The noteworthy fact is that money was raised to complete this building and to buy off the district, which had contributed toward the school, at a time when the university was being boomed.

1825—Public Library and Reading Room opened. "By way of experiment and at some labor and expense." Mack and Andrus announce on May 1, 1825, they have fitted and furnished a Reading Room contiguous to our Book Store." They express the hope that it may prove a place of pleasing and profitable resort. Shortly after this the same firm advertise a Circulating Library. It is learned from one studious gentleman who was a boy at this time that the encouragement to read and the quality of books loaned by this firm, especially by William Andrus, did much for the intellectual development of many a boy. One catalogue of books is preserved and includes Scott's earliest novels, issued about this time.

1826—**Western Museum and Belle-Lettres Repository.** A weekly paper published by A. P. Searing & Co. One of the most noteworthy achievements in Ithaca, though a luxury which failed to pay, as it existed only a few years. One volume only was bound and preserved. "By excluding political aspirities and inserting literary, scientific, humorous and a suitable variety of other useful and entertaining matter, in their room, the editor hopes to afford instruction and recreation, and blending together pleasure and improvement, he trusts to render the publication acceptable."

Beer's Almanacs.

1828—Beer's Almanacs published and sold by Mack and Andrus. From 1819, for nearly a decade, copies of Southwick's "Agricultural Almanacs" bear the Ithaca imprint, but the actual publication of almanacs in Ithaca was not till 1828.

1828—Ithaca and Owego Railroad incorporated. As is well known, this was the second railroad charter granted in the State, and one, if not the first to carry passengers and freight. The Baltimore and Ohio was opened only in 1830. We give this from **The Museum.** "Before Dec. 4, 1827, an Ithaca gentleman visited Boston to study the Quincey railway (which was operated by horses) built to transport granite from the Quincey quarry for Bunker Hill Monument." This gentleman wrote to James Purpelly of Owego on the subject of a road between Ithaca and Owego. And though Gen. DeWitt was heartily interested in the canal project rather than the railroad, the majority of the leading men of this village, believed the road to be the more profitable venture. "On April 2, 1834, at 9 a. m., a train of 49 cars with four carrying passengers to the number of 30 each, and the other 45 loaded with salt and plaster reached Owego in three hours exclusive of stops." "They furnished an imposing procession, furnishing perhaps the finest specimen of railroad in the Union." Funny little road, pathetic now it seems with its old stage coaches drawn by horses, its quaint first engine later introduced, and its incline plane, but how progressive the step was for that day, and how much labor and money it cost!

The Clinton House.

1829.—The Clinton House, built by Henry Ackley, Henry Hibbard and Jeremiah S. Beebe, opens to accommodate the travellers the railroad would convey to the village. It was advertised as open in 1829 but not formally opened until 1831. In the "New York Statesman" of Nov. '29 we read, "If anything is wanting in the rapid growth of our western region, the following description of a hotel at Ithaca would suggest complete evidence. The Clinton House now finished will be ready for guests in a few weeks. Its spacious and convenient arrangements will be surpassed by few if any in the state." The Casket of 1832 after describing the exterior and speaking of the rooms "with hot and cold water," recommends the cuisine. "Nowhere else can the traveller and sojourner obtain the wild and tame of more exquisite flavour. The woods and marshes are tributary of fowl in great abundance, and fruits are found in equal perfection and variety. Of all tables to enjoy we recommend the Clinton House." What a contrast between this hotel, built with the railroad in view, to the first tavern built by Luther Geer in 1800, which still stands at the head of Linn street. This afterward became Simeon DeWitt's farm house, and here his family frequently spent their summers.

1829.—The steamboats DeWitt Clinton built in 1829, and that Simeon DeWitt built in 1836 were considered marvels of perfection for "splendor and steadiness, "vieing with Hudson river steamers in every respect." In fact for so small a lake they were an achievement. They were built by Richard Varick DeWitt, Gen. DeWitt's son who removed to Ithaca to manage them.

Bank of Ithaca.

1830.—The Bank of Ithaca was chartered April, 1830. The real estate owned by the corporation of the Branch Bank was sold to the Bank of Ithaca for $3,000. The Ithaca Bank organized with a capital of $200,000. The entire stock was taken within three days of opening the books. The building awaiting the new and larger banking establishment was the beautiful Colonial building on the south side of (then) Owego street, the enterprise of Prst. Geer. It is now occupied by Atwater's grocery store. Here the new cashier, Ancel St. John was housed in the upstairs residence and opened his books in the well equipped banking rooms on the first floor. It was considered "comparable to any bank anywhere in the state."

1835—**The Tunnel.** Mr. Ezra Cornell came to Ithaca to find work as a carpenter in 1828. In '30 he was employed by J. S. Beebe in repairing his flourishing flour mill on Fall Creek. Discovering young Cornell's faithfulness and mechanical genius, Mr. Beebe gave him entire charge of his milling business. He built for that gentleman a larger mill and engineered the work of cutting the since famous tunnel by which water was carried to supply the mill with power. This was worked out scientifically, an achievement which brought Mr. Cornell to public notice. He also built Beebe's Dam at the head of Fall Creek gorge.

Tompkins County Bank was chartered with a capital of $250,000. This bank was built under the national bank act and became the Tompkins County National Bank. The first cashier was Seth H. Mann. It is due to Robert H. Treman that the beautiful building in which it was housed has been so well preserved.

1838—**The Merchants and Farmers' Bank** was organized under the banking law of 1838 with a capital of $150,000, which was equally divided among three shareholders — Timothy Williams, Manwell R. Williams and Josiah B. Williams. This was a bank of discount and deposit, and merged with the First National Bank of Ithaca.

1840 (about)—Two residences reveal what were produced in the period of the hall in the village. "Edgemont," a handsome mansion on the "west side of South Hill," was erected by Hon. Eben'r Mack, owner of the **Journal**, etc., author of **Life of Gilbert Motier De La Fayette** (1841.) It was a large, pleasant, three-story house, now rapidly becoming a ruin, which was once a happy, hospitable home, enlivened by five daughters, some of whom were married there. (This property later became one of Mrs. J. P. McGraw's farms.) t was surrounded by acres of gardens and lawns, beautifully kept, filled with rare and curious plants. "It was quite the Mecca for all lovers of horticulture in this part of the state." Mack engaged an experienced "florist-gardener," an Englishman, whom he discovered through his friend, Mr. Prince of Flushing, L. I., of nursery fame. Mack himself spent hours of each day in indulging his horticultural taste. Not being in robust health, he kept a beautiful Arabian saddle horse, black "Jack," to convey him speedily to business and back to his loved pastime. One of Mack's daughters was the wife of Lafayette L. Treman, president of Tompkins County Bank for many years. Mack's youngest daughter became Mrs. Nathan S. Hawkins, the wife of the (now retired) scholar-merchant.

Eben'r Mack, Stephen Mack, the early lawyer, and Horace Mack—three talented brothers —were prominent in early days. Horace Mack of the university business office, who died ten

years ago, was the son of the first named Horace. He knew and loved the early village as did no other person and wrote the history of Ithaca in Landmarks of Tompkins County, 1894.

The other residence belongs to Miss Belle Cowdry, on State Street below the infirmary. Hon, Jacob M. McCormick built it, also the big mill on Six Mile Creek, opposite (later) Halsey mills. This fine residence, occupied by five lively and beautiful daughters and three sons, was specially attractive. Mrs. McCormick (Catherine Conrad) was called the "Lady of the Lake" because of her beauty and charms. She earlier lived on one of the present Bogardus farms, near former Dr. Burdick's water cure, now uninhabited.

SECTION TWO

The Hall

Is it not evident, men of enterprise of the twentieth century, that 100 years ago Ithaca was daringly progressive? Is it not possible that both conservatives and men with present-day enthusiasm for enlargement may learn something now and ever from Ithaca's notable early past? From such brains and hands, should we not be gracious enough to remember, sprung the village hall of 1843?

The hall represents Ithaca's most intelligent spirit. It represents both fire protection, intellectual growth, and wholesome amusement. It connects those early days of the developing hamlet with the next generation, just after the widespread financial panic of the late thirties, when the village was almost hopelessly crippled, and after the bursting of the Sodus Canal bubble, when fabulous prices of real estate rose and fell with amazing rapidity. The building illustrates the time in village history when heroic efforts were made to re-establish manufactories and to adjust the village to changing transportation conditions.

Let us go back to the day of the dedicatory exercises of the hall. We must ascend the ridiculous steps, and wend out way through a throng of happy people, to the pleasant assembly room, decorated with flowers and evergreens. There is much happy speechifying. The man presiding is John James Speed, the President of the Village, who carried the hall into execution. We listen to his "eloquent address, on the Dignity of Labor." The little boy in the front seat is his son (who was later killed at the Battle of Gettysburg.) That is D. D. Spencer, Esq., coming forward with the immense map of the Empire State, 16 ft. by 12, the gift of the Town of Lansing, which they hung on the east wall. Steven B. Cushing is returning thanks to Dr. Burdick of the Water Cure, who represents Lansing. Is not Cushing more eloquent than ever as he praises the enterprise and public spirit which induced the erection of this splendid building?

Ithaca's Famous Poet Lawyer.

If the voices which resounded in the hall during its earlier days, were evoked now, they would resound with the eloquence of William Lynn, who came to Ithaca in earliest days, and with that of Francis Miles Finch, Ithaca's famous poet-lawyer, who was a boy of only 15 when he attended the opening of the needed building, which ministered to the intellectual, moral and social life of both men. Lynn was the son of one of the most distinguished preachers of his day, and brother-in-law of Simeon DeWitt. He came to Ithaca as land agent of DeWitt, also owened a law office. As a lawyer, he was not as eminent as some men of that period. He was a polished writer and his numerous public addresses were published and widely circulated. They were considered models of logical force and elegance of diction. He was a laborious scholar and life-long student of historical and classical literature. His love of fun and incisive pen gave a new word to the language, in his "Roarback" story, which so nearly defeated Polk in 1844. Lynn's "Legan and Commonplace Book" was considered a valuable work. From 1810 to 1848 he was the orator par excellence. His lecture on "The Immortality of the Soul as Derived from Nature and Reason," was delivered in the village hall, Jan. 4, 1847.. His later life was overshdowed, but when Cornell Library was dedicated, he was alluded to by a distinguished speaker thus: "William Lynn with his omnivorous reading, would have walked amid the alcoves as in the society of familiar friends." Lynn was the father of Mrs. Henry W. Sage.

Free Lectures.

There is preserved a "skedule" of Free Lectures for the People, 1834-4, the earliest of which were given in the inadequate quarters of the old wooden academy, until the opening of the hall. Among them were Rev. William S. Walker, of the Episcopal church in the village, a learned Englishman, who for many years lived in the present annex; Gen. Levi Hubbell, who married DeWitt's daughter, Susan: Anthony Schuyler, who married the daughter of the able lawyer, Ben Johnson.

1843—In 1843 the closing exercises of the academy were held there, and for many years thereafter. The valedictory of that first year was given by a poor lame boy. His subject was, "The Importance of Cultivating the Faculties of the Mind so as to Preserve a Just Balance of the Powers." The newspaper though it "a work of great merit," and prophesied for the boy. "a life of usefulness and honor." This man was no other than the Hon. Stephen H. Hammond, one of Geneva's most prominent citizens.

1834—There is preserved a "skedthe little hall came into existence in the period of the "Forum" and "Lyceum," when "oratorical flights" were popular. Debates were a form of amusement as well as education. Many young men owed much of their intellectual vigor to these debates. Four who were great friends were Judge Charles Dewight of Auburn, the historian, Henry B. Dawson, George P. Philes, t bookman, and Stephen B. Hammond.

Horace King's Lecture.

Of course we shall all agree that the lecture of greatest local importance, was the one by Horace King, delivered in the hall April 5, 1847, on the Early History of Ithaca. King was a gifted man of great promise, who unfortunately died young. Luckily, Mack and Andrus published this lecture at the request of the audience and so preserved it for us. From this source has every writer of early Ithaca drawn much of his material. Only recently, we called upon a lady, who remembered that very lecture and the enthusiasm created by it. This same lady also remembers a lecture on temperance. She recalls the thrill she experienced, when with uplifted hands, he uttered the closing sentences.

Nor were lectures given by local men alone. The first distinguished men who came to the village spoke in this hall. Among them were Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Garrett Smith, Milburn, the blind preacher, who gave his celebrated lecture on "The Lost Arts," and others.

Among the entertainments at the hall of a lighter nature were the Swiss Bell Ringers, the celebrated Hutchinson Family, who created enthusiasm by their singing, the Siamese Twins, Tom Thumb and wife, Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren. There was Bamgard's panorama, "Pilgrim's Progress," and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Several Shakespearean readers came to the village, among them one who was hailed from a nearby township, where he was known as Mr. Jones. He called himself "Count Johannes," however, and to give this credence he wore a broad red ribbon across his breast and a jeweled decoration of nobility conferred upon him by some unheard of potentate. He had been an actor of some ability and left the boards for the legal arena. He became notorious in New York and Boston when after three trials and the supreme court sustained him in his libel suits against the Times and Tribune for calling him a bogus count.

Kane, the Arctic Explorer

About 1853, Elisha Kent Kane, the Arctic explorer, who had been in search of the lost Sir John Franklin, came to lecture. He brought with him two Esquimeau dogs to advertise his talk and drove around town with them on top of the Clinton House 'bus, placing between them a huge cake of ice.

In 1849 we read of a celebrated Shaker family who gave a concert to "a large and respectable" audience. Shaker songs and dances were introduced, evidently to the delight of the audience, for the performance was "repeated two other evenings."

For nearly a quarter of a century the village hall served as the only common center for the people—not moving pictures, but tableaux vivant, benefits given by native talent, often by and for the firemen. Here money was raised to help build and support the churches, and sometimes even religious services were held. Pleasant festivities there were in those quiet days. Old walls lovingly decorated by many hands, with flowers and with evergreen, with flags and with tarlatan for many occasions. To our fathers, you were fair and honored. You served the community well till Ezra Cornell saw your bounds were overflowing and bestowed Library Hall in 1863, prior to the giving of Cornell.

SECTION THREE

Conclusion.

The hospitable Ithaca of muddy roads, with little wealth, was not exactly a "mean city" in 1868. It was provincial, unprogressive but beautiful for situation. It was not flourishing and up to date, like the proud village of our grandfathers. And the reason for this state of things is not far to seek.

Ithacans from 1850 to 1891 were educated to the enjoyment of beautiful, natural surroundings; comfortable homes, were given to hospitality; many of them enjoyed travel and good reading. But manufacturies were discouraged. The noise, smoke and mixed population consequent to a manufacturing city were not desired.

There were exceptional men, who also loved Ithaca, like Ezra Cornell, Charles M. Titus, Edw. S. Esty and others, whom we could name, who saw larger possibilities, worked against the current but could not stem the tide. And so Ithaca today is more attractive as a residential city than several nearby towns, but was for many years left in industrial swaddling clothes. Our own native born and justly honored, Henry W. Sage, who was second father to Cornell, took little or no interest in city improvements. His interest, as he emphatically stated, was limited to the great university. Mr. Sage's loss of thousands of dollars in an Ithaca factory may have accounted for his indifference. When university affairs became more absorbing, there was for many years little attention given to civic improvement. The city was overshadowed by the university, much to the detriment of both.

Ezra Cornell.

But be it forever remembered of that great and good man, Ezra Cornell, who gave the village a self-supporting library, and hall, with the same unselfish purpose that he founded the university; be it written in our hearts, that from the days when he fathered the agricultural society, not many years after coming to Ithaca, to the last years of his life, with the demands upon him of his great university, he never for one moment lost his lively interest in the village he adopted.

Railroad Development.

The great struggle from Simeon DeWitt and Luther Geer down, had been to render the town more accessible, to secure adequate transportation facilities.

The Owego railroad was a heavy burden, especially to DeWitt, who gave much of his fortune to help hold it. It was sold in 1842 for non-payment of interest on the stock previously issued by the state. The DeWitt money (he died in 1834) it was that helped provide the rails in place of wooden ones, steam rather than horses, though stage coaches continued several years. When the New York & Erie R. R. was opened in 1849, hope was somewhat revived. But many Ithacans were disheartened, and no longer did men work shoulder to shoulder. And because of the attitude of many of the leading citizens, Ithaca no longer attracted progressive business men with commercial interest at heart. Right or wrong, this state of things was to be counted upon.

Now that Ithaca has been regaining the progressive spirit which was so marked in the early village days, the question is, how to combine commercial progress with desirable residential conditions. This should be a possibility, not by over-taxation; not by inconsideration; but by united effort and generous cooperation. The village hall will then be renovated and preserved, that we may treasure the lessons of early Ithaca; a new municipal building erected; not in haste but in the right time. The old hall, as it is, and the annex, are disgraceful. But what we have unwisely tolerated may have to be tolerated a little longer. Do we need to forget, again we ask, the heroism in building the hall, in urging better conditions? Hasten the day when we may afford a new municipal building which shall grace the city and be adequate to all needs.

Masonry in Ithaca Area Dates To 1808, Records Reveal

Masonry in Ithaca and vicinity dates back earlier than any local records reveal, according to Harry Stephen Vorhis, chairman of the committee on publications of the American Lodge of Research of the Grand Lodge of New York.

Mr. Vorhis was much interested in the history of local Masonry included in The Journal's anniversary edition on June 1, commemorating the city's 50th birthday, particularly the allusion to Fidelity Lodge, 51, as the oldest blue lodge in the history of Ithaca Masonry.

"I believe in the early years of the 19th century, Ithaca was known as Ulysses and before the formation of Tompkins County was a part of Seneca County," Mr. Vorhis writes. "In the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York for 1808, it is recorded that a petition was presented for a lodge of Masons to be held alternately in the Town of Spencer, Tioga County, and the Town of Ulysses, Seneca County, to be named Eagle Lodge.

Lodge Instituted in 1808

"The petition stated that the meetings at Spencer were to be held at the home of John Cantine and that there were no Masonic lodges nearer than Owego to the south and Aurora to the north. It was further recorded that Scipio Lodge, 58, of Aurora, recommended that the petition be granted. The petition was granted and Worshipful Brother Simson of Scipio Lodge instituted the lodge which was numbered 169, and installed the officers on Aug. 4, 1808.

"All of the returns from this lodge to the Grand Lodge are dated from Ithaca," Mr. Vorhis adds, "as that name had in the meantime been adopted for the town. The last return was for the year 1826, the year the Morgan trouble broke out. Evidently, like many other lodges, it went out of existence.

Included Danby, Caroline

"The Spencer end of this lodge also possesses interest as Spencer at that time included the Towns of Danby and Caroline, so that the home of John Cantine was in what was later known as Mott's Corners, now Brooktondale. General John Cantine came there from Ulster County and settled in 1798. Nathan Beers of Danby, was recorded as a member.

"The petitioners for Eagle Lodge, 169, were Comfort Butler, John Robinson, Luther Gere, who built the Ithaca Hotel in 1809; John Vrooman, who later built the Tompkins House; Isaac Cowles, Nathan Adams, Seymour H. Adams, Abram J. Whitney and John Cantine."

YOUNG MAN HORSEWHIPPED

From The Journal, Jan. 26, 1882.

"A dressmaker of this village named Mrs. S. F. Mathews created quite a sensation on Wednesday, by horsewhipping a young man named Spence Ostrander. Mrs. M. charged the young man with having insulted her daughter who was fifteen years old. Ostrander was induced to go to the apartments of Mrs. M. by a message purporting to come from the girl and as soon as he entered the door was locked and Mrs. Mathews and a woman named Daily laid on with a couple of cowhide whips. Ostrander received several blows about the face before effecting his escape but was not hurt to any extent. He denies having given any cause for the assault and has retained counsel to carry the matter in to the courts. Mrs. Mathews says she has good reason to believe she had good grounds for her course and only wished she had punished Ostrander more severely. The young man left town for a few days but is now here again and says he is perfectly willing to meet the issue."

Ithaca Vicinity's History Is Shown In Unusual Names

Rogues Harbor, Pony Hollow, Silent City, Goose Pasture, Frosh Alley, Klondike—Even Podunk — Named for Unusual Events or Features of Their District—Podunk Brought Apology from Thomas

Ithaca, Mar. 12—Ithaca and Tompkins County rural sections abound with queer names, some of which have highly interesting derivations.

Take for instance, Rogues Harbor, in Lansing Township, about seven miles from Ithaca. Opinions are pretty well agreed that it got its title from the fact that many years ago a rough element made the hamlet its headquarters. In more recent years it became a mecca for pleasure-seekers, th Rogues Harbor Hotel being one of local society's favorite gathering places for dinners and dances. The hotel has since been closed.

There is Pony Hollow on the road between Newfield and Elmira. Advices have it that Pony Hollow was so named because pony breeding flourished there in Revolutionary War days.

Podunk in the Trumansburg vicinity is another one. It has been greatly publicized since Lowell Thomas, radio speaker, denied that there was any such place as Podunk. He was quickly checked, admitted the proof and made a good-natured retraction. Podunk consists of but an old abandoned mill and several dwellings but it's Podunk just the same. Its oldest inhabitant says the name Podunk was derived from the sound which the old mill wheel used to make when revolving in contact with the water. viz: "po-dunk! po-dunk! po-dunk!"

No Reason for Padlock

Padlock is on the road to Richford, the community where John D. Rockefeller was born. How it was so named remains a mystery. It hasn't been large enough to warrant any extensive research.

Black Oak Corners, between Trumansburg and Mecklenberg, is just that—there's black oaks aplenty in "them hills."

Now to quirky names in the city. The "Silent City" is one of them. It is located in the extreme northwestern part, bordering on the inlet. The legend of its title concerns its past association with the police.

The "Silent City" was populated mainly by squatters who lived on land for which they paid no rent. Those were the days of fish poaching and there were frequent fights among various factions engaged in this enterprise. Hardly a night elapsed without the police being summoned to the neighborhood after being informed that a "terrible brawl" was in progress. The police patrol would speed to the scene only to find everything "quiet and peaceful" and deep silence prevailing, where before pandemonium reigned. Hence was born the somewhat facetious appelation, "Silent City."

Frosh Alley and Klondike

The "Goose Pasture" is the northern or Fall Creek section of the city. So called, old-timers aver, because the present "honk-honk" of automobiles was superceded in bygone days by the honking of numerous geese which residents maintained in that neighborhood.

"Frosh Alley" is a narrow lane running from Eddy Street to Stewart Avenue. Cornell freshmen in great numbers formerly roomed in the Eddy Street vicinity before the migration toward closer to the campus began. They used the lane as a short cut downtown and it came to be unofficially known as "Frosh Alley."

Ever heard of the "Klondike?" It's a residential tract off the Coddington road, southeast of the city limits. No gold was found there, but so named because two decades ago there was a "rush" of "squatters" to occupy free land in the section.

Travelers Hotel Site of Inn For More Than 100 Years

This article, 'History of the Farmers Hotel or Travelers Hotel, as It is Now Called," was prepared by a member of the DeWitt Historical Society.

With the demand for modernization of buildings and store fronts and the slow march of business westward on State St. or into new areas adjacent to the business center, many old, familiar landmarks are disappearing one by one. Within an area equal to little more than an average city block, six such structures have been completely razed within the last two years and, except for the local historians, will soon be forgotten. Other buildings are gazing out upon the passing throng through new facades of modern glass and brick and tile.

On S. Aurora St., Numbers 119-121, is a building used for many generations as a tavern, which now justly prides itself on a new and attractive modern front. This hostelry is known today as the Travelers' Hotel but, in the memories of Ithacans that go back to 1895 or earlier, its original appellation of the "Farmer's Hotel" still lingers. It has borne other names too, in the passing years, as will appear later in our narrative. This tavern has welcomed travelers and played host to countless guests for well over 100 years.

Land Sold in 1826

The first transfer of land on this site recorded in the Tompkins County clerk's office, was made by Samuel Clark and his wife Sarah, on Feb. 11, 1826. It was then sold to Henry F. Hinckley for $600 and embraced an area of one rood and 10 perches of land. The wording of this ancient deed reveals the transitory nature of the markers, or monuments, of the early surveyors and makes us wonder if many a lawsuit may not have resulted from their removal, either intentional or otherwise. This particular survey began at "a mark on the south side of the house formerly occupied by Amasa Woodruff" and ran south, then east "to a small pile of stones in the Six Mile Creek," thence north to a stake and eventually back to the starting point. A more general description, accompanying the above, bounds the lot on the north by a piece of land assigned to Jane Green for a dam, on the west by the line of Zeuler's location; south by land formerly owned by Miles Seymour and east by the center of the Turnpike Rd.

In later deeds the land is described as being "the same premises formerly occupied by Lewis Fortner and afterwards of Henry W. Hinckley, and known as the "Farmer's Hotel" property."

Wearied of Bargain

Henry W. seems to have wearied of his bargain within the year as we find it recorded that he sold the property on Aug. 27, 1826, to Thomas Hance of the Town of Dryden for exactly the sum that he had paid for it, namely $600. As for Lewis Fortner, we can only surmise that he managed the tavern for Samuel Clark and later for Hinckley and Hance. It is interesting to find an account in the name of Lewis Fortner in an ancient account book preserved in the files of the DeWitt Historical Society of Tompkins County. This is one of the account books kept by James Mulks, one of Ithaca's pioneer merchants, whose store was located at 7 S. Aurora St., just a few doors north of this old hotel. These accounts range from December, 1829, to April, 1830, and in late March of the latter year we find that Lewis Fortner purchased of Mulks 35 gallons of whiskey, 30 gallons of wine and some decanters, which may possibly indicate supplies for the Farmer's Hotel, as such quantities would hardly be required for a family celebration.

Thomas Hance must have gone the way of all flesh abont 1845, as we find his brother, John, and numerous other heirs, deeding this same property over to William Hinckley and Charles Hinckley, both of Ithaca, in that year. The deed states that Thomas died intestate and without children, but specific numerous brothers and sisters. The property has been found listed in the Village Tax List of 1842 and the Assessment Roll of 1847.

Rezeau Owner in 1868

In May of 1868, the Hinckleys sold the property to Joseph O. Rezeau of Ithaca. It is probable that he purchased or built the National Hotel, which adjoined his own on the north, and added more land. Just when the original Farmers Hotel was torn down and replaced by a structure that extended the National to cover the site, we have no record available at present. The National seems to have lost its identity between 1870 and 1872 as we find it listed only in the directory of 1869-70, the entry reading, "Farmer's Hotel, J. O. Rezeau, Prop., S. Aurora St. National Hotel, J. O. Rezeau, Prop., 14 S. Aurora St." The latter is also listed under hotels as 18 S. Aurora St., in the same year.

In the directory of 1875 we find an advertisement that speaks of it as the Jones House, George W. Jones, Prop. It states that, "This house has recently been repainted and refitted throughout with new furniture, and is now in every respect a first class hotel. Hacks to and from the cars free."

Frees Hotel in 1876

In the directory of 1876 it appears as the "Frees Hotel," with Edmund Ellis as proprietor, and features "Good Stabling for Horses. Terms $1.60 per day." During the "sixties and seventies the changes of ownership were so frequent that we failed to state that the directories listed A. B. Stamp as proprietor in 1864. Mr. Stamp was later connected with the Tompkins House. In 1867, Lucius M. B. Coleman is listed as proprietor. About 1870 there is record of a brief ownership by A. J. Frees.

From 1878 to 1889 it was called the Martin House and the proprietors were successively as follows: Joseph O. Rezeau, Charles A. Bush and Thomas Monagan. Mr. Bush was later proprietor of the Clinton House. In 1890-91 the Conley Brothers were listed as proprietors and it became known as the Conley Hotel.

It continued under the Conley management until about 1905 when J. B. Myers became proprietor, conducting it under the Conley name. He was succeeded by B. J. Wafer, who ran it from about 1907 to 1910 and was succeeded, in turn, by H. L. McNamara from about 1911 to 1918.

Second Hand Store

From 1919 to 1922 it is not listed as a hotel, but seems to have been occupied by Harry F. Van Keuren, who sold second hand goods. In 1923 it appears again as the Conley Hotel, Charles K. Jensen, Prop. In 1925 it was listed as vacant, but reappears in 1926 as the Aurora Hotel with Benjamin F. Price as proprietor. It continued under Mr. Price until 1931 and in 1932 and 1933 Mrs. Elizabeth Price is listed as proprietor. From 1934 to 1936, under the name of Aurora Hotel. It was managed by George B. Denniston and Glenn L. Updike.

In 1938 it assumed the name of Traveler's Hotel, which it bears up to the present time. With the remodeling which it has undergone and its very attractive new front it bids fair to attract patronage for many years to come. The present proprietor is Harry E. Potter and the modern numbering is 119-21 S. Aurora St.

Ithaca Journal
Dec. 3 1941

The Dumond Familes

Ithaca's Reputed First Settlers Were Peter Hinepaugh and Isaac Dumond, Settling Here in 1788

Ithaca Journal March 1935

ne five years ago certain errors were made in giving a sketch of beginnings of Ithacan history and though they did not materially ect the values in the subsequent series of events still they war- it correction. These errors were largely due at that time to the parity in th narrative then available. Recently much more material come to hand so that the story as given here, as amended, is nearly correct as it is possible to make it after this lapse of events of nearly a century and a half.

By DR. LUZERNE COVILLE

BRIEFLY stated, it was in the spring of 1788, for the nights were still uncomfortably cool, that Robert McDowell and seven others started from Kingston, Pennsylvania, on a tour of the wild lands that lay in the lake country about the heads of Seneca and Cayuga lakes. The exploring company was made up in the main of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War. Four were in horses and four afoot. They started out along the old Sullivan trail from Chemung and spent their first night at Kathrene's Town (Montour) and pushed on past the head of Seneca Lake to Peach Orchard (Hector). They there turned east and picking up the head waters of the Halsey Creek (Taughannock) followed to its mouth at Goodwin's (Taughannock) Point. Camping there upon Cayuga Lake for the night, they started south the next day, keeping well to the high ground and thereby avoiding the deep cross ravines and gullies. They emerged from the forest trail at last, upon a shoulder high up above the lake corner.

There below, spread out in the morning sunshine, lay the great flats extending for miles, covered with grass and nearly treeless, filling the whole valley's bottom and framed by the darker green if the oaks and pines of the sturdy forest growth. Across to the east was the "great falls," pouring its flood of water into the creek below. Midway the valley ran the inlet, and about a mile up, where a branch from the each joined it, they found a fording place.

Camped at Buttermilk

They explored the lands and streams on the east and south sides of the valley and finally made their camp for the night under a tree at the falls three miles south (Buttermilk) "to avoid as far as possible the multitude of gnats that infested the place." They spent three more days here, mainly investigating the reaches above the flats. They then left for home via Cayuta Lake and Kathrene's, having met only the two men at Peach Orchard and the two at Kathrene's. They were absent about 10 days.

In the late June or early July of the same year, 1788, McDowell returned here with five companions, equipped with flour from Wyoming and corn-meal from Tioga Mill, with ropes and implements, horses and two cows, and proceeded to cut and cure hay. The wild grass was lush and they were able in about six weeks to "sweep" and stack upon the high ground from both sides of the inlet some 60 or more tons of hay, railed against depredation and stacked for us in winter feeding of the cattle that they proposed to drive in that fall. While at the haying they were joined by two men, Peter Hinepaugh and Isaac Dumond, part of a scouting party of 11 men who had come from Kingston, N. Y., with two Delaware Indians as guides.

Returned to Chemung

These people all returned to the Esopus after a month's absence without making any choice of land. The McDowell party went back to Chemung in August but sent back three of their number in October with 70 head of horses and cattle for wintering here. They built a long cabin and shelters for the cattle on the high ground at the head of the flats, some three miles up the valley. Of their number two returned to Chemung in February in two feet of snow on snowshoes made for them by Peter Hinepaugh. On the way they broke their compass and were lost in a blizzard and freeze near Cayuta Lake for five days, without food, but were finally able to find the way downstream to Shepard's and out. After an absence of six weeks these two returned from their home visit to spend the rest of the winter here at the log cabin (near to Puff's tavern).

The Delaware people, Dumond and Hinepaugh, returned here in December or January presumably determined to make their homes upon these Cayuga flats, and erected two or three cabins, that of Hinepaugh being upon the high land at the Mill Creek (Cascadilla), that of the Yaples' upon the foot of the hill just south of the creek, and the Dumonds' still farther south near Six-Mile Creek. They later in the spring planted their corn and their crops of wheat, rye, barley and peas on their share of the old Indian (corn) fields, long since abandoned. And then leaving behind them a young brother, John Yaple, an unmarried man, to guard their property they returned for their families at Cook House and Pakatakan on the Pepacton.

Brought Daughter Here

In the spring of 1789 Richard McDowell, in later years spoken of and addressed as Squire McDowell, came here in company with his daughter, Jane, aged eight, together with a white lad of 12 years and a Negro boy. Putting up temporarily a bark cabin, Indian-fashioned, he planted on the old Indian fields his corn and sowed his spring wheat and built a log cabin (traditionally upon the property that is now 114 West Buffalo Street) thereby establishing his plantations on the site of or near the old court house. Later in the season he removed here his family from Chemung, comprising his wife, Margaret, three daughters and two sons. He erected the further farm buildings needed and that fall gathered his first crops.

Peter Dumond of Hurley, (IV), son of Igenas (III), son of Jan Baptiste (II), son of Wallerand (Wolron) Dumond (I), was born in or about 1730. The earliest of the Dumond ancestry here was a certain Wallerand DuMond, a Huguenot, who at Wildtwick (Kingston, N. Y.) in 1664, married (Margret) Hendricks, the widow of Jans Arentsen from Wie, near Zwolle, in Swtzerland. The wife of Jan Baptiste DuMond was Neeltje Van Veghten, whose grandfather came here in 1636 with his wife, children and 12 servants. The wife of Igenas DuMond was Catharine Schuyler, whose ancestry runs back two generations to David Schuyler, a brother of Colonel Philip Schuyler of colonial Albany, and to the aristocratic Ver Plancks of New Amsterdam.

Peter DuMond (IV) together with his brother Harmonus DuMond and two other men, Johannes Van Wagenen and ——— Hendricks, formed an exploring party up the Delaware valley in the fall of 1762 and spring of 1763 and located in the Indian settlement of Paghatakan (Arkville) where they each purchased farms. These four pioneer families were the first permanent colony on the east branch of the Delaware River.

Married in 1572

Peter DuMond married in September, 1752, Maria Van Wagenen of Kingston, by whom he had six children born at Hurley and baptized at Kingston. Four of these children comprise "the early Dutch settlers of Ithaca." In that year of 1789, Catharine, the oldest daughter, married to Peter Hinepaugh, was 35 years of age and had five children, the oldest of whom was 12 years of age. Isaac DuMond, aged 31 yearss, had married in 1784 Sallie Barrows (Berro) of Hurley and had three children. Mond, aged 31 years, had married

Jacob Yaple and had three children. John, 26, married in July, 1789, Jane Barrows (Berro) just before leaving Paghatakan. There remained on the farm the sons, Igenas, aged 36, and Jacobus, aged 28, where their descendants still remain.

Hinepaw was an older half brother of the Yaples. The name of the mother was Susannah Cisco and it is recorded that she was born in Holland. Her early home in America may have been near Kingston as the name is not uncommon there. She married about 1758 Henry Yaple and they had at least three sons, all born in what is now Lebanon County, Pa. It is also a curious thing that in 1795 Hinepaugh is signing his name to documents in good clear German-English script as Pieder Heimbach.

OF ALL those who migrated to their new lake home, John Yaple alone remained unmarried and it was not until several years later that he returned to Ulster County and was married to Rachel De Pue (de Pui, De Puy, Depew) in all probability a third cousin of Robert McDowell of Kingston, Pa. Their lines of lineage began to diverge in 1703 and the cousins in all probability had not met previously for over 50 years.

In preparation for this much planned migration there was a baptism at the Dutch church at Kingston of Jacob Yaple's son Peter on July 19 (born the preceding Mar. 18) and a baptism on the following day of Jenny, the young daughter of Isaac DuMond. These events were also enhanced on the 19th by the publishing of the banns of the forthcoming marriage of John DuMond and Jane Barrows (Berro).

It was a courageous as well as a heartbreaking work that the DuMonds had undertaken, to move their families and all their belongings in the summer time a full hundred miles through a dense wilderness to a home in the new West. The first of the trip was made down the Pepacton (Delaware, East Branch).

Fortunately, in that day, all streams ran full. In all probability the use of the Durham boat was not available, coming as it did from its source in the lower Delaware. And so the adults by canoe paddled the children, or rafted them, while along shore the patient oxen and horse drew or carried in panniers their varying share of tools and household effects.

f0-Mile Portage Made

Some 30 miles down stream the Pepacton is joined by its western or Mohawk branch (at Hancock) and it was there that the 10-mile portage was made overland to the Susquehanna. Canoes again, and rafts, for the 30-odd miles down the broad Susquehanna to Owego. The trail was more open now, along the broad river. The sturdy oxen did well until they turned north beyond Owego; along the West Owego Creek (near Speedsville) bottoms they were frequently mired and the forest was very dense.

(It is recorded by Moravian missionaries on their way to Onondaga a half century earlier that they found the trail here very hard to find and follow, so dense was the forest and the intense shade from the tall tree tops.)

Nineteen long days were consumed on the 30-mile trail from Owego, mainly spent in the lost labor of clearing the trail that the Iroquois had neglected. Just how difficult was this trail may be judged from the fact that when the Snyders came over it in 1802 from Oxford, N. J., to Dryden, 165 miles, they consumed only 18 days, and the Snyders were 32 persons, six wagons, 18 horses, five yoke of oxen, 25 cows, belled. At last toward the end of September they arrived at the flats, with their waiting crops and cabins.

Territory Surveyed

After the treaty between the whites and the Cayugas held at Fort Stanwix (Rome, N. Y), wherein the Indians relinquished their title forever to these their lands, the surveyor-general of the state, Gen. Simeon DeWitt, sent in so many working squadrons that all the land of this military township was surveyed and parcelled into quarter-mile, half-mile and square-mile lots, ready for distribution to her Revolutionary soldiery in lieu of salary long overdue. It was a large tract, extending from the Twenty Towns (Cortland County west border) to the Massachusetts' Pre-emption (Geneva) line, from Tioga County to the Lake (Ontario). Finally these lots were distributed by lot (ballot).

Now it is known that of those serving in the war were Peter DuMond, the father, and his two sons, Isaac and John, also Peter Hympaugh and Jacob Yaple, all serving under Col. Albert Pauling, Ulster County Levies. None of these seem to have been allotted, nor to have acquired any land, save only Hinepaw, who was considerable of a "Yankee" in his various dealings. He bought of McDowell the Mill Creek property, 150 acres, in January, 1794, and sold it in December, 1795, to Abraham Markel at a net gain of 100 pounds on the bargain.

Began Active Trading

This Markel, 26 years of age, was a recent arrival from Kingston, who proceeded in trade with such activity that the little community was known by his name (Mericle's Flats). In 1800 he built the first frame house, which was used as a store, a dwelling, an inn, and is even now standing on its original site and used as a dwelling. At the turn of the century there were here but a few dozen houses yet it continued to be Merkel's Flats long before it was known as "Sodom," Cayuga City or DeWitt's Ithaca.

Hinepaugh was evidently the first "collective bargainer" in the little settlement. Almost on his arrival his oxen were lost and were recovered after many days in the woods of Milton (Lansing), still yoked, 10 miles away. All the early settlers were in right only squatters. It was late in 1793 that McDowell was able to purchase from Jeremiah Van Rensselaer of Albany lot 94, comprising 600 acres, one half mile wide and two miles from north to south, and constituting the eastern third of the present Ithaca. Even after this purchase the settlers continued to use adjoining property, as instance "Hinepaw's Medow Lot," a part of the Bloodgood Tract lying westward. This "Medow Lot," centered around what is now Farm and Cayuga Streets.

The location survey was made in 1798 since the "Location" of the Bloodgood Tract was made and filed by Martinus Zielly of Schoharie on Nov. 5 and the deed of the 14 acre tract was recorded by Abraham Bloodgood Nov. 17 following. This constitutes the western two-thirds of Ithaca. Tioga county was erected in 1791. In that year there was appointed by the Council of Appointment, "at the head of Cayuga Lake, Tioga county, Robert McDowell, Captain, Peter Hinepaugh, Lieutenant, and Isaac Dumond, Ensign." And this was two years earlier than the creation of the state militia. These officers were named as part of Major Butt's Battalion, David Holbrook, Surgeon.

Appointment Recorded

The first entry in the old Minute Book, Town of Ulysses, reads—"At the Annual Town meeting held on Tuesday the 7th of April at the home of Peter Hympough in Ulysses, agreeable to published notice given for that purpose. The appointment follows." Hympough and Peter Demond are made supervisore of highways, John Yaple is Fence Viewer for that and the succeeding three years. Thereafter these names do not appear; they are already removing to Danby (North), county of Tioga, three miles south, where they became the first settlers of the new town. Peter Hinepaw soon leaves for Aurora, and from there to the Niagara and the new West.

The leader of the first expedition for the "Flats" in 1788, Jonathan Woodworth, has recently moved up from the cabin at Puff's to the town square by the future court house. He is appointed vrst surveyor of the new town, McDowell is poundmaster. Later, in 1799, as justice he performs his vrst marriage, John McLallan and Mary King of Tremansville. The first school in a log schoolhouse, was begun in 1802 by Stephen Woodworth.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF ITHACA AS RELATED BY NEHEMIAH WOODWORTH
January 30, 1845, to Orlo Horton, of Covert, Seneca County, N.Y.

Nehimiah Woodworth was born in New London, Connecticut, on June 15, 1768, where he resided with his father, Captain Jonathan Woodworth, until the fall of 1783 when they removed to Kingston, Wyoming County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Woodworth was than at the age of fifteen years.

While at Kingston they resided near the fort and the scene of the Wyoming massacre; in describing that mamorable event in the Revolution, as related to him by the survivors of that savage massacre, he thinks that the principal fort was not surrendered until the day subsequent to the battle and that no persons were murdered after the day of battle.

Mr. Woodworth also states, tcontrary to the statements of the Historians of the Revolution that the forts were not burned, nor the women and children and disabled persons murdered that were in the fort. He was personally acquainted with Colonels Butler and Dennison, commanders of the fort and he is sure that had the above named occurrences taken place he could not have failed to have known it: he is certain of the fact from the number of widows that were inhabitants of the place when he resided there.

Early in the spring of 1788, the Woodworth family removed to the Chemung River: In June of the same year Mr. Woodworth in company with his father, and brother Charles, together with five other man, four on horseback and four on foot, started on an exploring expedition to the head of Cayuga lake. The company followed Sullivan's route as far as Peach Orchard on the east side of Seneca Lake. In this route they found the bushes cut out and some of the logs removed: at this place they found two man, one named Masters, who had commenced cutting the underbrush, and had also erected a cabin constructed of bark. These settlers appeared to have been in the country several days; here the company stayed during the night.

From Peach Orchard they traveled east and struck Halsey's Creek somewhere in the western part of the town of Hector. They followed the stream down to Cayuga Lake and encamped for the night, on the flat northeast of what is now called Goodwin's Point.* On the following morning, one Squire Carpenter, a millwright, belonging to the company, went up the ravine and discovered the Falls, fixing on the place as a site for a mill, but he did not return to occupy it. The party then proceeded south towards the head of the lake, going up far enough to avoid the gullies and ravines and came in sight of Fall Creek from near a point where the old Stone Tavern and Saw Mill now stand. Here, they halted and sent down two of those on foot, to ascertain at what point the inlet could be crossed.

These two proceeded from its mouth up to a little below where the Six Mile Creek forms a junction with the inlet, and near where the bridge is now situated, at which place it was found tobbe fordable for horses, and the whole company crossed over. The party proceeded to the foot of the east hill, turning to the right and then going along to the foot of the south hill, crossed Six Mile Creek and went south along the inlet flat as far as the Buttermilk falls, where the company camped for the night under a tree near the falls, taking this precaution on account of the multitude of gnats which inhabited the flats. The flats extended from Buttermilk Falls down the inlet to where the bridge now is, along Six Mile Creek and along near the east hill below the Cascadilla Creek.

The party remained here two days and three nights, exploring the country for four or five miles above the location of the falls bridge.

While watching their baggage at Buttermilk Falls, Mr. Woodworth noticed a strange horse in company with their horses, and although very wild succeeded in taking it in connection with theirs. He took it to Newtown, now Elmira, and finding no owner, kept it for his own use.

*Taughannock.

Leaving their encampment at Buttermilk Falls, the party proceeded on their return, southwest to the northwest corner of Cayuta Lake. About three miles from the flats they perceived an old bear with three cubs, and putting thier horses in motion they succeeded in treeing and killing two of the cubs, the others having fled, being frightened by the sound of the bells attached to their horses. Going along the Cayuta Lake to the southwest corner they went across to Katrenes town(now Havana) where they found two settlers and their families, named King and Wolcott. Staying here for the night the next day they went to Newtown Point and the day following down the river to thier place of residence on the Chemung. On or about the first of July a party of six, named Richard Lumas, Robert McDowell, David Smith, Joseph Smith, Charles Woodwotth and Nehimiah Woodworth with five or six horses loaded with provisions and implements for making hay, with two cows, returned to the flats at the head of Cayuga lake for the purpose so making hay of the grass which covered the flats in abundance, on which they might keep their cattle during the winter. They came by the same route by which they had returned and fouhd no new settlers excepting two Quakers at Katrenes town supposed to be from Rhode Island. They had commenced plowing up the flats, bordering the inlet of the Senenca Lake, but as yet lived with the former settlers. The name of one of these was John Supple. This was about the time of making the treaty between the government of New York and the six nations, and up to this time there were no settlements between and around the lakes, except at Havana and Peach Orchard, commenced. The party came from Katrenes to a place since called Puff's Tavern, then proceeded to make hay, having been joined by two more men from Kingston, named Isaac Demund and Peter Hinepaw.

Commencing at Puff's they collected on both flats about sixty tons of hay. The manner of drawing was with a rope, doubled and attached to a horse; by this simple mode they conveyed their dry hay to the place of stacking. The growth was so luxuriant that they collected in three or four weeks, sufficient to winter seventy head of cattle and horses. During the time of their work they subsisted onthe provisions brought with them, together with the milk from their cows. Their flour was from Wyoming and their Indian meal from Tioga Mills. Having finished their work they concealed their implements in a hollow log and started on their return by the same route. In passing Horseheads(now Fairport) they saw the bones of the horses, killed by Sullivan's army which gave the old name of Horse-Heads to the place. Having arrived at home the party then returned in October, driving in their horses and cattle, in all amounting to about seventy head. They constructed a log house at Puff's. In November they dug out a canoe from a large pine log. Leaving the inlet, they sailed down the lake as far as Salmon Creek, on the east side of the lake, where Ludlowville now stands, where the wind left them. While laying there they saw a large black bear swimming from near the mouth of the creek across from Goodwin's point on the opposite shore. The party determined on his capture, paddled to cut him off; when within about seventy rods the bear changed his course and swam towards the boat, menacing a violent attack. The party consisting of five persons, having no weapons except the pole which they had used for a mast, and an axe, concluded, after a short consultation, that four of them should manage the canoe while the other, a man named Stevens, should strike the bear over the head with the pole. After this, having rowed within a few rods of the animal, it was proposed by Mr. Woodworth that they should paddle backwards from the bear to see if they could escape, in case they should be in danger; the experience having succeeded, they approached the animal, and Stevens as directed struck the bear, which only impeded his progress for a moment, when he made a spring at the boat, placing the party in most imminent danger; but as the infuriated animal raised himself in the water to seize upon the bow of the canoe, it impede his progress, while the boat remained under motion, and by this means he missed his hold by about six inches only. The party then escaped a short distance, and again rowed with a determined resolution, and attacked him in the

same manner the second time; the bear fell a little farther short, and in a few more attempts, turned and swam from his assailants. The company now rowed up to him in pursuit, while Stevens having exchangdd the pole for the axe, struck the bear a blow in his hinder parts with the edge, and when he returned again in his defense, gave him another in the head which so disabled him, that they soon succeeded in dispatching the now dying animal. They towed their game, captured with the greatest danger, and captured only after a more than honorables defense on the part of Bruin, back to Salmon Creek, and there dressed it. Thus ended a conflict between men unarmed, in a canoe easily overturned in deep water and a furious bear, swimming as it were in his native element; a conflict in in which none but the hardy pioneer would have dared to have engaged.

The party then proceeded down the lake as far as what is now known as Himrod's Point, where they encamped for the night. The next day they started on their return, but being struck by a squall they crossed over to what is now called Frog Point, where they remained a day and a night, on account of the weather; the day following they returned to Ithaca. A short time after they started for Chemung going as before by way of Katrene and leaving Abram Smith the cattle. After staying about six weeks, two weeks longer than was intended, Mr. Woodworth and Richard Lumas, (it being then in September 1780) returned to the Ithaca Flats, bringing with them four pack horses loaded with provisions. Having arrived to within a short distance of the house, they noticed was open, and having curiosity to see what should occupy Smith, Lumas approached near the door and seeing Smith over a small fire frying cranberries and cream, entirely ignorant of their approach, stepped back and having adjusted his gun, again came near the door and fired, Smith uneasy at the long absence of the others, and having seen Indians about was so frightened that he almost lost his senses, but was greatly surprised on finding them to be his friends, although somewhat out of humor at the fright they had given him.

One of their horses having died in the early part of the winter, the wolves were accustomed to frequent it at night; after failing in their attempt to shoot them, they at last made a hole through the side of the house for their gun, levelling it so as to rake the carcass, shearing the wolves feeding on the evening of the same day they fired and killed an enormous wolf.

About the same time they heard a deer bawl in the night, and going out with torches they discovered it near the inlet , with a pack of wolves devouring the animal though not yet dead. The wolves frightened at the sight of the fire of their torches, fled and the party themselves killed the deer and dressed it for their own use. They also took a large quantity of salmon with spear, from the inlet, of a large size which were accustomed to go up several miles from the lake. In the latter part of December they moved down to the lower flats, and built a cabin near where the court house now stands. In January they were joined by two men from Kingston.

In February Mr. Woodworth and Lumas set out again for Chemung, going on snow shoes made by Hinepaw. They took with them one gun, and provisions sufficient for two days, in their packs, thinking, that if they did not get through in that time they could travel one day without, as they were sure it would not take but th three days at the most. The snow was now about three feet deep in the woods. They left the flats about noon, having with them a dog of middling size. Instead of going by the way they had been accustomed to go and come, they followed up the inlet, intending to take a direct course from that to the Chemung, supposing this to be a shorter route. During the afternoon, they traveled eight or ten miles, and encamped in sight of the inlet. The manner of encamping was to beat down the snow by the side of a large log with their snow shoes, where hemlock brush could easily be procured, and by this log build a fire with the wood cut with their tomahawks with which each were provided. They then made their bed by the side of the fire of hemlock brush, covered it with their bags with which they were provided. On this bed they composed themselves for the night, covered w with their blankets and sheltered only by the broad canopy of heaven. They slept soundly through the night but found themselves covered by the snow, six inches in the morning. Having gotten up they started a fire with the few remaining brands that were not extinguished by the snow, but while doing this, the change of the

1848- copy of letter in possession of Mr. Joel Horton of Trumansburg,NY

Wm. Rappleye, one of the early settlers of this town, says, "I removed from the state of New Jersey with my Father and Family in the year 1797 to what is now the town of Covert."

We came by the way of Albany up the Mohawk river in boats through Wood Creek, and so into the Cayuga Lake Landing the 15th. of May at what is now known as Kidders Ferry. There were a few settlers previous to this date, The Covert Family and a Smith Family. Old Mr. Covert came into the country in the year 1795, settling north of the present village of Farmerville. Adrian Smith had settled on lot no. 42 and Joseph Smith on 32. Mr. Covert purchased his land at one dollar per acre. The Father of Mr. Rappleye purchased 100 acres of Richard Smith on lot 42 at five dollars per acre with a small improvement. In 1798, Mr. Rappleye with two brothers purchased 300 acres on lot 51 at three dollars seventy five cents per acre and in 1799, purchased the farm of 100 acres on which he resides for five dollars per acre. The first year he says, we suffered severly for the want of provisions. We procured a miserable quality of wheat on the east side of the Cayuga Lake at 1 shilling per bushel, the nearest mill was Davenport's grist mill three miles north of Ithaca. We were able to reach this only by going up the lake in a small boat. The next year we sold wheat at the same price and in the year 1800 we raised 500 bushels which was sold at 6 shillings and 8 shillings per bushell: this was probably the largest crop that had been grown in the county at that time. Mr. Rappleye thinks that the first framed house was put up in 1803 by Tunis Covert: During the same year the road from Ithaca to Geneva was cut through: Up to this time there were a few scattering Indians belonging to the Seneca and Cayuga tribes. When Mr. Rappleye came to this country he was twentythree years of age, he is now seventy six, retaining much of the strength and vigor of early life and enjoying a large competence as the reward of his pioneer labors.

Jonathan P. Woodworth removed to this town in the year 1797. His Father was the first to explore this country in 1788. In the spring of the next year he made a permanent settlement at the head of the Cayuga Lake, where Ithaca now stands. They remained here five years, during this time they carried their grain to be ground at the mills on the Chemung river or crushed in a mortar made from a stump which was near where the court house now stands. In 1793 the family removed to a place a little north of Himrods point on the east side of the Cayuga Lake. Mr. Woodworth speaks of the country as being especially adapted to raising of wheat. A part of the two succeeding years Mr. Woodworth spent in the western portions of this state and Penn. carrying chain for a surveyor. Was in Buffalo in 1795- the time of making the treaty with the six nations. It contained only one trading house. In the year 1797, they removed on to lot 74 in this town, purchasing their land at one dollar per acre. There were a few settlers in before them. Aman named Wilson lived on the same lot north of present village of Covert. And the King family on lot 87. The road from Covert to Trumansburg called "The Old Road" WAS bushed out so as to be passable for Oxen. At that place Mr. Treman had put up a small mill which he called a till mill without any bolt. IN the year 1806 Mr. Woodworth purchased the farm on lot 86 where he now resides.

Moved from Cabin at Buttermilk Falls in Dec. 1788 to Cabin near where Old Court House Stands - H. T. Spencer.

atmosphere was so sudden from the warmth of their snow covered bed, to the intense cold of the air that they like to have perished. Having eaten their breakfast, they again set out on their journey; they had gone about three fourths of a mile when Lumas fell over a log and broke their compass, which he carried in his pocket. They now concluded to gonon, and trust to their own experience as woodsmen, but everything depended on uncertainty; it was cloudy and their provisions would last them but two days; they were now very much afraid that they should get lost and not finish their journey before their provisions should be exhausted. They encamped that night as before; on the third day they again set out having but little courage in the morning, about noon Lumas who was ahead called out "Keep up your courage, here is the track of a hunter." Mr. Woodworth now came up and placed his own shoe in the track and found that it compared with his shoe. He now believed that they had gone on a circle, and come on their old track and were lost. They concluded to follow the first stream which they should meet down to its mouth; they proceeded two or three miles when they came to a narrow pass where they could not get through, where the stream which they were following ran.

They turned back, went a short distance, and climbed up the hill; after they had arrived at the top the snow blew and the cold was intense. After going a mile or two they again descended to the creek, and shortly after again crossed their back track. Keeping down the creek, they encamped for the night with nothing to eat, the last of their provisions having been eaten at noon. On the next day which was the fourth day they thought they had struck into the Susquehannah river above Tioga Point. They followed this creek knowing that should it prove to be what they supposed, it would lead them out. About this time the sun came out for the first and last time during the journey, the hills on each side were steep and slippery, and they were obliged to wade the creek much of the time. They had become very tired and hungry, during the afternoon they said little to each other for an hour at a time. "Finally," said Lumas, "this dog must be killed, can you eat a quarter without salt or bread?" Woodworth replied, "Itthink that I do not want to do it now, let the dog live one day longer. I would eat it before we starve." They kept on down the stream until the next day (the fifth) towards night, when they came to a sugar camp, the trees of which they found were not tapped with the Indian hatchet. Keeping on down they soon came in sight of Shepherds Mills situated on the creek they had been following, thus confirming thier former opinions, here they procured provisions, frequently cautioning each other against an excess of eating; they then proceeded a mile farther to the house belonging to Mr. Woodworth's father.

Thus ended their journey of five days, through the woods with nothing to eat for about half of that time. A journey as perilous as an untraveled wilderness and intense cold could make it.

From Ithaca Journal-News, May 9th, 1921

Alfred Bates Woodworth who died about two years ago in Trumansburg, was a great grandson to Jonathan Woodworth who brought the first white settlers to Ithaca in 1788. In 1797 he moved to Lot 74, Town of Covert and spent the remainder of his life in that vicinity. Previous to that he served throughout the Revolutionary War, enlisting May 5, 1775, as a sergeant in Putnam's regiment, which marched to Cambridge. He was discharged when the colonial company disbanded, and at once re-enlisted as a second lieutenant in Durkee's regiment, the 20th Continental. April 14, 1777 he entered the navy forwhich he was particularly fitted, having been a sea captain for many years.

Jonathan Parker Woodworth, son of Jonathan Woodworth, was a devout Baptist, serving as pastor for many years at Enfield and in other charges of the Seneca Association. In 1824 he purchased land in Ulysses near Willow Creek, which constitutes part of the farm later owned by his son David, and which after his death became in turn, the property of his son, Alfred B. Woodworth, who owned it at the time of his death.

Alfred Bates Woodworth was born on this farm March 25, 1836, the only son of David and Betsey J. Bates Woodworth. He had three sisters, Susan, Fanny and Mary. Mary, now Mrs. Mary Allen, is the only one living. Alfred B. Woodworth was of distinguished Colonial ancestry. The founder of the American branch of the family Walter, came from Kent, England, to Plymouth, Mass., in 1653 and in 1635 settled in Scituate, Mass. At the time of his death in 1686, a son, Benjamin, changed to Woodworth the English spelling Woodward, which name is said to be derived from the Woodwards of the Hundred Rolls in the reign of Edward the First.

Alfred Bates Woodworth's education was acquired in the district school nearby, principally he attended the Ithaca Academy where he completed the course in surveying. While a young man he identified himself with the Methodist Church in Jacksonville where he served as trustee and as a member of the Boardof stewards. For years he was superintendent of Sunday schools at Jack Creek Settlement and in White Schoolhouse at Willow Creek, which he later organized. Later, after moving to Trumansburg, he continued to support the church, giving freely of his time and money. All movements tending toward civic betterment had his support. The temperance cause, especially, he espoused with untiring devotion, and for years he showed his approval of the Salvation Army by contributing to its various posts. After going to Trumansburg to live he served a long time on the town board and in 1874 he was elected to the county Board of Supervisors from Ulysses and was the last survivor of that board, which was known as the most remarkable in many ways, which has ever served Tompkins County. The other members were E.H. Wade, Dryden; S. Davenport, Newfield; C.I. Wattles, Caroline; D.L. Burt, Ithaca; J. Hawes, chairman, Danby; J.L. Baker, clerk; V.B. Gross, Groton; J.M. Woodbury, Lansing; Ebenezer Havens, Enfield.

Mr. Woodworth was married December 18, 1867, to Clara Nichols, daughter of Rev. Samuel Nichols, who was a descendant of the earliest settlers in Enston and vicinity. Surviving him are two daughters, Mrs. Anna W. Staples, and Miss Lulu Woodworth, and a grandson, Alfred Woodworth Staples, of Trumansburg.

An interesting story of the early history and settlement of Western New York, as related by Nehemiah Woodworth and set down by Harvey Denison, contains the following: Nehemiah Woodworth was born June 13th, 1768, in New London, Conn., where he lived with his father until the fall of 1783, when they moved to Kingstown, Wyoming County, Pa. While at Kingstown they lived near the Kingstown fort andthe scene of the Wyoming massacre. In describing that memorable event of the Revolution as told to him by the survivors, he thinksthe principal fort was not surrounded until the day subsequent to the battle and that no persons were murdered after the day of battle. Mr. Woodworth also says, contrary to the statement of the historians of the

Revolution, that the forts were not burned nor the women and children and disabled persons that were in the fort massacred. He was personally acquaintedw with colonels Butler and Denison, commanders of the fort, and is sure that had the above named occurrences taken place he could not have failed to know it. He also is certain of the fact from the number of widows who were inhabitants of that place when Mr. Woodworth lived in Wyoming county.

Early in the spring of 1788 the Woodworth family moved to the Chemung river, and in June of the same year Mr. Woodworth, in company with his father and brother and five other persons, four on horseback and four on foot, started on an exploring expedition to the head of Cayuga Lake. They followed Sullivan's route as far as Peach Orchard on the east coast of Seneca Lake. On this road they found the bushes cut out and some of the logs removed. At Peach Orchard they found two men, one by the name of Master, who had commenced cutting out the underbrush and hd had erected a cabin of bark.

There the party remained over night and then traveled east and struck Halsey's Creek somewhere in the western part of the Town of Hector. They followed this s stream down Cayuga Lake and camped for the night on the north side of what is now known as Goodwin's point. On the following morning one Squire Carpenter, a millwright belonging to the party, went up a ravine and discovered Taughannock Falls, fixing on a site for a mill, but he did not return to occupy it.

The party then proceeded south toward the head of the lake, going far enough up to avoid gullies and ravines, and came in sight of Fall Creek, near where the old mill and stone tavern now stand. There they sent two of the party on foot to ascertain at what oint the inlet could be crossed. These two proceeded from its mouth up to a little below where Six Mile Creek forms a junction with the inlet and near where the briffge is now situated, at which place it was found to be fordable for horses, and the company passed over. They then proceeded to the foot of East Hill, and turning to the right, going along the foot of South Hill, they crossed Six Mile Creek and went south along the flats as far as Buttermilk Falls, where they encamped for the night under a tree near the falls. This flat extended from Buttermilk Falls down the inlet to where the bridge now is, along Six Mile Creek and near East Hill below Cascadilla Creek. The party remained here three days exploring the country for four or five miles above the inlet.

While watching the baggage at Buttermilk Falls, Mr. Woodworth saw a strange horse which he captured with little trouble and took it to NewTown (now Elmira) and finding no owner kept it for his service. Leaving the encampment at Buttermilk Falls, the party proceeded to return, going south to the southwest corner of Cayuga Lake. About three miles from the flats they saw an old bear and three cubs and succeeded in treeing and killing two of the cubs. The other bears fled, frightened by the bells on the horses.

Going along the Cayuga Lake to the southwest corner, they crossed to Katherine's Town (now Havana), where they found two settlers named King and Woolcott, with their families. The next day they went to New Town (now Elmira) point, and the following day down the river to their home on the Chemung.

On or about July 1 a party of six, named Richardson, Squire, Roberts, McDole, David and Joseph Smith, and Charles and Nehemiah Woodworth, with five or six horses loaded withprovisions and implements for making hay, and two cows, returned to the head of Cayuga Lake, to make hay from the grass which covered the flats with an abundant growth, on which they might keep their cattle during the winter. They returned over the same route, finding two new settlers, except two Quakers at Katherine's town supposed to be from Rhode Island. One was John Supple. They had commenced ploughing up the flats at the head of Seneca Lake, but lived with the few former settlers. This was about the time of the treaty with the government of New York and the Six Nations, and up to this time there were no settlements between or around the lakes except Havana and Peach Orchard.

The party came from Katherine's Town to a place called Puff's Tavern, three miles from Ithaca, in one day with no incident worthy of notice. They proceede to make

having been joined by two men from Delaware, Isaac Drummond and Peter Hymebaugh. They cut about 60 tons fo hay. They subsisted on the provisions brought with them from Wyoming and milk from their cows, flour from Wyoming and Indian meal from Tioga Mills. Finishing their work they his their tools in a hollow log and started the return trip over the same route. Passing Horseheads, now Fairport, they saw the bones of the horses killed by Sullivan's army, which gave the name of Horseheads to the place.

The party arrived home in October and built a log cabin at Puff's. In November they dug out a canoe from a large pine log and sailed dwon the shore of the lake to Salmon Creek on the east side. While lying there the spied a big bear swimming across the lake towards Goodwin's Point. They determined to capture the bear and did so after a lon and tiring struggle, fighting him from the canoe, during which they were nearly capsized a number of times, but they finally succeeded in dispatching bruin with an axe.

The party then went down the lake to Himrod's Point, where they encamped for the night. The next day they started back, ran into a squall and were forced to spend the night and another day at Frog Point. They then returned to Ithaca and soon after started for Chemung, going as before and leaving Abram Smith with the cattle.

Six weeks later, in December, 1788, Mr. Woodworth and Richard Lucas returned to the Ithaca flats to see how Smith was spending his time, they crept up to him log cabin to find him frying cranberries and cream. Ftying off their gun, they nearly frightened him senseless, as he had seen Indians about the previous day.

The latter part of December they moved down to the lower flat and built a cabin near where the old court house now stands. In January they were joined by two men from Delaware. In February, Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Lucas set out again for Chemung, traveling on snowshoes made by Peter Hymebaugh. They lost their way and wandered in a circle for several days after they broke their compass. Their food was about exhausted, and just as they were making up their minds to eat their dog they came out into a clearing near Shepherd's Creek, the outlet of Cayuga Lake. Keeping on down stream, they came to Shepherd's mills where they procured provisions. They then went a mile farther on to the home of Mr. Woodworth's father.

Thus ended theur journey of five days through the woods with nothing to eat for about half the time, a journey as perilous as an untraveled wilderness and intense cold could make it.