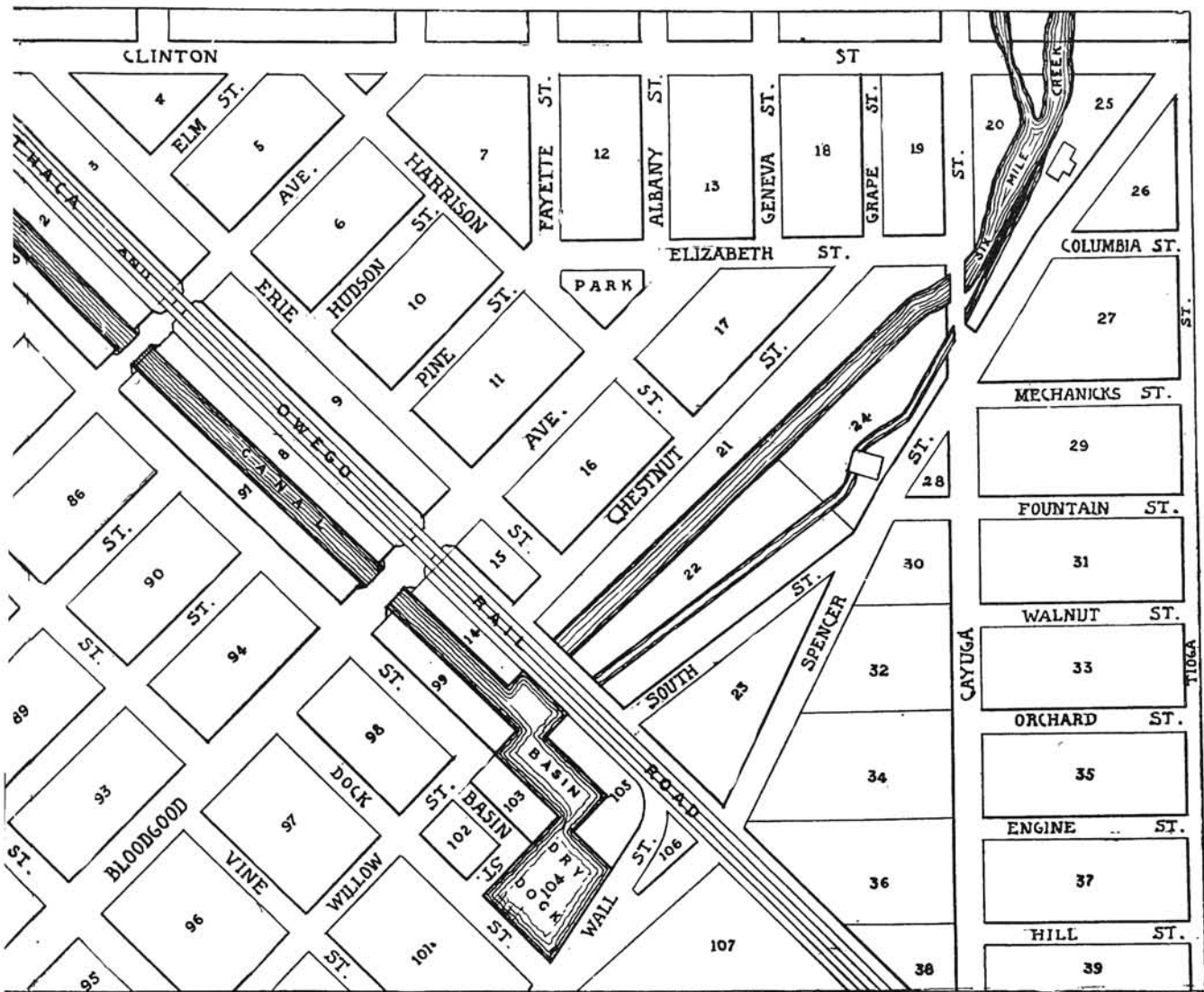




MAP OF THE B



LODGOOD TRACT.

This tract, as well as others of the early subdivisions, is clearly shown on the accompanying maps.

The plot of the village was formed almost wholly by streets following nearly the cardinal points, and intersecting very nearly at right angles. This plot contained certain portions designated then, or subsequently, as parks, of which De Witt Park is most central. Mr. De Witt encouraged settlement by the liberal terms offered in the sale of his lands. It was his long cherished desire to build a residence on the east hill overlooking the village; but he died before this was accomplished, and was buried near the spot, on the south bank of the Cascadilla, where a few pines still stand, through whose heavy fronds the wind makes ceaseless requiem. His grave was on the rear of the lot the front of which on Buffalo street is now occupied by residences of C. H. White and Henry Stewart.

It is said that beneath these pines he made his first encampment while prosecuting the survey (about the year 1796-97) for his map of the State. His remains lay long unhonored by a distinctive monument, and were finally removed from Ithaca to Albany.

The present corporation of Ithaca is composed of Lot 94, of the military tract, and the Abraham Bloodgood location.

Lot 94 of the military tract was allotted to a soldier of the Revolution, by name Hendrick Loux, by whom it was conveyed to a Mr. Van Rensselaer, who conveyed to "Robert McDowell of Mohawk." McDowell conveyed the north part, 170 acres, to Benjamin Pelton in 1797, or thereabouts. Mr. Pelton sold his portion to Phineas Bennett. The southern portion, lying chiefly on the South Hill and south of the Six Mile Creek, became the property of the Peltons. The middle portion, except about fourteen acres, was purchased by Simeon De. Witt.

Of the fourteen acres, ten were purchased by Gen. John Smith, and embraced nearly all the lands on the flats lying east of the old Owego Turnpike (Aurora street) and south of the Jericho Turnpike, as first laid out; and four acres became the property of John McDowell, a son, and Richard W. Pelton, and Nicoll Halsey, son-in-law of Robert McDowell. The four acres embraced the block on which now stands the Ithaca Hotel, and the small piece which has since become South Tioga street. The portion of State street on the north of the four acres was then village lot 32, the street not then existing. April 6, 1808, this four acres was conveyed by the three owners to Luther Gere and John M. Pearson for \$100; and July 31, 1810, Luther Gere conveyed to Aurelia,

widow of John M. Pearson, one and one-half acres from the west side thereof. Subsequently said Aurelia (then the wife of Caleb B. Drake, esq.) conveyed what is now South Tioga street, to Simeon De Witt, who opened it to the public, and conveyed to Aurelia, in payment thereof, village lot 62 next west. Lot 92 is bounded on the west by the west line of Tioga street in the village of Ithaca.

The Abraham Bloodgood tract lies west of the west line of Tioga street, and contains 1,400 acres, for which a certificate of location was issued to him November 1, 1789. The title passed to Gen. Simeon De Witt, who afterwards conveyed to Francis A. Bloodgood the 400 acres which lies south of the central line of Clinton street, and of that line continued. A small portion of this was sold to actual settlers by Mr. Bloodgood; the remainder was divided into lots, some of which passed to non-resident capitalists. The title was finally concentrated in Messrs. John McGraw and Charles M. Titus, who purchased the property in 1868.

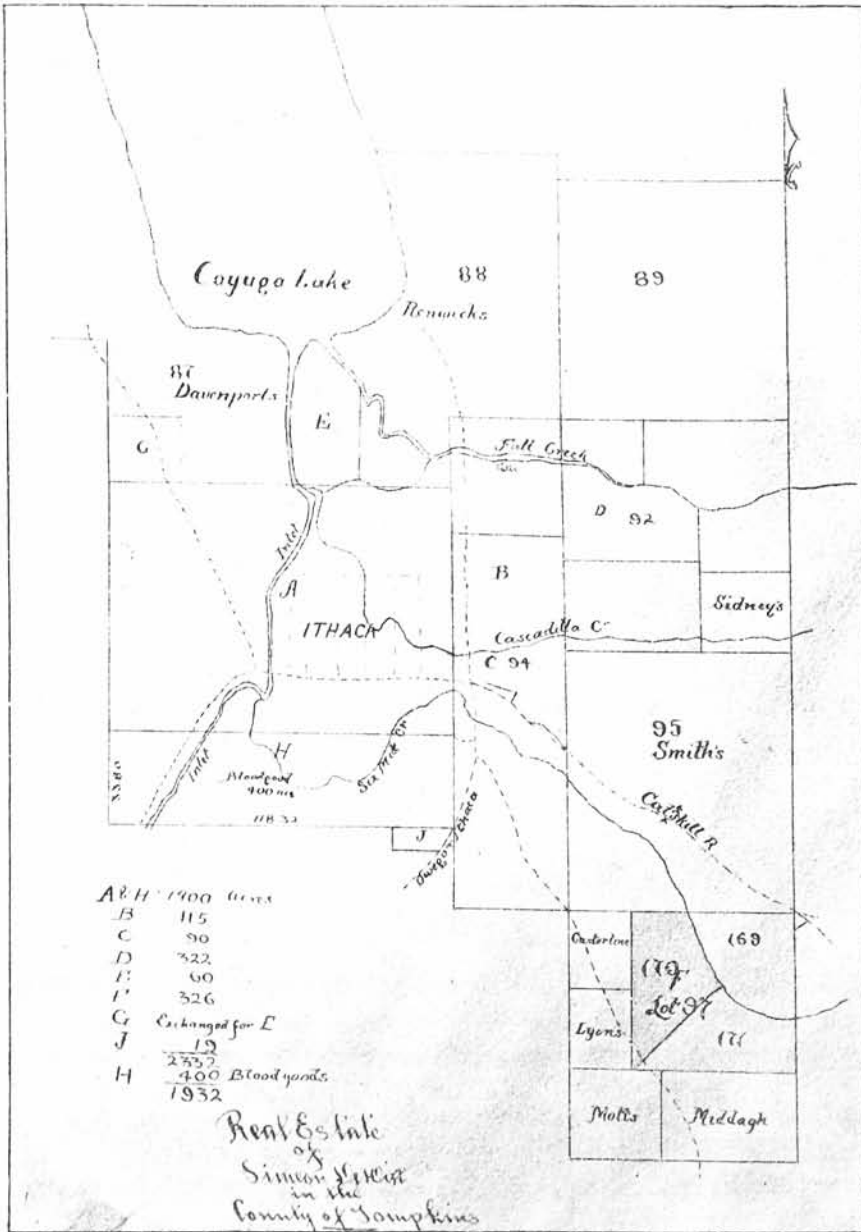
In a letter dated at Albany, February 18, 1810, Mr. De Witt wrote as follows:

The place to which I purpose to go, when I have no business here, is a village of at least thirty houses; and fronts a plain of the richest lowlands. If I should live twenty years longer, I am confident I should see Ithaca as important a place as Utica is now. Its advantages and situation cannot fail of giving it a rapid growth and making it one of the first inland places of trade. There is now no place of its size in the country where there is such a stir of business. The principal inn—a considerable two-story house—besides another respectable tavern, was found quite insufficient for the business. When Colonel Varick and I arrived there, breakfast had been served for thirty people before we got ours. The landlord (Vrooman)—a very respectable man—has last season built a large three-story house for a tavern.¹ I mention these things to show that what I have contemplated for my future residence is not a dreary, solitary country situation.

A few months later, May 10, 1810, and after another visit to Ithaca, Mr. De Witt wrote as follows of the place:

I find this village considerably increased since I was here before. I have counted thirty-eight dwelling-houses, among which are one very large, elegant, three-story house for a hotel, and five of two stories; the rest of one story—all generally neat frame buildings. Besides these there is a school house and buildings for merchants' stores, and shops for carpenters, cabinet-makers, blacksmiths, coopers, tanners; and we have besides shoemakers, tailors, two lawyers, one doctor, watch-cleaner, turner, miller, hatters, etc., etc.

¹ This became the Ithaca Hotel, and stood on the site of the present house of that name.



Governor De Witt Clinton also evinced an intelligent interest in the village and believed that it was to become an important municipality. In his personal journal of 1810 he wrote as follows:

The price of a barrel of salt at Ithaca is twenty shillings; conveyance to Owego, by land, six shillings; from Owego to Baltimore, by water, eight shillings. Allowing a profit of six shillings on a barrel, salt can be sent from here to Baltimore for one dollar per bushel. Packing-salt sold there last spring for six shillings. . . .

Salt is taken down the country from this place by water as far as Northumberland, Pennsylvania, 150 miles from Owego. It is 120 miles from here to the head-waters of the Alleghany. There is no road but a sleigh-road, in winter, by which salt is conveyed in small quantities; 3,500 barrels will be distributed from Ithaca this season.

Flour will be sent from this place to Montreal, via Oswego, or to Baltimore, via Owego. There is no great difference in the expense of transportation. It will probably seek Montreal as the most certain market.

A boat carrying from 100 to 140 barrels will go to and return from Schenectady in *six weeks*. An ark carrying 250 barrels costs \$75 at Owego. It can go down the river to Baltimore in eight, ten or twelve days, and when there it will sell for half the original price. The owner, after vending his produce, returns home by land with his money, or goes to New York by water, where, as at Albany, he lays out his money in goods. The rapids of the Susquehanna are fatal to ascending navigation.

Cattle are sent in droves to Philadelphia. Upwards of 200 barrels of beef and pork were sent from this place last spring, by arks, to Baltimore, from Owego, by Buel and Gere, and sold to advantage. . . .

The situation of this place, at the head of Cayuga Lake, and a short distance from the descending waters to the Atlantic, and about 120 miles to the descending waters to the Mississippi, must render it a place of great importance.

And again he wrote as follows of the operations here of Luther Gere:

Mr. Gere has finished for \$2,300 in stock of the Ithaca and Owego Turnpike Company, three miles of that turnpike, from the 10th of April to the 10th of July, with eight men, four yoke of oxen and two teams of horses. Scrapers are a powerful engine in making roads.

He is also building an elegant frame hotel, three stories high, and 50 by 40 feet, with suitable outbuildings and *garden*. The carpenter's work was contracted for at \$1,500; the whole will not cost more than \$6,000. Gere is a very enterprising man.¹

These extracts from the notes of men of good judgment, made from personal observation and knowledge, and at the period now under con-

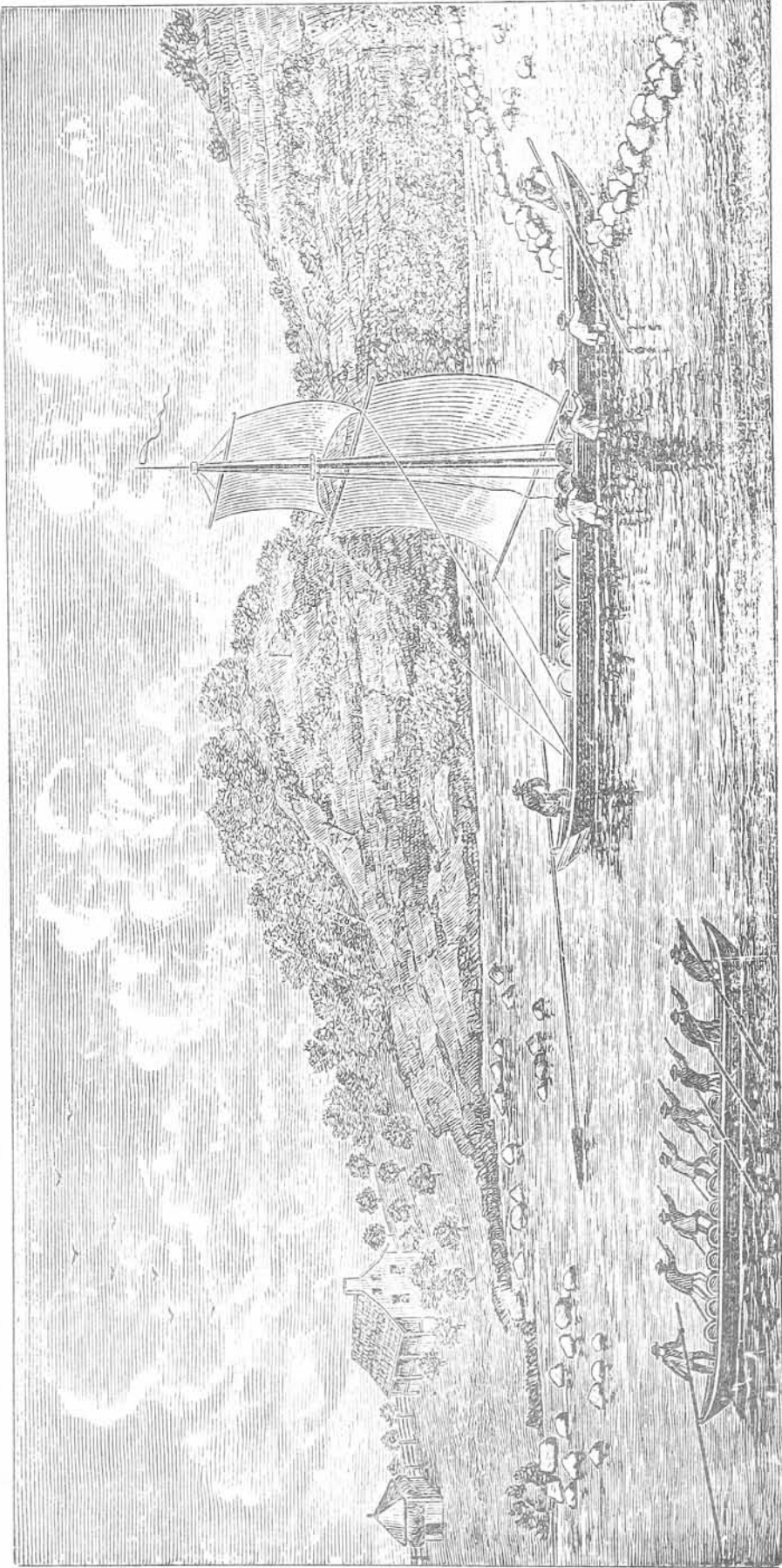
¹Mr. Gere was for many years one of the leading and enterprising men of this county. He owned over 1,400 acres of farm lands on West and South Hills, his tract on West Hill extending from the west line of Ithaca city to the Enfield town line. At one time he had 1,200 sheep on his land. He was president of the old Ithaca Bank, and dealt largely in lumber, the latter business finally causing his failure.

sideration, shed the clearest possible light upon the conditions and prospects of Ithaca village during its early years; but it must be admitted that midway in its existence it passed through a period of considerable length during which it scarcely seemed to justify the predictions of the prophets from whom we have quoted, and when, moreover, its slow rate of progress and development did not presage the rapid growth of the past ten years. In the early years the merchants, as we have seen, made liberal profits and were perforce given a large patronage; the exports from the immediate locality were comparatively large, consisting of stock, grain, potash, lumber, tar,¹ etc., and the centering here of two important turnpikes caused transportation through the place of large quantities of the products of other localities, as well as cheapened the carriage on goods brought hither. The valuable plaster of Cayuga county was in great demand early in the war period of 1812-15, on account of the decline of foreign commerce and stoppage of the former Nova Scotia supply, and immense quantities were brought to Ithaca and sent on southward. It is recorded that 800 teams passed on the turnpike in a day on some occasions, and of course they all left their tribute in Ithaca. Coal, iron and merchandise were brought back by these teams on their return trips. The magnitude of this business was the moving cause of the later construction of the Ithaca and Owego Railroad. Travel was also large in the old stage coaches which have been described in Chapter VII, and many old citizens can remember with what eagerness the far-off sound of the stage horn was daily awaited by the loungers at "Grant's Coffee-House," the "Hotel," or the "Columbian Inn," or, earlier still, at "Gere's." At these famous inns did the weary travelers alight from the old-fashioned thorough-brace coach for a thorough bracing of the "inner man," at bar and board,—two days, only, from Newburg or Catskill!

We quote the following from the American Journal of December 15, 1819:

Through the politeness of a gentleman by the Newburgh Line from New York, we received on *Saturday morning*, a copy of the President's message, delivered on *Tuesday*, at 12 o'clock. It was received in New York in eighteen hours and a half from Washington—a distance of 240 miles; was there republished; and (allowing for the time of reprinting and delay in New York) was about three days from Washington City to this place—a distance of *four hundred and eighty miles*,—a rapidity of communication seldom surpassed in any country.

¹ It is a fact that may be a surprise to later generations, that several hundred barrels of tar were made here from the pine forests that covered much of the land.



EARLY TRANSPORTATION—FROM AN OLD PRINT.

But what contributed more, perhaps, than anything else to the prosperity and prospective importance of Ithaca was the construction of the Erie Canal (begun in 1817 and finished in 1825). This great waterway gave direct and easy communication with the seaboard and limitless markets. Previous to that event the boats navigating the waterway between Ithaca and Schenectady were small, and propelled much of the distance with poles in the face of numerous obstacles. With the building of the large canal boats (though not at first nearly so large as now) were introduced new and more gratifying conditions and led to the remarkable development of the lake traffic, which became a source of large business interests and incoming wealth before the opening of railroads.

The enthusiasm that prevailed over the completion of the canal is indicated by the following letter written from Ithaca to the *Columbian*, a newspaper of New York city, in September, 1820:

ITHACA, September 6.

READ! REFLECT!

TRANSPORTATION FROM UTICA!

The great advantage to this part of the country from the Grand Canal in the transportation of goods and produce is forcibly illustrated by the following fact:

Capt. W. R. Collins, of this village performed the passage from Utica to Montezuma (96 miles) with his boat drawn all the way by one horse, in three days, with a freight of 15 tons. From Montezuma to this place is a passage of one day or more according to the wind up the lake. Before the construction of the canal, six tons were a load for a boat at this season; and to transport that burden from Utica to this village would require from eight to twelve days and the labor of five hands at least.

Considerable has been written and more said about the condition of society in early years. A so-called "Moral Society" (the name of which would apparently indicate an exceptional degree of morality in its members) was organized at an early day and appears to have carried its ideas of punishing delinquents and hunting them down with a rather high hand. It is doubtful if any other locality ever produced a counterpart of this alleged organization. It was composed of leading business men, and its ranks were recruited from all classes of society. Uncle Ben Drake was the head, and he was designated "Old Tecumseh." From time to time, as occasion moved him, he issued his "proclamations," had them printed in "*Captain Cudgel's*" (James M. Miller's) *Castigator*, a ten by eighteen-inch folio, and every member of

the society responded; for no excuse was ever countenanced, or if evasion was attempted, a heavy fine was levied upon the offender and its collection enforced. Tecumseh's proclamations were promulgated whenever a show of any kind struck the town. If the proprietor of



"TECUMSEH."

the exhibition was wise he perfected an arrangement with the society and paid five dollars into the treasury of the organization. Then Tecumseh recommended his fellow members to attend, and they came in such numbers that at times "standing room" only was obtainable. Entrance fees were paid by all at the door and no disorder was allowed, the society for the time being acting as a most efficient police; but woe to the exhibitor who did not recognize the society's claims and scouted its authority. One audacious fellow bid defiance to Tecumseh and proceeded with his show of wax figures, a performing monkey and other attractions. The ball room of the old Ithaca Hotel, corner of Aurora and State streets, was secured by this showman, who during the day unpacked and set up Napoleon Bonaparte, Benedict Arnold, John

Hancock, Daniel Lambert, Gibbs, the pirate, and other notables. The proprietor acted as ticket taker at the door, foot of the stairs, receiving for admission some few genuine coins, but an unusually large amount of broken bank and counterfeit paper currency. When he mounted to the ball room he found an audience of hundreds, who had saved him the trouble of opening the door, by placing a ladder at a window and entering without the formality of expending a farthing. Soon a fight broke out, the wax figures were stripped and crushed, the proprietor hustled down stairs, and the terrified monkey escaped over the roof of an adjoining building. In the morning Tecumseh started on a hunting

tour with gun on shoulder and returned in an hour dragging the monkey he had found in a tree in Hill's garden, on the corner of Green and Cayuga streets. He averred it was a dangerous wild beast of a new species, and he had shot it for his own safety and the safety of the people. The showman was furnished with means to pack up his shattered figures, and mourning the loss of his monkey, he left town never to return. When Drake died the society dissolved.

The proclamation of Tecumseh relative to this event is worth preservation and ran as follows: " His illustrious Eminence, the Grand President of the Moral Society of the profound city of Ithaca and the surrounding territory; to all subordinate institutions, and to all worthy associates, greeting: Whereas, a couple of Itinerants have presumed to wander up and down within our peaceful dominions, exhibiting a miserable congregation of Wax Figures, and making an abominable attempt at musical performances, on what we have by due inspection ascertained to be a leather Organ, which latter is particularly obnoxious to our refined nervous sensibility; and, Whereas, they have affected to hold our authority in contempt; these are, therefore, to command you, wherever you may be, either in Auburn, Owego, or elsewhere, to see that the laws and ordinances of our sublime institution are in due style enforced with respect to this vagrant establishment, and especially toward the aforesaid incontestibly vituperable engine. All marshals, sheriffs, constables, coroners, and all other executive officers are categorically ordered to be aiding and assisting in enforcing this salutary regulation; and all judges, justices of the peace, and other judicial officers of any name, denomination or description whatever, or by whatever term they may be ycleped, are commanded, under the strictest penalties and pains, to refrain from licensing or permitting the aforesaid performance, or in any way countenancing the same. You are at all times to regard our homologous instructions in the light of express commands; and for so doing these presents shall be your sufficient warrant and authority.

" In witness whereof, we have caused our great seal to be hereunto appended on this 10th day of the first month of the twentieth year of our illustrious institution.

" TECUMSEH."

This somewhat remarkable document was adorned with a ghastly human profile.

The following proclamation succeeded the above, and clearly relates to the same showman, as well as to others:

PROCLAMATION.

His illustrious eminence, the grand president of the Moral Society, of the profound city of Ithaca and the surrounding territories; to all subordinate institutions, and all worthy associates, Greeting: Whereas, by our proclamation under our great seal, bearing date the 10th day of the present month, we have commanded you, wherever you might be, to see that our laws and ordinances were duly enforced, with respect to certain itinerant exhibitions of *wax figures*, and a vituperable engine, alias a

leather organ, and have commanded all persons in authority, whether judicial or executive, to refrain from licensing, permitting or countenancing the said itinerants, under the severest pains and penalties; and, Whereas, it hath been satisfactorily shewn to us, that the said itinerants were induced to treat our authority with disregard, partly through ignorance of our laws and ordinances, but more especially by the wicked insinuations and abominably false and malicious representations of a certain loquacious and *limping* inspector of beef and pork, and other disaffected persons; and that they have upon just and proper representations, promptly and cheerfully conformed to the requirements of our ancient and honorable institution; and, Whereas, it appears also, upon more scrutinizing inspection, that the said engine is not made of leather, but composed of the proper materials; now, therefore, these are to signify that it is our sovereign and incontestable will and pleasure, that the restraints imposed by our said proclamation be, and the same are hereby removed; and all subordinate institutions and worthy members, all judicial and executive officers, are enjoined and commanded to license and permit, countenance and protect the said itinerants in their lawful and necessary functions. . . . and we do also order and decree, that the aforesaid audacious, mendacious and mutilated inspector, be put and placed without the protection of our laws, and that all distillers, grocers and publicans be forbidden, under any pretext whatever, to harbor or entertain him; and that all decent persons of any age, color or size, be strictly and absolutely enjoined not to have any commerce, dealing, acquaintance, discourse, communication or intercourse, or in any wise to cohabit with him.

In testimony, whereof, etc.

TECUMSEH.

The doings of Drake and his society were not confined to traveling showmen; for they assumed the right, and they certainly had the power, to duck an offending citizen in the Inlet; to conduct a trial on a chronic loafer and punish him by some peculiar method; to capture an intoxicated wayfarer from an adjoining town and shut him in some citizen's hog or cattle pen, there to pass the night. It has been assumed that the condition of society in early Ithaca was a degree less civilized than in other similar communities; but it is scarcely probable that such was the case. The fact is, the pioneers in such settlements as Ithaca always numbered among them many rough characters, among whom the license for acts that would hardly be tolerated in refined communities of to-day was quite free.

In the language of Mr. King,

The first settlers of a new country are more or less rude and unrefined in their habits and manners, and many acts are excusable among them which could not be tolerated in larger communities. A frequent reason is the absence of female society, and a universal one is the want of those sources and means of enjoyment which a more dense population and more extended association affords. Then, too, new society is composed of a large proportion of young men, whom an enterprising spirit and buoyant hope have led to adventure for the smiles of fortune. Not impelled by

family cares and duties, nor attracted by the charms of domestic happiness, they seek relaxation and pleasure in pastimes which the more staid and sober perhaps too severely condemn. I have been told that in 1800 there were but two or three marriageable young ladies in Ithaca; while there were forty young men. Then again, although they had their ministerial and peace officers, yet there were many peccadillos and annoyances which legal process could not reach, and which were not restrained and suppressed by the mere force of public sentiment. These circumstances and considerations operating and moving thereto, there was formed at a very early period what was called 'The Moral Society.' This society continued in existence for fifteen or twenty years. But the population increased steadily and rapidly, and new and better influences being introduced, tastes becoming more elevated and refined, and the sense of justice more rational and proper, it gradually became less and less popular until it finally dissolved.

And now let us note the arrival of others who came to Ithaca in the first quarter of this century. It is manifestly impossible to speak of all, but it is hoped that those who left their mark in the community and became in any way conspicuous in public life or through their business relations will find somewhere in these pages the recognition they deserve.

David Woodcock came to Ithaca before 1810 and became eminent in political life and at the bar. His career is further noticed in Chapter X. He purchased lots on Owego (now State) street just west of Tioga and running through to Seneca street. One of his daughters married Benjamin G. Ferris, and another Stephen B. Cushing, both of whom were early lawyers of note. Mr. Woodcock died in 1835.

Caleb B. Drake became a resident of Ithaca about 1805, coming from Spencer. He bought of Luther Gere sixty-six feet on Owego street (now the southeast corner of Tioga and State streets), where he lived. He was justice of the peace for the town of Ulysses as early as 1819, and often held that office in later years. He was also an efficient police justice of the village. He reared a large family, and died about 1857.

Joseph Burritt came to Ithaca in 1816, from Connecticut, bringing his wife and his jeweler's tools. The partnership of Burdick & Burritt was formed not long afterwards, and they opened a shop on the north side of State street. For more than fifty years Mr. Burritt was identified with the business interests of the place, and died in the enjoyment of the respect of the community.

Isaac Beers, coming to Ithaca in 1809, became one of the leading business men of the place, and erected a handsome block on State street.

Jesse Grant came here in 1811, bringing with him his son, Chauncey L., who was destined to enjoy a long life of honorable business activity and to become thoroughly identified with public affairs, as will be noted further on.

Jeremiah S. Beebe settled in Ithaca in 1817, as agent for Stephen B. Munn, of New York city, a large land owner on the Watkins & Flint purchase, including thousands of acres in what is now Newfield. Mr. Beebe purchased the store of goods of David Quigg and for years carried on a vigorous and successful trade at what was termed "the west end," his most active opponent at the "east end" being William Lesley, also long a successful merchant. Mr. Beebe was later connected with the milling and manufacturing industries, as will be described in later pages.

David Booth Beers located in the village in 1817, and lived for a time at the old Tompkins House while erecting his dwelling. November 4, 1817, he purchased from John A. Collier the ground on the northwest corner of Aurora and State streets, and there with Nathan Herrick as partner conducted a successful mercantile business. Mr. Beers died an untimely death December 22, 1819.

Stephen Mack was the pioneer printer of Tioga county, and died there in 1814. Very soon afterwards his three sons, Stephen, Ebenezer and Horace came to Ithaca. Stephen was a lawyer of good ability and honorable methods. He died January 7, 1857. Ebenezer learned the printer's art, was for a short time a partner in the publication of the Owego Gazette, but reached Ithaca in 1816, where he soon became conspicuous in the press of Tompkins county. He united the business of bookselling and publishing with printing, and later also that of paper making. He held various political offices, and died in August, 1849. One of his daughters became the wife of Lafayette L. Treman. Horace Mack came to Ithaca in 1817, and was for many years a successful merchant, bank director, office holder, and identified with various enterprises tending to the development of the place. He died in 1855.

Charles Humphrey settled in Ithaca prior to 1820. He was a man of exceptional ability and became conspicuous in public life; was twice president of the village, member of assembly and of congress, and was otherwise honored by his fellow citizens. William R. Humphrey is a son of his.

Wait T. Huntington, whose name will be often found in connection with early local public affairs, settled in the village in 1818, and became partner in mercantile business with William R. Collins (another thorough-going business man of the place), carried on brewing and other business interests, and was in every way a valuable citizen.

Joshua S. Lee was an early druggist and a public spirited citizen; and George McCormick, Vincent Conrad, Charles E. Hardy and others were conspicuous in business and public life, in the first quarter of the century and later. These and many other well known names will be found in connection with accounts of the various industries of that period.

Let us now review the business situation in Ithaca at about the year 1820-21, for by that means we shall be able to arrive at an intelligent estimate of the importance of the place in an industrial sense.

The lawyers who were then looking for business here were L. Tooker, Johnson & Humphrey, Wm. Linn, Stephen Mack and A. Varick. In the columns of the American Journal Amos Lay proposed to publish a map of New York and the greater part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and Upper Canada; scale, seven miles to the inch; price \$10. Mack & Searing were to receive subscriptions for it.

David Ayres advertised for sale 340 acres of land, four miles northwest of "the famed village of Ithaca."

Dr. C. P. Hearmans announced that he was to stay here; and George P. Frost wanted those having deeds left with Archer Green, clerk, to get them.

Mack & Searing announced a dissolution of their partnership, Mr. Mack continuing the business; and John Dumond (the original John) was a bankrupt, as stated in the paper.

Ed. Preswick was dressing cloth at the Phenix Mills, Forest Home.

Lyman Cobb, author of one of the first spelling books, advertised that he had a horse stolen; and Hiram Smith the same; while A. J. Miller had lost a cow.

Mrs. Ayres was carrying on millinery, and Lawrence & Humphrey built carriages just east of the Ithaca Hotel.

J. F. Thompson was in the hardware trade, and David Fields was tailoring next to the county clerk's office.

Jesse Merritt informed the public that he would pay the highest price for butter and cheese, and Simeon De Witt offered for sale farms, village lots, and his distillery and mill.

Miles Seymour was a blacksmith, located east of the hotel, and Howard & Lyons were bookbinders.

David Ayres announced that he was anxious for his debtors to "pay up," and he would take produce; and E. Thayer also wanted his pay for shoes or groceries. "If debtors pay in lumber, it must be within twenty days."

William Dummer advertised the removal of his barber shop to a room under Ackley & Hibbard's store; he had for sale the newly invented oil for blacking.

Julius Ackley* was ready to buy sheared and pulled wool and sold hats. A month earlier Ackley & Hibbard were together in the hat trade. David Ayres advertised a general store in the Ithaca Chronicle in September, and Joseph Burritt a jewelry store. (As is well known, the latter continued in business here until recent times).

George Henning had a hat store, and Peleg Cheesebrough a tailor shop on North Aurora street.

Benjamin Drake was a merchant, and Sam J. Blythe announced his wool carding business on North Aurora street.

Other advertisers in the Chronicle of the date under consideration were Mrs. Torrey, milliner. James Curry had a horse stolen. Rev. Lawrence Kean was to open a school. Spencer & Stockton sold tickets in the New York Literature Lottery. Lyman Cobb, before mentioned, published the copyright of "a just standard for pronouncing the English Language." Luther Gere had 500 acres of land on lot 26, Dryden, with mill sites on Fall Creek tract for sale; also 110 acres on lot 98, Ulysses. He also sold groceries, dry goods, crockery, etc. Abner W. Howland had a chair factory at Fall Creek.

In the Chronicle was printed a bank note table in which New York bank notes were at par; Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Lansingburg and Newburg, "if last signed in red," one-half per cent. discount. Jacob Barker's bank, 85 to 87 per cent. discount. Bank of Niagara, the same, etc.

We will close this review by quoting the substance of a call for a meeting which appeared in the Chronicle of September 8, 1821. The meeting was for the purpose of consulting on the subject of roads and bridges. J. F. Thompson announced that John Smith (aided by a *monkey-faced* pettifogger of this village), having circulated a report seriously affecting his (Thompson's) reputation, and wilfully and maliciously false, must permit me to honor him with the appellation of a liar! Thompson was ready to meet Smith before a court of justice.

From a letter written by W. T. Eddy, in 1876, we quote the following note, which is worthy of preservation :

Suppose we stop and count the aged persons that were in Ithaca and old enough to have families when the village was incorporated in 1821. Joseph Burritt is the only male living; as for the then mothers we have Mrs. Eddy, the relict of Otis Eddy; Mrs. Bruyn, relict of A. D. W. Bruyn; Mrs. Ackley, relict of Julius Ackley; Mrs. Allen, relict of Moses Monell; Mrs. Drake, relict of Caleb B. Drake; Mrs. Hillick, relict of Humphrey Hillick; Mrs. Hill, relict of Samuel Hill; Mrs. Coon, relict of Levi Coon; Mrs. Johnson, relict of Ben Johnson.

These are nearly or quite all passed away since the date under consideration (1876).

Some interesting reminiscences of this locality in 1820-21 have been preserved in writings by Anson Spencer, who came to Ithaca at that time to learn the printing business with his brother, D. D. Spencer. In the first year or two of his apprenticeship Anson acted as newsboy, or post rider, as they were called then. His route was through Enfield to Burdette in Hector; thence down the lake to "Peach Orchard" (North Hector); thence across "Hector's Back Bone" to Reynoldsville; thence by way of "Slab Harbor" (Waterburgh) to "Shin Hollow (Trumansburgh); thence home on the turnpike, through "Harlow's Corners" (Jacksonville). Other similar routes were established for the delivery of papers and mail. He traveled in a one-horse wagon and usually carried a small mail. If the roads were bad he went on horseback. At that time there were four public houses; the Hotel was kept by Timothy Edwards, and a Mr. Dwight kept a public house in an old white building which was removed to make the site of the Wilgus Block; the other public houses were Grant's Coffee House and the Columbian Inn. A store was kept on Aurora street by Benjamin & Drake; on State street by Augustus Perkins, Luther Gere, Nichols & Luce, and by David Quigg. Joseph Burritt had a jewelry store on Aurora street; William Lesley a grocery on State street. There were no stores below Tioga street. David Woodcock occupied a story and a half house on the corner of State and Tioga streets, and just below was his office (Woodcock & Bruyn). Next below that was the residence of Dr. Ingersoll, and next below a small building occupied by Timothy Titus as a residence and a wagon shop. Next below Titus had a residence and a millinery shop, and then came the residence of Mrs. Crane, and then Grant's Coffee House. On the opposite side of the street, commencing with the hotel, the first building west was an old red storehouse, afterwards used by Mr. Esty as a tannery; Peleg

Chesbrough had a tailor shop next, and then came Linn's office; then the old Chronicle office. Below this was the hat store of Ackley & Hibbard, with a large sign of a painted military hat and lettered: "Under this we prosper." In the same building was the printing office of Ebenezer Mack, with a barber shop in the basement by William Dummer. Next was the office of C. B. Drake, and on the corner below was his residence. On the opposite corner was the public house of Dwight, with a low building, in which was the post-office. Below this was the dwelling of Dr. Miller, and next the house of Isaac Beers. Next below were the stables of the Coffee-House. This comprised about all there was of State street in 1821.

Among the noted men of that time were Nicholas Townley, sheriff; Col. John Johnson, county clerk; Miles Finch, his deputy; Arthur S. Johnson, justice of the peace. Major Comfort Butler had charge of the De Witt farm, as it was called, occupying all the territory north of Mill street to Fall Creek. Major Renwick was postmaster, with Samuel Gardner as deputy. Deacon Henry Leonard operated the old Yellow Mill, with a distillery in connection. Phineas Bennett was running the mill on the site of the Halsey Mill, and Archer Green owned a mill below the bridge, on the site of the later hotel barns. Miles Seymour and John Hollister were blacksmiths, the latter on the site of the Treman, King & Co.'s stores. Dr. Miller had a drug store in connection with his practice.

In writing of this same period W. T. Eddy states that the first menagerie he ever saw in Ithaca was a lone lion in a cage, exhibited in the stable yard of the Ithaca Hotel; and the second was a solitary elephant and a monkey in 1823. George Henning started a hat factory in 1825; hats were then made of wool and real beaver. In 1826 John Hawkins and J. S. Tichenor were apprentices in this business with Mr. Ackley, and afterwards began in partnership on their own account. In 1818 Mr. Eddy and Thomas Matthewson built the first paper mill in Tompkins county; they were partners. The mill was on Fall Creek, and in 1820 Mr. Eddy sold his interest to Chester Walbridge, who sold in 1822 to James Trench. The property soon passed to Mack & Andrus.

In 1820 a severe hail storm passed over the village, which broke between four and five thousand panes of glass; the Presbyterian church had 245 panes broken, and the Methodist chapel on Aurora street 240. Crops and vegetation were destroyed, and there was a panic among the children in the school. Abner W. Howland had the first chair factory

in the place, and Howard & Lyons were the first bookbinders. Mr. Eddy built a brick building in 1820 for Joseph Benjamin, on the corner of State and Aurora streets, which was the first of the kind in Ithaca, excepting one immediately east of it which had a brick front and stone walls in rear. In writing of the "Flats," as they were termed, and their improvement, Mr. Eddy said:

At first these flats were difficult to improve. As the improvements have been going on the center of business has changed several times. The corners made by Aurora and Seneca streets were once headquarters. Luther Gere built a tavern on the southeast corner of these streets before he built the Ithaca Hotel. At that time State street did not go east of Aurora street, and some of the old inhabitants have told me of catching suckers in the Six Mile Creek at the east end of the building on the corner opposite and east of the first named hotel. The first settlers avoided the streams and swamp holes, so when they came from the east into the valley they made the road to turn north as soon as it came on the flats, close to the hill, and came into the east end of Seneca street, and for a time that was the principal place of business. There was also a tavern on the corner where the Tompkins House now stands, and the old "Bee Hive," which was on the corner of Buffalo and Aurora streets, remembered by many, was once a store. After the hotel was built, State street was finished east up to the foot of the hill. Then, and for a long time, the corners made by State and Aurora streets were the center of business. There was a store on each corner, except that where the hotel stood. In 1820 J. S. Beebe moved his store from opposite the hotel down to the corner of Cayuga and State streets. For a long time there was opposition and competition between what might be called the two centers of business in Ithaca.

After Ithaca became the county seat there was put up on each of the roads going out of the village a post about six feet high with a white board nailed across it and on it was painted in black letters; "Gaal Limits." These denoted the limits outside of which debtors who had been confined in jail could not pass. After having been vouched for by a responsible friend, these prisoners could have the privilege of working in the village for their daily bread, and the posts stood until the law of imprisonment for debt was abolished.

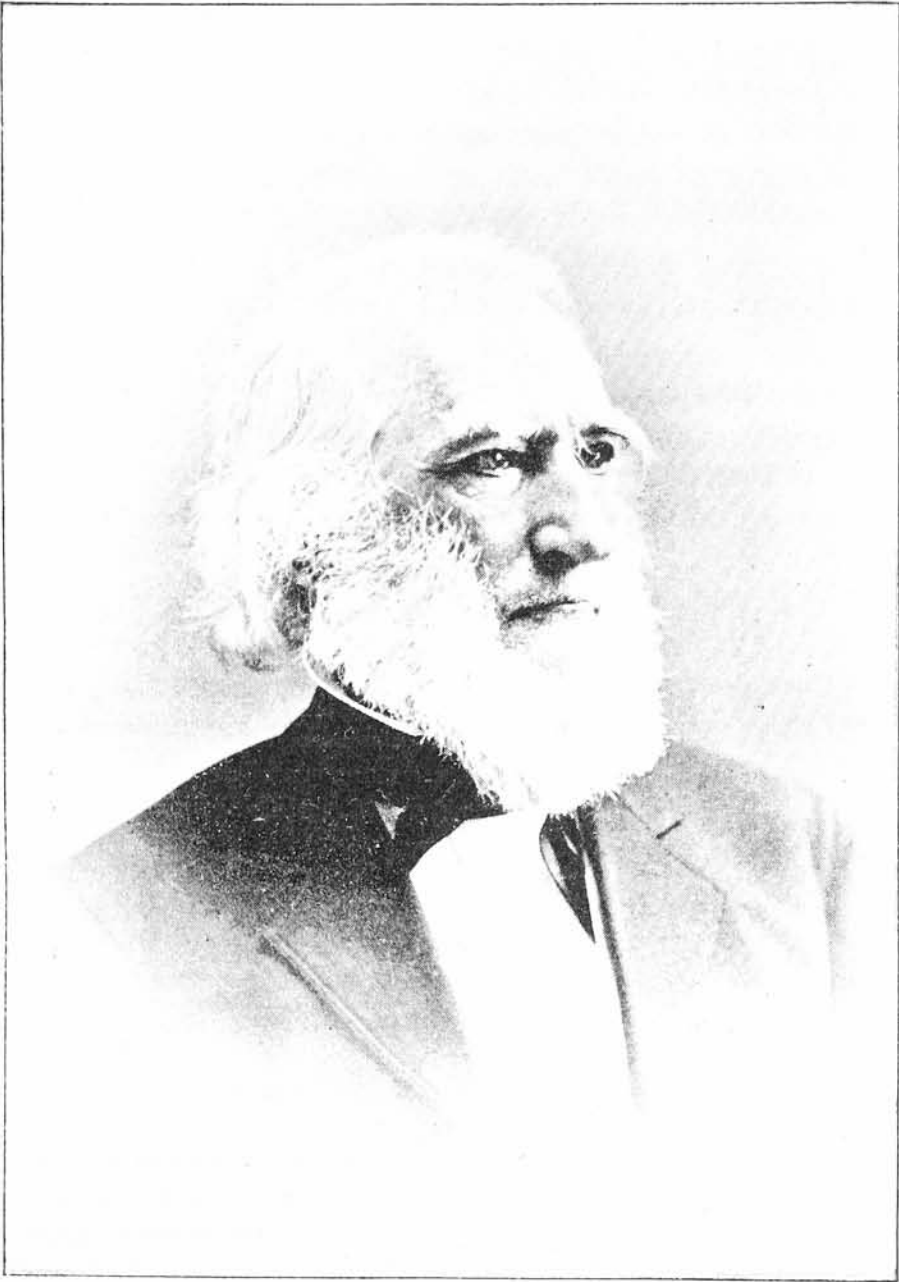
The reader of the foregoing personal notes regarding many of the representative men of Ithaca in past years will find many more mentioned in another department of this volume who have in various ways contributed to the growth and well being of the place. Of the former merchants of Ithaca, Lewis H. Culver long occupied a conspicuous position. He was born in what is now Covert, Seneca county, August 15, 1808; learned the tanner's trade at Halseyville, in Ulysses, but abandoned it after four years on account of his health. With \$100 capital he began the grocery business in Ithaca, and from that time on to 1842 his business increased rapidly. Previous to 1842 Mr. Culver

admitted William Halsey and Charles V. Stuart as partners, the firm being Culver, Halsey & Co. On the 28th of July, 1842, the store and all buildings west to Tioga street were burned. The firm was afterwards dissolved, the brick building now occupied by the Bool Company being erected meanwhile. Mr. Culver afterwards formed a partnership with Charles W. Bates. Bates died and Mr. Culver associated himself with his sons, Lewis and Thomas. This firm afterwards dissolved, and at the time of Mr. Culver's death he was sole proprietor. Mr. Culver died July 18, 1876:

Josiah B. Williams, whose name has already been mentioned, was for many years one of the prominent business men of Ithaca. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in December, 1810. In 1825, when the Erie Canal was about to open Western New York to the advantages of eastern commerce, he left his eastern home with two brothers to take up his residence in this county. Upon the opening of canal navigation he took an active interest in devising plans and constructing boats suitable for lake and canal navigation, as well as to other internal improvements—the enlargement of the canal, the construction of roads, bridges, mill, manufactories, churches and schools; in the construction of railroads and establishing of telegraph lines. In these varied interests the brothers worked together until the death of the two elder brothers, one of which occurred in 1840 and the other in 1849, after which Mr. Williams continued alone. He early gave attention to the principles of banking, and in 1838 organized a bank in Ithaca. He was one of the incorporators and a trustee of Cornell University; was a member of the State Senate in 1851–56. He was also very efficient in the promotion of the cause of the Union during the War of the Rebellion. His death took place on September 26, 1883.

John Rumsey, son of James, was a prominent business man of Ithaca many years. His father's family were early settlers in Enfield. In 1844 John Rumsey came to Ithaca and entered the hardware store of L. & L. L. Treman as clerk; there and with E. G. Pelton he passed about ten years. In 1858 he purchased the store and interest of E. G. Pelton and continued the hardware trade with gratifying success until his death on March 22, 1882. The business has since been carried on by his son, Charles J. Rumsey. John Rumsey occupied several positions which showed that he possessed the confidence of his fellow citizens.

This list might be continued indefinitely with notes of deceased and living men who have been in active and successful business in Ithaca,



J. B. Williams

but want of space renders such a course impossible, and the reader is therefore referred to Part II for further personal records.

VILLAGE INCORPORATION.—On the 29th of November, 1820, a notice appeared in the American Journal under date of November 22, that an application would be made to the Legislature at the ensuing session, for an act to incorporate the village of Ithaca. The notice was signed by Joseph Benjamin, David Woodcock, Edward Edwards, Benjamin Drake, Isaac Beers, Henry Ackley, Ben Johnson, Jesse Merrill, Charles Humphrey, Daniel Bates, Ebenezer Mack, Ira Tillotson, Benjamin Pelton, Luther Gere, and Jeremiah S. Beebe.

The incorporating act passed April 2, 1821 (seventeen days after the formation of the town from Ulysses), and the territory of the corporation was bounded as follows: Beginning at a point sixty rods east of the intersection of the south side of Owego street with the west side of Aurora street; thence south fifty rods; thence west one mile; thence north two hundred rods; thence east one mile; thence one hundred and fifty rods to the place of beginning.

The survey was made by Wait T. Huntington, who found almost insuperable difficulty in getting through the miry jungle in the vicinity of the present fair ground.¹ The accompanying maps of the village show the boundaries of the first corporation. The act provided for the election of "five discreet freeholders," resident in the village, to be trustees; empowered them to erect public buildings; to raise not more than \$500 the first year, nor more than \$400 for any one year thereafter for erecting public buildings (engine houses, markets, etc.), procuring fire engine and other utensils, repairs or improvements, and for making reasonable compensation to the officers of the corporation, etc. The act also made Cayuga Inlet a public highway; provided for

¹ It is true that all the territory in that vicinity was formerly almost an impenetrable jungle of bushes and logs, with here and there a few large trees—a tract which has since been reclaimed by the enterprise of public spirited citizens. Two young men, one of whom is now a gray haired citizen of the city, planned a raid into that jungle along in the fifties to shoot a great family of crows that had long flown in there at nightfall to roost. Armed with two heavily loaded shot guns, their trousers in their boots, they started a little before dusk and waded, and crawled and floundered through the jungle to the crow roost, and there patiently awaited the coming of darkness and the family. And the crows came. When the tree was black with them and the darkness combined the two hunters blazed away. They heard more or less rustling through the trees and bushes, but it was then too dark to hunt for game among the bushes, and they toiled homeward. Visiting the spot next morning they earned the laurel for the greatest shots ever made, probably, at crows. They picked up *twenty-three* of the dead birds.

the appointment by the village president of a company of firemen not exceeding thirty in number, and the usual other provisions for village government, collection of taxes, etc. (See session laws, 1821).

The first Board of Trustees under the charter were as follows: Daniel Bates, president; William R. Collins, Andrew D. W. Bruyn, Julius Ackley, George Blythe. The other officers were Nathan Herrick, Henry Ackley, Isaac Beers, assessors; Charles W. Connor, Miles Seymour, Jesse Grant, fire wardens; Charles W. Connor, treasurer; Augustus P. Searing, clerk. The officers appointed were Thomas Downing, collector; Phineas Bennett, pathmaster; David Curtis, poundmaster.

Some of the early ordinances of the trustees are worthy of notice, and are often amusing to the younger generation. On the 31st day of May, 1821, it was enacted that after the 15th of June "no hog, shoat or pig, or *other swine*" (italics our own), should run at large in the streets, nor "on the open space of ground south of the court house and meeting house, commonly called the public square." The penalty for violation of this ordinance was fifty cents. To this penalty was added a fee to the poundmaster, and if an animal taken up was sold, "any surplus unclaimed by the owner" should be paid to the overseers "of the town of Ithaca."

A penalty of one dollar was attached to the encumbrance of a street "with any carriage, *plaister*, salt, stone, brick, casks, barrels, millstones, grindstones, sand, lime, firewood, timber, boards, planks, staves, shingles, or any other thing." A comprehensive list, surely, and apparently wholly covered by the final word "any other thing." Our early law makers were prodigal of words.

The discharge within the village limits of "any fire arm, or setting off of any rocket, cracker, squib, or fireworks" cost the offender three dollars, and to fly a kite or play ball "in either of the two main streets commonly called Owego avenue and Aurora street," involved a penalty of one dollar. But perhaps the most astonishing provision was that prohibiting driving "faster than a trot, or to run horses in the streets or roads, or on the public square, under a penalty of three dollars." It might be interesting to learn what were the receipts for penalties under such regulations.

An ordinance of June, 1822, was adopted requiring the owner or occupant of a lot "to sweep, collect and remove all filth and rubbish as far as the center of the street opposite said lot, on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month of the year, except December, January,

February and March." A wise regulation and one that is to this day in operation with good results in some villages of this State with populations among the thousands, one of them being, we believe, Johnstown, Fulton county.

In September, 1821, two hundred dollars were voted, a part of it to be paid for ringing the bell, and the remainder for "bringing water into the village to extinguish fires." A public well was dug in that autumn, but it was not sufficient, and in September, 1822, a contract was made with Messrs. Bennett to construct an aqueduct from Six Mile Creek, "near their mills," to the corners of Owego, Aurora and Tioga streets. In the same month a further sum of one hundred and fifty dollars was voted to extend the aqueduct to Cayuga street. It was a wooden tube about a foot square, laid under ground, with penstocks and tubs at street corners. This was the inception of public water supply in Ithaca. The fire ordinances then required each building to be supplied with leather buckets and a ladder.

A public meeting was held in the court house July 24, 1824, at which the trustees were given authority to build and control a public market. In pursuance of this action a building 20 by 40 feet in size was erected at the junction of Tioga with Green street, under supervision of Lucius Wells and Nathan Herrick. It was finished on the 25th of August and the stalls were sold for the first year as follows: No. 1, Jacob Wood, \$16.75; No. 2, Job Beckwith, \$19.00; No. 3, Eutyclus Champlin, \$13.81; No. 4, Jack Lewis, \$14.25; No. 6, David Curtis, \$14.25; No. 7, Eutyclus Champlin, 13.75; No. 8, Samuel Hill, \$12.25; total, \$104.06. Every day excepting Sunday was "appointed a public market day," and after 10 A. M. any stalls not let were used by others with provisions, etc., to sell. A little later a market was erected on what is now the northeast corner of Mill and Tioga streets.

On the 6th day of April, 1824, a record appears of the first action of the village trustees relative to a burial ground, when \$100 was voted "for clearing and fencing" the lot. This cemetery was used by the first settlers, probably by consent of Mr. De Witt. On the 26th of April, 1826, a law was passed by the Legislature amending the village charter and changing the boundaries of the village as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of lot No. 94 (Ulysses, now in the town of Ithaca), and thence west to the northwest corner of said lot; thence south to the northeast corner of De Witt's Location; thence west to the west line of said Location; thence south along the west line of said

Location to the southwest corner of the same; thence due east to the east line of lot No. 94; thence north along the east line of said lot to the place of beginning. Two additional pieces of land have been made, and these additions with the original make the present cemetery.

On the 6th day of June, 1823, the trustees resolved to purchase a fire engine, the first in the village. It was obtained in New York at a cost of \$300. The following persons were then appointed firemen:

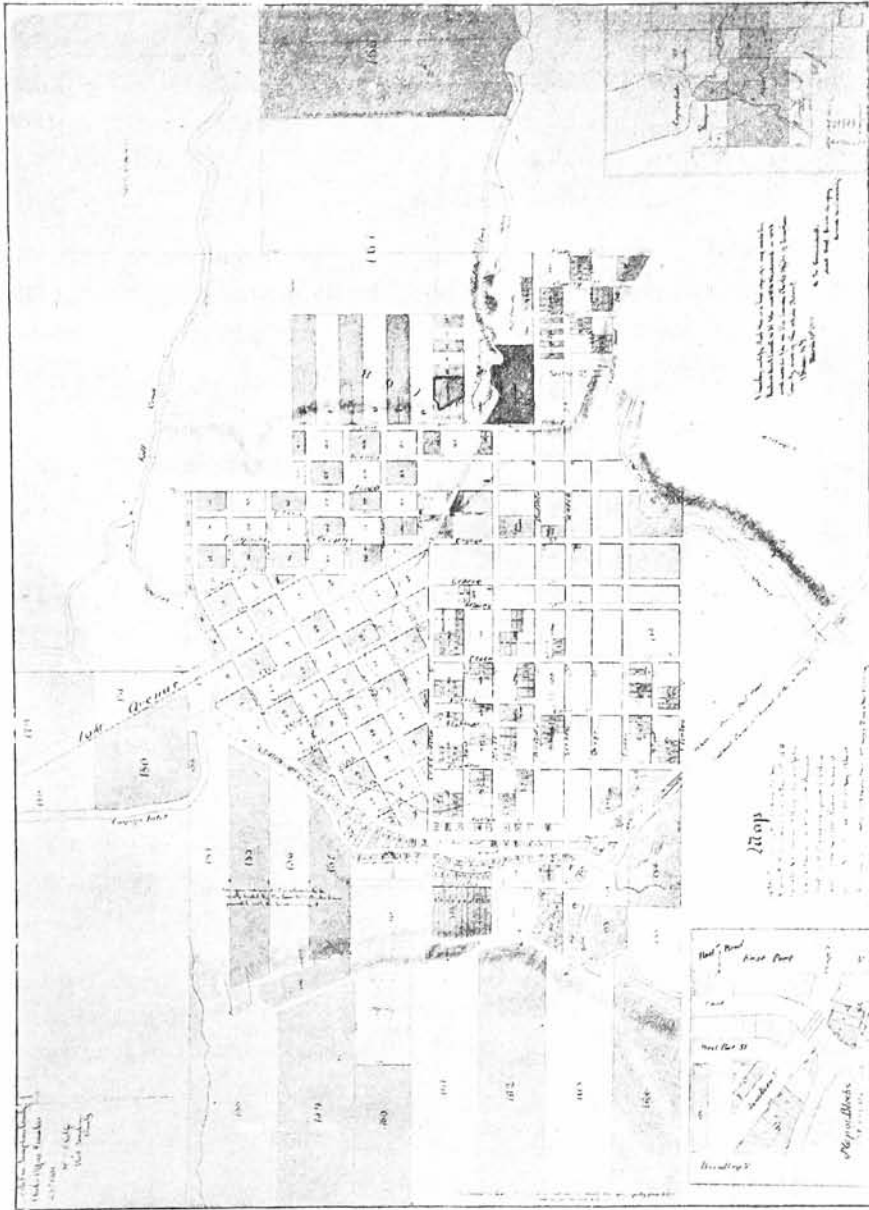
Otis Eddy, Charles Humphrey, *John Johnson*, *Julius Ackley*, Henry Hibbard, *Samuel L. Sheldon*, Robert J. Renwick, Joshua S. Lee, *Nathan Cook*, Henry K. Stockton, *John Tillotson*, Ebenezer Thayer, Samuel Reynolds, Ira Patterson, Lucius Wells, Horace Mack, Newton Gunn, *Jonas Holman*, Edward L. Porter, *Edward Davidson*, Amasa Woodruff, *Samuel Buchanan*, Ephraim Porter, James Chapman.

On the 1st of July of the same year the following fourteen persons were added to the company, the eight whose names are in italic in the above paragraph being at the same time relieved from duty:

Joseph Esty, Willard W. Taber, George P. Frost, Frederick Deming, Charles Hinckley, Henry S. Walbridge, Henry H. Moore, Daniel Pratt, Joseph Burritt, Stephen B. Munn, jr., Henry W. Hinckley, Gifford Tracy, Jacob Wood and Andrew J. Miller. Not one of this entire company is now living.

May 12, 1828, a fire company was formed by the appointment of the following persons to be firemen attached thereto: Sylvester Munger, J. Newton Perkins, Sylvester Hunt, George Hollister, Adolphus Colburn, John R. Kelly, John M. Cantine, Benjamin G. Ferris, Hunt Pomeroy, William D. Kelly, Elias Colburn, Uri Y. Hazard, Ithiel Potter, Elbert Cane, Daniel Young, Ira Bower, Isaiah Hunt, R. A. Clark, Anson Spencer, Urban Dunning, James Wynans, Elisha H. Thomas, Charles Cooley, David Elliott, George McCormick, David Ayres, Jacob Yaples, John Colston, Stephen Tourtellot, James W. Sowles. This company took the old engine, and was thenceforward known as "Red Rover Company, No. 1." The original company took the new engine purchased at that time, and became "Rescue," No. 2.

At a meeting of the trustees, held January 31, 1831, it was resolved that Benjamin Drake be authorized to raise a fire company of sixteen men to take charge of fire-hooks, ladders, axes, etc., to be known as "Fire Company, No. 3."



IITHACA IN 1835.

The following persons were reported February 4, 1831, and constituted the company: Benjamin Drake, Erasmus Ballard, David Woodcock, Hart Lee, George P. Frost, Peter De Riemer, Oristes S. Huntington, William Hoyt, John Chatterton, Jonathan Shepard, Ira Tillotson, Daniel T. Tillotson, John Hollister, William Cooper, Asaph Colburn, Isaac B. Gere.

On the 16th of April, 1834, the village charter was again amended relative to the prompt and proper filing of assessment rolls; prohibiting the erection of wooden structures within 100 feet of Owego street, between Aurora and Cayuga streets, with some other minor changes. This was the first step towards establishing fire limits.

Again in May, 1837, further charter amendments gave the trustees power to raise \$1,000 for building and repairing bridges in the village; \$800 for contingent expenses, and \$600 for lighting the streets. Provision was also made for more thorough assessment of taxes on property.

In the years 1834-5 Ithaca was visited by an intelligent man who was apparently a devoted apostle of the pen, with a desire to give to new scenes visited by him names to suit his own fancy. This was Solomon Southwick, and he wrote a series of sketches of Ithaca and its surroundings, which were gathered into a small pamphlet and thus preserved. The pamphlet is now very rare, and we quote from its pages to show the conditions at the time under consideration. After paying a high tribute to Simeon De Witt, and giving an elaborate description of the natural scenery in the vicinity, Mr. Southwick briefly noticed the existing five churches in the village, the academy, then under direction of William A. Irving, and the three newspapers, proceeds to describe the business interests of the place as follows:

MECHANICAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—There are at least thirty-six of these, and from a statement published under sanction of the meeting of the mechanics of Ithaca, in July last, of which Ira Tillotson was chairman, it appears that the number of mechanics was then as follows:

Tanners, 12; boot and shoemakers, 31; tailors, 13; carpenters and joiners, 46; blacksmiths, 26; harness makers, 12; coach and wagon makers, 17; silversmiths, 11; gunsmiths, 5; copper and tin smiths, 12; machinists, 10; furnace men, 9; hatters, 14; millers, 7; cabinetmakers, 14; turners, 3; coopers, 10; chairmakers, 6; printers, 12; painters, 14; bakers, 7; bookbinders, 4; papermakers, 7; manufacturers, 30; brewers, 4; plowmakers, 4; stone-cutters, 6; buhr stonemakers, 3; weavers, 5; ropemakers, 1; millwrights, 2; patternmakers, 2; boatbuilders, 6; lastmakers, 3; soap and candle makers, 2; masons, 20; milliners, 5.

It will be noted that many of these trades have since been crowded out of the place and several of them out of existence by the great industrial changes caused by the introduction of machinery.

Continuing, Mr. Southwick notes the following details of various industries:

TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS.—Bookstores, 2; dry goods merchants, 23; hardware, 2; jewelers, 3; druggists, 3; grocers, 16; total, 49, all now doing business successfully; and there is a prospect of an addition to the above number this fall (1834).

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENTS.—There are five of these, two of which do business to the amount of about \$4,000 each.

PAPER MILL.—The one within the village is that of Mack, Andrus & Woodruff; it is situated at the foot of the tunnel stream on Fall Creek. The amount of paper manufactured annually is \$20,000. The same gentlemen employ in their printing office, bookbindery and bookstore, twenty-three hands.

OLYMPIC¹ FALLS FLOURING MILL.—J. S. Beebe, proprietor. This mill has two run of stone; employs from two to five hands, and can turn out from eighty to ninety barrels of flours daily. It is conducted by Ezra Cornell, and ground last year 40,000 bushels of wheat.

PLASTER MILL.—Situated the same place. J. S. Beebe, proprietor. Turned out 800 tons of plaster last year.

MACHINE SHOP.—Situated at the same place. Building owned by J. S. Beebe. Proprietor of the business, Lucas Levensworth. The principal articles manufactured here are pails, tubs, keelers, measures, etc., of which, in the aggregate, from 20,000 to 30,000 articles are turned out yearly. This establishment employs twelve hands.

CHAIR FACTORY.—At the machine shop, at the foot of the Olympic Falls, 2,000 chairs are manufactured yearly by Barnaby & Hedges.

ITHACA FURNACE.—Dennis & Vail, proprietors, situated at the foot of the tunnel stream, at the Olympic Falls. This is an extensive establishment where all kinds of castings but hollow ware are turned out; especially all kinds of mill gearing, railroad castings and finished ware. About 175 tons of iron fused in a year, and a large quantity of wrought iron used up in finishing. It has been in operation six years. [This last statement would give the year of the founding of the furnace as 1828.]

There is another furnace near this which melts about seventy-five tons yearly.

PLOW MANUFACTORY.—Silas Mead, at the same location, manufactures yearly about 200 plows.

WOOLEN FACTORY.—S. J. Blythe, proprietor. This factory dresses from 500 to 700 pieces of cloth annually, from eight to fourteen yards per piece; and cards from 12,000 to 14,000 pounds of wool yearly.

The woolen factory of James Raymond is of the same description as that of Mr. Blythe, and does business in its various branches to a large amount.

¹ The name "Olympic" applied to the falls was one of Mr. Southwick's inventions, and does not seem to have been adhered to.

ITHACA IRON FOUNDRY AND STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY.—Proprietors, Cook & Conrad. Does pretty much the same kind of business as the Ithaca Furnace of Dennis & Vail, and turns out in the aggregate a large amount of work annually.

SAW MILL DOG FACTORY.—Hardy & Rich, proprietors. This dog is a patented article; sells at \$150 a set. Total business, \$7,500 annually. Lumber sawed with this dog brought fifty cents extra per 1,000 feet.

Mr. Southwick then gives a lengthy description of Bennett's patent steam engine, of which sufficient is said, perhaps, in a description of the "smoke boat" of Mr. Bennett in Chapter VII. Mr. Southwick, like many others, appears to have been most enthusiastic over the engine, for he says, "that it will save nine-tenths of the fuel now employed, we are well convinced." It was also to "immortalize its ingenious and persevering inventor," and "redound to the honor of Ithaca as the seat of the invention." It of course did neither.

Of the hotels Mr. Southwick wrote as follows:

HOTELS, OR PUBLIC HOUSES.—Of these there are a number in Ithaca, such as the Clinton House, the Ithaca Hotel, and the Tompkins House, etc., and without intending to disparage any of the others, there is a sufficient reason for taking a particular notice of the Clinton House. . . . The proprietors of this house are Jeremiah S. Beebe, Henry Ackley and Henry Hibbard. It is a noble structure and cost from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

The Clinton House is kept at present by Mr. Thaddeus Spencer, a very obliging landlord, and is well furnished and well provided with the best of furniture and the choicest viands.

Concerning the exports and imports of the place, Mr. Southwick says:

In 1828 the exports and imports were 18,748 tons. On this basis a prospective calculation was made that in 1837 the tonnage of exports and imports would amount to 56,047. The amount of tolls in 1828 were \$37,625.76; and the calculation for 1837, \$118,810.64. From this estimate coal was entirely omitted.

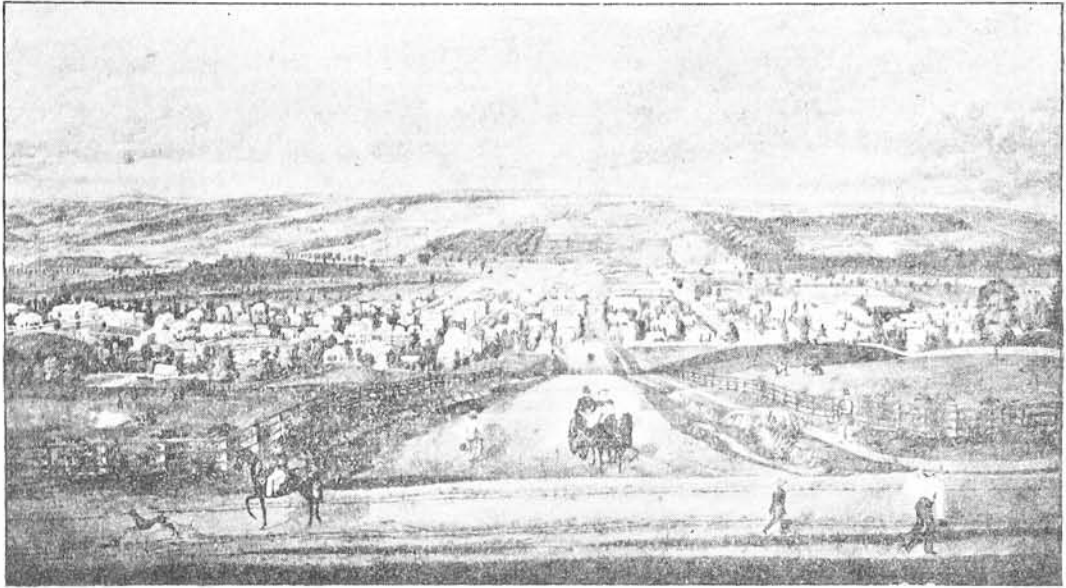
He says further:

On the 1st of January, 1834, it appears from the report of the Committee on the Commerce of Tompkins County, the exports, as estimated by the market value, amounted to \$1,216,872.75; the imports to \$981,200, exclusive of staves, heading, white wood, cherry and oak lumber, and many other articles not there stated; total, \$2,197,872, of which at least \$1,648,404 is claimed as belonging to the trade of Ithaca. This report is signed by seven of the most respectable merchants and traders, and is no doubt strictly true.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES.—We have been furnished by a respectable Lumber Merchant with a statement of the lumber and shingles exported from Ithaca during the present year (1835), from which it appears that the quantity of lumber shipped by thirteen dealers, exclusive of a few small shipments, was 15,040,000 feet, worth in

market \$270,000. The shipment of shingles by the same dealers was 38,000 bunches, worth in market \$61,750.

Who shall say that it was not a promising period for Ithaca? The whole number of families *in the town* was then 925, and the number of inhabitants 6,101: males, 3,079; females, 3,022. Number of voters, 1,084. Grist mills in the town, 6; valuation of raw material used and manufactured therein, \$127,200; valuation after manufacture, \$152,350.00. Number of saw mills, 13; valuation of raw material, \$6,905.-



EAST VIEW OF ITHACA IN 1836.

00; after manufacture, \$13,810.00. Number of fulling mills, 4; valuation of raw material, \$8,000.00; after manufacture, \$11,700.00. Number of carding mills, 4; valuation of raw material, \$3,700.00; after manufacture, \$4,200.00. Number of cotton factories, 1; valuation of raw material, \$15,293.00; after manufacture, \$22,000.00. Number of woolen factories, 1; valuation of raw material, \$1,000.00; after manufacture, \$3,000.00. Number of iron works, 3; valuation of raw material, \$12,500.00; after manufacture, \$25,000.00. Number of asheries, 1; raw material, \$500; after manufacture, \$700. Number of rope factories, 2; material, \$550; after manufacture, \$1,050. One paper mill; raw material, \$13,000; after manufacture, \$25,000. Four tanneries; valuation of raw material, \$21,600; after manufacture, \$30,700.

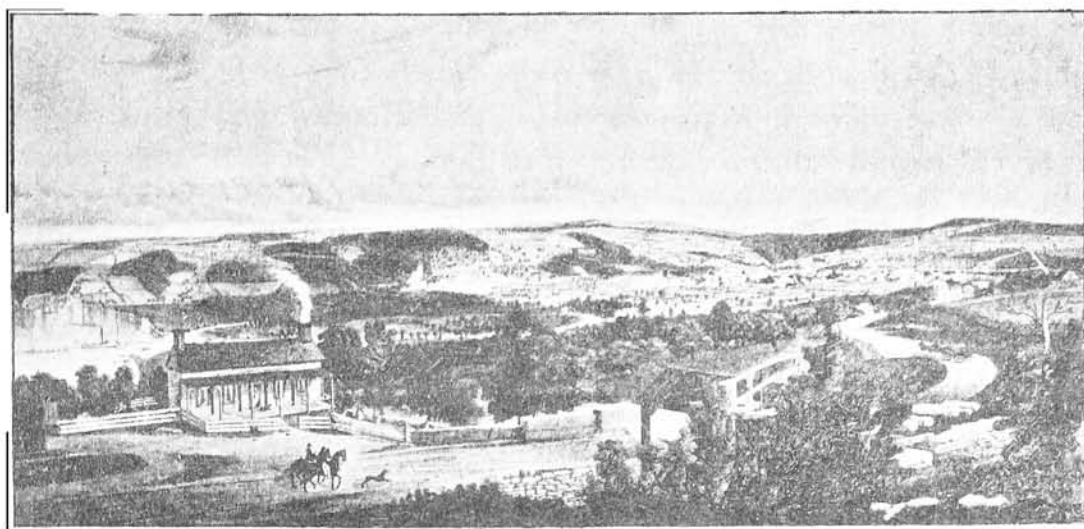
The village corporation then contained 3,923 inhabitants, an increase of 831 in the preceding five years. In summing up the future prospects of the village, Mr. Southwick quotes from the language used by Charles Humphrey before the State Legislature in 1834, as follows:

The village of Ithaca is compactly built, mostly inhabited by respectable and thriving mechanics, and almost all the various articles required by the surrounding country are here manufactured. It has several handsome public buildings. As an evidence of its comparative importance I can state that on some days of each week fifteen mails are opened and closed, five daily stages arrive and depart, besides several three times, twice, and once a week; a steamboat also traverses the lake daily.

The prosperity which seems to have been enjoyed in Ithaca from 1830 to 1835, as partly indicated by the foregoing few pages, was destined to meet with a severe check. Something has already been written of the disastrous panic of 1837, the effects of which were especially severe in Ithaca. The death of Gen. Simeon De Witt in 1834, the division of his property by Commissioners Ancel St. John, Richard Varick De Witt, and William A. Woodward, who mapped and put on the market the entire estate, fostered the spirit of speculation before unknown and never since experienced. The marsh, from the steamboat landing to the head of the lake on both sides of the Inlet, was platted, and the 400 acres of the Bloodgood tract south of Clinton street was laid out in 50 by 100 feet lots. This last 400 acres had been purchased by ten persons, some of whom resided here and some in New York city, who paid \$10,000 per share. The De Witt estate was divided into two equal parts. A syndicate of ten purchased one of these parts for \$100,000. The other half was sold by Richard Varick De Witt, as executor, to Levi Hubbell, for \$100,000, taking in payment a mortgage for the full amount. This mortgage was sold to the Baltimore Life and Trust Company for \$80,000. The company failed and under orders of the court, George F. Tallman became owner, and his deeds are now held by hundreds of citizens of Ithaca.

Not only were house lots marked off all over the corporation limits, but farms outside were thus utilized. The Jacob M. McCormick farm, now owned by Solomon Bryant, on the Mitchell road, was mapped and sold off in lots; the Jacob Bates farm, one and one-half miles on the Danby road, was on the market in the same shape; the Nathaniel Davenport farm, one and one-half miles from the village on the Trumansburgh road, the same, and many other large estates around the

village were mapped and platted, in the confident belief that the lots would soon be sold for large price; and it must be acknowledged that there was, during the height of the fever, ground for the largest of expectations, if the receipt of enormous sums for land could be accepted as a safe guide. The prices asked were often startling. A half block near the Inlet, between Seneca and State streets, now occupied partially by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Station, and partly by Fulton street, was owned by Henry Ackley, who refused \$20,000 for his interest; and there were numerous similar cases.



VIEW OF ITHACA TAKEN FROM WEST HILL, 1839.

The moving cause of this fever of real estate speculation, outside of the general operation of like causes elsewhere, was the supposed certain construction of the Sodus Bay Canal between Cayuga Lake and Lake Ontario, which was to constitute a waterway of ship-carrying capacity which, with the Ithaca and Owego Railroad, reaching to the Susquehanna River at the latter place, were to make Ithaca the great central city of the State. Real estate purchased one day was resold on the next often at double the former price, and then retransferred the succeeding day at an equally increased valuation. Some well known wealthy and conservative citizens insisted all through the earlier stages of this speculative era, that there was no basis for such a condition of the market; but they finally became imbued with the enthusiasm of the hour, went in on the crest of the last wave and were left by its

subsidence stripped of property and financially ruined.¹ Under execution against some of the owners, the Bloodgood tract, before mentioned, finally fell under the auctioneer's hammer.

It was only natural that this great speculative movement in Ithaca should find sympathy in and extend to the outer towns bordering upon it; not to the extent prevalent in the village, but, nevertheless, in a marked degree. These outer towns suffered, but as the wave was less in height, so the end was less disastrous, although its effects remained for years.

The years following 1837 were characterized by unusual business depression, which was supplemented and intensified by the disastrous failure of the Ithaca Woolen Mills at Fall Creek, stock in which had been pressed upon and was held by residents of nearly all, if not all, the towns of the county, and which proved utterly valueless.

In 1842 the general bankruptcy law was taken advantage of by many debtors, who, under its provisions, relieved themselves of immense liabilities. In years following very low prices for labor and real estate prevailed. In regard to labor, as an example, the Board of Trustees of the village of Ithaca, by resolution, fixed the pay of laborers for the corporation, in 1847, at 62½ cents per day.

Nothing interrupted the progress of Ithaca for many years after the period which we have just had under consideration, with the exception of the great flood of 1857, and the place seemed surely destined to fulfill the most sanguine of the early prophecies. It was a stirring, active community, with few idle and unproductive inhabitants. Writing in 1847, Mr. King said: "Situated in a fertile section of country, and possessing natural advantages for communication with the eastern markets, at an early day it promised the realization and results which we now behold." But from about 1847 to 1855 the growth of the place was slow, the cause for which probably existed in the influence of various railroad lines which gave advantages, even though but little

¹ One of the cities that suffered most severely from the effects of this class of land speculation in 1837-8 was Buffalo. There everybody caught the fever, and to such an extent was the business carried on that it often became tragic in its results and sometimes decidedly humorous. It is related on excellent authority that one prominent physician was drawn into the whirlpool and became so distracted with his prospective gains, that on one occasion, when asked by a very sick patient how a certain remedy was to be taken, replied: "One half down, and balance in two monthly installments."

superior, to other points. This influence, which is one of the most potent in deciding the destinies of particular localities, could not be estimated by the early inhabitants, nor very closely even by those of the later years. But during the six or eight years just preceding the last war another period of more rapid growth and greater prosperity seems to have begun. The population rose from 6,843 in 1860, to 10,107 in 1870, and the increase in business and permanent improvements far exceeded those of the previous twelve or fourteen years.

The great flood of 1857 passed into history as a remarkable one, both in destruction of property and loss of life, and is worthy of notice as the most disastrous of the several similar events that have visited Ithaca. Previous to the 17th of June of that year there had been constant yet moderate rains, which filled the streams to a somewhat unusual degree. About 12 o'clock, noon, of the day last named a fearful thunder storm arose, an immense bank of low-lying clouds passed over the village and settled in the Six Mile Creek valley, where it remained for four hours, discharging terrible sheets of water. The stream in the valley in the town of Caroline swept away dams, the accumulating waters reaching Ithaca about seven o'clock in the evening. Halsey's mill dam, just east of the present electric car power house, succumbed to the pressure, and the timbers composing it crushed the plaster mill, swept out the foundations of the grist mill and carried two barns on the flood down against the stone arch bridge on Aurora street, where they were crushed like egg shells. This bridge had a height of about twenty-two feet and a span of nearly thirty feet, with a race waterway on the north side of the main structure. Stoddard's tannery, above the bridge, on the north side of the stream, was swept away, as was also the creek banks on South Tioga street near to the line of Green street. Before the stone bridge gave way, about eight o'clock, water flowed down State street, then planked before it was paved, floated off the planking, filled all the cellars in the main part of the village, swept down Aurora street, reaching the top of a picket fence corner of Buffalo and Aurora streets, and, spreading out, finally reached the lake.

In the barns above mentioned, Matthew Carpenter and Daniel Reeves were engaged in attempting to save some horses. Reeves jumped to the bank when the building struck the bridge and thus escaped; Carpenter was drowned. When the arch of the bridge collapsed, David Coon and Moses Reeves went down with the wreck.

Coon was drowned, Reeves escaping by being swept into the swamps just east of the present fair ground. Putnam, the owner of the brewery, attempted to cross the Clinton street bridge, was caught by the flood, climbed a huge poplar tree which was washed out, and was drowned. The bodies of Carpenter and Putnam were recovered the next day and Coon's three days later. Every bridge on the stream was swept away, and no communication was established across until the succeeding afternoon, when a rope and a small boat were utilized for the purpose. The volume of water was so great that all the north and west parts of the village were submerged until the succeeding November. Stoddard's steam boiler was carried nearly a quarter of a mile down stream. A large stove used for drying wool floated about half a mile, and the 8-horse engine was dug out of the gravel forty rods below the old tannery. But the balance wheel, weighing 600 pounds, was never discovered. A stake standing in the bed of the creek was found to be a wagon tongue, the body and wheels of which were entirely submerged; the wagon was recovered by being dug out. The money loss reached nearly \$100,000.

In March, 1865, the melting of an immense body of snow swept out all the railroad bridges between Ithaca and Owego, and suspended operations on the road for six weeks.

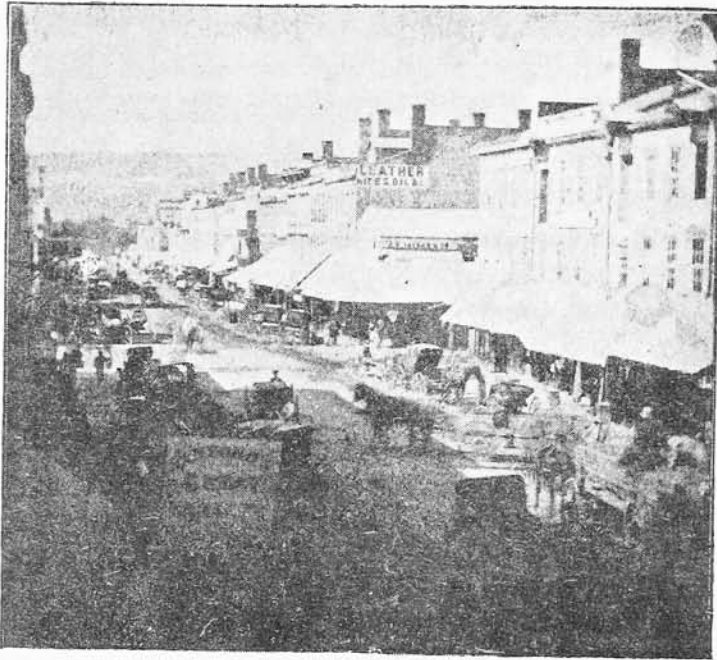
Finally came the first gun of the great rebellion, and the nation was precipitated into a bloody war, which for five years was to command the energies and means of the whole country. Its immediate effects in Tompkins county have been described in Chapter IV; and all that remains to be said here concerning it is, that from the beginning to the close of the struggle Ithaca, as the headquarters for the county, was a center of military enthusiasm and activity. Public meetings followed each other rapidly, at which the most generous and patriotic action was taken for the good of the great cause, while the ranks of the several regiments raised in this vicinity were swelled by volunteers who were rewarded with liberal bounties. The inflation of the currency and the material demands of the war gave a powerful impetus to the business of the whole north. Every community felt it. Money was plenty, and while public improvements in the village stagnated during that period, private enterprise was active, particularly towards the close of the contest, as will be noticed in the succeeding pages; and when peace finally settled upon the country, the returning soldiers, with a facility of adaptation to circumstances that was marvelous, fell into the ranks

of workers, and for several years the whole country rose upon a wave of prosperity.

It will be interesting and valuable for comparison with the foregoing lists of business establishments, to note those that were in existence at the close of the war. The location of the various merchants and mechanics is made quite clear to the reader of to-day, by giving the names of present occupants. It is believed the following list is complete with the exception of some very small concerns; as far as possible the then existing establishments are located, with reference to the present occupants of the various stores and shops, for the benefit of those who cannot remember as far back as 1865:

- Andrus, McChain & Co., books, etc. (now Andrus & Church).
- Seymour & Johnson, general store (Morrison corner).
- Schuyler & Curtis, drugs (now Schuyler Grant).
- John Kendall, dry goods (now store of T. Kenney).
- F. Brooks, hats and caps (now H. H. Angell).
- John Van Orman, boots and shoes (now Bernstein, clothing).
- F. A. Partenheimer, boots and shoes (hotel next to Wolf's cigar store).
- J. C. Gauntlett, drugs (now West Bros., shoes).
- George E. Halsey, drugs (now White & Burdick).
- Burritt, Brooks & Co. jewelry (now A. B. Kennedy).
- L. Millspaugh, harness (now Kearney Brothers, clothing).
- Teeter & Hern, groceries (now F. W. Phillips).
- Miss Stillwell, millinery (now Phillip Harris).
- F. Deming, furniture (now E. W. Wolcott).
- O. B. Curran, drugs (now Platt & Colt).
- Jesse Baker, boots and shoes (now B. Mintz, clothing).
- Sawyer & Glenzer, at Inlet, same as now.
- Kenney, Byington & Co. (now L. Kenney).
- Sedgwick & Lewis, photographs (now McGillivray).
- Morrison, Hawkins & Co., dry goods (now Hawkins, Todd & Co.).
- H. J. Grant, tobacco (now A. H. Platts).
- Treman, King & Co., hardware (same as now).
- John Rumsey, hardware, etc. (now C. J. Rumsey & Co.).
- Stowell & Hazen, dry goods, etc. (now Rothschild Brothers).
- W. M. Culver, hats and caps (now Rappuzzi).
- John L. Whiton, bakery (now M. W. Quick).
- L. J. & A. C. Sanford (now Ithaca Hotel billiard room).
- A. F. Baldwin (now C. B. Brown):
- W. H. Kellogg & Co., tobacco, factory on north side of Seneca street, where the brick Wick house stands.
- H. F. Mowry, provisions, three doors west of the Tompkins County Bank.
- James M. Heggie, harness (now John Northrup).
- Ed. Stoddard, leather store (now George Simpson block north of Hotel).

A. H. Fowler, dentist (over present post-office).
 Bartlett & Hoysradt, dentists (in Clinton Hall Block).
 George W. Apgar, books (now National Express Office).
 Northrop & Ingersoll, spring beds (now C. L. Stephens).
 Philip Stevens, market, same as now.
 Tolles & Seeley, photographs (now E. D. Evans).



STATE STREET ABOUT 1866.

S. L. Vosburg, jeweler (now Ed. Jackson).
 Miss Ackley had a newsroom (now George Griffin) on Tioga street.
 J. S. Granger & Co., west store in Wilgus Block.
 Rowe & Gillett, carriages, where the Titus Block now is.
 E. M. Marshall, clothing (now E. J. Burritt's).
 L. H. Culver, general store (now Bool's).
 Taylor & Heath, groceries (now Finch's bookstore).
 Greenly, Burritt & Co., general store (now Slocum & Taber and J. S. Sturtevant).
 Democrat Office (now P. Wall).
 Albert Phillips, tailor (now Osburn, confectioner).
 Wilgus Brothers, dry goods (now Seaman Bros., clothing).
 George Covert, groceries (now G. W. Frost).
 William J. Egbert, shoes (now D. H. Wanzer).
 J. W. Mosher then kept the Tompkins House.
 Miss McRoy, millinery (now A. B. Brooks).
 Barnard & McWhorter (now Blackman Brothers).
 Titus & Bostwick (now Williams Brothers Iron Works).
 M. Wick, cigars (now B. Rich).

H. F. Randolph, shoes (now T. Dobrin).
 Spence Spencer, news office (east part of present Treman, King & Co.'s store).
 Henry Hoffman, cigars (now Wolf, in same line).
 Uri Clark, jeweler (in part of Haskin drug store).
 Hymes Brothers, clothing (now Collins & Johnson).
 George Gottheimer, clothing (now A. J. Calkins, harness). L. Sugarman had this store after Calkins, and also the next one east, in clothing trade.
 Dennis Mooney, groceries (now J. B. Todd), Aurora street.
 Miss Farnham, millinery (now shoe store).
 W. & D. Kittrick, shoe shop, first south of Hotel (now saloon).
 Brown & Roat, saloon (now Union Tea Co.).
 William Glenny, 84 Owego street (now T. Kenney).
 Baker, Bradley & Co. (now G. W. Slocum & Co.).
 Joseph Esty, leather (now E. S. Sisson).
 Henry Moores, barber (now R. A. Heggie).
 Charles Graham, clothing (now Moller Brothers).
 George Franks, clothing (West Brothers).
 Edwin Sidney, shoes (now Stanley's).
 D. T. Tillotson, grocer (now Crozier & Feeley).
 C. F. Blood, clothing (now N. E. Drake).

On the 30th of March, 1861, an act was passed by the Legislature consolidating the village laws. The principal provisions that need to be noticed were those in relation to the raising, grading and leveling of sidewalks, the cost of which was to be paid by the owners of abutting land; the improvement of streets, and the construction of aqueducts, reservoirs, etc., and what part, if any, of the cost should be paid from the highway fund; providing for the collection of assessments for local improvements; giving fire wardens admittance to premises for inspection and to enforce their orders relative to making such premises safe from fire. On the 22d of April, 1862, an act gave the trustees power to act as commissioners in the draining, diking and reclaiming swamp and marsh lands in the village, as their judgment might deem advisable, with power to appoint a surveyor; to assess damages to land and expenses incurred on citizens according to benefits received. Two years later Josiah B. Williams, T. P. St. John and Edward S. Esty were empowered to act as superintendents of such improvements of marsh lands as are noted above. In the appropriation bill of 1863 \$1,800 were devoted to the improvement of the Inlet, to be expended by the canal commissioners; and \$1,600 in repayment for the building of two bridges over the Inlet.

On the 21st of April, 1864, the boundaries of the village were extended by act of Legislature, and the village divided into three wards.

The boundaries of the wards were as follows: First Ward—All west of the middle of Albany and Second streets.

Second Ward—All south of the middle of Seneca street, and east and south of the middle of Albany street.

Third Ward—All north of the middle of Seneca street and east and north of the middle of Albany street and Second street.

Changes were made in the village officers, two trustees to be elected for each ward; one assessor; one or more police constables; a collector; a chief engineer and two assistants; treasurer, clerk, street commissioners, pound master, cemetery keeper, and one fire warden in each ward. (See session laws, 1864.)

On the 27th of March, 1871, the charter was again amended, relative to the eligibility of citizens to office; meetings of trustees; abatement of nuisances, health officials, parks, safety of buildings, actions for forfeiture under the street and sidewalk regulations before referred to; powers of police constables; authorizing the board to raise not to exceed \$30,000 to pay all the annual expenses of the corporation. On the 1st of April of that year the fire department was incorporated, as hereafter described. In 1847 the system of graded schools was established, as will be described a little further on.

The past twenty years of the history of Ithaca have developed the most encouraging prospects. This is especially true of the past decade. Very much of this gratifying condition must undoubtedly be credited to the influence of the great institution of learning which the munificent liberality of citizens of the place and of other localities established here in 1868, a full history of which is given in this work. Cornell University has made the name of Ithaca familiar throughout the world, and now brings annually to its doors nearly two thousand students, and pours into its lap a steady stream of wealth. Under this influence and the enterprise of her citizens the village and city have in recent years made rapid advancement. Public improvements of a metropolitan character have been introduced in the form of electric lights, electric railways, paving, etc., and there is every indication of continued prosperity.

With these various advantages came the desire for a city government, which assumed tangible shape as early as 1882, when a new charter was drawn by Messrs. Almy and Bouton, by request of the Board of Trustees. The charter was a carefully prepared document and vastly better than the one that had been in existence; but much opposition to



Frank J. Carr

it developed in various quarters. Soon afterward an attempt was made to merge the differing ideas into a new charter, but that attempt also proved futile. In the third effort the representative men of the place, acting in harmony and above all personal feelings, and in pursuance of an appointment by the Board of Trustees, prepared the document which, with some change, became the city charter. The committee into whose hands this important duty was placed was appointed March 16, 1887, and constituted as follows: E. S. Esty, D. B. Stewart, Elias Treman, H. A. St. John, H. B. Lord, F. C. Cornell, A. H. Platts, E. K. Johnson, R. B. Williams, C. M. Titus, C. B. Brown, H. M. Hibbard, C. L. Crandall, D. H. Wanzer, J. D. Bennett, Isaiah Robinson.

This committee was composed of an equal number of Republicans and Democrats. They met and organized and divided the work among sub-committees from their number, and began work. It was a labor involving considerable time, and the community became very impatient; but the committee determined to do their work thoroughly, and left nothing undone to bring about the best possible results. After the substantial completion of the task it was discovered that there was no person on the committee who was a member of the bar. The committee therefore called in the aid of Judge Boardman, Samuel D. Halliday and Perry G. Ellsworth, who revised the document and made various valuable suggestions. After this the committee passed the charter through the hands of Prof. C. A. Collin, of the law department of the university for his revision. He gave it ample consideration and made numerous suggestions for changes, which were adopted and incorporated. The charter was then submitted to the Board of Trustees, and it was unanimously adopted.

The charter was then placed in the hands Hon. F. J. Enz, representative in the Legislature, who promptly secured its passage, without a dissenting voice, through the Lower House, and the Hon. W. L. Sweet was equally efficient in the Senate.

When it reached the executive department it was found that there was a conflict with a general law relative to excise. The suggestion of the governor in that respect was cheerfully approved; but his objection to the election of aldermen on a general ticket caused some disappointment and regret. Still the governor insisted that the rights of the minority and democratic usage required the amendment of that provision; and in order to secure his approval of the charter the aldermen

are to be elected from the wards as has been the custom heretofore in electing trustees. The charter became a law on the 2d of May, 1887.

The charter is a remarkable one from the fact that it places in the hands of the mayor the appointing power, in which he is superior to the council. In this respect it is believed that the Ithaca charter stands alone in this State, and the results have shown the wisdom of those who drew it.

The new charter divided the city into four wards with the following boundaries: First Ward, all west of the center of Corn street; Second Ward, all east of the center of Corn street, and south of the center of State street; Third Ward, all east of the center of Corn and Varick streets, and west of Tioga and north of State streets; Fourth Ward, all east of the Center of Tioga street, and north of the center of State street.

With the inauguration of the city government, there met at the trustees' room, Village Hall, at noon of June 1, 1888, the following, who were then occupying the offices designated: President, David B. Stewart; clerk, Charles A. Ives; trustees, George W. Babcock, Clayton Crandall, J. W. Tibbetts, James A. McKinney, J. A. Lewis, Jesse W. Stephens, A. B. Wood, J. E. Van Natta; police justice, Myron N. Tompkins; treasurer, Edgar O. Godfrey; collector, Frank Dans; corporation counsel, James L. Baker; assessors, John E. Brown, J. W. Brown, Comfort Hanshaw, Samuel Beers; chief engineer fire department, Edmund E. Robinson; first assistant, Frank Cole; second assistant, A. B. Oltz; policemen, A. Neideck, John Donovan, John Campbell, jr., P. D. Robertson, Richard Emmons; street commissioner, John Terwilliger; cemetery keeper, George W. Evarts; pound master, Robert Walker; health commissioner, William Mack; health officer, Edward Meany; Board of Education, E. S. Esty, J. J. Glenzer, F. C. Cornell, A. B. Brooks, C. M. Williams, E. K. Johnson, Elias Treman, Cornelius Leary, A. M. Hull, H. A. St. John, B. F. Taber, R. B. Williams.

There were also present the officers of the village to be superseded by the city officers, the charter committee (elsewhere named), and others.

The ceremonies of inaugurating the new management were opened by President D. B. Stewart calling the meeting to order. The mayor then delivered an address reviewing the action that had led up to the change and congratulating the people upon the happy consummation

of the undertaking. This was followed by prayer by Rev. Charles M. Tyler. The various officials then took the oath of the office, and Judge Lyon announced the mayor and aldermen as duly installed. The following resolution was then offered by Alderman Wood:

Resolved, That the maximum salaries of the officers to be appointed by the mayor be as follows: City clerk, \$300 per annum; collector, the legal fees to be collected as per statute; treasurer, \$200 per annum; city attorney, \$100 per annum for counsel fee, and taxable costs and reasonable fees for conducting actions or proceedings in behalf of the city; city superintendent, \$200 per annum; assessor, \$240 per annum; five policemen, \$14 per week each; poundmaster, the fees provided by the city charter.

This resolution was adopted.

The mayor then announced the following appointments: City clerk, C. A. Ives; police constables, Albert Neideck, John Campbell, jr., Harry D. Robertson, John Donovan, and Richard Emmons; assessor, John E. Brown; treasurer, Edward O. Godfrey; collector, Frank Dans; city superintendent, F. C. Cornell; city attorney, James L. Baker; poundmaster, Robert Walker. Jason P. Merrill was appointed recorder, the office then being vacant.

The oath of office was then administered to the several appointees, and by resolution the bond of the recorder was fixed at \$2,000. After this the mayor concluded his address, and Mr. Halliday made the following suggestion, which was adopted by resolution:

MR. MAYOR:—In common with every citizen of the new city I experience a sincere and warranted pride in our new position and relationship. But it seems to me that you gentlemen will not have done your full duty until provision is made for placing the exercises of this interesting occasion in the hands of our fellow citizens unable to be here present to-day, and in some enduring form, that those who come after us may be acquainted with the impressive character of the ceremonies which we have this day heard and witnessed. I offer this as a suggestion to the Board of Aldermen, and I trust it may meet their approval, and that such action will be taken by them as will accomplish a permanent record of these proceedings.

Following is a list of the presidents and trustees of the village, and the mayors and aldermen of the city from the year 1821 to the present time:

1821, president, Daniel Bates; trustees, William R. Collins, George Blythe, Julius Ackley, A. D. W. Bruyn.

1822, president, A. D. W. Bruyn; trustees, A. D. W. Bruyn, Nathan Herrick, Julius Ackley, John Tillotson, William R. Collins.

1823, president, David Woodcock; trustees, David Woodcock, Ebenezer Mack, Benjamin Drake, Andrew J. Miller, Lucius Wells.

1824, president, David Woodcock; trustees, David Woodcock, Nathan Herrick, Otis Eddy, Edward L. Porter, Lucius Wells.

1825, president, Ben Johnson; trustees, Ben Johnson, John Tillotson, William R. Collins, James Nichols, Joseph Burritt.

1826, president, David Woodcock; trustees, David Woodcock, Arthur S. Johnson, Henry Hibbard, Origen Atwood, Lucius Wells.

1827, president, Chas. Humphrey; trustees, Charles Humphrey, Stephen B. Munn, jr., Thomas Sinclair, William Lesley, Lucius Wells.

1828, president, Charles Humphrey; trustees, Ira Tillotson, William Hance, William R. Collins, Chauncey G. Heath, Lucius Wells.

From 1828 to 1853, inclusive, seven trustees were elected annually, who elected their president.

1829, president, Henry S. Walbridge; trustees, William Hance, Sylvester Munger, Joseph Esty, Julius Ackley, George Henning, Thomas Sinclair.

1830, president, John Holman; trustees, William Hance, Levi Leonard, James Mulks, Resolve L. Cowdry, Joseph Burritt, Derrick B. Stockholm.

1831, president, Levi Leonard; trustees, Derrick B. Stockholm, Wait T. Huntington, Charles E. Hardy, Resolve L. Cowdry, Edward L. Porter, Jacob Terry.

1832, president, Levi Leonard; trustees, Derrick B. Stockholm, Wait T. Huntington, Charles E. Hardy, Arthur S. Johnson, Edward L. Porter, Heman Powers.

1833, president, Ira Tillotson; trustees, Derrick B. Stockholm, Jacob M. McCormick, William Andrus, Joseph Burritt, William S. Hoyt, Jacob Terry.*

1834, president, Wait T. Huntington; trustees, William Hance, Ira Bower, Benjamin C. Vail, Henry H. Moore, David Hanmer, Samuel Crittenden, jr.

1835, president, Amasa Dana; trustees, George W. Phillips, Samuel Giles, Thomas Trench, Isaac Randolph, William Andrus, George P. Frost.

1836, president, Amasa Dana; trustees, Jacob M. McCormick, Robert Halsey, Thomas Trench, Chauncey L. Grant, Daniel A. Towner, George P. Frost.

1837, president, George P. Frost; trustees, Jacob M. McCormick, Levi Hubbell, William A. Woodward, George McCormick, Ithiel Potter, Zalmon Seely.

1838, president, Caleb B. Drake; trustees, John J. Speed, jr., George W. Howe, Lewis Gregory, George McCormick, Henry H. Moore, Chauncey G. Heath.

1839, president, Amasa Dana; trustees, Jacob M. McCormick, William Andrus, Enos Buckbee, Horace Mack, Lewis H. Culver, Nathan Phillips.

1840, president, Jacob M. McCormick; trustees, Chauncey G. Heath, William Andrus, Benjamin C. Vail, Horace Mack, Lewis H. Culver, Nathan Phillips.

1841, president, Benjamin G. Ferris; trustees, Henry H. Moore, Harley Lord, Benjamin C. Vail, Charles Robinson, Ira Bower, Frederick Deming.

1842, president, Henry S. Walbridge; trustees, John E. Williams, Chauncey Cowdry, Isaac M. Beers, Frederick Barnard, William S. Hoyt, Silas Hutchinson.

1843, president, John J. Speed; trustees, Anson Spencer, Daniel F. Hugg, Stephen B. Cushing, Frederick Barnard, Robert Halsey, Isaac Randolph.

1844, president, Timothy S. Williams; trustees, Anson Spencer, William S. Hoyt, Frederick Deming, Edwin Mix, Samuel Halliday, Nathan T. Williams.

1845, president, Timothy S. Williams; trustees, Anson Spencer, Nelson Palmer, Frederick Deming, Horace Mack, William R. Humphrey, Nathan T. Williams.

1846, president, Timothy S. Williams; trustees, Anson Spencer, P. J. Partenheimer, Frederick Deming, Peter Apgar, William R. Humphrey, Nathan T. Williams.

1847, president, Nathan T. Williams; trustees, Levi Newman, Joseph E. Shaw, Theophilus Drake, Peter Apgar, William R. Humphrey, Charles V. Stuart.

1848, president, Nathan T. Williams; trustees, Samuel Stoddard, Joseph E. Shaw, Theophilus Drake, John L. Whiton, William R. Humphrey, Hervey Platts.

1849, president, Frederick Deming; trustees, Samuel Stoddard, Josiah B. Williams, P. J. Partenheimer, John L. Whiton, Anson Spencer, Nathan T. Williams.

1850, president, Nathan T. Williams; trustees, Joseph E. Shaw, Leander Mills-paugh, Leonard Tremán, Peter Apgar, George W. Schuyler, Harvey A. Dowe.

1851, president, Horace Mack; trustees, Isaac Earl, Josiah B. Williams, Samuel Stoddard, Peter Apgar, George W. Schuyler, P. J. Partenheimer.

1852, president, Benjamin G. Ferris; trustees, Anson Spencer, Frederick Barnard, Anson Braman, George Whiton, Justus Deming, John Gauntlett.

1853, president, Anson Spencer; trustees, Hervey Platts, Frederick Barnard, Noel Kettell, George Whiton, Justus Deming, P. J. Partenheimer.

In the winter of 1853-54 the village charter was amended, dividing the village into three wards, electing the president by the people and electing the trustees for two years each.

1854, president, P. J. Partenheimer; trustees, First Ward, R. Willard King, Benjamin F. Taber; Second Ward, Samuel Stoddard, Wait T. Huntington; Third Ward, Isaac Randolph, Isaac M. Beers.

[In the remainder of this list only the names of the three trustees elected annually will be given, the other three, of course, holding over from the previous year.]

1855, president, Wait T. Huntington; trustees (given in each of the following years in the order of the numbers of the wards), Joseph C. King, Oliver E. Allen, Jacob Terry.

1856, president, Lewis H. Culver; trustees, Newell Hungerford, Justus Deming, Thomas P. St. John.

1857, president, P. J. Partenheimer; trustees, Joseph C. King, Adam S. Cowdry, George Covert.

1858, president, Charles Coryell; trustees, Albert Phillips, Justus Deming, James Ridgeway.

1859, president, Thomas P. St. John; trustees, Curtis Taber, Adam S. Cowdry, Griswold Apley.

1860, president, George McChain; trustees, Thaddeus W. Seely, Edward Stoddard, K. S. Van Vorhees.

1861, president, Elias Treman; trustees, Joseph C. King, Adam S. Cowdry, Griswold Apley.

1862, president, Frederick T. Greenly; trustees, Thaddeus W. Seely, Horace Mack, Anson Spencer.

1863, president, Frederick T. Greenly; trustees, Joseph C. King, Adam S. Cowdry, James B. Taylor.

1864, president, George McChain; trustees, Joseph N. Ives, Horace Mack, Thomas P. St. John.

1865, president, George McChain; trustees, James B. Bennett, Adam S. Cowdry, Horace C. Williams.

1866, president, P. J. Partenheimer; trustees, Joseph C. King, Philip Case, James B. Taylor.

1867, president, Samuel Stoddard; trustees, Thaddeus W. Seely, Adam S. Cowdry, Michael Wick.

1868, president, John Gauntlett; trustees, James Popplewell, Leonard Treman, William Nixon.

1869, president, John C. Gauntlett; trustees, Thaddeus W. Seely, Adam S. Cowdry, Michael Wick.

1870, president, Rufus Bates; trustees, Joseph C. King, Ebenezer Purdy, George Fowler.

1871, president, John Gauntlett; trustees, Thaddeus W. Seely, Edward I. Moore, Albert M. Hull.

1872, president, John H. Selkreg; trustees, J. B. Sprague, E. M. Latta, George W. Fowles.

1873, president, A. S. Cowdry; trustees, James D. Bennett, Herman D. Green, L. V. B. Maurice.

In 1874 four wards were made, and thereafter four trustees elected each year.

1874, president, A. S. Cowdry; trustees, Francis O'Connor, F. K. Andrus, Isaiah Robinson, George F. Hyatt.

1875, president, John Rumsey; trustees, H. L. Kenyon, A. C. Sanford, R. A. Crozier, B. G. Jayne.

1876, president, E. S. Esty; trustees, J. J. Glenzer, William Andrus, W. Jerome Brown, J. E. Van Natta.

1877, president, J. B. Sprague; trustees, James Robinson, Ira Rockwell, Comfort Hanshaw, Peter Apgar.

1878, president, H. M. Durphy; trustees, Thaddeus W. Seely, James Robinson, Harmon Hill, Ed. Tree, jr.

1879, president, Albert H. Platts; trustees, Lyman E. Warren, C. B. Brown, Harmon Hill.

1880, president, Albert H. Platts; trustees, Thomas McCarty, William Frear, Alexander Smith, John B. Lang.

1881, president, P. Frank Sisson; trustees, Daniel Fowler, John E. Goewey, Chas. W. Manchester, E. M. Latta.

1882, president, Henry H. Howe; trustees, A. W. Goldsmid, F. E. Illston, Charles Ingersoll, John B. Lang.

1883, president, Charles J. Rumsey; trustees, First Ward, Patrick Shannon; Second Ward, J. R. Wortman; Third Ward, Seth Wilcox; Fourth Ward, E. M. Latta.

1884, president, Charles J. Rumsey; trustees, First Ward, Jacob M. Stewart; Second Ward, Fred. E. Aldrich; Third Ward, William L. Carey; Fourth Ward, William H. Perry.

1885, president, Charles J. Rumsey; trustees, First Ward, James D. Bennett; Second Ward, James A. McKinney; Third Ward, William F. Major; Fourth Ward, John E. Van Natta.

1886, president, C. B. Brown; trustees, First Ward, Patrick Shannon; Second Ward, L. G. Todd; Third Ward, A. L. Niver; Fourth Ward, J. S. Kirkendall.

1887, president, D. W. Burdick; aldermen, First Ward, George W. Babcock; Second Ward, James A. McKinney; Third Ward, James A. Lewis; Fourth Ward, John E. Van Natta. These officials, and those who held over from the previous year, were in office at the time of the adoption of the city charter, as before described.

The following are the principal officers under the city government:

1889, mayor, John Barden; aldermen, First Ward, J. C. Warren; Second Ward, Schuyler Grant; Third Ward, Amasa G. Genung; Fourth Ward, Edward Tree.

1890, mayor, John Barden; aldermen, First Ward, Jacob Peters; Second Ward, Charles W. Gay; Third Ward, E. J. Burritt; Fourth Ward, Edward Tree.

1891, mayor, H. A. St. John; aldermen, First Ward, Patrick Shannon; Second Ward, S. G. Williams; Third Ward, W. M. Eaton; Fourth Ward, D. McIntire.

1892, mayor, H. A. St. John; aldermen, First Ward, Walter McCormick; Second Ward, Olin L. Stewart; Third Ward, Charles Green; Fourth Ward, Fred. D. Johnson.

1893, mayor, Clinton De Witt Bouton; aldermen, First Ward, Patrick Crowley; Second Ward, Adam Emig; Third Ward, William F. George; Fourth Ward, John E. Van Natta.

The following officers were elected in Ithaca at the March election of 1894:

Mayor (held over), C. D. Bouton; recorder, Eron C. Van Kirk; justice of the peace, Fred. L. Clock; commissioners of education, Arthur B. Brooks, F. C. Cornell, Albert H. Esty, John J. Glenzer; supervisors, First Ward, Charles F. Hottes; Second Ward, Leroy G. Todd; Third Ward, Thaddeus S. Thompson; Fourth Ward, William P. Harrington; aldermen, First Ward, Clinton Ayres; Second Ward, Samuel G. Williams; Third Ward, Charles Green; Fourth Ward, Robert H. Thurston.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The fire department of Ithaca has always been an efficient one, and it cannot be said that the place has suffered to an unusual degree from fires. We have before noticed the purchase of the first engine in 1823, and the appointment of the company to take it in charge. That company and the others which were appointed later, as well as the fire wardens and department officers, have included many of the leading men of Ithaca—a fact which may clearly account for the general efficiency of the body as a whole.

As the population of the village increased, and the number of fire companies in proportion, the question of water supply became of paramount importance and led to ordinances and legislation for provision of reservoirs and their supply. The “fire laws,” as they have been termed, were passed June 25, 1860, and gave the village authorities broader powers and more extensive resources for coping with the

destructive element. In the report of Chief Engineer Barnum R. Williams, in 1868, he said:

The matter of a supply of water in case of fire in some parts of the village has been to me a source of great anxiety. I give below a list of reservoirs as classified by Hon. E. S. Esty, during his term of office as chief engineer, to show more clearly my idea: A, Pleasant street, east of Aurora. B, State street, corner of Aurora. C, State street, corner of Tioga. D, State street, corner of Cayuga. E, State street, corner of Plain. F, Fayette street, south of Geneva. G, Albany street, corner of Seneca. H, Geneva street, south of Mill. I, Cayuga street, corner of Mill. J, Farm street, west of Aurora. K, Buffalo street, corner of Spring. L, Village Hall. M, Seneca street, east of Spring.

Of this list Mr. Williams considered none of them reliable in case of a protracted fire, excepting B, C and D, most of them being filled by water from roofs, or from drains and small springs. For many years prior to the date under consideration, various plans and propositions had been made for providing an adequate water supply by different companies, and the final introduction of mains in the streets, with a large flow and strong pressure, soon relieved all anxiety on this score.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the expense of the department for the year preceding Mr. Williams's report was \$2,427.84. Of this sum \$800 is credited to the "annual donation." There were then in the department five engine companies, one hook and ladder company, one bucket company, and a company of Protective Police, the membership numbering in the aggregate 450 men. There were eleven fire alarms in the year 1868.

The Ithaca Fire Department was incorporated by act of the Legislature April 1, 1871, and includes all of the fire companies formed and to be formed, whose enrolled members number thirty each and are so maintained. The act was amended April 14, 1884. The governing board was made to consist of two trustees from each company, together with the chief engineer and assistants, who were ex-officio members. A president, vice-president, and secretary of the board were to be chosen annually from their body by the trustees. The body thus formed constitutes the "Firemen's Board."

With the incoming of the city government in 1887, the powers and duties conferred on the village trustees by the act of 1860 were continued to the Common Council of the city.

The body known as the "Protective Police" was formed with thirty members January 23, 1868. This body of men have all the privileges and exemptions of firemen and are invested with police powers in time

of fire. They are commanded by a captain, a lieutenant and a sergeant, the other officers being a treasurer, secretary and two trustees.

Upon the organization of the Protective Police the following were chosen the first officers: P. J. Partenheimer, captain; Elias Treman, lieutenant; H. A. St. John, sergeant; L. Kenney, secretary; F. W. Brooks, treasurer; and the following members: F. A. Brown, C. F. Blood, Walter Burling, Rufus Bates, Uri Clark, C. Cowdry, Joseph Esty, jr. H. F. Hibbard, W. H. Hammond, J. F. Hawkins, C. D. Johnson, Freeman Kelly, J. C. King, E. M. Latta, E. M. Marshall, E. I. Moore, H. D. Partenheimer, James Quigg, J. H. Tichenor, J. B. Taylor, S. D. Thompson, jr., Samuel Stoddard, J. R. Wortman, H. J. Wilson, H. W. Wilgus.

The following named companies have been organized at the dates given, with the officers of 1868 designated:

Cayuga Engine Company, No. 1, organized May 12, 1828. Foreman, John Diltz; first assistant, H. Mastin; second assistant, R. Latourette. Besides a large membership, this company published in 1868 a list of seventeen honorary members.

Rescue Engine Company, No. 2, organized June 6, 1823. Foreman, John Spence; first assistant, Edward Landon; second assistant, A. B. Gardiner.

Tornado Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, organized February 4, 1831. Foreman, J. M. Lyons; first assistant, M. L. Granger; second assistant, O. B. Welch.

Eureka Engine Company, No. 4, organized April 29, 1842. Foreman, William S. Berry; first assistant, C. Sloughter; second assistant, George True.

Tornado Bucket Company, No. 5, organized July 1, 1846. Foreman, George Pickering; first assistant, Amasa I. Drake; second assistant, Sam Goddard.

Hercules Engine Company, No. 6, organized March 23, 1853. Foreman, George J. Kenyon; first assistant, C. Popplewell; second assistant, E. Jarvis.

Cataract Engine Company, No. 7, organized December 31, 1863. Foreman, Sylvester Norton; first assistant, Ed. Tree, jr.; second assistant, George Norton.

Eureka Company, above named, was placed in charge of the old engine (No. 1), but this machine had seen its best days, and was ex-

changed in June, 1842, for a new one. This company finally became Eureka Hose Company, No. 4, now in existence.

Hercules Company, above mentioned, was one of the most efficient early organizations, and was especially for the protection of property in the western part of the village, where the tower at the Inlet was erected for their use. After nearly twenty years of service the company was dissolved, and in its place was organized Sprague Steamer Company, No. 6, October, 31, 1872.

Cataract Company, above mentioned, took charge of the engine purchased for No. 4 in 1842. The tower at Fall Creek was built for this organization.

In addition to the above are the following organizations, all of which are now in existence:

Cayuga Hose Company, No. 1, organized May 12, 1828; now located in City Hall. Has a two-wheeled cart and 500 feet of hose, with other appurtenances. Foreman, B. F. McCormick; first assistant, William McGraine; second assistant, Joseph Myres; secretary, L. F. Maloney; treasurer, Michael Herson.

Rescue Steamer Company, No. 2, organized July 1, 1823; incorporated November 28, 1883. Located in a two-story brick building adjoining the City Hall; have in charge a third class Silsby steamer, and a four-wheeled hose carriage with 500 feet of hose. Foreman, John A. Fisher; first assistant, Perry Robertson; second assistant, Horace Miller; secretary, W. A. Woodruff; treasurer, Charles Clapp.

Tornado Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, organized February 4, 1831; incorporated March 6, 1886. Located in City Hall, and have in charge a hook and ladder truck, with extension and other ladders, etc. Foreman, F. H. Romer; first assistant, C. S. Seaman; second assistant, C. E. Treman; secretary, A. G. Stone; treasurer, O. L. Dean.

Eureka Hose Company, No. 4, organized in 1842. Located in City Hall, and has in charge a four-wheeled hose carriage with 450 feet of hose. Foreman, J. E. Driscoll; first assistant, George J. Dixon; second assistant, W. J. Pringle; secretary, F. D. Gray; treasurer, George Stephens.

Torrent Hose Company, No. 5, organized March 2, 1843. Located in the two-story brick building on State street near Geneva; has in charge a four-wheeled carriage and 500 feet of hose. Foreman, W. C. Taber; first assistant, E. G. Hance; second assistant, Henry Brost; secretary, W. W. Phillips; treasurer, E. McGillivray.

Sprague Steamer Company, No. 6, organized October 1, 1872. Located in a two-story brick building on West State street near Fulton; has in charge a Clapp & Jones piston steamer, a two-wheeled hose cart and 600 feet of hose. Foreman, A. R. Van Zoil; first assistant, Milo Walley; second assistant, Bert Shaw; secretary, W. J. Lambert; treasurer, William Moore.

Cataract Hose Company, No. 7, organized December 31, 1863. Located in a two-story brick and frame building on North Tioga street, and has in charge one two-wheeled racing cart, one four-wheeled hose cart and 500 feet of hose. Foreman, Charles Terwilliger; first assistant, William Benson; second assistant, George Edsall; secretary, F. A. Van Vradenburg; treasurer, M. H. Norton.

The gross membership of the department on the 31st of December, 1893, was 447.

Following is a list of chief engineers from 1840 to the present time:

Jacob M. McCormick, December 19, 1838, to June 23, 1842; Robert Halsey, June 23, 1842, to January 17, 1850; P. J. Partenheimer, January 17, 1850, to December 31, 1857; Merritt L. Wood, December 31, 1857, to December 30, 1858; Justus Deming, December 30, 1858, to December 31, 1859.

LIST OF CHIEF AND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Under the Fire Laws adopted June 25, 1860, and Act of Incorporation, passed April 1, 1871, and amended April 14, 1884:

YEAR.	CHIEF ENGINEER.	FIRST ASSISTANT.	SECOND ASSISTANT.
1860,	Edward S. Esty.	Jesse Johnson.	J. Beardsley.
1861,	“ “	“ “	L. V. B. Maurice.
1862,	“ “	“ “	Joseph N. Ives.
1863,	William W. Esty.	Joseph N. Ives.	W. G. Davenport.
1864,	“ “	W. G. Davenport.	Levi A. Berry.
1865,	George E. Terry.	Joseph N. Ives.	J. R. Wortman.
1866,	Elias Treman.	Joseph C. King.	James Latta.
1867,	William W. Esty.	R. Willard Boys.	James Ashdown.
1868,	B. R. Williams.	J. M. Heggie, jr.	George Sincepaugh.
1869,	“ “	T. S. Thompson.	George J. Kenyon.
1870,	T. S. Thompson.	George J. Kenyon.	Amasa I. Drake.
1871,	B. R. Williams.	John H. Prager.	James Latta.
1872,	“ “	“ “	“ “
1873,	H. M. Durphy.	Almon Boys.	O. D. Terry.
1874,	“ “	“ “	E. H. Mowry.
1875,	Almon Boys.	E. H. Mowry.	Charles A. Ives.
1876,	“ “	“ “	“ “
1877,	“ “	Charles A. Ives.	S. S. Gress.

LANDMARKS OF TOMPKINS COUNTY.

YEAR.	CHIEF ENGINEER.	FIRST ASSISTANT.	SECOND ASSISTANT.
1878,	Almon Boys.	S. S. Gress.	Will F. Major.
1879,	“ “	Will F. Major.	Frank D. Tree.
1880,	Samuel S. Gress.	Louis S. Neill.	William J. Ireland.
1881,	“ “	Charles S. Seaman.	E. W. Prager.
1882,	“ “	E. W. Prager.	A. Schriver.
1883,	“ “	A. Schriver.	E. E. Robinson.
1884,	E. H. Mowry.	E. E. Robinson.	H. L. Haskin.
1885,	“ “	“ “	“ “
1886,	E. E. Robinson.	H. L. Haskin.	Frank Cole.
1887,	“ “	“ “	“ “
1888,	“ “	Frank Cole.	A. B. Oltz.
1889,	“ “	“ “	“ “
1890,	Frank Cole.	A. B. Oltz.	W. H. Herrington.
1891,	“ “	“ “	“ “
1892,	“ “	A. W. Randolph.	Charles C. Garrett.
1893,	“ “	“ “	S. Fred Smith.

Following is a list of the officers of the department for 1894:

Chief engineer, Frank Cole; first assistant engineer, A. W. Randolph; second assistant engineer, S. Fred Smith; president, J. M. Welsh; vice-president, William Egan; secretary John M. Wilgus; treasurer, Edwin M. Hall.

Trustees of Department: Cayuga Hose Company, No. 1, J. M. Welsh, C. M. Kelly; Rescue Steamer Company, No. 2, A. S. Cole, William Egan; Tornado Hook and Ladder Company, No. 3, Chas. W. Major, C. L. Smith; Eureka Hose Company, No. 4, S. S. Gress, C. G. Selover; Torrent Hose Company, No. 5, J. M. Wilgus, J. F. Tetley; Sprague Steamer Company, No. 6, Isaac Brokaw, Lester Rundle; Cataract Hose Company, No. 7, Thomas Tree, Arthur Tourgee; Protective Police, H. M. Hibbard, Franklin C. Cornell.

In the year 1891 the Gamewell Fire Alarm system was introduced, which now has sixteen boxes, and is a valuable auxiliary to the department. The expenses of the department for 1893 were \$3,637.85. There are now fourteen cisterns in the city at the most available points, with 101 hydrants connected with the water supply system. There were nineteen fire alarms in 1893, and the total loss was \$17,511.23. The following table shows the number of alarms and losses since 1860:

YEAR.	FIRES AND ALARMS.	LOSSES.	INSURANCE PAID.	LOSS OVER INSURANCE.
1860	5	\$ 2,001.00	\$ 1,051.00	\$ 951.00
1861	15	23,038.00	17,338.00	5,700.00
1862	3	4,600.00	2,400.00	2,200.00
1863	10	4,420.00	3,410.00	1,110.00
1864	8	1,214.00	460.00	754.00
1865	6	17,600.00	8,850.00	8,750.00
1866	6	1,800.00	1,300.00	500.00
1867	12	17,600.00	4,822.00	12,778.00
1868	11	31,708.00	20,504.00	11,204.00
1869	8	730.00	225.00	505.00
1870	9	499.00	449.88	49.12
1871	11	247,138.00	100,520.00	146,618.00
1872	8	18,395.00	12,245.00	6,150.00
1873	20	28,98.00		
1874	9	25,332.00	24,032.00	1,300.00
1875	28	14,375.00	11,875.00	2,500.00
1876	22	70,938.00	47,888.00	23,050.00
1877	15	2,170.00	1,695.00	475.00
1878	30	19,480.00	18,980.00	500.00
1879	23	23,675.00	16,700.00	6,975.00
1880	30	15,588.00	10,808.00	4,780.00
1881	13	1,611.00	1,136.00	475.00
1882	15	39,495.72	29,965.72	9,539.00
1883	13	15,565.48	10,045.48	5,520.00
1884	22	8,112.45	4,689.45	3,423.00
1885	20	10,896.00	5,918.00	4,978.00
1886	14	11,157.35	9,982.35	1,175.00
1887	12	2,052.00	977.50	1,074.50
1888	8	10,960.00	10,410.00	550.00
1889	11	18,925.00	15,985.00	2,940.00
1890	18	5,784.90	5,407.90	377.00
1891	15	11,361.19	9,941.19	1,320.00
1892	9	693.00	443.00	250.00
1893	19	17,511.23	8,211.23	9,300.00

Following is a list of the Protective Police as constituted in 1893:

Blood, Charles F., captain.	Clark, Uri.	Stewart, D. B.
Williams, R. B., lieutenant.	Frear, Wm.	Sanford, L. J.
Hinckley, H. L., sergeant.	Gauntlett, J. C.	Sage, Wm. H.
Quigg, James, treasurer.	Hall, E. M.	St. John, H. A.
Tichenor, James H., secretary.	Halliday, S. D.	Treman, Elias.
Esty, A. H., trustee.	Hibbard, H. M.	Taylor, J. B.
Enz, Frank J., trustee.	Johnson, E. K.	Van Kirk, E. C.
Almy, Bradford.	Johnson, C. D.	Van Order, Linn.
Bostwick, H. V.	Kenney, Levi.	Van Vleet, D. F.
Brown, C. B.	Lyon, Marcus.	Van Cleef, Mynderse.
Burdick, D. W.	Latta, E. M.	Wilson, H. J.
Cornell, Frank C.	Marshall, E. M.	Williams, E. L.
Crozier, R. A.	McElheny, T. J.	Williams, Chas. M.
	Randolph, F. P.	

The most disastrous fires from which Ithaca has suffered were those of July 14, 1833, which destroyed nearly all of the buildings on the square bounded by Owego (now State), Tioga, Seneca and Aurora streets. Several of these were brick. On the 28th of May, 1840, when everything on the north side of State street from the store of John Rumsey to the corner of Aurora and Seneca streets, ten three-story brick buildings were burned, causing a loss of about \$65,000. Sunday night, July 24, 1842, on the south side of State street, the Chronicle office and buildings to the corner of Tioga street, and three small buildings on the latter street, were burned. On July 10, 1845, an incendiary fire was started in the stables of the Columbian Inn (then called the Franklin House), and swept nearly the entire block bounded by State, Cayuga, Green and Seneca streets, sparing only the three brick stores on the northeast corner of the block, and the residences John L. Whiton and Dr. J. E. Hawley on the west. Six horses were burned in the stables. On August 22, 1871, occurred the most destructive fire in the history of the place. The Ithaca Hotel and the entire block on which it stood was swept clean, excepting a few stores on State street. The flames also crossed Tioga street westward and burned the tannery of Edward S. Esty and many houses on the north side of Green street, and on Tioga several more belonging to Henry L. Wilgus.

ITHACA WATER WORKS COMPANY.—A brief reference has already been made to the first attempts to supply the village of Ithaca with water. It is sufficient to state that those attempts were largely abortive, and not until 1853 was a systematic effort made towards accomplishing the object. An act passed the Legislature June 25, 1853, under which Henry W. Sage, Alfred Wells, Charles E. Hardy, Anson Spencer and Joseph E. Shaw were named as incorporators, and they and their associates constituted the Ithaca Water Works Company. The capital was \$40,000. This company furnished an inadequate supply of water from springs on East Hill, north of Buffalo street, and laid iron pipes in some of the streets. The supply proved insufficient and the works were subsequently sold to a new company, which continued operations under the old charter amended to meet new requirements. In 1875 the company acquired rights on Buttermilk Creek and erected a crib dam in the ravine, from which water is supplied to the city and to a reservoir on South Hill of 1,250,000 gallons capacity. The head from the dam is 215 feet, and from the reservoir 146 feet.

The officers of the company are L. L. Treman, president; E. M. Treman, secretary; and these, with Elias Treman, R. R. Treman, and Leander R. King, are the directors. Under the present administration liberal extensions have been made of pipes in all the principal streets of the city, and the public supply is furnished through 101 hydrants. (There are also fourteen cisterns in use in the city).

Other attempts have been made to furnish a water supply, but they were not successful. An act was passed May 23, 1868, in which Alonzo B. Cornell, Charles M. Titus, George W. Schuyler, John L. Whiton, George McChain, Elias Treman, Sewell D. Thompson, Edward S. Esty, Abel Burritt, Henry J. Grant, Edwin J. Morgan, Henry L. Wilgus, John Rumsey, John H. Selkreg, Henry R. Wells, and their associates, were named as a body corporate by the title "Ithaca Water Works Company." Capital, \$75,000, with power to increase to \$150,000. No organization took place under this act.

In 1870 an act was passed by which Henry B. Lord, Rufus Bates, and Charles M. Titus were constituted commissioners for the construction of water works to be owned by the village, and providing for a tax, not exceeding \$100,000, to pay the cost thereof; subject first, however, to a vote of the tax-payers. When put to a vote the project was defeated.

ITHACA GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—The supply of gas to the village of Ithaca dates back to 1853. The present control of the business is vested in a company under the same title, and is substantially in the hands of the same officers that are at the head of the water company.

STREET RAILWAYS.—It is within only a comparatively brief period that Ithaca has been favored with street railways. The first steps taken in this matter were in the year 1884, when, on the 29th of November, the Ithaca Street Railway Company was organized with a capital of \$25,000. During the various changes that have since taken place, this capital was first increased, on the 5th of July, 1892, to \$175,000, and on the 11th of December, 1893, to \$250,000. For about two years after the first charter was obtained the undertaking lay dormant. This is scarcely to be wondered at, for the peculiar conditions existing in the place in a topographical sense were not encouraging to the projectors of the street railway. While the village was growing rapidly, and its prospects were excellent for future growth, the extension was largely towards the east and the university, and up a steep hill presenting a grade of something like 400 feet to the mile. In the

year 1887-88 the first track was laid, extending from the Ithaca Hotel to the railroad stations at the foot of State street. On the 1st of May, 1891, the franchises and property of the old company were transferred to the present organization, and on the 1st of June, 1892, the company purchased the franchise and property of the Brush-Swan Electric Light Company, which it still owns. That company had used electricity on the street cars under the unsatisfactory Daft system since January 4, 1888. The Brush-Swan system was adopted in 1891. Upon the reorganization of the company in 1891, as above noted, Charles H. White was made president; D. W. Burdick vice-president; D. F. Van Vleet treasurer. Extensive improvements were inaugurated, the track extended up the hill to the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad station, and new and improved cars began running to that point in February, 1893. The franchise for the Tioga street branch was obtained in May, 1891, and the first cars ran thereon in July of the same year. At the present time a branch crosses the Cascadilla Creek on the university grounds and extends northward for the accommodation of the extensive travel to the institution. The Cayuga Lake Electric Railway Company, organized in 1894, is constructing a line passing Percy Field and reaching the lake at the southeast corner, formerly known as Renwick, where a steamboat dock is to be built. Its capital is \$25,000. The present officers of the company are as follows: president, Horace E. Hand, of Scranton, Pa.; vice-president, Hon. Alfred Hand; secretary, treasurer and general manager, H. Bergholtz; attorney, D. F. Van Vleet.

The lighting of the streets of Ithaca by electricity by the Brush-Swan Company, above mentioned, was begun in 1883-84, it being one of the first plants for this purpose in the interior of the State. With the transfer of the franchise to the present company, many improvements and enlarged facilities have been introduced, and a contract has just been concluded (December, 1893) under which the company is to supply the city with ninety arc lights for ten years.

BANKS.—Financial affairs in Ithaca, as well as in the other towns in this county, have in past years experienced at least average prosperity in comparison with other localities. Their administration has been, as a rule, conservative and prudent. Aside from the brief periods of exaggerated anticipation, speculation, and culminating stringency and panic, described in the preceding pages of general history, in which almost the entire country shared, progress in the increase of wealth



D. J. Van Vleet

and its safe investment has been generally steady and satisfactory throughout the county. It is probably true that few villages or cities in the State of New York have reached the size of Ithaca without experiencing more business failures. While the growth of Ithaca has been, until quite recently, somewhat slow, possibly for that reason its business men have been conservative and prudent in a marked degree. This may have been to a certain extent a weakness, as indicating a lack of progressive public spirit and enterprise; but it has certainly been more conducive to the ultimate benefit of the community than would the unbridled speculation and so called booms that have characterized many other localities.

The needs of banking facilities were felt in Ithaca before the formation of Tompkins county, and resulted in the incorporation of a branch of the Bank of Newburg under an act of the Legislature passed April 18, 1815. The act authorized the officers of that bank to establish an office of discount and deposit in the village of Ithaca, Seneca county. A lot was purchased on Owego (now State) street, west of Cayuga and running through to Green street, and a banking house erected there. That building afterwards became the residence of John L. Whiton. Among the first directors of the institution were William R. Collins; Luther Gere, Benjamin Drake and Andrew D. W. Bruyn. In 1821 Daniel Bates and Jeremiah S. Beebe were placed in the directorate; they were all good citizens of Ithaca. Charles W. Connor was the first cashier and Abel Corwin the second. George W. Kerr, afterwards president of the Bank of Newburg, was an early clerk in the bank.

On the 22d of April, 1829, the Bank of Ithaca was incorporated, with authorized capital of \$200,000 in 10,000 shares. Andrew D. W. Bruyn, Henry Ackley, Francis A. Bloodgood, Hermon Camp, Horace Mack, Jeremiah S. Beebe, David Hanmer, Ebenezer Mack, Ira Tillotson and Nicoll Halsey were made commissioners with the usual powers to receive subscriptions. The entire amount of stock was taken in three days. In April, 1830, the real estate owned by the older institution was sold to the Bank of Ithaca. Following are the names of the first board of directors: Luther Gere, president; A. D. W. Bruyn, Daniel Bates, James Nichols, Benjamin Drake, Jeremiah S. Beebe, Henry Ackley, Calvin Burr, William Randall, Stephen Tuttle, Jonathan Platt, David Hanmer and Ebenezer Mack. The first cashier was Ancel St. John, who was succeeded by Thomas P. St. John and William B. Douglass. Subsequently this bank erected the brick building on the

south side of State street, which passed to possession of Treman Brothers, who made extensive alterations in its front. This building is now the Ithaca post-office. The charter of the bank expired in 1850.

TOMPKINS COUNTY BANK.—This financial institution was chartered in 1836, with authorized capital of \$250,000. The following composed the first board of directors: Hermon Camp, president; Timothy S. Williams, Jeremiah S. Beebe, Horace Mack, William R. Collins, Robert Halsey, Edmund G. Pelton, Julius Ackley, Chauncey L. Grant, Moses Stevens, Edward C. Reed, Charles Davis, and Augustus C. Marsh. The first cashier was Seth H. Mann, who was succeeded by Nathan T. Williams. Upon his death he was succeeded by Philip J. Partenheimer, who had been the first book-keeper in 1839, and was promoted to teller upon the death of William Henry Hall. Mr. Partenheimer was succeeded by Henry L. Hinckley in January, 1881, who still holds the position. Succeeding Mr. Camp as president were Amasa Dana, and next, Chauncey L. Grant. The present capable official and astute financier, Lafayette L. Treman, assumed the office in 1873, and has therefore filled it for over twenty years. The present Board of Directors is composed as follows: Besides the officers above named, John C. Gauntlett, vice-president; Roswell Beardsley, John Barden, L. R. King, Elias Treman, and Robert H. Treman. The bank has surplus and profits of about \$78,000, and its average deposits are \$300,000. The capital has recently been reduced to \$150,000.

Under the National Bank Act this institution was reorganized in 1866, becoming the Tompkins County National Bank. The commodious building now occupied by the institution was erected by it in the year 1838. In 1892 a Safe Deposit Department was added, in an extension made to the original building.

MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' BANK.—This financial institution was organized under the law on the 18th of April, 1838, with a capital of \$150,000, which was equally divided between the three brothers, Timothy S. Williams, Manuel R. Williams, and Josiah B. Williams. After the death of the first two named, the bank continued with Josiah B. Williams as president, and was absorbed by the First National Bank in 1873. Charles E. Hardy was cashier during most of the life of the bank, and until his death.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.—This bank was organized in 1864, with a capital of \$150,000, by the following named persons: John McGraw, John Southworth, Ebenezer T. Turner, Ezra Cornell, Douglass Board-

man, John C. Stowell, Joseph Esty, E. S. Esty, Alonzo B. Cornell, and George R. Williams. The capital remained as at first until 1873, when the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank was absorbed and the capital raised to \$250,000, and so remains. The first president was Ebenezer T. Turner, and the first cashier, Alonzo B. Cornell. John McGraw succeeded Mr. Turner as president: J. B. Williams next occupied the position, and he by Douglass Boardman, who filled the position until his death in August, 1890, when George R. Williams assumed the office. Henry B. Lord became cashier of the bank in 1866, and has faithfully and efficiently served in that capacity ever since. The directors of this bank, besides the officers named, are as follows: John C. Stowell, vice-president; Calvin D. Stowell, F. M. Finch, Albert H. Esty, Samuel B. Turner, Truman Boardman, S. D. Halliday, R. B. Williams, Clarence H. Esty. The bank statement of October, 1893, shows a surplus of \$50,000; undivided profits of \$33,770.50; and loans and discounts of \$330,140.89. Deposits, \$375,000.

SAVINGS BANK.—The first act incorporating the Ithaca Savings Bank was passed April 17, 1863. No action was taken under that act and the charter was revived by an Act of April 3, 1868, which named the following directors: Ezra Cornell, Douglass Boardman, John H. Selkreg, William Andrus, Joseph Esty, John Rumsey, John L. Whiton, Leonard Treman, Obadiah B. Curran, George W. Schuyler, Wesley Hooker, and their successors. Ezra Cornell was made the first president of the institution, and was succeeded at his death, in 1874, by John Rumsey, who had been vice-president from the first. He held the position until his death in April, 1882. John L. Whiton succeeded him on the 22d of January, 1883, and on his death Leonard Treman was elected, January 24, 1887. He died on the 26th of May, 1888, and on June 6 succeeding, Roger B. Williams, the present president, was elected. The other officers at the date of organization were William Andrus and George W. Schuyler, vice-presidents; Obadiah B. Curran, treasurer and secretary; F. M. Finch, attorney. The office of vice-president is now filled by John H. Selkreg, first vice-president; John C. Gauntlett, second vice-president; W. J. Storms, secretary and treasurer; Mynderse Van Cleef, attorney. In 1890 the bank erected the handsome and substantial building, a part of which it now occupies, at a cost of about \$60,000, besides the site.

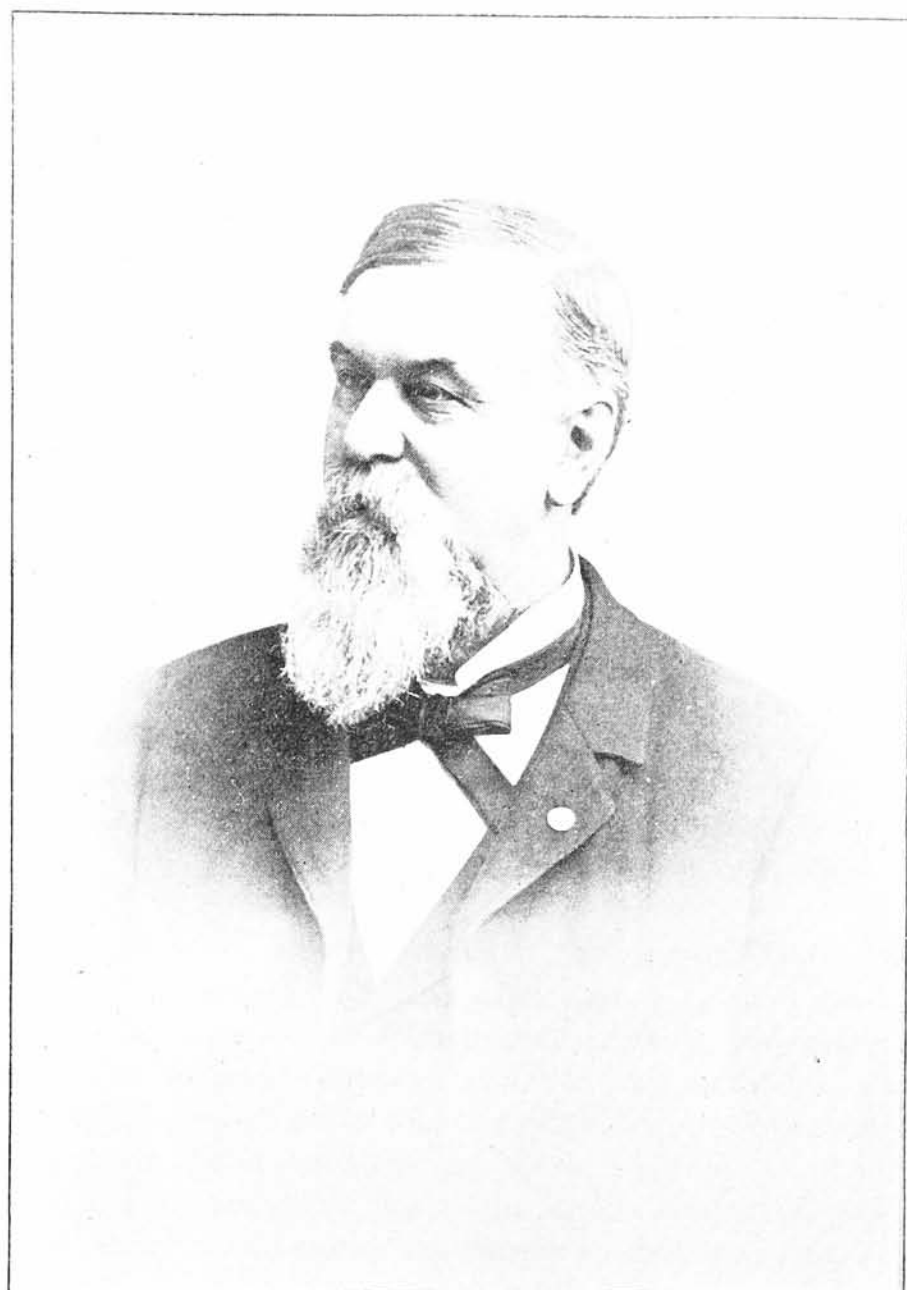
The Ithaca Trust Company began business on the 7th of December, 1891, transacting a regular banking and trust deposit business. Its

capital is \$100,000. Following are the first and present officers and directors of the company: President, Franklin C. Cornell; vice-president, Francis M. Finch; secretary and treasurer, Frederic J. Whiton; cashier, William H. Storms; attorney, Mynderse Van Cleef; directors, Charles F. Blood, Franklin C. Cornell, Albert H. Esty, Francis M. Finch, Elias Treman, Lafayette L. Treman, Samuel B. Turner, Charles E. Van Cleef, John C. Gauntlett, Levi Kenney, William H. Sage, David B. Stewart, Mynderse Van Cleef, Frederic J. Whiton, Charles M. Williams, Emmons L. Williams.

RECORDER'S COURT.—This court was established in the city by the law which founded the city government, May 2, 1887. Previous to that time the justices of the peace, constables and police had been relied upon to protect the property and persons of citizens of the place. The new charter provided that the then acting police justice should fill the office of recorder for the remainder of the period for which the justice was elected; but it so happened that the office of justice was vacant on the incoming of the new government, and the mayor appointed D. F. Van Vleet as the first regular incumbent of the position. He held the office until March 1, 1888, and was succeeded by Myron N. Tompkins, who was elected for a term of three years. Clarence L. Smith succeeded him and served until March, 1894. He was succeeded by Eron C. Van Kirk, who was elected recorder for a full term.

The recorder has jurisdiction over all criminal business in the city, without a jury, and is empowered to hold courts of special sessions, and to admit to bail all persons charged with crime before him in cases of felony when imprisonment in the State prison on conviction cannot exceed five years; with other various powers usually attaching to that office. The salary is \$1,000 and use of an office.

COURT HOUSE, JAIL AND CLERK'S OFFICE.—The present court house, built in 1854, occupies the original site selected at the formation of the county in 1817. The structure at the time it was removed had somewhat changed during the thirty-seven years it existed, but still had a most venerable appearance. It was of wood, two stories high, and with a tower or steeple the architectural beauty of which was at the best unimpressive. The basement and a single room in the rear on the west side were the jailer's quarters for himself and his family; the front room was for jurors. A wide hall ran north and south through the building, with doors on either side, and on the east side were six cells for the safe keeping of prisoners, unless those who were detained



E. C. Van Kirk

chose to saw through the wooden sides or doors or manipulate the very simple locks, which lacked nothing in size but were sadly deficient in security. It was a very patient prisoner who would long remain there in confinement. The locks at one time caused the jailer to become suspicious and he called in a locksmith to examine them. Going into his own rooms for keys, he found on his return that the expert had opened the doors by the aid of a crooked nail.

The second story of the building was the court room, heated by stoves and lighted in the most primitive manner. John Graham, the murderer, was allowed by the sheriff to stand in the front window of the court room and attempt to address the crowd below, just before his execution on the 5th of May, 1842.

The steeple of this court house was partially burned at the time of the destruction of the Baptist church by fire.

Under the law of 1817, which organized Tompkins county, the freeholders of the new county were required to give bonds in \$7,000 to be expended as the Board of Supervisors should direct, and Luther Gere, William R. Collins and Daniel Bates were the commissioners designated to superintend the erection of the building. On the 13th of April, 1819, an enabling act was passed by the Legislature empowering the supervisors to raise \$3,000 with which to finish the court house and jail.

The commissioners who constructed the present court house seem to have been impressed with the idea that a vaulted room was the proper thing, and sacrificed acoustic and heating properties to please the eye. Thus judges, attorneys and litigants have lost volumes of eloquence which floated away into the peak where the mercury marked blood heat while the crowd shivered below. Under orders of the court the supervisors roofed over the room, and it is now possible to hear what is said therein and avoid the danger of freezing in zero weather. Money has also been appropriated to replace the old style furnaces and ventilate the structure.

A law was passed on the 21st of March, 1821, providing for the erection of a county clerk's office, the supervisors being authorized to raise \$1,000 for the purpose. Luther Gere, Nathan Herrick and John Johnson were the commissioners appointed by the act.

This old clerk's office eventually became unsafe and inadequate for its purpose, and measures were adopted for building a new one. The old building was demolished and work was begun on the present clerk's office on the 2d of April, 1862.

A new stone jail was erected on the east side of the court house lot in 1854. At that time the cells therein were deemed more than ample to contain all who might be confined there at any one time, but on many occasions their capacity has been fully tested. The jail cost between \$15,000 and \$16,000.

STREETS.—The streets of Ithaca in years past were not such as to reflect the utmost credit upon the city, or to give the greatest pleasure to those who were compelled to use them most. But in quite recent years a sentiment has come into existence which will soon work a great change, the influence of which is already manifest. Under the act of 1882 the Ithaca Paving Commission was created in 1892, consisting of O. H. Gregory (deceased December 27, 1893), Holmes Hollister, Charles F. Blood, and ex-Mayor Henry A. St. John became a member by virtue of his office. This commission has taken an advanced view of the needs of the city as to its streets, and already most gratifying progress has been made in paving several of the principal streets in the most substantial manner.

THEATER.—The village and city were long in need of better accommodations for public entertainments before measures were adopted to secure them. Finally in 1893 the Lyceum Company was incorporated, with a capital of \$31,500, for the purpose of erecting a modern opera house that would be worthy of the city. The following are the officers of the company: E. M. Treman, president; C. H. White, vice-president; B. F. Jarvis, secretary; Fred. J. Whiton, treasurer. Directors: E. M. Treman, C. H. White, B. F. Jarvis, F. J. Whiton, M. Van Cleef, R. A. Crozier, Charles M. Williams, L. L. Treman, S. B. Turner. Stockholders: Elias Treman, R. H. Treman, Robt. Reed, John Fury, Geo. H. Baker, R. B. Williams, Geo. R. Williams, Wm. B. Esterbrook, De F. Williams, N. S. Hawkins, R. Wolf, F. W. Phillips, F. W. Brooks, S. H. Winton, J. M. Jamieson, L. R. King, Levi Kenney, H. E. Dann, J. M. McKinney, C. E. Treman.

The site selected is a central and convenient one, the main entrance on Cayuga street, and the services of the well known theatrical architects, Leon Lempert & Son, of Rochester, secured. Plans were drawn and the work of construction was vigorously pushed during 1892-93. M. M. Gutstadt was given the management, and on the 27th October, 1893, the house was opened.

This theater is one of the finest in the State in all respects. It is on the ground floor, with balcony and gallery; is steam heated; has a



Charles J. Blood

seating capacity of 1,200, and four private boxes, and nineteen loges; sixteen exits from the auditorium on State, Cayuga and Green streets. There are fourteen commodious dressing rooms, and the stage is forty by sixty feet, with a height of twenty-six and one-half feet in the proscenium arch. The cost of the theater and its furnishings was about \$65,000. Since its opening, the Lyceum, as it has been appropriately named, has had upon its stage many of the first class traveling companies, who have received a liberal patronage. The members of the Lyceum Company have conferred a permanent and worthy institution upon the city.

PUBLIC HOUSES.—The first public house in Ithaca that is entitled to the name was probably the one built by Luther Gere on the southeast corner of Aurora and Seneca streets in 1805, of which he was the owner and landlord. According to Mr. King, in 1806 a Mr. Hartshorn kept a tavern “just across the street south of the village hall,” and another stood on the site of the Tompkins House, which was kept by Jacob S. Vrooman. The tavern above referred to as kept by Hartshorn was built by David Quigg, and was, with a brick office built by Alfred Wells, removed in 1865, to clear the site for the Cornell Library. Vrooman called his house the Ithaca Hotel. In 1809 Luther Gere built the then grand edifice, mentioned by Mr. Clinton in his journal, which became widely known as the Ithaca Hotel, Mr. Vrooman having meanwhile changed the name of his house to “Tompkins,” in honor of the then new governor, Daniel D. Tompkins. On the 27th of July, 1813, Mr. Gere sold his house to Elnathan Andrus, having occupied it only two years; he soon afterward removed to Cincinnati. Returning in 1816, he again took the hotel, but for only a short period; and in that or the following year he began erecting the “Columbian Inn,” on the northwest corner of Owego (State) and Cayuga streets, previously the site of a little red house occupied by Higby Burrell. Gere's new house became a popular resort. It was afterwards kept by Joseph Kellogg, Jacob Kerr (from New Jersey), and Moses Davenport between 1822 and 1825. Among them Abram Byington and Michael Blue kept the house, the latter in 1836; still later a Mr. Houpt was the landlord, and William H. Brundage kept the house for a time. Sewell D. Thompson, who kept the Clinton House in 1862, was the proprietor of the Ithaca Hotel in 1842-3. In 1831 the Columbian Inn was the scene of the murder of Mrs. Guy Clark by her husband (previously described), and naturally suffered from the unwelcome notoriety, and