

Cooper Bros. foundry and machine works stand on the site of the old Nelson Spencer paper mill which was erected about 1823. The original buildings—or at least one of them, stood as late as down to Nov. 26, 1895, when Cooper Bros. were cleaned out by fire. The latter then rebuilt on a larger scale and to accommodate a growing industry, so that since then their buildings have been as modern and substantial as those of any of the manufacturers in Cortland. The main building laying north and south parallel with the course of the stream which furnishes the water power, the Tioughnioga, is 80 x 230 feet. It is crowned with a broad, sloping roof, low eaves and high centre, and is floored in brick. Alongside on the east, resting on the stream, is the power house 40 feet square, and on the side toward the village are the store houses and stables. Messrs. Cooper have constructed very pretty residences facing River street, directly in front of the works, and taken altogether they have considerably built up that edge of the town, a section of the village which is most favorable for residential or industrial development. In February, 1881, the Messrs.

When on the night, or morning of the conflagration they made a search of the ruins, not a piece of anything that was connected with the plant that was combustible could be found. Not a stick large enough to kindle a bonfire. The patterns—a loss barely possible of being estimated—were consumed and the work of months and years was no longer available. But, Messrs. Cooper set to work and constructed new buildings. And in just one year to a day from the time of the fire they opened the gates and set the machinery in the new and commodious buildings in motion. In rebuilding, they designed single story structures. Money and time are wasted where men have to carry loads up and down stairs. Thus they reasoned and who will dispute the proposition? They have plenty of land and can expand horizontally to greater advantage than vertically. The buildings are well lighted and ventilated. They are not charred or begrimed with grease and smoke. They are kept bright with paint. Electricity is used for lighting the buildings and the power obtained from the river runs the dynamos as well as the machinery. The power house is



Harris, Photo.

COOPER BROTHERS' MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY.

Coopers came down from the farm and bought the buildings and sixteen acres of ground. The old paper mill had long, prior to that time, become an oil mill. As they found it, there was a main structure two and a half stories, 40 x 80, with a lean-to or addition, 24 x 32. Later a building 30 x 60 to be used for a foundry was constructed. All were destroyed by the fire of that November morning, 1895. The real value of the property of course lay in the water power which the Cooper Bros. rely upon wholly and which rarely fails them. An old house, which had been moved up against the shops, the Coopers tore down. In June, 1881, they took possession and set three men at work—themselves and another. There was plenty of room then. They proceeded to build anything and everything in the line of machinery, or parts of machinery. Methods were somewhat crude as compared with the present time. Machinists in the past twenty years have made rapid strides in developing means of construction. But Cooper Bros. took hold, as men who succeed always do, and (dollar-upon-dollar, job-after-job), built up a big paying machine jobbing and repairing busi-

ness. During the time Messrs. Cooper have occupied this plant they have supplied 200 flour mills with parts of machinery which were wholly constructed and many times designed in these shops. Anything in the general line of work that may be called for at a foundry and machine works can be done here; any pattern that may be desired can be made upon order, even the principal involved in the design being supplied, if desired, for Cooper Bros. are ingenious. Among other things they supply shafting, hangers, pulleys, couplings, belting, mill supplies, milling machines or die sinkers and foot hammers. The Spencer paper mill is an historic enterprise, which is more fully described in "The Early Industries," on page 93. The site of the plant is on the west bank of the Tioughnioga thirty rods below the point where the east and west branches unite. It is plain that the water power, with a head from both of those streams, is sufficient for a considerable manufacturing plant. Mr. Lester Cooper was born Sept. 26, 1842, and George F. Cooper, Feb. 22, 1853. Their native place was Smithville, Chenango Co. In 1860 the

family, the parents with their two boys, moved into the town of Cortlandville, settling upon a farm on the Truxton road north-east of Cortland. The two boys in 1877 started a machine shop in a small way upon this farm. With them time and money were cheap, and jobbing for the farmers became lucrative. Four years' experience of that sort fitted them for building up the business they have since done. Lester Cooper and Libbie E. Hayes of Cortland were married September 26, 1871. George F. Cooper and Emma J. Graham of Cortland were married February 28, 1878.



Butler, Photo.

D. W. VAN HOESEN'S RESIDENCE.

DAVID HANNUM OF HOMER.

BY C. S. MARTIN.

When Edward Noyes Westcott gave to the printer "Dave Harum" he made both himself and Cortland county famous, for no history of this section will ever be complete unless mention in some manner is made of this typical dweller of central New York, who lived and breathed in real life in the person of David Hannum of Homer, who is known by hundreds of people here and readily recognized, although Westcott tried to disguise him in his book, by picturing him as uncouth and unacquainted with the uses of society, and by giving him uncultured dialect, none of which characteristics were his.

Homer, which Westcott has represented as Homeville, is one of the prettiest villages in the

Tioughnioga Valley. With its three thousand inhabitants, it nestles among the high hills which protect it from the cold winds in winter. A landscape gardener must have been engaged to lay it out. Its streets are wide and on either side stand shade trees of gigantic proportions forming an arch of green in the summer months when the foliage is in full bloom. The residents of Homer comprise very largely people in easy circumstances or those who are possessed of a great abundance. It is a cultured community and for years has been the seat of high class academic teachings. While many characteristics of David Hannum are recognized in "David Harum" there are those having lived in Homer all their lives who deny that Westcott has to any extent reproduced all sides of the man's character.

As Homeville is supposed to represent Homer, so Buxton Hill is considered to be a synonym of Truxton, the road to which, represented as "Harum's" favorite drive, is picturesque and pretty.

David Hannum's only connection with a bank was that of a depositor in his palmy days, and a seeker of favors when adversity overtook him. He was a horse trader and patent rights man, shrewd, and, so long as he confined himself to that line of trading, successful. It was when he had accumulated a comfortable fortune and turned to land speculation that he lost everything. He might have cleaned up his reality at a big margin, but he indulged in visions of greater promise, and he went out with the bottom of the land boom. Broad acres were turned into hay fields, and when the New York hay buyers, who had contracted for the hay, failed, and prices went down, he was left in the lurch. He saw his land go, piece after piece, under the hammer. But he continued to keep up appearances. He kept to the very last a stable filled with fine horses. Between horses and children he divided his affections. More especially had he turned his attention to children because of the memory of a lost darling, a boy, the fruit of the second marriage, upon whom he had doted, who at 9 years of age, was laid in the grave. He had always told of great things this boy would do when grown up. Dave was mar-



A SCENE ON THE ROAD TO TRUXTON—HOMER, N. Y. Mrs. P. K. Barker, Photo. ["Buxton Hill," in "David Harum,"]



DAVID HANNUM OF HOMER.

Permission Harris, Photo.

[Sold by Cortland Specialties Co.]

ried twice. By his first wife, Charlotte Hitchcock, to whom he was married when 40 years old, there was born a girl, who died when she was 12 years old. Then, a few years later the mother died, and the loss of both was a deep affliction. Some years later when he felt the need of a helping hand, Dave Hannum married Lois Babcock. She was a cousin of the mother of Edward Noyes Westcott, the author of "David Harum." Then came the birth of the son in whom the father's affections were centered. The death of the wife and mother occurred after that of the son and Hannum's cup of sorrow overflowed.

From that time his life gradually approached its close in the darkest shadow of worldly affliction. The hero of that imaginary Christmas mortgage episode in which "David Harum" destroyed the last evidence of indebtedness which he held against the penniless widow and then begged that in lieu of that debt he should be permitted to retain the silver dime which her late husband had given him when he was a boy, lost none of his geniality during his severest trials. He watched his possessions taken from him one at a time without a murmur or a word of protest. He was forced into poverty, fighting every inch of ground, but retaining to the last all of the traits and characteristics of Dave Hannum of early life and above all his inherent good nature. There were in the midst of his darkest hours many flashes of humor that have often since been told with a relish. When he was in funds nobody found it difficult to collect from him a debt. Toward the last when he had to live on the lining of an empty purse he now and then found an expedient to turn away a creditor. A \$100 bill to which he tenaciously clung, was often returned unbroken by a dunning creditor who couldn't change it. And it finally became a rare joke which Dave's cronies hugely enjoyed. But, alas! one day that \$100 certificate suddenly, to Dave's chagrin and amazement, changed ownership. The change, something like \$98 in small silver coin, was poured out of a shot bag and counted out piece by piece—and one creditor went away satisfied. The laugh that went up from the crowd sunning themselves

in front of the Mansion House found quick response in Dave's invitation to step inside and have something.

"Do others or they'll do you, and do them fust," is undoubtedly one of Dave Hannum's sayings, generally applied by himself to correct unfavorable impressions some one may have obtained where Dave had got the best of a horse trade. It was the trait by which Dave unquestionably made a fortune. He began on that line when as a youngster he shook the old farm, and, leaving Deacon Zelates Hannum to mourn a wayward son, started out for an itinerant stove dealer to peddle stoves. When Dave returned after the load was sold it was with a much better team of horses than that with which he had started. So it may well be imagined that he was not required to answer for his audacity in trading his employer's team. It gave him confidence in his ability to trade horses at the same time pursuing the "commission job" in stoves and making it pay. Dave was just a year cutting eye-teeth on a commission. Then he turned his talents wholly to his own credit. His conversational powers were equal to the best in that section at least. Consequently patent rights, such as churns, hay forks—many people in Homer are still living who regret Hannum and the hay fork—dish washers and innumerable et ceteras, flashed across his orbit at times with the brilliancy and number of November shooting stars. As an illustration: He took dinner with Will Smith, between Cortland and Homer, one day. There he saw a dish washer. The country had been sold with it. He looked up the owner of the "rights," bought him out, and then went out and, as he said, caught "another" sucker. He never barred "fakes." He was one of the original owners of the Cardiff giant, and it is said eventually cleared up \$15,000 out of it after buying out his partners and taking it down East.

His natural bent was for trades and deals of that character, and when after acquiring a comfortable fortune, as had been said, he turned his attention to investments in land and flunked,



Harris, Photo.

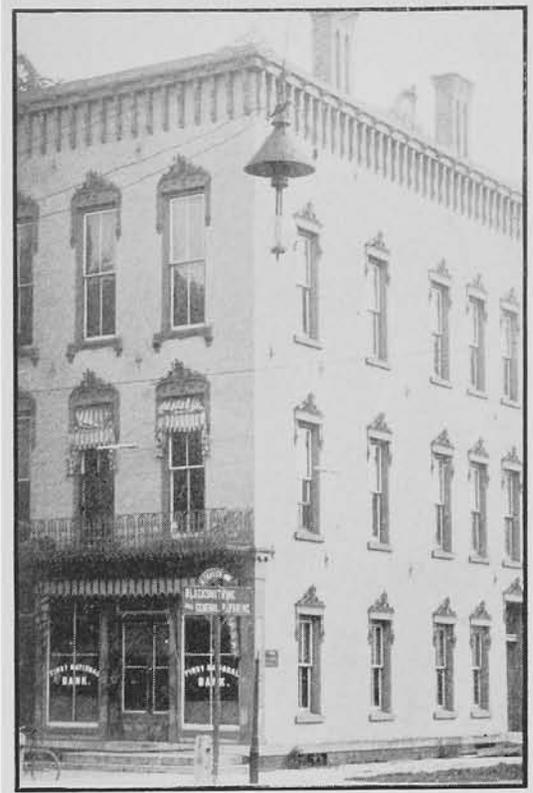
IKE FINN.

["Dick Larrabee," in "David Harum."]

few of his best acquaintances were surprised. More than all other things, except the death of his children, which grieved Dave Hannum, was to see his horses go. Westcott represents "Harum's" factotum as Dick Larrabee, who assisted him out of many a scrape. It is probable that Ike Finn, a public cab driver of Cortland, with headquarters at the Messenger House, who was "chummy" with Dave Hannum, best represents Dick Larrabee, if indeed he was not actually selected by the author as the original of that character. Ike boasts of his relations with Dave Hannum, and, incidentally, speaks with pride of the time he drove Gov. Hill around Cortland in a four-in-hand of whites. Dave Hannum's last "pair" which he saved from the sheriff was a team of dapple greys which Ike drove out of the stable at midnight after Dave had locked up for the night and left turned loose out of reach of the sheriff. Dave finally sold the team and they were placed in a Cortland livery stable where Dave often visited them out of the real love which he bore them.

Village Pavements.—In 1896 Railroad street was paved with brick ; in 1898 Main street with asphalt, and in 1899 Tompkins and Port Watson streets and Lincoln avenue with asphalt. On March 30, 1896, an amendment to the village charter, known as the paving act, under the provisions of which the pavements were laid, became a law. It was drafted by Judge Stratton S. Knox and introduced into the legislature by F. P. Saunders, member from this county. It, in brief, provided for assessing two-thirds of the cost of a pavement, after deducting that portion included in street crossings and intersections, upon the abutting property owners. The village paid the balance and the entire cost of the pavement laid within the bounds of street intersections and crossings. The Traction Co., who occupy Main and a part of Railroad streets, was assessed a share of the cost of the pavement in those streets, as provided in the terms of its franchise, the amount assessed upon the company being credited wholly to the village. The authority for laying a street pavement rested wholly with the village trustees, except that none could be ordered unless asked for by a petition signed by the owners of over one-half of the lineal feet of abutting property.

The bonds issued to cover the unpaid share of the local assessment for all of the pavements mature in ten years, one-tenth being payable each year. Series A, covering the cost of the village



Harris, Photo. OLD HOMER NATIONAL BANK. [Supposititious Bank of "David Harum."]

share of the Railroad street pavement, mature in 1902 and 1903. Series A for the Main street pavement mature in several equal annual installments, viz: 1907-'11 inclusive, and 1915-'18 inclusive. Inasmuch as the village could not at the same time very well take care of the same series issued for the cost of the pavements in Tompkins and Port Watson streets and Lincoln avenue without providing an unusual tax levy, it was decided to make them full term bonds, maturing in 1920, and thereby obtain advantage of high premiums. At the time of the issue of bonds for the pavements in Tompkins and Port Watson streets and Lincoln avenue, bids for which were opened March 8, 1900, the total bonded indebtedness of the village, exclusive of that issue, was \$133,720.51. The assessed valuation of the village in 1899 was upwards of six million dollars.

The cost of the Railroad street brick pavement, which was laid from Main street to the main tracks at the crossing of the D., L. & W. R. R., was \$20,940.10, of which the property owners' share was \$11,295.99. The length of the pavement is 2,200 linear feet.

The Main street asphalt pavement laid from near the intersection of East Main street to the Lehigh Valley railroad crossing, and about a mile in length, cost \$75,000, of which the property owners paid \$42,751.12, and the Traction Co. \$10,873.33.

The Tompkins street pavement (asphalt), extending from Main street to and including the front of the cemetery grounds, a distance of 2,500 linear feet, cost \$28,450, the local property paying \$17,393.36.

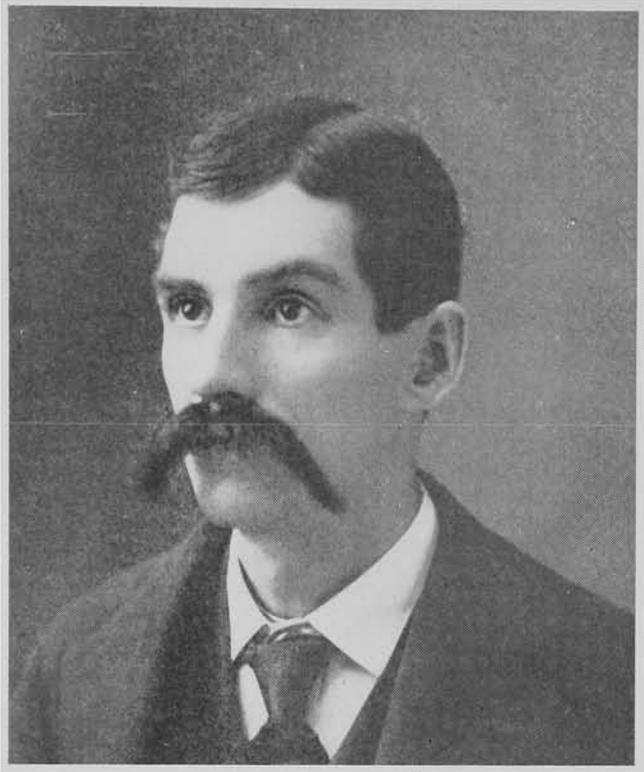
The Port Watson street pavement (asphalt), from Main street to the crossing of the D., L. & W. tracks, which is also 2,500 linear feet, cost \$25,150, of which the abutting property paid \$15,222.77.

The Lincoln avenue pavement (asphalt), cost \$8,500. It extends from Main street to Homer avenue, 1,100 linear feet, and the property owners' share was \$5,552.83.



DAVID HANNUM'S RESIDENCE. Dr. Braman Photo. ["David Harum's" Res.]

What War Means.—The last two years 41,375 men have been killed in battle.



Harris, Photo. J. H. TALMADGE.

The Cortland Buggy Company are engaged in the wholesale manufacture of wagons, carriages, and sleighs at 16 and 18 Duane street. For the past nine years the business was carried on at 19 Port Watson street, but on Feb. 8, 1900, the place was burned out and the following week the shops on Duane street were opened for work. Twelve years ago the same parties started the business at Nos. 27 and 29 Port Watson street, where it was carried on for three years. From the beginning J. H. Talmadge directed the affairs of the company, being then, as he is now, the general manager. He has lived in Cortland for nineteen or twenty years, and for five or six years prior to that time was a resident of Marathon, having been born in Liberty, Sullivan Co. He first learned the trade of carriage painter and during the first few years he lived in Cortland was a contractor in different shops in the village. In the present business he is engaged in the manufacture of a general line of wagons which are sold to jobbers, and has a large city trade, for the reason that a specialty is made of the fine line of vehicles.

State Senators, 1900.—[See State Senate, page 194]—1st Dist. John L. Havens; 2nd, James Norton; 3d, Thomas H. Cullen; 4th, David Floyd Davis; 5th, Michael J. Coffey; 6th, Wm. J. LaRoche; 7th, Patrick H. McCarren; 8th, Henry Marshall; 9th, Joseph Wagner; 10th, John Frances Ahearn; 11th, Timothy D. Sullivan; 12th, Samuel J. Foley; 13th, Bernard F. Martin; 14th, Thomas F. Grady; 15th, N. A. Elsberg; 16th, Louis Munzinger; 17th, Geo W. Plunkitt; 18th, Maurice Featherson; 19th, J. Ford; 20th, Thos. F. Donnelly; 21st, Richard H. Mitchell; 22nd, Wm. J. Graney; 23d, Louis F. Goodsell; 24th, H. S. Ambler; 25th, Jacob Rice; 26th, W. L. Thornton;

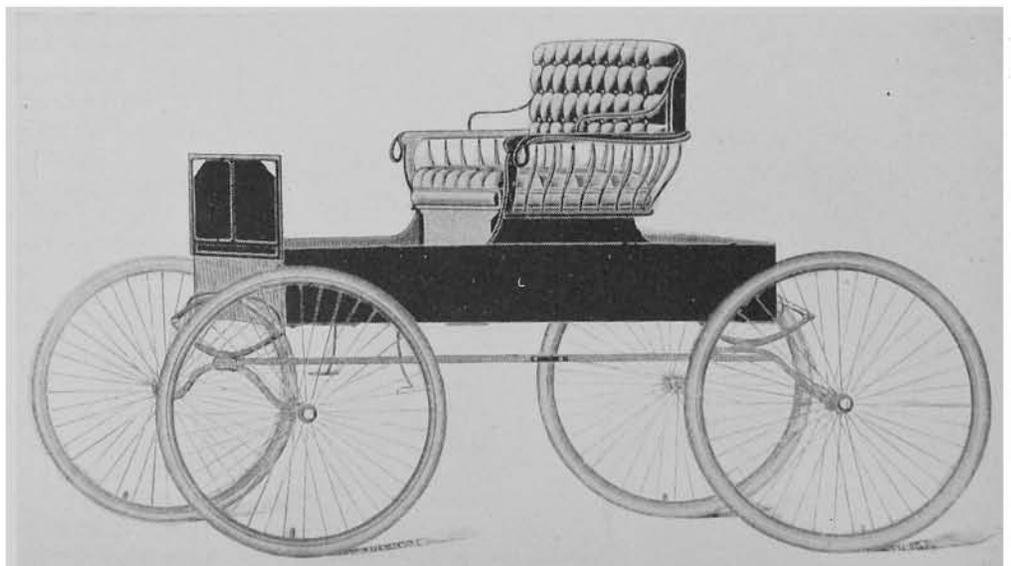
27th, Hobart Krum; 28th, Edgar T. Brackett; 29th, Curtis N. Douglass; 30th, Frank M. Boyce; 31st, George Chahoon; 32nd, George R. Maltby; 33d, James D. Feeter; 34th, Henry J. Coggeshall; 35th, Elon R. Brown; 36th, Nevada N. Stranahan; 37th, Horace White; 38th, William E. Johnson; 39th, Benj. Martin Wilcox; 40th, Charles T. Willis; 41st, F. D. Sherwood; 42nd, John Raines, 43d; Cornelius R. Parsons; 44th, William W. Armstrong; 45th, T. E. Ellsworth; 46th, L. H. Humphrey; 47th, W. F. Mackey; 48th, S. J. Ramsperger; 49th, Geo. A. Davis; 50th, F. W. Higgins.

Rev. Robert Clements of Cuba, N. Y., was on Feb. 22, 1900, called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church of Cortland by a unanimous vote of the church and society. He has accepted the call and will enter upon his pastoral duties in Cortland April 1. He succeeds Rev. John Timothy Stone, who on March 1 went to Baltimore, Md., to accept the pastorate of the Brown Memorial Presbyterian church, following Rev. Maltbie D. Babcock, D. D., called to the Brick Presbyterian church of New York city. Mr. Clements was born in Schenectady, N. Y., thirty-five years ago. He was a graduate of Union college, at Schenectady, in 1891, and of Auburn Theological seminary, Auburn, N. Y., in 1894, where he was a classmate of his predecessor, Rev. Mr. Stone. Mr. Clements and Mr. Stone were two of the six honor men of the class on the commencement stage. Since graduation he has been the pastor of the Presbyterian church in Cuba. He is unmarried.

Union Street was laid out in 1865, according to Mr. H. B. Hubbard's best recollection, by Farrington O. Hyatt and Orrin R. Robinson, who bought a strip of land lying south of the north line of the street and cut it up into building lots. All that tract was then pasture. This street was made four rods wide, wherein lies the beauty of the street. Reynolds avenue was not laid out until several years later.

The County House, originally erected by John Keep with 188 acres of land, was purchased by the county in March, 1836, for \$5,000. Subsequently a new structure was erected and in 1882 a building for the insane was constructed.

The Population of Towns, Cortland county, in 1810, was as follows: Homer, 2,975; Solon, 1,263; Virgil, 906; Cincinnatus, 1,525; Preble, 1,179; Truxton, 1,031.



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CORTLAND BUGGY CO'S. BIKE WAGON.

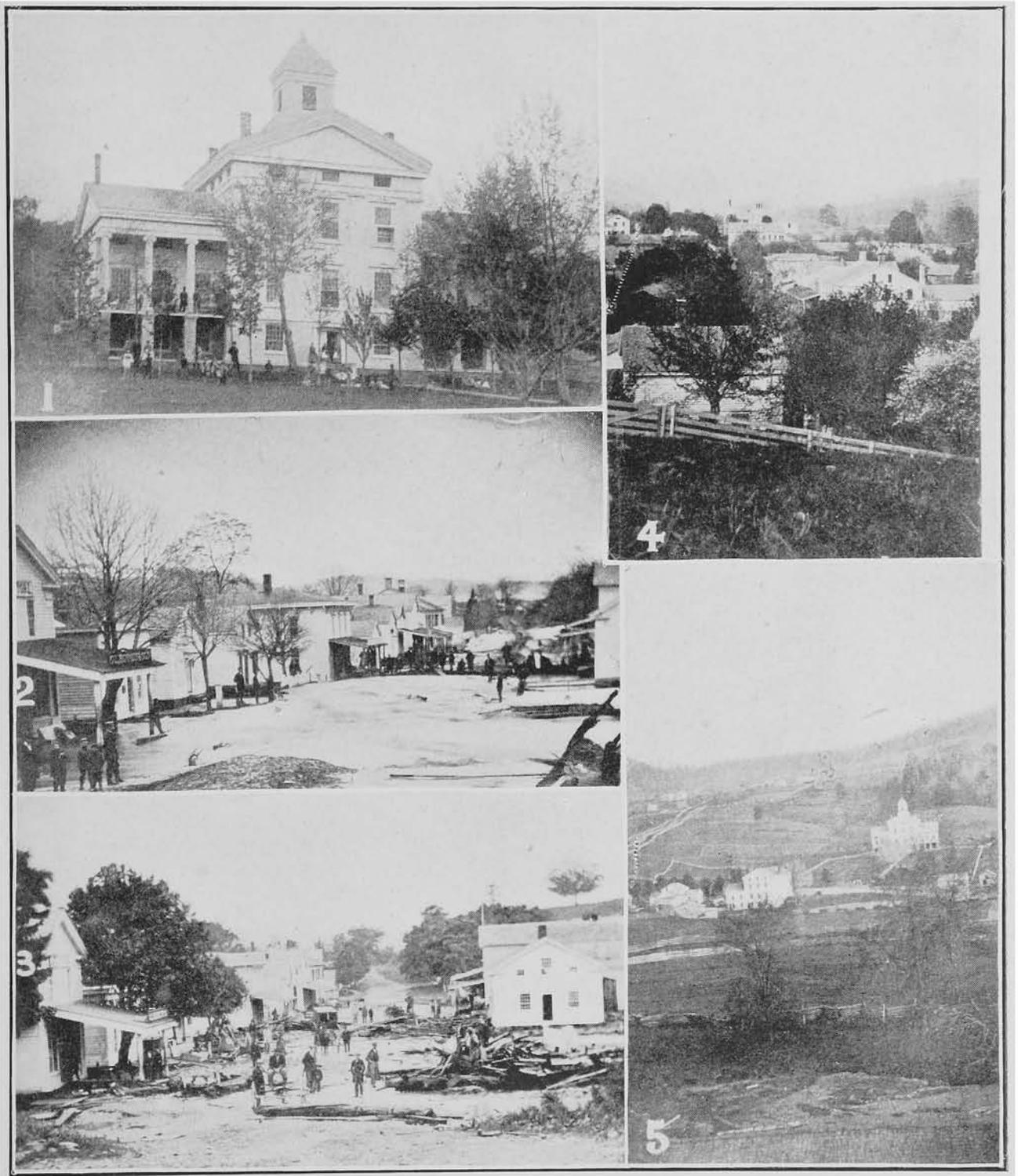
McGRAW, N. Y.

BY B. T. BURLINGHAM.



McGRAW, N. Y., is a thriving industrial community five miles east of Cortland, and is the principal station on the E. & C. N. Y. R. R. It has many city conveniences, including electric lights and an electric road. On account of a similarity of names the

upon the name of the village, it still remains McGrawville. As the corporate limits include but a portion of the community, both names are used in this sketch as correct. Samuel McGraw, from whom the post-office and village take their name, was born in Plymouth, Vt., in 1772, and came to this county in 1801, settling near Blodgett Mills.



Holden & Tarbell, Photos.

ANCIENT MCGRAWVILLE.

1. New York Central College, 1863. 2. Main street—Flood of 1865. 3. Main street—Flood of 1863. 4. Birdseye View of Church Heights, 1863. 5. College Grounds from Main street, 1863.

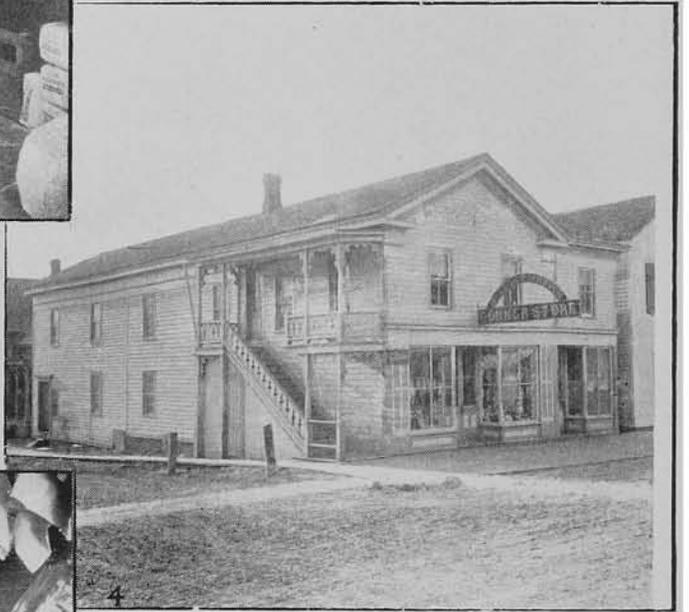
post-office department, April 1, 1898, changed the name of this office from McGrawville to McGraw. For similar reasons the two railway companies, the United States Express Co., the Western Union Telegraph Co., and the Empire State Telephone Co. adopted the new name. The State Board of Regents changed the name of the school to The McGraw Union School. No action having been taken

In 1806 he purchased a piece of land one mile in length, and containing 125 acres, for which he paid \$500. This extended across Lot 79 North and South, and the east line was what is now South street. Upon his arrival here in 1806 he built the first log house on the site of Robert Clegg's residence, and in 1811 built the first frame house directly opposite. In 1807 Jonathan Taylor bought for \$109

fifty acres in the northeast corner of Lot 79, and in 1813 the land between this and the main road, upon which he built a log house, near where C. H. Waters now lives. In 1809 William Hicks settled upon the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, B. D. Hicks. In 1801 Meade Merrill, who was a Revolutionary soldier, settled upon Lot 78, his military tract being a mile square. He built a house where F. C. Welch's residence now stands, and in 1806 built the "Gambrel roof barn," which

1822 he built the store now occupied by W. E. Miner, where at the time of his death, in 1849, he was one of the three leading merchants in the county. In 1834 Marcus, another son of Samuel, built the A. J. Sweet store, with the Gilbertson store as a horse shed. In 1840 this was enclosed and P. Bacon Davis opened a hat store therein. In 1835 Hiram (another son) and Ario Wilcox started a store where the shop of J. E. Seymour and Samuel Taylor is now located. It was about this time that Curtis L. Kinney started a tailor shop, and in 1837 a general store where O. D. Perry is now located. In 1843 Eli Smith opened a hardware store in the older portion of Dr. Hendrick's office building, which he later remodeled and in 1863 sold to Pliny W. Ayers and moved into the building now occupied by David Dodge as a residence, and which then stood where the handsome Shuler building now stands.

It is impossible in this space to mention all the business men of the past and present, but at the present time the larg-



"THE CORNER STORE."

est dealers are Maricle & Johnson of the "Corner Store." This firm consists of George H. Maricle and Holland C. Johnson, two young men who started in business in 1894, and have since built up an extensive trade. In 1898 they purchased the building occupied by them, and now utilize two floors of their large double store, where the different departments of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, groceries, crockery and wall paper are crowded to their extreme limit, and six salesmen are kept busy. Besides their store they are the proprietors of the coal and wood yards connected with the Cortland & Homer Traction Co., and are the largest buyers of country produce in town. Mr. Maricle is village treasurer, member of the board of education, and leader of the Corset City Band. Mr. Johnson is treasurer of the board of education, and both are active Odd Fellows.

The furniture and undertaking business, of which Lorenzo Parsons is proprietor, dates back to 1840, when James Sanderson had a cabinet shop and made coffins. Later Col. Alfred Green purchased

Harris, Photo. **MARICLE & JOHNSON.**
George H. Maricle. Holland C. Johnson.

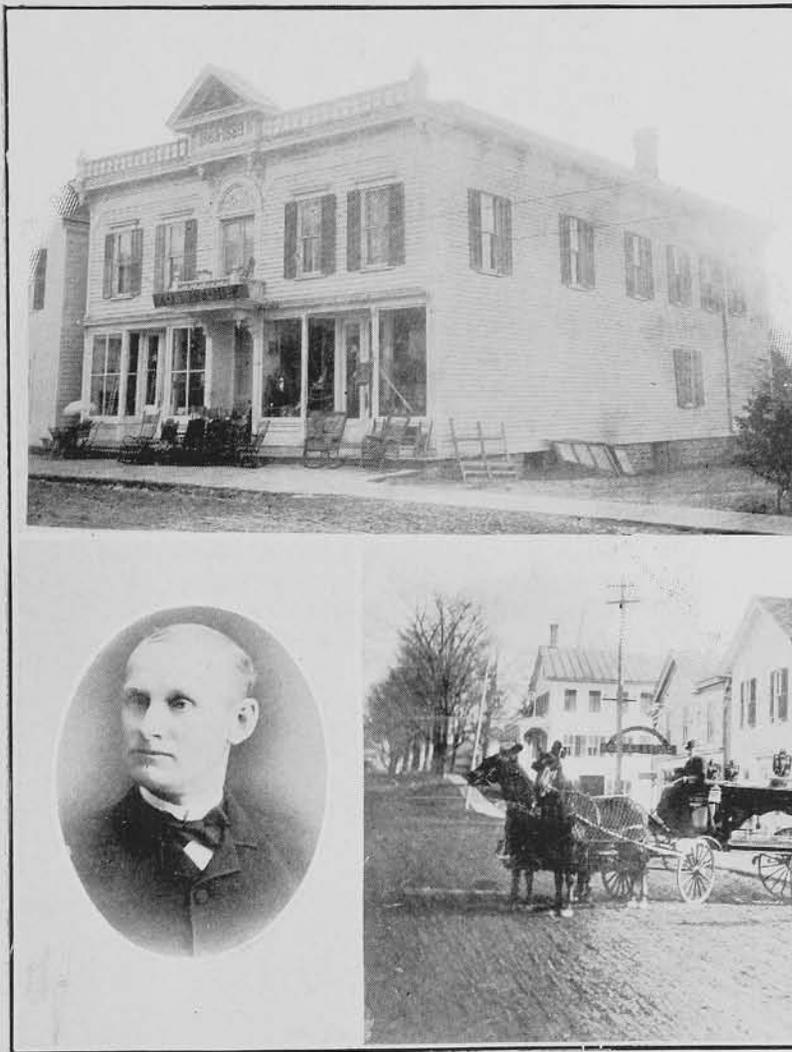
was for many years a noted landmark known all over the state. While this barn was being shingled a total eclipse of the sun caused such darkness that the workmen were compelled to suspend work for more than two hours. Meade Merrill was a brother of John Merrill, who later settled on a portion of this tract, and father of Rensselaer Merrill. In 1818 Harry McGraw, son of Samuel, bought some goods of the Randalls in Cortland, and opened the first store in his father's old log cabin. In



a one-horse hearse, and was succeeded by R. B. Fletcher, who in 1864 sold out to R. H. Graves, from whose estate Mr. Parsons purchased the business in 1886. Mr. Parsons is one of the leading furniture dealers and undertakers in the county, and with one exception is the oldest established undertaker in the county. He occupies the large double store and basement in the Shuler building. He is a Republican, and has served six years as constable and three as deputy sheriff. He has for several years been trustee of the Baptist church.

In 1810 "Dea." Parke Morgan built a tannery on the bank of the creek where Dr. Hendrick's residence now stands. The course of the brook was soon changed to its present one and "Dea." Asher Graves, who owned "Piety hill," built a tannery where G. J. Stafford's store now is. This passed through

now lives. It was in this house where about 1850 Leander Palmer started in the jeweler's business. In 1836 Mr. Babcock sold his house and shop to Daniel A. Thompson and built the present residence of A. P. Thompson, which he later also sold to Mr. Thompson. Daniel A. Thompson, who died in this house May 22, 1896, aged over one hundred years, was born in Chatham, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1796, and learned the trade of blacksmith of John Merrill, who came from the same place in 1815, and located on the present R. D. Brown farm, where, near an old well yet to be seen by the roadside, he built a shop. After he had finished his trade Mr. Thompson worked for a time with John Peake, who had a still near Maybury's mill, then settled upon the Thompson farm. Later he spent two years in Schuyler county and returning, bought the Samuel Doud farm, and in 1836 the property of Mr. Babcock. In 1838 he built a shop further south and erected the Empire block and later the shop where C. B. Gross is located. Dr. Hiram Brockway, who lived here in 1830, and still earlier near the present farm of C. W. Ellis, is the first doctor of which a record can be found. While the village is unusually healthy, four physicians now have a lucrative practice in this and adjoining towns and the rich farming country for miles around.

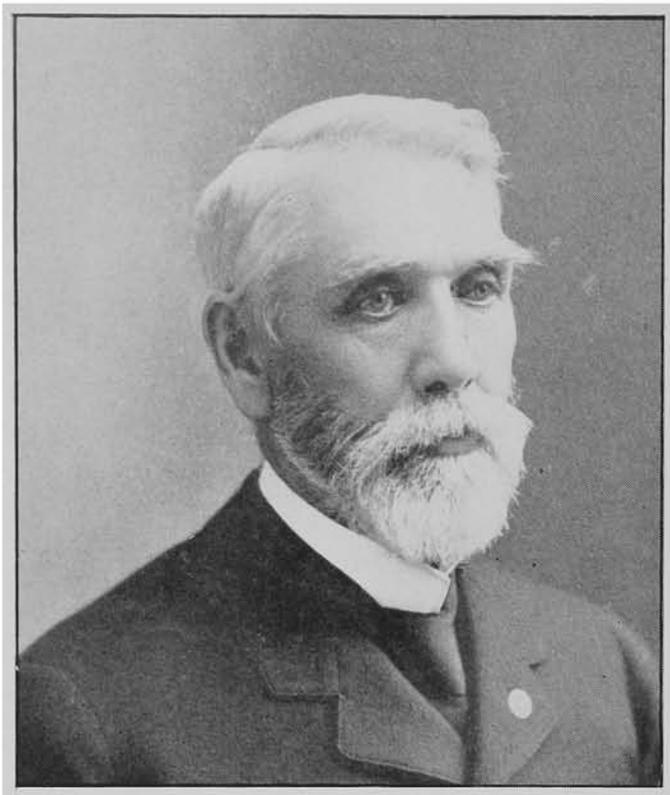


Harris, Photos.
Lorenzo Parsons.

L. PARSONS, FURNITURE AND UNDERTAKING.

many hands and in 1860 became the property of H. D. Corey. It was destroyed by fire in 1885 and the present building was erected by Mr. Corey. Soon after Harry McGraw started in the mercantile business he built an ashery where the Kelley shop is now located, and here potash and pearl-ash were made from wood ashes. These were put in barrels and drawn to Albany by teams, which returned with goods for the store. In 1834, Andrew Gross, who had previously had a cooper shop near Meldrim's mill, moved into the house where J. R. Rowe lives and worked for Mr. McGraw. In 1835 he had a shop in the southwest corner of Mrs. G. R. Palmer's lot, and in 1844 moved to the present farm of William Moore. The first village blacksmith was probably Avery D. Babcock, who had a shop where the Empire House now stands, and lived where Mrs. Gutchess

The elder of these in service as well as years, is Dr. Henry C. Hendrick. He was born in Guilford, N. Y., in 1827. His ancestry on his father's side was from Holland, coming to England with William Prince of Orange. The first family emigrant to America was William Hendrick, born in England in 1710, and settling a young man in Southington, Ct. Genealogy: William 5, William 4, Joel 3, Leontes 2, Henry C. 1. His mother's name was Farnham. Her ancestry came from England in 1695, settling at Ipswich, Mass. Generations in line, Ralph 1, Ralph 2, Ralph 3, Nathaniel 4, Asa 5, Eliasph 6, his mother Zilpha 7, the doctor 8. Ancestry on both sides in the Revolution. His great grandfather on his mother's side served in the "Lexington Alarm List" in 1775. The doctor was educated at Oxford Academy and the Medical department of the Uni-



Hyatt & Tooke, Photo. H. C. HENDRICK, M. D.

versity of Michigan. He came here in 1857 and has had a continuous practice since, except three years' service in the civil war as surgeon of the 157th Regt. N. Y. Vol. with rank as Major and brevetted for meritorious services Lieut.-Col. He is senior member of the Cortland County Medical society, a member of the State Medical and the American Medical associations. Several physicians have laid the foundations of success as students in his office. He has for a long time been elder in the Presbyterian church, is president of the U. S. Medical Examining board for pensions at Cortland, N. Y., upon which he has served continuously for sixteen years. He has several times been post-commander in the G. A. R. of which he is a member, and has served as secretary of the Board of Education for sixteen years and eleven years as its president. He is a Republican in politics. The doctor and Mrs. Hendrick, who is the daughter of the late Hon. Harry McGraw, occupy the residence built by the latter in 1829, and which was entirely remodeled in 1894.

Dr. M. R. Smith, who comes next in years of practice, was born in Solon, N. Y., July 22, 1855, and was educated in the district schools and the New York Central academy. After a course of study with Dr. H. A. Bolles of Cortland and a year spent in the University of Pennsylvania, he graduated from the Eclectic Medical college of New York in

1879 and began practice in this village. This has been continuous since with the exception of the year 1889, in which year he graduated from the Albany medical college. Dr. Smith has for the past seven years been health officer of the town of Cortlandville and is serving his second term as coroner of Cortland county. He is a Republican and is Past Grand of the I. O. O. F. of which he is a member. He is a member of the Cortland County Medical society and of the American Medical association. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have a beautiful home on Washington street.

Dr. Duane E. Eusign was born in Madison county in 1859, and is of English descent. He was educated in the Morrisville Union school, Cazenovia seminary and the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, O. He has practiced here since 1889. He is a Republican, a member of the board of education and village health officer. He is a member of both the State and Central Eclectic Medical societies, and is Past-Grand in the Odd Fellows, of which he is a member. He has for nine years been trustee of the Methodist church, of which Sunday-school he has been superintendent for the same time.

Dr. Franklin H. Forshee was born in this village August 8, 1866, and is the grandson of Isaac Forshee, one of the early pioneers, and who was one of the organizers of the Baptist church in 1828. Dr. Forshee received his education in the old academy and became a telegraph operator. He studied medicine with Dr. Hendrick, with whom he has been associated under the firm name of Hendrick & Forshee since his graduation from the University of New York, in 1892. He is president of the Cortland County Medical society, and is a member of the village board of trustees. He is a Republican and a member of both the I. O. O. F. and P. of H., as well as a prominent member of the Presbyterian church.

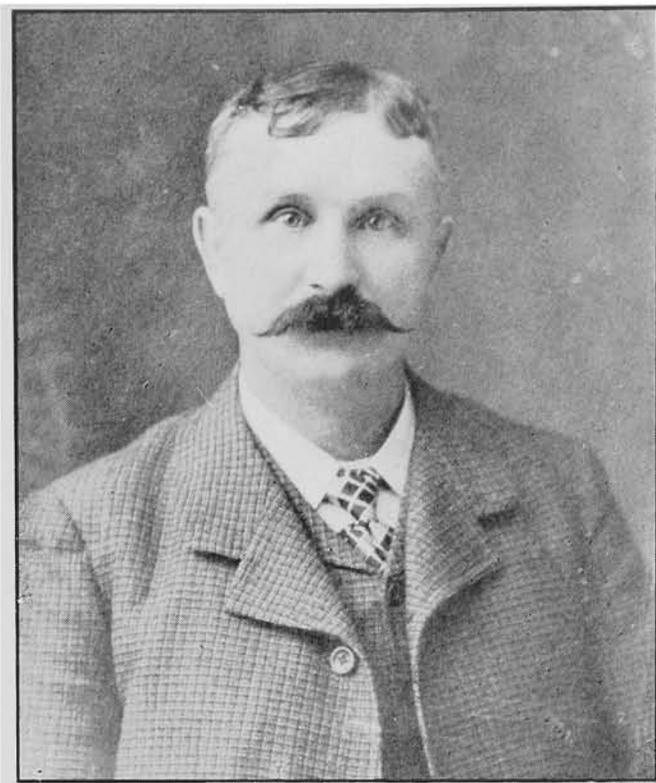
In 1817 Lester Graves, who had settled here five years before, built a wagon shop where Fred D. Graves' residence now stands. In the upper room of this shop, which was destroyed by fire in 1836, the early Presbyterians held their meetings. He later built a shop north of where the Corey building stands. In 1826 Isaac Kinney started a wool-carding



DR. H. C. HENDRICK'S RESIDENCE.

shop back of where C. F. Davenport now lives, and in 1827 married the daughter of Ezekial Lewis. The following year these two, Kinney and Lewis, built the old shop on Center street, which was demolished in 1899. In the east part of this building the family of Mr. Lewis, who built looms, spinning wheels, etc., lived until 1835, when he built the present residence of Mrs. G. R. Palmer. Mr. Kinney, who conducted the business of carding wool and dressing "full cloth" in part of the building, built the house where Aaron Vedder lives in 1831. The old stone mill, now owned by A. P. McGraw, was built in 1834 by R. G. Doud, Sr. Stillman Holden worked for Mr. Doud in 1830. The first sawmill was built by Samuel McGraw on the present site of the T. P. Taylor box factory, in 1815, and in 1820 Perry Saunders had a sawmill where the Meldrim mill now stands, and did carding and dressed cloth. In 1828, a post-office having been established here with Harry McGraw as postmaster, and a stage coach running between Cortland and Norwich, Samuel McGraw, Jr., opened a tavern where the Rogers House now stands in the older portion of the store now occupied by O. D. Perry. In 1837 he removed this to its present location and erected the present Rogers House, which he sold to Gilmore Kinney in 1844. Samuel McGraw, Jr., was an extensive cattle dealer and manufactured ship oars. These were of ash, forty feet long, and were placed on rafts, which were floated down the Tioughnioga and Susquehanna rivers to a market on the sea coast.

The history of the McGraw family and this place are closely identified. Upon the death of the pioneer, Samuel McGraw, who was the father of twelve children, in 1835, his son Harry became the acknowledged head of the family, and was not only the leading merchant in 1818-1849, the first postmaster in 1827-49, and member of assembly in 1843, but was a leading spirit in all public matters. Upon his death, in 1849, his son, Perrin H. McGraw, became the acknowledged head of the family, succeeding his father as merchant and postmaster, and being elected member of assembly in 1854. In 1859 he was elected as the first Republican senator from this county. For many years he and his brother, Hon. Delos McGraw, who was



Harris, Photo. M. R. SMITH, M. D. [See sk., P. 212.

member of assembly in 1877, did the largest produce business in this part of the state, amounting to more than a quarter of a million dollars annually. No public improvement made during the active life of Hon. P. H. McGraw can be pointed to in which he was not interested. He was one of the founders, and during its entire existence, president of the New York Central academy. He was one of the originators and for years the president of the McGrawville Rural Cemetery association. He was the principal promoter and the first president of the U., C. & C. R. R., which was chartered April 9, 1870, and which was completed to this place Sept. 18, 1897, by N. A. Bundy, as The Erie & Central New York railway. Mr. McGraw was a leader in village, educational and church

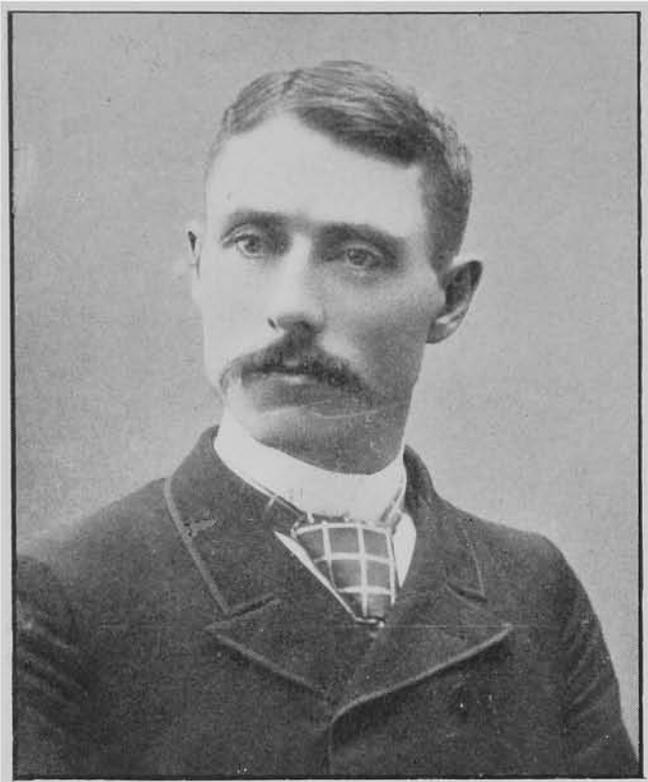
matters, having been elder of the Presbyterian church for many years. He was the founder of the industries which have made a rural community into a prosperous manufacturing town. He died Oct. 16, 1899, and all places of business were closed on the day of his funeral.

Albert P. McGraw, the present head of the family, a young man, is president and treasurer of the A. P. McGraw Corset Co. He is a public spirited citizen, a staunch Republican and a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a trustee, and of which Sunday-school he has been the superintendent for seventeen years. In 1830 there were but ten houses in the present village limits. These were: Sam-



Harris, Photo.

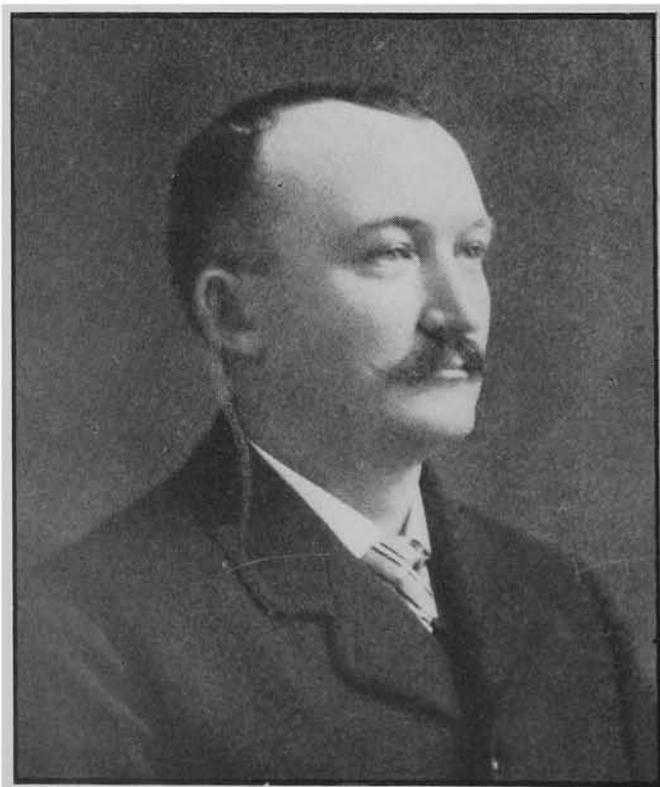
DR. M. R. SMITH'S RESIDENCE.



Hyatt, Photo. D. E. ENSIGN, M. D. [See sk., P. 212.

uel McGraw, Sr., on the now vacant lot west of George H. Maricle's residence; Samuel McGraw, Jr., in the hotel where the Rogers House stands; Harry McGraw, in Dr. Hendrick's present residence; Marcus McGraw, in the rear portion of the Lamont residence; Lester Graves, in the George Case house; Asher Graves, where D. L. Maine now lives; Dr. Brockway and Spellman Graves, in a house which then stood where W. P. Henry's residence now stands, and of which the ell of O. Cooper's residence formed a part; R. G. Doud, in the building now used as a barn by Dr. Hendrick, and which then stood lengthwise of the street where the Warren block now stands; Mrs. Rufus Graves, in the Miss King house, then owned by Harry McGraw; Jonathan Taylor, where C. H. Waters lives. In 1827 Charles Withey lived on the L. D. Allen farm, Russell Cole on the C. O. Alger farm, Jerry Mott on the O. Bingham farm, James Boone on the W. J. Buchanan farm, Jacob Brown on the A. J. Sweet farm, Gen. Brockway on the Barker farm, Hiram Boone on the Joel Pritchard farm, Chauncey Kellogg on the W. L. Bean farm, and Luther Thompson on the Wellington farm. Johnson Bingham settled in the town of Solon in 1794, upon the farm where his grandson, Johnson G. Bingham, supervisor of that town, is now living. At that time there were but six families in the present limits of Cortland county. In 1825 John Haskell lived on the William Shearer farm, and in 1830 sold this to William Shearer and bought the Byron Phelps farm. Mr. Shearer had previously lived upon the Fred Dunbar farm. About 1820 Justice Boynton settled on the John Kenfield farm. In 1827 Reuben Parsons built a log house near where J. A. Phelps lives and a sawmill near Wayne Palmer's residence. Later he built the house where Mrs. Louisa Parsons lives. Israel Palmer, who afterwards became the treasurer of the New York Central college, lived where E. L. Phelps now lives. Sprague Keene lived on the rear of J. A. Phelps' farm. Oct. 9, 1827, Marvin Huntington, father of Miss A. F. Huntington, moved upon the C. D. Waxe farm, and this same year William Case brought his wife and worldly possessions on an ox sled from Massachusetts and settled on the H. E. Phelps farm. About this

time, Benjamin Phelps, whose father, Enos Phelps, had in 1800 located on the Frank Phelps farm near East Homer, bought the Myron Phelps farm. In 1836 Rensselaer Merrill built a saw mill near where Morton Boynton lives and opened the "north road." In 1838 he built the residence of Dr. Ensign and in 1839, in which year William Holden worked for him, built the old red grist mill. Previous to this there was a grist mill near Maybury's mill which in 1822 was run by Eber Wilcox, who in 1838 built the Myron Rowe house. In 1839 William Pike built the W. E. Pike house and Ira Baker the residence of A. H. Atkins. Among the early residents of South or Pine hill, as it was then called, were Elijah Phelps, who in 1825 lived on the A. R. Rowe farm, Elisha Coburn, Sr., a few rods east, John McGraw still further east, William McGraw, nearly opposite the Reakes farm, Zalmon Barnum near the L. Trippe farm house, and Isaac Forshee near the Eugene Russell farm. In 1829 Walter G. Dye, a shoemaker from Truxton, bought twenty acres of land on Hicks hill and a bee was made to clear this and build a log house and barn for this, the first resident preacher. Among the old residents now living here are: Allen Russell, who was born on the A. J. Sweet farm in 1824, whose family removed to the Webster Russell farm in 1826 and who came to this village in 1849 and built a rough board cabin where his present handsome residence now stands and where he has since lived; Stillman Holden, who was born in Massachusetts Feb. 1, 1810, and moved with his parents in 1822 upon the George Case farm, and in 1866 to his present home in this village; John Haughton, who was born in Charleston, N. Y., April 17, 1821, and in 1827 came with his father, John Haughton, Sr., and settled on the George Cass farm on the Solon road; Thomas Rogers, who was born in Massachusetts in 1812 and came here April 11, 1834. He worked for Samuel McGraw, Jr., for two years in a shop which he had just bought of a man by the name of Eaton and which stood where Lewis Warren's shop now stands. In 1836 he married a daughter of Samuel McGraw, Sr., built a shop in the bank near A. L. Palmer's present residence and bought the original portion of G. H. Maricle's residence. In



Harris, Photo. F. H. FORSHEE, M. D. [See sk., P. 212.

1844 Mr. Rogers built the Robert Clegg house (Mr. Rogers died on the 9th day of March, 1900); Wm. Yager, who came here in 1837 and started a grocery in the Randall building, which had been built in 1834 by Ira Roberts as a harness shop, and where J. B. Lamont, the father of ex-Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont, started in business upon his arrival in 1851; James A. Brooks, who came with his father, Seth D. Brooks, in 1836, and settled on the J. C. Pritchard farm, and who now lives in the old college farm house. The date of erection of the first school is uncertain, but the old log building which stood on the corner of Dr. Hendrick's present garden, was probably built as early as 1811, and its successor, a frame building, on the corner of J. R. Rowe's yard in 1820. Later a second schoolhouse was built where the entrance to the cemetery now is. In 1846 the two districts combined and built the Union school, now Grange hall, on Church street, where Prof. Jackson was the first principal. Aug. 16, 1867, it was voted to establish a Union free school and lease the New York Central academy for the academic department. The first board of education elected were: W. W. Alton, president; H. C. Hendrick, secretary; P. H. McGraw, J. C. Alger, E. N. Blackmer, H. D. Corey, Allen Russell, J. R. Holmes, C. L. Kinney. The first principal was Horace Stanton of Schenectady. Dec. 1, 1868, it was voted to raise \$2,200 to purchase the old college and to sell the old Union building and the South hill schoolhouse. Aug. 26, 1884, it was voted to erect the



Harris, Photo.

VILLAGE HALL.

present handsome and modern structure in front of the old college building, which upon its completion, was sold and demolished. The McGraw Union school is classed by the State Board of Regents as among the best. The present faculty are: Principal, Calvin F. Place; Mrs. C. F. Place, Miss Claribel Warren, Miss Sylvia Smith, all excellent teachers. The present board of education are: W. J. Buchanan, president; G. H. Maricle, B. H. Randall, W. H. Huntley, D. E. Ensign. W. P. Henry, the present clerk of the board, has served in that position for ten years.

In 1869 the village of McGrawville was incorporated, with Pierce Warren as president, Thomas B. Chaffee as trustee, and Will H. Tarble as clerk. The presidents since have been: 1870, O. A. Kinney; 1871, William Lord; 1872, O. A. Kinney; 1873, I. Y. Carr; 1874, Ransom Warren; 1875, R. H. Graves; 1876, D. I. Brownell, Jr.; 1877, C. D. Greenman; 1878, N. L. Pierce; 1879, William Lord; 1880, J. R. Holmes; 1881, D. H. Stone; 1882, R. H. Graves; 1883, Geo. Brooks; 1884, J. W. Cudworth; 1885, F. W. Perrott; 1886, Lewis Warren; 1887-8, Delos McGraw; 1889-90, D. I. Brownell; 1891, G. W. Case; 1892-3-4, W. J. Buchanan; 1895, N. W. Smith; 1896, F. C. Topping; 1897, W. J. Buchanan; 1898-9, H. K. Alexander. The trustees have been elected as follows: 1870, Allen Russell, Eli Smith; 1871, John Kingman, R. H. Graves; 1872, L. C. Warner, I. Y. Carr; 1873, Wm. Yager, Lucius McGraw, A. Phillips; 1874, Wilson Bennett, Linus Castle; 1875, C. D. Peckham, Joseph Hinds; 1876, L. Castle, W. A. Carpenter; 1877,



Harris, Photo.

H. C. JOHNSON'S RESIDENCE.



Harris, Photos. FACULTY OF MCGRAW UNION SCHOOL.

1. Principal C. F. Place. 2. Mrs. C. F. Place. 3. Miss Claribel Warren. 4. Miss Sylvia Smith. [See sk., P. 215.]

A. J. Sweet, F. L. Royce; 1878, Lewis Warren, H. D. Corey; 1879, O. A. Kinney, C. L. Kinney, D. I. Brownell, Jr.; 1880, F. J. Hobart, John Haughton. W. E. Pike; 1881, A. D. Kinnie, A. P. McGraw; 1882, E. A. McGraw, W. H. Huntley; 1883, A. P. McGraw, C. T. Phillips; 1884, Charles L. Kinney, A. J. Sweet, R. H. Graves; 1885, E. H. Clark, N. W. Smith; 1886, Van Beckwith, Arza Chapin; 1887, N. W. Smith, D. I. Brownell, Jr.; 1888, Elwyn C. Palmer, G. W. Case, H. T. Short; 1889, Lucius McGraw, H. T. Short; 1890, F. C. Topping, W. Salisbury; 1891, L. F. Gee, W. P. Henry; 1892, W. J. Arner, J. R. Rowe, Samuel Doud, F. C. Topping; 1893, G. H. Maricle, H. C. Johnson; 1894, Samuel Doud, F. C. Topping; 1895, Arza Chapin, A. B. Rumsey; 1896, M. L. Totman, L. D. Gross; 1897, C. C. Hammond, O. Cooper; 1898, L. D. Gross, C. S. Hoag; 1899, F. H. Forshee, M. C. Bean. The present board are: H. K. Alexander, president; F. H. Forshee, M. C. Bean, A. A. Borthwick, George R. Gardner, trustees. H. C. Chaffee is village clerk. A fire department was organized in 1869, with R. H. Graves as chief. It consisted of Excelsior Fire Co. This was reorganized upon the completion of the handsome new village hall in 1894. This building is three stories and 40 x 60 feet in size. The present fire department consists of Active Fire Co., No. 1, with P. W. Chaffee foreman; C. D. McGraw, first

assistant; E. D. Cross, second assistant; W. J. Buchanan, secretary and treasurer; B. H. Randall, financial secretary; and W. J. Buchanan Hose Co., No. 1, with W. E. Miner, foreman; S. K. Buell, first assistant; H. A. Masten, second assistant; A. W. Chapin, secretary; Geo. Hoag, financial secretary; H. C. Chaffee, treasurer; E. J. Humphries, C. C. Hammond, George D. Pudney, trustees. This company was incorporated March 16, 1897, own their uniforms and hose cart, and have handsome rooms, including a gymnasium, on the first floor of the village hall. A post-office was established here in 1827, with Harry McGraw as postmaster. Upon his death, in 1849, he was succeeded by the late Hon. P. H. McGraw, who was in turn followed by Leander Palmer, Moses G. Smith, Chas. A. Jones, Melvin C. Bingham, C. A. Jones (second time), and Milford C. Bean. The present postmaster, B. T. Burlingham, was the first Presidential appointment here, having been appointed by President McKinley in 1897. He moved the office into the present commodious quarters, which were entirely remodeled for the purpose. In these model quarters he placed a new and modern outfit of oak and bronze, built especially for him and in keeping with the growth of the place. Prior to Nov. 25, 1895, this office was supplied by stage from the Cortland office, but on that date an electric service was established between this office and Cortland of three mails daily. April 9, 1898, this was superseded by the E. & C. N. Y. R. R.,

which had been completed to Cincinnatus. Since that time the service has been greatly improved, and now three mails are daily sent to and received from the D., L. & W. mail trains, besides three sent to and received from the Cortland post-office daily. Beside the regular train service, the electric cars have recently been brought into service



Burlingham, Photos. CORSET CITY BAND.

1. A. W. Chapin, Drum Major. 2. Floyd Grant. 3. Bert Gutchess. 4. Bert Palmer. 5. Frank Tuffley. 6. R. B. Dibble. 7. D. M. Hammond. 8. Byron Hopkins. 9. A. J. Ensign. 10. H. L. Chapin. 11. Chas. Sweet. 12. G. H. Maricle, Leader. 13. E. F. Kinney. 14. Earl Healey. 15. Arthur McElheny. [Numbered from left to right.]

for transferring the early morning mail from New York direct to this office from the D., L. & W. station at Cortland. Mr. Burlingham is a notary public, and has for a number of years been the editor and manager of the McGraw department of the Cortland Daily and Semi-Weekly STANDARD and Cortland County SENTINEL, which have a branch office on the second floor of the post-office building. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. Assistant Postmaster A. W. Chapin is the drum major of the Corset City band, and is secretary of W. J. Buchanan Hose Co., of which both he and the postmaster are members. He is a member of the Baptist church. This was in 1849 the seat of the New York Central college, the first school for the negro. The first faculty were: Rev. C. P. O. Grosvenor, president; L. H. Waters, C. L. Reason, Mrs. M. E. Harris and Mrs. Sophia Lathrop. Miss King had charge of a school for small negro children in rooms in the college farm house. The college buildings, consisting of the college, boarding hall and farm house, were built on a large farm divided by Academy (then College) street. Here white, black and red of both sexes came from all parts of the country, and male students were paid five cents and female three cents per hour for labor, and were charged one dollar per week for board. On the minutes of the College Debating society, under date of May 21, 1850, appears the following: "This was the last meeting of the society in the spring term, owing to the smallpox, which broke



Harris, Photo.

McGRAW UNION SCHOOL.

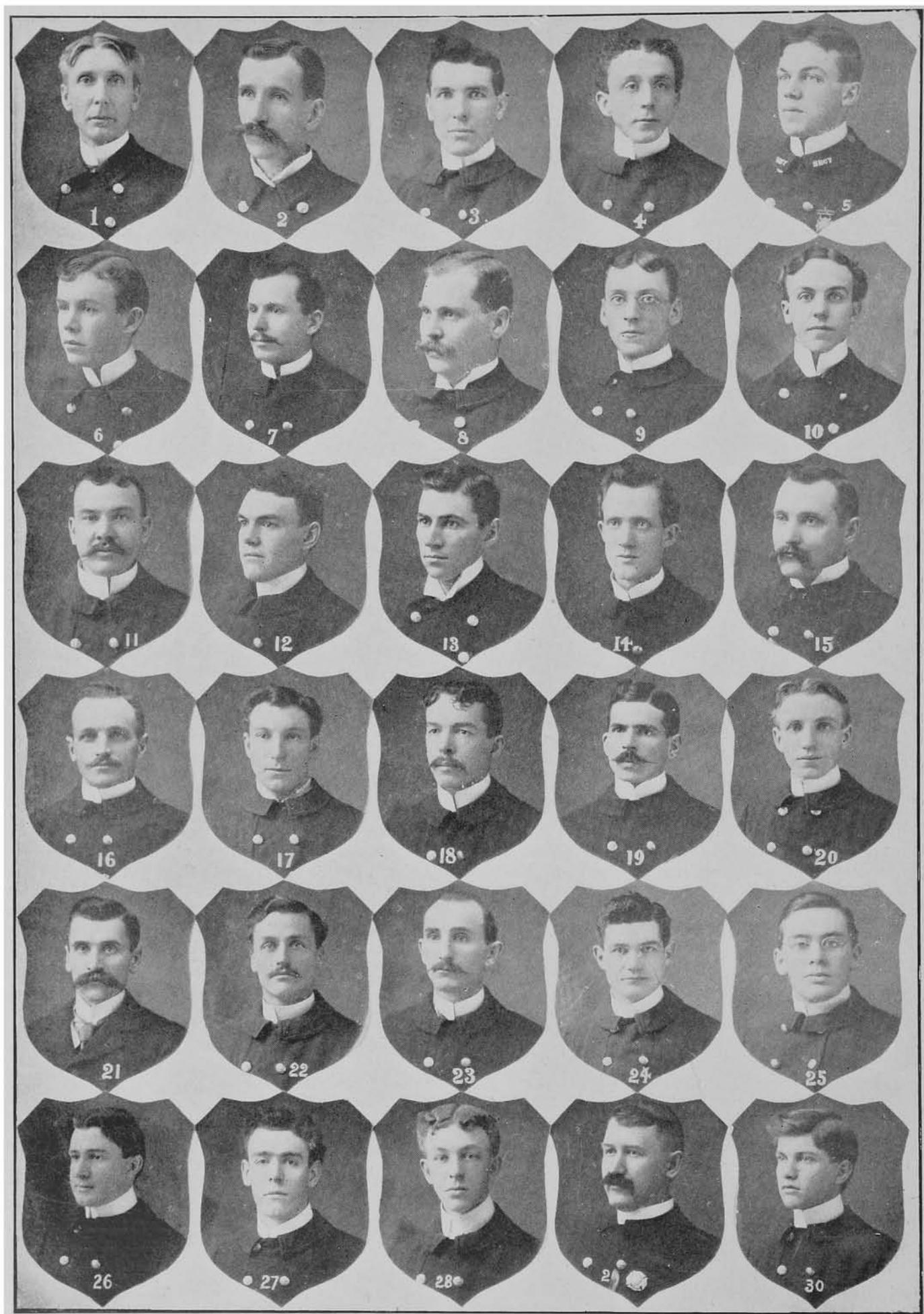
out in the college about this time, causing a dispersion of a great portion of the students." The college opened again in September, 1850, but never fully recovered. This, with lack of financial support, together with the influence of friends of rival colleges, caused its doors to close in 1860. This school was a famous one, and in every part of the country men and women who rose to national fame could point to this college with pride as their alma mater. Such noted men as Wendell Phillips, Fred Douglass, Gerritt Smith and Horace Greeley felt it an honor to address the students, and the latter gave \$50 to build the massive gates which guarded the main entrance to the college building. After its death a private school was held in the building for a while, and at a public meeting held in the

Baptist church Feb. 15, 1864, a stock company was formed to purchase the property of Gerritt Smith, who had become owner, for \$6,500, and the New York Central academy was started with P. H. McGraw, president; Wilson Bennett, C. L. Kinney, Chas. E. Rowe, Rev. O. L. Torry, Ira Watrous, J. B. Lamont, George L. Holden, Orric Bingham, I. D. Warner, Lucius Babcock, R. B. Fletcher, E. W. Phelps, I. Y. Carr, Wm. Pike, Oren Kingman, G. W. Hicks, Rev. E. B. Fancher, H. Hamilton, W. W. Brown and Eli Smith, trustees. The first faculty were: Principal, E. O. Hovey; H. S. Putnam, J. D. Russell, I. D. Warner, Mary L. Steele, Miss G. G. Hall and Mrs. Kate M. Greenman. On account of the free school system intro-



Harris, Photo.

G. H. MARICLE'S RESIDENCE.



Harris, Photos.

W. J. BUCHANAN HOSE CO.

1. W. J. Buchanan. 2. W. E. Miner, Foreman. 3. H. A. Masten, Second Assistant Foreman. 4. S. K. Buell, First Assistant Foreman. 5. A. W. Chapin, Secretary. 6. G. S. Hoag, Financial Secretary. 7. H. C. Chaffee, Treasurer. 8. Leon Holmes. 9. E. F. Kinney. 10. F. J. Chapin. 11. Floyd Pudney, 12. G. D. Pudney. 13. E. J. Humphries. 14. F. D. Graves. 15. F. D. Atkins. 16. E. L. Chapin. 17. A. H. Bingham. 18. R. B. Dibble. 19. W. S. Kelley. 20. J. C. Muir. 21. C. F. Place. 22. F. T. Spencer. 23. Emmett Clegg. 24. F. L. Dunbar. 25. C. L. Beers. 26. A. J. Ensign. 27. F. B. Duntley. 28. F. L. Randall. 29. B. T. Burlingham. 30. A. H. Mudge, Jr.

duced in this state soon afterward, the academy failed to be a financial success, and in 1868 it was transferred to the Union School district. McGraw has fine shipping facilities. Beside the E. & C. N. Y. R. R., there is direct connection with the tracks of both the Lehigh Valley and D., L. & W. railroads at Cortland by the C. & H. T. Co., which (besides fourteen trips daily between the two towns for passengers), runs a freight three times each day.

Besides its railway facilities, the village has a

Smith, then postmaster and tailor, in a small one-story building, which was the original part of the handsome Shuler building. As there was no railroad here at the time, this firm moved to Bridgeport, Conn., where they are now classed among the millionaires, and where Dr. I. D. Warner gave the Young Men's Christian Association of that city their magnificent building. Dr. L. C. Warner gave \$50,000 to Oberlin college. While Warner Brothers started the business here it is to P. H. McGraw & Son (Albert P.) and their success-



Harris, Photos.

THE POST-OFFICE.

1. Postmaster B. T. Burlingham. 2. Assistant Postmaster A. W. Chapin. 3. Interior View. 4. A Portion of the Work Room. 5. Exterior. [See sk., P. 216.]

model livery, owned by F. G. Isaacs, where first-class rigs may be procured at all times. The United States Express Co. have an office here, with Geo. B. Burchard as agent. E. Fancher Kinney is manager of the local office of the W. U. Telegraph Co. Maricle & Johnson are the managers of the office of the Empire State Telephone Co. A local telephone line connects the principal business places and residences.

The first corset made in this part of the state was made here in 1873 for Warner Bros., by Moses G.

ors, The A. P. McGraw Corset Co., that the credit is due of building up the great industry which has given this the title of "The Corset City." Starting in 1875 with two foot machines, they have at present two large model factory buildings erected by them, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. They utilize, in the manufacture of corsets, skirts and mackintoshes over 36,000 square feet of floor space, and their sales amount to about a quarter of a million dollars annually. Besides a large jobbing and retail trade, they have canvass-