

recently been refitted and improved. It was believed that the fire was the work of incendiary.

This was a hard blow to the village, but the lesson was a salutary one, and resulted in the large district burned over being promptly built up with a far better class of structures.

Most of the original owners either had no disposition or were unable to rebuild. On the subject being agitated the lots were eagerly sought for on account of the desirable location. The first change was the purchase of the Lyman Strobridge lot by H. B. Jones. This was followed by the sale of the triangular lot between the Strobridge lot and the dam to J. S. Hunter, and the lot on the east owned by H. Camp to Joseph H. Biggs. Building was commenced on these lots during the summer and in the fall they were occupied. Then followed the building of the brick block on the hill. Dumont bought the Union House lot and the Trembley lot and erected two stores; Wickes rebuilt on his lot; the Quigleys built a store next door, and Titus Hart built the store now occupied by J. S. Halsey; J. R. Emery rebuilt with wood on his original lot; Lyman A. Mandeville sold the corner lot to H. Camp, who also purchased from David Trembley the adjoining lot on Union street and that portion of the lot which had been taken from the dam on the east, and erected the present building. Subsequently S. Earle built his present store, having purchased from the Biggses a portion of their lot, and from Seneca Daggett all the ground now occupied by the engine house, which he afterward sold to the corporation of the village. It will be seen that with but two or three exceptions none of the original owners rebuilt. Mr. Bouton rebuilt the mill, the community generously coming to his aid with substantial contributions.

Some two years after this fire, while some of the buildings were uncompleted, the sash, blind and door factory on Main street, on the lot now occupied by J. E. Hall's paint shop, was burned.

Money was plenty at this time and rebuilding went on rapidly. New structures were erected on Union street, in which old boundary lines were largely obliterated. The site of the first building above the furnace, owned by John Creque, is now covered by the Pease block and adjoining structures. Morris Sarsfield's store is on a piece of land bought by H. Camp of David Trembley. John Van Auken's blacksmith shop and barn occupy part of the old Furnace lot. Asher Wolverton built on his original lot. The result of the fire was to change the whole aspect of the village east of the bridge; but the alter-

ation due to the next fire was still greater; the latter took place at two o'clock on the morning of May 22, 1871, starting in an alley between two stores. The buildings were of wood and there was little hope of saving them, while the Washington House, on the opposite side of the street, caught fire several times. After the flames had progressed for some time, some person suggested that the fire engine, which had been purchased several years earlier, should be brought into use. This was done, it being found stored in a barn, and it served to aid materially in checking the flames; but not until a terrible work of destruction had been accomplished. The territory burned over extended from the bridge to the shop of Cuffman & Clark on the south, and from the Washington House corner to, and including, Stone & Biggs's store on the south side of the street. The condition of this part of the village previous to the fire, and the changes wrought in the rebuilding, are thus described in the Free Press pamphlet:

Prior to that time, commencing at the bridge on the south side of the street, was the market of George Wolverton, a small wooden building remembered as the place where for many years Asher Wolverton had done business. Originally this building was set high above the street, partially overhanging the dam, and approached by a flight of steps leading to a sort of platform. Next, and separated from it by a narrow alley, was the "Bee Hive." This was built and owned by H. Camp; it was of wood, three stories high, and derived its name from the large number and variety of occupations carried on within its walls. There were two stores on the ground floor which, at the time of the fire, were occupied by Jarvis Stone (who had just purchased the property), and Mrs. Giltner, milliner. The upper floors were used as living rooms, photograph gallery, and a large room in the northwest corner of the third story had been used as a band room for many years. Next was an alley, the right of way of which belonged to Wolverton; next the store of Eber Lovell, formerly the hardware store of Wm. G. Godley; next the store of Atwater & Tompkins, owned by Clark Daggett; another covered alley in which also the Wolvertons held the title; then came the hardware store of Pratt, Rumsey & Allen; this building was the original shop of Uriel Turner, and had undergone many changes; a roof had been put on, uniting this with the building on the east, covering the alley; next west of the hardware was the old stand of John Jamieson, but which at this time (1871) was occupied by Pratt, Rumsey & Allen as a store room, and as a residence by John Green; then came a small building which had been fitted up as a saloon by A. V. Bush; next to this was the building formerly owned by T. N. Perkins and used as a marble works, but at this time occupied by B. P. Sears as a grocery; next were the sheds of the Washington House barn; quite a space intervened between this and the blacksmith shop of Douglass, with the livery stable of J. K. Follett in the rear; then came the wagon shop of Cuffman & Clark, with Fayette Williams occupying his present stand. On the opposite side of the street stood the Washington House; next the jewelry store of Jacob Blue; the shoe and leather store of S. A. Sherwood; the store

of Wm. H. Teed, and the Home Building, a fine block extending to the brick store of Stone & Biggs. The Home building was owned by Wm. H. Teed and J. L. Stone, and had three stores on the ground floor; the west one was occupied by Mr. Lieberman as a clothing store, the center one as a bakery, and the east one by Mrs. Bancroft as a millinery store; W. A. Fuller lived in the second story, and the third was the Masonic Hall. Between this building and the store of Himrod there had been an alley, wide in front and narrowing toward the rear; upon this lot Mr. Teed had erected the store which he was occupying at the time of the fire.

The blow to the town was a severe one, and for a time seemed to paralyze the sufferers, yet the vitality of our people once more exhibited itself, and within twenty-four hours a new building was in process of erection on the site of the Douglass blacksmith shop by Pratt, Rumsey & Allan, who occupied it until the present store of Biggs & Co. was completed. In rebuilding the burned district history was repeated, old boundary lines were changed, lots were divided, portions of some added to others. George Wolverton bought of W. J. Stone the alley between the old stores and erected the building now used as a post-office. W. J. Stone sold the west half of the Bee Hive lot to G. H. Stewart; F. B. Stone built on the east half the store now occupied by C. L. Chapman; Stewart built a fine building on his lot, the west line of which is the center of the old alley-way which was surrendered by Wolverton. E. Lovell's Sons built on their lot and the west half of the alley. Clark Daggett rebuilt, as did Pratt, Rumsey & Allen. E. S. Pratt built on the Jamieson lot, and A. V. Bush on the Perkins lot. The Washington House lot remained vacant for some time, and is now occupied by W. H. Teed, the Farmers' Inn, and the L. H. Owen office. J. C. Kirtland built on the Blue lot, and also erected a brick store for W. H. Teed, who sold his interest in the Home building lot to Mrs. C. P. Gregg, who in connection with J. L. Stone and D. S. Biggs built the present Opera House Block. L. H. Owen built an office and store house on the south side of the street, which, with a temporary building erected for a roller skating rink, was destroyed by fire on May 3, 1885. The building which occupied the site of the present Page Block was burned August 28, 1872.

MANUFACTURES.—The early manufacturing operations in Trumansburgh, as well as in other parts of the town of Ulysses, were chiefly confined to the grist mills, saw mills, and the various shops in which wagons, boots and shoes, furniture, domestic tinware, etc., were produced. Several of these early industries have already been mentioned, and are described in later pages devoted to the other small villages of the town.

Of some of the early industries the writer of the Free Press pamphlet says:

Who has the honor of being the first metal worker to settle here is somewhat in doubt, but that David Williams found a blacksmith already at work is beyond question; but probably Mr. Williams was the first to engage in what might be called manufacturing. A man named Holliday built and for some years operated a furnace located on the flat just below Bush's Hill. In 1812 a young Jerseyman named

John Creque, a blacksmith by trade, attracted by the favorable reports of the new country, shouldered his kit of tools and started on a tour of investigation. Some time previous to this a family of Updikes, with whom he was connected, had moved into the country and founded what was known as the Updike Settlement, a few miles south of this village, and as was quite natural Mr. Creque sought out his old acquaintances. He saw no opening for him in that immediate locality and decided to try his fortunes at the "Holler," as Trumansburgh was then known. He had married a wife, Catharine Updike, in 1808, who with his family of three children, the youngest a babe, he had left in New Jersey. After deciding to remain, he went back for his family, and on his return rented a disused building near where the house of Linus Waring now stands, and after making such repairs as was necessary for comfort moved in.

In those days blacksmiths were forced to do all manner of repairing of farm utensils. The plows then used were of wood, iron shod and steel pointed and made by blacksmiths. John Creque, who was a man of shrewd business capacity, heard of the first cast iron plows of Jethro Wood at Wolcott. He made a visit there and arranged to buy castings of Wood, which enabled him to also make the new plows. Soon afterward he joined his friend, Lyman Strobridge, in partnership. They continued successfully in the business, buying their castings of Wood until about 1832, when Mr. Creque built a furnace nearly on the site of the present residence of John Van Auken. He put in a steam plant of primitive character, the engine having been made in Auburn prison. When his shop became too small Mr. Creque in 1836 built the furnace on the site of the first blacksmith's shop, which building was burned in the great fire of 1864. Besides Mr. Strobridge, Mr. Creque had as partners at different periods, a Mr. Hildreth, Benjamin Burgess and his sons, Washington and James, who in 1854 rented the works for five years. They were succeeded by Perrigo and Keeler, and William Douglass and John Van Auken. About the beginning of 1864 Washington and James Creque proposed to buy the property, but the great fire prevented the consummation of the arrangement. Mr. Creque died November 2, 1866.

The first mill by Abner Treman has been described. The fine water power of the creek naturally attracted early attention from the pioneers. Soon after 1800 a dam was built above the bridge at Rightmire's quarry, and at the end of the raceway on the west bank a saw mill was built. It was of great utility to the settlers in making lumber for early buildings. A short time afterward a grist mill was built near that point, and later a plaster mill just below. In 1835 a part of this property was converted into an oil mill, which was operated many years. Albert

Campbell built a dam above the one just described in early years, which supplied power to a small wood-working shop. About twenty rods above this John Campbell built a saw mill, and still farther up Peter Van Dervere had another. The next site above was owned by John Treman, who built a factory for wool carding and cloth making, which was operated by Samuel Smith; Allen Pease purchased it later and changed it to a plaster mill. Just above this was A. B. Dickerman's tub and pail factory. Farther up still Mr. Dickerman had a saw mill, and next above that David Williams established a trip hammer shop, where most of the axes used about here were made; this was subsequently changed to a woolen factory; later cloth-making machinery was added, and a large business was carried on. Turner, Andrews & Company had a similar establishment on or near the site of the store of Biggs & Company; it was managed by Frederick Beckwith. There was another woolen mill at "Podunk."

Besides all these early industries, there were numerous asheries in the vicinity, which for many years were a source of considerable income. H. Camp probably had the first one soon after 1800. Albert Crandall had one, and James McLallen another just west of the Trembley House barn, which was at that time a tannery. It is said that between 1830 and 1850 more people in Trumansburgh were engaged in various industries than at any time since.

Sometime between 1820 and 1830 Jonathan Treman, son of the pioneer, Abner Treman, built for two mechanics, Grant & Lockwood, the main building of what is now the agricultural works of Samuel Almy. The property became locally famous over quite a section as "The Red Furnace," and during a half a century had various proprietors and met with periods of alternate success and failure. The original building was occupied early as a blacksmith shop in the basement, a wagon shop on the first floor, while David Williams lived in the upper story, and later William Chandler had a chair factory there. A succession of firms such as Grant & Stetson, Grant & Campbell, Grant & King, and King & Lambert succeeded that of Grant & Lockwood in blacksmithing, wagon work and building thrashing machines. Grant & Stetson introduced a metal working lathe, and moulding and casting, and a little later steam power was put in. Abram Andrus was then taken into the business to enlarge its capital, but his interest was soon purchased by McLallen & Hesler, who, with George T. Spink and Stephen H. Lamport, formed a

new firm. The next change was to the style of Spink, Lamport & Pease, Alvin Pease coming in with additional means. Various other changes followed, during which George Auble, Milo Van Dusen, Daniel Cooper, a Mr. Tobey, George Curry, Emmet Ayres, William Ogden and several others had more or less interest in the business. Ogden's administration was succeeded by the firm of Rumsey & Almy, and this by Rumsey, Almy & Hunt. The present proprietor of the works, and who succeeded the last mentioned firm, is Samuel Almy, who makes barrel hoops by special machinery, and has otherwise improved the property.

Grant & Lockwood and Urial Turner were the pioneers in wagon making. Others who have been identified at different times with this interest are several of Mr. Turner's sons, William and Joseph Creque, Abraham Creque, D. P. Cuffman, David Trembly, Cuffman, Mosher & Rose, Mosher & Burch, Cuffman & Clark (J. G. Cuffman and John G. Clark), Cuffman & Son, Alanson Bean, Peter Jones, John Aiken, Harvey Pollay, M. Curry, Allen & Uhl, J. G. & D. C. Clark, J. H. B. Clark, William Douglass; Mosher, Bennett & Bates, and Mosher & Bennett. Urial Turner's shop was where Biggs & Company's store is now situated, and was occupied by him and his successors many years. William Creque and his successors had their shop on the lot now occupied by Joseph Davenport, carpenter, and Mosher & Burch afterward occupied the same building, which later on was changed to a door, sash and blind factory, and was burned. Mosher & Bennett occupy the buildings made vacant by the failure of Allen & Uhl, and are now making platform spring wagons under Clark's patent as a specialty. J. G. & J. H. V. Clark occupy the building in wagon making and repairing.

One of the early harness makers was Lyman Strobridge, whose settlement has been described. His first shop was on Union street, next to John Creque's blacksmith shop, and the two became firm friends and subsequently partners in manufacturing plows. In 1831 Mr. Strobridge erected a building on Main street, on the lot now occupied by John Kaufman, where he carried on harnessmaking until his retirement in 1850. He was prominent in politics as a Democrat, a Free Soiler, and finally a Republican; was presidential elector in 1836; was in the Legislature in 1845, and was postmaster in 1848-9. His wife was Sarah Potter, and they had four children. H. L. Strobridge is his grandson.

Soon after the great fire of 1864 the Gregg Iron Works, which had been in operation at Farmer village, building agricultural implements, were removed to Trumansburgh, and during more than twenty years

added largely to the prosperity of the place. A. H. Gregg was a member of the firm, and through financial difficulties E. C. Gregg, the father, and C. P. Gregg, brother of A. H. Gregg, took the machine shop part of the plant. They purchased the land where the works now stand, and in 1865 erected the present machine shop. After that additions were made as necessity demanded. The principal implement made was the Meadow King mower, but others were added, notably the Osborn sulky plow, Sharpe horse rake, Morse horse rake and lawn mowers. About 100 hands were usually employed. In 1887, owing to over-production and the failure of several of their customers, the works were forced to assign, which they did, to S. D. Halliday, of Ithaca. By consent of creditors he continued to operate the works. The assignee sold the property at public sale to Dr. G. W. Hoysradt, of Ithaca, and from him it passed to the family of Mr. Gregg, and is still operated under the style of Gregg & Company.

The firm of J. W. & C. W. Dean now operates a saw mill with general wood-working facilities attached, and a feed mill. L. H. Gould also does a large business in a similar line. At and near Halseyville are two excellent flouring mills, both by the roller process, one conducted by Eugene Dewey, and the other by W. D. Brinkerhoff & Son.

The quarrying of stone for building and flagging is extensively carried on at Taghonic Falls by Homer Rightmire, who has a large mill for stone dressing, and by D. S. Biggs & Sons. Cornelius Collins is postmaster at the Falls, the office having been established soon after the opening of the railroad.

POST-OFFICE.—The first postmaster of Trumansburgh was Oliver C. Comstock, who held the office from 1811 to 1813. He was succeeded by H. Camp, who continued eighteen years, resigning in 1831, to be succeeded by James McLallen. The latter resigned in 1844, when for four years Lyman Strobridge had the office. Sanford Halsey was then appointed, and about a year later, in 1849, L. D. Bennett was appointed and continued until June, 1853. He was succeeded by Benjamin Allen, who retired August 16, 1861, and was followed by A. G. Stone. He held the office until April, 1871, and was succeeded by S. R. Wicks, who retired in 1873. C. P. Gregg was his successor, who resigned the office to D. S. Biggs. He was followed in July, 1885, by J. T. Howe. R. J. Hunt took the office under Harrison in March, 1890. Under the administration of D. S. Biggs the office was made a presidential office. J. T. Howe has recently been appointed postmaster.

CEMETERY.—In 1847, when it became evident that the old burial ground, owned by the First Presbyterian church, was insufficient for the needs of the community, meetings were held to consider the subject of providing a new cemetery farther from the village center. At one of these meetings held May 24, 1847, the Grove Cemetery Association was organized with the following trustees, who afterwards became incorporators: Walker Glazier, George T. Spink, William Atwater, Nicoll Halsey, F. S. Dumont, James McLallen, John Creque, James H. Jerome, and N. B. Smith. On the 20th of the same month the above persons appeared before Henry D. Barto, county judge, and acknowledged the execution of the articles of incorporation, and at a meeting called soon after, Nicoll Halsey was elected president; N. B. Smith, secretary; and Walker Glazier, treasurer. The following August the association bought of Smith Durling eight acres of land, for which they paid \$85 per acre. This land was a part of the present beautiful cemetery, and has been greatly improved. In 1858 seven acres more were purchased, and other additions have since been made. In 1861 the Presbyterian Society made a proposition to the Cemetery Association for the latter to assume control of the burial ground, and the arrangement was subsequently effected; but the care of the grounds became a useless burden, interments there ceased, and in 1890 all the bodies were removed to the new cemetery. The present cemetery, with its beautiful landscape effects, a handsome receiving vault and other modern improvements, is an attractive and appropriate place for the repose of the dead. The officers for 1894 are Truman Boardman, president; L. P. Hand, vice-president; H. A. Mosher, secretary; James K. Wheeler, treasurer; executive committee, H. A. Mosher, Ephraim S. Pratt, Edward Camp.

MERCANTILE BUSINESS.—Mention has been made of the first store in Trumansburgh, kept by Robert Henshaw at the beginning of the century. At that time Owego was a place of considerable importance, whence most of the supplies for the country between the lakes was received, and whither went much of the produce of this section. The firm of Camp Brothers were the leading merchants of that place, and their business brought them a knowledge of "McLallen's Tavern." In 1805 they made a prospecting visit in quest of a site where they might build up a large trade. The result was the purchase by them of Mr. Henshaw's store, which was placed in charge of Hermon Camp, a younger brother of the firm. This event was an important one for the

village of Trumansburgh. The ample capital of the firm, and the exceptional business ability of Hermon Camp were powerful factors in building up the place. The old store soon became too contracted for the business and a new one was built, a part of which has been recently used for Charles Thompson's market. To this store additions were made from time to time, as increasing trade demanded, and in 1820 several clerks were employed, among whom was Daniel Ely. In 1823 a partnership was formed between Mr. Camp and Mr. Ely.

The following account of Mr. Camp's after life in Trumansburgh is taken from the pamphlet history of the place before alluded to:

In 1825 occurred the most important event of Mr. Camp's life, namely, his separation and subsequent divorce from his first wife. The trial resulted in the political division of the town; two factions sprang into existence, old political lines were obliterated, and for many years candidates were nominated and elected on the basis of their position in the Camp-Ely embroglio. The feeling even extended into the jury box, and the animosities between former friends became as bitter as their friendships had been strong; this feeling was even handed down to the next generation, and even to this day, when it is believed that all the actors in this lamentable affair are in their graves, it has not been obliterated. A man of lighter calibre would have succumbed under the pressure; but a fixed purpose, an iron will, and a determination to live through and rise above social difficulties and alienation of friends was to him the stimulant for a more aggressive business policy. Mr. Camp was no saint; he had his share of faults and social infirmities of primitive times. The moral code was not so well defined nor its provisions so well observed as at present; the country was still little better than a wilderness; society was in a chaotic state; might too often made right; practices which would not now be tolerated were common. Mr. Camp simply adapted himself to his surroundings and made the most of his opportunities; he was no better nor worse than his fellows. He sold whisky as freely as molasses and with no more thought of committing a moral wrong; the use of one was as common as the other, and the man who did not drink was the exception, and he did not drink, at least to any extent. In those days all merchants kept a jug of whisky behind the counter which was free to *customers*; no sale was considered complete or barter consummated without the customary treat. Most drinkers are never so rich as when in their cups, and while reveling in imaginary wealth are prone to indulge in luxuries if they have the cash—or credit. Alas! the poor man's credit was too often to his discredit, a day of settlement must come, and his rum courage and whisky wealth vanished into thin air. If Mr. Camp profited by this condition of things, he certainly did no more than other merchants, but it must stand to his credit that he was also identified with the first temperance movement in this town. As early as 1830, at a meeting of the merchants and grocers called for the purpose, he heartily endorsed a proposition to abolish the treating custom. Five years before this a move had been made to stop the licensing of *groceries*; whether this emanated from the tavern keepers or citizens does not appear, but it is evident, even at this remote period, that Trumansburgh had troubles over the whisky question.

During the revival of 1831 Mr. Camp was converted, and on February 6th of that year united with the Presbyterian Church on profession of faith. From this time in many respects he was a changed man. He resigned his position as postmaster rather than to obey the law of the department requiring the mails to be changed on Sunday; the light-hearted, open-handed, freethinking man became an austere and uncompromising Calvinist. He abandoned the sale of liquor and began the war against its use and sale which he fought to his dying day. He at once assumed, as if by right, a prominent position in the church and became its acknowledged leader, and he administered upon its affairs with the same uncompromising purpose which characterized him in business. He would brook no opposition; everything must yield to his imperious will. He dealt with recreant members as with an unruly child; discipline and punishment swift and sure were certain to follow any infraction of the puritanical code which he had adopted. Such men as E. C. Gregg and Lyman Strobbridge must confess it a sin to ride in a wagon on Sunday in order to reach their families from whom they had been separated for weeks or be disciplined; they refused and left the church. Yet he was but following his nature, and in his heart believed he was doing God's service. He was active, persistent and consistent. He abstained from what he condemned in others, and there is no question but that to his skillful management of its affairs the Presbyterian Church owes much of its present prosperity. He gave his time and money without stint to deserving objects, he always being the judge. He prospered in business and waxed rich, built houses and stores, invested in stocks, was for many years president of the Tompkins County Bank. During the financial troubles of 1857, when all banks suspended specie payment, a mob of people collected in front of his house clamoring for their money. He came out to them demanding the cause of such a demonstration. "We want our money," cried some. "Go to your homes; you have my personal guarantee that every Tompkins County Bank bill you hold is good for its face in gold." They went. The bank might not be sound, but H. Camp was, and his simple word better than their bond. Mr. Camp was not an ostentatious bestower of charity, but he gave liberally to educational institutions, particularly to those for preparing young men for the ministry. He was instrumental in organizing the first temperance society called the Sons of Temperance, and in company with James McLallen circulated a temperance pledge through the village, making a personal application to every male person of suitable age in the place; this was in 1835. He subsequently became very active in the temperance movement, was for some years president of the State Temperance Society, and was spoken of as a candidate for governor on a prohibition ticket. He obtained his military title for services in the war of 1812-14, having raised the only cavalry company in the State. This company was recruited mostly from this and adjoining towns; the drilling ground was the then open field now occupied by the "Phoenix House" and adjacent property. He marched his company to the Niagara River, which was the western frontier of the State, and did guard and picket duty along the river until close of the war. Although never in a general engagement, they were constantly harassed by stray shots from the river, and the writer well remembers an address made by "Col." Camp to the first volunteers from this town in 1861 in which he described his sensations when listening to the whistling of bullets from unseen British soldiers from the other side. He was a hearty supporter of the Union during the late war, rendering substantial aid to the soldiers and

their families. Mr. Camp's second wife was Caroline Cook, who died in 1840; his third wife was Catharine Cook, who died in 1847; in 1848 he married Sarah P. Camp, widow of his nephew Frederick M., who survives him. Mr. Camp died June 8, 1879, aged ninety years and eight months.

It is manifestly impossible in this work to follow the varied mercantile interests of Trumansburgh in past years. As a rule, the business men of the place have been enterprising, and at the same time have traded on conservative lines and in many instances with the most gratifying success. The various stores in the place at the present time will compare favorably with those of any other similar village in the State. Such establishments as those conducted by Manning Atwater, Ezra Young, Biggs & Co., Mosher Brothers, Chapman & Becker, Mosher & Sears, H. S. Bates, and others, are a credit to their owners, and render it needless for citizens to go elsewhere for needed supplies.

The Barto Bank, organized in 1863, to which allusion has been made, closed its offices in 1889. Since 1885 the banking business of the town has been done by the private bank of L. J. Wheeler & Co., the company-being James K. Wheeler.

Personal sketches and biographical notices of most of the prominent citizens of the town will be found in a later department of this work, to which the reader is referred.

HOTELS.—As before stated, John McLallen kept the first public house in Trumansburgh. It was built of logs and a very primitive "hotel" in all respects. After a few years in this house he built a more pretentious structure on the opposite side of the street, which was called "McLallen's Tavern." This was afterwards demolished to make room for the Union block.

Soon after 1800 a tavern was built on land including that now occupied by Owen Ferguson and Mrs. S. Earle. In 1811 this bore the name of "Schenck's Tavern," when it was the political headquarters and general resort. Later it was known as the "Bond's Hotel." In 1819, when the building was owned by Allen Boardman and occupied by several tenants, some of whom had become obnoxious to their neighbors, it was demolished by a mob. The inmates escaped injury and fled.

As early as 1815 there stood on the site of the Cornell House a building which was afterwards remodeled by Dr. Lewis Halsey and kept by him as a tavern called the "Union House." He was succeeded by Gilbert Halsey and perhaps a score of others, and the building was

burned February 22, 1864. From this time to 1871 the lot was vacant, in which year it was sold by David S. Dumont to Leroy Trembley. On May 5, 1871, the second great fire occurred and the Washington House was burned. A building boom succeeded and hotels were conspicuous among the new structures. Leroy Trembley was then keeping a restaurant in the building now occupied by Owen Ferguson, which Trembley sold to Hiram Sawyer. Mr. Trembley was a veteran landlord and thought he saw a good opening for a hotel. He accordingly purchased the vacant lot owned by David S. Dumont, as above stated, and on June 5, 1871, broke ground for the "Trembley House." The house was opened under promising auspices and was one of the finest hotels in the county, representing an investment of \$30,000. In November, 1881, Charles Plyer became owner of the house; leased it to James H. Bowman, and the name was changed to "Cornell." Plyer sold the property to a Mr. Kennedy, of New York, who placed D. P. Peters in charge, expecting to so run the house that it would soon be filled with guests. In this he failed, and a year later retired. The house then remained vacant to 1886, except a short period when J. H. Covert was a tenant. Kennedy finally sold the property to Mrs. M. J. Bowman for less than one-fourth its original cost, and it is now kept as a first-class public house.

In 1836 P. H. Thompson, who was a son-in-law of John McLallen, bought a piece of land on Main street nearly opposite the site of the first log tavern. There he erected what was perhaps the first brick hotel between Owego and Geneva. The formal opening of this house took place on the 4th of July, 1837, and was made an event of great local importance; but in spite of energetic management, Mr. Thompson did not meet with the success he had anticipated, and in 1846 the property was transferred to John Markham. From this time on several landlords, among whom were Dr. Benjamin Dunning, James Race, James Bradley, William and Stephen De Mund, William Jones, and others, tried the business, all probably losing money. In 1854 several attachments were issued against the property, leading to tedious litigation; J. De Motte Smith was appointed receiver, and by the final decision of the Court of Appeals he was ordered to sell the property. He had already rented it to George Hoyt, who retained it under the purchaser, David Jones. The entire property brought less than \$2,000 at the sale. On January 24, 1863, the property was sold to Joseph Giles (who had kept a hotel at Havana) for Leroy Trembley. A few

years later Corydon Burch purchased an interest, and the firm became Trembley & Burch. In 1867 Trembley sold to Halsey Smith, and Burch to Almeron Sears, who were in possession when the building was burned in the great fire of May 22, 1871. Mr. Sears then purchased the John McLallen homestead and fitted it up for a hotel, which he and his son opened as "The Phoenix," and kept it until the following spring.

Immediately after the fire Mr. Sears bought the old McLallen store, altered it materially, and fitted it up for a hotel. There was then developed a craze for building, and the fine business blocks of the village and the Trembley and the Central Hotels were erected. Many of these structures proved to be in advance of the needs of the community. The Central Hotel, as it was named, did not pay, became involved in litigation, and passed rapidly under the management of half a dozen persons successively, and in 1881 was sold to Leroy Trembley. He made the house popular and tolerably successful. June 6, 1887, it was partly burned. Soon afterward, as a result of negotiations with J. B. Hamilton, a shoe manufacturer of Farmer village, a company purchased the hotel of Mrs. Trembley and furnished funds to start a shoe factory here. L. E. Dake afterwards came into the firm, and the business was continued for a time and finally closed out.

In the spring of 1888 Mrs. Trembley bought the Phoenix Hotel, before mentioned, of A. V. McKeel, refitted it, and has since conducted it as a temperance house.

In the summer of 1877 Hiram Sawyer purchased a lot of L. H. Owen on Main street and built a two-story structure, which he occupied January 1 following. He gave it the name of "Farmer's Inn," which he has conducted ever since.

Albert Crandall, who has been mentioned as a pioneer of 1806, built a structure in 1808 on Main street between the site of the Barto Bank and J. D. Bouton's residence, and in part or all of it kept a tavern many years. His son Minor was the landlord here for a time.

CHURCHES.

The first church in the town of Ulysses was of the Presbyterian faith and was organized January 10, 1803. A few families of this denomination had settled in the town from 1796 to 1800, among whom were Jabez Havens, Burgoon Updike, David Atwater and Cornelius Hum-

phrey. The church organization took place at the house of Mr. Atwater, when the four persons mentioned and their wives were constituted the First Presbyterian Church of Ulysses by the Rev. Jedediah Chapman, a missionary who remained in charge two years. The first meeting house was built at the "Updike Settlement," about three miles south of Trumansburgh. It was of hewn logs, and twenty-five by thirty-five feet in size. A burying ground was established adjoining the church, and there many of the pioneers were interred.

The first church in Trumansburgh village stood on the site of the present Presbyterian church, and was begun in 1817 and finished in the summer of 1819. In 1823 the first Sunday school was formed under the pastorate of Rev. M. M. York, by Dr. William White. Wm. Hay was the first superintendent, and Treman Hall, Francis E. Crandall and James McLallen were teachers. In 1848 the original church building was demolished, and the present structure was completed in January of the next year and dedicated January 10, 1850. The following pastors have served this church: The Rev. Mr. Chapman was followed in 1805 by the Rev. Garrett Mandeville; Rev. Wm. Clark, 1810; Rev. John Alexander, 1813; Rev. Stephen Porter, 1816; Rev. Lot B. Sullivan, 1817; Rev. Charles Johnson, 1819; Rev. Wm. F. Curry, 1825; Rev. John H. Carle, 1826; Rev. Hiram L. Miller, 1834; Rev. John H. Carle, 1839; Rev. Hutchins Taylor, 1844; Rev. D. H. Hamilton, 1855; Rev. Lewis Kellogg, 1861, Rev. Alexander M. Mann, D.D., 1865; Rev. Wm. N. Page, 1869; Rev. Ova H. Seymour, 1887; Rev. Reuben H. Van Pelt, 1888, who was succeeded the same year by Rev. Lee H. Richardson, who was installed on January 15, 1889. The church is now supplied by Rev. Dr. Wm. Niles.

The Baptist church at Trumansburgh was organized in the log meeting house at the Updike Settlement August 26, 1819, under the name of "The Second Baptist Church of Ulysses," as the town then included the town of Covert. The first clerk was Daniel Barto, and Oliver C. Comstock was the first pastor. Services were held in various places in the vicinity. In August, 1821, the pastor, then William Ward, with Josiah Cleveland and Allen Pease were appointed a committee to meet other churches and form an association to be called "The Seneca Baptist Association." Dr. O. C. Comstock, while in Congress, became deeply interested in religion, and on his return began preaching, continuing his medical practice at the same time. Under his ministrations the church increased in membership in eight years from twenty-six to

one hundred and eight. In 1824 a church building was erected on the site of the present structure. In 1846 it was removed to make way for a more commodious building, which was burned March 19, 1849. The present church was dedicated on the 6th of February, 1851. Dr. Comstock was succeeded as pastor by Rev. Aaron Abbott in 1827, who remained until 1834. From that year until 1838 the pulpit was supplied until Rev. Wm. White was licensed, but on January 1 of that year Rev. Thomas Dowling succeeded, and the succeeding pastors have been Revs. P. Shedd, 1836; Wm. Lock, 1839; Howell Smith, 1843; Mr. Woodworth as supply, and Rev. Wm. Cormack to 1850, when C. L. Bacon came; I. Child, 1865; D. Corey, 1866; G. A. Starkweather, 1869; E. S. Galloup, 1874; J. J. Phelps, 1877; D. D. Brown, 1882; J. G. Noble, 1884; and Rev. J. B. French, 1886. The present pastor is Rev. R. W. McCullough.

In the spring of 1894 the church building was thoroughly repaired and refurnished. and rededicated March 4, 1894.

METHODIST CHURCHES.—When in 1828 Rev. Alvin Torrey, a Methodist preacher, was laboring in this vicinity, he was urged by the people of Trumansburgh to extend his work to this field. Gen. Isaiah Smith was foremost in this movement. Mr. Torrey accordingly organized a class in Kingstown, now in the town of Covert, which was visited by various preachers from time to time, some of whom came to this neighborhood where they were assisted by Alexander Comstock and Richard Goodwin. On the 4th of January, 1831, a meeting was held in Trumansburgh to effect a church organization, with Rev. Wm. Jones as moderator. Josiah Smith, R. M. Pelton, Frederick M. Camp, John Wakeman, James McLallen, F. S. Dumont and Abner Treman were chosen trustees, and James McLallen clerk. These men were not all Methodists, and some were not members of any church. A lot was soon purchased from Mr. Treman, and a church building costing \$1,800 was finished in December, 1831, and dedicated January 3 following. When this building became too small it was sold to the Catholics and the present edifice was erected and dedicated April 15, 1857. The succession of pastors, as nearly as now known, has been as follows: Revs. Wm. Jones, James Durham, Delos Hutchins, Isaiah V. Mapes, Ira Smith, D. S. Chase, H. K. Smith, J. M. McLouth, Calvin S. Coats, Joseph Anisworth, Ralph Clapp, R. T. Hancock, Thomas Tousey, S. L. Congdon, N. Fellows, Mr. Cranmer, A. Southerland, De Witt C. Huntington, William Manning, J. W. Wilson, Thomas Stacey, W. B.

Holt, Martin Wheeler, J. L. Edson, G. C. Wood, M. S. Wells, Dwight Williams, F. Devitt, B. H. Brown, McKendree Shaw, R. T. Morris, A. N. Damon, J. E. Rhodes, L. S. Boyd.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.—On the 6th of January, 1871, at a meeting held in Dumont's Hall for the purpose of organizing a Protestant Episcopal church, there were present: Rev. T. L. Randolph, who presided; P. H. Thompson, W. B. Dumont, Benjamin Dunning, H. D. Barto, John Willis, Isaac Murray, and Stephen Clough, the latter acting as secretary. Adjournment was had to January 25, at which time an organization was perfected and the following parish officers elected: Senior warden, H. D. Barto; junior warden, William Willis; vestrymen, John Willis, W. B. Dumont, Edward Pearsall, Warren Halsey, Benjamin Dunning, Clark Daggett, John Woodworth and J. S. Halsey; treasurer, David Dumont; secretary, Stephen Clough. The church received its name from the festival of the Epiphany, which occurred on the day of the first meeting. At a meeting held June 28, 1871, a committee was appointed to purchase a parsonage. It does not appear that this committee effected anything, for it was not until January 8, 1873, at a regular meeting of the vestry, Mr. H. D. Barto made a formal donation of the property now occupied by the church and parsonage to the society for church purposes. This was a magnificent gift, as this property was valued at that time at nearly \$5,000. On March 10, 1873, the church was put in possession of, and accepted a bequest of \$9,000, by the last will and testament of John Carr, and it was determined to build a church immediately. To this end plans and specifications were obtained of Mr. William Dudley, a celebrated architect of New York; bids were advertised for and many were submitted. Mr. Randolph resigned May 23, 1874, and on August 1 the contract for the stone work was let to John Blackhall. On August 8, 1874, a call was extended to Rev. Mr. Van Winkle, who resigned in April following, and was succeeded by the Rev. Charles De L. Allen, and he by the Rev. A. H. Ormsbee on April 5, 1877. All this time the people had been worshiping in the chapel, the church edifice was drawing near to completion as far as the exterior was concerned, but the building committee found themselves without the necessary funds to complete the interior and furnish the building. Mr. Barto had died in the mean time, and by his death the church lost one of its strongest supporters. His widow, however, most generously replenished the depleted treasury with a donation of \$4,000; she also purchased a piece of land in the

rear of the church lot for something like \$600 and donated the same to the society. The affairs of this church were now in such a condition as to justify them pushing the building to completion, which was done. Mr. Ormsbee having resigned on September 16, 1878, the Rev. J. Everest Cathell was sent here the same month, and entered into the work of finishing the church with a vigor and energy which characterized the man. He accepted a formal call in February, 1880, and remained until July, 1882. During his pastorate the church enjoyed a high degree of prosperity; he was a man of indomitable will and perseverance; a fine preacher and ripe scholar, and under his ministrations the church was largely increased in membership and financial strength. He was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Berry, who resigned in September, 1884. The pulpit was filled with supplies until the Rev. James P. Foster was sent here as minister in charge. Mr. Foster resided in Geneva and did not think it desirable to move his family to this place, although frequently desired to do so by the vestry, who thought the wants of the parish required a resident pastor, and to this end a call was extended to Rev. W. E. Allen on September 24, 1888, which was accepted.

At the present time (1894) the church is without a pastor, and services are conducted by Prof. E. E. Scribner.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Catholic families were comparatively late comers to this neighborhood, and in 1848 there were only three families of that faith here. They were occasionally visited by Rev. Father Gilbride, of Waterloo, down to 1853, when he was succeeded by Rev. Father Gleason, under whose administration a site for a church was purchased; this was exchanged for the building now occupied by them, which was dedicated by Bishop Timon, April 18, 1857. Rev. Father McCool served the parish about six years, and was succeeded by Rev. Father Farrell for four months, and he by Father Tooley, who continued five years. Finally the growing Catholic community felt the need of a permanent place of worship, and the old Methodist church was purchased and refitted to meet the new wants. Rev. Father Gilbert was the first resident pastor, and remained to 1879. Rev. Father Angelo came next and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Father M. T. Madden, under whose administration the parish has greatly prospered.

There is a Methodist church at Jacksonville, noticed on another page, and a Methodist Mission is supported at Waterburg. There is also a Presbyterian Mission in School District No. 15.

JACKSONVILLE.—This hamlet was early known as “Harlow’s Corners,” and is situated on the Ithaca and Geneva turnpike, about seven miles from Ithaca and near the center of the town of Ulysses. The name of the place was changed after the battle of New Orleans, in 1815, in honor of “Old Hickory.” The first post-office here was established in 1822. The present postmaster is E. C. Almy, who also has a store. The settlers in this locality have been mentioned in foregoing pages. There has never been much manufacturing. A lead pipe factory was in operation about ten years from 1830, and potash was manufactured in early years. John Kerst is proprietor of the second store.

A Methodist class was formed at Jacksonville in 1803, of which Richard Goodwin was leader; and in the following year a second one was formed, with Benjamin Lanning leader. The Methodist church at this place was made a separate charge in 1842, under Jonas Dodge, presiding elder. The church was built in 1827. The present pastor is Rev. J. M. Warner.

WATERBURG.—This is a hamlet in the southwestern part of the town where there has been a post-office many years, and a small mercantile interest and shops. The present postmaster is William Steittenroth. James H. Moss operates a grist and saw mill. A small store is conducted in connection with the post-office.

CHAPTER XIV.

TOWN OF DRYDEN.

THE town of Dryden lies on the east border of Tompkins, extending westward to near the center, and contains 54,567 acres, of which about 45,000 acres are improved. The town is bounded on the north by the town of Groton, on the east by Cortland county, on the south by the towns of Caroline and Danby, on the west by Ithaca and Lansing. It is the largest town in Tompkins county, and is number 23 of the townships of the military tract. It was named in honor of John Dryden, the English poet.

Dryden was taken from Ulysses February 22, 1803. A section was taken from Danby and annexed to this town in 1856 (see session laws

of that year), and in 1886 seven of the eastern lots in the southern tier of the town were set off and annexed to the town of Caroline. These lots were numbered from 94 to 100, inclusive, and embraced an area of 3,840 acres.

The first town meeting was held at the house of George Robertson March 1, 1803, at which time the town was a part of the county of Cayuga. The surface of this town is hilly or rolling. The eastern part forms the watershed between the Tioughnioga River and Cayuga Lake. In the southeastern part is a lofty ridge which rises to 1,800 feet above tide-water. Fall Creek flows southwesterly through the central part, and is the principal stream, affording several good water power sites. Cascadilla Creek and other minor streams rise in the southwest part and flow into Cayuga Lake. Dryden Lake, lying two miles southeast of Dryden village, is a small sheet of water, chiefly artificial, and caused by the building of a dam at its outlet. The Dryden Mineral Springs, near the village, are strongly impregnated with sulphur, magnesia and iron, and have wide-spread fame for the alleviation of disease. In the north part of the town is a swamp covering several hundred acres.

The soil of Dryden is exceptionally good for agricultural purposes. It is a fertile, gravelly loam on the highlands, while in the valley of Fall Creek a rich alluvium prevails. Grain and stock growing and dairying are the principal occupations of the farmers.

This town was formerly covered largely by forests of white pine, which in early years supplied timber for extensive lumber business and brought considerable revenue to the inhabitants. The census of 1835 reported fifty-one saw mills in the town, by far the larger part of which have disappeared. A large part of this town was awarded to soldiers of the Revolution in lots of 640 acres each, which were disposed of, often for ridiculously insignificant prices, to speculators or other buyers who intended to settle on their purchases. It is susceptible of proof that lots were sold often for from five to ten dollars; one, it is said, was disposed of for a coat, hat, drink of rum and one dollar; while another transferred lot number 9 for one great coat. Some of the lots were sold by unscrupulous persons to more than one person, which, with other causes, led to much costly and annoying litigation, an experience that characterized all sections of the military tract.

The purchasers of the lots in Dryden were more widely dispersed than those who settled other parts of Tompkins county, as will be noticed in succeeding pages; but they enjoyed facilities for reaching their lands which, if not all they could have desired, were much superior to those in other localities. During the years 1792-95 Joseph Chaplin, of the town of Virgil, cut out and constructed a rude roadway from Oxford, Chenango county, to Ithaca and to Kidder's Ferry. His contract only called for a road to Ithaca, but he disregarded its terms so far as to first open the road to the ferry (it being represented to him that more settlers lived there than at Ithaca). In consequence of this action the Legislature refused to settle with him until he fulfilled his contract. He accordingly continued the road from a point in the town of Virgil through Dryden to Ithaca. This was given the name of "The Bridle Road" in this town, which to some extent clings to it yet. Over this early highway came the pioneers of the town.

The first of these, as far as known, to settle permanently in the town was Amos Sweet, who in the spring of 1797 came in and settled on the site of Dryden village. There he built a log house ten feet square and began life in the wilderness with his wife and two children. He was accompanied also by his brother. About the year 1801 Mr. Sweet was compelled to leave his land, through some difficulty (as contended by some of the pioneers) with Nathaniel Shelden. Mr. Sweet died soon afterward and was buried on the opposite side of the road from the Dryden Springs Hotel, where lie also the remains of his mother and two children.

In the fall of 1798 a yoke of oxen drew a rude sled from the Chenango River, laden with household goods and a few implements, a distance of sixty miles to this town. With this team came on, some riding, but more walking much of the distance, Ezekiel Sanford, his wife and son; David Foot, his wife and four daughters; and Ebenezer Clauson, his wife, son and two daughters, fourteen persons, who settled at "Willow Glen." Sanford built his log house opposite where Elias W. Cady lived; Foot opposite where Joshua Phillips formerly lived; and Clauson on the opposite corner, formerly owned by Samuel Rowlands.

In the summer of that year (1798) George Robertson began clearing on lot 53, which he had previously bought and paid for. He built a small log house, returned home to Saratoga, and early the following spring he brought in his wife and two small children, and was accompanied by his brother, Philip S., and Jared Benjamin, two young men

whom he had employed. Mr. Robertson was a carpenter and earned the money to pay for his lot by working at his trade in Saratoga. They came westward up the Mohawk Valley to Utica, on to what is now Auburn, thence along Cayuga Lake to the site of Ithaca, and from there by the Chaplin road to their home. In the season of 1799 and the succeeding one, Mr. Robertson raised crops of wheat, which had to be carried to Ludlow's Mill (Ludlowville) to be ground. Mr. Robertson had the title of "Captain," and his father, Philip, was a soldier of the Revolution. George Robertson was the first supervisor of the town, and for many years enjoyed the entire respect of the community which he was so conspicuous in founding. Mott J. Robertson, his youngest son, succeeded to the homestead, and was one of thirteen children.

George Knapp, who had first stopped in the town of Lansing, came to Dryden with his brother-in-law, Daniel White, in 1798. Knapp settled on lot 14. Mr. White's settlement had an important bearing on the condition of his fellow pioneers, for he gave them the first grist mill, thus saving them long and toilsome journeys. His mill was finished in 1802, and stood a little northeast of where the Freeville bridge crosses Fall Creek. He was a practical miller and made the grinding stones from a rock formed in a field, which he split and dressed. These stones were in use until 1818, when they were displaced during a reconstruction of the mill. Mr. White was prominent in the early Methodist church, and preached several years on the Cayuga circuit. He had a family of eleven children, most or all of whom are dead. His son Abel lived a long life at Freeville.

Aaron Lacy, from New Jersey, settled at Willow Glen in 1799. He subsequently removed to the corner, afterwards owned by Jacob Stickles, whose residence there gave the name of "Stickles Corners" to the place.

Lyman Hurd came from Vermont in 1800 with his wife and several children, and settled on the corner opposite Lacy. Mr. Hurd brought the first span of horses into the town. He raised a crop of corn and oats that season. The story has come down to us that one of Mr. Hurd's horses died early in the spring, and a man in his employ tramped through the woods to Tully and brought an ox, which was harnessed up with the other horse, and this ill-matched pair served for plowing, going to mill and other farm work.

In the year 1799 Peleg Ellis, who had previously settled in Herkimer county, traded his land there for lot 84 in Dryden, and removed

here in 1800. When a call was made for troops in 1812, he marched out on the 26th of August, 1812, in command of the Dryden company for the frontier. The entire company, instead of waiting to stand the draft, volunteered, except one who was unable to go. This company took part in the fight at Queenstown, and Captain Ellis was taken prisoner, but was soon afterwards paroled. He was afterwards commissioned major in the old militia. He died in 1859, aged eighty-four years. He had twelve children, the homestead descending to John J., his son. Warren D. was another son, and a daughter married John M. Smith, of Dryden.

John Ellis, brother of Peleg, settled early in the town of Virgil, but came to Dryden about the same time, or a little before, his brother, and settled near the site of Malloryville. They were from Rhode Island; and both became conspicuous in the affairs of this town. John Ellis promptly advanced to a prominent business and official position. He was made one of the first judges of the Court of Common Pleas; like his brother, went to the frontier in command of a second company of soldiers in 1813, and served to the close of the war. It is said that after his company had departed there were only fourteen men left in the town, who were liable to military duty. Judge Ellis was supervisor of the town for twenty-eight years, and in 1831 and 1832 served in the State Legislature.

Joel Hull was a settler in 1801, coming from Massachusetts. He located on land afterwards owned by the Rowland family. Mr. Hull was a practical surveyor, a man of intelligence, and was elected the first town clerk. He was made ensign of the first military company in the town, and kept a store, first in an addition built on his house. He subsequently removed to Pennsylvania.

Five brothers, Richard, Thomas, Daniel, Benjamin and James Lacy, came from New Jersey in 1801. Richard settled west of the village and was the first owner of the Dryden Springs. In early years the springs were known as "Lacy's Deer Lick," and it was believed that salt might be found there; but after considerable effort by the brothers it was abandoned. Thomas Lacy settled half a mile south of the village, and Daniel a little farther south. The latter was the first school teacher in the town. Benjamin settled within the present village limits on the south side of the "Bridle Road," and James located in the vicinity of the lake. Four of the brothers removed from the town,

but Benjamin remained and became prominent in the community. John C. Lacy was one of his sons. (See biography of John C. Lacy).

Peter and Christopher Snyder came into the town in the spring of 1801 from New Jersey and purchased lot 43 of William Goodwin. Soon after he purchased it, Henry Snyder, son of Peter, and George Dart, son-in-law of Christopher, came with the others, and the four chopped the timber on six acres and then returned to their former homes. In the fall the two brothers, with George Snyder and Dart, came back and cleared the land and sowed it to wheat, returning again to New Jersey. In the fall of 1802, Peter, with his family and household goods, came with two wagons to their new home. His sons, William, John and Abraham, drove twenty-five cows the whole distance. Christopher came also with his family, and Henry Naile, wife and child, and Jacob Crutts and wife. The whole party included thirty-two persons. Their journey was replete with incident and covered eighteen days. Choosing each one-half of the land by lot, the eastern half fell to Christopher, the western to Peter. The latter subsequently purchased the whole of lot 42 (640 acres), of which he gave 106 acres to each of his sons and fifty-three acres to each of his daughters. They had numerous descendants.

William Sweazy settled early half a mile north of Varna, and a Mr. Cooper located as early as 1801 half a mile south of Etna; Jesse Bartholomew, father of Caleb, settled at Etna in April, 1812, where he purchased 180 acres. Andrew Sherwood, a Revolutionary soldier, and his son Thomas, came from Poughkeepsie in 1802 and settled on lot 9 in the northeast corner of the town. Andrew lived to the age of ninety-nine years. Thomas served in the war of 1812, was a miller, and had a family of eleven children.

Edward Griswold, another Revolutionary soldier, with his wife and son came from Connecticut to lot 39 in 1802. He became a prominent citizen. Charles Griswold was born in the town in 1800. He was father of Leonard Griswold, and was a soldier of 1812 and captain. He died in 1834.

Seth Wheeler and his sons, Seth, jr., and Enos, from New Hampshire, settled a little south of the village in 1802.

Jacob Primrose, from New Jersey, settled at West Dryden (Fox's Corners) in 1803. He was father of Henry and Lewis. The latter was constable in the town nearly fifty years.

Joseph Hart, from New Jersey, settled near Judge Ellis's in 1805. His father was a Revolutionary soldier.

Thomas Southworth, with his son John, then ten years old, came from Herkimer county, N. Y., and settled at Willow Glen in 1806. The father was a man of enterprise, bought a small farm, established an early tannery, and kept a tavern. He lived to ninety-four years. John Southworth married a daughter of Judge Ellis, and became a large landholder and one of the wealthiest men in this section. He died at the age of eighty-two. (See biography.)

It is, of course, impossible to follow all the later settlements in this town to later times. Those already mentioned were not only the earliest pioneers, but many of them and their descendants have been among the most prominent citizens of the town and contributed largely to its growth and prosperity. Many others are mentioned in the personal sketches relating to the town. Between 1800 and 1810 settlement was rapid, more so than in some of the other localities, and among other names which appear in records during the period mentioned are the following: William Garrison, Lewis Fortner, Wm. Harned, Joseph Schofield, Jacob Snyder, Samuel Hemingway, Amos Lewis, Isaiah Giles, David Lewis, Benjamin Jennings, Obadiah Brown, John Conklin, Samuel Clark, Wm. Smith, Job Carr, Peleg Carr, Caleb Carr, Nathan Legg, James McElheny, Daniel Ogden, Israel Southwick, Morris Bailey, Peter Bush, Nathaniel Luther, Enoch Pixley, Ichabod Barnes, Israel Brown, John Waldron, John Wickham, Richard White, Jonathan Luce, Asahel Bouton, Obadiah Brown, jr., Joel George, John Cornelius, Henry Teeter, Benjamin Genung, Ichabod Parmeter, Samuel Girvin, Zephaniah Brown, Geo. Gray, Stephen and James Yeomans, Nicholas Hile, Abraham Hoagland, Benjamin Fulkerson, John Mineah, John Horner, Luther Weeks, Abner Carpenter, Aaron Case, Wm. Miller, Ithamar Whipple, Elijah Dimmick, Timothy Owens, Abraham Woodcock, and others, many of whom are mentioned in Part III of this work. Most of these were in the town prior to 1807-8.

The war of 1812 caused a slight check in immigration, but succeeding that event the influx of population continued unabated.

John Hiles, from New Jersey, came to the town in 1814, settled on Fall Creek, but afterwards located at the foot of Dryden Lake, where he built and operated one of the largest saw mills in this section. He was father of Andrew Hiles, and died in 1865. David J. Baker came from Homer, Cortland county, and located at Dryden village in 1816,

and became somewhat conspicuous. Rice Weed, from Connecticut, settled in Chenango county, but removed to Etna in 1816 where he was postmaster and justice of the peace.

Elias W. Cady came in from Columbia county, N. Y., in 1816 and settled on the farm where he lived many years. He was of English ancestry. Mr. Cady became one of the most successful farmers in this county and owned about 700 acres. He was also prominent in all public affairs, was supervisor two terms, served in the State Legislature in 1850 and 1857.

Paul Ewers, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Dryden from Cayuga county in 1813 and settled where members of his family lived in recent years. He was father of Paul, jr., who spent a long life in the town. Other later settlers were Jacob Lumbard, 1822; William Hanford, 1823; Captain John Gardner, 1823; Jacob Stickles, 1833; George B. Guinnip, James W. Montgomery, Jeremiah W. Dwight and others.

Isaac and John Teers, brothers, settled early in that part of Dryden called "Irish Settlement." Isaac was the father of Henry Teers, a blacksmith at Mott's Corners, and at one time supervisor of Caroline. He went to Michigan and died there. John Teers eventually moved to near Ithaca, where he died. He was father of William Teers.

About the year 1832-3 two brothers named Elliot (one of them being Henry) settled in Dryden, and in the spring of 1835 Horton Hunt settled in the same locality. Michael Overacker was about the first settler in that neighborhood, and all of these were from Rensselaer county. There were only two or three cleared fields in that section when Mr. Hunt came in.

John McGraw was born in Dryden May 22, 1815, and in early life entered into business connection with his brother and John Southworth. It has been written of him that he was distinguished for his rare business qualities and his comprehensive grasp of large and complicated enterprises. Careful in planning, the most minute details were not overlooked in his estimates, and when he once formed his plan no ordinary obstacle could thwart him in its execution. As a merchant he was a success; as an extensive land owner and operator he had no rival. Early engaging, in connection with his father-in-law, John Southworth, in the lumber business, he established extensive mills, and they became the owners of a large tract of pine timber lands in Allegany county, N. Y., from which they accumulated a very satisfactory estate for ordinary business men, but John McGraw's resistless

and untiring energy kept pace with his increasing financial prosperity and he invested and handled hundreds of thousands of dollars up to millions with the ease and sagacity and with less fret and wear to his evenly poised and balanced mind than usually attends the investment of a few thousand dollars by other men. He seldom became excited or hurried. He kept his business always in hand, and controlled and directed the largest operations with but slight friction. In a word, John McGraw was, in military parlance, a financial general, and having formed his plan of battle he moved his troops with the skill of a field marshal, and usually to a successful victory over every obstacle intercepting his line of march. Discomfitures which would have disheartened other men did not seem to divert him or retard his more resolute action in his onward advance.

His marked characteristics were not demonstrative. He was kind, affable, bold, resolute, but cautious, of great force and sagacity, and with it all his heart was as sympathetic and tender as a woman's. Honest, prompt in decision and action, his presence inspired hope. He made few professions, but his fidelity to a friend was the test of a character anchored in truth and honor.

His large investments in Western lands and productive property left an estate at his death (which occurred at Ithaca, May 4, 1877, at the age of sixty-two) of over two millions of dollars. But no tribute to his memory can add to the monument his munificent gifts to Cornell University erected on the campus—the McGraw Building, at an expense of \$250,000. So long as a student attends the university, as the long roll of honor receives new accessions, each will bear to his distant home, with fondest recollections of his alma mater, the cherished name and memory of John McGraw, the donor of that grand library building, within whose alcoves shall be accumulated the best literature of the world, and the fountain from which shall flow the grand streams of knowledge and the highest culture of the land.

Mr. McGraw married Miss Rhoda Southworth, eldest daughter of John Southworth, a lady of most amiable character, brilliant endowments of intellect, refinement and culture. She died in 1847, leaving an only daughter surviving her, Miss Jennie McGraw, the inheritor of the peculiar amiability, generous impulses, and intellectual graces of her mother. Miss McGraw became; at the death of her father, John McGraw, the sole heiress of a princely fortune, which, during her life, she dispensed in most munificent charities. Of a most delicate and



Engraved by J. M. Dingley

J. M. Dingley

frail constitution, she sought health by foreign travel, and for several years spent a great portion of her time in England and on the continent in pursuit of health, but in all her protracted suffering the warmth of her heart never cooled, nor did she forget her home or the host of friends she left behind her. On her last visit abroad she was married to Professor Willard Fiske, of Cornell University, and after spending a year abroad she returned home. It was hoped that her native air would restore her to health, but the fondest wishes of those who knew her best and loved her most were doomed to disappointment, and she died surrounded by the friends of her youth and in the midst of the scenes and associations where in life she most loved to dwell. Her remains repose beside the ashes of her father in Ithaca's sacred keeping.

The munificent gifts of the father and daughter to Cornell University and other charitable bequests will be a grander memorial than marble sculptured shaft or monumental urn. No words can add to their memory, while on their forehead has fallen the golden dawning of a grander day, and though friendship, when it recalls their names, gets no answer from the voiceless lips of the unreplying dead, yet faith sees their risen star, and listening love, standing by their graves, shall hear the flutter of a wing above their silent and honored dust.

In closing this hasty review, we will not omit the name of Hon. J. W. Dwight, another of the prominent citizens who, for many years, was one of the most prosperous and sagacious business men, conducting for years an extensive store and business with success, wielding a large and influential power in the prosperity of the town. Commencing his political life as supervisor of his town, he represented the county in the State Legislature in 1860 and 1861, and the twenty-eighth district in the forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879—and was returned to the forty-sixth Congress. He was elected for a third term to the forty-seventh Congress by a largely increased majority. (See biography).

Biographical and personal sketches of a great number of the prominent dwellers in this town, both living and dead, will be found in the second and third part of this work.

In comparatively recent times the town of Dryden has been one of the most progressive in this county. Its agricultural communities have been prosperous and quick to adopt improvements and advanced methods, while its business men have been generally conservative and successful. The opening of the Southern Central Railroad conferred upon

the people as a whole large benefit, giving the producers easier access to markets and better facilities to business men for importing their wares. Educational and religious institutions have been established to meet the enlightened sentiments of the people.

In the war of the Rebellion this town was behind no other in its spirit of patriotism and its activity in response to the calls of the imperiled government for volunteers. One hundred and forty-nine brave men went forward to do battle for the Union, many of whom gave up their lives for the cause. The town paid about \$90,000 in bounties.

The first town meeting was held at the house of George Robertson, March 1, 1803, where the following officers were elected: Supervisor, George Robertson; town clerk, Joel Hull; assessors, John Ellis, Joel Hull, Peleg Ellis; constable and collector, Daniel Lacy; poormasters, William Garrison, Philip S. Robertson; commissioners of highways, Lewis Fortner, Ezekiel Sandford, William Harned; fence viewers and overseers of highways, Amnah Peet, Ebenezer Clauson, David Foot, Joseph Schofield; poundmaster, John Montgomery.

Following is a list of supervisors of the town from its organization to the present, as far as they can be obtained. The town records were burned in 1877, and the list had, therefore, to be made up partly from other sources:

1803. George Robertson.	1849. Hiram Snyder.
1804. John Ellis.	1850. Charles Givens.
1805. William Miller.	1851-53. Smith Robertson.
1806-12. John Ellis.	1854-56. Hiram Snyder.
1813. Jesse Stout.	1857-58. Jeremiah W. Dwight.
1814. John Ellis.	1859-61. Lemi Grover.
1815. Parley Whitmore.	1862. Caleb Bartholomew.
1816. John Ellis.	1863-65. Luther Griswold.
1817. Parley Whitmore.	1866-71. John M. Smith.
1818-34. John Ellis.	1872-73. James H. George.
1835-37. Joshua Phillips.	1874. E. R. Wade.
1838. John Ellis.	1875-79. Harrison Marvin.
1839. Joshua Phillips.	1880-81. James H. George.
1840-41. Elias W. Cady.	1882-83. George M. Rockwell.
1842-43. Henry B. Weaver.	1884-85. James H. George.
1844. Jeremiah Synder.	1886-87. George M. Rockwell.
1845-47. Wessels S. Middaugh.	1888-94. John H. Kennedy.
1848. Albert J. Twogood.	

Following are the officers of the town for 1894: John H. Kennedy, supervisor, Dryden; John M. Ellis, town clerk, Dryden; Everett F.

Weaver, collector, Etna; George E. Underwood, justice of the peace, Varna; James C. Lormor, constable, Dryden; Everett F. Weaver, constable, Etna; Francis E. Ellis, constable, Varna; Alonzo Hart, constable, West Dryden; Herman A. Strong, constable, Freeville.

STATISTICS.—The supervisors' report for 1893 gives the number of acres in this town as 58,192; assessed value of real estate, including village property and real estate of corporations, \$1,051,895; total assessed value of personal property, \$75,054; amount of town taxes, \$4,394.12; amount of county taxes, \$4,272.92; aggregate taxation, \$12,948.80; rate of tax on \$1 valuation, .0113. Corporations—Southern Central Division Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, assessed value of real estate, \$41,270; amount of tax, \$466.35. E., C. & N. Railroad Company, \$55,250; amount of tax, \$624.33. D., L. & W. Railroad Company, \$1,980; amount of tax, \$22.38. American Telegraph and Telephone Company, \$2,550; amount of tax, \$28.82. W. U. Telegraph Company, \$660; amount of tax, \$7.46. N. Y. & P. Telegraph and Telephone Company, \$450; amount of tax, \$5.08. Barnard Washing Machine Company, \$500; amount of tax, \$5.65. Farmers' Dairy Dispatch, \$300; amount of tax, \$3.39. Dryden Opera House Company, \$100; amount of tax, \$1.13.

DRYDEN VILLAGE.

The researches of Charles F. Mulks (now of Ithaca) give us the following memoranda of the four lots which included the site of Dryden village. They were lots 38, 39, and 48 and 49.

Lot 38 was drawn by Andrew Fink, captain in the First Regiment, and was claimed by him without contest.

No. 39 was drawn by Bartholomew Van Denburgh, ensign in the Second Regiment. Fifty acres were sold by the surveyor-general to William Gilliland and claimed by him and John Dickinson. Fifty acres sold by the surveyor-general to Robert McClallan. The title is deduced by patent from the surveyor-general to William Gilliland and John Dickinson for fifty acres on southeast corner of this lot.

Lot 48, drawn by Walter Brooker, Second Regiment; claimed by John Lawrence; certificate of patent for 600 acres. Deed from Walter Brooker to Alexander McDougal (major-general), November 24, 1785, recorded in secretary's office. Same title deduced to John Lawrence and awarded to him.

Lot 49, drawn by Elias Larraby, Second Regiment; claimed by Samuel Dexter, jr. One hundred acres sold by the surveyor-general to James Fairlie, of Kinderhook. He sold his land to Stephen Hogeboom the year after the war for eight pounds. Certificate of patent 9th of July, 1790, 500 acres. There was litigation over this claim by Larraby. Deed of 500 acres from Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and Abraham Ten Eyck to Samuel Dexter, jr., 10th December, 1799. Deed for 500 acres from Elias Larraby to Edward Cumpton, December, 23, 1783, proved by Rymer Vischer, who knew the grantor. Award not noted.

Lot No. 63 was drawn as a gospel and school lot. At the annual town meeting in 1818 it was voted that the whole amount of money belonging to this lot be applied to the common schools, except six cents, and that be paid when called for the support of the gospel.

The pleasant and enterprising village of Dryden is situated on the south branch of Fall Creek in the eastern part of the town and the Owego and Auburn branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The village has always been prosperous, considering its size, and has been the home of several of the most distinguished citizens of Tompkins county. The site of the village was originally mostly owned by Benjamin Lacy, Edward Griswold and Nathaniel Sheldon, whose settlements here have been described. Amos Sweet built the first dwelling on the village site.

In the early years there was considerable strife as to whether this point or Willow Glen should be the site of the principal village of the town. Quite a number of prominent and enterprising settlers had located at the latter point, and it was, of course, important to them to build up the nucleus of a village there. To this end Joel Hull opened a store there in 1802, which was the first one in the town. He was a practical surveyor and a man of considerable influence in early years. By the energy and activity of the settlers on the site of the present village, shops, stores and taverns were established and the tide of settlement turned this way. So deeply interested in this matter was Edward Griswold that it is said that he gave a blacksmith forty acres of land to locate his shop here. Mr. Griswold was also instrumental in establishing a store which was managed for a time by Parley Whitmore. The other early settlers before mentioned were equally zealous in efforts to bring business and population to this point. These improvements and the building of the Presbyterian church in 1821 settled

the fate of Willow Glen. A school was opened in Amos Sweet's dwelling in 1802, and the Baptist religious society was organized in 1804. Nathaniel Shelden was a physician, the first one to locate here, and Dr. John Taylor came soon afterward. The first marriage is believed to have been that of Ruloff Whitney to Susan Glenny, of Virgil, in 1800.

The growth of the young village was of course slow, but it was steady and encouraging. Ruloff Whitney had a saw mill in operation early, and Hooker Ballard was keeping the tavern in 1816. Among others who had become resident in the village by the year 1816 were James H. Hurd, cabinetmaker; Dr. John Taylor, David Foote, farmer, half a mile east of the village. Nehemiah Tucker, farmer; Abraham Griswold, farmer; Ruloff Whitney, saw mill; Thomas L. Bishop, saw mill; Jesse B. Bartholomew, distiller; Benjamin, Richard and James Lacy, brothers, farmers. Deacon Wheeler, farmer, lived half a mile northwest of the village. Timothy Stove, cabinetmaker; Edward Griswold, farmer, half a mile north of the village. Ebenezer Tuttle, carpenter and builder; Daniel Z. Vleit, farmer; Joshua Holt, groceries; Parley Whitmore, merchant and postmaster; Michael Thomas, half a mile south of the village. Dr. John Phillips; Nathan Goddard, farmer; Jedediah Phelps, brickmaker, and David J. Baker. Selden Marvin lived one mile north of the village.

Besides the numerous saw mills that were early established in the town, other manufactures were begun. The father of John H. and William Kennedy established a large tannery in 1835, which has continued in operation ever since, being now conducted under the firm name of Kennedy Brothers, with John H. Kennedy as surviving partner. The tannery was transferred from the father to the sons in 1867.

A woolen mill was started in the village at an early day, and was re-established in 1862 by Erastus Rockwell. This mill long had an extended reputation for the production of fine cloths, and turned out 60,000 yards annually. E. S. Rockwell and George M. Rockwell are sons of Erastus, and the mill passed to their control in 1870, under the firm name of E. S. Rockwell & Brother. The senior of the firm purchased a large mill at Tiffin, O., in 1883, and the business in Dryden continued under the style of G. M. Rockwell & Co. (E. S. Rockwell constituting the company) until 1891, when the Dryden Woolen Company was incorporated; capital, \$50,000. In December, 1892, the

business failed, owing to the depressed and uncertain condition of the trade.

Mercantile operations had meanwhile been extended in the village to meet the needs of the surrounding country. The reader will find among the personal sketches pertaining to this town, in another part of this work, the names of many past and present merchants who have carried on business with success in Dryden, and some of whom were well known throughout Central New York.

The post-office at Dryden was established about the year 1815, and in 1817 the mail was carried through from Oxford, Chenango county, over the Chaplin turnpike to Ithaca by a footman. The first stage began running between Homer and Ithaca, passing through Dryden, about the year 1824. The present postmaster is W. H. Sandwick.

In 1857, when the population of the village had reached about 400, measures were inaugurated for its incorporation. A petition signed by Thomas J. McElheny, I. P. Ferguson, George Schenck, Lewis Barton, Freeman Stebbins, H. W. Sears, W. W. Tanner, David J. Baker, N. L. Bates, Abraham Tanner, J. W. Dwight, and fifty-eight others, was presented to Hon. S. P. Wisner, then county judge of Tompkins county, and on the 3d of June, 1857, he issued an order that all the territory described in the petition (said to embrace $999\frac{1}{4}$ acres) be declared an incorporated village called Dryden village, if the electors should assent thereto. It was also ordered that Edwin Fitts, John B. Sweetland and S. D. Hamblin should be authorized to call an election and act as inspectors. The election was held July 7, 1857, and the whole number of votes cast was 112, of which seventy-eight were in favor of incorporation. The first election of village officers was held on August 15, when the following persons were chosen: David P. Goodhue, Rochester Marsh, William W. Tanner, John B. Sweetland and Isaac Ford, trustees; Augustus H. Phillips, Orrin W. Wheeler, John C. Lacy, assessors; Godfrey Sharp, collector; Horace G. Fitts, treasurer; Thomas J. McElheny, clerk; Godfrey Sharp, poundmaster.

David P. Goodhue was elected the first president of the village.

The charter of 1857 remained in force until 1865, when a reincorporation took place under a special act of the Legislature. (See Session Laws of that year, chapter 302).

The officers of the village at the present time are: President, George E. Goodrich; trustees, Frank D. Hill, C. D. Hill, E. Davis Allen, George Cole, Charles B. Tanner, George H. Hart; assessor, J. E. Mc-

Elheny; treasurer, J. H. Pratt; clerk, D. T. Wheeler; water commissioners, J. H. Kennedy, George E. Monroe, A. M. Clark.

Following is a list of the presidents of the village from 1857 to the present time:

1857-58. David P. Goodhue.	1873. Rochester Marsh.
1859. Freeman Stebbins.	1874-75. G. H. Sperry.
1860. Lewis Barton.	1876. Harrison Marvin.
1861. Freeman Stebbins.	1877. George E. Goodrich.
1862. John C. Lacy.	1878. John E. McElheny.
1863. John Perrigo.	1879-80. John H. Pratt.
1864. John W. Phillips.	1881. John H. Kennedy.
1865-66. Rochester Marsh.	1882-83. Erastus H. Lord.
1867. Eli A. Spear.	1884-85. Daniel R. Montgomery.
1868. D. Bartholomew.	1886. Albert J. Baker.
1869. George H. Washburn.	1887-88. John H. Kennedy.
1870. Alvin Cole.	1889-90. Daniel R. Montgomery.
1871-72. John Kennedy.	1891-94. George E. Goodrich.

The first newspaper published in Dryden was called Rumsey's Companion, and was started in 1856 by Henry D. Rumsey; this paper and its successors is described in an earlier chapter of this work.

For many years the educational facilities of the village were limited to the common schools. The town at large was divided into fourteen school districts by the school commissioners on September 24, 1814. These commissioners were Joshua Phillips, Peleg Ellis and John Ellis. In all of the present school districts of the town there are comfortable school houses. In 1862 a building was erected by Professor Graves in the southeast part of the village, wherein the "Dryden Academy" was conducted with good success for about ten years. After the introduction of the Union Free School system in 1871, the building was purchased by the Board of Education. The Union School and academy are now under the principalship of Prof. M. J. Fletcher, who has supplied the following brief comparative statistics for the years 1888-89 and 1893-94: The population of the district during this period has remained about stationary, and the school attendance in the lower grades has been generally uniform. In the academic department the fall term of 1888 opened with 23 pupils and without an academic assistant; the fall term of 1893 opened with 53 pupils, a teachers' training class and two academic assistants. The total number of pupils enrolled during the first two terms of 1888-89 was 35, of whom 13 were non-resident; total number enrolled the first two terms of 1893-94 was 75,

of whom 41 were non-resident. Total non-resident attendance in whole school during first two terms of 1888-89 was 17; total during same time in 1893-94 was 50. The total of tuition bills for first two terms of 1888-89 from non-resident pupils was \$208; during the same time 1894, \$458. To this must be added an income of \$190 for teachers' training class, while the Regents' literature fund has increased from \$141 in 1888, to \$232 in 1893. The number of students graduated during the six years from 1883 to 1888 was 13; the number during the six years from 1888 to 1894 inclusive was 27 (counting five graduates for present year—1894).

The fire department in Dryden was established in 1874 by the purchase of a fire engine, and reorganized to adopt itself to the new water supply in November, 1893. There is now a fire company in three divisions, and with the following officers: Chief engineer, D. K. Montgomery; foreman, J. Dolph Ross; first assistant, George Wickham; second assistant, David Odell; president, James C. Lorimer; secretary, Clarkson T. Davies; treasurer, John H. Pratt. There are, besides the engine purchased in 1874, three hose carts, 1,500 feet of hose, ladders, etc. The village hall building was erected on South street in 1876, and accommodates the fire apparatus, a lock-up, hall, etc.

Within the past few years the citizens of Dryden village have shown an enthusiasm and public spirit which might well be emulated by other similar places. The project of supplying the village with water had received considerable discussion prior to 1892, in which year it took on definite shape. The project involved bringing a supply of pure spring water by gravity through a pipe from a point about two and a half miles northeast of the village, the piping of the streets and erection of hydrants. A commission was formed in the spring of 1892, with John H. Kennedy, president (an office which he has since held), and the enterprise was rapidly and successfully pushed ahead to completion. The cost was about \$25,000, and at the present time there is scarcely a building in the corporation that is not protected from fire by a hydrant, while the citizens and their families have an ample supply of excellent water for all necessary purposes. The other members of the water commission are George E. Monroe and A. M. Clark. In this connection, it should be stated that the public square is being handsomely improved, and a fountain is to be erected at a cost of \$1,250, the generous gift of Andrew Albright, a former resident of the town, and one of a family who have long been prominent.

Another important addition to the attractions of the village is a new opera house, built in 1893, by a stock company, in which most of the leading citizens became members.

SOUTHWORTH LIBRARY.—This beneficent institution is the result of a gift made in 1881 by the late Jennie McGraw Fiske, of \$30,000, for the erection of a suitable building and maintenance of a public library. The following were named as the trustees: Jeremiah W. Dwight, J. J. Montgomery, M. D. McElheny, J. E. McElheny. The library was incorporated April 25, 1883, under the name of the Southworth Library Association, with the following officers: J. W. Dwight, president; J. E. McElheny, vice-president; H. B. Napier, secretary; H. B. Lord, treasurer. In 1884 the trustees bought the Merritt Baucus property, which they remodeled for a library building. This was used until 1893, when the trustees purchased the H. W. Sears property on Main street, and contracted to have erected a handsome stone structure, to cost \$15,000, including the cost of the real estate. The present board of trustees are J. E. McElheny, president; J. J. Montgomery, vice-president; John W. Dwight, G. M. Rockwell, D. R. Montgomery, D. E. Bower, D. Willard Fiske. H. B. Lord is treasurer, and Cora L. Holden, librarian. The building will be completed during 1894. The library has now about 5,000 volumes, and the income of the remaining \$15,000 will be expended annually in the purchase of additional books. This library is of inestimable benefit to the village.

At the noted Dryden Sulphur Springs a sanitarium has been conducted more than a quarter of a century by Miss S. S. Nivison, M.D., where a large and well appointed building has been the temporary home for invalids from all parts of the country, and large numbers have gone from it cured of obstinate maladies.

MERCANTILE INTERESTS.—The village of Dryden has always liberally supported several good stores, the proprietors of which have carried on business in an enterprising and at the same time a prudent manner. Business failures have therefore been of very rare occurrence. The former firms of Sears & Baucus, Edward Fitts, Bower & Miller, and others, have in past years furnished excellent examples of successful country merchants. At the present time D. T. Wheeler & Co. carry on a large trade in the store formerly occupied by Sears & Baucus. J. B. Fulkerson and O. J. Hill are successful general merchants. Cyrus French, who long conducted an extensive hardware trade, recently sold out to French Brothers; and the Baker Brothers are large dealers in groceries.

A manufacturing business which promises success has recently been inaugurated by Barnard & Allen for the production of the Barnard washing machine.

The old Dryden House, which was successfully conducted for a great many years by Peter Mineah, is now in the hands of Henry Wavle. In the year 1870 J. H. Cole built the Grove House, and has successfully conducted it ever since.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Dryden Agricultural Society was organized in 1856, and its success has been much more pronounced than that of most similar town organizations. A spirit of emulation has been developed among the farmers of the town which has brought forth excellent results in the raising of stock and the growing of various products. The first officers of the society were: Elias W. Cady, president; Jeremiah Snyder, vice-president; David P. Goodhue, treasurer; Otis E. Wood, secretary. The grounds are situated in the eastern part of the village and comprise eighteen acres, with suitable buildings.

Following is a list of the principal officers of the society from the beginning:

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	TREASURER.
1856	Elias W. Cady.	Otis E. Wood.	D. B. Goodhue.
1857	Smith Robertson.	Otis E. Wood.	D. B. Goodhue.
1858	John P. Hart.	Alviras Snyder.	T. J. McElheny.
1859	John P. Hart.	Alviras Snyder.	T. J. McElheny.
1860	Alviras Snyder.	Luther Griswold.	T. J. McElheny.
1861	P. V. Snyder.	M. Van Valkenburg.	Eli A. Spear.
1862	Chas. Givens.	A. F. Houpt.	Eli A. Spear.
1863	Chas. Givens.	A. F. Houpt.	Eli A. Spear.
1864	Jacob Albright.	Simeon Snyder.	D. P. Gardner.
1865	Nathan Bouton.	W. S. Moffat.	Eli A. Spear.
1866	Nathan Bouton.	Henry H. Houpt.	Eli A. Spear.
1867	C. Bartholomew.	C. D. Bouton.	Eli A. Spear.
1868	Luther Griswold.	Alviras Snyder.	Eli A. Spear.
1869	Robert Purvis.	Alviras Snyder.	Eli A. Spear.
1870	A. B. La Mont.	John H. Kennedy.	Eli A. Spear.
1871	Charles Cady.	George E. Monroe.	Eli A. Spear.
1872	Lemi Grover.	George E. Monroe.	Walker Marsh.
1873	Lemi Grover.	Alviras Snyder.	I. P. Ferguson.
1874	R. W. Barnum.	W. E. Osmun.	I. P. Ferguson.
1875	O. W. Wheeler.	W. E. Osmun.	I. P. Ferguson.
1876	G. M. Lupton.	W. E. Osmun.	I. P. Ferguson.
1877	G. M. Lupton.	W. H. Goodwin.	W. I. Baucus.



Benjamin Sheldon

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	SECRETARY.	TREASURER.
1878	G. M. Lupton.	W. H. Goodwin.	W. I. Baucus.
1879	G. M. Lupton.	W. H. Goodwin.	W. I. Baucus.
1880	G. M. Lupton.	W. H. Goodwin.	David E. Bower.
1881	G. M. Lupton.	W. H. Goodwin.	W. I. Baucus.
1882	G. M. Lupton.	W. H. Goodwin.	W. I. Baucus.
1883	Martin E. Tripp.	George E. Monroe.	J. B. Fulkerson.
1884	G. M. Lupton.	George E. Monroe.	J. B. Fulkerson.
1885	G. M. Rockwell.	A. M. Clark.	David E. Bower.
1886	John H. Kennedy.	Jesse B. Wilson.	David E. Bower.
1887	Theron Johnson.	Jesse B. Wilson.	David E. Bower.
1888	Benjamin Sheldon.	Jesse B. Wilson.	David E. Bower.
1889	Benjamin Sheldon.	Jesse B. Wilson.	Dewitt T. Wheeler.
1890	Chester D. Burch.	Jesse B. Wilson.	Dewitt T. Wheeler.
1891	Chester D. Burch.	Jesse B. Wilson.	Dewitt T. Wheeler.
1892	Chester D. Burch.	Jesse B. Wilson.	Dewitt T. Wheeler.
1893	Chester D. Burch.	Jesse B. Wilson.	Dewitt T. Wheeler.
1894	Chester D. Burch.	Jesse B. Wilson.	Dewitt T. Wheeler.

Dryden Lodge, No. 471, F. and A. M., was organized March 20, 1859. This lodge has always had a large membership among whom have been numbered most of the leading citizens of the town. The officers for 1894 are as follows: W. M., J. Dolph Ross; S. W., Adelbert M. Clark; J. W., Frank S. Jennings; treasurer, Isaac P. Ferguson; sec., O. J. Hill; S. D., Jesse B. Wilson; J. D., Chester D. Burch; chaplain, M. E. Tripp; tiler, Chas. B. Tanner.

Dryden Lodge No. 390, I. O. O. F., was organized May 15, 1875. The officers for 1894 are: N. G., Wm. McKee; V. G., D. Clarke Ballard; sec., C. D. Griswold; treasurer, R. M. West; permanent sec., H. F. Pratt; chaplain, Daniel Bartholomew; past grand, Dr. G. L. Rood.

ETNA VILLAGE.—This small village is situated on Fall Creek, a little west of the center of the town, and is a station on the E., C. & N. Railroad. It was known in early years as "Miller's Settlement" from William Miller, who settled here about the beginning of the century. Later it was called "Columbia," and retained that name until the post-office was established. A grist mill and saw mill have been in operation here many years, and now carried on by George H. Houtz. There are two hotels in the village, one of which is under proprietorship of John E. Coy, and the other of Hiram A. Root. A store is kept by Coggs-well Brothers. There are the usual complement of shops, and a church noticed elsewhere.

FREEVILLE.—This is a small incorporated village on Fall Creek and at the junction of the E., C. & N. and the Southern Central Branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroads. A small mercantile business, a mill, and ordinary shops, with a hotel, constituted the business of this place until the building of the railroads, when a period of greater activity began. Otis E. Wood became the owner of a large tract of land and other property here and made great efforts to bring on a period of growth which might result in a prosperous village. It cannot be said that his anticipations have been fully realized. Mark E. Holton built and has long conducted the Junction House, a prosperous hotel, and the older hotel, for many years in the hands of the Shaver family; is now conducted by George I. Shaver. Stores are now kept by Albert L. Willey, as successor of Samuel B. Willey, the first merchant; Roe & Sutfin established a store in 1889 (H. W. Roe and W. E. Sutfin).

James M. Carr is postmaster. A manufactory of cathedral window glass was established a few years ago by C. Tondeur, which is now in operation, and has met with a fair degree of success. The following village officers were elected March 20, 1894: President, W. J. Shaver; trustees, A. L. Willey (two years), S. S. Hoff (one year); treasurer, F. R. Willey; collector, David Robinson; police justice, N. H. Thompson.

VARNA.—This is another hamlet on Fall Creek, near the western border of the town, and a station on the E., C. & N. Railroad. A grist mill has been in operation here many years and passed through many hands. It is now operated by the Crufts Brothers, sons of Jacob Crufts, one of the early settlers. A grocery is kept by P. W. Mynard, and Robert Smiley is postmaster. A general store is kept by Eugene Van Duzen.

Malloryville is a hamlet in the northeast part of the town on Fall Creek. It is not a post village. The old red mill is located a little below the place, and a pail factory is now operated by Elijah Watson. A firkin and tub factory is carried on by Elder E. R. Wade, and another was established by George E. Watson, now of Freeville, which is conducted by his son, G. M. Watson.

West Dryden is a small hamlet in the western part of the town with a post-office.

CHURCHES.

The First Baptist church of Dryden was organized February 29, 1804, at the dwelling of William Miller in Etna. The little hamlet was

known as "Miller's Settlement." Samuel Hemmingway was chosen deacon, and John Wickham, clerk. Among the original members were Francis Miller, Elijah Dimmick, Silas Brown, Ebenezer Brown, Nathaniel Luther, Job Carr, Ziba Randall, Timothy Owens, Jonathan Dunham, Henry Dunham, Joshua Jay, Abraham Woodcock, Nathan Dunham, Joel Whipple, Samuel Skillinger, Morris Bailey, Orpha Luther, Asher Wickham, Mehitabel Carr, Betsy Brown, Abigail Dimmick, Mary Owens, Lucy Dunham and Katie Woodcock.

Services were held in various places until 1832, when a union edifice was erected. This society has had no services for some time past, but they are to be renewed soon.

On the 17th of February, 1808, the Rev. Jabez Chadwick, assisted by Elder Ebenezer Brown, organized the Presbyterian church of Dryden village. The names of the corporate members were James Wood, Stephen Myreh, Benjamin Simons, Derick Sutfin, Abraham Griswold, Juliana Turpening, Aseneth Griswold, Isabell Simons, Rebecca Myreh, Sarah Wood, Elizabeth Tappen, Jerusha Taylor (as they appeared in the record). During the first nine years there was no regular pastor or stated supply, but various ministers and missionaries occupied the pulpit. In 1816 Rev. Jeremiah Osborn became pastor. The first meetings were held in Thomas Southworth's barn at Willow Glen, and in 1818 in Elias W. Cady's barn. The church building was begun in 1821, and when it was finished Rev. Reuben Hurd was installed pastor. It has been changed and improved in later years. About this time the society changed from the Congregational to the Presbyterian form. The present pastor of the church is Rev. Fred. L. Hiller.

A young Methodist itinerant, who was passing through Dryden in 1816, stopped and was induced to hold services in the school house. He did so, and went to several dwellings, exhorting the people. This was the beginning of Methodism in the town. His name was Rev. Alvin Torrey, and his zeal soon resulted in the organization of a class. Selden Marvin, Edward Hunting, and Abraham Tanner were among the original members. The conference of 1831 organized a new circuit from the Cayuga, Caroline and Berkshire circuits, naming it the Dryden circuit, and Revs. Mr. Colbourn and M. Adams were appointed preachers. A great revival followed and the house of worship was built in 1832. The next conference made the circuit a station, and Rev. J. T. Peck became the first pastor in charge. The pastorate has, of course, changed numerous times since, and Rev. J. W. Terry is the

present pastor. The church built in 1832 was burned in December 22, 1873, and the present edifice was erected in the following year at a cost of about \$11,000.

The First Methodist church of Etna was organized April 13, 1835, and the meetings were held for a time in the village school house. In 1837 the church edifice was built at a cost of about \$2,000. The first trustees were James Freeman, Alvah Carr, Michael Vanderhoof, Richard Bryant, Thomas J. Watkins, Oliver Baker and John H. Porter. The present pastor is Rev. P. J. Riegel.

The First Methodist church of Varna was formed January 5, 1842, at the village school house. Hoffman Steenburg, William Cobb, Robert C. Hunt, Benjamin Davenport, George Emmons, John Munson and Isaac Seamans were chosen the first trustees. At the next regular meeting it was determined to build a church. A subscription paper was circulated, and in 1843 the building was finished at a cost of \$1,500. It was repaired in 1874 at a cost of \$400. The present pastor is Rev. P. J. Riegel.

The Methodist church of West Dryden was organized from a class which had been formed in 1811. This class was composed of Samuel Fox and his wife, David Case and wife, Selden Andrus and wife, and one other person. The first meetings were held in the house of Samuel Fox, and later in the large school house at Fox's Corners. Circuit preachers occupied the pulpit. In 1832 the church was built at a cost of \$2,200. The first trustees were Lemuel Sperry, Thomas George and William George. The present pastor is Rev. Thomas C. Roskelly.

The Methodist church at Freeville was formed at an early day, but a reorganization was effected in 1876. The church was built in 1842 and a parsonage in 1878. Rev. Thomas C. Roskelly is the present pastor.

CHAPTER XV.

TOWN OF CAROLINE.

ON the 4th of August, 1791, John W. Watkins, Royal Flint and their associates, mostly resident in and about New York city, filed with the secretary of state a proposal to purchase all the ungranted lands of the State lying between the military townships on the north and the township of Chemung on the south, the Owego River on the east, and the pre-emption line on the west. The pre-emption line was the east line of the lands granted to Massachusetts in settlement of a long dispute over State boundaries.

The offer was accepted by the commissioners of the Land Office, a board consisting of the principal State officers and of which Governor George Clinton was at that time president. A survey was directed to be made under the supervision of the surveyor-general, whose return was filed April 7, 1794.

His arithmetic made the territory amount to 336,880 acres. Several reservations were made, but their area was not included in the above aggregate. A patent therefor was issued, dated June 25, 1794, to John W. Watkins, who very soon conveyed by deed to Royal Flint and associates their respective shares in the deal, as interest appeared. The names of Watkins and Flint having been first affixed to the formal proposal to purchase, the tract took the name of the Watkins and Flint purchase and comprised a tract thirty-five miles in length by fifteen in width. The price paid by the syndicate was three shillings and four pence per acre.

Very soon after the deal had been consummated, two men named Johnson became the proprietors of a very large part of it, probably nearly or quite one-third, and including most or all that part of it now in Tompkins county. They were Robert C. and Samuel W. Johnson, of Stratford, in Connecticut. The "Johnson Lands," as they were called, included, with some few reservations, the towns of Caroline, Danby and Newfield, or the southern tier of the county of Tompkins.

James Pumpelly, a surveyor from Connecticut, settled at Owego and

became their resident agent and business manager in the laying out, subdivision and mapping of the territory for sale to actual settlers, and in some instances in considerable quantities to smaller speculators. Many large purchases were conducted in this manner, notably those of the Beers in Danby, and the Speeds, Boyers, Hydes and Patillos in Caroline, who thus bought in the aggregate a number of thousand acres.

The name of Samuel W. Johnson was borne on the annual tax-rolls of one or more towns until some time in 1849-50, and Johnson was an occasional visitor to the region and would return east with a small drove of live stock taken in payment for land, as the great majority of settlers bought by "article," so called. Of James Pumpelly, the celebrated land agent of this region in pioneer days, it may be said that he was of Italian descent. His dealings with the settlers were always honorable, courteous, and very methodical and exact. His land office in the stone building close beside the Susquehanna at Owego was a famous place in its day.

The town of Caroline occupies the southeast corner of Tompkins county and contains 34,523 acres.¹ Its surface is upland, broken by irregular ridges running northeast and southwest. The soil is gravelly and calcareous loam, the latter chiefly in the southern part, and is adapted to grazing and grain growing. The dairying interest in the town has been extensively and profitably developed in recent years. The streams are Six Mile Creek and Owego Creek, the latter forming the eastern boundary, and their branches. The deep valleys of these streams are generally bordered by lofty and steep hills.

This town was organized February 22, 1811,² when it was set off from Spencer, but did not become a part of Tompkins county until March 22, 1823. It received its name in honor of a daughter of Dr. Joseph Speed, one of the pioneers.

Settlement in Caroline was begun by Captain David Rich, originally from the western part of Massachusetts, but later from Vermont where

¹ January 1, 1887, seven lots of 600 acres each were taken from Dryden and added to Caroline, making the area as above.

² In 1810, the year before the division, Spencer contained 3,128 inhabitants. In 1814, three years after the division of Spencer into five separate towns, the population of each was as follows: Caroline, 905; Danby, 1,200; Newfield, 982. These were set off to Tompkins county. Candor, 1,098; Spencer, 670; the last two remaining a part of Tioga county.

he had kept a tavern, who came to the east part of the town in 1795, by way of New Jersey (where he made a short stay), Apalachin (Tioga county), and thence up the Owego Creek. He purchased between 100 and 200 acres, and his deed is the first recorded to an actual settler in Caroline. He had been a tavern keeper before his removal to this town, and followed the same business here, first in a log house and later where his son, Orin P. Rich now lives. He held several town offices, and died, aged ninety-two, in 1852.

In 1795 Widow Earsley came into the town with her ten children, and at the same date with Captain David Rich. The maiden name of Mrs. Earsley was Maria Johnson. Her native country was Holland, from which she came to this country with her parents when twelve years of age. She married Francis Earsley, who was born in Ireland of English parents and was by trade a weaver. He lived at Roxbury, Essex county, N. J., after arriving in this country, and became a farmer. He served with one of his wife's brothers during the Revolutionary war, and died in 1790, leaving him surviving a widow and ten children, the youngest of whom were two twin girls only nine months old. In company with her brother and her eldest son she set out on horseback to find a new home in the summer of 1794. In her travels she met one Simmons Perkins, a surveyor who made a map of Township No. 11, of the Watkins and Flint purchase. In company with Perkins and six others, among whom were her son, her son-in-law, and her brother, Zacheus Johnson, she prospected for land. They camped out in the woods nights. One day as they were crossing the little brook which still meanders through the fields, Mrs. Earsley said, "This is my home." She bought the land, 100 acres, at \$3.00 per acre. They removed from New Jersey to Union, remained there four weeks, and went to Apalachin, where they lived till coming to this their new home. During this time the eldest daughter, Nelly, married Beniah Barney. In the fall the eldest son, John, came and built a cabin on the land. Mrs. Earsley traveled over the route between her new home in the forest and the old one in New Jersey twice. She rode in all over 500 miles on horseback. The family when it left New Jersey consisted of the mother and ten children, five boys and five girls, the eldest of whom married and remained at Apalachin. In the spring they came with oxen and sleigh, the snow being quite deep. They arrived on the ground March 4, 1795.

Mrs. Earsley was the first to locate and make preparation for a home, but Captain Rich was the first to arrive on the ground in the spring, which he did one week previously. His land joined hers on the east. The two settled in what was at that time the extreme northeast limit of the old township of Owego, in Tioga county.

The next settlers in the town were Thomas Tracy and his son Benjamin, who, in 1797, located near the site of the Charles P. Tobey dwelling. They were from Western Massachusetts originally, but came here from near the present village of Apalachin. After seven or eight years Thomas Tracy sold out to Samuel Rounsvell, who kept bachelor hall here many years, and Rounsvell sold to Walter J. Thomas about 1832. The son returned to their old home near Apalachin and reared a family. General B. F. Tracy, ex-secretary of the navy, is his son. A brother of Thomas Tracy, named Prince Tracy, also settled in Caroline a few years later than Thomas, but after the War of 1812 sold out to the Schoonmaker family and left the town.

The next settler in Caroline, and a member of a family who became very conspicuous, was John Cantine, jr., a son of General John Cantine, of Ulster county, N. Y. The Cantine family were from Marbletown, Ulster county, and of Huguenot descent. General Cantine gained his military title by honorable service in the militia of the Revolution. He also was at times member of the Assembly, of the State Senate and of Congress, and was associated with most of the eminent men of New York State of those stirring times. The last few years of his life were passed at the home of his son, John, and a married daughter (Mrs. Chambers) at Brookton (Mott's Corners), where he died April 30, 1808. He became as early as 1767 identified with the then wild lands of the province of New York. After the close of the Revolutionary War, many adventurous parties from Eastern New York penetrated the interior wilderness and settled along the Susquehanna, Chemung and Tioga Rivers in advance of all surveys and allotments of the lands. Many of them were entitled to military bounty lands, and some conflicts arose over titles. In 1788 the Legislature appointed commissioners to settle all these disputes in this region. General Cantine, General James Clinton and John Hathorn were named, and were known as the "Chemung Commissioners." In laying out and surveying the lands of Chemung township (before Tioga county was formed), they made large selections of land in this and other localities for themselves and their friends. One of these selections was a tract of 3,200 acres, now

in the town of Caroline, known locally as "The Cantine Great" and the "Cantine Little Locations." The law required that such selections of land should be made in square tracts, and General Cantine secured large sections in the valley of Six Mile Creek, without including much hill land, by laying out several squares adjoining each other along the valley. He made three separate "locations," two of 1,200 acres each and one of 800 acres. He made also several locations on the site of the village of Wilseyville, now in Tioga county.

The Cantine great and little locations in Caroline include the territory where Slaterville and Brookton (Mott's Corners) stand, with adjacent lands. His certificates of location for the land were filed with the secretary of state March 6, 7 and 21, 1792, and the patents were issued in the same month. General Cantine had located the lands upon the claims of militia soldiers called class men, who were entitled to 100 or more acres each. Many of these he had bought in advance, and others were assigned to him for location in large parcels, he afterwards reconveying them to the proper persons.

When John Cantine, jr., came to Caroline in 1798, as stated, his father gave him his choice of the land, where he finally settled, in Caroline, or of another tract which included the site of the city of Elmira. The son chose the Caroline tract for its superior water privileges on Six Mile Creek at Brookton. There he built a log house, which he occupied several years. His wife was a daughter of a Frenchman, who was driven out of his country in the reign of terror and who fled to America. His name was Carté. He opposed his daughter's marriage to Cantine, and an elopement followed. The father disowned his daughter, but in after years, when she was the happy mother of a family, he relented and sent her children presents. One of the sons of Cantine was named John J. Carté Cantine, and a former boy had been named John Marat Cantine.

Two years later (1800) General Cantine built a grist mill for his son at the falls, Brookton, the first real grist mill this side of Owego. A saw mill was added, the care of which and the clearing of his farm occupied Mr. Cantine's time while he lived in Caroline, 1798 to 1828. The pioneer lodge of Free Masons (the Eagle Lodge) in the county was organized in 1808 at his house, which is still standing, and the meetings for a time were held here and alternately at the inn of Luther Gere in Ithaca. Mr. Cantine's old home, built in 1804, and long called "The Mansion House," was the first frame dwelling erected in Caro-

line. He was an active, public-spirited man, held several local offices and had a large family, who are all dead. In 1828 he sold his property in Caroline to his brother Charles and removed to Ithaca, where he lived at 72 North Cayuga street until his death in 1834, aged sixty-six years.

Hartman (or Hartmore) Ennest, with three others, came from Marbletown in 1800 and settled on the old Sullivan place. Ennest had made other previous improvements on the old Deuel farm, but sold out to Dr. Joseph Speed. Joseph Chambers, Richard Bush and Oakley Bush came probably in 1800 from Marbletown. Soon after his arrival Richard Bush built a large square house of hewn logs, a little west of where the Velotus Stevens residence stands, on the south side of the road, and began keeping tavern—the first public house in the town. This was long known as the “Old Bush Stand.” Oakley Bush lived at first a near neighbor to Ennest, but later went over on the present John Rightmire farm, southwest of Slaterville.

Richard Bush and Joseph Chambers were both grantees of General Cantine and settled, the former near B. F. Mead's, and the latter on Michael C. Krum's farm. Chambers sold out to Krum in 1838, and went to Illinois with his sons. Bush died about 1815, but his widow and her family lived on their old place a great many years. It has since been much subdivided. Widow Bush continued the tavern after her husband's death.

Benoni Mulks was a millwright by trade. He was a soldier in the army of General Gates and took part in the first and second battles of Saratoga, but was prevented from witnessing the final surrender through the following circumstance: General Burgoyne's army having burned the mills at Schuylerville, Mr. Mulks, being a millwright, was detailed from the ranks with a squad of men to rebuild them to grind corn for the American army. This occurred three days before the final surrender of the British at Saratoga.

In 1800 he came to Caroline to build the Cantine grist mill, where Brookton now is. One Sunday going up the Six Mile Creek hunting and fishing he for the first time passed the flats about Slaterville. A tract of 325 acres here was owned by two merchants at Chemung and was for sale. It had originally been a part of Cantine's location. On the premises was a fine large spring of water near the bank of the creek. It was then he for the first time conceived the idea of purchasing the land and removing thither. Three of his old neighbors from

the east had just settled near by, one of whom, Joseph Chambers, was his brother-in-law. When, early in the fall, his son John came in with General Cantine and a party of young men to prospect the locality, the father and son decided to purchase it, and did so. Their deed bears date of September 30, 1800, 325 acres for \$1,000.

They erected a log house by the spring the same fall, in readiness for their coming the next season. Early next year (1801) Levi Slater, John Robison and Lemuel Yates, arriving a little earlier, occupied the log house with their families until they could build one for themselves on their lands near by. The Mulks party came in June, arriving on the 15th of the month. There were eight souls in the party, the eldest being the aged grandmother of seventy, and the youngest an infant of six months. The first season (1801) they cleared off six acres in readiness for winter wheat, and during the following winter and spring seven acres more for corn. At the same time they brought with them, among other live stock, thirty sheep, which were taken to Lansing (Egypt¹) and let on shares for a few years until they could keep them.

Two or three years later another son, Moses, came and also a married daughter, Mrs. Daniel Newkirk. John Mulks lived in Caroline twenty-five years. He built a grist mill, saw mill and distillery on his farm. In 1826 he went west. He was a pioneer in four different States—Central New York in 1801; Michigan Territory in 1826; Indiana State in 1833, and Wisconsin Territory in 1838. In each case he settled in a new, undeveloped country, and the last three times on government land. He lived to the age of eighty-four, and died in White-water, Wis., in 1864.

Levi Slater, a Yankee schoolmaster, came to this town with General Cantine in the summer, and having a knowledge of surveying, used the instruments owned by John Cantine in laying out land in this vicinity. In the spring of 1801 he built and settled in a log house on the site of Slaterville (named from him), which stood where W. J. Carns's house now stands. He had bought of General Cantine 100 acres at \$3.75 per acre. He brought his wife and child, the latter of whom was the late Justus Slater, of Jersey City. When Mr. Slater arrived here he found two men from Chemung running a large sugar bush on the flats owned

¹ Among the old settlers to the east of the lake country it was much called Egypt as they went there to buy corn until they could raise it. This similitude had reference to Joseph and his brothers in Egypt, where they went to buy corn.

in late years by John Boice. They were about to go away and left their kettles and utensils. Mr. Slater took up the work and made for himself quite a quantity of maple sugar and molasses. The next few years were spent in clearing land and its cultivation, and by 1812 he had most of the land in and around Slaterville under improvement. He also taught school at intervals in winter months. A few years afterwards his brother Thomas, and brother-in-law, Joseph Goodrich, moved here from the east, the latter settling where John Schutt now lives, in the town of Caroline, but till recently in Dryden. In the war of 1812 Mr. Slater was captain of the local company, and when the British burned Buffalo, he and his company were ordered to the frontier.

For a few years after the locality around Slaterville was settled by a number of families, a small party of Indians came each fall to hunt in that vicinity. They were Oneidas and were led by one whom the settlers called Wheelock. Their usual camp was on the farm now owned by Aaron Schutt, first settled by Matthew Krum in 1806. This Wheelock was killed in the war of 1812, while fighting with the Americans; after that the Indians came to the town no more.

The first sale of land by Mr. Slater was to Isaac Miller in 1816, about three acres, owned in later years by D. B. Drummond. Miller built a store and started in trade, but died soon after, and Mr. Slater succeeded to the business. Within the lapse of a few years a hamlet gathered around at that point and took the name of "Dutch Settlement." A post-office was opened in 1823, with John Robison as postmaster, and the name of Slaterville was given to it. Mr. Slater became a leading man and interested with his sons in various enterprises. About 1828 he failed, and his real estate passed to James Hall, of New York. Mr. Slater was supervisor five years in early times, and died at the age of seventy-eight years.

John Robison, grandfather of Henry, came in 1801 from Marbletown and settled next east of Slater, where C. H. Deuel's house now stands; and in the same year Lemuel Yates came in and settled where Robert G. H. Speed now lives.

To the eastward of Slaterville a number of pioneers from New England gathered, giving it the local name of "Yankee Settlement," by which title it was distinguished from the "Dutch Settlement," as the locality where Matthew Jansen settled. Jansen came in 1802 and was a blacksmith. He brought a few slaves into the town. Benjamin Tracy, son of Thomas, who had settled the Charles P. Tobey farm, in

the same year, and Daniel Newkirk, a tailor, about the same time. Daniel Newkirk was the son-in-law of Benoni Mulks. He settled on the Stilwell farm in 1803 and lived there till 1814, when he exchanged farms with Isaac Stilwell, of Hector, and Mr. Stilwell then moved on to the farm, where he lived most of his life. He has descendants in Caroline. Rev. Garrett Mandeville, from Ulster county, settled in 1803 near the site of Mott's Corners, on the William Personius farm (Brookton), and was a prominent citizen, and left several descendants in the town. He was the founder of the Dutch Reformed church of Caroline back in the twenties.

The first settlers at what became known as "Tobey's" were from New England. One of them was George Vickery, who came in 1804 and located where the widow of N. M. Tobey lives. Edward and Thomas Paine, the latter a Revolutionary soldier, and Dr. Elisha Briggs and Dr. James and Simeon Ashley were others who settled early in that section; also five brothers by the names of Abiathar G., Samuel, William, Sylvester and Bradford Rounsvell, all of whom settled along the turnpike on farms which they cleared up. They all came before the war of 1812. William was the first supervisor. The Rounsvells were a valuable addition to the new country, and were from Bristol county, Mass.

Two brothers, Nathaniel and Samuel Tobey, were early settlers in Caroline, coming from Massachusetts. Nathaniel came in 1810, having been married a short time previous. He settled first on the Levi Goodrich farm, west of "Rawson Hollow," lived there one year and then moved to what has been called the Widow Rounsvell farm, where Abiathar Rounsvell lived in early times. Later Mr. Rounsvell and Mr. Tobey traded farms; they were brothers-in-law. Mr. Tobey kept a tavern many years on the turnpike. Mr. Tobey had two sons, Nathaniel M. and Charles P., and several daughters. The father died in the early years of the late war, and both sons died in 1885. Samuel Tobey was a younger brother of Nathaniel, and came to town at a later date. At his death he left three sons, Austin, Edwin and William. Austin and William learned the printing trade at Mack & Andrus's office in Ithaca.

In 1800 John Rounsvell (sometimes spelled "Rounsville") settled on the farm which became the Dr. Speed homestead. He was from New Hampshire, and with him came Joel Rich. Rounsvell was the father of the late Charles J. Rounsvell, who was a member of assem-

bly in 1849. His daughter Harriet has repeatedly been stated to have been the first white child born in the town. This is not true. David Rich, jr., was the first, born January 18, 1797, as shown in the family record. Harriet Rounsvell was not born till 1801. There were also four others named Rounsvell who settled in the town, all brothers.

Robert Freeland was an Irishman and a carpenter. He came to Caroline in 1801 with the family of John Robison, who was his father-in-law. He bought the farm (now the T. B. June place) about 1804, and adjoining parcels later, and owned nearly 400 acres at one time. He was well educated and one of the leading men of his day.

Jonathan Norwood, son of Francis Norwood, came to the town probably at a later day than his father. He lived to a great age.

Henry Quick was the first of that name to settle in the town. He took the farm now owned by his son, Daniel H., about the year 1804. His brother Jacob came later, and also others of the name. Henry Quick married a daughter of Widow Earsley.

Moses Higgins told Charles F. Mulks,¹ in an interview in 1883, the following reminiscences: The Reeds, Moses, Daniel and Belden, three brothers from Rhode Island, were early settlers in Caroline. Moses was the eldest, and came first and bought the present Higgins farm, east of Slaterville, together with a part of the Tobey farm lying on the south side of the turnpike. He first settled on the Tobey part, lived there a few years, cleared about five acres, when he traded with the senior J. J. Speed. Mr. Speed built a dwelling and a store in a block house and lived there several years. It is still called the old Jack Speed place. Daniel Reed, who was a minor, joined Moses, and for several years the family consisted of the two brothers and their step-mother. Upon her death John Higgins, a brother-in-law of the Reeds, came with his family, a wife and two or more children. He came from Ulster county, N. Y., and lived with Moses Reed, who was a bachelor. The Higgins family arrived in the town in the spring of 1808. Daniel and Belden Reed went to live together on land now owned by Moses Bull, on the hills south of the turnpike. When Moses Higgins came to the town there was no house between the Roe farm below Mott's Corners and the Cantine mill and Mansion House. From there it was all woods until they reached Chambers's, where M. C. Krum now lives. From Krum's up past Slaterville it was much cleared and quite thickly

¹ These interviews, when had with Mr. Mulks, were committed to paper at the time, and are not from memory merely.

settled, and nearly all by old Dutch neighbors from Ulster county. Samuel Rounsvell was then living where Charles P. Tobey now lives. Thomas Tracy had lived on the place, but had sold to Rounsvell. The first school attended by Mr. Higgins was kept by John D. Bell in the old Mulks log house, the family having just built a new frame house. He afterwards attended the Lyman Cobb school. The first man to enlist from this town for the war of 1812 was Richard Robison, son of Capt. Ebenezer Lewis Robison. Capt. John Cantine raised a volunteer artillery company for three months' service. John J. Speed was keeping a small store when Higgins came, and also a post-office called Speedsville on the turnpike. The mail was brought up by a post rider from Ithaca in a small bag. From the turnpike Mr. Speed removed to the "city" lot, and subsequently to the Morrell farm, as elsewhere noted.

The Speed family, who were to become conspicuous in the history of the town and county, were from Mecklenberg county, Va. Dr. Joseph Speed studied medicine with the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, where Dr. Speed practiced a few years before coming to what was then the town of Spencer, Tioga county. De Witt Clinton visited this region in 1810, as before noted, and in his journal of August 10, of that year, he wrote:

"Fourteen miles southeast from Ithaca, in the town of Spencer, Tioga county, there is a settlement of Virginians called Speed; they are all Federalist."

Caroline was then a part of Spencer, and Dr. Joseph Speed was the most prominent of the little colony alluded to by Clinton, the members of which came in between the years 1805 and 1808. So far as known their names were John James Speed, William Speed, brothers, who came in 1805, and were followed three years later by their father, Henry Speed, and Dr. Joseph Speed also in 1805, with his brother John, cousins of the two brothers above named; Robert H. Hyde came in 1805, and two years later was followed by Robert's father, also named Robert, and by John and William Patillo and the family of Thomas Heggie. Robert H. S. Hyde, the lawyer, was the son of Robert H., and was born in town some years later. Augustine Boyer came from Maryland in 1803, and purchased through the agency of James Pummelly 1,000 acres of land of the Johnsons, who were the eastern proprietors under the Watkins & Flint syndicate. The other southerners, of whom we have spoken, also bought largely of wild lands in the town,

and nearly all of them brought slaves with them, who were held until the institution was abolished in 1827.

The senior John James Speed had been a merchant in Virginia, and had owned slaves, as had also others of this colony. He was a man of noble bearing and lived to about ninety years of age. He removed to Ithaca in 1832, and a little later to Cortland village, where he was connected with paper making. After other removals, he died in the State of Maine in the fall of 1860.

In Caroline, John J. and William Speed opened a small store in 1805 in a log house half a mile east of the site of Slaterville, and there in 1806 secured a post-office, with John J. as postmaster, the office being named "Speedsville." A few years later, when John J. Speed, sr., left the turnpike, he removed to a place now called the "City Lot." This was about the time of the war of 1812-15. He built a little collection of log and plank-sided houses, and families lived in a part of them. He also built a small grist mill and a saw mill on the little streams of that neighborhood and moved his store and the post-office there. The settlers gave it the name of "The City;" but Mr. Speed soon abandoned his project and moved upon the hill and lived there several years, conducting a large farm, since subdivided, but the homestead of which now belongs to F. C. Cornell, of Ithaca. When he left there it was to live for a time with his son, John J., on the Caroline Center road, whence he removed to Ithaca. The Speedsville post-office had traveled across the town, and up the hill and down the hill without hindrance until about 1832, when the younger Mr. Speed was its custodian. At that time the citizens of Jenksville wished to have it removed to their little hamlet and the name changed to Jenksville. This Mr. Speed, jr., opposed, and his influence prevented such action. While he cared nothing for the post-office, he did wish that the name should be perpetuated. A compromise was effected by which the name was retained; the Speeds resigned the office, and another postmaster was appointed at Jenksville, which was thenceforth called "Speedsville." This office was supplied in early days by a horseback rider, whose regular weekly round trip was from Ithaca to Danby; thence via Spencer court house to Owego, and returning by way of Berkshire and Speedsville. The site of Speedsville when the "City Lot" was booming is now a back pasture on the Cornell-Morrell farm.

John J. Speed, jr., became very prominent in the history of the county. While still living in Caroline he was elected to the Assembly,

and after engaging in business at Ithaca was a presidential elector and a candidate for Congress. Between 1830 and 1840 he exchanged his property in Caroline for the mercantile business of the late Stephen B. Munn, jr., on the northeast corner of State and Cayuga streets, Ithaca. He continued business there a few years, and was conspicuous in the company which established the Fall Creek Woolen Mills, a project which was highly useful, but destined to failure. Mr. Speed failed, and afterwards was associated with Ezra Cornell in building early telegraph lines, retrieved his fortunes, and paid all the debts incurred before his failure.¹

Aaron Bull came here in 1806 from Ulster county, N. Y., but was originally from a locality on the Housatonic River, Connecticut. He had gone to Ulster county, lived and married there before moving to Caroline. His children, Moses, Henry W., Mathew, Justus and John are still living. John has been a merchant and a miller at Slaterville for several years, and supervisor of his town. Matthew Krum, a brother-in-law of Aaron Bull, settled in the same year just north of the latter. Other early settlers were Moses Reed, Joseph Goodrich, Moses Cass, who had an early store; Josiah Cass, brother of Moses, and who built a tavern about 1815 where H. S. Krum now lives; it passed three years later to Aaron Bull, who kept it nearly thirty years; Aaron Cass, father of Moses and Josiah, who was the pioneer on the present Hasbrouck farm, a soldier of the Revolution, and in Captain Ellis's company in 1812, and killed at the attack on Queenstown; Isaac Miller, an early merchant; Nathan Gosper on the Edward J. Thomas farm; Joseph Smith on the Willey farm; Marcus Palmerton on the Hollister farm; John Doty on Chauncy L. Wattles farm; Captain Alexander Stowell at Caroline Center, and others.

¹ Following is an extract from the last will of Henry Speed, of Caroline, which relates to slavery in the town:

"I also give to her [his daughter Polly] my negroes, to wit, Lukey, Liza and John (called Jack). I also lend her my horse Bulow, and one her choice of my feather beds and furniture. This land and premises, negroes, horse and bed, etc., I desire that she, my daughter, Polly (Hyde) may have and enjoy during her natural life; and after her decease I desire that this estate above lent to my daughter Polly Hyde may be given to her child or children that may arrive at lawful age. I give unto Robert H. Hyde (her husband) my good wishes, and pray that his soul may rest happy with God, and desire him to treat the negroes committed to his care with lenity and try to teach them the fear of the Lord."

[This slave Eliza was the most conspicuous figure in quite a celebrated law suit, which is alluded to on page 74.]

It is interesting to record that the effects of the war of 1812-15 were felt in this town, for Captain Levi Slater was then in command of a local company of Caroline militia. When the British burned Buffalo in 1813 the militia was very generally ordered out, as before stated. Captain Slater received his orders and there was much local excitement. The company departed, but after a march of a day and a half reached Canandaigua, where they received notice that the danger was passed and they could return. Several of the Virginian settlers before described, notably Dr. Joseph and John J. Speed, were members of the company, and, being Federalists, were opposed to the war. They, however, furnished substitutes, as did also Augustine Boyer, whose substitute received a gun, knapsack, and \$20 cash, which proved excellent remuneration for the short trip to Canandaigua.

After the war of 1812, and between that and 1820, the town filled up quite rapidly. Abraham Boice, jr., came in from Ulster county in 1816 and first cleared lands in the town of Dryden, and later on the farm owned in recent years by Edward J. Thomas, east side of Dryden road. It was from the Boice family that "Boiceville," a hamlet west of Slaterville, took its name. Dr. James Ashley came in 1814, with wife and two sons, Samuel P. and James, jr., from Massachusetts, and located on the Charles B. Higgins farm. Simeon Ashley, a brother of Dr. James, came in seven years later. Deacon Isaac Hollister, from Ulster county, settled near the site of Caroline Depot. George N. Atwood married one of his daughters; and Mr. Hollister had sons, Kinner, Timothy and Justus. In 1816 Jonathan Snow, from Worcester county, Mass., settled on the farm where the late Simon V. Snow lived. James H. and Jonathan W. Snow were his sons.

In an interview with Charles F. Mulks in 1879, and then written down, Eli Boice gave the following information: Eli came in when thirteen years old with his father, Abraham. The latter bought out Captain Robison, who lived on the Smiley farm.¹ Old Henry Quick and Moses and Simeon Schoonmaker were then living near; Moses where his son Jacob now lives, and Simeon on the McWhorter place. Prince, brother of Thomas Tracey, had lived up there previously but had gone away. Spencer Hungerford was then living on the present Camp Reed farm, but afterwards moved to the place named after him. John Mulks's first log house was then standing, and Ben Eighmey, father of Thomas

¹ The reader must bear in mind that these references to farms and localities refer to the year 1879, fifteen years ago.

and Philip, was then living in it. Moses Cass was living on the present Norwood farm. John Mulks was then engaged in building his grist mill, borrowing most of the money for the purpose. He and his son Daniel did most of the mill work. He also operated a distillery. The Slougher family lived on the hill on what is now the south part of John Rightmire's farm. The Sloughers sold to Thomas Bush, when the latter ran the saw mill, one hundred splendid pine logs for an old bull's-eye watch, worth now perhaps \$2.50. Charles Mulks, brother of John, was noted for raising large crops of fine wheat. Eli Boice bought the Norwood farm from the younger John James Speed.

John Taft, of Worcester county, Mass., a soldier of the war of 1812, settled in 1820 in the south part of the town, where he died in 1876. His son, William H., was second lieutenant in the 137th Regiment in the late war, and died of fever at Harper's Ferry.

An interview written by Mr. Mulks and had by him with T. M. Boyer in 1879, furnishes the following reminiscences: When Augustine Boyer came north in 1803 he came on horseback and alone. Mr. Boyer left home in May and in August purchased 1,000 acres of land of Mr. Pumpelly, the agent of Samuel William Johnson, of Stratford, Conn. Mr. Boyer hired Elisha Doty to build him a log house, and then started for his home in Maryland. The journey required eight days; this was in August, 1803. He came back in the fall with a horse and cart and a negro boy named Jerry Blackman; they passed the winter together in the log house. When Mr. Boyer settled here he was unmarried, but in 1805 married into the Comegyes family, of Maryland. Hugh Boyer, a distant relative, came in with Augustine and located on what became the Brink farm. The first land sold by Mr. Boyer from his original 1,000 acres was to James Livermore within a few years after the first purchase. This was at Caroline Center, and Livermore's cabin was built a few rods in rear of the site of Sharrad Slater's house; he sold out a few years later and went west. Mr. Boyer acted for a time as land agent for S. W. Johnson, and in that capacity sold to Jonas Rhoads his land on Brearley Hill (elsewhere mentioned). About the time of the war of 1812, when T. M. Boyer was six years old, there was a small frame school house in the corner formed by the turnpike and the level Green road at Tobey's, where he attended school to Abiathar Rounsvell. He also attended at a school kept by Rev. Mr. Mandeville near Caroline Center in what was called "the Old City," from the fact of the several houses built near each

other by J. J. Speed, sr. The "New City" was where Mr. Speed built some mills. Mr. Boyer attended school in 1820 to Benjamin Walter in the school house above mentioned on the turnpike. One day when the elder Mr. Boyer was going through the woods from his house to the lower place where he afterwards lived, he saw a bear standing on his hind legs pulling down wild cherry limbs and eating the cherries. Although Mr. Boyer had a loaded gun with him, he forgot for a moment to use it; he halloed at the bear and the animal ran away. Deer were also very plentiful, but Mr. Boyer would never kill one of them.

George Blair, Nathan Patch, Sabin Mann, and a few others, were all from near Worcester, Mass., and settled on new land before the war of 1812, which they cleared. Blair settled there in 1809, as a single man, and also did Sabin Mann. Mann was drafted in the war and killed, and Blair married his widow. Austin Blair, Michigan's war governor, and William H. Blair were his sons, the latter receiving the family homestead.

Reuben Legg, from Massachusetts, was the ancestor of the Legg family, and settled on the Stearns farm below the hill from Speedsville. He had seven sons.

Lyman Rawson came from Vermont, as did also the father of Lyman Cobb. Timothy Tyler, father of Hiram W. Tyler, was also from Vermont, and a brother-in-law of Rawson.

The Widow Jemima Personius Vandemark came to Caroline and settled with a large family on land bought by herself on Bald Hill and owned in late years by one of her grandsons. Her husband had been killed about a year before by the accidental discharge of a gun while on the way to join the army in the war of 1812. She lived on Bald Hill until her death in 1855.

Silas Lason was the early settler on the present James Mandeville farm. He lived there many years and reared a family of sons. The family removed to Virgil, and were succeeded on the farm by Cornelius Terwilleger, from Ulster county. He also had a number of sons.

James Personius, a Revolutionary soldier, was the ancestor of the Personius family of Caroline, coming to the town late in life. The names of his sons who were early residents in the town were Ephraim, Isaiah, Isaac, Cornelius and James, jr. The latter was a soldier in the war of 1812. The Widow Vandemark (elsewhere men-

tioned) was a daughter of the elder James Personius, and settled on Bald Hill after the war of 1812. Cornelius Personius was a noted hunter and is said to have shot two deer at one shot, eighty rods distant, with a rifle which he borrowed of Benoni Mulks.

Henry Krum, sr., in a written interview informed Mr. Mulks in 1879 that old Aaron Cass, who lived first on the Hasbrouck farm and afterwards on the McMaster farm at Ellis Hollow, whence he was drafted into the war of 1812 to return no more, was the father of a large family. Of the sons there were Josiah, Aaron, jr., Moses and John. One daughter married Solomon Freer, and was the mother of G. G. Freer; another married Milo Hurd, and another Isaac Teers. Josiah Cass built the tavern so long kept by his uncle, Aaron Bull. Aaron and John Cass went to Canada. Moses Cass operated a distillery and made whisky on the farm. John James Speed also had a distillery on the Sam Jones farm near Speedsville; and a man named Isaac Kipp operated one at Rawson Hollow. There were two William Motts. The first was a large man and lived at "Tobeytown." He was the father of Harry Mott and of Mrs. Abram Krum and Mrs. Landon Krum.

Erastus Humphrey gave in 1884 the following reminiscences to Mr. Mulks, which the latter wrote at the time: Roswell Humphrey, sr., the father of a large family, came to Connecticut Hill, near Speedsville, from Connecticut, in December, 1812. He settled on 100 acres of land, part of the Livingston tract, which he bought of Laban Jenks. The latter had owned 400 acres in one tract, which he sold off to several purchasers. A daughter of Roswell Humphrey had married Luman Case, who settled on what is now G. M. Bull's farm, on Connecticut Hill in the spring of 1811. Roswell Humphrey died in 1838 at the age of seventy-three years. He had ten children, one of whom was Erastus. Some of them became quite prominent in various ways.

Dana and Lyman Crum settled on Connecticut Hill in the spring of 1811 at the same time with Luman Case; they were the first to locate there. These Crums spelled their names with a "C," while other families of the name spelled it with a "K."

Samuel Leet, father of a large family, also came from Connecticut and settled on Connecticut Hill. There were eight sons and four daughters in the family.

Two brothers, Laban and Elisha Jenks, and Michael Jenks, a cousin of these, all from Worcester, Mass., settled early on Owego Creek, near Speedsville, and their descendants were once numerous, and of whom

some remain in the town. They probably arrived here about 1800. Samuel Jenks, of the same stock, came in the year after the Humphreys (1814). Laban Jenks settled first below Speedsville on the Berkshire side of the creek. This land he traded for 400 acres covering most of the site of Speedsville. There he opened a little store and began to barter with those around him, thus gathering a little hamlet which was called "Jenksville." The transition of this name to Speedsville is elsewhere described. Mr. Jenks had a large family of boys. He removed to Michigan about 1825.

Moses and Simeon Schoonmaker were brothers who came from Ulster county and settled in the Schoonmaker district probably not far from 1812. Moses was the father of Jacob and lived where the latter did in late years. Simeon lived on the David McWhorter place and was the father of Garrett and De Witt Schoonmaker.

Moses Roe told Mr. Mulks in 1880 that his great-grandfather, William Roe, settled below Mott's Corners about 1800, and for their first milling they went to Owego; that was before the Cantine mill was ready. William Roe was in the Revolutionary war, after which he was a merchant on Long Island, and later bought land in this town, about 400 acres, or half of Hinepaugh's location of 800 acres. He had sons, Isaac, William, Gamaliel and John. Gamaliel was the father of Philip Roe, and the descendants of William have reached four generations.

According to statement of John Brearley, his father, Joseph Brearley, was among the first to settle on Brearley Hill, coming there from Lansing in 1811. He located a mile above Jonas Rhoads, who settled three years earlier; he was from Massachusetts.

Philip D. Hornbeck said in 1879 that William Mott 2d, so long a leading business man of Mott's Corners, and who was then living at Watkins at the age of eighty years, learned the carpenter's trade of Ira Tillotson, of Ithaca, who built the Methodist church on Aurora street and the Tompkins House. William Mott afterwards owned six saw mills along Six Mile Creek and also several farms. He did a large lumber business, but eventually failed. The lower mill at Mott's Corners was built by him, and afterwards burned down. He afterwards bought the old Cantine Mill at the falls, and turned the old mill into a plaster mill, and built a large grist mill on the site on the north side of the falls, which he operated a number of years. In later years Mr. Mott removed to Ithaca and lived on State street, and removed from there to Watkins.

Caroline has the honor of being the home of Lyman Cobb, author of Cobb's Spelling Book, which is well remembered by persons fifty years old and upwards. Mr. Cobb taught school at Slaterville in a small school house which stood on the farm of Charles Mulks, now owned by John Boice. Mr. Cobb taught there about two years, and during that time compiled his spelling book, the first edition of which was issued in 1819. Several of the neighboring farmers helped him to publish the book, among whom were Levi Slater, Erastus Benton, of Berkshire, Isaac Stillwell and Charles and John Mulks. Mack & Andrus, of Ithaca, were the publishers for New York and the Middle States, and millions of copies of the book were printed in this and other States. Cobb sold the copyright to several parties in New England, the Southern and Western States. Mr. Cobb afterwards compiled other school books.

Peter Lounsbery, father of Cantine, Edward and Richard Lounsbery, came from Ulster county in 1820 and settled where Richard's widow now lives. He was a prominent citizen, member of assembly in 1844, etc. Charles Cooper came in 1816 and settled on a farm. His sons were William, J. A. D., and Hiram Cooper.

About the year 1828 a Mr. Terry lived on the corner where Smith Stevens now lives, about half a mile west of the site of Caroline depot. Mr. Terry was made postmaster in about 1835 by the President, and the post-office was named "Terryville;" it was probably the first post-office between Ithaca and Owego. Mr. Terry was removed by President Jackson, as a result of a petition gotten up by William Mott charging Terry with being what is now-a-days termed an "offensive partisan." The office was, therefore, removed to "Mott's Hollow" about a year after it was established and named Mott's Corners, and William Mott 2d was the first postmaster. Eugene Terry, of the surrogate's office in Ithaca, is a grandson of Postmaster Terry.

A man who, with his descendants, exerted considerable influence upon the town of Caroline was Charles H. Morrell. He was an early settler in the town of Lansing, near Lake Ridge, and eventually died there. He went there from New Jersey. About 1832 he bought of John J. Speed, sr., two large farms in Caroline. In his lifetime Mr. Morrell, and his sons after him, were noted for successful sheep husbandry and were the most extensive sheep breeders and dealers in Central New York. In his will Charles H. Morrell bequeathed his large sheep herd, about 2,000 head, to his sons and daughters; 800 to

Henry K., of Caroline; 500 each to Lewis A. and Charles H., jr., of Lansing, and 200 to his daughter. To his son Henry K. he also willed the Speed farm in Caroline, now owned by F. C. Cornell. To his daughter, wife of J. J. Speed, jr., he gave a large farm in Caroline. L. A. Morrell became very active and prominent in sheep husbandry, and was the author of a valuable work on that subject. Henry K. Morrell removed from the town about 1860.

Marlin Merrill came from Connecticut in 1830 and settled first at Mott's Corners, and afterwards on the farm where Charles Bogardus lived. Michael C. Krum came in from Ulster county in 1838 and settled where he now lives. In the same year Eleazer Goodrich, father of Levi L. Goodrich, came in from Berkshire, Tioga county, where he had settled in 1820. George Blair, father of Austin Blair, settled early on the Blair farm. The names of many other early and later residents of the town will be mentioned in the account of the villages and in the biographic department of this volume.

T. M. Boyer told Charles F. Mulks in 1880 that the winter of 1835-6 was remarkable for its deep snow. It began snowing January 1 and continued four consecutive days. During the winter not less than ten feet of snow fell. There were many deer about Shandaken and a man named Gilman hunted them on snow shoes. He went to Ithaca and contracted to deliver there six or eight deer within a specified short time, the Ithacans not believing he could fulfill and thinking they would have a joke on him. He delivered the deer on time and demanded his money.

The Six Mile Creek rises in Dryden and its whole course is about sixteen or seventeen miles. There have been twenty-three mill sites on the stream since the country was settled, including saw and grist mills. There have been fifteen saw mills, seven grist mills, two or three woolen mills, a gun factory, and a few small cider mills operated at sundry times. There are now only two or three saw mills and one grist mill, water and steam being used in some cases.

The "Bottom Mill," so called, on the upper Six Mile Creek, was a saw mill built by by Elijah Powers in 1808 and was one of the first saw mills built on that stream. Powers lived on the Chauncey L. Scott farm, which after him was owned by a Mr. Haskins. The Bottom Mill passed into the hands of the Van Pelts, who operated it a long time until it was worn out. The mill stood at the upper branches of Six Mile Creek.

At the first town meeting held in Caroline, at the tavern of Richard Bush, as directed by the act forming the town, in April, 1811, the following officers were chosen: William Rounsvell, supervisor; Levi Slater, town clerk; Ephraim Chambers, Nathaniel Tobey and Laban Jenks, assessors; John Robison, Nathaniel Tobey and Moses Reed, commissioners of highways; Charles Mulks, collector; John Robison and Joseph Chambers, overseers of the poor; Richard Chambers and Robert Hyde, constables; Dr. Joseph Speed, Charles Mulks and Robert Freeland, fence viewers; Richard Bush, poundmaster.

Following is a list of supervisors of Caroline from 1811 to the present time, with dates of service:

1811-12. William Rounsvell.	1856-57. John Bull.
1813. John J. Speed, sr.	1858. Charles J. Rounsvell.
1814-15. John Robison.	1859. John J. Bush.
1816-17. Robert Freeland.	1860. Peter Lounsbery.
1818. Augustine Boyer.	1861. William H. Blair.
1819. Robert Freeland.	1862. William Curtis.
1820. Augustine Boyer.	1863. James H. Snow.
1821-25. Levi Slater.	1864-65. Samuel E. Green.
1826-28. Robert Freeland.	1866. Sharrad Slater.
1829-31. William Jackson.	1867. Samuel P. Ashley.
1832-34. Samuel H. Dean.	1868. Lyman Kingman.
1835. Henry Teers.	1869. Sharrad Slater.
1836-37. Spencer Hungerford.	1870-73. John Wolcott.
1838-42. Lyman Kingman.	1874-76. Chauncey L. Wattles.
1843. James R. Speed.	1877-78. Epenetus Howe.
1844. Lyman Kingman.	1879-80. Smith D. Stevens.
1845. John Chambers.	1881. James H. Mount.
1846. Dr. Daniel L. Mead.	1882-83. James Boice.
1847. Lyman Kingman.	1884-87. R. G. H. Speed.
1848-49. Samuel E. Green.	1888. James Boice.
1850. William Cooper.	1889-92. Fred E. Bates.
1851. Henry Krum.	1892. Seat contested by Fred E. Bates and John Bull, and given to the latter.
1852. Michael C. Krum.	1893. John Bull.
1853. Edward Hungerford.	1894. William K. Boice.
1854. Robert H. S. Hyde.	
1855. Herman C. Reed.	

At the town meeting of 1817 it was voted "That whoever kills a fox in this town shall be entitled to a bounty; for killing a wolf, \$5; for killing a wild-cat, \$1."

At the town meeting in 1816 it was "Resolved, That Lyman Rawson be prosecuted for retailing 'speerits' without a license."

Ephraim Chambers, John Robison, Abram Blackman and Dr. Joseph Speed were the first justices of the peace in this town, appointed by the Board of Supervisors and judges of Common Pleas jointly. The office was made elective by the people in 1827. The first justices elected were Dr. James Ashley (one year), Milo Heath (two years), Aaron Curtis (three years), and Silas Hutchinson (four years).

When Caroline was set off from Spencer and separately organized in 1811, all the preliminaries were satisfactorily agreed upon, but the people could not agree upon the name. It was proposed and assented to that the spelling book should be taken and opened and the first female name they should find should be the name of the town. At the same time John Cantine and Dr. Speed agreed that the first girl that should thereafter be born in the family of either should be named Caroline. Diana Caroline Speed became Mrs. Vincent Conrad, and Caroline Cantine a Mrs. Giddings. Both have been dead many years.

In 1813 there was still a large part of the town assessed and taxed as non-resident lands. The largest of these non-resident owners was Samuel W. Johnson, of Stratford, Conn. He owned 1800 acres in one solid body in the southwest corner, embracing the whole of the lands since known as the Pugsley, Ridgway, Lane, and several lesser farms.

In round numbers the assessed valuation of residents was, in 1813, \$88,553; and of non-residents, \$27,828. This was the second year after the town was organized.

Following is a list of the principal officers of this town for 1894: William K. Boice, supervisor, Slaterville Springs; Charles E. Meeks, town clerk, Brookton; William P. Rich, collector, Caroline; George H. Nixon, justice of the peace, Speedsville; Charles Lewis, constable, Speedsville; John E. Van Etten, constable, Brookton; Adelbert M. Dedrick, constable, Slaterville Springs; Elnathan H. Card, constable, Slaterville Springs.

STATISTICS.—The number of acres of land in Caroline, as given in report of Board of Supervisors, 1893, is 34,747. Assessed valuation of real estate, including village property and real estate of corporations, \$851,495. Total assessed value of personal property, \$32,550. Amount of town taxes, \$2,330.09. Amount of county taxes, \$1,518.53. Aggregate taxation, \$5,370.29. Rate of tax on \$1 valuation, .0061. Corporations—D., L. & W. Railroad Co., assessed value real estate, \$40,000; amount of tax, \$244. E., C. & N. Railroad Co., assessed value of real estate, \$45,000; amount of tax, \$274.50. N. Y. & P. Telegraph and

Telephone Co., assessed value of real estate, \$500; amount of tax, \$3.05. W. U. Telegraph Co., assessed value real estate, \$300; amount of tax, \$1.83. Town audits, 1893, \$1,056.38.

SLATERVILLE.—This small village is situated on Six Mile Creek, on the northern line of the town. The derivation of its name and most of the early settlers have been already mentioned. Others who may properly be mentioned as residents early and at later time in that vicinity were John Robison, Robert Freeland, Lemuel Yates, Francis Norwood and others.

With the establishment of the early mills and mercantile stores, and the organization of churches and schools, most of which have been described, the hamlet grew to a few hundred inhabitants and remained in about that condition many years. The post-office was established in 1823, with John Robison as postmaster; he also kept a tavern at the time. The present official in the office is Mrs. E. M. Wattles, who has had it continuously since 1872.

In 1816 or 1817 John Robison and Mr. Hedges built a tannery and operated it a few years; it stood on the site of the present barn of Carns's Hotel. Robison and Hedges were succeeded in the business by Milo and James Heath, who continued it many years. The Heath family, father and brothers, came from Connecticut originally, but removed to Caroline from Delhi, N. Y., in 1818, and were long influential men in the town.

About the same time Isaac Miller built a frame store across the road from the tannery and began trade; he died soon afterwards.

Levi Slater was his successor, and carried on trade there about eight years. Between 1816 and 1820 the little village saw its greatest prosperity, at least until the discovery of the merits of the Magnetic Springs. This event took place about 1871, when a well was sunk by Dr. William Gallagher. The waters of these springs contain a large percentage of mineral constituents, and have proved efficacious in the cure of many diseases. The Slaterville House was a hotel built many years ago and kept at various periods by Zophar T. McLusky, James Hall, Richard Freer, S. Edward Green, George Clark, Josephus Bullman, Josephus Hasbrouck, and perhaps others. When the springs began to be developed, and the reputation of the waters became known, W. J. Carns took this house, renamed it the Magnetic Springs House, enlarged and improved it, beautified the grounds, drilled for a supply of the water, and opened it to the public. He has kept the house ever since.

The Fountain House was built by Hornbeck & Benjamin Brothers in 1872, and in 1875 was sold to Moses Dedrick. Mr. Carns is now also conducting this house, having purchased it of Harrison Halstead.

A flouring mill was built at Slaterville in 1820 by Solomon Robison, who rebuilt it in 1836. It was burned in 1863, and three years later the second mill was erected by Jason D. Atwater. This mill was burned down in 1891 and not rebuilt.

In 1818 an old frame school house stood on the land of Charles Mulks. It was partly demolished and rendered useless by a party of mischievous boys, and in the next winter school was taught in the old Freer log house in Slaterville, and in the following year (1828) the "Red School House" was built.

A store is now kept by John Bull, and W. D. Post deals in hardware.

SPEEDSVILLE.—The settlement of this small village and the events connected therewith have been already described. The place was known in early years as "Jenksville," from Laban Jenks, an early settler. About the year 1835 a movement was started to secure a post-office there under that name, the inhabitants not taking kindly to the removal of the office which had already been opened under the name of Speedsville down to the old road whither John J. Speed had removed. The inhabitants finally succeeded in forcing Mr. Speed into a compromise, under which the office was taken back to "Jenksville," but under the name of Speedsville, which Mr. Speed was desirous should be retained. Leroy W. Kingman was the first postmaster after the removal and was appointed February 4, 1835. Other succeeding postmasters have been Isaac L. Bush, Samuel P. Ashley, G. H. Perry, Josiah Lawrence, Isaac L. Bush, D. B. Gilbert (who held the office more than fifteen years), and was succeeded by W. S. Legge and Mrs. Dr. Johnson. The present postmaster is J. I. Ford.

Many of these carried on mercantile business in connection with their official business, and A. N. Ford, D. B. Gilbert & Son, Asa Phillips, and others, formerly kept stores. The present merchants are J. I. Ford and E. L. Freeland. Trout Brook Creamery is in this village, owned and operated by Truman & Thompson, of Owego. About 500 pounds of butter are made here daily.

A small grist mill is now operated by S. Hart about two miles from the village, and S. H. Akins has a planing mill and crate factory.

MOTT'S CORNERS.—This place was known in early years as Cantine's Mills, and its name was changed from Mott's Corners to Brookton in