judge Douglass Boardman, Truman Boardman and Mrs. Lucy Smith, the two latter still reside in this village. Christopher Smith emigrated from New Jersey, in 1804, and settled three miles south of the village. The First Presbyterian Church was built on a lot purchased from him. Azariah Letts came here from New Jersey, in 1801. He was a mighty hunter; he left a record of 400 deer killed in 15 years, besides panther, bear, wild cat and other game innumerable. Henry Taylor came here from Conn., in 1809. He was a tanner and currier by trade and carried on the business for many years, on the lot now occupied by Thomas Sarsfield. He was prominent in

political, social and religious matters. None of his family remain here. Albert G. Stone came to Trumansburg in 1824 as a clerk for his uncle, Herman Camp. On arriving at his majority he was taken into partnership and continued in the mercantile business until 1870. For over 50 years few names were more familiarly known throughout this whole section than that of A. G. Stone. Originally a Democrat, he allied himself with the free soil wing of the party and on the formation of the Republican party, was one of the first to enter its ranks, but not as a private. He was always at the front, was fearless in whatever position he took and maintained it against all comers. He was postmaster 10 years. He joined the Presbyterian church in 1831, and to the day of his death in 1877, was a leader in all its affairs. Of his large family, James L., and Richard H., alone remain here. Two daughters, Louisa and Albertine, are in Europe. Herman C., resides at San Diego, Cal., and George F., holds a government position in Washington. In 1833, Mr. Stone married Ann Aliza Paddock, adopted daughter of Herman Camp. Her family were residents of the Island of San Domingo, and during the revolution her mother was smuggled by a faithful servant on board a vessel bound for New York and thus escaped the general massacre of the whites. Mrs. Stone came here from Sullivan county, in 1816. Wm. Jarvis Stone came here from New Millford, Conn., in 1839, was first a clerk, afterward a storekeeper on his own account. His wife was Maria Emmons, and survives him. None of their children remain here, although the oldest son, F. B., still owns property in the village. Nathias DeMond came to this town from New Jersey, in 1803. He was the father of Deacon Edward DeMond. About 1800 Jacob A. Updike settled on a farm a few miles south of the village; he was the father of Abram G. Updike who for many years was a prominent citizen of the town. Abram G., left a large family many of whom still reside in the town. Gamaiel Dickenson and family came here from Long Island in 1812; many of his descendents still reside here. Daniel Atwater came into the country in 1799. He located near what is now

known as Podunk, where some of his descendents still reside. Ephriam Osborn emigrated from Fairfield, Conn., in 1814, and settled near the present residence of A. L. Snyder. One daughter, Mrs. S. B. Wakeman, still lives near this village; several grandchildren however live in this village or vicinity. Peter Jones, J. S. Hunter, Urial Turner, Noah and Amos Robinson, Sears, Odlong, David and S. G. Williams, Savage, Hiram and Samuel Clock, Godard, Howell, Dumont, Pelton, Jager, Post, N B Smith, Elleck, Tichenor, Pratt, Burr, Lewis, Valentine, King, a large family of whom there are many representatives still living in the immediate vicinity of the village. Campbell and Bardwell, were also familiar names 75 years ago. Loyd Dorsey was the first colored man to vote in this town; he is still hale and hearty. Barto, Daniel and Judge Henry D., were prominent in the affairs of the town and county in an early day, and descendents of both still live here. Judge Barto lived for many years in the house now owned and occupied by Mrs. Mary Quigley. His son, Henry D., succeeded to his legal business, and with J D Smith as Barto & Smith, continued to practice law until Mr. Barto retired to found the H D Barto & Co.'s bank, which institution is still running with his son, Fredrick D. Barto as president. It is not the purpose of this history to go into detail as to matters which would interest only those who might be in some way connected with the subject or occurrence; this would partake more of the character of personal reminiscences of which there is material enough for a volume. In the "good old times," all the people above mentioned and many others whose very existence has been forgotten, were the active business men of this village, and it is a singular fact that of the descendents of the pioneers none continue in the occupations of their fathers, and to-day there are but few people doing business in Trumansburg who are men "to the manner born." As the families of the early settlers grew up the limits of the new village were too narrow for them. They followed the example of their fathers and went "west" and so it is that most of these old families as far as Trumansburg is

concerned have become extinct. Occasionally a representative wanders back, himself now an old man, spends a few days vainly looking for some land-mark to remind him of the scenes of his youth, visits the cemetery to search the records of tombstones, too often seeing his name in public ground, the bones of his ancestors finding a last resting place at the hands of strangers. A new generation has taken the place of the old, and they in turn must give way to others. Nearly 100 years have passed since the settlement of this place, but the next century will not mark the changes of the past; the country has reached its limit of population, and the one who reads these lines in 1990 will see no great change in the general aspect of the village or country from that described here, only the names will be new. A few things remain to be said as matter of record. The first postmaster of Trumansburg was Oliver C. Comstock, from 1811 to 1813; he was succeeded by H. Camp who held the office 18 years. He resigned in 1831, and was succeeded by James McLallen, who also resigned in 1844, to be succeeded by Lyman Strobridge, who served a term of four years, giving place to Sanford Halsey, who held the office but one year. L. D. Branch took the office in 1849 and retired in June 10th, 1853, and was succeeded by Benjamin Allen, who retired August 16th, 1861, when A. G. Stone was appointed and retained the office until April 1871, and was succeeded by S. R. Wicks, who retired in 1873 and was appointed special postal agent, which office he retained about 1 year. C. P. Gregg was his successor who resigned to give place to D. S. Biggs, who held the office until the change of administration, when he resigned and J. T. Howe was appointed in July 1885. He was succeeded under Harrison by R. J. Hunt, the present incumbent in March 1890. This became a presidential office during the administration of D. S. Biggs, and the salary now is, including allowances for rent, etc., about \$1,400; quite a contrast to the gross earnings under A. C. Comstock, \$9 for the entire year. The present post office is a model of beauty and convenience. It has 211 lock and 480 call boxes besides the alphabetical and mailing boxes.



With Trumansburg of to-day we have but little to do. Town and corporation records, files of weekly papers, private memoranda, etc., will furnish to some future compiler, data for a more complete history of the next, than it is possible to obtain for the past century. It has been no easy task to gather the material for even this little book, and not until after the work was well along did the author realize the difficulties to be encountered. Much of the material was obtainable only through sources outside of any public record; much depended upon the memory of living persons, the accuracy of which was tested by comparison with imperfect or incomplete records, and it would be folly to claim that absolute accuracy of detail was the result in all cases. As to material facts the record for the first half century we believe to be correct, the family history of the first settlers complete as far as the purpose of this work is concerned, and most of the matter pertaining to the pioneer days given to the public for the first time. Of many important matters but one written record often exists, which if destroyed makes the loss irreparable, but if transcribed and put into type it is not within the possibilities that all the copies should perish, and for this reason more than any other was this work undertaken. To critics we say, forbear; we have no apologies to make for mistakes, we have done our best to attain accuracy, aimed to be just regardless of personal feelings or prejudices, and if in the future some one should care to take up the work where we leave it they will find the task much easier.

Trumansburg to-day is one of the most beautiful inland villages in the state; its business portion built almost entirely of brick, its dwellings neat, tasty and homelike, surrounded by beautifully kept lawns and well cultivated gardens, its streets are bordered with elms and maples, its sidewalks are of blue flag stone, and as this is being written, measures are on foot to Macadamize the principal thoroughfares. Of manufacturing there is but little; it does not possess advantages for heavy manufacturing, but for specialties no better location could be desired; rents are cheap and taxes low. As a merchantile centre few towns of

its size sell the amount of goods of all kinds, surrounded by a densely populated country which must be supplied with dry goods, groceries, etc., competition has forced prices down where it ceases to be an object for buyers to seek other markets. There are 121 business houses in Trumansburg divided as follows: Dry goods and groceries 5, groceries 8, clothing 2, drugs 3, books and stationery 1, jewelry 2, flour and feed 2, hotels 2, licensed saloons 2, unlicensed saloons and resturants 4, bakers 2, millinery 3, blacksmiths 5, machine shops 2, flour mills 2, harness shops 2, hardware 2, marble works 1, furniture 3 undertakers 3, newspapers 3, dentists 2, doctors 6, lawyers 4, clergymen 6, veterinary surgeon 1, tobacco store 1, shoe shops 4, livery stables 3, wagon shops 3, paint and trimming shops 4, meat markets 3, barbers 3, photographers 2, banks 2, green houses 2, coal yards 2, tin shops 1, egg buyer and shipper 1, express offices 2, Western Union Telegraph 1, 1 public, and several private telephone lines, a private telegraph line with several offices in town and one at Frontenac Beach, a wagon express line to Ithaca, Engine Co., Hose Co., Protective Police, billiards 2, dressmaking 4, gun and repair shop 1, cooper shop 1, wood working mills 2, also a Lodge and Chapter of F. & A. M., Lodge and Encampment I. O. of O. F., a G. A. R. Post, and W. R. C., and other social and benevolent societies, 5 churches, a Union School and Academy. The above does not include individual mechanics or artisans who have no business places other than their homes.

Since the preceeding chapters were put in type the shoe factory of Dake & Hamilton has been closed; no other business changes have taken place. Such is Trumansburg of to-day, (1890), a beautiful, quiet peaceful village. We have no great wealth, no abject poverty, it's people happy and contented in the possession of comfortable homes and beautiful surroundings.

As everything terrestrial has a beginning, so does it have an ending, and we close our little sketch with a brief discription of our final resting place.

As early as 1847 it became evident that the burial plot, owned by the 1st Presbyterian Church, but used by all denominations, was entirely too small for the growing community, and its location, which when first adopted, was on the out-skirts of the village, had become too central for the purpose. Several meetings were held and the subject of a new cemetery freely discussed; an attempt was made to get a special act of incorporation through the legislature, which for some reason failed, but on May 24th, 1847, at a public meeting held in the Baptist Church, an organization was perfected under the name of Grove Cemetery Association, and the following gentlemen named as the first trustees, and who afterwards became the incorporators. Walker Glazier, Geo. T. Spink, William Atwater, Nichol Halsey, F. S. Dumont, James McLallen, John Creque, James H. Jerome, and N. B. Smith. On the 20th of the same month the above persons appeared before Henry D. Barto, County Judge, and acknowledged the execution of the articles of incorporation and at a meeting called soon after, Nichold Halsey was elected President, N. B. Smith, Secretary, and Walker Glazier Treasurer. The following August the Association bought of Smith Durling 8 acres of land for which they paid \$85 per acre; this land was a part of the present Cemetery and was covered with stumps, but the Association felt sure that their location was wise; the situation was one that would admit of improvement and enlargement to almost any extent without encroaching upon village property, and the soil was especially adapted to the purpose intended. In 1858, 7 acres more was purchased and other additions have been made recently. In 1861 the Presbyterian Society made a proposition to the Association to assume control of the old grounds, but action was delayed for some time but finally a sale was consummated embodying some features out of the ordinary line of real estate tranactions. In this case the grantors in addition to transferring the property also gave a bonus of \$100, in consideration of which the Association accepted the grounds and assumed the responsibility of keeping them in order. This in time became burdensome, interments had long since ceased and it was resolved to abandon the plot entirely,

and in 1890 all the bodies were removed to the new Cemetery. The management of Grove Cemetery has always been characterized by a wise and judicious policy; its affairs have been so handled that there has never been any lack of funds for needed improvements. A new receiving vault has just been completed at a cost of several thousands of dollars, the streets and walks are in fine condition, trees and shrubbery neatly trimmed and nothing left undone to make this, what it is a model Cemetery.

## TRUMANSBURG, IN 1891.

BOOKSTORE.—A. A. Beard.  
 'BUS LINE.—W. S. Loudon.  
 BILLIARDS.—Seneca Spicer.  
 BANK.—L. J. Wheeler & Co.  
 BARBERS.—Porte Johnson, J. W. Stanley.  
 BAKERS.—A. B. DeGroot, W. J. Gerow, Misses Smoke.  
 BLACKSMITHS.—O. D. Creque, M. Cole, C. B. Douglass, J. Riley, VanAuken Brewer & Co.  
 CIGAR MAKER.—J. Kaufman.  
 CHAIR MAKER.—E. A. Warford.  
 CABINET MAKER.—Fayette Williams.  
 CLOTHING.—Chapman & Becker, Mosher Bros & Co.  
 DENTISTS.—R. B. Hill, C. C. Sears.  
 DRUGS.—G. A. Hopkins, Horton & Holton.  
 DRAYMEN.—R. Van Dyke, J. McElroy, L. Dorsey.  
 DRY GOODS.—M. Atwater, J. T. Howe, J. M. Lovell, J. C. Wheeler, E. Young.  
 DRESS MAKERS.—Miss Frizelle, Mrs. Har-  
 mston, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Lud-  
 low, Misses Emmons, Mrs. Coxe, Misses  
 Thompson, Miss Easling, Mrs VanOrder,  
 Miss Savage, Misses O'Donnell.  
 FISH MARKET.—C. L. Teed.  
 FOUNDRIES.—Gregg & Co., S. Almy.  
 FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Excelsior Engine Co.,  
 Gregg Hose.  
 GREEN HOUSE.—J. L. Stone.  
 GROCERIES.—E. M. Corcoran, F. A. Dimick,  
 Chas. Murphy, M. Sarsfield, J. H. Waring,  
 Mosher & Sears, VanVuskisk Bros.  
 HARDWARE.—H. S. Bates, Biggs & Co.  
 HARNESS MAKERS.—H. Bortz, E. S. Teed.  
 HOTELS.—Cornell House, Hotel Sawyer,  
 Trembley House.  
 HAY, GRAIN and COAL DEALERS.—R. H.  
 Stone, J. C. Hasbrouck (hay).

INSURANCE AGENTS.—Wm. Austin, Geo. A. Hopkins, R. J. Hunt, E. C. Seymour, J. D. Smith & Son.

JEWELERS.—R. Mockford, D. B. Thompson.

LAWYERS.—Wm. Austin, A. P. Osborn, J. D. Smith.

LIVERY STABLES.—M. R. Bennett, Creque & Savage, J. C. VanAuken.

MARKET GARDENER.—Coly Potter.

MILLERS.—E. P. Bouton, Clock Bros.

MILLINERS.—Mrs. O. M. Earle, Mrs. Har-  
 mston, Miss Reynolds.

MEAT MARKETS.—A. L. Wets, Geo. Wol-  
 orton, C. J. Wolvorton.

NEWSPAPERS.—Free Press, Sentinel.

PHILATELIST.—Lincoln Rappleye.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—W. H. Boardman, W. L. Hall.

PLANING MILLS.—L. H. Gould, J. W. & C. W. Dean.

PAINT SHOPS.—J. E. Hall, E. R. Williams, A. J. Abel.

POST MASTER.—R. J. Hunt; assistant, Miss Mattie Smith.

PHYSICIANS.—J. R. Broome, L. W. Carpen-  
 ter, B. Dunning, J. Flickinger, C. Otis.

SALOONS.—W. H. Horning.

SCHOOLS.—Union, and Academy, 1; Select,  
 1.

SHOE SHOPS.—B. Brewer, J. O. Conley, Ad-  
 am Rumpf, J. S. Murphy.

UNDERTAKERS.—Wm. Chandler, E. T. Ste-  
 wart, F. F. VanBuskirk & Co.

VETERINARY SURGEON.—J. C. VanAuken.

WAGON MANUFACTURERS.—J. G. Clark, J.  
 H. B. Clark, Mosher & Bennett, Morse Bros.

CHURCHES.—Baptist, J. B. French; M. E.  
 Church, J. E. Rhodes; Presbyterian, L. H.  
 Richardson; Epiphany, P. E., W. E. Allen;  
 St. James, R. C., M. T. Madden.

SOCIETIES.—Trumansburg Lodge, 157, F. &  
 A. M., Fidelity Chapter, 77, R. A. M.; Tuck-  
 ahannock Lodge, 20, I. O. of O. F., Seneca  
 Encampment, 22, I. O. of O. F., Treman Post,  
 572, G. A. R., Treman Post, W. R. C.



THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

### **A Brief History of Trumans- burg Schools.**

The first "school" in Trumansburg was established about 1800. It was a private enterprise and was short lived. The first public school building was on or near the site of E. M. Corcoran's store. Sometime in the twenties this building was sold and moved to the extreme east end of the village and a new two story school building was built on "McLallens Hill." As the village grew this became too small and the district was divided and another building erected next to what is now the Agricultural Works of Samuel Almy. About 1844 the districts were reunited and the "Union School House" was built. This, in ten years became inadequate to the growing needs of the community and a meeting was called June 29, 1854, to take

into consideration the establishment of an academy, and erecting a suitable building. A committee was appointed, and the matter was decided favorably.

Herman Camp was chosen first president. Subscriptions were obtained, and, Sept. 5, 1854, a building was commenced. School was opened Oct. 9, 1855.

Wm. Whittemore, a graduate of Yale College, was chosen principal, and Miss Felicia A. Frisbee, a graduate of Mount Holyoke, as assistant.

Mr. Camp retained his position as president until March, 1878, when Hon. Truman Boardman was elected.

The Union Free School was established in School District No. 1, of Ulysses and Covert, by a vote of the inhabitants at a meeting held in school house at Trumansburg, June 11, 1878.

At a later meeting, the "Union

School" in Trumansburg having been, by a vote of the district, changed to a free school, an academic department has been established by the Board of Education.

The original stockholders, or their representatives, have transferred to the district their interests in the property long known as the Trumansburg Academy, making of the building and grounds, the philosophical apparatus and library, a *free gift* to the district.

It is proposed to establish in the building thus acquired a school "which, in connection with the free school, shall give to the scholars of the district and to such foreign scholars as may choose to avail themselves of its privileges, such advantages as will be commensurate with the age in which we live and in keeping with the advancement of the community in all respects."

The Faculty is as follows: Daniel O. Barto, principal; Mrs. Daniel O. Barto, assistant; grammar school, Miss M. E. Swartwood, intermediate department; Miss Louise Hedger, primary department.

Thus it followed that the "Academy and Union School", although in two buildings were one and practically the same. The system, although inconvenient in many respects, was in the main satisfactory, yet it was becoming more and more evident that even with increased facilities the accommodations were inadequate and it was becoming something of a problem as to the future. Accident however furnished the solution for on Feb. 17, 1892, the old Academy was burned to the ground. On April 7th, 1892, at a school meeting called for the purpose, it was resolved to build a new school building and on June 25, the Board of Education advertised for bids.

This resulted in the building of the present edifice at a cost of \$20,000, which is perhaps as complete a building for the purpose as can be found in Central New York. The structure is in dimensions, 100 by 60 feet, two stories high, supplied with a perfect system of heating and ventilating apparatus and has a capacity of over 400 pupils. The old Union School building has been sold and all departments are now under one roof.

The present Board of Education are: B. F. Tompkins, Henry Rudy, Albert F. Mosher, Richard H. Stone, Levi J. Wheeler, Chauncey P. Gregg, M. Truman Smith. Officers of the Board: Levi J. Wheeler, President; M. T. Williamson, Secretary; Jonah T. Howe, Treasurer; M. T. Williamson, Collector. Faculty: E. Ernest Scribner, Principal; Miss Clara Chapman, Preceptress; Miss Ada Weatherwax, Assistant Principal; Miss Edla Gregg, Music and Painting; Miss Anna Hart, Grammar School; Miss Lena Wagner, Junior Department; Miss Eva Farr, Intermediate Department; Miss Sara K. Bradley, Primary Department.

Under the present management the school has attained a high degree of excellence, and, although the expense was something of a burden on a small tax-paying community, no one regrets the outlay. The standard of scholarship has been raised to a most satisfactory degree, owing largely to the efforts of the Principal whose every effort in this direction has been promptly seconded by the Board. The influence of this school is now reaching for into the surrounding country and the number of foreign scholars is constantly increasing.