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LANDMARKS
OF
TOMPKINS COUNTY
NEW YORK

Including a History of Cornell University

BY PROF. W. T. HEWITT

EDITED BY
JOHN H. SELKREG

Illustrated

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PREFACE

With each passing year the task of preparing a history of any locality becomes more and more difficult. Those from whom historical facts can only be obtained, pass away; manuscripts and memoranda are lost or destroyed, and their disappearance involves unusual labor in obtaining necessary data from other sources. It is the aim of the author of this volume to arrange and present in comprehensive form such information as could be secured through diligent effort, to the end that an authentic History of Tompkins County might be presented to the public. A residence of fifty-three years in Ithaca furnishes the writer with much in the line of personal knowledge, and his acquaintance in the past with men prominent in public affairs here, leads him to hope that this work may reach a fair degree of accuracy, and add something to former publications.

In preparation of this history the author desires to acknowledge the great assistance rendered him by others—too many in number to name here; and he feels that whatever measure of success has been reached, credit therefor belongs to many compilers and writers who have associated with him in the work, rather than to himself alone.

J. H. SELKREG.

Ithaca, 1894.

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LANDMARKS

OF

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

The Local Tribe and their Absorption by the Cayugas—Route of Sullivan's Army on both Sides of Cayuga Lake—Indian Villages Destroyed—Their Location—Flight of Indians to Niagara—Their Destitution after Sullivan's Victory—Cession of their Lands to the State.

THE present territory of Tompkins county was, at the date of Sullivan's expedition in 1779, inhabited by a local tribe of Indians known as the "Todarighroones." In 1753 Sir William Johnson mentions that the Cayugas holding the country around the lake were "about to strengthen their castle by taking in the Todarighrooners." In the same year they are mentioned as attending a conference at Mount Johnson, and are described as one of the "nine confederate nations." The town is indicated at the head of Cayuga Lake on the Guy Johnson map of 1771 in the same position where it was found by Colonel Dearborn in 1779, under the name of "Todarighrono," the name of the people. The Indian village known as "Coreorgonel," called "De-horiss-kanadia" by George Grant, was located on the west side of Cayuga Inlet, about three miles from the head of Cayuga Lake, and about two miles southwest of Ithaca city, on high ground south of the present school house on the farm of Joseph Allen, and just beyond Buttermilk Falls on the Inlet-Newfield road. Several skeletons have been ex-

humed here at various times within a few years past, and the usual variety of relics found, such as hatchets, wampum, beads, etc. The town at the time of its destruction by a detachment of Sullivan's army, under command of Col. Henry Dearborn, on the 24th of September, 1779, contained twenty-five houses, besides ten or twelve scattered between the main village and the lake. The detachment of the army came up the west side of the lake, reaching Goodwin's (or Taughannock) Point, on the 22d of September, 1779, then marched to the Indian village on the Inlet on the 23d, and burned the houses, corn and vegetables on the 24th. This detachment united with that from the east side of the lake on the 25th and marched thence to meet the main army at Newtown (Elmira). The notes of Gen. John S. Clark, of Auburn, found in the "Journals of the Military Expedition of Major-General John Sullivan, against the Six Nations of Indians in 1779," published under authority of chapter 361, laws of 1885, passed by the Legislature, seem to furnish by far the most authentic as well as the most detailed information in reference to the Indian history of this locality.

The detachment of Sullivan's army which destroyed the towns on the east side of Cayuga Lake, joining the detachment from the west side at Ithaca, marched down the east side of Seneca Lake, crossed the outlet where it leaves the lake, and very near the present Lehigh Valley Railroad track; thence the route lay north of the outlet through the swamp, to what is now known as Mud Lock, three miles north of the present railroad depot at Cayuga. Here the Seneca River was again crossed and a trail followed to Union Springs, where East Cayuga, Cayuga Castle, and Upper Cayuga Indian villages were situated; thence to Chonodote, or Peachtown, the site of the present village of Aurora, and thence to Ithaca, which was reached on the 25th of September, 1779, the day after the village on the Inlet had been burned by the soldiers under Dearborn, as above stated.

On map 103 C, of the Simeon De Witt collection in the archives of the New York Historical Society, being the manuscript maps and surveys of Robert Erskine, who was geographer to the American army, the distance is fixed at thirty-eight miles from Cayuga to Ithaca. On this map a fall of 120 feet perpendicular is indicated on the Fall Creek stream.

In Clark's History of Onondaga County it is stated that on the Jesuit's map, Cayuga Lake is called "Tichero-lac." Charlevoix calls it "Gejugouen," while Thurber's map designates it as "Gwangweh." The

Indian designation of Ithaca was "Ne-o-dak-he-at"; its signification, "At the End of the Lake."

The Cayugas retreated to Niagara before the march of Sullivan's army after the battle of Newtown, and few ever returned to their old hunting grounds; neglected and badly treated by their English allies, and insufficiently provided with food, sickness and death made fearful ravages among them during the cold winter following Sullivan's campaign. In 1789 a treaty was concluded with the Six Nations whereby the Indians acknowledged allegiance to the general government and ceded to the State of New York the lands lying east of Seneca Lake. This cession and treaty opened up the country to the immigration of white settlers from the Eastern States, and new characters appear upon the scene.

Father Carbeil was a missionary among the Cayugas and probably his labors reached into the territory now included in Tompkins county. In a letter dated June 24, 1672, he speaks in glowing terms of the beauty of the country, of the great quantity of fish in Lake Tiohero (Cayuga), and immense clouds of game on its waters and in the forest bordering its shores. He found the Cayugas more tractable and less haughty than the Onondagas or Oneidas. He mentions also a battle between the Andastes and the Cayugas while the latter were on their way to the Susquehanna River from the head of Cayuga Lake, the Cayugas losing twenty-four warriors slain or taken prisoners.

CHAPTER II.

Original Civil Divisions—Erection of Counties—Dates of the Creation of Counties in Western New York—Formation of Tompkins County—Original Towns and when Formed—Present Towns and Dates of Organization—Geographical Location of the County—Its Area and Population—Soil and Original Forest—Its Water Courses, Scenery and Water Falls thereon—Climate—Absence of Excessive Snow Fall—Absence of Fogs on Waters Flowing Northward.

IN compiling the history of any locality, reference must of necessity be had to every source of information possible. These sources are to be examined and their accuracy determined; this involves the perusal of old records, of scattered memoranda, and the separation of fact from

fiction and errors, which, by reiteration at times grow into accepted truth, subsequently found to be without foundation. It is subject of regret that the pioneers of Tompkins county did not appreciate the importance of events in which they were actors and preserve in tangible form a detailed record of occurrences which were of little apparent interest to them, but which in the lapse of a century have become very material, possess absorbing interest, and yet require great labor and research on the part of the eager historian to obtain the facts regarding them. While this condition is to be deplored, it does not lessen the sense of duty on the part of those who may essay to preserve and perpetuate incidents connected with the original settlement of this part of the State, which has been transformed from a dense forest into broad acres of cultivated fields; from a region where the woodman's clearing was the only evidence of occupation, to a beautiful country where are now to be found villages and cities teeming with population and filled with every evidence of refinement and wealth; where the hum of busy industry and successful trade is heard, and where educational institutions of the most advanced type have been created, which are the glory of the inhabitants and the wonder of the world.

In a preceding chapter the history of Indian occupation of this locality, so far as known and can be ascertained, is given. The settlement of the white race followed closely upon the close of the Sullivan campaign in 1779, which resulted in the practical extinction of the Cayugas, who were driven westward, their families scattered, their villages destroyed, and the field left open for peaceful possession by the white pioneers at least a dozen years before the beginning of the present century.

In order to trace properly the history of the State of New York and the counties composing it at the present time, reference to original civil divisions is made. Under the Dutch the only divisions were the cities and towns. In 1665, a district, or sheriffalty, called Yorkshire, was erected. It comprised Long Island, Staten Island, and part of the present county of Westchester. For judicial purposes it was divided into three "Ridings." The East Riding comprised the present county of Suffolk; the West Riding, Staten Island, the present Kings County, Newtown and part of Westchester; the North Riding, all of the present county of Queens excepting Newtown.

Counties were erected for the first time by the act of 1683, and were twelve in number, as follows: Albany, Cornwall, Dukes, Dutchess,

Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester. The county of Cornwall consisted of what was known as the District of Pemaquid (now in Maine), and Dukes county consisted of the several islands on the coast of Massachusetts. These counties were included in the patent to the Duke of York. They were detached on the reorganization of the government in 1691. Cumberland county in 1766, Gloucester in 1770, and Charlotte in 1772, were formed out of Albany county. The first two and part of the last are now in the State of Vermont.

Tryon county was erected in 1772, also from Albany, and comprised the country west of a north and south line extending from St Regis to the west bounds of the township of Schenectady, thence running irregularly southwest to the head of the Mohawk branch of the Delaware, and along the same to the southeast bounds of the present county of Broome; thence in a northwesterly direction to Fort Bull, on Wood creek, near the present city of Rome—all west of the last mentioned line being then Indian territory. Thus the province consisted at the Revolution of fourteen counties.

On April 2, 1784, the name of Tryon county was changed to Montgomery. On the 16th of February, 1791, Herkimer county was erected from Montgomery; on March 5, 1794, Onondaga county was created, its territory having been a part of Herkimer. Cayuga county was taken from Onondaga on the 8th of March, 1799. Seneca county was erected from Cayuga March 29, 1794; and Tompkins county was erected from Cayuga and Seneca on the 17th of April, 1817.

As originally organized Tompkins county embraced the towns of Hector, Ulysses, and Dryden (from Seneca county), and portions of Locke and Genoa (from Cayuga county). The towns afterwards erected from Locke and Genoa were called Division (now Groton) and Lansing. The original dimensions of Tompkins county were enlarged March 22, 1822, by adding thereto the towns of Caroline, Danby, and Cayuta (now Newfield) from Tioga county. In 1853 a strip from the west side of Newfield was annexed to Chemung county; and on April 17, 1854, Hector was made a part of the then newly-erected county of Schuyler. Tompkins therefore now consists of nine towns, viz:

Caroline, organized February 22, 1811, and taken from Tioga and annexed to Tompkins March 22, 1822.

Danby, organized on the same date as Caroline and also transferred to Tompkins from Tioga at the same time.

Dryden, taken from the original town of Ulysses (then in Seneca county), February 22, 1803.

Enfield, taken from Ulysses March 11, 1821.

Groton (as Division), taken from Locke April 7, 1817.

Ithaca, taken from Ulysses March 16, 1821.

Lansing, taken from Genoa April 7, 1817.

Newfield, taken from Spencer February 22, 1811.

Ulysses, organized March 5, 1794, the date of organization of Onondaga county.^{1 2}

In 1794 the Board of Supervisors of Onondaga county fixed the valuation of the town of Ulysses, then comprising in addition to its present boundaries, the present towns of Dryden, Enfield, and Ithaca, at £100 and the total taxes at £12 10 0. In 1797 the board gave the census of Ulysses at 52 and the valuation at \$4,777. In 1798 the inhabitants had increased to 60 and the valuation to \$5,000.

A glance at the map of the State of New York shows Tompkins county situated in the western part, nearly central between Lake Ontario and Pennsylvania, practically square in form, and bounded on the north by Cayuga and Seneca counties, east by Cortland and Tioga counties, south by Tioga and Chemung, and west by Schuyler. The territory embraced in its borders is divided into nine towns, with an aggregate area of 292,724 acres, and a population of 32,923 according to the United States census of 1890, which is the latest national enumeration. The State enumeration of 1892 gives the population at 35,055, an increase of 2,132

The town of Ulysses borders on Cayuga Lake on the east, and is the northwest division; Enfield lies centrally west, south of Ulysses; Newfield in the southwest; Danby centrally south; Caroline southeast; Dryden centrally east; Groton northeast; Lansing between Groton, Dryden and Cayuga Lake on the north, with Ithaca, the county seat, in the

¹ Although for convenient reference the towns are given in alphabetical order, in the subsequent pages of this work they will be treated in the order of the dates of their formation.

² A township on the Military Tract was a particular parcel of land laid out, containing certain one hundred lots. Thus in the Military Tract which covered part of Tompkins county, Ulysses was numbered 22, and Dryden 23.—Clark's Onondaga, p. 360.

center. Cayuga Lake, about forty miles long, and from one to three and a half miles wide, extends into Ithaca from the north, separating Ulysses and Lansing.

The soil in the northern half of the county is generally a gravelly or clay loam, created by drift deposits, while the larger portion of the southern half is a slaty loam, created by disintegration of the softer rock, which, dipping slightly to the south, appears on the surface of the hillsides where they fall away to the north.

Excepting small parts of the county, the original forests consisted of a magnificent growth of white pine of the highest quality. The more elevated parts of some of the southern towns produced hemlock, beech, maple, oak and other varieties of valuable woods.

The south half of the county is high and rolling, with elevations of from 400 to 700 feet, forming the watershed from which streams flow into the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay on the south, and the Seneca-Oswego River into Lake Ontario on the north. This watershed reaches on the southwest into Schuyler and Chemung counties, and on the east and northeast into Cortland and Onondaga counties. In their passage from the upland the streams have worn deep gullies or gorges in the soil, and there is no other portion of the State containing waterfalls in either number, height or beauty, at all approaching the locality embraced within the county of Tompkins adjoining the head of Cayuga Lake.

Salmon Creek reaches the lake in the town of Lansing, rising in Cayuga county and flowing generally in a southerly direction. It is noted for some picturesque falls and beautiful gorges.

Fall Creek has its source, for one of its branches, in Dryden Lake, a small body of water situated close to the Cortland county line just south of the center of the town of Dryden. The other and larger branch rises in Cayuga county in the town of Summer Hill, flows southerly across the town of Groton and unites with the south branch in Dryden, and thence through the city limits of Ithaca and into Cayuga Lake. This stream, the largest in the county, has upon it within the city of Ithaca five falls ranging in height from 40 to 140 feet, and overhanging banks equal to these distances above the water, which tumbles and foams as it flows downward through the gorge below.

Cascadilla Creek rises in Dryden and flows nearly west through the northern part of Ithaca, joining a branch of Fall Creek and the Inlet at the steamboat landing. This is the smallest of the streams reaching

Cayuga Lake through the city. In its descent from the table lands above there are many picturesque gorges and beautiful cascades.

Six Mile Creek rises in Dryden, flows southwest through Slaterville and Brookton, thence northwest through Ithaca, uniting with the Inlet at the foot of State street. The only considerable waterfall upon it is known as Wells Falls, situated inside the city limits, but the valley of the stream above abounds with deep gorges and wild, impressive scenery.

Buttermilk Creek rises in Danby, flows nearly north, and reaches the Inlet just outside of and south of the city line. There is a magnificent cascade upon this stream in full view of passing railroad trains, which is an object of attraction to every traveler upon both the D., L. and W. and the Lehigh Valley Railroads. It is from this stream that the water supply of Ithaca is taken, and as the creek is fed wholly by springs at its sources, the supply is remarkably pure and free from contamination.

Less than a mile south of Buttermilk Creek a streamlet known as Lick Brook affords a beautiful waterfall over 125 feet in height, while along the length of the stream are several remarkable scenic gorges.

Ithaca Inlet rises in Spencer, Tioga county, flows through Danby, Newfield and Ithaca, into Cayuga Lake. It follows a deep valley, flanked by hills on either side hundreds of feet in height.

Five Mile, or Enfield Creek, rises in the town from which it is named, flows south and southeast, joining the Inlet on the border town lines of Newfield and Ithaca. Enfield Falls upon this stream, near nine miles southwest of Ithaca, is a point of great resort, and has been made the subject of many sketches by artists, attracted by the natural beauties of the scenery.

The head waters of Taughannock Creek are in Hector, just over the county line, and the stream reaches Cayuga Lake nine miles north of Ithaca. The swiftly flowing waters have worn a very deep gorge for the distance of a mile back from the lake, where the recession was arrested by a surface strata of hard rock, over which the water is precipitated in an unbroken sheet 215 feet, the highest waterfall in this State. Precipitous banks tower 150 feet above the stream, and below the fall show a sheer unbroken wall of 365 feet. Taughannock Falls have an extended reputation and are visited by thousands of admiring sight-seers yearly.

Trumansburgh Creek has its extreme sources in both Seneca and Schuyler counties. Its general course is east through Trumansburgh village and then bending to the north it empties into the lake in the county of Seneca.

The face of the country in this county and its slope in all directions towards the lake, with the great number of streams feeding it, produces the rare combination of gorge and waterfall found no where else in this State.

On the southeast Owego Creek forms the border line between the town of Caroline and Tioga county. In Newfield, at the southwest, a valley slopes to the south and Cayuta Creek follows it, reaching the Chemung River near Waverly, after traversing Van Etten and other portions of Chemung and Tioga counties.

Rising in Dryden, the Owasco Inlet flows north through the central valley of Groton, and thence through Locke and Moravia to Owasco Lake.

In climate Tompkins county partakes of the general characteristics of Central and Western New York, with more favorable temperature and less range than elsewhere in the region named. Goodwin's History of Cortland County states that the mean temperature of Homer is 44 deg., 17 min., while at Ithaca it is 47 deg., 88 min., or 3 degrees and 71 minutes in favor of Ithaca. The same authority states the annual range of the thermometer at Homer is 104 deg., while that of Ithaca was 91, or 13 deg. in favor of Ithaca. This immediate locality also escapes the excessive snow falls which cover Cortland, Madison, Oneida, Onondaga, Herkimer and Otsego counties. These snow falls in that part of the State lying east of Tompkins county are doubtless owing largely to evaporation from the surface of Lake Ontario, the waters of which are very deep and seldom freeze. The prevailing northwest air currents in winter carry this evaporation over the localities before named, where it is deposited as snow by condensation.

The territory embraced in Tompkins county, excepting in the southeastern and southwestern sections, is almost wholly free from the dense fogs which, especially in autumn, appear almost daily in the valley of the Susquehanna and its tributaries. The author is unaware that any satisfactory solution of the cause of the frequency of fogs on all waters flowing to the south, and their absence, as a rule, on waters flowing to the north, throughout the whole central part of this State, has ever been attempted. A remarkable verification of this difference appears in the

town of Caroline, where a swamp is the source of streams running both north and south. Those ultimately reaching Chesapeake Bay will often be covered with a dense fog, and not a mile distant the stream heading for Lake Ontario will at the same hour bask in bright sunshine. For weeks, and often for months, on the land sloping to the north traversed by streams discharging into Lake Ontario, not a vestige of fog is seen, and the author has known a whole year to pass in this locality without a single foggy morning being experienced.

CHAPTER III.

The First White Men in what is now Tompkins County—The Last of the Local Indians—The March of Civilization—Arrival of the First Permanent Settlers—Trials and Perils of their Journey—The Route Taken—Locality of First Settlement—The Pioneers of Ithaca—Dates of Settlement in the Various Towns.

PROBABLY the first white persons who visited this locality were missionaries, and an account is given of one who passed through here from the Susquehanna River as early as 1657, but whether others came or not is not recorded. Following this single missionary, or others if there were more, the Sullivan expedition and members of his army may properly be said to have been the first white men who set foot on the soil of the present county of Tompkins. There exists no evidence that any of the army remained, for as a body the troops marched to Catherine Town after the Indian villages were destroyed, and joined the main force, the entire command at once returning on the route through the Chemung, Susquehanna and Wyoming valleys.

The Indians, retreating before Sullivan's army, did not return from the western part of the State; or, if scattered families came back, it was to find the cabins they formerly occupied burned, their crops destroyed, their fruit trees cut down, and only desolation before them as they wandered from the site of one Indian village to another. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the spirits of the warriors were measurably broken and the desire to again make this region their home, to again build up their villages and cultivate anew their devastated fields, passed away forever. The few Indians who remained here

after that memorable campaign against them, removed to the northern part of the State in 1790.¹

From 1779 to 1788 there was no change. The few Indians who escaped Sullivan's army and remained here, or who returned and brought families, cultivated their clearings in a half-hearted way, supplying their needs by hunting and fishing, for the forests were filled with game and the waters of Cayuga Lake and the streams flowing into it swarming with fish.

The first white persons intending to become permanent settlers were the eleven men who left Kingston, on the Hudson River in April, 1788. With two Delaware Indians as guides, they started out to explore the wilderness west of the Susquehanna River. All knowledge they possessed of the locality towards which they directed their steps was derived from Indians who had hunted in the dense forests which covered the entire western part of the State, and those adventurers started upon a journey supposed to be full of peril and replete with dangers incident to travel in an unknown and unsettled region. Something over a month passed before the party returned to Kingston, having examined only the country embracing Cayuga and Seneca Lakes and a few miles in each direction around these waters. They made no selection of lands and came to no decision to ever return to the localities they had visited. In April, 1789, however, three of those who had traversed the country the previous year determined to return, and they finally settled upon a lot of 400 acres, extending east from Tioga street in the

¹ The pages of history tell us of the barbarities practiced by the red men upon the pioneers of New England. It is not, perhaps, strange that a knowledge of those barbarities which have scarcely ceased in the western world at the present day, should have led later generations of white people not only to regard their authors as merciless savages without one redeeming trait, but also to believe that the bloody deeds of the red men were committed without any material provocation. A more careful study of the Indian peoples will, however, indicate that such was not the case. While it is undeniable that the march of civilization cannot be stayed, and that the weaker must give place to the stronger in the world's progress, it is also true that the natives of the western world never failed to meet the first white comers to any particular locality with open arms and peace in their hearts. That the contest with all its horrors was inevitable, is undoubted; but in it each side took its share of the responsibility, and the untutored savages, their brains influenced by the rum of the white man, turned upon the latter the very guns for which they were deluded into giving up their birthrights. It was a struggle for supremacy and each side used whatever advantage it possessed to achieve victory, and met its foes according to its nature and circumstances.

present city of Ithaca. Within the valley upon this tract clearings were found from which the hazel and thorn bushes had been removed by the Indians, and which had been cultivated by them. Within these clearings and upon this tract of 400 acres, Jacob Yapple, Isaac Dumond, and Peter Hinepaw settled. By them the clearings were at once put under cultivation; corn was planted and, leaving a younger brother of one of the party to care for the crops, these adventurous men returned east to fetch their families to the new homes amid the almost unbroken forest, which they reached in September following. They brought with them a few articles of necessary household furniture, some farming utensils, and hogs, sheep, cattle and horses. No better history of these men and their settlement here can be given than is to be found in a lecture delivered by Horace King, one of the most brilliant young men ever resident in Ithaca, on the 5th of April, 1847, reprints of which are now somewhat rare. He said:

The Yapple family was composed of Jacob Yapple, his wife and three children, and John Yapple, a younger brother, aged about twenty years. The Dumond family consisted of Isaac Dumond, his wife and three children, and John Dumond and his wife, who had then been lately married. The Hinepaw family was comprised of Peter Hinepaw, his wife and five children, the oldest of whom was about twelve years of age. In all there were twenty individuals.

The length of time occupied in their journey from Kingston hither, in the light of rapid traveling of this day, seems incredible. A month was consumed in reaching the point where the village of Owego is now situated, and from thence to Ithaca nineteen days. But a reference to the route pursued and to the manner of traveling explains it. From Kingston they crossed to the eastern branch of the Delaware, reaching it at Middletown, the southeastern township of Delaware County; there they constructed canoes, in which they descended the river to a little below the fork; then they crossed to the Susquehanna, and again making canoes, descended that river to Owego. Between that place and Ithaca there was no road of any description—unless a well-beaten Indian foot-path might be considered one—and therefore they were compelled to clear the way before them in order to journey onward. Having arrived at their place of destination, they immediately proceeded in their preparations for permanently remaining. In a short time three log cabins were erected, and the respective families took possession of their dwellings. The first built, which was occupied by Hinepaw, was situated on the Cascadilla Creek near the mill at the crossing of the stream by Linn street; the second occupied by Yapple was on East State street where Jacob M. McCormick's house stands [now—1894—occupied by Miss Belle Cowdry]; and the third occupied by Dumond was near the same spot.

The only settlements within hailing distance were at Owego, where three families had settled the year previous; at Newtown, where two or three families had located; and at a point some four miles north of Cayuga lake, on its outlet, where there were also two or three families.

It must not be supposed that the pioneers had no communication with older settlements at the east. Acquaintances were moved to engage in the same enterprise of finding homes, and subduing and cultivating the land to fertility. Those imbued with this desire in their search for attractive locations, of course traveled routes leading, as far as possible, where friends might be found, and such were warmly welcomed at all times. They brought information from the east, and on their return carried word back from those who had made homes amid the primeval forest. Encouraged by reports received, other families began preparations for removal to this locality, and thus a current of emigration commenced to flow in this direction, which soon attained large proportions and aided materially in opening up and populating the area covered by the present county of Tompkins.

It was only natural that those who first reached here and made their future homes, should have felt enthusiastic as to the climate, soil and every element necessary to make a settlement desirable; and their reports induced a large number of persons from the east, relatives or friends of those who had gone before, as well as others, to move to the head of Cayuga Lake, the present site of Ithaca city, and also to surrounding neighborhoods within the present bounds of Tompkins county. (Further settlements on the site of Ithaca are noted in the history of the village and city in later pages of this work.)

Six years after the first settlement at Ithaca, in the year 1795, Capt. David Rich came from Western Massachusetts and settled in Caroline, and in the same year the widow of Francis Earsley, with ten children, emigrated to the same locality from Roxbury, Essex county, New Jersey.

In 1795, Isaac and John Dumond, with Jacob and John Yapple, all of whom lost their title to the lot they originally located upon at Ithaca, through the knavery or carelessness of their agent, who failed to pay taxes at Albany upon their land, removed to Danby and built the first house in that town. Dr. Lewis Beers and Jabez Beers came from Connecticut in 1807, bringing with them William R. Collins and Joseph Judson, aged respectively sixteen and fifteen years. Collins did not remain in Danby, but removed to Ithaca and in after years was a man of note in that place.

The first settlement was made in the town of Dryden in 1797 by Amos Sweet, who was followed in the next year by Ezekiel Sandford, David Foot and Ebenezer Chausen.

Enfield was first settled in 1804 by John Giltner (or Geltner) and was advanced in the following year by John White, Peter Banfield and John Applegate.

The first settlement in what is now Groton was made about the year 1796 by Samuel Hogg, at West Groton; Ichabod Brown, John Guthrie and — Perrin, at Groton; and J. Williams, J. Houghtaling and W. S. Clark near McLean.

The earliest settlement in the town of Lansing was made by Silas and Henry Ludlow, brothers, in the year 1791, and Samuel Baker and Solomon Hyatt began improvements there in the next year.

The settlement of Newfield was begun by James Thomas probably as early as 1800, and within a year or two afterwards two or three others settled there.

The first settlement in what is now the town of Ulysses was made in 1792 by Abner and Philip Tremaine (now "Treman").

The foregoing summary of the first settlements in the several towns of the county may be useful at this point for reference, while the subject is continued in detail in the town histories in later pages of the volume.

CHAPTER IV.

The Work of the Pioneers—What was Accomplished prior to County Organization—Beginning of the New County Government—The Financial Panic of 1837-8—Its Effects in this County—Recuperation—The War Period—Prompt Action in Ithaca—Filling the Various Quotas of the County.

THE history of Tompkins county during the period between the time of the first settlements and the county organization is quite fully given in the several town histories in later chapters of this work. There will be found treated with especial care the deeds of the early comers in the various localities in laying the foundations of their future homes.

We learn therein that while progress generally during that period was steady, it is, on the other hand, true that the early opening of the more accessible and beautiful "Genesee country," as it was termed, served for a time to check the influx of settlers to this region. The natural course of immigration, moreover, seemed to be up the Mohawk valley and thence directly westward, which fact, combined with the extravagant reports of the beauty and richness of the western part of the State, produced a marked effect upon the inflowing tide of pioneers.

As an indication of the privations under which our forefathers lived, W. T. Eddy, from whose interesting reminiscences we shall draw, wrote as follows:

There is considerable said in these days about hard times, but let me relate to you, as it was told to me how Mr. Earl, the father of the brothers Isaac and Caleb that lived and were masons in the village quite a number of years. Mr. Earl, the father, then lived up the Inlet nine miles in the town of Newfield. He walked from his home to the residence of Judge Townley, in the town of Lansing, a distance of about eighteen miles, worked for Mr. Townley until he earned a bushel and a half of wheat, took it in a bag on his back, came to the mill on Cascadilla Creek, had it ground, and then carried it home to Newfield.

Mr. Eddy said of the second grist mill that it was owned by Joseph S. Sydney and was located on Fall Creek at Free Hollow near the bridge; it was built in 1794. Mr. Sydney sold out and in 1802, built a grist mill on Cascadilla Creek not far from the depot of the E., C. & N. Railroad; he died there in 1815.

But the settlers of what is now Tompkins county were not idle in their new homes. We have already seen that a foothold was gained in various localities several years before the opening of the present century, and it is certain that all of those who had thus early located here, with the many others who followed them prior to the organization of the county, had made a remarkable change in the territory in question. Roads were opened, one of the first from the eastward, as early as 1791-92, over which traveled many of the pioneers. Others in 1804-5, 1807, in which year two important highways were opened, and others at a little later time, as hereafter described. Saw mills multiplied on the many streams and the rich pine forests were prostrated and the logs cut into valuable lumber to be sold or used at home in the construction of farm buildings, the cleared ground at the same time becoming susceptible to cultivation. Clearings appeared here and there in yearly increasing numbers, and the original log dwellings were soon superseded by more comfortable frame structures. Grist mills, sufficiently well equipped to do the coarse grinding which satisfied the hardy people, were soon running, and incipient manufactures and mercantile business sprang up.

Two years before the county organization Ithaca had its newspaper in the Seneca Republican, the forefather of the still-existing Journal. And there was legal business (where is there not where two or three human beings are gathered together?) for such attorneys as David Woodcock, Charles Humphrey, and A. D. W. Bruyn were in Ithaca before there was a county of Tompkins. The physical ills of the settlers

were assuaged, let us hope, by Drs. John C. Hoyt, A. J. Miller, Dyer Foote, and Daniel Mead in Ithaca, and two or three others in surrounding towns, before the county was formed; and church organization had been effected more than a decade earlier. These are all indisputable evidences of progress and thrift. Ithaca was as early as 1810 regarded as one of the most thriving and promising villages in the interior of this State.

The act of Legislature under which Tompkins county was organized was passed April 17, 1817, and constituted the new county from parts of Cayuga and Seneca counties. Its area has been twice changed; first on March 22, 1822, by the annexation of three towns from Tioga county. On the 4th of June, 1853, by enactment a small strip on the west side of Newfield was annexed to Chemung county. The act, however, was not to become operative until January 1, 1856. Before that time Schuyler was erected and this territory became a part of that county. Again on April 17, 1854, the town of Hector was taken off and annexed to Schuyler county.

The act of incorporation established the county seat at Ithaca, and contained provisions for the erection of court buildings, as described in the chapter on the bar of the county. The first principal officers of the county were as follows: First Judge, Oliver C. Comstock, appointed April 10, 1817. Surrogate, Andrew D. W. Bruyn, appointed March 11, 1817. Clerk, Archer Green, appointed March 11, 1817. Sheriff, Hermon Camp, appointed April 11, 1817; (he was succeeded by Henry Bloom on the 26th of June, 1817.) District Attorney, David Woodcock, appointed April 15, 1817. (Justices of the Peace are given elsewhere.)

The machinery for the new county government was soon in successful operation. The public buildings were erected as provided for in the act of incorporation, and public improvements were actively prosecuted until they felt the check of the distressing financial stringency of 1836-7. Previous to that time two or three railroads had been chartered and one of them opened to traffic in 1834, amid general rejoicing. The Sodus Canal topic was uppermost in the public mind for a number of years during the period under consideration, while at the same time the agricultural element was steadily pressing forward toward the satisfactory condition it finally reached.

Slavery cast its dark shadow over this county until so recent a date, comparatively speaking, that it almost astonishes the most thoughtful of us when brought to fully realize the facts. The first quarter of the

present century had almost expired before the last remnant of the nation's curse was expelled. The census of 1820 shows that in the territory now contained in Tompkins county, and the town of Hector, then a part of it, slaves were held as follows: Ulysses (then including the present towns of Ithaca and Enfield), two males and one female. Danby, two males and four females. Caroline (see history of that town), eighteen males and fourteen females. Hector, nine males. Dryden, Groton and Lansing, none. In the population of the town of Hector there were thirty free colored persons; in Ulysses, eighteen; Caroline, none; Danby, five.

In the disastrous financial revulsion and panic which swept over the entire country in 1836-7 Ithaca suffered severely, but not more so than most other similar places, and far less than some. During the early part of the first year named, and to some extent in 1835, the speculative fever began and soon rose to its highest pitch. Fabulous prices were paid for land and fictitious valuation thus created without any solid foundation. Of course most of this financial expansion was witnessed in and near by the village of Ithaca; but its effects were felt throughout the county. Suburban farms were laid out in village lots, and it has been stated that scarcely an acre of land within two miles of the village was purchasable for tillage. The speculators (and they embraced almost the entire community) saw visions of numerous banks, railroads branching out in every direction, canals filled with a continuous procession of laden boats, and above all, money without stint. In a number of the Ithaca Journal in July of 1836, is a report that a sale of sundry water power rights at Fall Creek were sold at auction and brought \$220,000, and that "a parcel of the De Witt estate which was purchased last December for \$4,676, sold at auction on the 6th [of July] for \$52,929. A farm which was purchased last summer for \$50 per acre, has recently been sold for \$500 per acre, and the purchaser has been offered and declined an advance on his purchase." Usurious rates of interest prevailed everywhere and money was in active demand at exorbitant figures. This is explainable by the fact that many persons, influenced by the general speculative fever, were led to borrow funds with which they hoped to not only pay the heavy interest from their profits, but clear a competency besides; thus almost the entire community was drawn into the whirlpool. There could be but one ending to this. It was precipitated by the issue of President Jackson's well-known "specie circular," and the crash was overwhelming to many.

Men were brought suddenly to realize that there were some things in the universe (one of which was the solid ground) that could not be purchased at depreciated prices with depreciated currency. Banks contracted their currency, a general suspension of specie payments followed, and ruin was prevalent. The succeeding stagnation in Tompkins county is evidenced at least to some extent by the fact that while previous to 1837 there was various legislation relative to the incorporation of companies, inauguration of public enterprises, improving the charter of Ithaca village, etc., some of which went into effect almost yearly between that year and 1857 (a period of about twenty years), when legislation of this nature nearly ceased.

Recovery from this memorable panic was slow in this county, and to it may undoubtedly be credited in a large degree the extremely conservative methods of the business men during the next quarter of a century. But if the growth during that period was slow and business methods were conservative, that growth was healthy and built upon a solid foundation. The effects of this panic upon Ithaca and its immediate vicinity are described more in detail in the history of the village and city in later pages.

Again in 1857, at the time of the general bank suspension, the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank alone paid specie for its bills, but did it by gold drafts on Albany.

The time at length arrived when the inhabitants of this county were called upon to share in the burdens, the terrors and the triumphs of the great civil war, the records of which are enrolled upon many brilliant pages. For this work a concise account of the events of the great conflict as they applied directly to the county must suffice.

Scarcely had the first roll of the drum been heard in the north when active operations were begun in this county. Volunteers came forward, many of them being members of the old De Witt Guard, and enrolled their names, and on the 23d of April, only six days after the first call for troops, they met to the number of sixty-one, sufficient for a company, and elected the following officers: Captain, Jerome Rowe; first lieutenant, James H. Tichenor; second lieutenant, William O. Wyckoff; first sergeant, William M. Godley; second sergeant, E. V. Fulkerson; third sergeant, Edward Atwater; fourth sergeant, Doctor Tarbell; first corporal, Leonard Atwater; second corporal, Clinton McGill; third corporal, James A. Dickinson; fourth corporal, George B. Shepherd. This company left for New York on the 3d of May, and by the 8th an-

other company was filled and commanded by Captain John Whitlock, which left on the 9th for Elmira. These organizations joined the 32d Regiment which left for the front on the 25th of June, 1861, and saw severe service during its term of three years. Military enthusiasm was at white heat. The Tompkins County Bank offered the governor \$25,000, and J. B. Williams notified the governor that he would advance means to fully equip any volunteers raised in this county.

Meanwhile a committee appointed by the citizens of Ithaca on the 22d of April for the furtherance of military operations and particularly to raise a fund for the relief of the families of volunteers, had succeeded by May in raising nearly \$9,000. As accessory to this committee the Ladies' Volunteer Association was organized on the 14th of June, and the 25th reported that they had received about \$350 in cash and a vast quantity of supplies of various kinds. Miss Jane L. Hardy was secretary and treasurer of the association, and was conspicuous in all movements for the benefit of soldiers and their families; she is still living in Ithaca.

On the 7th of September, 1861, a mammoth mass convention was held in Ithaca, at which patriotic addresses were delivered by Daniel S. Dickinson, Horatio Ballard and others; the call for the convention was signed by ten or twelve columns of names in the Journal.

In the summer of 1862, when the prospects in the field were looking very dark and there seemed to be doubt about securing additional volunteers, the governor appointed a large committee in each senatorial district of the State to take charge of raising a regiment in each district, to apply on the 50,000 volunteers required from the State. The names of the committee for this district were Lyman Truman, B. F. Tracy, George Bartlett, Ransom Balcom, J. B. Williams, J. W. Dwight, and H. D. Barto. The committee met in Owego on the 21st of July. To aid in the work the committee appointed town committees which were for Tompkins county as follows:

Caroline—William Curtis, John Bull, William Taft, Epenetus Howe, John J. Bush.

Danby—W. A. Mandeville, T. J. Phillips, Josiah Hawes, Harvey D. Miller, E. L. B. Curtis.

Dryden—Luther Griswold, Smith Robertson, Charles Givens, Thomas J. McElheny, W. W. Snyder.

Enfield—W. L. Bostwick, Samuel V. Graham, Joseph Rolfe, L. H. Van Kirk, Henry Brewer.

Lansing—H. B. Lord, A. W. Knettles, J. N. Townley, David Crocker, Albert Baker.

Newfield—B. R. McAllister, C. C. Cook, Oliver Puff, P. S. Dudley, Benjamin Starr.

Groton—William D. Mount, D. B. Marsh, H. K. Clark, Charles Perigo, John P. Hart.

Ithaca—J. L. Whiton, George D. Beers, E. C. Seymour, L. R. King, B. G. Jayne.

Ulysses—Lyman Congdon, J. De Motte Smith, Monroe Stout, David Dumont, S. R. Wickes.

So prompt and efficient was the action of these committees that a regiment was soon filled, and another followed directly after—the first one being mustered in early in August and the latter went to the front on the 15th of September. Both of these organizations performed heroic deeds on the battlefield and left many of their members among the honored dead in unknown graves where they fell, and in the hospital cemeteries.

In the prosecution of the work of securing volunteers in the summer of 1862 a great war meeting was held in Ithaca on the 25th of July, at which many well known men made speeches. Under the then existing call for 300,000 men the quota for Ithaca was 83; for Dryden, and Groton, 92; for Enfield, Ulysses and Lansing, 92; for Newfield, Danby and Caroline, 84. Town committees were appointed to enroll all who were liable to draft, preparatory to the draft incident upon failure to fill the call of July 2, 1862. The quotas necessary to be raised to avoid the draft were as follows: Caroline, 72; Danby, 70; Dryden, 154; Enfield, 58; Groton, 110; Ithaca, 212; Lansing, 100; Newfield, 92; Ulysses, 104. Total, 972. Meetings were promptly held and a subscription started to raise a fund to pay each volunteer \$100 bounty; nearly \$15,000 were subscribed at once. This action had the desired effect, and was about the first of a series of measures for the payment of the liberal bounties that were afterwards given to volunteers.

Enlistments were now rapid and the 109th Regiment, with companies A, F, and G from Tompkins county, was mustered in on the 28th of August and left Binghamton on the 30th. Other volunteers from this county previous to the time under consideration had joined the 76th Regiment, the 64th (mustered in the fall of 1861), and other organizations.

The 137th Regiment was raised in the 24th Senatorial District in the summer and fall of 1862 and mustered in at Binghamton September 25. Company D was largely recruited in Tompkins county.

On the 24th of March, 1862, a meeting was called in Ithaca to form a Loyal League. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. Wait T. Huntington occupied the chair, with A. M. Hull, secretary. The organization was effected, with Charles E. Hardy as president, and aided materially in various ways in the promotion of the Union cause.

The 143d Regiment, in which companies D and I were almost wholly from Tompkins county, was mustered into the service October 9, 1862.

The summer of 1863 was an exciting time. A call for 300,000 volunteers had been promulgated and a draft ordered for July in case the quotas were not filled, which were as follows; Ithaca, 228; Lansing, 94; Groton, 96; Dryden, 124; Caroline, 63; Danby, 51; Newfield, 83; Enfield, 54; Ulysses, 80; total, 873. The enrollment in the county was 5,379. The quota was not filled and the draft was held for this county in July. As is well known, this draft, with the commutation provision by which drafted men could pay \$300 and be exempt from service, resulted in very little accession to the armies of the Union; the result was another call in the autumn for still another 300,000 men, to be followed by a draft on January 1 for quotas not filled. Under this enrollment the quotas were as follows: Ithaca, 110; Lansing, 47; Groton, 49; Dryden, 64; Caroline, 33; Danby, 25; Newfield, 41; Enfield, 27; Ulysses, 40; total, 436. Now the supervisors came forward and adopted resolutions offering \$300 bounty to each volunteer under the call, and taking the necessary steps to provide the issue of \$150,000 in bonds to furnish the funds. Although the quota of the county was not filled by the 1st of January, the time was extended for the draft and the necessary enlistments were made before the expiration of the extension.

Under the call for 500,000 volunteers issued July 18, 1864, the Board of Supervisors offered a bounty of \$300 for one year men, besides the \$100 offered by the government. Enlisting agents were appointed in the several towns and the work of filling the quota went rapidly forward. The quotas were as follows: Ithaca, 158, against which there stood a credit of 108; Lansing, 66, credit 18; Groton, 73; Dryden, 96, credit 6; Caroline, 50, credit 2; Danby, 40, credit 4; Newfield, 66; Enfield, 37, credit 17; Ulysses, 57, credit 18; total quota, 643; total credit, 173,

leaving 490. These quotas were all filled by the 7th of September and the draft thus escaped.

The last call for troops was made on December 19, 1864, and the few that were lacking in the county were easily secured. The gross amount of bonds issued by the county for war purposes was \$217,085. Notification was published that of these bonds \$113,371 would be paid on presentation at the county treasurer's office, on February 25, 1866. All these bonds have been since paid.

The military organizations which included Tompkins county men were the 32d, 64th, 109th, 137th, 143d, 179th (all infantry), and the 10th, 15th, and 21st cavalry. A few volunteers may have left the county to go elsewhere and enlist. The number of enlistments from each town will be found in the later town histories. The county may ever point with just pride to the career of her soldiers in the war for the preservation of the Union.

CHAPTER V.

The Panics of 1857 and 1873—The University and its History and Influence on the Growth of Ithaca—Official List of Officers before and since Organization of County—Senators—Members of Assembly—County Clerks—Superintendents of Schools.

THERE is little to record of a general character in relation to the history of the county from the close of the war until the present time, that is not given in detail in succeeding chapters. The "flush times," as they were called, which immediately succeeded the great conflict, when money was plenty and all kinds of individual and corporate undertakings were being inaugurated, with the reaction which produced the financial stringency of 1873, are well remembered. Tompkins county did not enter so largely into the prevailing expansion after the war as many other localities, and the rebound was hence not so severe; but its effects were felt in Ithaca more than that of 1857. In 1873 there were failures of several notable firms whose credit had previously stood high, and which had withstood the stringency of 1857. These failures were disastrous ones and their effects were long felt here.

The great university, of which the only complete history ever written is found in these pages, has grown to its present magnificent pro-

portions since the war ended. Ithaca as village and city has taken new life, especially in quite recent years, and promises to become an important business, educational and social center.

OFFICIAL LIST.

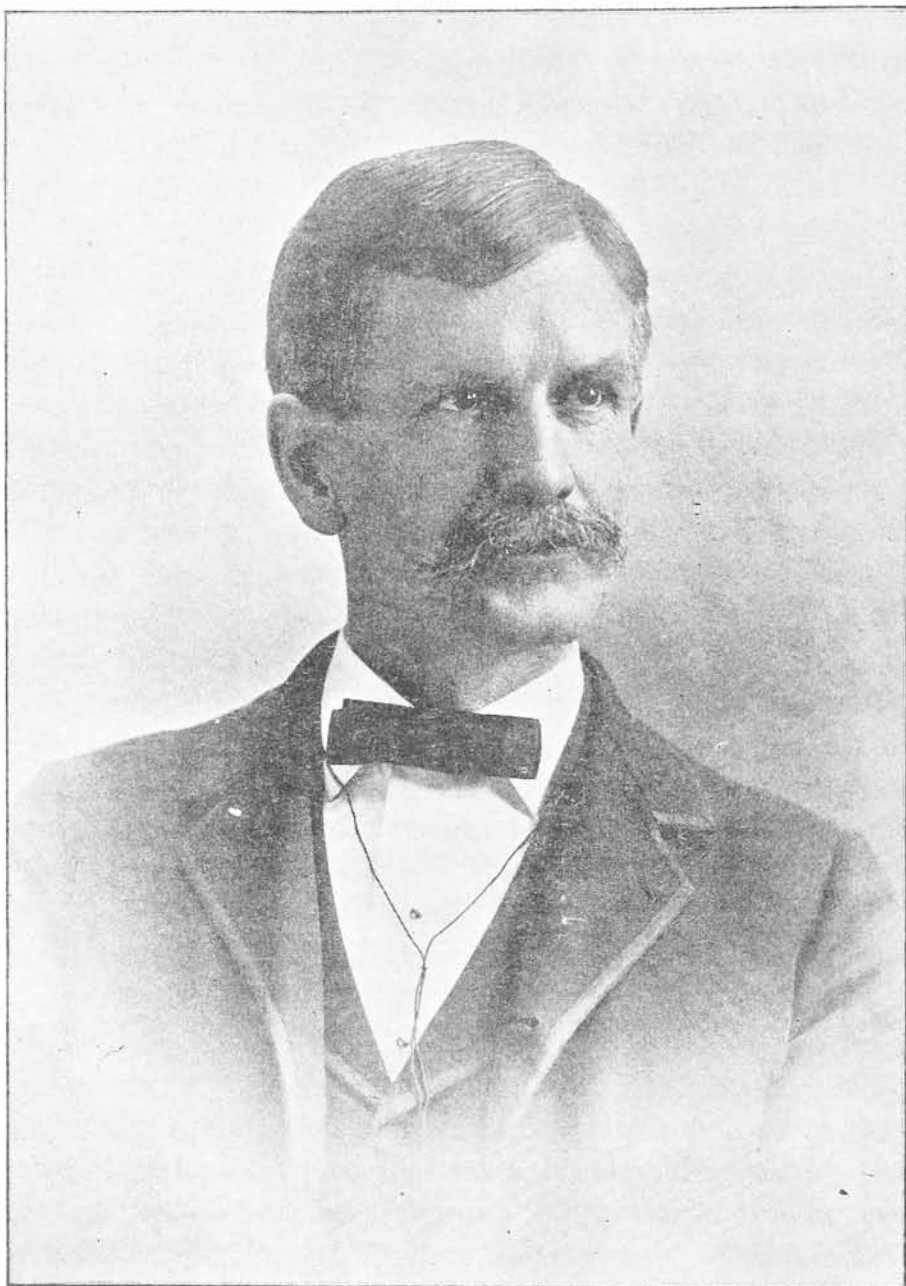
Previous to the organization of Tompkins county in 1817, several residents of the territory now embraced in it, held official positions in the counties in which they resided. Thus John Cantine, with Simeon De Witt, perfected a treaty with the Onondagas on the 18th of November, 1793, by which certain lands were quit-claimed to the State.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Onondaga county was held May 27, 1794. Robert McDowell, of Ulysses, was one of the members of the board. Francis A. Bloodgood was a member of the Council of Appointment from the Western District in 1812, and a senator from 1811 to 1815 inclusive. Henry Bloom was a senator in 1816-17. Richard Townley was a member of assembly from Onondaga county in 1808 and 1809; Henry Bloom in 1809 and 1810. Oliver C. Comstock was member of assembly from Seneca county in 1810 and 1812, and member of congress three terms commencing in 1813. David Woodcock was member of congress from 1815 to 1818 inclusive. Archer Green was member of assembly from Seneca county in 1817. Benjamin Pelton was judge of Seneca county in 1809. Moses I. Cantine was district attorney of Seneca county in 1805; and Hermon Camp was sheriff of that county in 1817 and held the same office in Tompkins county after its organization.

SENATORS.—Up to and including the year 1822, five years after the organization of Tompkins county, the State was divided into four senate districts, the Southern, Middle, Eastern and Western. Henry Bloom was the only senator residing in the territory of the present county of Tompkins, until the session of 1823, when the State was again divided into eight districts, with four senators in each district and a term of four years. Tompkins county was in the Sixth District. Peter Hager, 2d, was senator from 1826 to and including 1829. Ebenezer Mack was senator from 1834 to and including 1837; George D. Beers, senator from 1845 to and including 1847, when the constitution changed the districts to thirty-two in number, placing Tompkins county in the 25th. Timothy S. Williams was the first senator under this new division, serving in the sessions of 1848 and 1849. Josiah B. Will-

iams served in 1852, 1853, 1854, and 1855. Ezra Cornell, 1866 and 1867. John H. Selkreg, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877. Peter W. Hopkins, 1878; he died during the session and Edwin G. Halbert was elected to fill the vacancy; he was also elected to the full term of 1880 and 1881. David H. Evans, 1882 and 1883. Edward S. Esty, 1884 and 1885. Charles F. Barager, 1886 and 1887. William L. Sweet, 1888 and 1889. Thomas Hunter, 1890 to 1893 inclusive. Charles T. Saxton, 1894..

ASSEMBLYMEN.—The sixth apportionment of members of assembly was in operation in 1817, when Tompkins county was erected. Seneca county then had three members, which number was reduced to two, and Cayuga four members reduced to three. Tompkins county was allowed two members. In 1818–19, Samuel Crittenden and John Sutton were elected members. 1820, Hermon Camp and Joshua Phillips. From November 7 to November 21, 1820 and in 1821 and 1822, Samuel Crittenden and Peter Hager. 1823, Jacob Conrad and Peter Hager, 2d. 1824, Peter Hager 2d, and Nicoll Halsey. 1825, Joshua North and Jared Patchen. 1826, Nathan Benson and David Woodcock. In 1827 the representation of Tompkins county was increased to three and Nathan Benson, Benjamin Jennings and John Sayler were members. 1828, Amasa Dana, Samuel H. Dean, Josiah Hedden. 1829, Amasa Dana, Samuel H. Dean, Jonathan B. Gosman. 1830, Elijah Atwater, Jonathan B. Gosman, Ebenezer Mack. 1831, John Ellis, Jehiel Ludlow, John Sayler. 1832, John Ellis, Horace Mack, John James Speed, jr. 1833, Thomas Bishop, Daniel B. Swartwood, Ira Tillotson. 1834, George B. Guinnip, Charles Humphrey, Thomas B. Sears. 1835, Charles Humphrey, Parvis A. Williams, Caleb Woodbury. 1836, William R. Fitch, George B. Guinnip, Charles Humphrey. 1837 (number of members reduced to two), Lewis Halsey, Benjamin Jennings. 1838, Elbert Curtiss, Robert Swartwout. 1839, David Bower, Jesse McKinney. 1840, Wm. H. Bogart, Robert Swartwout. 1841, Levi Hubbell, Alpha H. Shaw. 1842, Charles Humphrey, Bernardus Swartwout. 1843, Sylvanus Larned, George T. Spink. 1844, Peter Lounsberry, Charles M. Turner. 1845, Sherman Miller, Lyman Strobbridge. 1846, James W. Montgomery, Henry S. Walbridge. 1847, Samuel Lawrence, Henry W. Sage. 1848, John Jessup, Alpheus West. 1849, Darius Hall, Charles J. Rounsville. 1850, Henry Brewer, Elias W. Cady. 1851, Alexander Graham, Benjamin G. Ferris. 1852, Alvah Hulburt, Stephen B. Cushing. 1853, David Crocker, jr., Ebenezer S. Marsh. 1854, Benjamin Joy, Eli Beers. 1855, Frederick S. Dumont, Justus P. Pen-



Levy H. Haukirk

noyer. 1856, William C. Coon, Robt. H. S. Hyde. 1857, Alexander Bower, Elias W. Cady. 1858, (representation reduced to a single member), Edward S. Esty. 1859, William Woodbury. 1860-61, Jeremiah W. Dwight. 1862-63, Ezra Cornell. 1864-65, Henry B. Lord. 1866, Lyman Congdon. 1867-71, John H. Selkreg. 1872-73, Anson Knettles. 1874, Wm. L. Bostwick. 1875, Geo. W. Schuyler. 1876, Samuel D. Halliday. 1877, Silas R. Wickes. 1878, Samuel D. Halliday. 1879-80, Chas. M. Titus. 1881, Truman Boardman. 1882, Jno. E. Beers. 1883-4, John E. Cady. 1885, Hiland K. Clark. 1886, Chas. M. Titus. 1887, Walter G. Smith. 1888-9, Frank J. Enz. 1890-91, Nelson Stevens. 1892-3, Albert H. Pierson. 1894, Edwin C. Stewart.

COUNTY CLERKS.—Archer Green was the first clerk of Tompkins county and was appointed April 11, 1817. John Johnston succeeded him February 14, 1821, and was elected in November, 1822. Samuel Love, elected 1828. Arthur S. Johnson, November, 1834. Wait T. Huntington, November, 1837. Willet B. Goddard, November, 1840. Henry B. Weaver, November, 1843; he died and Ezra Weaver was appointed October 2, 1846, to fill out the term. Norman Crittenden, November, 1846. Horace Mack, November, 1849. Ezra Weaver, November, 1852. Charles G. Day, November, 1855. Stephen H. Lamport, November, 1858. Martin S. Delano, November, 1861. Thomas J. McElheny, November, 1864 and 1867. Doctor Tarbell, November, 1870 and 1873. Orange P. Hyde, Nov., 1876. Squire B. Rolfe, Nov., 1879. Philip J. Partenheimer, November, 1882, and November, 1885; he died February 6, 1888, and Monroe M. Sweetland was appointed to fill the term expiring December 31 following. Leroy H. Van Kirk was elected in November, 1888, and re-elected in November, 1891.

COUNTY TREASURERS.—William S. Hoyt, elected November, 1848. Leander Millspaugh, 1851. Wesley Hooker, 1857. Edward C. Seymour, 1863. George H. Bristol, 1869. Koert S. Van Voorhees, 1875. Edward K. Johnson was appointed in the place of Van Voorhees, who resigned in December, 1877, and Johnson was elected in 1878. George H. Northrup, 1881. Charles Ingersoll, 1890, and re-elected 1893.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.—By an act passed April 17, 1843, Boards of Supervisors of the several counties were directed to appoint county superintendents of common schools. Under this power J. T. Denman was appointed and served one term. He was succeeded by Smith Robertson. The office was abolished May 13, 1847. Since 1857 these officers have been elected under authority of an act passed

in 1856. The first election under this act, however, was not held until November, 1859. The commissioners for the First District were T. R. Ferguson, William W. Ayres, John D. Thatcher, Alvira Snyder, Albert H. Pierson, Orville S. Ensign, Andrew B. Humphrey, Amasa G. Genung, Charles Van Marter. The First District consisted of Danby, Enfield, Ithaca, Newfield and Ulysses. The charter of Ithaca city took the corporation out of the district, but the town outside remains therein. Second District—Marcus Lyon, T. S. Armstrong, Alvira Snyder, Jackson Graves, Robert G. H. Speed, James McLachlan, jr., Solomon L. Howe, Frank W. Knapp, Ella Gale. The Second District consists of the towns of Caroline, Dryden, Groton and Lansing. Alvira Snyder appears as holding the office in both districts. He was commissioner while there was only one district prior to 1868, and also in the Second District after the county was divided.

CHAPTER VI.

Tompkins County Political Notes—Reminiscences of Important Campaigns—Vote of the County on Prominent Officials from 1817 to the Present Time—Political Officials of the County, Past and Present.

WHILE the political character of Tompkins county at and since the year 1859 has been quite pronounced, previous to that date majorities were limited as to size and not definitely fixed as to party, varying at different times from one side to the other. In 1820, the first presidential election after the formation of the county, Monroe received the vote, as there was practically no opposition, and the name of Daniel D. Tompkins upon the ticket for vice-president (the county being named after him) added materially to what would have been otherwise a somewhat one-sided contest. In 1824, in the struggle between Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay, Mr. Adams had a small majority, followed by a large majority in 1828 for General Jackson, and by a smaller majority for his re-election in 1832. Mr. Van Buren's majority in 1836 was very light, reaching only 150 in the county. This was reversed in 1840 and Harrison had several hundred votes over Van Buren. In 1844 Polk received a light majority, while in 1848 Taylor had a ma-

jority of some 350 over Van Buren and a very large vote over Cass. The majority for Pierce in 1852 was only 62.

The anti-Masonic excitement which swept through the State was felt in some towns of the county, where the popular vote was very largely controlled by it, while in other towns opposition to it was very pronounced. The most marked contest upon these lines occurred in 1831 when Samuel Love and Eleazer Brown were candidates for county clerk; Love being the Masonic favorite and Brown representing the anti-Masonic sentiment. The vote of that year is given to illustrate the division. While Love received 575 majority in Ithaca and Caroline, Brown's large vote in Hector, Ulysses, Enfield and Groton, left Love but 37 majority in the county.

	Love.	Brown.
Ulysses	109	325
Hector	235	346
Enfield	69	235
Newfield	205	118
Danby	179	187
Caroline	238	69
Dryden	338	401
Groton	146	279
Lansing	244	172
Ithaca	580	174
	<hr/> 2,343	<hr/> 2,306

In 1853 the so-called American party first appeared in Tompkins county politics, and although failing to cast a large vote, it gave evidence of great vitality. Following the agitation of the compromise measures of 1850, supplemented by the threatening aspect of the slavery question, culminating in the anti-Nebraska legislation in 1854 and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, great meetings were held in various parts of the county, participated in by men who had before been members of the Democratic and the Whig parties. This anti-slavery agitation measurably broke up former organizations, the Whig party after the defeat of General Scott in 1852 becoming disorganized, although Myron H. Clark, its candidate for governor, was elected in 1854.

The organization of the Republican party in 1854, so far as it proceeded, took for its members portions of the Barn-burner or Free-soil Democrats of 1848, and the Seward or Free-soil Whigs from the Whig party. Those opposed to the Democratic party who were termed Silver-Grey Whigs (so named from the silvery locks of one of their leaders,

Francis P. Granger, of Canandaigua), largely entered the American party, and that party elected its local candidates by a vote of 817 to 93 at the Ithaca charter election in the spring of 1855, and county candidates in November by nearly 600 majority. Stephen B. Cushing, of Ithaca, candidate for attorney-general on the American ticket, was successful, and assemblymen and lesser officers also by nearly the same vote.

The Fremont campaign of 1856 was one of the most exciting ones which ever took place in this locality. Old party lines disappeared, a very heated canvass, opening in July, continued in intensity up to election, and the Fremont ticket received 4,019 votes, the Buchanan ticket 1,430 votes, and the Fillmore ticket 1,470 votes. Since 1856 Tompkins county has never given an anti-Republican majority at a presidential election, and only once were the Democrats successful on any State officer previous to 1884.

At the election of 1882, the Folger and Cleveland campaign, President Cleveland received a majority of 929 for governor. The normal Republican majority in the county on a full vote in a national campaign can be set down as scarcely less than 1,000; it has at times reached 700 above this, and once it gave General Garfield only 454.

County officers since 1856 have been uniformly Republican, although the Democrats have succeeded in electing assemblymen five times within the period in question.

The temperance sentiment is quite strong in the county, many of the towns voting uniformly against license. At the election in November, 1893, the anti-saloon candidates received a vote of about 1,300, the highest ever cast by the county organization, although the mayoralty of Ithaca turned upon that question in March, 1893, the anti-saloon candidate being successful by a majority of 127.

The following table is valuable for reference, at least, showing the vote of each town in the county in the year 1817 for the several State officials:

	Ulysses.	Hector.	Covert.	Dryden.	Lansing.	Division.	Total.
Governor,							
De Witt Clinton	345	87	223	201	228	202	1286
Peter B. Porter				6			6
Lieut. Governor, John Taylor	340	84	226	208	229	201	1278
Senators,							
Jedediah Prendergrast	308	52		207	228	202	1010
Isaac Wilson	198	94	228	198	228	202	1148
Assemblymen,							
John Sutton	671	88		286	88	121	1254
Samuel Crittenden	669	87		283	88	121	1248
Isaac Allen	63	216	373	53	267	109	1081
Caleb Smith	63	221	373	54	267	111	1088

Horace Pierce, Phineas Culver, each one vote for governor; David Woodcock, one vote for lieutenant-governor; John Wilson, David June, Isaac Wilton, each one vote for senator, all from Hector; John Sutton, one vote for governor, and Nathaniel King, one vote for lieutenant-governor, both from Covert.

Vote for 1818 (same towns).—Senator, Gamaliel H. Barstow, 720; David E. Evans, 806; Perry G. Childs, 568; Samuel S. Payne, 371. For Assembly, John Sutton, 1,305; Samuel Crittenden, 1,311; Richard Townley, 666; Alex. McG. Comstock, 666. Charles H. Monell and Garrett G. Lansing, each 42 for senator.

1819—(Covert not in county)—For senators, Gideon Granger, 729; Lyman Payne, 717; Philetus Swift, 414; Nathaniel Granow, 425. For Assembly, Joshua Phillips, 1,194; Hermon Camp, 1,143; Richard Townley, 638; Peter Hager 2d, 732.

1820—For governor, De Witt Clinton, 582; Daniel D. Tompkins, 941; lieutenant-governor, John Taylor, 580; Benjamin Moores, 1,034.

1821—For senator, Henry Seymour, 890; James McCall, 891; Samuel M. Hopkins, 484; Stephen Bates, 487. For member of congress, William B. Rochester, 1,452; David Woodcock, 1,198; Jonathan Richmond, 944; Hermon Camp, 724. The vote for a convention to amend the Constitution was 2,402 in favor, and 19 against. This election was held from the 24th to the 26th of April. On the 19th of June an election for delegates was had, Richard Townley and Richard Smith being chosen. Townley had 853 votes and Smith 754. The convention assembled on the last Tuesday of August, 1821.

1822—On the 3d Tuesday of January, 1822, a vote on the Constitution was had. It resulted 1,521 in favor and 165 against. The general election under the new Constitution was held November 4, 5, and 6, 1822. The vote for governor was: Joseph C. Yates, 1,798; Solomon Southwick, 19, and 29 for all others.

1823—On the 3d, 4th, and 5th of November, at the election, Latham A. Burrows received 1,271 votes for senator; 36 for all others. For Assembly, Peter Hager 2d, 1,735; Nicoll Halsey, 1,310; Benjamin Jennings, 988; 57 scattering.

1824—Samuel Young received 1,897 votes for governor, and De Witt Clinton 1,667

1825—For senator, Peter Hager 2d, received 1,612 votes; Andrew D. W. Bruyn, 1,470.

In 1825 on the 15th day of November, the county canvassers, as the record shows: "Do set down in writing in words written at full length, the number of votes thus given as aforesaid, that is to say: fifteen hundred and sixty-four votes were given for the election of electors of President and Vice President 'by districts;' nine hundred and fifty-five votes were given for 'by general ticket plurality' and two votes were given for 'by general ticket majority.'"

1826—William B. Rochester had 2,130 votes for governor, and De Witt Clinton, 1,588.

1827—For senator, Grattan H. Wheeler had 2,424 votes and 78 scattering.

1828—For governor, Martin Van Buren had 3,062 votes; Smith Thompson, 1,595; Solomon Southwick, 713, and 5 scattering.

1829—For senator, Levi Beardsley had 1,632 votes; Joseph Maynard, 1,373, and 6 scattering.

1830—For governor, Francis Granger had 2,591 votes; Enos T. Throop, 1,882; 17 scattering.

1831—For senator, John G. McDowell had 2,357 votes; Nehemiah Platt, 2,279; 8 scattering.

1832—William L. Marcy had 3,269 votes for governor, and Francis Granger 3,093. The Jackson electors received 3,336 votes, and Clay electors, 3,045.

1833—For senator, Ebenezer Mack received 2,063 votes; John A. Collier, 2,048; 4 scattering.

1834—For governor, William L. Marcy received 3,511 votes; William H. Seward, 3,077; 5 scattering.

1835—For senator, George Huntington received 1,569 votes; 15 scattering.

1836—Van Buren electors, 2,935; Harrison, 2,786. For governor, W. L. Marcy, 2,997; Jesse Buel, 2,718.

1837—For senator, Laurens Hull, 2,960; Calvin H. Bryan, 2,658.

1838—For governor, William H. Seward, 3,444 votes; Wm. L. Marcy, 3,211.

1839—For senator, Andrew B. Dickinson, 3,409; William Maxwell, 3,275.

1840—Harrison electors, 3,969; Van Buren electors, 3,558. For governor, W. H. Seward, 3,903; William C. Bouck, 3,632.

1841—For senator, James Faulkner, 3,405; Allen Ayrault, 3,381. Assembly, Bernardus Swartwout, 3,416; Charles Humphrey, 3,414; Levi Hubbell, 3,368; Alpha H. Shaw, 3,372.

1842—For governor, William C. Bouck, 3,619; Luther Bradish, 3,395.

1843—For senator, Clark Burnham, 3,005; Henry S. Walbridge, 2,432.

1844—Polkelectors, 4,013; Clay electors, 3,845. For governor, Silas Wright, 4,051; Millard Fillmore, 3,831.

1845—For senator, Thomas J. Wheeler, 3,022; Lorenzo Dana, 2,891.

1846—For governor, Silas Wright, 3,009; John Young, 3,153.

1847—For lieutenant-governor, Hamilton Fish, 2,957; Nathan Dayton, 2,637. At the special election in May, for county judge, Alfred Wells received 1,837 votes; Benjamin G. Ferris, 1,723.

1848—Taylor electors, 3,003; Van Buren, 2,648; Cass, 1,270. For governor, Hamilton Fish, 3,006; John A. Dix, 2,635; Reuben H. Walworth, 1,312.

1849—Secretary of state, Christopher Morgan, 2,932; Henry S. Randall, 3,132.

1850—For governor, Horatio Seymour, 3,475; Washington Hunt, 3,344.

1851—At the special election on the 27th of May, for senator, Henry B. Stanton, 2,970; Josiah B. Williams, 2,984. At the November election, Henry S. Randall for secretary of state, 3,180; James C. Forsyth, 3,100.

1852—Pierce electors, 3,472; Scott electors, 3,410.

1853—Secretary of state, James H. Ver Planck, 1,487; George W. Clinton, 1,300.

1854—For governor, Myron H. Clark, 2,347; Horatio Seymour, 1,482; Daniel Ullman, 1,406. At a special election on the 3d Wednesday of February, 1,852 votes were cast for the proposed convention in regard to canals, and 1,583 against.

1855—For secretary of state, J. T. Headley, 3,163; Preston King, 1,956; Aaron Ward, 173; Israel T. Hatch, 474.

1856—Fremont electors, 4,019; Buchanan, 1,430; Fillmore, 1,470. For governor, John A. King, 3,900; Amasa J. Parker, 1,511; Erastus Brooks, 1,470.

1857—Secretary of state, Almon M. Clapp, 2,865; Gideon J. Tucker, 1,570; James O. Putnam, 867.

1858—For governor, Edwin D. Morgan, 3,450; A. J. Parker, 1,954; Lorenzo Burrows, 745.

1859—For secretary of state, Elias W. Leavenworth, 3,280; D. R. Floyd Jones, 2,514.

1860—Lincoln electors, 4,348; Douglass, 3,026. For governor, Edwin D. Morgan, 4,293; William Kelly, 3,067.

1861—Secretary of state, Horatio Ballard, 3,383; D. R. Floyd Jones, 1,845.

1862—For governor, James S. Wadsworth, 4,005; Horatio Seymour, 2,627.

1863—Secretary of state, Chauncey M. Depew, 4,277; Daniel B. St. John, 2,708.

1864—Lincoln electors, 4,518; McClellan electors, 2,996. For governor, Reuben E. Fenton, 4,509; Horatio Seymour, 3,006.

1865—Secretary of state, Francis C. Barlow, 4,621; Henry W. Slocum, 2,437.

1866—For governor, Reuben E. Fenton, 4,456; John T. Hoffman, 2,952.

1867—Secretary of state, James B. McKean, 3,635; Homer A. Nelson, 2,926.

1868—Grant electors, 4,646; Seymour, 3,100.

1869—Republican secretary of state, 3,539; Democrat, 2,456.

1870—Republican governor, 3,965; Democrat, 2,893.

1871—Republican secretary of state, 3,562; Democrat, 2,278.

1872—Grant electors, 4,318; Greeley, 3,369.

1873—Republican secretary of state, 3,118; Democrat, 2,809.

1874—Republican, 3,370; Democrat, 3,340.

1875—Republican, 3,704; Democrat, 3,531.

1876—Republican, 5,032; Democrat, 4,028.

1877—Republican, 3,293; Democrat, 3,158.

1878—Republican, 3,549; Democrat, 2,586.

1879—Republican, 4,382; Democrat, 3,587.

1880—Republican, 4,896; Democrat, 3,956.

1881—Republican, 3,592; Democrat, 2,652.

1882—Republican, 2,690; Democrat, 3,619.

1883—Republican, 3,050; Democrat, 3,206.

1884—Republican, 4,420; Democrat, 3,992.

1885—Republican, 4,362; Democrat, 3,681.

1886—Republican, 4,161; Democrat, 3,369.

1887—Republican, 3,939; Democrat, 2,896.

1888—Republican, 5,073; Democrat, 3,909.

1889—Republican, 3,762; Democrat, 2,930.

1890—Republican, 3,720; Democrat, 3,075.

1891—Republican, 4,330; Democrat, 3,450.

1892—Republican, 4,717; Democrat, 3,404.

1893—Republican, 3,666; Democrat, 2,751.

For delegates at large to the Convention of 1894, Republican average, 3,654; Democrat, 2,743. For district delegates to same, Frank E. Tibbetts, Republican, 3,705; Murray E. Poole, Democrat, 2,718.

CHAPTER VII.

The First Roads—How the Pioneers First Reached their Settlements—The Early Stages—Early Stage Drivers—The Cayuga Steamboat Company—Its Various Boats—Busy Scenes on the Lake—The Celebrated "Smoke Boat"—Modern Steamers and Yachts—The Sodus Canal—Other Canal Projects—The First Railroad—Some of its Peculiarities—Other Railroads.

THE first settlers of Tompkins county, notably those who came in by way of Owego, were compelled to cut their way through the forest, and along the path thus created, teams were driven and transportation of goods and merchandise commenced in 1788-89. The story of making the first paths through a trackless wilderness by the adventurous pioneer is always an interesting one, if the reader can imagine the condition of the face of the country at that time. Where now the vision of the observer sweeps over a cultivated landscape, showing all the familiar evidences of occupancy by closely associated and busy people, the cleared fields presenting an area far greater than that of the woodland, the pioneer might at any given point in his toilsome journey try in vain to see more than a few rods from his position, unless it were heavenward. Hemmed in on every side by the monarchs of the wood, he would, without having learned the mysteries of woodcraft or without a guide in man or compass, be as much lost as if in mid ocean. Yet by the exercise of patient industry and unflinching perseverance, the pioneer found his way through the wilderness and while his heart was light and his spirits exalted he laid the foundations of his home.

One of the very early and prominent roads terminating at Ithaca was that which was cut through from Oxford, Chenango county, by Joseph Chaplin in 1791-93, under contract. This road came into Tompkins county from the east via Dryden village, Etna and Varna. Many of the early settlers passed over this highway in the latter part of the last and the early years of the present century.

In 1804 a charter was granted for the construction of the Bath and Jericho Turnpike, by a company bearing this name. This highway was laid out through the present towns of Caroline, Dryden, Ithaca, Enfield, Hector, and thence on westward by the head of Seneca Lake to Bath. Its eastern terminus was at Richford, Tioga county.

In 1807 a charter was granted to the Ithaca and Owego Turnpike Company, and under it, in 1811, the road authorized by its provisions was opened. This was one of the more important of the early highways. In the same year the Ithaca and Geneva Turnpike Company opened a road between these two villages. From that date to the year 1820, all general travel was confined to these turnpikes.

In the early years of the county public passenger traffic was carried on wholly by stages. Edmund H. Watkins was the pioneer stage manager in this locality, and came to Ithaca January 1, 1825. He was connected with stage lines as owner or agent down to 1857. The first stage drivers who regularly mounted the box and sounded their horns were John Bartley and John McQueen, both vividly recollected by older inhabitants. Jesse Grant & Son owned stage lines to Newburg, Geneva and Auburn in 1827, and competition was so spirited at one period that the fare from Ithaca to New York by way of Catskill, was only \$1.50.

In 1834 Chauncey L. Grant & Co. were proprietors of stage routes to Catskill, 160 miles, Newburg 175 miles, Jersey City 206 miles, Auburn forty miles, Geneva forty-five miles, Bath fifty-two miles, Elmira forty-eight miles. Joshua Cummings controlled the routes to Albany and Utica. The three principal hotels in Ithaca were stage offices.

Full lines of four horse thorough-brace coaches ran from Jersey City, Newburg and Catskill to Ithaca. The former came over the Owego turnpike and the latter by the Bath and Jericho route, all going west to Geneva and Buffalo. Full lines of stages ran from Ithaca to Auburn and also to Utica.

A few of the older inhabitants are still left who delight to talk of the coaching days, and the pleasure of bowling along over the turnpike be-

hind spirited horses, guided by a skillful driver, the sharp crack of whose whip echoed in the forest by the roadside. But time had not acquired the value in those days that is ascribed to it in these times.

The author well recollects his own experience in "rapid transit" by stage, as late as March, 1841. He left Poughkeepsie on Tuesday morning for Fishkill Landing. The ice was moving in the Hudson, and passage across that river occupied the entire day. Leaving Newburg at four o'clock Wednesday morning, all that day and night and Thursday until Friday morning at 2 o'clock were passed in reaching Pleasant Mount in Pennsylvania. Leaving there at eight o'clock next morning, Owego was reached at 11 o'clock that night. Leaving Owego at noon on Saturday, Ithaca was reached at eight P. M.—five full days.

The mail from New York came over the Jersey City stage route. In January, 1842, a season of extreme bad roads, no mail was received from the city for an entire week. The stage on Saturday night brought up all arrears, and accumulated mail for the six days was contained in a single leather bag, with handles on either end, and the barn-door opening on the side, secured by a chain and padlock. Letters and papers for the week only equaled three bushels in bulk.

On the 15th of December, 1819, two years after the organization of Tompkins county, the Cayuga Steamboat Company was formed, having as officers David Woodcock, president, and Oliver Phelps, James Pumphelly, Joseph Benjamin and Lewis Tooker, directors for the ensuing year. The company thus formed resolved: "That a steamboat should be built to run from one end of Cayuga Lake to the other." It may be worth recording that this was only twelve years after Robert Fulton launched his first steamboat, of which he has been falsely credited with the invention, on the Hudson River. At a subsequent meeting of the directors of the before mentioned company, additional officers were chosen as follows: Charles W. Connor, treasurer; Charles Humphrey, secretary; Oliver Phelps, agent for the building of the boat. The keel of the "Enterprise" was laid March 18, 1820, and the hull was launched on the 4th of the following May. The machinery was manufactured in Jersey City and brought to Ithaca by teams. On the first day of June a trial trip was made, with about 150 women and men on board. Eight hours were consumed in reaching Cayuga.¹ The landing at Ith-

¹ In connection with this first steamboat, W. T. Eddy, son of Otis Eddy, has written: "In the year 1819 the first steamboat for Cayuga Lake was built on the west bank

aca was at the southeast corner of the lake, then known as Port Renwick. Stages ran from there to the village of Ithaca for transportation of passengers. About the year 1827 the steamboat landing was changed from Port Renwick¹ to Green's Landing, the present terminus. The boat was eighty feet long, with thirty feet beam and 120 tons capacity. The Journal of June 7, 1820, made the following announcement:

The "Enterprise" is connected with the line of stages from Newburg to Buffalo, and thus furnishes to travelers from New York, and others going west, one of the most expeditious and pleasant routes in the State. The stage runs from Newburg to this village in two days. Thus travelers may leave New York at 5 o'clock P. M. in the steamboat on the Hudson; the second day arrive at Ithaca; go on board the steamboat "Enterprise" the same night; receive good accommodations, and rest in comfortable berths during the passage, resume the stage next morning at Cayuga Bridge, and the same night arrive at Buffalo; making the whole route in three days—one day sooner than is performed by way of Albany.

Early boating on Cayuga Lake was a success. Success in almost any direction is always followed by competition. In 1825 Phelps & Goodwin built the "Telemachus," which, although larger and swifter, was not a perfect specimen of water craft. The "Enterprise" then became a towing boat. In 1827 Elijah H. Goodwin, Richard Varick De Witt and S. De Witt Bloodgood purchased the interests of all other parties in the company. In 1829 the "De Witt Clinton" was built. She ran as a passenger boat and the "Telemachus" was used for freight.

Capt. T. D. Wilcox had been connected with steamboat navigation on the Hudson since 1818, having been employed on the "Paragon," the third of Fulton's boats. After remaining there four years he was employed on Long Island Sound, where he was captain of the "Fulton" in 1831-32. He came to Ithaca in 1840 and purchased the steam-

of the inlet and it was launched May 4, 1820, amid much rejoicing. There was some difficulty in sliding it down into the water, as one end started first, and it was intended that it should go sideways, but the delay was only short and the launching was a success. After the boat was finished there was a crowd of ladies and gentlemen that had a pleasant time on the trip. It was all going well when David Woodcock, who was president of the company, came to my father and said the engineer was drunk and wanted him to take charge of the engine. He did it, although it was his first effort in that capacity, and was engineer for three weeks, until they could send to Albany for another engineer."

¹ On the 16th of April, 1834, a charter was granted by the Legislature for the Ithaca and Port Renwick Railroad. On the 8th of May, 1835, this company was authorized to construct a canal from Fall Creek to the lake, and collect tolls thereon. In 1836 the time for building the railroad was extended two years.

boats building, the "Simeon De Witt" and the "Forest City." In 1855 the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company purchased the entire steamboat interest. The "Simeon De Witt" was rebuilt and named the "William E. Dodge," and was commanded by William H. Leonard. Captain Wilcox repurchased the boats from the railroad company, and was sole or partial proprietor until May, 1862, when Alonzo B. Cornell purchased Wilcox's interest and sold out to Edward Himrod, of Aurora, in 1863. Himrod sold to Charles M. Titus, of Ithaca. Wilcox then repurchased of these parties, and was sole owner until his death, April 20, 1884. His heirs sold to the Cayuga Lake Transportation Company, consisting of Warren Hunt, H. L. Hinckley, Horace M. Hibbard, and Linn Van Order. In 1892 Hunt purchased the whole, and has since run the boats. Captain Wilcox built the "Kate Morgan" in 1855, the "Sheldrake" in 1857, the "Aurora" in 1859, the "T. D. Wilcox" in 1861, the "Ino" in 1864, and the "Frontenac" in 1866. The "Sheldrake" is now the "Cayuga" and is used as a freight-towing steamer. The "Frontenac" is a regular passenger boat, and the "Wilcox" is used for excursions.

In 1863 A. P. Osborn, of Trumansburgh, built the "Cayuga," which was run as a freight boat between Ithaca and Syracuse. She was taken to Saginaw and plied on the Saginaw River.

In 1864 Howland & Robinson, of Union Springs, built the "Howland," placing her on the Ithaca and Syracuse route, but after a short time she was withdrawn and used as a freight boat wherever opportunity offered.

Capt. Abram Van Order had a steam freight boat in 1856. In 1862 H. C. Tracy, of Kidder's Ferry, built a steam ferry boat. The "Ithaca," built at Union Springs for a ferry; the "Beardsley," a small sidewheel steamer, and the "Emily McAllister," a propeller, were purchased by the steamboat company and used for a short time. Capt. Abram Schuyler now runs the "Elfin" as a freight steamer.

Charles Kellogg, the wealthy bridge builder of Athens, Pa., has built several fine steam yachts. First, the "Kellogg," then the "Horton," and last the "Clara." He transferred the "Kellogg" and the "Horton" to Henry Stevens, and sold the "Clara" to parties on the Hudson River. He then built a still finer boat, and named her the "Clara." The "Bradford Almy" and the "Undine" are owned by Capt. John Vant, and there are many other yachts in commission at the present time.

Robert L. Darragh, of New York, with a summer residence at Shel-drake, has had two fine passenger steamers constructed which are to ply on Cayuga Lake, commencing early in the season of 1894.

In this connection it will be interesting to speak of Phineas Bennett and his great invention, the "smoke boat." Mr. Bennett was connected with boating here between 1835 and 1840, and conceived the idea of producing power almost wholly by the combustion of smoke. He patented his invention and an engine was built at B. C. Vail's machine shop, which stood on ground now owned by John Furey, on the northwest corner of Cayuga and Green streets, and was burned in 1840. One who saw this engine and witnessed its operation, speaks of it as having a wooden balance wheel which was increased in weight by iron plates bolted upon it. This bolting was somewhat insecure and the motion of the wheel, detaching the weights, threw the pieces of iron fully a hundred feet to the imminent danger of passers by.

Bennett impressed some persons in New York with the practicability of his invention, and a large steamer was built and Bennett's engine placed therein. On a trial trip, as related by one of the passengers, the boat started down towards Staten Island *with* the tide. Attempting to stem the tide on the return trip, the engine failed entirely and the boat was towed back to the city and dismantled.

Belief that navigation was to be revolutionized by Bennett's idea was prevalent in Ithaca. There were 320 shares issued by the company, and these were for a long time quoted at \$10,000 each.

THE SODUS CANAL.—From 1828 to 1838 the whole of this section was deeply interested in the construction of the Sodus Canal, which was to form a great waterway between Sodus Bay on Lake Ontario, and Cayuga Lake.' Locks were to be constructed from the Erie Canal at Clyde to the bay, in a canal to be built. Vessels were to be brought east on the Erie Canal and locked down into the Canandaigua Outlet and thence sail up Cayuga Lake. It was an attractive scheme. Meetings were held, the Legislature appealed to for aid, and some work was done in clearing out a channel at the head of the bay. In 1836 Henry Walton, an artist of some note, painted views of Ithaca, from South, West and East Hills. That from South Hill showed Cayuga Lake covered with large, square-rigged vessels, supposed to have reached this locality through the Sodus Canal. The charter for this ship canal was first granted March 19, 1829. The capital stock was \$200,000 and the work was to be finished in ten years. In 1861 the charter, after re-

peated amendments and extensions, expired by limitation. In 1862 a new act for the construction of the canal was passed, and it was provided that if the general government should furnish money to complete the work, perpetual right of transit for government vessels free of tolls or charges should be granted. This canal appears on Stone & Clark's maps, published in 1840-42.

OTHER CANAL PROJECTS.—A canal was built by private enterprise from Six Mile Creek to Beebe's flouring mill on the west side of the Spencer road, just south of the Cayuga street bridge. Boats were to be locked up the creek and thus floated to the mills. The mill building burned in 1840 and the proposed canal was never used.

A company proposed to build a canal from the steamboat landing to the Cayuga street bridge over Cascadilla Creek. The lot occupied by the brick store on the southwest corner of Cayuga and Farm streets, then occupied by a rope walk, carried on by Aaron Curtis, was to be excavated and used as a canal basin. Happily for the projectors, but little money was spent on the project.

In connection with this subject it may be noticed that much work has been done on the Inlet for the improvement of water communication, and for the establishment of ferries across Cayuga Lake. As early as April, 1829, J. McLallen was authorized by act of the Legislature to establish a ferry from Frog Point (in Covert) to "lot number 68 in Lansing, at or near Woodard's, or Countryman's landing," and was given its monopoly for fifteen years. He was empowered to charge a ferriage of \$1 for a four-wheeled coach or pleasure carriage with two horses; and 25 cents for an additional horse or mule; for a sulky or chaise with one horse, 62 1-2 cents; four-wheeled lumber wagon, 75 cents; one-horse wagon 50 cents, and for footmen, 25 cents.

On the 7th of April, 1834, the canal commissioners were directed by act of the Legislature, to survey the Inlet and report on the feasibility of removing obstructions therein at the bar and adapting it as an appendage of the Erie Canal (in the language of the act). A collector's office was to be established at Ithaca. On the 2d of May, 1835, an act was passed making it the duty of the canal commissioners to dredge out the Inlet channel across the bar so that boats drawing five feet of water could pass. Under this act all property passing through the Inlet from the Erie Canal was to pay a toll. In 1869 \$15,000 were appropriated by the State for dredging the Inlet, building a pier on the west side of the Inlet channel, etc., and in 1870, \$1,000 were appropriated

for building a lighthouse. In 1871 an appropriation of \$1,250 was made by the State to finish the work at the head of the lake, "under direction of William W. Wright, commissioner in charge."

The pier on the east side of the Inlet, being the main one, was built by Wm. Mott 2d, in 1836, at a cost of \$10,000. It has since been enlarged at the head and otherwise improved.

RAILROADS.—The Ithaca and Owego Railroad was incorporated January 28, 1828, and was the second railroad chartered in the State of New York. The first officers were Francis A. Bloodgood, president; Richard Varick De Witt, treasurer; Ebenezer Mack, secretary; S. De Witt Bloodgood, Andrew D. W. Bruyn, Cornelius P. Heermans, Myn-dert Van Schaick, James Pumpelly, and Alvah Beebe, directors. The flat strap rail was used, laid upon timbers running with the rail. The road was twenty-nine miles long and at the Ithaca end used two inclined planes to reach the flat from the hill above. These inclined planes were operated by horse power, a separate power for each plane. The upper one was 2,225 feet long with a descent of one foot in twenty-one feet. The lower one was 1,733 feet long with a descent of one foot in four and 28-100ths feet, and the total descent on this was 405 feet. Cars were drawn on this road with horses from the date of its opening, in April 1834, to 1840, when an engine built in Schenectady was brought to Ithaca and placed in service. It was not equal to the required duty, and a train of cars to attend a mass meeting at Owego arrived there by efforts of the passengers pushing both the engine and the cars.

The engine was afterwards rebuilt at Schenectady and its weight and power largely increased. It proved too heavy for the bridges, and breaking through one, was so broken as not to be again used.

The original gauge of the road was six feet and was changed in September, 1878, to four feet, eight inches. The State loaned its credit for the construction of this road to the amount of \$300,000. There was, of course, default in interest, and on May 20, 1842, the property was sold by the State comptroller under the default, and was bought in by Archibald McIntyre and others.

On the 18th of April, 1843, the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company was incorporated. In 1849 the road was sold to New York parties and relaid with heavy rail. January 1, 1855, it was leased to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road for ninety-nine years.

The Catskill and Ithaca Railroad was chartered April 28, 1828, with a capital of \$1,500,000. No work was ever done under this charter.

The Ithaca and Auburn Railroad was chartered in May, 1836, but no work was done under the charter. The proposed route was up the south bank of Fall Creek to a point just east of Etna, and thence northward to Auburn.

The Auburn, Lake Ontario and New York Railroad was the successor of the Ithaca and Auburn, and a large amount of work was done on it in 1850 and 1851. The road bed was partially graded from Auburn to Asbury, and between the latter point and Fall Creek about two miles were finished. The route was to cross the creek on a high bridge nearly on a line with the present University reservoir and Cascadilla Creek near Dwyer's mill, thence direct to the present E. C. & N. depot. The heavy cut at Besemer's and the fill at Brookton, with the cut beyond, so far as it extends, was the work of the old company. The E. C. & N. track is on the old grading from Ithaca depot south for about seven miles.

The Chemung and Ithaca Railroad was chartered in May, 1837, with a capital stock of \$200,000. Its route was on the east side of the Inlet valley to Spencer. No work was done on the road.

The Ithaca and Athens Railroad Company was organized as the Ithaca and Towanda Railroad in 1867, with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. The road was opened in 1871.

The Geneva and Ithaca Railroad Company was formed under the general railroad law in 1870, with a capital stock of \$1,250,000. This road, with the Ithaca and Towanda, changed to the Ithaca and Athens, were consolidated April 10, 1874, and afterwards acquired by the Lehigh Valley organization. This consolidated line is now known as the Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre Railroad.

The Ithaca and Cortland Railroad, organized under the general law, was opened for travel over nine miles of its length between Ithaca and Freeville in December, 1870; was opened to Cortland, twenty-one miles in all, in December, 1871; extended from Ithaca to Elmira and opened for travel in 1874. To form a through line the old Midland track was utilized from Cortland to De Ruyter, the link thence to Cazenovia was built, and the Cazenovia and Canastota road used to reach the New York Central at the latter place. The name of the through road was made "Utica, Ithaca and Elmira Railroad." After passing through a receivership and being sold, the property was acquired by Austin Corbin and his friends, and the name changed to the Elmira, Cortland and Northern. The line has been extended to Camden, on

the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg road. Its entire length from Elmira to Camden is 13½ miles.

The Southern Central Railroad, organized under the general law, was opened for travel between Owego and Auburn in December, 1869. It was subsequently extended to the southwest to Sayre, Pa., and northward to Fairhaven on Lake Ontario. The line is now owned and operated by the Lehigh Valley Company.

The Cayuga Railroad Company was organized in 1871, under the general law, for the purpose of constructing a road along the eastern shore of the lake between Ithaca and Cayuga Bridge. Work on the road was begun late in the same year. The rails were laid in the winter of 1872. In the spring of 1873 many miles of the road bed were washed out. The company was reorganized in 1874 as the Cayuga Lake Railroad Company; the road was reconstructed, and trains began running in the fall. The road passed to control of the Lehigh Valley Company in 1877. In 1890 a branch was built from Union Springs to Auburn, which is now the main line, the branch to Cayuga Bridge being still in use.

The Midland Railroad, which reached Cortland from De Ruyter, utilized the track from there to Freeville, and thence built north to Scipio, when work was suspended in 1872. In 1880 the road was finished to Auburn and operated until 1889, when it was sold and the rails between Freeville and Genoa were taken up. In 1890 the road was dismantled between Genoa and Dougall's, but was used from there to Auburn as an extension of the Cayuga Railroad in 1891, when the line between Union Springs and Auburn was constructed.

The Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay Railroad Company was organized under the general law to construct a road from a point in the town of Spencer where connection was to be made with the Ithaca and Athens road, through Newfield, Enfield, Ulysses, Covert, Ovid, Varick, to Seneca Falls. Rights of way were procured, the track graded, and many culverts and some bridges built. Towns on the route were bonded in its aid, but the enterprise was finally abandoned. There have been changes in ownership and law suits innumerable in regard to the property.

Six of the nine towns of Tompkins county issued bonds in aid of railroads as follows: Ithaca, \$300,000, in aid of the Ithaca and Athens road, and \$100,000 in aid of the Geneva and Ithaca road. Ithaca village, \$100,000 in aid of the Ithaca and Cortland road. Lansing, \$75,000 in

aid of the Midland road and the same amount in aid of the Cayuga Lake railway. Groton, \$15,000 in aid of the Utica, Ithaca and Elmira road. Enfield, \$25,000 in aid of the Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay road. Newfield, \$52,000, and Ulysses, \$75,000 for the same road. There now remains due as principal of these bonds the following sums:

Ithaca, for Ithaca and Athens road.....	\$75,000
“ for the Ithaca and Geneva road.....	30,836.19
Ithaca city for the Ithaca and Cortland road.....	29,509.55
Groton “ “ “ “	15,000
Enfield for the Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay road.....	16,800
Newfield “ “ “ “	45,800
Ulysses “ “ “ “	54,200

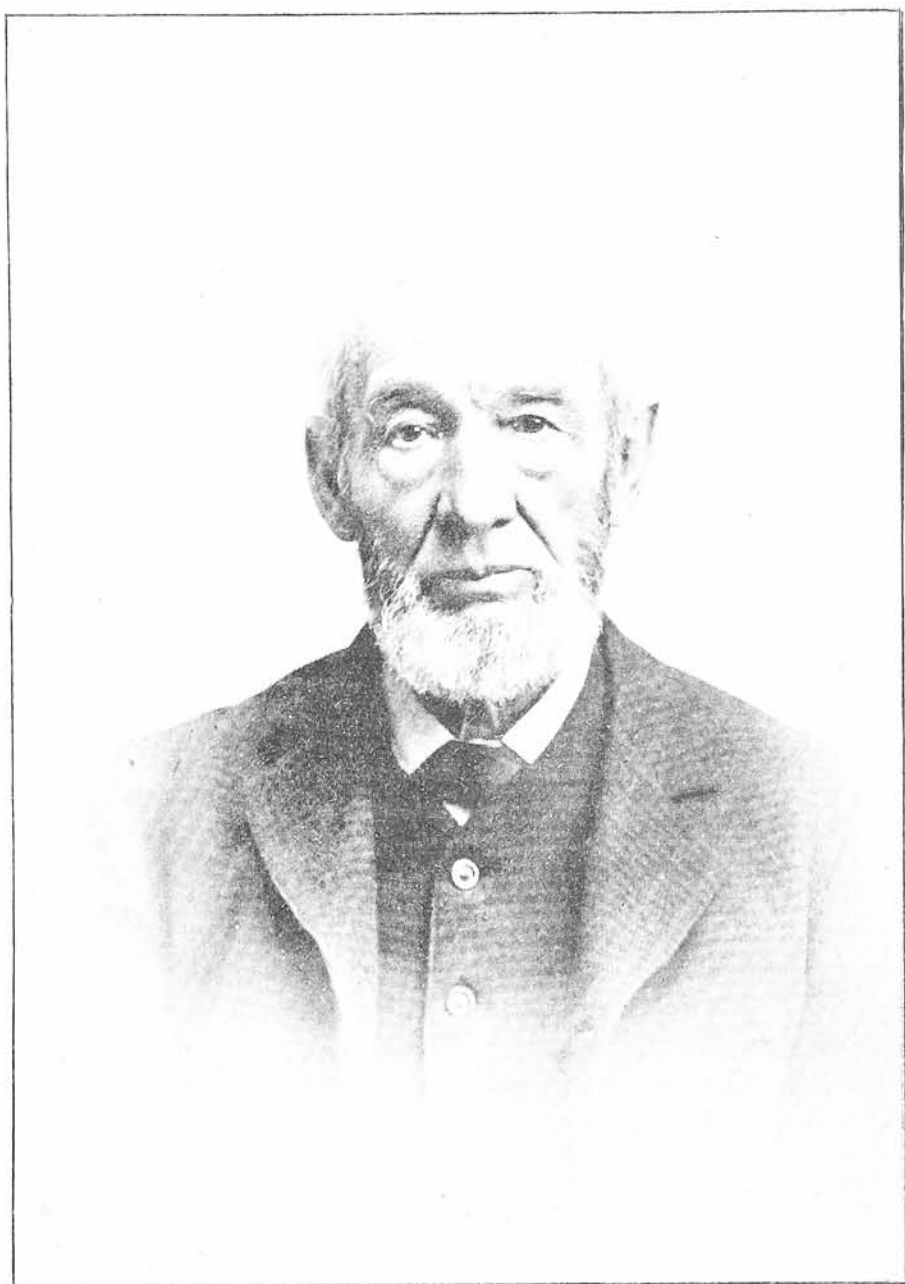
At the termination of an extended lawsuit the bonds issued by the town of Lansing were declared invalid and ordered canceled.

CHAPTER VIII.

The First Newspaper in the County—Its Very Early Publication—Its History down to its Present Successor, the Ithaca Journal—Opening of the Telegraph Line to Ithaca—The Ithaca Chronicle—The Democrat and its Predecessors—The Weekly Ithacan—Newspapers of Trumansburgh—Other Publications.

LIKE the history of the newspaper press elsewhere, papers have been established in Tompkins county and succeeded; others, and very many of them, after a struggle for existence of brief or longer duration, suspended, and the hopes of a host of ambitious publishers disappeared with the close of their issues. The death roll of newspapers is a long one in every populous community.

The first newspaper attempted in Tompkins county was named The Seneca Republican, and its first issue appeared July 4, 1815, seventy-nine years ago, and nearly two years before the organization of the county. Jonathan Ingersoll was the publisher. In 1816 its name was changed to The Ithaca Journal and Mack & Shepherd purchased it. The paper was successively issued by Mack & Searing, Ebenezer Mack, and Mack & Morgan, until 1824, when William Andrus became part owner of the establishment and the paper was issued by Mack & Andrus. In 1827 the title was The Ithaca Journal, Literary Gazette and General Advertiser; but the paper survived the burden of such a name.



John H. Selkreg.

In the following year the name was shortened to The Ithaca Journal and Advertiser. In December, 1833, Mack & Andrus sold to Nathan Randall. In 1837 Randall sold to Mattison & Barnaby. Mattison sold his interest to L. S. Eddy, and Barnaby afterwards acquired the entire interest. In 1839, under an execution, the paper was sold to Alfred Wells. On the 1st of July, 1841, John H. Selkreg purchased a one-half interest, and Wells & Selkreg published the paper until 1853, when Selkreg became sole proprietor. In 1842 the name of the publication was again changed to The Ithaca Journal, which title it still holds. In July, 1870, the firm of Selkreg & Apgar was formed, and the Daily Journal appeared on July 1st of that year. This firm continued until 1876, when D. J. Apgar resold his interest to J. H. Selkreg. In 1877 the Ithaca Journal Association, a joint stock corporation, was formed, J. H. Selkreg, George E. Priest, Charles M. Benjamin and George W. Wood each owning one-fourth. In 1878 Selkreg purchased the interest of Wood, and in 1880 sold his whole share to Priest & Benjamin. The Journal Association was dissolved in 1891, and the Daily and Weekly Journal is now published by Priest & Benjamin. Three papers have been absorbed by the Journal, viz.: The Jeffersonian and Tompkins Times, established by Charles Robbins in 1835, was sold to George G. Freer in 1836, and merged into the Journal in 1837. The Flag of the Union, started by Jonathan B. Gosman in 1848, was absorbed by the Journal in 1849. The Ithacan, started by H. D. Cunningham and George C. Bragdon in 1868, was sold to the Journal in 1870.

The Ithaca Journal was a Jacksonian organ and continued in the Democratic column down to 1856. In 1848 it advocated the election of Van Buren as against Cass. In 1856, in July, it became Republican, supporting Fremont and Dayton, and has continued an ardent advocate of Republican principles since. The Journal now and for many years past has ranked among the prominent newspapers of the interior of the State.

In 1846 a telegraph line had been constructed and was in operation between Utica and New York—a part of the main line then in process of building towards Buffalo. A branch wire was operated to Ithaca, and for some months the Journal and the Chronicle published small broadside dailies, distributing them gratuitously. No charge was made for the reports received, and the type set for these dodgers (for they were little more than that) was used in the regular weekly issues of the two papers.

In 1820 David D. Spencer, who had just completed his apprenticeship with L. H. Redfield in the office of the Syracuse Gazette and Register, associated himself with Mr. Stockton and began the publication of the Ithaca Chronicle. In 1823 D. D. Spencer acquired Stockton's interest and then sold one-half of the establishment to T. S. Chatterton, who purchased the remainder in 1828. He changed the name of the paper to The Ithaca Republican, and again changed it to The Tompkins American; but he discontinued the publication in 1834.

In February, 1828, David D. and Anson Spencer began the publication of The Ithaca Chronicle. Spence Spencer, son of David D., was at one period in the firm. In 1853, David D. Spencer dying, Anson Spencer became sole proprietor. In 1854 he sold the establishment to A. E. Barnaby & Co., who changed the name of the paper to The American Citizen. The paper again came into the hands of Anson Spencer.

Timothy Maloney began the publication of The Tompkins Democrat in the autumn of 1856, continuing it until his death in 1860. Samuel C. Clisbe then purchased the office and sold one half to Barnum R. Williams. Clisbe retired and the paper was consolidated with The Citizen (just mentioned), and the name changed to The Democrat in November, 1863. The business was conducted by Spencer & Williams until the summer of 1872, when Mr. Spencer again acquired the entire ownership and sold one-half to Ward Gregory, December 1, 1873. Mr. Spencer died July 26, 1876, and Mr. Gregory purchased Mr. Spencer's interest. On the 1st of March, 1889, George W. Apgar bought a one-half interest in the property. Mr. Gregory died May 30, 1889, and his widow retaining his interest, the firm remains unchanged. The Republican Chronicle advocated the election of Adams in 1824, and was the Whig organ up to 1854 in this county, when Barnaby & Co. made it the organ of the American party. This continued until 1860, and it then became and has since continued the Democratic organ of Tompkins county. It is ably edited and its sterling principles and firm adherence to the doctrines of its party give it a powerful influence.

The Weekly Ithacan is at the present time (1894) published by Lewis A. Clapp, son of Asahel Clapp, who died March 1, 1893. In May, 1856, H. D. Rumsey started the publication of Rumsey's Companion at Dryden. The name was soon changed to The Fireside Companion, and again a few months later to The Dryden News. In 1857 G. Z. House purchased the concern and changed the name of the paper to

The New York Confederacy. The paper was soon afterward discontinued. In July, 1858, Asahel Clapp resuscitated the publication under the name of The Dryden Weekly News. He enlarged and improved it, and in April, 1871, in connection with Haines D. Cunningham and Edward D. Norton, the establishment was removed to Ithaca and the name of the paper changed to The Weekly Ithacan and Dryden News, with local editions for each village. After the lapse of about six months the firm was dissolved and Mr. Clapp became sole owner. In June, 1874, he sold the establishment to George Ketchum, who failed in 1875, and Mr. Clapp was compelled to foreclose his lien on the office and bid it in. Since that date the paper has been enlarged and improved and has attained a large circulation. The Ithacan supported the Greenbackers in their day, but has made a consistent record for temperance ever since its establishment.

THE PRESS IN TRUMANSBURGH.—The best history of the newspapers of Trumansburgh is printed in a publication devoted to the history of that village and published from the Free Press office in 1890. This publication, evidencing great research and labor in preparation, gives by far the most comprehensive history of the largest village in Tompkins county outside of Ithaca, covering also much of the history of the town of Ulysses and many other matters in which the inhabitants of that locality have an interest. The writer of this volume here acknowledges the great help it has been to him in his task. We quote from its pages the following facts: The first newspaper in Trumansburgh was the Lake Light, an anti-Masonic paper, commenced in 1827 by W. W. Phelps. The Light was extinguished in 1829 for want of support. The Anti-Masonic Sentinel was its successor, published by R. St. John, but it lived only about three months. In 1832 David Fairchild started The Advertiser. He succeeded in his business and in 1837 sold his establishment to Palmer & Maxon; the latter soon afterward retired, and Mr. Palmer continued sole publisher. John Gray succeeded him, changing the title to The Trumansburgh Sun. Hawes & Hooker succeeded Gray, changing the name to The Gazette. Not succeeding, the establishment came into the hands of John Creque, jr., who afterwards leased it to S. M. Day, who changed the name of the paper to The Trumansburgh Herald. Mr. Day was succeeded by W. K. Creque, who called the paper The Independent. Its publication ceased in 1852, and Corydon Fairchild, of Ovid, purchased the materials.

In November, 1860, A. P. Osborn started the Trumansburgh News, with Edward Himrod as associate editor. Himrod afterwards leased

the office of and continued the paper, but Osborn sold the plant to John McL. Thompson. A. O. Hicks and W. W. Pasko bought of Thompson, and were succeeded by J. W. Van Amie, and he by W. H. Cuffman, who continued the publication until the office was destroyed by fire, February 22, 1864. On April 5, 1865, O. M. Wilson issued the first number of The Tompkins County Sentinel, the name of which was afterwards changed to The Trumansburgh Sentinel. February 13, 1879, he sold the paper to C. L. Adams, and January 1, 1894, he sold to Charles A. Vorhees, its present proprietor.

In 1873 A. F. Allen published The Advance, which was continued only three months. On the 7th of November Mr. Allen revived the Free Press and has successfully conducted it; it may now be properly styled an established newspaper.

The Dryden Herald was started at that village in 1871 by William Smith, who a few months later sold out to Osborn & Clark. In 1876 Ford & Strobbridge acquired the establishment. It subsequently came into the hands of A. M. Ford, and is now successfully published by his sons, J. B. & W. A. Ford. The Herald is neutral in politics with Republican tendencies.

Other more or less ephemeral publications in this county have been The Tompkins Volunteer, which was started in Ithaca by H. C. Goodwin in 1840. John Gray afterwards owned the establishment, and he sold to J. Hunt, jr., who issued the paper as The Tompkins Democrat. The plant was removed to Chenango county.

The Western Messenger was started by A. P. Searing in Ithaca in 1826 and continued about two years. Searing also started The Western Museum and Belles Lettres Repository in 1821, continuing it some two years.

James M. Miller published The Castigator in 1823. In this paper appeared the proclamations of the Moral Society, famous in olden Ithaca.

O. A. Bronson began the publication of The Philanthropist, a Universalist organ, which lived about a year.

The Templar and Watchman, a temperance journal, was started by Orlando Lund, who sold an interest to Charles F. Williams. Subsequently Lund sold to Myron S. Barnes, who with Williams continued the paper about two years.

Edgar St. John commenced the publication of a temperance weekly in 1845 and continued it about two years. It was printed in the Journal office.

The Christian Doctrinal Advocate and Spiritual Monitor was started at Mott's Corners (now Brookton) in 1837. It was the organ of the Seventh-Day Baptists and secured a large circulation, principally in the Southern and Western States. The paper continued several years, when the office was removed elsewhere.

The Ithaca Daily Leader was started November 2, 1869, by William A. Burritt. It was a small sheet six and one-half by nine and one-half inches printed matter, two columns on a page. February 1, 1870, it appeared as a three-column sheet, and the pages enlarged to eight and one-half by eleven inches. It subsequently passed into the hands of H. D. Cunningham and E. D. Norton, by whom it was enlarged. It was published by them until December 31, 1872, when it was discontinued.

The Groton Balance was started in January, 1831, by H. P. Eels & Co., who issued it a few months, when it passed into the hands of E. S. Keeney, and its name changed to The Groton Democrat. It was discontinued in 1840.

The Groton Journal was established by H. C. Marsh, November 9, 1866. He continued its publication until January, 1872, when it was purchased by A. T. Lyon, who issued it until December 9 of the same year, when it was sold to L. N. Chapin, who sold it to W. H. Allen, who took possession July 17, 1879. He associated with him H. L. Wright. L. J. Townley, the present proprietor, came on the paper October 16, 1879, and established the Lansing department, when the name was changed to the Groton and Lansing Journal and did business as the Journal Printing Company. November 17, 1883, Mr. Townley purchased the establishment and associated with him H. L. Wright, under the firm name of Townley & Wright. December 1, 1885, Mr. Wright disposed of his interest to Mr. Townley, who has since published the paper. The Journal is a large folio, ably edited, and of great influence.

CHAPTER IX.

History of Tompkins County Agricultural Society—Its First Officers—Insignificance of Early Premiums Offered—Sales and Purchases of Property—History of the County Poor House—Statistics of its Present Condition—Masonic Societies in the County—Other Societies and Institutions.

THERE was an Agricultural Society in existence in this county at or soon after the organization in 1817, but no records are accessible in regard to its proceedings. In 1820 the annual meeting, as reported in the American Journal of March 22, was held on the 1st of March, when William T. Southworth was chosen chairman, and Platt Ketchum secretary. Officers were chosen for the ensuing year as follows: William T. Southworth, president; Alexander Bower, George Robertson, Peter Himrod, William Morrison and Job Allen, vice-presidents; Platt Ketchum, corresponding secretary; Jacob G. Dykeman, recording secretary; Luther Gere, treasurer; William R. Collins, auditor.

The sum of \$186 was offered that year in premiums, and the fair was held on the last Tuesday in November at the Ithaca Hotel. Old residents speak of the "show," as it was termed, as a great success. The fair closed with awards to successful exhibitors, after which a procession was formed which marched to the Presbyterian Church, where a prayer was offered by Rev. William Wisner, and an oration delivered by William T. Southworth. The premiums awarded were then paid in specie at the close of the church exercises.

There are no attainable records in regard to this society after 1820 for a number of years. The fairs are, however, remembered, showing that their commencement was in 1839. Some authorities claim that the reorganization was in 1841, and another one in 1838. In 1855 the society purchased four blocks of land near the steamboat landing, and in 1857 another block, five in all, bounded on the west by Cascadilla Creek; on the north by Railroad avenue; on the east by Auburn street; and on the south by Lewis street. On this tract was erected a two-story exhibition hall, fifty by one hundred feet in dimensions, and a trotting track laid out. In 1875 this property was sold to B. G. Jayne,

and forty-five acres bought west of Meadow street and south of Clinton street, in the southwest part of the city. There a large number of buildings have been erected for exhibition and other purposes, and the society, in point of efficiency and resources, stands abreast with any county society in the State.

Abstract of receipts and disbursements of Tompkins County Agricultural Society for 1893:

Balance from last report		\$37.82
G. C. McClure, ex-treasurer	\$ 52.08	
From gate receipts	1,075.10	
Rent of building	55.00	
Rent of privileges	534.96	
Annual members at \$1.00	2,666.00	
Members paying \$5 each	620.00	
Entries for races	312.00	
Advertisers in Premium List	150.00	
Ives Pool Fund, 1893	488.05	
State of New York, 1893	259.35	
Note at Tompkins County National Bank	500.00	
Receipts for 1893		6,712.54
		<u>\$6,750.36</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

For permanent improvements	\$ 111.64	
Labor	495.51	
Material, lumber, etc.	186.77	
Salaries	50.00	
Printing and advertising	670.71	
Services of superintendents, police, watchmen, gatemen and clerks	216.00	
Supplies for fair	204.84	
Music during fair	115.00	
Insurance fees and miscellaneous bills	85.66	
Race purses	866.00	
Payment on indebtedness	1,130.59	
Total premiums on stock	1,425.00	
Premiums paid for 1892	183.29	
Premiums other than above, 1893	750.00	
Total disbursements		6,491.01
		<u>\$259.35</u>

At the annual meeting of the society in 1894 it was resolved to borrow the sum of \$3,500 to pay the indebtedness of the society, and the further sum of \$1,500 for needed improvements. The following officers were elected for 1894:

President, George H. Baker (re-elected); secretary, Carey B. Fish; treasurer, L. H. Van Kirk (re-elected); directors, R. G. H. Speed, William Nixon, W. O. Newman. Vice-presidents: Caroline, Henry D. Thomas; Danby, L. L. Beers; Dryden, C. D. Burch; Enfield, B. Oltz; Groton, Z. Cook; Ithaca, C. E. Seaman; Lansing, Delos Harring; Newfield, C. Seabring; Ulysses, A. H. Pierson.

TOMPKINS COUNTY POOR-HOUSE.—It was ten years after the organization of this county before action was taken by the Board of Supervisors towards the establishment of a county poor-house. The first record in regard thereto appears in the proceedings of the board on the 22d of November, 1827, when a resolution was passed declaring the advisability of establishing a poor-house and appropriating the sum of \$4,000 for that purpose. Of the sum appropriated, \$1,500 were to be levied at that session, \$1,250 in 1828, and the remaining \$1,250 in 1829. A committee of one from each town was named to superintend the work of building, consisting of the following named persons: Solomon Sharp, Dryden; John Guthrie, Groton; Sullivan D. Hubbell, Hector; Elbert Curtis, Danby; Nicoll Halsey, Ulysses; Gilbert J. Ogden, Enfield; John White, Newfield; Nicholas Townley, Lansing; Ira Tillottson, Ithaca; Charles Mulks, Caroline.

The site chosen is in the town of Ulysses about six miles northwest from Ithaca. The original building was of wood, erected under the resolution of 1827 and added to from time to time as became necessary. Quite extensive out-buildings were also constructed upon the farm of 100 acres, the soil of which is first-class, perhaps as good as can be found within the limits of the county.

Through age and long use the original building and its additions finally reached a condition necessitating very extensive repairs, practically rebuilding, or else the erection of an entirely new structure. Public sentiment throughout the county favored new, more commodious and comfortable buildings, and on the 20th of November, 1891, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the entire subject, embracing repairing of the old house or the the erection of a new one, and also change of location. In February, 1892, the board refused to change the location, authorized a new building, and at a special session in June, 1892, appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose. The new structure is of brick, ample in size, and constructed with special reference to the comfort of inmates and economy in details of management.

The Board of State Charities, in their annual report for 1892, notes that the new building was in process of construction; that there were, on the 1st of November, thirty-six men and ten women inmates; there were no insane; and that three children had been born in the house during the year then ending.

The county superintendent of the poor is, by resolution, made keeper of the house. The average cost of support of inmates per year was \$62.71.

The report of the Board of Supervisors for the year ending November 15, 1893, shows that the whole number of days' support for the year was 14,298; for which the cost of board and clothing was \$2,440.13. The average cost per week was \$1.19 and a fraction. On November 15, 1892, there were thirty-six persons in the house; November 15, 1893, forty-eight persons.

STATISTICAL.—The Supervisors' reports for 1893 show that in the town of Ithaca there are 16,293 acres of land, and in the city, 2,940 acres. The assessed value of real estate, including village property and the real estate of corporations, was, in the town, \$568,585; in the city, \$2,599,376. The total assessed valuation of personal property in the town was \$38,725; in the city, \$512,155. The amount of town taxes for the town was \$5,842.27; for the city, \$34,745.41. The amount of county taxes for the town was \$1,557.98; for the city, \$10,892.65. The aggregate taxation for the town was \$8,961.45; for the city, \$56,553.26. The rate of tax on \$1 valuation was, in the town, .015; in the city, .0182.

Report of the indebtedness of the County of Tompkins and of each town, village and ward therein for 1893:

BY WHOM CREATED.	DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEBTEDNESS.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE CREATED.	AM'T OF INDEBTEDNESS.	WHEN AND HOW PAYABLE.
County of Tompkins.....	Promissory notes.....	For building County House.....	\$15,000.00	In three annual installments.
Town of Enfield.....	Bonds.....	In aid of Penn. and Sodus Bay R.R.....	14,691.75	In 1901 by sinking fund.
Town of Groton.....	Bonds.....	In aid of Ithaca and Cortland R.R.....	10,115.91	In 1900 annual sinking fund.
Village of Groton.....	Bonds.....	Waterworks.....	28,000.00	In 30 years yearly sinking fund
Ithaca town and city.....	Bonds.....	In aid of Geneva and Ithaca R. R.....	30,836.19	In 1901 annual sinking fund.
Ithaca town and city.....	Bonds.....	In aid of Ithaca and Athens R.R.....	75,000.00	March 1, 1899, \$15,000 annually.
School Dist. city of Ithaca.....	Bonds.....	Building annex to High School.....	15,000.00	Within ten years at the option of the School Board.
School Dist. city of Ithaca.....	Mortgage.....	Ground occupied by H. School annex.....	4,000.00	At the option of School Board.
Old village of Ithaca.....	Bonds.....	In aid of Ithaca and Cortland R. R.....	29,509.55	In 1900, by sinking fund.
Town of Newfield.....	Bonds.....	In aid of Penn. and Sodus Bay R.R.....	45,800.00	In 1901 int. paid semi-annually.
Town of Ulysses.....	Bonds.....	In aid of Penn. and Sodus Bay R.R.....	54,200.00	In 1901 int. paid semi-annually.
Village of Trumansburg.....	Bonds.....	For building School House.....	13,500.00	In nine annual payments.
School Dist. No. 8, Town of Groton.....	Bonds.....	For building School House.....	9,000.00	In ten years.

CHAPTER X.

Comparison of State Law with the Common Law—Evolution of the Courts—The Court of Appeals—The Supreme Court—The Court of Chancery—The County Court—The Surrogate's Court—Justice's Court—District Attorneys—Sheriffs—Court House—Judicial Officers—Personal Notes—Important Trials.

THE statement is commonly expressed that the judicial system of the State of New York is largely copied from the common law of England. While this is true to a great extent, there are important differences revealed by a close study of the history of the laws of this State, showing that our system is in many important respects an original growth. In the simple yet initiative matter of entitling a criminal process there is a radical difference between our method and that which must be followed in England. Here it is "The people versus the criminal;" there, "Rex versus the criminal." In the one it is an independent judiciary responsible directly to the people; in the other the court is subservient to the king.

This dominant idea of the sovereignty of the people over our laws, as well as in other respects, has had a slow, conservative, yet steadily progressive and systematic growth. In the early history of the State the governor was in effect the maker, interpreter and enforcer of the laws. He was the chief judge of the Court of Final Resort, while his councillors were generally his obedient followers. The execution of the English and Colonial statutes rested with him, as did also the exercise of royal authority in the Province; and it was not until the adoption of the first Constitution, in 1777, that he ceased to contend for these prerogatives and to act as though the only functions of the court and councillors were to do his bidding as servants and helpers, while the Legislature should adopt only such laws as the executive should suggest and approve. By the first Constitution the governor was wholly stripped of the judicial power which he possessed under the Colonial rule, and such power was vested in the lieutenant-governor and the Senate, the chancellor and the justices of the Supreme Court; the former to be elected by the people, and the latter to be appointed

by the Council. Under this Constitution there was the first radical separation of the judicial and the legislative powers, and the advancement of the judiciary to the position of a co-ordinate department of the government, and subject to the limitation consequent upon the appointment of its members by the Council.

But even this restriction was soon felt to be incompatible, though it was not until the adoption of the Constitution of 1846 that the last connection between the purely political and the judicial parts of the State government was abolished; and with it disappeared the last remaining relic of the colonial period as regards the laws. From this time on the judiciary became more directly representative of the people in the election by them of its members. The development of the idea of the responsibility of the courts to the people, from the time when all its members were at the beck and nod of one wellnigh irresponsible master, to the time when all judges, even of the Court of Last Resort, are voted for by the people, has been remarkable. Yet, through all this change there has prevailed the idea of one ultimate tribunal from whose decision there can be no appeal.

Noting briefly the present arrangement and powers of the courts of this State and the elements from which they have grown, we see that the whole scheme is involved in the idea of, first, a trial before a magistrate and jury—arbiters respectively of law and fact—and then a review by a higher tribunal of the facts and law, and ultimately of the law by a court of last resort. To accomplish the purposes of this scheme there has been devised and established, first, the present Court of Appeals, the ultimate tribunal of the State, perfected in its present form by the Conventions of 1867 and 1868, and ratified by a vote of the people in 1869; and taking the place of the old “Court for the trial of Impeachment and Correction of Errors” to the extent of correcting errors of law. As first organized under the Constitution of 1846, the Court of Appeals was composed of eight judges, four of whom were elected by the people and the remainder chosen from the justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. As organized in 1869, and now existing, the court consists of the chief judge and six associate judges, who hold office for a term of fourteen years from and including the first day of January after their election. This court is continually in session at the Capitol in Albany, except as it takes recess from time to time on its own motion. It has full power to correct or reverse the decisions of all inferior courts when properly before it