

soon after Mr. Brundage's proprietorship the building was dismembered, the larger part becoming the "Carson Tavern," on the west side of Cayuga street, between State and Green streets. By a somewhat strange coincidence that part of the building was the scene of another murderous plot, the result of which was the killing of a shoemaker, John Jones, in 1841. This part of the old hotel was burned June 10, 1845. Two other parts of it afterwards became dwellings.

The popular "Grant's Coffee House" was built by a Mr. Teeter before the year 1811, for his own use; but he was soon succeeded by Jesse Grant, an enterprising business man, who gave the house its well known name and its great popularity. Mr. Grant had for a time after his arrival in Ithaca kept the hotel built by a Mr. Gere, corner of Seneca and Aurora streets. The Coffee House was burned in 1833 or 1835, and the Grant block erected on its site, after its occupancy by wooden buildings for a period. It was again burned in the forties and the present structure then erected. In comparatively recent years Chauncey L. Grant, son of Jesse, kept a coffee house on the same site.

The Clinton House was begun in 1828 and finished in 1831, in substantially its present form. It was for many years the most imposing structure in the village, and even now has not lost its dignified appearance, with its 120 feet of front and lofty pillars. The barns of the former Columbian Inn occupied a part of this site and became a stable for the Clinton House. The house was greatly improved in 1862, and has on several occasions been altered internally. Its registers have borne the names of many of the most eminent men in the State. The house was kept for many years by Sewell D. Thompson, leasing it in 1850 for fifteen years; but before the end of the term he purchased a one-third interest in the property, and Ezra Cornell bought the other two-thirds. Mr. Thompson subsequently became sole owner and was a popular landlord for more than thirty years. The house is now owned by John M. Smith and kept by Charles Bush.

The old Ithaca Hotel, built by Mr. Gere in 1809, was used as a hotel for more than half a century, but fell in flames in the great fire of August, 1871. The old house had been popularly managed after 1866 by Col. W. H. Welch, and for a few years before it was destroyed, by his son, O. B. Welch. The new hotel (the present one) was finished in 1872 at a cost of \$64,000. It was opened by Colonel Welch and his son, and successfully conducted by them until the death of Colonel Welch in 1873, when a stock company bought the property, and the

management was placed in the hands of A. Sherman & Son, formerly of Syracuse. In 1880 Frederick Sherman withdrew from the business. In 1885 the management of the house passed to its present proprietor, Henry D. Freer, who has successfully conducted it since. Mr. Freer is also proprietor of the Taughannock House, a very popular resort at the celebrated falls of that name in the town of Ulysses. At this house he has made great improvements recently, and it is kept in first-class style.

The Tompkins House, corner of Seneca and Aurora streets, is one of the historic hotels of Ithaca and dates back to 1832. It was originally a story and a half structure, but in 1865 it passed into possession of Samuel A. Holmes and A. B. Stamp, who rebuilt it and made it substantially a new structure. Mr. Holmes withdrew from the management of the house in 1877, and Mr. Stamp conducted the house until E. B. Hoagland took it. The firm is now Hoagland & Lacey. Besides these three old and well known public houses, there are, perhaps, a dozen others of various kinds in different parts of the city, most of them established in recent years and not calling for especial mention in these pages.

MANUFACTURES.—In the course of the preceding pages many of the early manufactures of Ithaca have been necessarily alluded to, but a brief review of the various industries, past and present, is desirable. It has been stated that several of the very early, as well as later, manufactories were situated on Fall Creek. This property was owned in early times by Benjamin Pelton,¹ the conspicuous pioneer, who bought nearly 200 acres on lot 94. On the 26th of May, 1813, Mr. Pelton sold to Phineas Bennett 170 acres from the north end of lot 94, and in 1814 the latter built a grist mill a little east and south of the site of A. M. Hull's present mill. The water was carried to the wheel in a wooden flume framed into the rock along the south side of the stream, from a point above the main fall down a considerable distance, when it was taken in a channel in the rock. Bennett gave Pelton a mortgage for

¹ Mr. Pelton was in the Revolutionary army as a lieutenant and a captain; was present at the attack on Quebec, and stood near General Montgomery when he fell. After the war he drew three bounty lots of 600 acres each, but not in the town of Ulysses. He may have exchanged a part of that land with Van Rensselaer for his Ithaca possessions. He was father of Richard W. and E. G. Pelton, and brother of Dr. William Pelton. He died in Ithaca at his residence on Seneca street about the year 1830.

\$4,000 on the property, which was assigned to George Wells; he foreclosed it, and the property was bid off by David Woodcock for \$3,200, on the 11th of January, 1817. In some manner Mr. Bennett and his son seem to have again acquired or to have retained an interest, as indicated by the fact that December 14, 1816, they conveyed to Abner Howland the land on which stood the chair factory of the latter, together with "water from the falls" sufficient to run the factory. On July, 14, 1819, the Bennetts conveyed to Barney McGoffin and Ansel Bennett for \$1,600 "all the plaster mill and carding room in same, for and during the time the same shall stand." This plaster mill and carding machine had, of course, been established in the mean time.

On the 22d of April, 1817, David Woodcock and others conveyed to Frederick Deming and Jonathan F. Thompson, for \$600, a piece of land fifty feet square immediately east of the bridge over Fall Creek. Those two men built an oil mill on the land, and were soon (1820-21) succeeded by Thompson & Porter, who added a distillery. Thompson & Porter were already leading merchants in the village. In June, 1822, Mr. Thompson sold his mercantile interest to his partner, Solomon Porter, and greatly increased his distilling business; he advertised at one time for 100 head of cattle for stall feeding. Above the oil mill stood a saw mill which Bennett had rebuilt about 1816-17; it was probably first built before Bennett's purchase of 1813. Just above this saw mill a dam was erected across the creek into which the water from Bennett's plaster and grist mills discharged through a flume in the rock. In 1822 a small foundry stood near the saw mill and was owned by Origen Atwood and Sylvester Roper; it is said that the smelting furnace was made of a potash kettle.

On the 9th of November, 1827, Jeremiah S. Beebe bought of David Woodcock 125 acres of land, including the grist mill before referred to. The mill then had two run of stones and was carried by an overshot wheel. At that date the plaster mill was under lease to Gere, Gunn & Nichols, and the distillery was leased to Gere & Gunn for ten years. Mr. Beebe continued to operate the grist mill without much alteration until 1830, when he entirely rebuilt it, and engaged Ezra Cornell to run it. In the following year he began the construction of the historical tunnel. This then remarkable engineering project was carried forward under Mr. Cornell's direction and finished in the summer of 1832. It was cut from the rock, about two hundred feet in length, twelve feet wide and thirteen feet high, and was completed at the small

cost of \$2,000.¹ A dam was built above this tunnel from which the water flowed through the tunnel and then through an open raceway to the mills. The old flume was abandoned.

On December 1, 1838, Horace Mack, of the firm of Mack & Ferris, and John James Speed (see history of the town of Caroline), of the firm of Speed & Tourtellot, purchased the Beebe grist mill and power for \$26,000. They carried it on only one year. They built the old storehouse at the steamboat landing to facilitate their grain handling. April 1, 1840, Mr. Mack conveyed his interest in the mill to Chauncey Pratt and Chauncey L. Grant. In 1840 the Ithaca Falls Woolen Manufacturing Company purchased the property and enlarged the mill and put in woolen manufacturing machinery, making the building five stories in height. This organization seems to have been badly managed; stock was taken by farmers and other citizens to a large amount. In the latter years of its existence it was conducted at a loss, the deficiency being made up by assessments, until in 1851 the entire building and its contents were destroyed by fire. It had, however, been disused some time previous to the fire. In 1854 Henry S. Walbridge became owner of the property and built a new grist mill on the old foundation. He failed in business and the property passed to possession of A. M. Hull, who has conducted the mill ever since. A stock company has just been formed called the Fall Creek Milling Company, of which A. M. Hull is president.

On the 16th of July, 1819, Otis Eddy and Thomas S. Matthewson purchased of Phineas Bennett (before mentioned), and others, a small

¹ "I have this day paid a third visit to Fall Creek for the sole purpose of viewing that stupendous work of art called the Tunnel, which conducts part of the waters of the creek from a point a few rods above the first fall, and within sight of the second, to the mill site at the bridge. . . . The entrance for about twenty feet is from 16 to 20 feet in width, top square, allowing for the ruggedness occasioned by the blasting. The remaining 180 feet is pretty much in the shape of an arch way, making the same allowance for the effect of blasting. Along this subterranean passage, to accommodate those who wish to pass through it, Mr. Beebe has had pieces of scantling placed transversely about four feet above the base at proper distances throughout the whole length, over which are laid strong oak plank; on these we walked safely through, the water rolling on below us, and over our heads a solid roof of rock from twenty to forty feet thick, till it reaches the soil above. . . . This magnificent work of art—the Tunnel—of which perhaps there is nothing in this country in the annals of individual enterprise to exceed it, was commenced as above mentioned in 1831." Mr. Southwick, from whom we have before quoted in these pages, and who wrote the foregoing, was nothing if not enthusiastic when writing of Ithaca.

piece of land, four rods by five, on which they built the first paper mill in Tompkins county. Chester Walbridge soon afterward obtained an interest in the business, and continued until April 1, 1822, with Mr. Matthewson, Mr. Eddy having retired in August, 1820. In October, 1823, Mack & Morgan purchased an interest in this mill, then publishers of the American Journal and proprietors of the bookstore on State street. The mill for years afterwards did a large business in making printing and writing papers, one part of it being devoted to the manufacture of wrapping paper exclusively, under the management and partial ownership of James Trench. Both mills finally passed to Mack & Andrus, by whom they were improved from time to time. The white paper mill was nearly destroyed by fire in 1846. The proprietors immediately built a white paper mill at Forest Home, then known as Free Hollow. In 1851 they rebuilt the brick mill at Fall Creek and removed the manufacture there, abandoning the Forest Home property. Mack & Andrus were succeeded by Mack, Andrus & Woodruff; Andrus, Woodruff & Gauntlett; Andrus, Gauntlett & Co.; Andrus, McChain & Co., and finally from Mrs. Mary L. McChain, the wrapping mill passed to its present owners, Enz & Miller, in 1887. Wrapping paper is principally made, about twenty-five tons a week being turned out.

The other mill making book and newspaper papers at Fall Creek passed through various hands to S. H. Laney, of Elmira, and from him to M. H. Arnot. In February, 1892, the Elmira Stamping and Paper Company was incorporated, with A. A. Watters, president; T. H. Farley, vice-president; P. B. Smith, secretary. C. A. Brown is superintendent. White paper only is made.

The business of tanning leather is almost always a pioneer industry in all new settlements in this country, the cause of which is obvious in the ready supply of bark. Captain Comfort Butler, who came to Ithaca before 1808, built a tannery on the southeast corner of Aurora and Buffalo streets, the latter street not being then open. In later years the building became a residence.

This tannery was conducted prior to 1821 for some time by William Butler and George Carpenter, who dissolved partnership in August of that year, and Captain Butler commanded a boat running between Ithaca and Syracuse. He was drowned in Cayuga Lake, November 21, 1821. One of his daughters was the wife of A. P. Searing. In April, 1822, Rev. William Brown leased the tannery. One of his advertisements reads: "If there should be any gentlemen who wish to

have *their hides or skins tanned on shares*, they may rely they shall have justice done them." The italics are his.

Daniel Bates settled in Ithaca about 1812, and purchased of Mr. Gardner a tannery which stood on the east side of Aurora street, nearly opposite where William W. Esty recently lived, on the (then) north branch of the Six Mile Creek. To obtain additional water Mr. Bates built a dam in Cascadilla Creek, directly south of the Cascadilla Mill, diverting the water into a raceway. Cooper, Pelton & Co. succeeded Mr. Bates in the tannery, and it afterwards passed, with other property, to John Tichenor. It long ago disappeared.

In 1816 George Blythe built a wool carding and cloth dressing factory on Aurora street, north of the tannery of Mr. Bates and directly over the creek. In May, 1820, it was removed by its builder to Bennett's plaster mill at Fall Creek, and in 1825 he transferred the machinery to the mill then owned by A. D. W. Bruyn on Six Mile Creek. It must have been brought back to its original site, for Samuel J. Blythe was operating it there in 1841, and afterwards George J. Blythe carried on the business.

Virgil D. and Ben Morse had an oil mill which they operated many years on the lowest water power from the Willow Pond. The business was finally abandoned.

A Mr. Robinson built a grist mill prior to 1818 on Six Mile Creek, which in the year named passed to Archer Green, and David Booth Beers put a carding machine in the building. A. D. W. Bruyn next owned the property about 1825, and Otis Eddy carried on a small cotton factory there. It was to this building that Mr. Blythe transferred his wool carding business in 1826, as above stated. The structure was changed in 1838, under the ownership of Jacob M. McCormick, into an oil mill. About the year 1851 it was superseded by him with a flouring mill, which was burned in 1853.

General John Smith ¹ purchased the Solomon Bryant farm on East Hill some time between 1795 and 1801, and soon afterwards became interested in real estate on the flat, which included the site of the historical

¹ John Smith and R. W. Pelton laid out in lots that part of Aurora street from the bridge to Seneca street. This was before 1814. Smith's plat of Ithaca village is mentioned many times in the old records of real estate in the section alluded to. Lot No. 1 of Smith's plat was the southeast corner of Seneca and Aurora streets, which is mentioned in old records as "the same premises formerly occupied by Luther Gere."

Halsey's mill, which stood nearly on the site of the abandoned electric light and power station, which is now used only as a storehouse for idle cars. Smith probably built a grist mill, and perhaps a distillery, and the grist mill he sold to Judge Salmon Buell before 1811. About 1814 Judge Buell conveyed the mill property to David Woodcock and Daniel Shepard, and they, in September, 1818, to Phineas Bennett and Phineas Bennett, jr. The Bennetts purchased also land west of the mill site on the turnpike (now State street). In December, 1820, the Bennetts sold a quarter interest to Edward Davidson, and a little prior to this the three partners (Bennetts and Davidson) joined in an agreement with Daniel Bates to permit on their part the waters of Six Mile Creek to be conveyed by the channel already formed to Mr. Bates's tannery; Mr. Bates agreeing on his part to defend any suits for damage that might be brought by reason of such diversion. This agreement caused much subsequent litigation. Mr. Bates and Archer Green were contemporaries in the use of the water, which did not always supply both the mill and the tannery; hence, in the summer of 1822, Green built a dam which kept the water from the north branch. Bates removed the dam, which was replaced by Green. Finally the two met one day and Bates threw Green into the creek. Mr. Bates then sought his supply of water from the Cascadilla, as before stated.

In the year 1820 C. W. E. Prescott opened a store on the west side of Aurora street, near State. In 1821 he removed to his new store, then lately built on the corner of Tioga and State streets, now owned by James T. Morrison. In 1823 he built the "Ithaca Brewery," on the east side of Six Mile Creek, below Clinton street. The brewery in 1826 passed to O. H. Gregory and Wait T. Huntington, who were then in mercantile business in what became a part of the Treman, King & Company's store. The brewery became the property of Mr. Huntington, and the business was superintended for years by Mr. Gregory. After passing through various ownerships, and continuing in operation to about the time of the breaking out of the war, the building was burned in 1878.

In 1824 Jonathan Bridges built what was called the "Eagle Factory," on the northeast corner of Cayuga and Clinton streets, water power being taken from Six Mile Creek with a dam a little north of Clinton street. Mr. Bridges manufactured woolen goods here for many years. The property passed into the hands of James Raymond, but the

business was finally abandoned and the building was vacant for many years, except as it was the headquarters of the Millerites during the excitement preceding the date when they believed they were to be transferred to another and a better sphere. The sect was quite numerous and very enthusiastic, and there are probably persons living in Ithaca to-day who threw away money publicly, upon the expectation that they would never have an opportunity of spending it. The night of the expected end of all things earthly some rogues set fire to the building and it was burned down.

In the year 1832 Alvah Beebe built a stone grist mill on the Spencer road, a short distance from its intersection with Cayuga street; the power was from Six Mile Creek, by a dam a few rods below the site of the brewery, the water running in a race cut in the shale rock on the southerly bank of the creek. The mill was burned in 1840.

In 1826 a cotton factory was started on the East Hill by Otis Eddy, who had already begun the business in a small way, as before stated. On the 4th of July of that year the foundation of the dam, which still exists, was laid by Mr. Eddy, assisted by Joseph Esty, Joel Palmer, Isaac Kennedy, and the usual contingent of boys. This dam and the Willow Pond at Cascadilla Place were finished and the mill started about the beginning of 1827. The building was of stone quarried near by. It will be remembered that Solomon Southwick described the property in 1834 as "a cotton factory, store, and about twenty dwellings." The factory contained 1,600 spindles and turned out 1,000 yards of cotton cloth daily. The mill property was bounded on the west by Eddy street, as now opened, and extended east along the Cascadilla. The manufacture of cotton goods was abandoned after twelve years as unremunerative, and the old factories, which had long been unoccupied, were removed in 1866 to make room for the large stone structure called Cascadilla Place, now owned by the university.

A machine shop was also established on the East Hill by Otis Eddy, and there Ezra Cornell began work in 1829, under a year's engagement. This was removed and Cascadilla Place erected on its site.

The manufacture of hats was carried on in Ithaca at an early day somewhat extensively, as it was then in many small places. Henry and Julius Ackley came from New London, Conn., to Ithaca in 1809, and were long residents of the place. Both built dwellings for themselves. Henry Hibbard came soon after the Ackleys and joined with them, under the firm name of Ackleys & Hibbard, in the manufacture

and trade in hats. They were in business on the corner of Buffalo and Aurora streets, and about 1815 removed to a brick structure, the first one built in the place, erected by William Lesley, on the north side of Owego (now State) street, east of Aurora street. Julius Ackley retired from the firm in 1820, and the other partners, under the style of Ackley & Hibbard, removed to another store "a few rods west of the hotel" on Owego street. Julius Ackley then began business again in the former location, and soon after took another brother, Gibbons J. Ackley, as partner. A few years later he joined with Ebenezer Jenkins in a general store on the southeast corner of State and Cayuga streets, where he had erected a brick building (now occupied by Treman, King & Co.).

John Whiton had a cabinet shop in 1816-17 on the west side of Aurora street just south of Seneca. He removed to another location and was succeeded by his son Luther. John Whiton died March 24, 1827. His son who bore his name was long a prominent business man, and sons Luther and George also carried on a cabinet and furniture establishment on Aurora street.

The present Cascadilla grist mill was built in 1846 by T. S. Williams, who died in 1848 and the property passed to Sage & Shaw. The firm afterwards changed to J. E. Shaw & Co., and in 1858 it was purchased by H. C. Williams. It is now owned by the Williams estate, and is under lease to John E. Van Natta.

The account of these old industries may be closed with a little more of Mr. Southwick's writing concerning them. He says:

I descended the creek again, and determined to take a walk along the northern verge. The first object that presents itself here is General Simeon De Witt's grist mill,¹ erected twenty years since. It has two runs of stone, is farmed out to Mr. John Brown. and grinds on an average 25 bushels per day; can grind 100.

Next comes William P. Stone's window-sash, picket and lath factory; here about 50,000 lights are turned out annually. A looking-glass factory is the next establishment, not, however, in a flourishing condition at present.

Next to this is John J. Hutchings's chair and turning factory. Only from three to four hands are employed steadily in this factory, which turns out about 1,600 Windsor chairs annually. Present price from \$10 to \$12 per dozen.

The grist mill, the sash and the chair factories are carried on by water power. Immediately above the chair factory is a large building erected for an oil mill, and used as such for some time, but is now at a stand.

¹ Near the mill was also a distillery, owned by Mr. De Witt. The structure used as a grist mill is now the plaster mill of Mr. H. C. Williams's estate, but the distillery has not survived the "tidal wave" of time.

THE ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCK COMPANY.—This has long been one of the leading industries of Ithaca, and the village has the honor of being the place of residence of the inventor of the first calendar to be moved by machinery. The inventor was J. H. Hawes, who took out his patent in 1853. It did not register the extra day in February in leap year, and was otherwise imperfect. In 1854 W. H. Akins,¹ of Caroline, invented an improvement on this calendar, removing most of its defects, and he sold his rights to Huntington & Platts, who brought it to Ithaca to the Mix Brothers to manufacture. These brothers made further improvements for which patents were granted in 1860 and 1862, and after a few years of manufacture of large bank clocks, Huntington & Platts sold out their rights to the Seth Thomas Clock Company. In the years 1864–5 Henry B. Horton, of Ithaca, a very ingenious inventor, perfected a new perpetual calendar, the best one yet made, and in 1865 took out his patent. This patent, with subsequent minor improvements, passed to the Ithaca Calendar Clock Company, which was formed in 1868, with John H. Selkreg president; Samuel P. Sherwood vice-president; Wm. J. Storms secretary and treasurer. The capital was only \$8,000, and the manufacture began on a very limited scale; but the clock was a success and found a ready market, and the business developed rapidly. About 1869 the works were removed to a large building on State street, and the business continued to increase until 1874 when Messrs. Selkreg and Sherwood were succeeded as president and vice-president by B. G. Jayne and Hervey Platts, and the capital was increased to \$150,000, while a large three story brick building was erected on the old fair grounds. On February 12, 1876, the entire works were burned, and were immediately rebuilt. In the fall of 1877 Charles H. White succeeded Mr. Storms as secretary and treasurer, and H. M. Durphy was given the general superintendence. At the election of officers in 1894 Charles H. Blair, Otis E. Wood and Charles H. White were chosen to respectively fill the offices of president, vice-president and secretary and treasurer. The clocks produced by this company have a world wide reputation for excellence.

¹ Mr. C. F. Mulks, of Caroline, is authority for the statement that Mr. Akins invented the first successful sewing machine feed, the news of which reached some one of the manufacturers of the early machines, who came on and offered Mr. Akins \$500 for his invention and would give him but an hour to decide. Akins was a poor man and accepted the pittance for what was worth a fortune.

THE AUTOPHONE COMPANY.—This company was formed to manufacture a musical instrument which is largely automatic, and is the result of inventions of Mr. Henry B. Horton, the inventor of the calendar clock. Many attempts were made to produce a musical instrument which could be played by the uninitiated, and still rise above the toy in character. This desired result is produced by the autophone and its much more valuable successor, the roller organ, which the Autophone Company now manufactures almost wholly. The first patents were granted to Mr. Horton in 1877 and 1878, and were followed by his device for cutting the paper music used in the instruments. A company was thereupon incorporated in 1879 by Francis M. Finch, H. F. Hibbard, and H. B. Horton. Accommodations for manufacturing the autophone were secured in the Clock Company's building, and the popularity of the new instrument was such that the capacity of the works had to be increased several times within the first few years of the business. The manufacture of the original instrument has been now almost wholly superseded by the roller organ, which has been devised by the company, an instrument that is far superior to its predecessor. Several styles, varying in price, are made, and an almost unlimited collection of music, from which selections may be made, is kept on hand. The officers of the company are H. A. St. John, president; H. M. Hibbard, treasurer; W. F. Finch, secretary.

The tannery of Comfort Butler has been mentioned. In the year 1822 Joseph Esty came to Ithaca to become one of its leading citizens. He borrowed \$1,000 and at first leased the small tannery, and by industry and economy he was able in 1823 to purchase of Simeon De Witt the lot at the corner of Tioga and Green streets, where he erected a large tannery, sinking forty pits in the ground. From 1840 to 1845 Alexander Hart was partner in the business, and from that date to 1852 the firm was Joseph Esty & Son. This was succeeded by his son, Edward S. Esty; the latter was for many years prominent in the various affairs of Ithaca. (See biography).

The tannery was burned in 1871, but was rebuilt on a much larger scale in the western part of the village, and the firm was long in the front rank of the business men of the place. The capacity of the tannery was 50,000 sides of sole leather annually. The firm also operated two other tanneries, one at Candor and one at Cattatunk, in Tioga county. The whole tanning interest was sold out to the United States Leather Company of New York, and Clarence H. and Albert H. Esty are managers of the industry for that company.



Yours Respectfully
C. M. Titus

On the site of the Phoenix Iron Works was in early years the foundry of Vincent Conrad, which had been operated still earlier by others. It passed to proprietorship of Moore, Hackett & Company, and later to Titus & Bostwick, who established and largely developed the manufacture of the Ithaca wheel horse rake. (See biography of Charles M. Titus). In 1870 the business passed to Bostwick & Williams, who were succeeded in 1872 by Williams Brothers (George R., Henry S. and Roger B. Williams). Since 1883 it has been conducted by Roger B. Williams. The works comprise one of the largest and most successful industries in the city, and manufacture rakes, steam engines, grain sowers, straw and feed cutters, and do a general machine business.

As far back as 1830 a foundry and machine business was in operation on the site of the Masonic Temple on Tioga street, by McCormick & Coy. This concern changed hands frequently, and in 1841 J. S. Reynolds began learning his trade there as a moulder. In 1861 Mr. Reynolds leased the property. In 1865 he took as a partner John B. Lang, a skillful machinist, and the business has continued successfully. The works were established on Green street in August, 1870, where they now are. Steam engines, portable saw mills, land rollers, plows, horse hoes and cultivators, etc., constitute the leading articles made by the firm. Mr. Reynolds died on October 31, 1891.

The Hague Horseshoe Company was incorporated in 1889, with a capital of \$50,000, by B. F. Slocum, C. H. Wilcox, William Wilcox and Japhet George, and the works occupy a part of the old Ithaca Organ Company's building in the western part of the village. In 1892 it was changed to the Ithaca Drop Forge Company; capital, \$25,000; with C. H. Wilcox, president; William Wilcox, secretary, and B. F. Slocum, manager. A general drop forging business is carried on and specialties made of the champion chain pipe wrench and the Hague expansion horse shoe.

The fame of the late W. H. Baker as an inventor of guns and their fixtures is well known, and fortunes have been made from them. His latest gun was devised to supply the great demand for a firearm of moderate price and which should at the same time combine all the best qualities of the higher priced arms. When the new invention was about perfected Mr. D. McIntyre and J. E. Van Natta became interested in it, and in February, 1883, a partnership was formed by the three men named under the title of the Ithaca Gun Works to manufacture the new gun. In the same year the brick building formerly occupied

by the bending works at Fall Creek was purchased and the manufacture begun. The gun found a ready market and the sales rapidly increased, rising from a very small number daily to about twenty per day. The gun was greatly improved and special tools manufactured for its various parts. The demand was so great for the new arm that in 1889 the company built a new two-story and basement brick structure, 36 by 165 feet, in which is now located a large part of the gunmaking machinery, as well as the company offices. A new hammerless gun has recently been put on the market by the company which excels in many respects. The company now bears the name of the Ithaca Gun Company and is composed of D. McIntyre estate, L. H. Smith and George Livermore.

In another part of this work is given a sketch of another prominent Ithaca inventor, Charles M. Clinton. A few years ago Mr. Clinton became associated with James McNamara in perfecting a new and improved typewriter, on which they have both worked ever since. Patents have been secured on several most valuable improvements, and these and the entire control of the machine have passed to the Ithaca Gun Company, who have put in a plant especially for its manufacture. As this work is going through the press, the new typewriter is about to be placed on the market, with every prospect of its taking rank with the best in the country.

The glass industry has long been a prominent one in Ithaca. The Ithaca Glass Works were established in 1874, changed owners in 1876, and were successfully conducted until 1882, when they were destroyed by fire. The establishment was rebuilt in 1883 under direction of Richard Heageny, the superintendent, who had been with the company since 1876. At the time of the rebuilding the officers of the company were C. F. Blood, president; D. F. Williams, vice-president; William N. Noble, treasurer; Bradford Almy, secretary. In 1889 the works passed under control of the United Glass Company, and are now closed.

In 1882 B. F. Slocum, who had recently come to Ithaca, organized the Washington Glass Company, and was made president and manager of the company. A ten-pot factory was erected and the manufacture of window glass begun. The factory was burned and rebuilt under Mr. Slocum's management in the same year. The business was followed with success until 1889, when it was also merged in the United Glass Company.

The Empire Glass Company was permanently organized in 1893 with J. George, president; E. S. Slack, vice-president; Stephen Hutchinson, treasurer; W. F. George, secretary. Besides these there were in the Board of Directors, C. H. White, E. Gillette, W. Carman, James Hutchinson. The capital was \$12,000. The company occupied the factory formerly used by the Washington Glass Company, and have since then carried on a prosperous business. The directors of the company are Adam Frederick, William Carman, Stephen Hutchinson, Edward Slack, W. F. George, Charles H. White, Edward Gillette; J. George, president; W. F. George, secretary; Stephen Hutchinson treasurer.

Hermon V. Bostwick has carried on an extensive cooperage business since 1867. In 1873 his factory was destroyed by fire, but he rebuilt on a larger scale, and has since turned out annually a large quantity of barrels, firkins and other cooper's products. The factory is equipped with all modern machinery for the business.

The lumber manufacturing industry has not been large for many years, the business now being mostly of a local character. Howell & Van Houter established a lumber business on the corner of Tioga and Green streets in 1871, which was purchased by George Small in 1876. In 1881 he built a three-story brick structure and put in modern machinery for working lumber in the various forms required by builders and others. He has two large yards and handles a large quantity of rough and finished lumber annually.

W. H. Perry established a planing mill, lumber business, etc., several years ago and is still conducting a large and successful business.

Dixon & Robinson have a planing mill, lumber and coal yards, and manufacture doors, sash, etc., near the Inlet. They began the business in 1888. The firm is composed of George J. Dixon and Rodney G. Robinson, both natives of Ithaca, and they are doing a successful business.

It will be inferred that the boat building business has been large in Ithaca, and it is still carried on extensively by the veteran William Jarvis and by B. F. Taber, both of whom have turned out many beautiful examples of the boat-builder's art. Mr. Jarvis came to America from England in 1869, and soon afterward to Ithaca. He has a boat yard, a boat livery and a summer hotel at the steamboat landing.

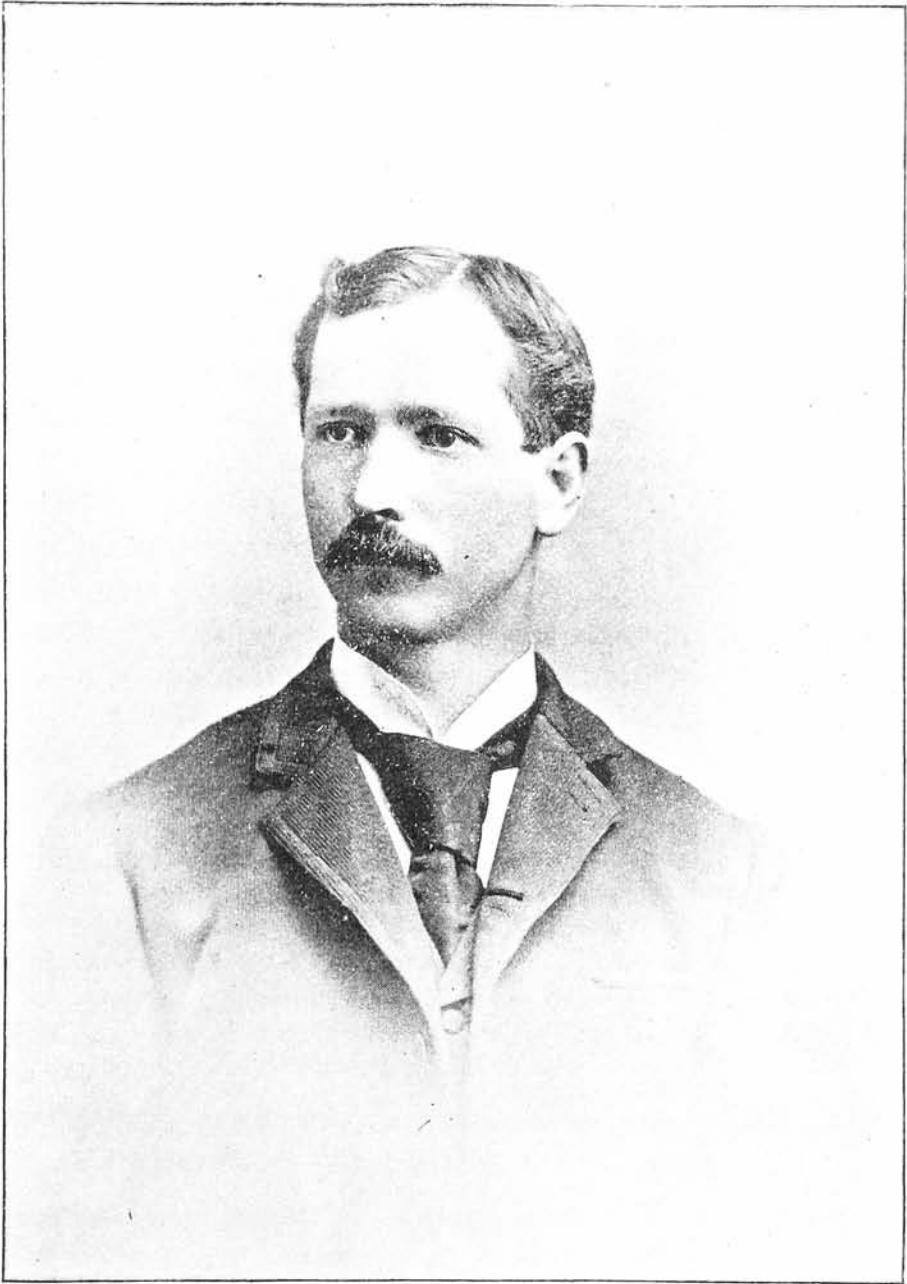
There are many other small industries varied in kind and magnitude, detail of which would be out of place in this work; and when the sub-

ject is exhausted it can hardly be said that Ithaca is noted as a manufacturing center. Whether it will ever be depends of course upon its citizens; but the natural tendency would seem to be towards development of its mercantile interests as against manufacturing. The university brings to the place a vast amount of mercantile trade and the local merchants show enterprise and activity in seeking it, to the neglect of manufactures. Moreover, Ithaca in the past has been the theater of several large industries which, for one reason or another, were doomed to early and disastrous failure; a fact which may serve to deter others from entering the field. Among these was the Ithaca Organ Company, the Ithaca Manufacturing Works, and some others, the history of which is well known. The place now enjoys excellent shipping facilities, is centrally located, possesses unbounded water power, and there would seem to be no good reason why it should not become a center of extensive manufacturing operations, such as Mr. Southwick saw in his mind's eye sixty years ago.

SALT DISCOVERY.—In the year 1890 a company was incorporated in Ithaca for the purpose of boring a well in the hope of striking gas. The work was begun and completed to the depth of more than 3,000 feet in December of the year named. At a depth of 700 feet a vein of mineral water was struck; and at about 1,800 feet a vein of rock salt was encountered which proved to be about 300 feet thick. The boring was continued but without reaching the hoped for gas. About \$5,000 were expended in the attempt.

Another well was finished a little south of the city in 1892, under direction of Jesse Johnson, from which is taken now an excellent mineral water, the health giving qualities of which have been quite thoroughly tested and with good results. The depth reached is about 600 feet, and veins of the water were struck at 360, 420, 480, and 555 feet. The combined qualities of the water are said to closely resemble those of the Hathorn spring at Saratoga. The water is on sale at drug stores. The cost of the experiment was about \$1,500.

THE DE WITT GUARD.—The De Witt Guard, also known as Company A, Fiftieth Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York, was organized in 1851 and the first regular meeting held December 31 of that year. Philip J. Partenheimer was chosen captain and held that position ten years. On the 2d of June, 1861, the company tendered its services to the general government. This offer was repeated June 17, 1863. On the 25th of April, 1864, the third offer was made, and on the



Samuel J. McQuinn

28th of August the offer was accepted and the company detailed for one hundred days' service at Elmira. On the 2d of September the company left for Elmira and the same afternoon was mustered into the service of the United States, with the following officers in command: Charles F. Blood, captain; Levi Kenney, first lieutenant; Joseph Esty, jr., second lieutenant; John C. Hazen, orderly; Calvin C. Greenly, second sergeant; Edwin M. Finch, third sergeant; Henry A. St. John, fourth sergeant; Barnum R. Williams, first corporal; Uri Clark, second corporal; John C. Gauntlett, third corporal; Alfred Brooks, fourth corporal. The company was mustered out of service on the 2d of December, 1864. The roll of the company shows that 202 persons joined the organization. Of these eighty-two served either in the army or the navy during the war; eighty-eight did not, and twenty-nine names appear of whom no knowledge can be obtained. The company was always a self-supporting organization, receiving nothing beyond arms from the State, and had raised and expended for company purposes from members up to 1866, \$2,720.56. The company is not now in existence.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—As an introduction to a description of the schools of Ithaca, it will prove interesting to make some extracts from the writings of W. T. Eddy on the subject. After mentioning the building of the academy in 1818, he says:

The School District No. 16 hired the lower part of the building for its school. The building was of wood and stood afterwards at the back and east of the later academy. I had previously been to school in rooms on Aurora street, kept by Hannah Eddy but our first teachers were Mr. Heacock and Miss Lydia Hibbard, afterwards Mrs. Smith, in the academy building. Miss Lydia Hibbard was a person of such amiable disposition that of all of the children she taught (and they were many) there is not one but looks back to her with love and affection.

After describing some of the pranks of the scholars and the early methods of punishment, Mr. Eddy continues:

Wait T. Huntington was our next teacher; then A. H. Shaw, who was afterwards a member of the Legislature. After Mr. Shaw came Mr. Griswold, but I never went to him, having been promoted to the upper part of the building under Mr. Phinney, who was principal of the academy.

The schools of Ithaca were for a long period conducted on the Lancasterian system, as they were in most localities. This system developed from the old common schools. Early in the period during which the Lancasterian system was in vogue here and between 1827 and 1832, a Mr. Hulin was the principal teacher, and was succeeded by

Isaac Day. In 1838 he was followed by William P. Pew, who raised the Ithaca school from a very ordinary standard to a high degree of efficiency and attendance. During his period of teaching (about fifteen years) he raised the attendance (the population increasing largely, of course, in that time) from only 125 to over 1,100. Graded schools were established in place of the former system in 1853-4. Mr. Pew was succeeded by M. R. Barnard, who was long principal of the graded school here.

In the year 1854 W. R. Humphrey read in the central school building in Ithaca a trustees' report which embodied a good deal of valuable historical material relative to the early schools of the village. From that paper we draw liberally. The first meeting in the old school district was held at the first school house in 1816, and Luther Gere was chosen chairman and George W. Phillips secretary. The school house stood on the academy grounds and was an old red building. When this school house was erected or who was prominently connected with its erection, is not prominently known. It was destroyed by a mob or a mass meeting which probably gathered for that purpose. At the meeting above alluded to, David Woodcock, John C. Hayt and William R. Collins were appointed trustees for the year 1816, and Arthur Johnson, clerk. The meeting resolved to raise \$30 by tax, "for the purpose of furnishing wood and other necessary repairs to the school house."

At a subsequent meeting held that year at the house of E. Andrews, "for the purpose of taking into consideration measures to build a school house," Luther Gere was chosen chairman. It was there resolved to rescind the resolution of the first meeting, and it was resolved "That we build a school house this fall;" also, "Resolved that there be a committee appointed of those that belong to the lodge [Fidelity Lodge] for the purpose of assisting in building said school house."

In pursuance of this resolution Luther Gere, C. B. Drake and Ira Tillotson were appointed the committee in reference to the lodge, and Luther Gere, Ira Tillotson and D. Bates a committee to secure a site. The meeting then adjourned two weeks. On the 21st of September they again met, and the committee on site reported that they had agreed to build the school house on the southeast end of the public square (the present High School Square), "joining the southwest corner of W. Mandeville's lot." Mr. Tillotson's proposed plan was adopted, and the committee authorized to build accordingly, provided the lodge would pay the committee \$250 that year and \$250 whenever

the lodge saw proper, to finish the upper part of the building. Although the adjournment of that meeting was for three months, there is no record of another until November 17, 1817, when one was held at the Columbian Inn, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of building a school house." Archer Green was chairman of this meeting, and Ira Beers secretary. It was then resolved to raise \$75 towards a new building, but this amount was raised at the same meeting to \$300. Adjournment was taken for three months, but again it was September 28, 1818, before the next meeting was held. With Luther Gere in the chair it was resolved to provide a room immediately in which to continue the school, and the meeting was adjourned to reconvene on the 2d of October following. On that day it was "Resolved, that this district unite with the inhabitants in building a school house with an academy." This was the first feeble germ of the old and historic academy. It was moved and seconded that G. Benjamin, J. Johnson, and David Ayres be a committee to circulate subscription papers for the object in view, and that David Woodcock and J. Collier be a committee to draft the subscription. It does not appear that the soliciting committee met with the most abundant success; money was very scarce in those days, even with men who were in successful business or perhaps owned much property.

Another meeting was held at the Columbian Inn on the 12th of October, at which James Nichols, Otis Eddy and Ebenezer Mack were elected trustees, and Benjamin Drake, collector; David Ayres, clerk; and Luther Gere, David Woodcock and William Linn were appointed a committee to correspond with General Simeon De Witt respecting a site for a school house.

At a meeting on the 23d of October it was resolved to lay a tax of \$400 for building a school house, and "Archer Green, David Woodcock and Luther Gere were made a building committee for the academy."

On the 8th January, 1819, a special meeting was held in the district school room of the academy building (which was then so far progressed as to make it possible to use that room), and Mr. Eddy made a report of the cost of building the academy, which was accepted; Mr. Drake reported on the condition of collections on the \$300 tax of 1817, which was not so satisfactory, a large part of it remaining uncollected.

At a meeting held February 5, 1819, it "was moved and seconded and carried that the trustees be authorized to negotiate with the lodge

respecting certain lumber and make such arrangement as they think proper."

At a meeting held February 21, 1820, Mr. Lyons, the teacher, at his own request and on motion of Mr. Woodcock, was given leave to give up the school. It was also unanimously resolved "That the present trustees of this district be and are hereby authorized to exonerate from the payment of the wages of the teachers of the district school, for the present and the last quarter, all such poor persons within the district as they shall think proper, and to collect the whole of such wages from all such other persons as shall not so be exonerated."

At a meeting on January 19, 1821, Charles Humphrey in the chair, Charles W. Conner, David Woodcock and Nathan Herrick were chosen trustees. A. D. W. Bruyn acted as clerk, and David Ayres was chosen collector. On the 30th of May, 1821, it was resolved to raise \$167 to pay Otis Eddy arrearages in building the school house. February 7, 1822, it was voted "That the members of the district now present proceed to nominate some person as an instructor for the ensuing season; whereupon W. T. Huntington was nominated by a large majority."

In October, 1822, the St. John's Episcopal Society was given the privilege of occupying the west room of the lower floor of the academy "for the space of four years." Previous to this time the Methodists and the Presbyterians had been given privileges to hold services in the school building.

On the 13th of May, 1825, David Woodcock, Luther Gere and Stephen Mack were appointed a committee on the part of the district to confer with the trustees of the academy in reference to the title to the building used by the academy and the common school; and also to negotiate with the academy in reference to a sale of the building. The committee reported that they considered two schools in the same building as incompatible with each other; that the district had paid \$632.63 towards the academy; that Mr. Eddy had a claim for building of \$886.57, half of which he was willing to relinquish, provided he could get the other half, which, in the opinion of the committee, was a fair and liberal proposition. The committee finally recommended that the district sell their interest in the academy building, provided the academy paid the district the amount the district had expended on the building, which was agreed to. On the 11th of October, 1825, the trustees were ordered to build a new school building as soon as practicable. In September following, at a meeting held at Jesse Grant's coffee house, \$600 were

voted to be appropriated towards the payment for the lot on the corner of Mill and Geneva streets, and also for the new school house. The building was finally finished, and the first annual meeting held therein on the 9th of October, 1827. This was the site of the later Lancasterian school, taught long by Wm. P. Pew, as before stated.

The school prospered in that building until 1840, when the increased number of pupils made it necessary to provide greater accommodations; the building was accordingly enlarged to double its first capacity. The enlarged structure was used until 1852, when steps were taken to build the structure which was in use until 1874, as noted further on.

In Mr. Humphrey's paper he pays tribute to the high character and unselfish labors of the men whose names have been given here in the cause of education at a period when it was most difficult to carry out their plans. He says that in 1852-3 there were in the district about 2,000 children entitled to a seat in that school; the building contained seats for 1,000 scholars, and the school was divided into three departments—primary, intermediate and higher. The trustees in 1853 were W. R. Humphrey, Douglass Boardman and A. Spencer. The dedication of the new school house took place in January, 1854.

Returning now to our account of the old academy, we find that Rev. Samuel Phinney was the first principal after the separation of the academy from the district school; he began in January, 1826, and continued until 1829. Since that time the principals were John P. Hendrick, began in May, 1829; William A. Irving, May, 1831; James F. Cogswell, September, 1838; William S. Burt, September, 1839; James Thompson, April, 1843; Samuel D. Carr, July, 1846; Samuel G. Williams, July, 1859; Wesley C. Ginn, August, 1869.

The presidents of the Board of Trustees were as follows: Rev. William Wisner, elected April, 1825; Daniel L. Bishop, December, 1827; Henry Ackley, 1848; Augustus Sherrill, 1850; Nathan T. Williams, May, 1854; Henry S. Walbridge, May, 1858; Douglass Boardman, October, 1868.

The academy was generally prosperous, and acquired an extended and honorable reputation, but it was considerably crippled for financial aid. This was rendered more onerous through a large number of perpetual scholarships which had been sold to tide over periods of special embarrassment. These were extinguished in 1839, by purchase, under the management of William Andrus, who was long its faithful treasurer.

In 1840 the brick extension of some fifty or sixty feet long, was erected. Under the financial direction of Mr. Andrus for about thirty-five years the institution accumulated a fund of about \$10,000, the interest of which, since the establishment of the new school system in 1874, has been appropriated to the Cornell Library, for the purchase of books.

The annual catalogue of the academy for 1840 gives the following as the teachers: William S. Burt, principal; William G. Mitchell, Alfred Stebbins, Miss Aurelia Matson, Miss Amanda Stebbins. In the classical and higher English department there were in that year sixty-five male students and one hundred females; primary department, thirty-nine males and fifty-nine females. Among the male names are many who have since become prominent in business and official life; among these are the late Edward S. Esty, Francis, Joseph, Rufus, Wm. E. and Warren L. King, Ferdinand and Henry Partenheimer, Francis M. Finch, and many others. The catalogue states that board can be obtained at the "Academy Boarding House" at \$1.50 per week. A perusal of the various catalogues since that time to 1874 will reveal the fact that many of the leading men of Ithaca have been educated, or partially educated, in or connected with the old academy.

Under the act of April 4, 1874, the schools of Ithaca were incorporated by the following persons: Douglass Boardman, Benjamin F. Taber, John L. Whiton, William L. Bostwick, Rufus Bates, John Gauntlett, Francis M. Finch, Peter B. Crandall, Joseph C. King, H. D. Donnelly, Marcus Lyon and E. S. Esty.

On the date just mentioned the schools consisted of the academy, the central school, and a school at Fall Creek in an old building of little value.

Under the new union free school system the old academy became the property of the village and all the schools passed under the control of a board of commissioners and a superintendent. The first board of 1875 were: E. S. Esty, Francis M. Finch, Marcus Lyon, Joseph C. King, Frederick K. Andrus, Francis O'Connor, Peter B. Crandall, John L. Whiton, William L. Bostwick, Benjamin F. Taber, John Gauntlett, Henry D. Donnelly. The first officers were E. S. Esty, president; John Strowbridge, secretary; Charles A. Hart, treasurer; H. H. Moore, collector. The first principal of the High School was Fox Holden, who continued to 1880. He was succeeded by D. O. Barto, who continued until 1893, with the exception of two years, during which he was absent by resignation on account of the illness of his wife. He was succeeded by F. D. Boynton, the present principal.

In August, 1875, L. C. Foster was chosen superintendent of schools and has held the office without interruption since. In this most responsible station Mr. Foster has succeeded in placing the schools of Ithaca upon a high level, while his entire devotion to the duties of his office, his constant study to keep abreast or ahead of the time in educational affairs, give him the entire confidence of the community.

With the incoming of the new system, the commissioners at once began improvements in the school buildings. The first of these improvements was the erection of the West Hill School at a cost of about \$16,000, with the lot; this building was commenced in 1874. In 1879 the Fall Creek Building was erected at a cost of about \$10,000. Then followed an expenditure of about \$4,000 on the Central Building. In 1881-82 the East Hill Building was erected at a cost of about \$12,000, with the lot; but the greatest improvement in educational facilities, and one that reflects honor upon the city, is the present beautiful and commodious High School Building, which was erected on the site of the old academy in 1884, at a cost of over \$55,000. In 1893 an annex was built containing accommodations for about 200 scholars, at a cost of \$15,000. This building is admirably adapted to its purposes, and embodies all the latest improvements for the successful teaching of students, their healthfulness and convenience.

The Board of Education for 1893-94 is as follows: Albert H. Esty, John J. Glenzer, Franklin C. Cornell, Arthur B. Brooks, Roger B. Williams, Henry A. St. John, Benjamin F. Taber, Albert M. Hull, Charles M. Williams, E. Kirk Johnson, Elias Treman, Cornelius Leary.

Officers: Roger B. Williams, president; Luther C. Foster, superintendent and secretary; Isaac C. Andrews, treasurer.

Faculty: Frank D. Boynton, A.B., principal, mathematics; Harriet W. Thompson, preceptress, German, French, literature; Belle Sherman, A.B., natural and physical sciences, history of England, Greece and Rome; Myra L. Spaulding, English; Nettie Baucus, American history, civil government, and instructor of Teachers' Training Class; Lottie A. Foster, Ph. B., Latin; Bertha P. Reed, Greek and mathematics; Hollis E. Dann, principal of the commercial department and instructor of vocal music.

The annual report of the superintendent of schools made in October, 1893, shows some interesting facts and statistics. The school population in 1891 was 2,763, against 3,000 in 1893. The number registered in all

the schools in 1891 was 1,947; in 1893 it was 2,010. The number of days' attendance in 1891, 286,531; in 1893, 292,323. The average daily absence fell from 96 in 1891, to 88 in 1893. The total cost per pupil for all ordinary expenses in 1891 was \$17.99; in 1893 it was \$17.71. In 1891 there were 176 non-resident pupils; in 1893 there were 191. The receipts for tuition in 1891 were \$2,723.20; in 1893 they were \$3,493.88. The gross sum for teachers' salaries in 1893 was \$21,110. The total receipts for the year were \$38,272.26; the disbursements were within about \$600 of this sum, over \$10,000 of which was for buildings and sites. The schools of Ithaca are now conducted upon a high plane and with the best results. The High School is fast becoming a very important factor in the preparation of scholars for Cornell University. President R. B. Williams says in his report:

The schools of Ithaca hold a proud position in the State and are looked upon as models by many of our neighbors. Our duty is to so support and conduct them that they may never recede from this position, but continually advance to the growing honor of our city and to the advantage of our children. The high position that they now occupy is largely due to the ability of our superintendent and his superb corps of instructors. Our policy should ever be to obtain and retain such talent, and while expecting the highest grade of ability and service, we should not overlook the fact that it is worthy of liberal compensation.

CORNELL LIBRARY.—Various efforts of little importance in their results were made to establish libraries in Ithaca long before the beneficent act of Mr. Cornell. There was a "Methodist Theological and Historical Library Association" in 1821, and "The Ithaca Methodist Literary Society" in 1826, and the "New Jerusalem Church Library" in 1831; but, as would be inferred, the collections of books made by these organizations were small and soon dispersed.

By an act of the Legislature passed April 5, 1864, the Cornell Library Association was incorporated. Under this act Ezra Cornell caused to be erected the commodious and handsome brick structure on the corner of Seneca and Tioga streets, costing with Mr. Cornell's donation of books, at the date of dedication, over \$65,000.

This building, denominated the Cornell Library, besides the library and reading rooms, contains a fine hall for public exercises and other excellent rooms for business purposes, whose rental was designed to sustain the library free of cost to patrons. It has more than accomplished this purpose, the receipts proving sufficient to pay expenses and add yearly many volumes to the library.

Under the will of the late John Rumsey the library received a legacy of about \$11,400.

The use of the academy fund of \$10,000 has for several years past enabled the trustees to increase the yearly acquisitions to a total of about 600 volumes. There are now upon the shelves over 11,000 volumes, many of them very rare and valuable.

With few necessary exceptions the books of this library circulate free within the limits of Tompkins county to all the inhabitants thereof who comply with the few conditions imposed to secure their proper use and prompt return.

The library was appropriately dedicated on the evening of December 20, 1866.

Officers of Library for 1894: A. B. Cornell, president; Wm. R. Humphrey, vice-president; R. B. Williams, secretary; D. F. Finch, treasurer; S. H. Synnott, librarian.

Trustees: F. C. Cornell, Albert H. Esty, D. F. Finch, C. J. Rumsey, R. B. Williams, Wm. R. Humphrey. Ex-officio Trustees: Mayor of the city, superintendent of schools, chief engineer of fire department, chairman of the Board of Tompkins County Supervisors, and pastors of the established churches of Ithaca.

CHURCHES.

The first regular religious organization in Ithaca was the Presbyterian society, organized January 24, 1804, by Rev. Jedediah Chapman, a missionary from the General Assembly. The society then numbered thirteen members, and was named "The South Presbyterian Church in Ulysses." On the minutes of the Presbytery it was called "Ulysses Second Church," and was so called until the name of Ithaca was applied to it. The young church went under charge of the Oneida Presbytery, and on the organization of the Presbytery of Geneva in 1805 was assigned to that body. In August, 1816, it was transferred to the Presbytery of Cayuga, and on the formation of the Presbytery of Ithaca was assigned to that. From 1805 to 1816 Rev. Gerritt Mandeville served the church, and was succeeded by Rev. William Wisner. The services were then held in the old school house near the academy; in the following summer a barn was used that stood on the pastor's lot, and soon afterward a loft in a building owned by Levi Leonard. After preaching one year as stated supply Mr. Wisner was installed pastor in Feb-

ruary, 1817, and the following year the services were transferred to the new church in the park. In 1825 the congregation had become sufficiently large to need more room and the church was accordingly enlarged; the number of members was then 263. In the fall and winter of 1826, 220 persons were added to the church, and in January, 1831, 224 others were enrolled. In April of that year Dr. Wisner was, at his own request, dismissed from the charge. At that time the church had nearly 800 members. Succeeding pastors of the church have been Rev. William Page, one year; Alfred E. Campbell, 1832-34; John W. McCullough, 1834-38; Dr. Wisner, who had returned to Ithaca, 1838-48, when his health failed; Se den T. Haynes, 1849-50; Wm. N. McHarg, 1850-57; T. Dwight Hunt, to 1860; David Torrey, D.D., March, 1860; Theodore F. White, November 1, 1865, to 1877; M. W. Stryker, and the present incumbent, Rev. A. S. Fiske.

The present church officers are: Elders, Chas. F. Blood, John C. Stowell, George R. Williams, J. T. Newman, Arthur B. Brooks, Edward P. Gilbert, Uri Clark; deacons, Wm. J. Storms, Oliver L. Dean, Geo. S. Rankin, Francis M. Bush; trustees, Elias Treman, Geo. R. Williams, C. D. Stowell, Thos. G. Miller, C. F. Blood, A. H. Esty. Jared T. Newman is Sunday school superintendent.

The old church building was torn down in 1853 and the present building erected, and preparations are now in progress for the building of a modern and beautiful church edifice.

It is said that Methodist preaching was heard in the house of one of the pioneers, John McDowell, in June, 1793, the minister being William Colbert, who was on his way from Niagara to Ithaca and Wilkesbarre. His report to the Conference led Bishop Asbury to form that immense region into a circuit and appoint James Smith preacher; this was called Seneca Circuit, and Valentine Cook was presiding elder. Others who were connected with the early ministrations here were Alward White, John Brodhead, Cornelius Mars and Thornton Fleming. A revival occurred in 1794, under Mr. Brodhead, and a class of eighteen persons was formed. After several changes in the boundaries of the circuits in this section, and a period from about 1800 to near 1817 in which the class was disbanded, a Methodist society was founded largely through the efforts of David Ayres, who began business as a merchant in the year last named; he was from New York city. Meetings were begun in the fall in the loft where the Presbyterians had previously met, with Rev. James Kelsey, grandfather of Geo. W. Apgar, the present post-



Rev. Hiram Lee.

master of Ithaca, as preacher, and at a meeting held in the school house a society was organized composed of the following persons: David Ayres and his wife, William Dummer, Anson Titus and his wife, Elizabeth Sydney, Maria Wright and Mary Barber. In 1818 Rev. George Harman took the charge, and was succeeded in the following year by Rev. George Densmore, under whose pastorate a church building was begun and finished in 1820, at a cost of \$5,000. The lot was donated by Mr. De Witt for the purpose at the northwest corner of Aurora and Mill streets. The building had a modest tower in which was placed the first church bell in Ithaca. The building was completed only by the most persistent work on the part of Mr. Ayres and others. William R. Collins, Archer Green and Jesse Merritt were the building committee, and Ira Tillotson did the work. Rev. Elias Bowen succeeded Mr. Densmore, and then came Revs. Fitch Reed and Dana Fox on the circuit. In 1823 the preachers on the Ithaca and Caroline circuit were Loring Grant and Wm. W. Rundell. Benjamin Sabin took the church in 1826 and brought it out of some internal troubles that had afflicted it, and increased the membership from ninety-six to three hundred and forty-nine in one year. A separate society was organized in 1851 which drew many from the older church, but it continued to prosper and in 1866 was forced to build larger for accommodation of the congregations. In that year they built on the same site the present brick edifice, which has cost, with the parsonage, more than \$25,000. In 1891-2 the Gee Memorial Chapel has been added to the church in memory of Mrs. Gee, at a cost of \$3,000, and in the latter year a new system of ventilation was put in and the church was renovated, frescoed, and the interior made substantially new, at a cost of about \$2,000. The present pastor of the church is Rev. C. E. Mogg, who came in October, 1890, succeeding Rev. G. W. Chandler; both of these pastorates have been remarkably successful, and the society is now one of the most prosperous in the interior of the State and numbers 677 members, with a Sunday school having an average attendance of about 365. Officers of the church are as follows: Presiding elder, E. J. Hermans, Elmira; member of Annual Conference, Hiram Gee; local preachers, W. N. Tobie, Prof. H. S. Jacoby, C. G. Shaw, S. E. Hunt; superintendent of Sunday school, Ellsworth D. Wright; stewards, Prof. G. S. Moler, W. B. Georgia, Prof. F. D. Boynton, H. N. Hodson, F. W. Treman, M. M. Dayton, Prof. H. S. Jacoby, R. C. Osborn, I. J. Macomber, D. N. Van Hoesen, H. J. Jones; trustees, T. J. McElheny,

George Livermore, F. J. Enz, B. F. Taber, H. B. Wright, A. C. White, George W. Frost.

STATE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—What was then known as the Seneca Street Methodist church was organized February 3, 1851, with the following trustees: Henry H. Moore, Benjamin Taber, Daniel F. Hugg, Charles S. Miles, and Joseph C. Burritt. The corner stone of a wood church was laid July 30, 1851, the site being on the corner of Seneca and Plain streets, and the dedication occurred November 26 following, when only the basement of the building was furnished. The structure was completed in the following summer. This building sufficed for the congregation for about twenty-five years, when the corner stone of the handsome brick edifice on State street was laid August 29, 1878. Rev. W. H. Giles is the present pastor, beginning in October, 1893. The trustees are Alexander Minturn, Henry S. White, George E. Buck, James Osburn, John S. T. Beardsley, Abram Van Order, R. E. Gager. The superintendent of the Sunday school is Prof. H. S. Goodsell.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH.—This society was organized in 1871, the first pastor being Rev. Benjamin Winget. The church edifice was erected in 1872 at an expense of \$3,000. The church has been prosperous and now has a membership of thirty. The present pastor is Rev. Charles Balch.

The Zion Methodist Episcopal church was organized about 1825 and has continued in prosperity since. In 1834–35 their meetings were held at the house of Rev. Mr. Johnson, their pastor. They afterwards built their church on Wheat street, which was used until they built their present meeting house. The present pastor is Rev. H. J. Callis.

The Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Society (colored) is an offshoot from the society just mentioned and was organized in 1857. They built a church on North Albany street, and the present pastor is Rev. Mr. Irwin.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—This church was organized in 1822 at a meeting held in the Methodist Chapel on the 8th of April. Missionary work had been done in Ithaca prior to that time by Rev. Dr. Babcock and "Father Nash." In the latter part of 1822 and in 1823 the society used the west room of the academy, where Rev. Samuel Phinney preached as the first regular rector. He was succeeded after one year by Rev. Ezekiel Geer, who served until 1828, the society

growing encouragingly. Meanwhile, in 1824 a lot on the corner of Buffalo and Cayuga streets was purchased and there the first house of worship was erected, and opened for worship on Christmas eve of that year. The structure was of brick, but very plain. During the ministry of Rev. Ralph Williston, who succeeded Mr. Geer, the church was enlarged. In 1831 Rev. Dr. Carder came to the church and remained three years. Mr. Geer then returned for two years and was succeeded by Rev. F. T. Todrig, who remained only a short time. After an interval of two years, during which services were irregular, Rev. Dr. Judd in 1838 assumed the pastorate, and remained until 1842. Rev. Dr. Walker was then called and faithfully served the church for twenty-three years. In 1844 the church was enlarged and changed, and in the following year the ladies of the congregation purchased a parsonage. In 1860 the old church was demolished and the present edifice erected on the site. Dr. Walker resigned in 1865, and was succeeded by Rev. W. A. Hitchcock, as acting rector. He was succeeded in 1866 by Rev. J. W. Payne, and the pastors since then have been Revs. Jarvis Spaulding, Pliny B. Morgan, George P. Hibbard, Amos Beach, S. H. Synnott. The principal officers of the church are: Wardens, L. L. Treman, H. V. Bostwick; vestrymen, S. G. Williams, Dr. George W. Melotte, D. W. Burdick, F. J. Whiton, S. B. Turner, C. B. Brown, George W. Apgar. Within the past two years the church edifice has been enlarged by adding about sixteen feet in length and practically rebuilding the interior. A new brick Parish House was built on a lot purchased next south of the church, at a cost of \$9,000, in 1891. A parsonage with a very large lot attached, situated on East Buffalo street, was purchased, and is now occupied.

THE FIRST UNITARIAN SOCIETY OF ITHACA.—This society was originated in the autumn of 1865 by Rev. William H. Fish, then of Cortland, in concurrence with Rev. Charles Lowe, secretary of the American Unitarian Association, and Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse. Judge Alfred Wells was one of its first officers and took, perhaps, the most active interest in its inauguration. The first services were held in the village hall on the 15th of October of that year, Rev. Samuel J. May officiating, and regularly continued services by different ministers were held there, until the first Sunday in February, 1866, when they moved into the Cornell Library Hall, then newly finished, which they occupied most of the time until May, 1873. Rev. E. C. Guild was installed its first pastor, October 16, 1866, remaining two years. Rev. J. C. Zachos

was pastor for one year. Rev. Dr. R. P. Stebbins preached November 7, 1869, was called to the pastorate, and remained until September 30, 1877. His administration was remarkably successful. In 1871 a lot was purchased on the north side of Buffalo street, a little east from Aurora street, and a building erected, which was first occupied May 7, 1873. The first cost of this building including lot was \$13,500. Revs. Henry C. Badger, Alfred E. Goodnough, John W. Day, and J. F. Dutton were pastors until 1891. In the fall of that year Rev. John M. Scott became its pastor; under him the society gathered new life. In February, 1893, its building was destroyed by fire; efforts were immediately begun to raise funds for a new building, when, to their surprise and delight, so many expressions of sympathy and good-will, and so many and substantial offers to help in the rebuilding were freely given, that the trustees decided to select a more desirable site and build a handsome stone church that would be suited to their wants for many years to come. They secured what seemed the best possible location, the corner of Aurora and Buffalo streets, have their building nearly finished, and hope to dedicate it in April free from debt. This beautiful structure is an ornament to our city, and in every way worthy of its architect, W. H. Miller, and its builder, W. H. Perry, and of the small society that undertook the large expense. The present officers are Prof. George C. Caldwell, Prof. J. E. Oliver, Prof. C. L. Crandall, William H. Perry, William M. Smith, Charles H. White, trustees; C. C. Platt, treasurer; George Small, secretary.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church had its origin in the Spencer church, now of West Danby, when twenty-five members joined on the 25th of September, 1821, in forming a "Conference by the name of the Baptist Conference of Danby." This conference was recognized as an independent church on the 13th of November, 1821, by a council composed of the Second Ulysses, the Dryden, the Spencer and the Third Ulysses churches. Meetings were held at first in school houses and private houses. Elder Chester Coburn served as pastor until July, 1825, and was succeeded by Elder Caleb Nelson, who continued to October, 1826. The organization was then transferred to Ithaca and became "The First Baptist Church of Christ of Ithaca." The first meeting here was held in the court house on Wednesday, October 18, 1826. O. C. Comstock was the pastor for about a year. Elder John Sears became pastor May 10, 1827, and on the 28th of that month a meeting was held and the church organization perfected under

the statute by the name of "The Trustees of the First Baptist Church in Ithaca;" nine trustees were elected. The first church building was erected of brick at a cost of about \$7,000 on the site of the present church, and was first occupied in March, 1831. The following pastors have served this church: Elder Sears retired in 1831; N. N. Whiting, James R. Burdick, Calvin Philleo, C. G. Carpenter, S. S. Parr, David Bellamy, Jirah D. Cole, H. L. Grose, Aaron Jackson, F. Glenville, William Cormack, J. M. Harris, J. N. Folwell, C. J. Shrimpton, C. A. Harris, Hermon F. Titus.

On the 11th of January, 1854, the church was destroyed by fire, and on the site was erected an edifice costing about \$10,000, which was demolished to make room for the present stone edifice, costing about \$35,000, finished in 1892.

The present church officers are as follows: Rev. R. T. Jones, pastor; deacons: Theophilus Drake, M. P. Ellison, John Northrop, Charles F. Rappleye, E. M. Latta; church clerk, Miss Helen M. Elliott; trustees: Prof. James Law, J. J. Trench, E. M. Latta, J. B. Lang, John Northrop, O. R. Stanford.

THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH.—This society was organized April 2, 1830, by Rev. John H. Schermerhorn, and was composed chiefly of persons who had been dismissed at their own request from the Presbyterian Society, of whom there were thirty-one. Daniel Bishop, Isaac Carpenter, Augustus Sherrill, were chosen elders, and Levi Kirkham and Daniel Pratt, deacons. Rev. Alexander M. Mann, D.D., was appointed missionary by the Board of Missions, and began his services in June, 1830; he was made regular pastor December 11, 1830, and resigned in 1837. The first meetings were held in the academy, but the church building was erected in 1830-31 on the corner of Seneca and Geneva streets. Various changes have been made since in the interior of the building. On the 30th of April, 1873, the organization was changed after some legal controversy to "The First Congregational Church of Ithaca." Rev. Dr. Strong, and, after, Rev. C. M. Tyler, were called to the pastorate.

The articles of faith were adopted October 1, 1874. The pastor, Rev. C. M. Tyler, was installed by a council of Congregational churches November 18, 1874. On October 22, 1878, the number of active members was 144, and of families 95. The present constitution was adopted March, 1880, and the new church edifice, which cost thirty thousand dollars, was built in 1883 and 1884. A notable event was on April 4,

1885, when forty persons were admitted to membership at one communion. In 1890 Rev. C. M. Tyler, D.D., was called to the professorship of the History of Religions in Cornell University, his chair being founded by the munificence of Mr. Henry W. Sage, who is a regular worshiper in the Congregational church, and who has already given to the university over \$1,300,000. After nineteen years of pastor service in Ithaca, Dr. Tyler sent in his letter of resignation September 2, 1891. In the mean time the church had called the Rev. W. F. Blackman from the Congregational church of Naugatuck, Conn. Mr. Blackman's letter of acceptance is dated August 28, 1891. He began his labors by preaching, September 20, and was installed by council December 1, 1891.

One of his former parishioners at Naugatuck having founded a professorship of Christian Sociology in Yale Divinity School, and having nominated his former pastor as occupant of the chair, Mr. Blackman resigned his pastorate in Ithaca and ceased his labors in June, 1893, repairing to Europe for a year's study, preparatory to entering upon his new duties.

The present pastor of the church is the Rev. William Elliot Griffis, D.D., well known as the author of several works upon Japan, in which country he was in the educational service of the Japanese government, introducing the American public school system. Graduated from Rutgers's College, New Brunswick, N.J., in the class of 1869. Mr. Griffis, after traveling in Europe and completing one year's theological study at New Brunswick, spent four years in the Mikado's Empire; returning he was graduated from Union Theological Seminary in the class of 1877, and was settled as pastor of the First Reformed church at Schenectady from 1877 to 1886, and in Boston as pastor of the Shawmut Congregational church from 1886 to 1893. He was called to the Congregational church of Ithaca May 22, 1893, and began his labors July 1. The church is at the present time in a high state of prosperity.

In 1884 the old church became insufficient for the needs of the society and the present edifice was erected. Elders: Pliny Hall, Samuel D. Sawyer, George F. Beardsley, Marcus Lyon. Deacons: John J. Glenzer, John L. Morris, Orange P. Hyde, Henry A. St. John; church clerk, George F. Beardsley; church treasurer, Samuel D. Sawyer.

Trustees of the Corporation: Samuel H. Winton, John L. Morris, William N. Noble, Henry B. Lord, George H. Northrup, Charles W. Gay, John J. Glenzer, William A. Church, Henry A. St. John; secretary of corporation, George H. Northrup; treasurer of corporation, William A. Church.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The first Roman Catholics came to Ithaca about 1830, and soon afterward they began having religious services in a private dwelling. Their first church organization was effected under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Gilbride, and a small church building was erected on Geneva street. During the incumbency of Rev. Bernard McCool the present church was erected. In 1884 a parsonage was built at a cost of \$5,000. The society is now under charge of Rev. Father Alfred J. Evans.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Fidelity Lodge F. & A. M. No. 51 was first organized in Trumansburgh, Tompkins county, N. Y., June 24, 1818, as Fidelity 309, charter dated June 8, 1818. Henry Taylor, Master, and Edward B. Ely, Zachariah P. Smeed, Horace Osborne, Elijah H. Goodwin, Almon Wakeman, Luther Foote, Daniel Starkweather and Peter Hager constituted the charter members. Henry Taylor was the first Master.

The lodge prospered until 1827, to the time of the anti-Masonic trouble, when it was dangerous to meet, and gradually dwindled to twelve members.

In July, 1828, the lodge room was broken into and the jewels stolen, and have never been recovered. During this trouble the change of number was made from 309 to 51.

In 1846 the lodge was removed to Ithaca and meetings were held on the third floor of the building first west of the Culver Block. They afterwards moved to the old Coffee House Block, and from there to Odd Fellows Hall, and in 1871 moved to the Masonic Block, and January 1, 1893, removed to their present quarters in the Savings Bank Building. The present membership is 217, and officers are: Frank H. Romer, M.; Henry L. Peters, S. W.; C. C. Garrett, J. W.; A. L. Niver, C. A. Hart, C. J. Rumsey, trustees; W. B. Georgia, sec.; H. L. Estabrook, treas.; John Rife, S. D.; George S. Tarbell, J. D.; Geo. Lattemore, S. M. C.; Clarence W. Peirce, J. M. C.; Lucius Mastin, Tiler.

Eagle Chapter R. A. M., No. 58, was organized February 6, 1817; charter granted to Lewis Beers, Archer Green and E. Champlin, and prospered until 1829. From 1830 to 1850 no records are found. The chapter was reorganized May 29, 1850, with Wait T. Huntington, High Priest; Jacob McCormick, King, and Caleb B. Drake, Scribe. The membership now is 204. Present officers: H. L. Peters, High Priest;

John Barnard, King; John Rife, Scribe; A. W. Force, Sec.; L. G. Todd, Treas.

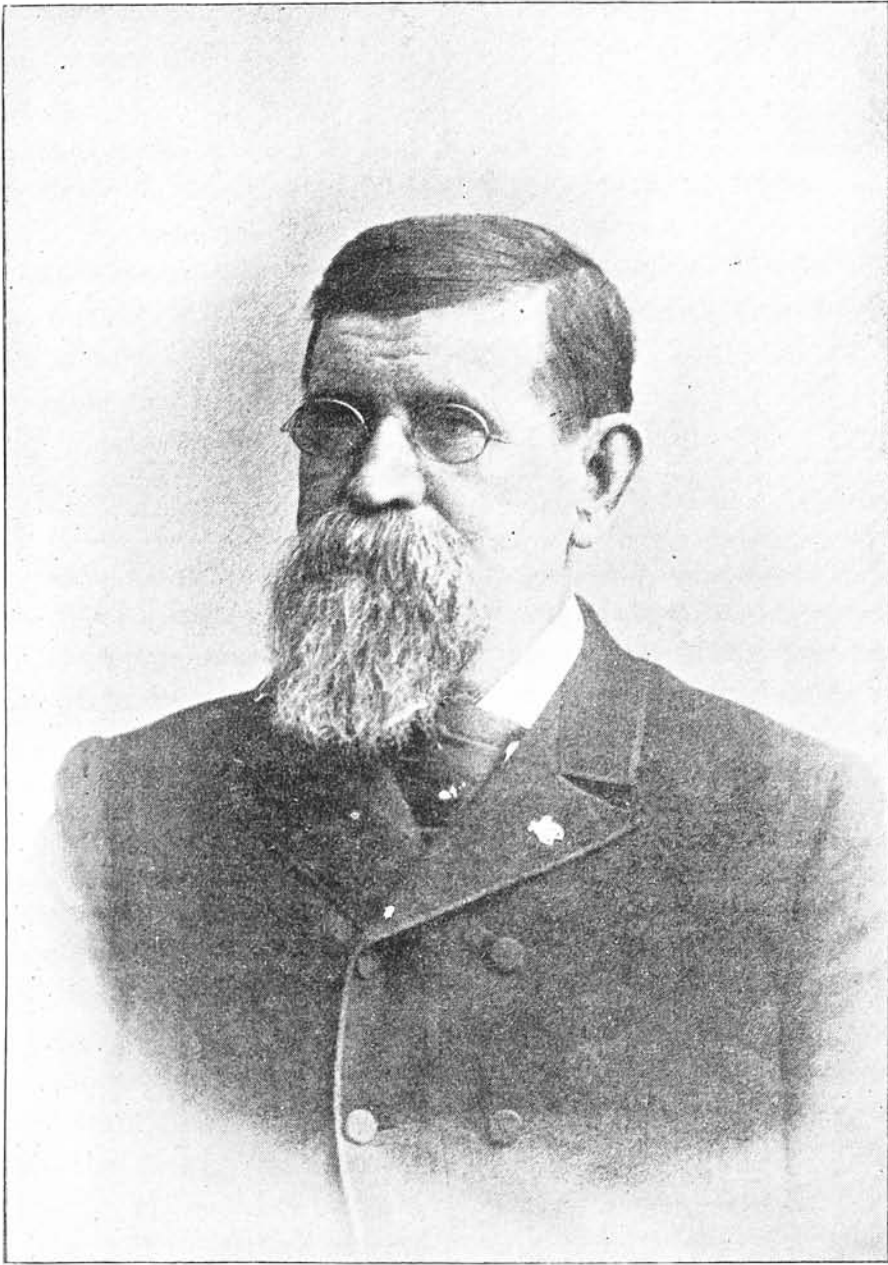
St. Augustine Commandery No. 38, dispensation granted December 6, 1866, was organized October 2, 1867. The charter members were J. B. Chaffee, Samuel L. Vosburg, Wm. Andrus, James Quigg, Geo. E. Terry, J. M. Kimball, Miner Culver, Frank J. Enz, Philip J. Partenheimer. First Commander, J. B. Chaffee; first Generalissimo, S. L. Vosburg; first Captain General, P. J. Partenheimer; no Prelate; S. W., Alfred Brooks; J. W., Dewitt J. Apgar; Treas., James M. Heggie; Recorder, Marcus Lyon; Standard Bearer, Wallace W. Barden; Sword Bearer, Joseph M. Lyon; Warder, J. M. Kimball; Captain Guard, J. R. Wortman.

Officers for 1893: Charles C. Garrett, Commander; Henry L. Peters, Generalissimo; James A. McKinney, Captain General; George W. Melotte, Prelate; Frank E. Howe, Senior Warden; John Barnard, Junior Warden; Charles G. Hoyt, Treasurer; Albert W. Force, Recorder; Jacob Peters, Standard Bearer; Jesse W. Stephens, Sword Bearer; Cary B. Fish, Warder; John H. Henry, Thad. S. Thompson, George S. Tarbell, Guards; Charles E. Whitlock, Organist; Lucius Mastin, Sentinel. Trustees: Leroy G. Todd, Collingwood B. Brown, Oliver L. Dean. Past Commanders: Marcus Lyon, Jerome B. Teed, George H. Northrup, Frank J. Enz, Ralph C. Christiance, Charles M. Benjamin, Albert W. Force, George W. Melotte, Charles F. Blood.

The present membership of the commandery is 214.

“Hobasco,” a Hebrew word, meaning when translated “a hiding place in the rocks,” or “a secret place in the mountains.” Hobasco Lodge, No. 716, F. & A. M., was organized under a dispensation from the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and its first meeting was held in Odd Fellows Hall (the Hibbard Block) on the corner of State and Cayuga streets in Ithaca, N. Y., on the 19th day of October, 1871. The officers present at its opening were as follows: Hon. Mills Van Valkenburg, W. M.; William Andrus, S. W.; D. P. Sharp, J. W.; James Quigg, J. D.; N. J. Roe, Secy., A. O. Shaw, of Fidelity Lodge No. 51, Tiler; Bro. S. L. Vosburg.

A charter was granted to the lodge, dated June 8, 1872, with the following named officers: Hon. Mills Van Valkenburg, W. M.; William Andrus, S. W.; Alfred Brooks, J. W.; who with the following named Masons constituted the charter members, Philip J. Partenheimer, Den-



J. S. Thompson

nis P. Sharp, Samuel L. Vosburg, James Quigg, N. J. Roe and A. M. Baker.

The first meeting held under and by virtue of the charter was on June 27, 1872, in Masonic Hall, Masonic Block, N. Tioga street, the following named officers and brethren being present: Hon. Mills Van Valkenburg, W. M.; William Andrus, S. W.; Dennis P. Sharp, acting J. W.; Albert W. Force, S. D.; James Quigg, J. D.; N. J. Roe, S. M. of C.; A. D. Luce, J. M. of C.; Geo. C. Mowry, Secy.; A. O. Shaw, Tiler; W. W. Barden, Treas.; Bro. S. L. Vosburg.

The Hon. Mills Van Valkenburg continued as W. M. of the lodge until the date of his death, which occurred September 21, 1873. His memory is ever green in the hearts of all his brethren for his genial, kind disposition, his masterly ability as a presiding officer, his great love and fidelity to the craft, his noble, pure and virtuous character as a man and citizen, and his uprightness and high executive ability as a public officer.

Bro. Perry G. Ellsworth filled the vacancy caused by the untimely death of the beloved and much lamented brother officer, and in December, 1873, he was elected master of the lodge, filling the position with great credit to himself and the brethren until December, 1874, when he was succeeded by the election of Bro. Merritt King, who continued in office until December, 1877. He was succeeded by Bro. Wm. A. Church, who in December, 1879, was succeeded by the election of Bro. A. W. Force, who continued in office until December, 1882, when he was succeeded by the election of Bro. Geo. B. Davis. Bro. Davis held the office until he was succeeded by the election of Bro. Horace M. Hibbard in December, 1884, who, in December, 1888, was succeeded by the election Bro. J. A. Mortimore. In December, 1889, Bro. E. M. Ellis was elected master, and continued in office until December, 1893, a term of four years, and was succeeded by the election of Bro. Frank E. Howe the present incumbent.

Bro. O. P. Hyde, the present secretary of the lodge, joined in September, 1872, by affiliation from Groton Lodge No. 492, and was acting secretary until the following December, when he was duly elected to the office, continuing as such for eight successive years. In December, 1880, he was succeeded by the election of Bro. A. R. Ward, who continued until December, 1881, when Bro. Wm. F. Major was elected, serving until December, 1883, and was succeeded by Bro. George J. Dixon, who continued until December, 1887, at which time Bro. O. P.

Hyde was again elected and has served ever since up to the present time, making his term of service more than fourteen years as secretary of the lodge.

The names of the present officers of the lodge are as follows: Frank E. Howe, W. M.; P. M. Elias M. Ellis, S. W.; Walter O. Kerr, J. W.; O. H. Fernback, S. D.; C. E. Moore, J. D.; Otis O. Clark, S. M. of C.; ——— ——— J. M. of C.; James A. McKinney, Treas.; O. P. Hyde, Secy.; E. C. Tichenor, Organist; L. Mastin, of Fidelity Lodge No. 51, Tiler.

The present membership of the lodge numbers 138, and its meetings are now held in the Masonic Rooms on the third floor of the new Savings Bank building, corner of Tioga and Seneca streets, to which new quarters it, with the other Masonic bodies, removed in January, 1893.

Ithaca Council R. & S. M., No. 68, was first organized under dispensation granted October 1, 1874. Charter granted to Jacob M. Kimball,* Ralph C. Christiance, John C. Van Kirk, Eron C. Van Kirk, Sidney S. Smith, C. B. Brown, C. Fred McWhorter, Samuel A. Holmes, Lute Welch.* The order has flourished ever since its first organization and has gradually increased its membership until now it has a membership of 120. Present officers: T. Ill. M., C. C. Garrett; Dep. M., F. H. Romer; P. C. of W., G. W. Melotte; Treas., C. A. Hart; Recorder, A. W. Force; C. of G., Henry L. Peters; Cond. of Council, ———; Steward, ———; Organist, C. E. Whitlock; Sentinel, L. Mastin.

Ithaca Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F. Early in 1840 five of Ithaca's foremost men went to Rochester, N. Y., were initiated into and received the degrees of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On the afternoon of July 23, 1842, D. D. G. M., W. H. Perkins, of Rochester, in a room in the Clinton House, instituted Ithaca Lodge, No. 71, I. O. O. F., with William R. Humphrey, Charles V. Stuart, Moses R. Wright, W. H. Hall and Robert Gosman as charter members. Its first officers were Charles V. Stuart, N.G.; Moses R. Wright, V.G.; William R. Humphrey, Secy.; W. H. Hall, Treas. On the evening of institution Messrs. S. B. Cushing, W. P. Pew, Henry Sayles, William U. Gregory, R. H. Hall and P. J. Partenheimer were initiated and received the degrees. The lodge held its meetings for some time in the Exchange Hotel, now occupied by Joseph La Point on West State street; then moved into rooms fitted up for the lodge over the Culver store, now

* Deceased.

occupied by The Bool Company; in 1847, while Mr. Hibbard was erecting the building on the northwest corner of State and Cayuga streets, the lodge leased the third floor and one room on the second floor for a term of ten years, and moved into them in the spring of 1848, where they remained until November 1, 1893, when they moved into the elegant West Brothers' block and rooms Nos. 36 and 38 East State street. Since the institution there have been over 700 members initiated, and has paid for relief about \$24,000. Of the charter members there is but one living, P. G. William R. Humphrey, who is in good standing and occasionally visits the lodge. The present officers are E. N. Corbin, N. G.; T. L. Kittle, V. G.; P. A. Campbell, Rec. Secy.; L. A. Barnard, Per. Secy.; R. Wolf, Treas.; H. L. Haskin, J. E. Vaughn, J. F. Hawkins, Trust Com. The funds of the lodge amount to about \$5,000.

Cascadilla Lodge, No. 89, Knights of Pythias, was organized January 23, 1873, with the following charter members: Thomas P. St. John, Philip J. Partenheimer, Dr. M. M. Brown, E. O. Godfrey, E. P. Davenport, John Stoddard, Ai G. Seaman, Charles S. Seaman, Thad. S. Thompson, O. D. Terry. Instituted by W. W. Ware, D. D. G. C., of Elmira, No. 81. This has been a flourishing and successful order ever since its organization. It now has 160 members. It has cash on hand, invested at interest, \$1,364.75, and has \$500 of paraphernalia, making a total value of personal property of \$1,864.75. The lodge received since its organization \$8,924.26, and paid for relief \$1,149.95, and general purposes \$6,409.56. The lodge boasts of having one Past Grand Chancellor and Past Supreme Representative, both embodied in the person of James L. Baker. The lodge has always met in Odd Fellows' Hall, now with them in their new rooms in West Brothers' block, second and fourth Wednesdays in the month.

Forest City Council No. 47, Royal Arcanum. This council was organized August 14, 1878, with the following charter members: James L. Baker, Dr. David White, Milo C. Jones, John S. Gay, Wilfred M. Jones, Thos. Culver, Thos. N. Drake, Arthur R. Hill, Chas. H. Binstead. The first three of these were the original founders, and the only ones of the charter members now in the council. Dr. White was the first Regent, and James L. Baker Vice-Regent.

It has been a very prosperous organization and has grown from that number to a strong council of ninety-one members. It is a beneficiary institution, and on the death of seven members \$3,000 have been paid to

the widows and children of these members. This council alone has paid out about \$21,000.

The present Regent is Charles F. Rappleye, and the Vice-Regent, Charles Taber; Orator, R. E. Gager; Chaplain, Geo. Small; Rec. Sec., Edward Saxton; Treasurer, Thomas J. Stephens; Collector, Fred. Harding; Guide, Charles Scott; Past Regent, John B. Lang.

The meetings are held in the G. A. R. rooms, on E. Seneca street, the first and third Thursdays of each month.

G. A. R.—In 1866 or '67, early after the war, a G. A. R. post was established called the Barton Post No. —, which flourished for about three or four years, and one of its early commanders was D. W. Burdick, a major of artillery.

Sidney Post G. A. R. No. 41; charter granted December 22, 1876; named after Lieut. Joseph Sidney, of the U. S. Marines, who died in line of duty on board the U. S. gunboat Brooklyn. First commander, Col. K. S. Van Voorhees, of the De Witt Guard. Charter members were John Barnard, John E. McIntosh, Barnum R. Williams, Dr. Ziba H. Potter, Major W. P. Van Ness, L. S. Mackey, James H. Tichenor, Geo. W. Gray, Henry Stoughton, James Gardner, Moses Sneed, P. C. Gilbert, F. E. Tibbetts.

Following Van Voorhees the commanders have been: John E. McIntosh, C. S. Norton, A. A. Hungerford, J. A. Northrup, N. G. White, Doctor Tarbell, F. E. Tibbetts, Reuben Gee, John B. French.

The present officers of the post are: John Barnard, Com.; W. H. Herrington, Sr. V. Com.; John Johnson, Jr. V. Com.; Charles Smith, Quartermaster; Thos. J. Stephens, Adjt.; Theo. J. Harrington, Chaplain; R. F. Lobdell, Surgeon; J. W. Skinner, Off. of Day; E. R. Hurlburt, Off. of Guard; John A. Freer, Sergeant-major; Hermon Cummings, Quar. Ser.; G. W. L. Gardner, Sentinel. Present membership, 150. The post occupies rooms in the Bates Block, on E. Seneca street, and meets every Tuesday evening. It has been supported by the citizens in general and the civic authorities. H. W. Sage presented a record book in 1892, which has been a very valuable acquisition.

FOREST HOME.—This is the euphonious name of a little settlement on Fall Creek, about two miles east of Ithaca, which was known for many years as "Free Hollow." A small manufacturing interest was started there about the year 1812, by a Mr. Phenix, who built a grist mill, and one has been maintained there ever since. In 1819 Jacob G.

Dyckman & Company established a fulling mill there, which soon passed to the sole ownership of Mr. Dyckman, and was sold by him in 1821 to Edmond Preswick. In 1823 Samuel Seaman owned the mills and leased them to Job Gaskill. Another sale was made of the property in 1827 and then included the Phenix grist mill, a fulling mill, dye house and a new saw mill; also four dwellings, two barns, a cooper shop, a school house and 250 acres of land. In 1826 the woolen factory was conducted by Stewart & Allen and turned out fine cloths. Subsequently the mills were sold to Jacob Starbird, and by him to Mack, Andrus & Woodruff. The present grist mill there was built by Arnold McIntyre, father of Dwight McIntyre, about 1855-56. It is now owned by Martin V. Campbell, who purchased it in May, 1893, of F. C. Cornell. The woolen factory closed up in 1892. A saw mill is running there by Richard Brown. Isaac Cradit manufactured furniture there for many years. David McKinney had a tannery for many years. A large factory of woolen goods was conducted by D. Edwards & Son, but the property has been sold and is not now operated.

CHAPTER XIII.

TOWN OF ULYSSES.

THE town of Ulysses is situated on the west bank of Cayuga Lake and is the northwestern town in Tompkins county. Its shore line on the lake is precipitous in many places, and the land rises gradually from the bluffs until it reaches a height of 600 feet above the lake, and then spreads into an undulating upland, constituting a beautiful and fertile farming section. The soil is a gravelly loam, admirably adapted for growing grains and grasses. The town contains 19,400 acres, by far the larger part (about 16,000) being improved. The only stream of importance is the Taghanic Creek, which flows across the town from west to east. In the northern part is Trumansburgh Creek, and there are several smaller streams, on all of which are cascades. The celebrated Taghanic Falls, which are on the creek of that name and about a mile from the lake, is the highest perpendicular fall in this State.

The stream flows through a gorge worn in the shale rock 380 feet deep, and the water drops over a harder limestone ledge 215 feet.¹

The town of Ulysses embraces the site of one or two Indian villages which existed before the foot of the white man had impressed its soil. In Greenhalgh's account of a journey westward from Albany, made in the summer of 1677, he says, "that Indian villages were sixty miles southeast of ye Onondagas on Lake Tiohero (now Cayuga)." Another early writer says that "where Taghanic Creek empties into the Tiohero Lake the Indians had built a small town and were growing corn, beans and potatoes, and they had also apple trees on the rich flats of two and a half centuries' growth." While we may not readily agree with some of this statement, the site of the Indian village is well known, and was called by the name of the creek. Its inhabitants escaped attention by Lieutenant-colonel Dearborn in his raid from Sullivan's main army, on his return from the Genesee. There was also another Indian village near the site of Waterburg village.

¹TRADITIONS CONCERNING THE NAME TAUGHANNOCK, OR TAGHANIC.—D. H. Hamilton, D.D., gives a tradition concerning the name of the Taghanic Creek, which is from the Delaware dialect. From this tradition it would seem that the name was derived from a battle on its banks, between a band of Delawares from their homes in Pennsylvania on a raid to avenge the insult put upon that conquered nation by an Onondaga chief, Canassetego, in a conference with the governor of Pennsylvania and the Delawares at Philadelphia. The Delawares had sold land to the Pennsylvania people, and the Iroquois called the governor to account for his dealings with a tributary people who had no right to alienate the soil of the conquered territory. In his speech the Onondaga chief stigmatized the Delawares as dishonest and cowards, unworthy the name of warriors, and therefore to be only known as women, and ordered them to leave the lands they had sold and remove into the Wyoming Valley, where they went.¹ The tradition says that a young chief of the ancient line of Taughannock, being present at the council, was stung by the sarcastic speech of the Onondaga, and vowed revenge. He gathered together a band of 200 young braves and marched northward to wreak vengeance for the insulting demeanor of the Iroquois in their own land, and, meeting with superior forces, was hemmed in on the banks of this stream, where the entire band perished except two, who were adopted into the Cayugas in place of relatives slain.

On their route to this region "they passed Wyoming and Owego and took the trail for Cayuga Lake, plotting to fall upon the Indian towns lying around, especially Neodakheat (Ithaca), Deowendote (Aurora), and Genogeh (Canoga). Fearing, however, to attack Neodakheat, they turned to the left, and pursuing their way northwards entered the Cayuga country, lying between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, meaning to make an attack on Genogeh and then rush back and fall upon Neodakheat.

¹ Doc. Hist.

The first white settlement in what is now the town of Ulysses was made by Samuel Weyburn, who came with his wife and four children from "Tioga Point" and built his log cabin at what has been known as "Goodwin's Point," on the lake shore. His son, of the same name, was town clerk in 1812, but the elder Weyburn removed away in a few years.

In the fall of 1792 Abner Treman and his brother-in-law, John McLallen, came to Ulysses. Mr. Treman had served in the Revolutionary war, and drew for his services lot No. 2 (640 acres), which tract embraced the site of Trumansburgh. He arranged with his brother Philip to come into the wilderness and clear a part of his land. Philip and his son Benjamin walked here from thirty miles north of Albany, carrying their axes, provisions, etc. They built a little hut, cleared off about eight acres, and then returned to their eastern home. In the fall of the same year Abner came on, as before stated, burned the

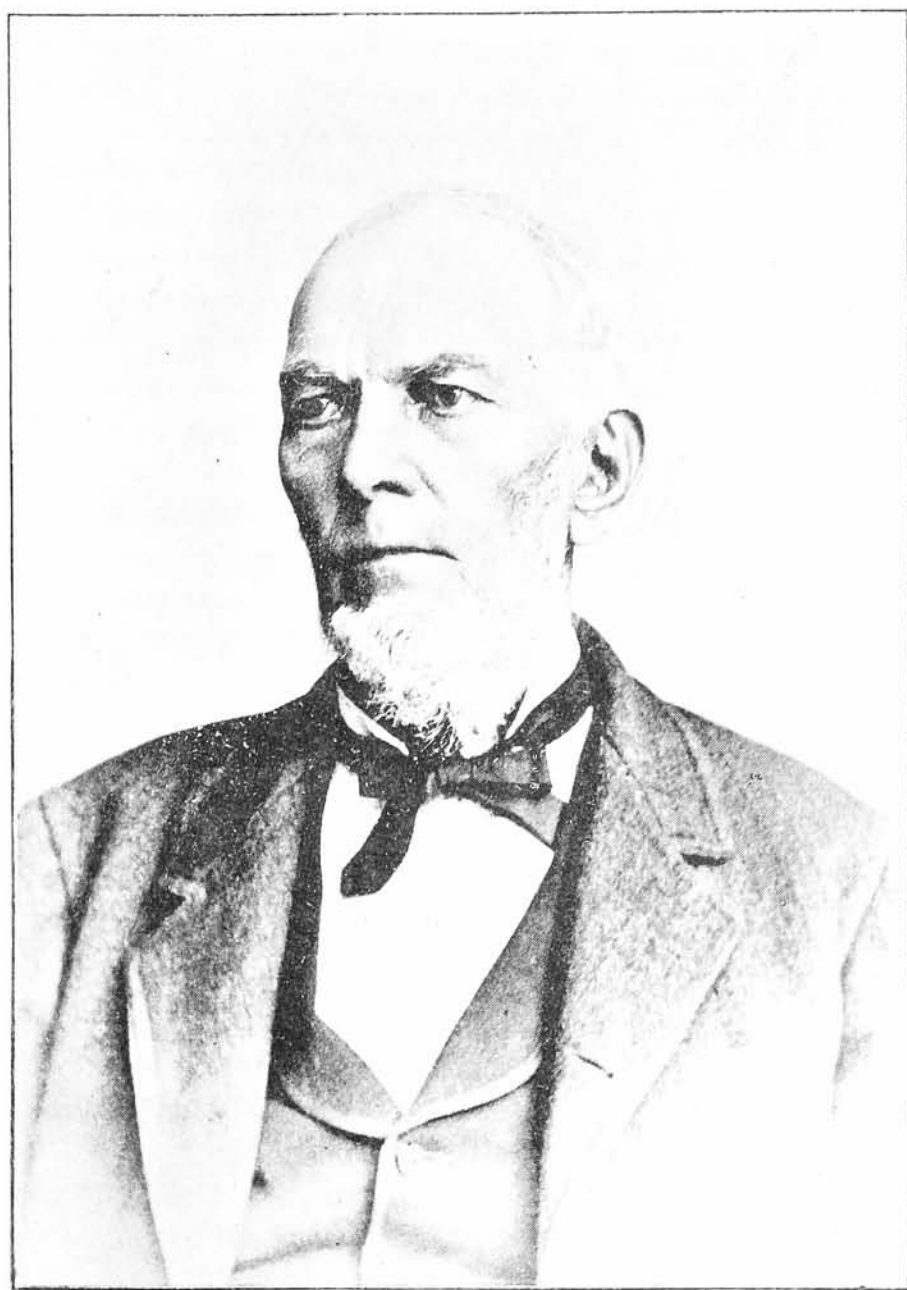
They encountered, however, an unexpected resistance from some smaller settlements of Indians situated in the region where Trumansburgh, Perry, Mecklenburgh, Tannerville and Lodi have since been located. These Indians were both Cayugas and Senecas, the chief settlement of the former being between Perry and Mecklenburgh, while that of the Senecas was between Pratt's and Tannerville. The two tribes were, however, much intermingled, and assumed a name indicative of their origin, calling themselves Ganungueuguch, that is Senecayugas. This union was brought about, for the most part, by an aspiring and talented young chief whose father was a Seneca and whose mother was a Cayuga. The name of the chief of the community—for they never rose to the full dignity of a tribe—was derived from Ganundesaga (Seneca Lake), and Guenguch (Cayuga Lake). Ganungueuguch was the Indian name of the chief, the settlements, the people, the stream, and of the falls." William H. Bogart, esq., of Aurora, says, "In the Algonquin, the word tahnun means wood; olamehuknum, high; patihaakun, thunder. In the Miami tongue, forest is tawwonawkewe; in Delaware it is taikunah. Tahxxan, in Delaware, means wood. In the Dacotah dialect, tehanwauken means very high. Schoolcraft states that the tribes generally dwelt on the banks of the rivers, which were denoted by an inflection to the root form of its name, as annah-annock-any, as heard in Susquehannah, Rappah-annock, and Allegh-any. The termination of -atun or -atan or -ton denotes a rapid stream or channel. In Iroquois, the particle on denotes a hill; ock denotes a forest. I find in a dictionary of the Onondaga language, prepared by Jean Murinchau, a French Jesuit, the word dehennah, or dehennach, meaning, I believe, a fall. In the Algonquin is the word taakhan, which is interpreted as woods, and in the Mohawk, tungkah, the explanation of which is great. All these, brought together, are easily, in the changes of language and varieties of pronunciation, rendered as Taghannic, or The Great Fall in the Woods! which is the easy, and natural, and probable appellation given to it by the quiet, simple, unimaginitive men who once ruled and possessed all this land."

brush, piled the logs, sowed the land to wheat, and returned home. Originally from Columbia county, Mr. Treman had lived about a year in Chenango county, and in February, 1793, started from there with his wife and three children, and John McLallen, his wife's brother, and reached his settlement in March. They built their first log house near the creek. In the winter of 1793-4 he drove his oxen to the flats where Ithaca is situated to feed them on the marsh grass. Returning he stopped over night at Nathaniel Davenport's tavern on the West Hill. A heavy fall of snow came on with intense cold, and he started on foot about nine o'clock the next morning. The journey was a terrible one, and he reached Weyburn's, at Goodwin's Point, about midnight, but too near dead to enter the house. His cries were heard, however, and he was carried in. His feet were so badly frozen that one of them had to be amputated. In 1794 he built a small grist mill on the creek, and soon afterward erected a larger log house. In 1806 he built a frame house. Mr. Treman was a man of great force of character and left his mark upon the community which he founded. He died August 13, 1823, and his descendants are still living and occupying important places in the county, as elsewhere stated.

John McLallen's settlement is described in the later history of Trumansburgh village.

Jesse Harriman settled at Trumansburgh in 1793, where he contracted with Mr. Treman for 100 acres of land in the west part of the village site for a year's labor in clearing land. He came from Barton, whither he returned, and his father gave him a yoke of oxen. With these and his brother Moses he returned to Trumansburgh, and on the way traded the oxen for 640 acres of land, where Northville now is. His father heard of the trade, came on here, and, as Jesse was not of age, broke up the deal. Jesse Harriman built a frame house and reared a family of children. About 1816 he moved to Enfield and later to Newfield, where he lived with his son Lyman until his death March 16, 1866.

About the year 1794 Richard and Benjamin Goodwin settled what has since been known as Goodwin's Point. Benjamin built an early grist mill on the north side of the Taghonic, where Daniel Norton was miller. He had a son Richard who was father of Rev. William H. Goodwin. The first Richard Goodwin had a son George who was a resident of Jacksonville.



L. P. Hand

James F. Curry came in 1798 and settled a mile south of Jacksonville. In the same year David Atwater built a saw mill on Taghanic Creek, near the Goodwin Mill. Thomas Cooper came in 1799 and brought his grandson Jeremiah with him; the latter was then eight years of age. Their journey from Connecticut with an old ox team consumed four weeks. They made a small clearing, and in the next year Jeremiah's father came on with the family.

Jared Treman, brother of Abner, became a settler in 1796, and in that year or the year before, Henry and Robert McLallen settled on farms west of Trumansburgh. Elisha Trowbridge came into the town in 1798 from Cooperstown, and settled about a mile west of Waterburg. He died January 9, 1860. Captain Jonathan Owen moved in about 1800. He had a military lot of a square mile on which he located, and he built the saw mill and grist mill in Waterburg, and gave his son Jonathan a farm near Waterburg, where he lived to near his death.

Other settlers on the site of Trumansburgh or in its immediate vicinity prior to 1800 were Jacob Chambers, Job Rogers, Dr. Peter Rose, and perhaps a few others. Benjamin Lanning came in 1801 and located near Jacksonville; his son Gideon became somewhat noted as an early Methodist preacher.

Robert Henshaw was one of the pioneers and the first merchant in Trumansburgh. He had a few goods for sale in 1802-3, but discontinued in 1805, to be succeeded by the Camps, as explained further on.

Jonathan Owen, from Orange county, settled in 1804 west of Waterburg, where the widow of John Vanderbilt now lives. He was the father of L. H. Owen.

Albert Crandall was an early landlord and kept a tavern for many years after 1806, where the Barto Bank stands, and was succeeded by his son, Minor Crandall.

Jeptha Lee, a Revolutionary soldier who drew lot No. 14, but secured only 150 acres of it, came here in 1802 and settled on the homestead now occupied by Sarah Johnson. Wilson Stout also came in that year and has descendants living in the town. Nathaniel and John Mack were the pioneers not much after 1800 in what has been known as "Mack Settlement."

Alexander Bower, a Scotch immigrant, came to this town in 1804 and spent most of his life near Waterburg. Several of his sons are resident in the town.

Richard Ayres, from New Jersey, came in 1805 with his wife and seven children; the family and its descendants became prominent in the town.

The "Updike Settlement," a little south of Trumansburgh, took its name from Jacob Updike, who came from New Jersey in 1800. He was the father of Abram G. Updike, who reared a large family.

Nicoll Halsey, whose name is familiar throughout the county, settled in Ulysses in 1808, coming from Ovid, where he had located in 1793. He reared a large family, several of whom became conspicuous in the county. He held the offices of supervisor, sheriff, member of assembly, county judge, and member of congress, and was a leading man in the community. (See history of Ithaca village).

Allen Boardman settled in Covert in 1799, and was a man of much prominence. He was father of Hon. Douglass Boardman, Henry Boardman and Truman Boardman. (See biography of Douglass Boardman in later pages).

Azariah Letts, from New Jersey, settled in the town in 1801 and left a record of mighty deeds as a hunter. Henry Taylor, a tanner, who carried on his business many years, came in from Connecticut in 1809.

Mathias De Mund, from New Jersey, settled here in 1803. He was father of Deacon Edward De Mund. Frederick Burluew settled south of Waterburg in 1807, and his descendants were long residents. John Creque came in 1811 and became a leading man in business and public affairs, as further explained in the later history of Trumansburgh.

Dr. O. C. Comstock was in town before 1810, was a prominent early physician, the first postmaster of the village of Trumansburgh, member of congress, etc. His son, O. C. Comstock, jr., married a daughter of Nicoll Halsey.

Albert G. Stone came to Trumansburgh in 1824 as clerk for his uncle, Hermon Camp. When he was twenty-one he was taken as partner by his uncle and continued in mercantile business until 1870. For more than fifty years he was a conspicuous figure in the community. He was postmaster of the village ten years; a member of the Presbyterian church, and a leader in public affairs. He died in 1877. His sons were James L., Richard H., Hermon C., and George F.

William Jarvis Stone came here in 1839, first as a clerk and afterward as a store keeper. Died here in 1874.

Samuel Vann came to Ulysses in 1812 and settled where his descendants long lived. He was father of Thomas and Samuel Vann and was one of the early masons of the town.

Lyman Strobridge, a more extended account of whom is given in the history of Trumansburgh, was a soldier of the War of 1812, and settled in the town in 1818. He was for many years a leading man in the community.

Henry Barto came to Ulysses from Virgil in 1814, and opened a law office, one of the first in this vicinity. He accumulated a large fortune.

We quote the following from a historical sketch written by Dr. J. M. Farrington in 1876, the memoranda for which he gathered largely from Hermon Camp during his life, and is a description of Trumansburgh in 1805-6. As far as possible we have brought its statements down to the present time:

The snow was about six inches in depth, and night overtook him before he reached the "Pine Woods," which at that time extended to the Halseyville Creek. There was no real road, the smaller trees only were cut, and the road was very crooked or zigzag to avoid the larger trees. He was very weary and cold by the time he reached McLallen's tavern. As you come from Jacksonville on the hill east of Halseyville Creek, where the barns of Frank Pearsall now stand, was a small frame house, occupied by Michael Snell, who afterwards became justice of the peace. A log bridge crossed the Halseyville Creek, above where the dam now is. The road there wound through what at that time were extensive pine woods, towards Trumansburgh—next house on the road being a log one, near where A. J. Howland now resides, and was occupied by a Mr. Havens. Another log house was located where J. D. Gould's barn now stands, and was owned by Robert McLallen. There was about an acre of clearing surrounding each of these dwellings. The next house was the one built by the first settler, Abner Treman.

Going westward, the grist mill of Mr. Treman was the first structure, which stood on the site of the present stone mill of Clock & Smith. Both the mill and dam were built of logs. The hill-side slope leading to the mill was covered with large hemlock trees, girdled and dead. In the mill pond black ash trees were standing, but dead. A small frame house stood near where the book store now is [now a grocery]. Bethniel Bond had once kept a few goods there. A log potashery was standing where Samuel Williams's shop is, bordering on the mill pond. A Mr. Cheesman owned the establishment, and got water from the mill pond for its use. Cheesman was there, and made a little potash after Mr. Camp came; but Esquire Bond was at that time living in Covert with his family on the place now owned by Stephen Horton [now occupied by — Curtis]. Bond still owned the little building before alluded to, but kept no goods after Mr. Camp came. Bond was accustomed to take two or three barrels of potash to Utica with a horse and wagon to buy goods. Mr. Treman had then cleared on our present South street as far as where Linas Waring now lives, and John Trembly, a tailor, grandfather of the landlord of the "Trembly House," lived there. The south road was opened as far as Deacon Hand's place, and there David Atwater lived. Mr. Atwater first settled where W. B. Dumont now lives, near the Taghanic depot. The Updyke Settlement had occurred previously, and probably

the road was opened from Glen Mills as far as the log meeting house, which stood near the burying-ground, on the farm now owned by Peter Van Liew. There was a road leading from this place to Goodwin's Point, passing somewhere near the hill of the present road. There was no clearing—the trees adjacent to the house were felled. Treman had cleared both sides of Main street to the creek, which was spanned by a bridge about where it now is. An old orchard on Mr. Corey's land, near the brick-yard, marks the site of a house where Joshua Hinckley then lived. The only other building in that direction, which Mr. Camp recollects, was near where Seymour Bates now lives. The timber growing was mostly beech, maple and basswood, while pine and hemlock covered the banks of the creeks and the land adjoining. On the west side of Trumansburgh Creek, near where Goodyear's store now stands, John McLallen had just built a new tavern. It was a frame building, two stories high, the lower story dug back into the bank or hillside, and having a cellar at the rear part of it. The land was cleared upon the hill where the Phoenix Hotel now stands, and also for a considerable distance beyond, so as to afford quite an extensive meadow, which was used also as a parade ground. Here Colonel Camp trained his company of cavalry, sometimes three days in succession, with drills every day. Moses Harriman had a little distillery below James L. Stone's present residence, where an old barn of James McLellen's has recently been taken away to make room for a new house. Dr. Peter Rose lived near where Gregg's Furnace now is. He was an excellent physician; but probably from his unfortunate proximity to said distillery, he, too, obtained supplies from there in too large quantities.

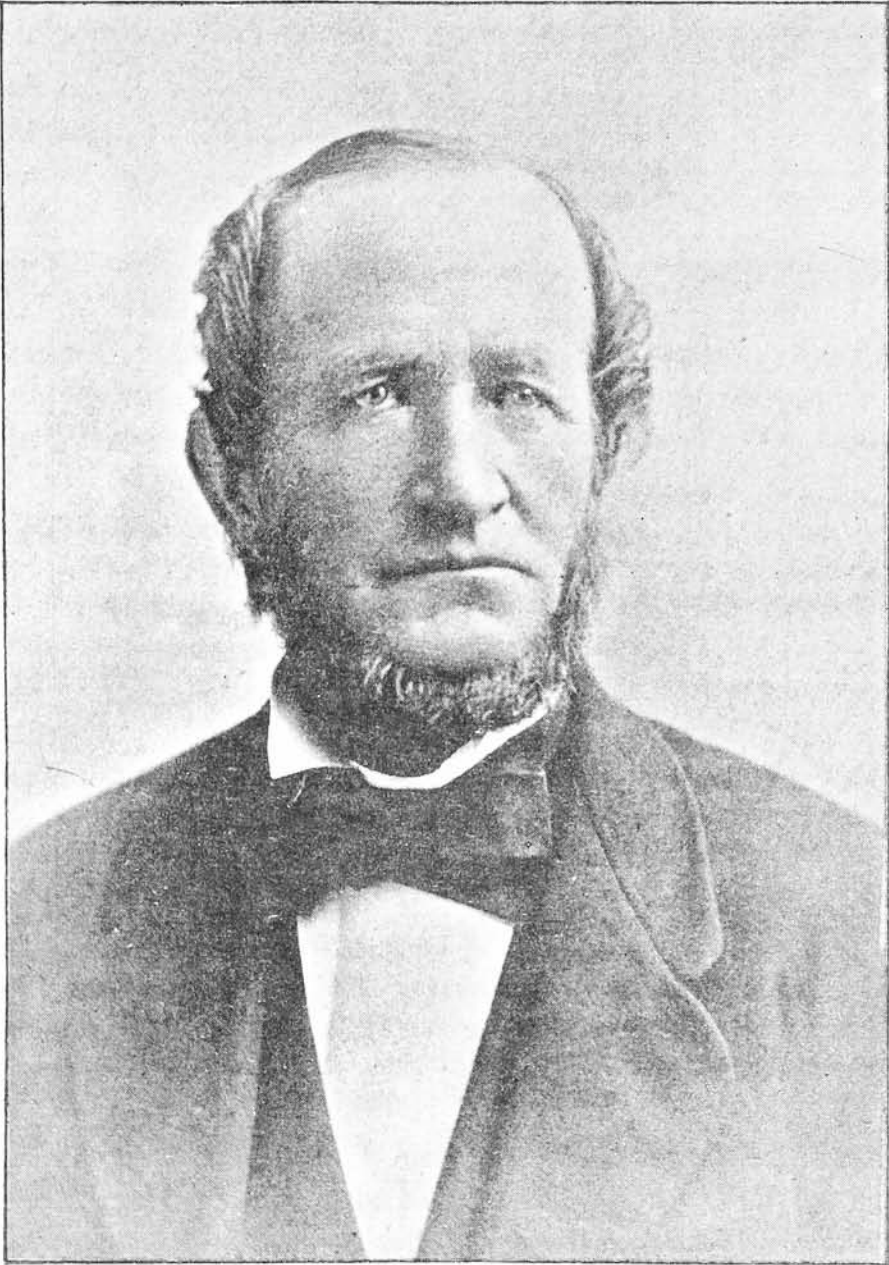
There was a small building standing on the site of the present dwelling recently occupied by John Van Duyn, occupied by Merritt King, and another where Albert Stone formerly lived. There was a road leading northward to where Deacon King lived, and from there to the lake, as at present. Cayuga street vicinity was covered with trees; there was no road there.

A small frame house was standing on the hill where what has been known as the Esquire Glazier place is situated. . . . One-half of that building was Colonel Camp's first store. Henshaw's family lived in the other half. There were some little clearings in the vicinity, but none of large extent.

Benjamin Hinckley lived where "Blue's Corners" now are, and Mr. Easling, grandfather to James and Henry Easling, lived where the grandsons now do. There were no buildings from Hinckley's to Bond's, which latter was the place that has been known as the Noble Farm.

A valuable historical pamphlet was published in the office of the Free Press, written by A. P. Osborn, from which we must draw liberally for these pages. Concerning other pioneers of the town, it says:

Gamaliel Dickenson and family came here from Long Island in 1812; many of his descendants still reside here. Daniel Atwater came into the country in 1799; he located near what is now known as Podunk, where some of his descendants still reside. Ephraim Osborn emigrated from Fairfield, Conn., in 1814, and settled near the present residence of A. L. Snyder; one daughter, Mrs. S. B. Wakeman, still lives near this village; several grandchildren, however, live in this village or vicinity; Peter Jones, J. S. Hunter, Urial Turner, Noah and Amos Robinson, Sears, Odlong, David



S. M. Paddock

and S. G. Williams, Savage, Hiram and Samuel Clock, Godard, Howell, Dumont, Pelton, Jager, Post, N. B. Smith, Elleck, Tichenor, Pratt, Burr, Lewis, Valentine, King, a large family, of whom there are many representatives still living in the immediate vicinity of the village. Campbell and Bardwell were also familiar names seventy-five years ago. Loyd Dorsey was the first colored man to vote in this town; he is still hale and hearty. Barto, Daniel and Judge Henry D., were prominent in the affairs of the town and county in an early day, and descendants of both still live here. Judge Barto lived for many years in the house now owned and occupied by Mrs. Mary Quigley. His son, Henry D., succeeded to his legal business, and with J. D. Smith, as Barto & Smith, continued to practice law until Mr. Barto retired to found the H. D. Barto & Company's Bank.

Turning now to the civil history of this old town, we find that when Onondaga county was set off from Herkimer, March 5, 1794, the same act created the towns of Marcellus and Ulysses. The latter at that time contained what are now the towns of Dryden, Ithaca, Enfield and Ulysses, and embraced the military townships of Dryden and Ulysses. On the 8th of March, 1799, Cayuga county was erected, and the town of Ulysses was included in its limits.

At a town meeting held April 4, 1800, it was agreed upon that the town of Dryden should be set off from Ulysses; but the vote on the measure was not taken until the first Tuesday in March, 1802, and the act of Legislature erecting Dryden was not passed until February 22, 1803.

At a special town meeting held May 11, 1804, it was voted that "that part of the town of Ulysses east of the inlet be set off and annexed to the town of Milton, Cayuga county."

On the 29th of March, 1804, Seneca county was erected from Cayuga, Ulysses constituting a part of the new county, and it so remained until April 17, 1817, when Tompkins county was organized from Cayuga and Seneca counties. On the 16th of March, 1821, Ithaca and Enfield were taken from Ulysses, reducing the town to its present limits.

In the act of 1794 which erected this town, it was ordered that the first town meeting should be held at the "house of Peter Hymnpough," in said town. The first record of a town meeting, taken from the town book is as follows:

At the annual town meeting held on Tuesday the 7th day of April, 1795, at the house of Peter Hymnpough, in Ulysses, agreeable to publick notice given for that purpose, the appointment of town officers are as follows: Andrew English, supervisor; Abram Markle, town clerk; Andrew English, Isaac Patchin, Wm. Vannorman, assessors; Joseph Weston, constable and collector; Peter Hymnpough, Philip

Treman and Jas. Smith, commissioners of highways; Nathaniel Davenport and Rob't McDowel, overseers of the poor; Peter Demond, Rich'd Goodwin, Henry Davenport, overseers of highways; John Yaple and Wm. Vannorman, fence-viewers; Richard McDowel, poundmaster.

The meeting took into consideration the recommendation from the last board of supervisors, respecting the assessment of taxable property and other matters, which the meeting voted to receive, except the article concerning the destruction of wolves. It was voted by said meeting that hogs should run free commoners as long as they behave well; but when they do damage, where is good fence, they must be yoked and the damage prized by the fence-viewers, and paid by the owners.

Recorded this 9th day of April, 1795.

ABRAM MARKLE, *Town Clerk.*

The following jury list is worthy of preservation, as indicating many of the prominent dwellers in the town at an early date. It is known that ten or more of those named lived within the limits of the present town:

A return of persons residing and in the town of Ulysses, and county of Onondaga, qualified to serve as jurors, agreeable to the statute passed April 3, 1798: Cornelius Davenport, farmer; Richard Goodwin and Richard Goodwin 2d, farmers; Jesse Harriman, farmer; Jabez Hanmer, farmer; Abram Johnson, shoemaker; Francis King, farmer; Abram Markle, esq.; Henry Markle, farmer; Robert McDowel, farmer; Henry McLallen, farmer; John McLallen, farmer; Benjamin Pelton, farmer; David Smith, farmer; Joseph S. Sydney, yeoman; Abner Treman, farmer; Jonas Whiting, farmer; Geo. Brush; Wm. S. Burch, farmer; Jacob Koykendall, blacksmith; Jas. Curry, wheelmaker; Eliakim Dean, carpenter; Nathaniel Davenport, farmer.

Recorded this first day of September, 1798.

ABRAM MARKLE, *Town Clerk.*

Following is a list of the supervisors of this town from its organization to the present time:

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1795. Andrew English. | 1827-29. John Thompson. |
| 1796-99. Abram Markle. | 1830-38. Daniel Bower. |
| 1800-4. Jonas Whiting. | 1839-41. John M. Miller. |
| 1805. Cornelius Humphrey. | 1842-44. Alex. Bower. |
| 1806. Jonas Whiting. | 1845. William J. Stone. |
| 1807-12. Archer Green. | 1846-48. Alex. Bower. |
| 1813. Robert Ruhey. | 1849. Lewis W. Owen. |
| 1814-15. Nicoll Halsey. | 1850. W. C. Woodworth. |
| 1816. Archer Green. | 1851. Thomas Bower. |
| 1817. John Sutton. | 1852. Aaron B. Dickerman. |
| 1818. Nicoll Halsey. | 1853. William C. Woodworth. |
| 1819. William R. Collins. | 1854. Aaron B. Dickerman. |
| 1820. John Sutton. | 1855-56. Henry B. Chase. |
| 1821-26. Nicoll Halsey. | 1857-60. Levi H. Owen. |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1861. A. M. Holman. | 1875-77. J. Parker King. |
| 1862-65. Lyman Congdon. | 1878. Horace G. Cooper. |
| 1866. William Pierson. | 1880. J. Parker King. |
| 1867. Alex. Bower. | 1881. Horace G. Cooper. |
| 1868. Levi H. Owen. | 1882. Horace A. Bower. |
| 1869. Henry B. Chase. | 1883-4. Levi J. Wheeler. |
| 1870. L. H. Owen. | 1885-91. Albert H. Pierson. |
| 1871-73. Thomas Bower. | 1892-3. Edward Camp. |
| 1874. Alfred B. Woodworth. | |

Following is a list of the principal town officers for 1894: Jarvis Ganoung, supervisor, Ithaca; Francis M. Austin, town clerk, Trumansburgh; Frank Terry, collector, Waterburg; Henry Hutchings, justice of the peace, Waterburg; Seneca Spicer, constable, Trumansburgh; Samuel Frazier, constable, Trumansburgh; Adelbert J. Krum, constable, Jacksonville; Stephen Baker, constable, Ithaca.

The pioneers of Ulysses, like those of most other localities in the county, made early arrangements for the education of their children. The first action in reference to public schools was taken on the 21st of June, 1796. A meeting was held for the purpose of choosing a committee and trustees, resulting as follows: Robert McDowell, Jeremiah Jeffrey, Daniel Turrell, commissioners of schools; Robert McLallen, William Van Orman, trustees.

The first record found relating to the erection of a school house speaks of it as having been built of logs at Trumansburgh, and Stephen Woodworth was the teacher.

Previous to 1803 there was a block school house at Jacksonville, and Elisha Nye, of Aurora, was teacher.

The following is of interest in this connection:

This is to certify that there is due to the town of Ulysses the sum of five pounds eight shillings and fourpence three farthings out of the money granted to the county of Onondaga by the Supervisors of the State of New York, for the use of schools for the year 1795, as witness our hands and seals this 31st of May, 1796.

SILAS HALSEY, COMFORT TYLER, EBENEZER BUTLER, BENIJAH BOARDMAN, ELIJAH PRICE, SAMUEL TYLER, JOHN STOYEL, and JOHN TILLOTSON, *Supervisors of the County of Onondaga.*

Recorded this 10th of June, 1796.

AB'M MARKLE, *Town Clerk.*

The town was redistricted in 1813, in consonance with an act of the Legislature of the previous year. There have been various changes in the districts since that time.

The prosperity and peace of this town were undisturbed for many years prior to the breaking out of the bloody conflict for the preservation of the Union. In that historical struggle the people of Ulysses as a whole evinced the most enthusiastic patriotism and were among the foremost in providing men and means in aid of the threatened government. A general account of the measures adopted in the county at large during the war has already been given, and it only needs to be added here that Ulysses sent one hundred and seventy-nine men to the front, besides thirty-two who were enlisted and mustered into the service in January, 1865. These heroes many of them rest in honored graves; many still live with the scars of battle upon them, and many won distinction on the field and gained deserved promotion.

STATISTICS.—The number of acres of land in Ulysses, as shown by the report of the Board of Supervisors for 1893, is 19,818. The assessed value of real estate, including village property and real estate of corporations, was \$1,061,000. Total assessed value of personal property, \$212,310. Amount of town taxes, \$6,517.33. Amount of county taxes, \$3,408.47. Aggregate taxation, \$13,341.33. Rate of tax on \$1 valuation, \$0.011. Corporations: N. Y. & P. Telegraph and Telephone Company, assessed value of real estate, \$750; amount of tax, \$8.25. G., I. & S. Railroad Company, \$49,000, and P. & R. Railroad Company Telegraph, \$1,000; amount of tax, \$550.

Within the past ten years the farmers of Ulysses have engaged extensively in cutting and marketing hay, paying less attention than formerly to grain growing. There is still a large quantity of fruit produced, and within a few years past the raising of grapes has been engaged in quite extensively.

The Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Ulysses and Covert was organized August 1, 1858; Hon. Truman Boardman, president; Lewis Porter, vice-president; Joseph H. Biggs, secretary; Frederick S. Dumont, treasurer; J. De Mott Smith, clerk. This society has continued since with average prosperity and has been of great benefit to the agricultural interests of this region. The principal officers at the present time are Dixon H. McNetten, president; Caleb Wixom, vice-president; R. J. Hunt, secretary; Horace A. Mosher, treasurer.

TRUMANSBURGH VILLAGE.

This pretty and progressive village is situated in the northwestern part of the town, on both sides of the Trumansburgh Creek. The first

settler here was Abner Treman,¹ who came from Columbia county in 1792. He was a Revolutionary soldier and drew for his services lot No. 2, 640 acres, comprising a strip of land about three-quarters of a mile wide and about two miles long, on which the present village is located. With Mr. Treman came his brother-in-law, John McLallen, and in the next year Jesse Harriman purchased of Mr. Treman 100 acres on the western part of the village site. McLallen purchased a piece of land of Mr. Treman and built a log structure, in which he opened a public house, and the place for some years was known as "McLallen's Tavern;" it was also called "Treman's Village," and finally took its present name of Trumansburgh from the Treman family, members of which had formerly adopted the name of "Truman."

There was excellent water power in the creek and Mr. Treman began operations for building a mill very soon after his arrival, as previously related. His mill was constructed of logs with a stone foundation on three sides, the fourth being formed by the native rock. It contained only one run of stones and no elevators or conveyors. This old log mill was replaced by the present structure. Mr. Treman died in Mecklenburg, August 23, 1828, and the reader will find an extended account of him and his descendants in the later pages of this work.

When John McLallen came to Trumansburgh he was only nineteen years old and acted as teamster for Mr. Treman. His first tavern was on or adjoining the lot occupied by the Bennett livery stable. He married Mary King, probably the first marriage in the village, and reared a large family of children. His son James became a merchant; David, another son, was a physician, and Edward was a civil engineer and prominent in the militia. Descendants of John McLallen (some of whom spell the name "McClellan") have been numerous and conspicuous in the history of this town, as will further appear, and some of them are still resident in the town.

John McLallen's log cabin stood near the present residence of E. H. Hart, and in that locality he was engaged in clearing land. His brother Henry was associated with him in the work and lived in Jessie Harriman's cabin. Wild animals were numerous and a few of the remaining Indians came to the settlement, sometimes frightening the

¹ Sackett's Minutes of township of Ulysses, which covered the history of every lot, states that No. 2 was drawn by Abner Trimming, but all authorities show that Abner Treman was the person indicated.

more timid by their demands for a sleeping place; but they were harmless. Henry McLallen remained on the farm, having bought out the interest of his brother, and he afterward purchased the Waterburg Mills.

The little settlement around Treman's Mills increased in numbers, and in 1801, or 1802, the first store was opened by Robert Henshaw; it stood about where the Travis Hopkins house is located, and a large business for the time and place was soon transacted there. Although the little place was about two miles from the lake, most of the merchandise and products came and went by water, until the comparatively recent building of the railroad; and the commercial importance of the location soon attracted attention.

In 1810 seven commissioners were appointed to explore the region between the lakes and the navigable waters of the Hudson River, and report upon the most eligible route for a water communication. De Witt Clinton, being one of the commission, kept a private journal, which has since been published. He visited this place, and says: "We dined at Treman's village, so called from the soldier who owns the lot for military services. He resides here, and is proprietor of the mills, and in good circumstances. The village has several houses, three taverns, and two or three stores and mills in a ravine or hollow formed by a creek which runs through it. It is in the town of Ulysses, and was formerly called Shin Hollow by some drunken fellows, who on the first settlement frequented a log cabin here, and on their way home broke their shins on the bad roads. Dr. Comstock and another physician reside here.

"The contemplated turnpike from Ithaca to Geneva will pass through this place. We dined here at Crandall's tavern. From here to Ithaca it is eleven miles, and the road is extremely bad, except four miles from the former village. We passed through an uncommonly fine wood of pine trees."

It may be presumed that the pioneers of Trumansburgh were men and women of considerable culture and certainly were possessed of a desire to improve their intellectual opportunities, for in 1811 the "Ulysses Philomathic Library" was incorporated. The members of this association met on the second Tuesday in June, 1811, at the inn of Michael Snell and elected the following trustees: Abner Tremain (as it appears in the records), Samuel Ingersoll, jr., Minor Thomas, Henry Taylor and Cornelius Hanley. Stephen Woodworth was chairman of

this meeting. This association prospered. H. Camp was the first librarian; Henry Taylor was the first chairman, and O. C. Comstock the first treasurer. As showing the names of some other early residents of prominence, the officers' names for the year 1812 were Isaac Stillwell, chairman; and Abraham Hand, Nathaniel Ayers, Alexander Bower, Nicoll Halsey and Don C. Buell, trustees. The meeting for that annual election was held in Mr. Camp's store. The society existed until 1839, when its property was sold at auction. The last board of officers were John Creque, chairman; James McLallen, secretary; Lyman Strobridge, James McLallen, John Creque, James Westervelt, E. J. Ayers, Henry Taylor, N. Ayers, Urial Turner and Lewis Porter.

In 1818 one of the oldest Masonic lodges in this section was chartered at Trumansburgh. Eight men of that order petitioned the Grand Lodge, and the charter bore the date of June 8, 1818, and the lodge was given the name of "Fidelity." The first Master was Henry Taylor; Edward Ely, Senior Warden; Zach. P. Smeed, Junior Warden; Horace Osborn, Treasurer; Elijah H. Goodwin, Secretary. Later it was thought advisable to remove the charter of the lodge to Ithaca. In 1849, after the decline of anti-Masonry, the Grand Lodge was petitioned for a return of the charter, but a new one was granted instead. It is Trumansburgh Lodge No. 157. The present officers are as follows: Lyman F. Smith, Master; E. E. Scribner, Senior Warden; C. C. Sears, Junior Warden; James G. McLallen, Secretary; Clinton Horton, treasurer; O. G. Noble, Senior Deacon; John Wixom, Junior Deacon; N. R. Gifford, Tiler.

Fidelity Chapter R. A. M., No. 77, of Trumansburgh, is a prosperous organization, with the following officers: R. J. Hunt, High Priest; H. A. Mosher, King; B. F. Tompkins, Scribe; T. A. Swick, Captain of Host.

VILLAGE INCORPORATION AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.—It has already been intimated that Trumansburgh was somewhat backward in early years in providing for the extinguishing of fires, and the village suffered accordingly. An engine had been purchased previous to the great fire of 1864, but it had been neglected and little was done towards keeping up any organization for its use.

In the spring of 1872 a meeting was held for the purpose of effecting a better organization of a fire department. A discussion of the subject led to a village canvass by J. K. Follett, to ascertain public feeling regarding the incorporation of the village under the General Act. Senti-

ment appeared to be in favor of the measure, and the necessary steps were so promptly taken that the first corporation election was held August 27, 1872. The following officers were elected: J. D. Lewis, president; C. P. Gregg, P. W. Collins, G. H. Stewart, trustees; W. H. Teed, collector; C. P. Barto, treasurer.

Proper notice was given of the projected formation of a fire department and a meeting was called at Lovell's Hall, September 11, 1872, at which John N. Hood presided and H. M. Lovell was secretary. An organization was at once effected and the following were elected as the first officers of the new company: J. K. Follett, foreman; N. R. Gifford, first assistant; John McL. Thompson, second assistant; H. M. Lovell, secretary; J. N. Hood, treasurer. Mr. Lovell resigned in October and M. C. Gould was elected to the vacancy. The date of the annual meeting was fixed for December at which all these officers were re-elected for one year. Ira M. Dean was made chief engineer, and G. W. Warne and C. B. Douglass pipemen. The succession of the foremen of the company has been as follows: J. K. Follet, 1872-4; C. W. Moore, 1875 to April, 1876, when he resigned on account of ill health, and G. W. Warne was promoted from first assistant and held the office to December 20, 1876; C. F. Hunter, 1877-8; John Dailey, 1879-80; E. H. Tallmadge, 1881; Matt Cully, 1882; C. F. Hunter, 1883; R. B. Hill, 1884; R. H. Stewart, 1885; G. P. Becker, 1886-87; R. B. Hill, 1888; George P. Becker, and Edward Camp.

The present officers (1894) are as follows: Foreman, Edward Camp, first assistant, Florence Fish; second assistant, Charles Rollins; corresponding secretary, C. L. Adams; financial secretary, W. L. Hall; treasurer, M. T. Williamson; engineer, Eri Manning; trustees, A. J. Howland, R. J. Hunt, E. R. Williams, H. A. Mosher, C. L. Adams.

In 1882 a social club of young men of the village determined to form themselves into an independent hose company and offer their services to the village authorities. A meeting was held in July and an organization perfected, with the following officers: Will Jones, foreman; Charles Lisk, assistant; R. V. Barto, secretary; W. F. Creque and G. H. Almy, treasurers. The succession of foremen of this company has been as follows: Will Jones, 1882-85; G. H. Almy, 1886-7; J. C. Wheeler, 1888; W. F. Creque, 1889.

The officers for 1894 are as follows: Foreman, Isaac Holton; first assistant, H. C. Gregg; second assistant, George Comfort; recording secretary, Henry Jewell; financial secretary, R. D. Sears; treasurer, J. K. Wheeler.



Andrew F. Cook

At the second meeting of the Board of Trustees measures were adopted to procure hose and other fire apparatus, but the formal organization of the fire department did not take place until November, 1872, when an engine and a hook and ladder company were accepted by the board. J. N. Hood was subsequently appointed chief engineer, and Charles Clapp, assistant engineer of the department. In 1879 a special election was held to vote upon the proposition to build an engine house.

In 1874 a board of engineers was organized and held their first meeting on May 25. The members were S. R. Wickes, chief engineer; J. K. Follett, first assistant. John Van Duyn, J. K. Follett, and Ira C. Johnson were appointed by the trustees as a fire committee, and D. H. Ayres was made clerk of this board, and M. A. Burdick, fire warden.

In September of that year the following were appointed a fire police: A. H. Pierson, D. J. Fritts, D. C. Quigley, G. H. Stewart, R. C. Tompkins, J. R. Emery, S. A. Sherwood, Lewis Goodyear and Walter Burr. D. S. Biggs succeeded Mr. Wicks as chief engineer, and the following have served as chiefs of the department: A. P. Coddington, J. T. Howe, E. Holcomb, S. C. Conde, J. C. Kirtland, R. H. Stewart, E. S. Stewart, G. P. Becker, G. H. Almy, M. R. Bennett, W. I. Sherwood.

The following persons have served as presidents of the village since the incorporation: J. T. Howe, elected 1873; E. C. Gregg, 1874; John Van Duyn, 1875-76-77; J. D. Bouton, 1878-79; Truman Boardman, 1880-81; John C. Kirtland, 1882; F. D. Barto, 1883; H. L. Strobridge, 1884; John C. Kirtland, 1885; O. M. Wilson, 1886; L. W. Carpenter, 1887 resigned before qualifying, and H. A. Mosher appointed to the vacancy; R. H. Stone, 1888; L. E. Dake, 1889; Edward Camp, 1890; Samuel Almy, 1891-92; Frederick C. Biggs, 1893.

The officers of the village for 1894 are as follows: Ezra Young, president; Edward Murphy, George A. Hopkins, Edwin P. Bouton, trustees; A. P. Osborn, clerk.

SCHOOLS.

The first "school" in Trumansburgh was established about 1800. It was a private enterprise and was short lived. The first public school building was on or near the site of E. M. Corcoran's present store.

Some time in the twenties this building was sold and moved to the extreme east end of the village and a new two-story school building built on "McLallen's Hill." As the village grew this became too small, and the district was divided and another building erected next to what is now the agricultural works of Samuel Almy.

About 1844 the districts were reunited and the "Union School House" was built. This in ten years became inadequate to the growing needs of the community, and a meeting was called June 29, 1854, to take into consideration the establishment of an academy and erecting a suitable building. A committee was appointed, and the matter was decided favorably.

Hermon Camp was chosen first president. Subscriptions were obtained, and, September 5, 1854, a building was commenced. School was opened October 9, 1855. William Whittemore, a graduate of Yale College, was chosen principal, and Miss Felicia A. Frisbee, a graduate of Mount Holyoke, as assistant. Mr. Camp retained his position as president until March, 1878, when Hon. Truman Boardman was elected.

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

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

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

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

The faculty is as follows: Daniel O. Barto, principal; Mrs. Daniel O. Barto, assistant; Grammar School, Miss M. E. Swartwood, intermediate department; Miss Louise Hedger, primary department.

Thus it followed that the "academy" and Union School, although in two buildings, were one and practically the same. The system,



TRUMANSBURGH ACADEMY.

although inconvenient in many respects, was in the main satisfactory; yet it was becoming more and more evident that even with increased facilities the accommodations were inadequate, and it was becoming something of a problem as to the future. Accident, however, furnished the solution, for on February 17, 1892, the old academy was burned to the ground. On April 7, 1892, at a school meeting called for the purpose, it was resolved to build a new school building, and on June 25 the Board of Education advertised for bids.

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

The present Board of Education is B. F. Tompkins, Henry Rudy, jr., Albert F. Mosher, Richard H. Stone, Levi J. Wheeler, Chauncey P. Gregg, M. Truman Smith.

Officers of the board: Levi J. Wheeler, president; M. T. Williamson, secretary; Jonah T. Howe, treasurer; M. T. Williamson, collector.

Faculty: E. Ernest Scribner, principal, Greek, mathematics, sciences, and Teachers' Class; Miss Clara Chapman, preceptress, Latin, German and literature; Miss Ada Weatherwax, assistant principal, French, English, mathematics, and Teachers' Class; Miss Edla Gregg, music and painting; Miss Anna Hart, Grammar School; Miss Lena Wagner, junior department; Miss Eva Farr, intermediate department; Miss Sara K. Bradley, primary department.

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

Trumansburgh has suffered severely from several fires, the most disastrous of which took place on February 22, 1864. Before giving an account of this conflagration, we will quote from the Free Press pamphlet the following description of the place as it appeared just before the fire.

It is within the memory of those now living when Main street presented a straggling and exceedingly uninteresting aspect; there was no uniformity either in architecture or grade; every one built as it seemed to him best. The street west of the bridge previous to 1864 was several feet lower than at present, although it had been filled in several times; yet it was at that time so low that it was seldom dry. Up to the time when the corner now occupied by the Camp Block was built upon, the dam covered most of the ground covered by that building, and at times even in mid-summer there was sufficient water to afford young America opportunity to indulge in aquatic sport. Crossing the dam on the site of the present stone bridge was a wooden structure of not more than one-half the width of the street and raised so high above the grade on each side as to amount to quite a formidable hill, and yet its upper surface was much lower than now. All that portion of the street between the bridge and the foot of the McLallen Hill has been raised from eight to twelve feet, and the buildings on either side which are now on grade have in many instances their cellars where the original structures had their first story, and even this story was reached by a long flight of steps from the board sidewalk below. Going east from the bridge the street was divided nearly in half from a point in front of the Page Block to the corner of Elm street by a wall, the south side of which was filled in to make a driveway to the residence of H. Camp, the building now occupied by J. D. Bouton, leaving a narrow roadway for ordinary traffic. The turnpike from McLallen's store northwest made a bend several rods further to the north than the present roadway, passing but a few feet from the James McLallen homestead. This hill was very steep, and with the depression at its foot gave the brick store the appearance of being on a hill, as in fact it was, compared to the street below. It was not an unusual occurrence during the season of high water in the creek to see the street between the bridge and the hill submerged to the depth of several feet and remain so for several days. At almost all times the slack water from the dam extended as far as where Bennett's livery barn now stands, and during the spring floods the slightest gorge of ice in the dam flooded the whole lower part of the town. In 1843 the Baptist Society decided to build a new church, and the old one was sold to Abner Treman, who moved it on the corner lot now occupied by the Camp Block. The building was partially over the water and it was not until several years after that a substantial foundation was put under the east side. The property was sold several times, and finally fell into the hands of David Trembley, who added another store on the east overhanging the dam. At the time of the great fire, on Feb. 22d, 1864, this building was owned by Lyman Mandeville, and as this conflagration removed all the ancient landmarks from this corner to the Presbyterian church, a description of the burned district as it then existed will be interesting. The corner store where the fire started was occupied by Woodworth & Bowers, the next room east was used by them as a store-room, then came the harness shop of J. S. Hunter. The first building across the creek was the harness shop of Mosher & Kelly; this was on the lot now occupied by the Ostrander building; Dr. Clough had his dental rooms in the second story. John Eber Thomas had a meat market next door. Next came a building occupied by Mrs. W. H. Teed as a dressmaking shop; adjoining this was the saloon and restaurant of W. H. Teed, who also had his residence in the second story and in the rear; then followed the cabinet shop of Fayette Williams. The first floor of the next building was occupied by John Blue as a jewelry store, and the sec-

ond story by Dr. L. Hughey as an office and residence; next was the dwelling of Francis Creque. The saloon kept by Thomas Sarsfield came next, and on the corner stood a dwelling owned by S. G. Williams and occupied by Thomas Sarsfield; just below on the mill road was the blacksmith shop and residence of Samuel Williams. On Union street the first building from the corner was the shoe shop of Thomas Wells. The next building had a blacksmith shop on the first floor run by a Mr. Snow, a son-in-law of David Trembley, who had a paint shop in the second story; then came Creque's foundry. Continuing up the hill, the next building was used by John Creque, jr., as a tin shop; then a dwelling house occupied by Jacob Creque; a house owned by H. Camp and occupied by Jerry Johnson, and the Wolverton house. The first building east of the mill road and on Main street was a dwelling and saloon occupied by Peter Letts; the next was the furniture and undertaking warerooms of C. P. Bancroft; the building occupied the lot where the stores of W. A. Fuller and E. Corcoran now stand; there was also a millinery shop in the upper story. Mosher & Burch had a general store where the Stewart building now stands; next came the residence and store of J. R. Emery, on the same lot now occupied by him; Wickes' drug store, and millinery shop kept by Esther Stewart, a dressmaking shop by Misses Jones & Hoag were next. There were also a couple of small buildings between this block and the Dr. Lewis Halsey homestead; a large brick house owned and occupied at this time by David Trembley; next to this was the Union House and barns; then the brick store of S. Allen; a small building formerly occupied by Eliphlet Weed, esq., and later by Charles Lyon as a shoe shop, but at the time of the fire it was a millinery store; then came the dwelling house and store of the Quigleys, and next to the church stood the new house of D. C. Quigley. With the exception of the Allen store, and residence of David Trembley, all of these buildings were wood, and for the most part old, although in good repair; some of them had been altered over from residences into stores, and in some instances two had been united by a common front, introducing show windows, etc., giving the buildings a pretentious appearance not borne out by a more careful examination of premises.

The great fire was discovered about one o'clock in the morning of February 22, 1864, in the corner store, then occupied by J. S. Hunter. There was no fire extinguishing apparatus of any kind in the village, the buildings were old and dry, and the flames spread rapidly. Lines of men and women were formed and buckets of water passed along to the devouring flames; but little impression was made upon the conflagration. Furniture and goods were removed in advance of the flames as far as possible. On Main street from the bridge to the Presbyterian church, and Elm street to the corner of Whig, the buildings were filled with household goods and merchandise, considerable of which was taken out to places of safety. Buildings were finally blown up in efforts to check the fire, and it looked at one time as if the fine church must go; but by heroic efforts it was saved. The heaviest loss was the destruction of the stone mill owned by J. D. Bouton, which had then