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Tompkins County, N.Y. 1868-9

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TOMPKINS COUNTY  
1868-9.  
DIRECTORY.











GAZETTEER  
AND  
**BUSINESS DIRECTORY**

OF  
TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y.,

FOR  
**1868.**

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COMPILED AND PUBLISHED BY

**HAMILTON CHILD.**

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Hang Up this Book for Future Reference.

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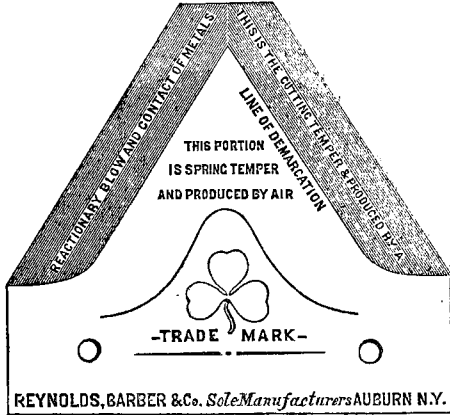
SYRACUSE,

PRINTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE, 23 & 24 E. WASHINGTON STREET.

**1868.**



# THE REYNOLDS



# Mower & Reaper KNIVES,

**MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY US, UNDER REYNOLDS' PATENTS** for Tempering Steel without the aid of any liquids, received the only award at the Great National Implement Trial, held at Auburn, in 1866. They possess the following superior qualities:

1. They are made with a fine Cutlery Temper at the edges.
2. They hold only a Spring Temper at the center and at the heel.
3. They are warranted perfectly uniform, every knife being exactly alike in temper.
4. We warrant they can be ground from 8 to 10 times without losing their cutting edge.
5. Finally, we will warrant them to cut from 40 to 50 acres of grain or grass without being once ground.

We are the sole Manufacturers of these Knives in the United States. Each Knife hereafter will bear our

CLOVER LEAF  TRADE MARK.

We are now making **PLANE IRONS** under this new process of tempering;— every Iron bears our Clover-Leaf Trade-Mark, and we hereby authorize all Hardware Dealers to allow their customers to try our "Plane Irons," and if not satisfactory, refund price paid, and charge Irons back to us.

**Reynolds, Barber & Co.,**  
Steel Tempering Works, Auburn, N. Y.

## INTRODUCTION.

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In presenting the initial number of the "Gazetteer and Directory of Tompkins County" to the public, the publisher desires to return his sincere thanks to all who have so kindly assisted in obtaining the valuable information which it contains, and without whose aid it would have been impossible to have collected, in the brief space of time in which it is essential that all such works should be completed. Especially are our thanks due to the several editors of the *Ithaca Journal*, *Ithaca Democrat*, *Tompkins Co. Sentinel*, *The Groton Journal* and the *Dryden Weekly News*, for the uniform kindness which has been evinced in calling public attention to the author's efforts; and to them and many other gentlemen of Tompkins County, for essential aid in furnishing material for the work. We have also drawn largely from "French's Gazetteer of the State of New York," and some from Stone and Stewart's "Atlas of Tompkins Co.," and Spence Spencer's "Head Waters of Cayuga Lake."

When it is known that time, equal to nearly *three years'* labor, if done by one man, has been devoted to the canvass, and the great difficulty many times experienced by the agents in collecting the necessary information, it is believed our patrons will willingly excuse any seemingly short-comings in the completeness of the work.

The *advertisers* represent many of the leading business men and firms of the County, and we most cheerfully commend them

all to the patronage of those under whose observation these pages may come.

So complete a canvass of this County for a *Business Directory*, and the additions of farmers' names, together with the number of acres owned or leased by each, and their post office addresses, has never been attempted by any other publisher.

That errors may have occurred in so great a number of names and dates as are here given, is probable, and that names have been omitted that should have been inserted is quite certain. We can only say that we have exercised more than ordinary diligence and care in this difficult and complicated feature of book-making. To such as feel aggrieved in consequence of error or omission, we beg pardon, and ask the indulgence of the reader in marking such as had been observed in the subsequent reading of the proofs, and which are noted in the *Errata*, following the Introduction.

The Map of the County was engraved with great care by Messrs. "Weed, Parsons & Co.," of Albany, and, it is believed, will prove a valuable acquisition to the work.

With thanks to friends generally, we leave our work to secure the favor which earnest endeavor ever wins from a discriminating business public.

HAMILTON CHILD.

## ERRATA.

### ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

#### GAZETTEER.

**County.**—On page 25, sixth line, for "A. Critten," read "N. Crittenden."

**Lansing**—Moses and Nicholas De Pew settled at the mouth of Salmon Creek a year or two previous to Silas Ludlow, or about 1790-91. At that time land was sold for eighteen cents per acre. Silas Ludlow sailed from Southampton, Long Island, in a sloop, to the Mohawk River, from thence by a batteaux, (carrying their goods where the water was too low to float their craft,) to Oneida Lake, up Seneca River, and Cayuga Lake, to Ithaca.

Samuel Baker, of Westchester Co., came on with his hired man about 1793. They commenced clearing the land, and erected a small bark cabin about twelve feet square. While engaged at chopping one day, about two weeks after their arrival, they were surprised by the sound of axes to the eastward. Supposing they were the only white men in the vicinity, they started in the direction from whence the sound proceeded, on a reconnoitering expedition. They were met about half way by Capt. Benajah Strong, and his son, who had located on Salmon Creek, and who also supposed *they* were the only white men in the vicinity, and they were then on their way to investigate the source of the sound of axes to the westward. Samuel Baker was the first blacksmith in town.—The first church was built of logs at Lansingville.

#### DIRECTORY.

**Danby.**—On page 134, "COWLES, SYLVESTER, (West Danby,) (*with Almiron,*) farmer 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ ," should have been added.

On page 137, "KEELER, HIRAM," should have been capitalized as a subscriber.

On same page, "Martin, Wm., (South Danby,) farmer 60," should read "MARTIN, W.M., (South Danby,) manuf. of sleighs and farmer 50."

**Dryden.**—On page 147, "LAMBERSON, JOHN N., (West Dryden,) farmer 25," has 85 acres instead of 25, and should have been capitalized as a subscriber.

**Groton.**—On page 193, for "ERITENDEN, DANIEL," read "CRITTENDEN, DANIEL."

On page 197, for "MATINBERG, THEODORE," read "MALMBERG, THEODORE."

**Ithaca.**—On page 179, "PARTENHEIMER, P. I.," should be "PARTENHEIMER, P. J."

On page 185, after "Tompkins Co. National Bank," "R. J. Partenheimer, cashier," should be "P. J. Partenheimer."

**Advertisements.**—On page 228, in advertisement of Clinton House, for "D. S. Thompson," proprietor, read "S. D. Thompson."

## CLINTON HOUSE,

COR. NORTH CAYUGA AND SENECA STS.,

ITHACA, - - - N. Y.

**S. D. THOMPSON, Proprietor.**

Free Omnibus to & from the Cars & Steamboats.

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**RICHARD B. WYCKOFF,**  
**B U T C H E R !**  
 AND DEALER IN

**Fresh & Salt Meats of all Kinds.**

Customers will find at my market choice and tender meat at all times, and always at reasonable prices.

**TRUMANSBURGH, N. Y.**

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**Young & Nortz**, Coopers, at Ithaca, have been engaged in business here some four years. They occupy a shop 100 feet long by 24 feet wide, and employ eight men. The establishment is located on Railroad Avenue, now generally known as Fall Creek. They manufacture all kinds of work usually gotten up at first class cooper shops, and as their prices are uniformly moderate, they will no doubt receive the patronage of those residing contiguous to Ithaca. See card, page 178.

**John Van Duyn**, Dealer in Drugs and Medicines, at Trumansburgh, offers his customers pure goods in that line, at reasonable prices. He also sells Books, Stationery, Music, &c., and is agent for the "Great American Tea Co.," a fact well worth remembering, when you go to Trumansburgh. See advertisement, page 186.

**Sherwood & Conley**, of the Trumansburgh Boot and Shoe Store, keep an extensive stock of everything suitable for men's, women's, youth's or children's "foot gear." They employ experienced workmen, who will get up to order in the neatest manner, anything in the line of light or heavy boots, shoes or slippers. They warrant their goods to fit. Call and see them when you go to Trumansburgh. See card, page 178.

**Jerome Rowe**, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Claim Agent, and Life Insurance Agent, at 27 East State street, Ithaca. See card, page 206.

**Thompson & Co.**, Jewelers, and dealers in Watches, Clocks, Plated Ware, &c., at Trumansburgh, keep an extensive assortment, and sell goods cheap for cash. See card, page 206.

## TOMPKINS COUNTY OFFICERS.

**Coroners.**

P. O. ADDRESS.

E. C. Moe.....Groton.  
 M. M. Brown.....Ithaca.  
 Chauncey P. Farlin.....Ludlowville.  
 J. D. Lewis.....Trumansburgh.

**County Clerk.**

Thos. J. McElheny.....Ithaca.

**County Judge and Surrogate.**

Hon. M. Van Valkenburgh.....Ithaca.  
 A. S. Johnson, Special Co. Judge...Ithaca.

**County Treasurer.**

E. C. Seymour.....Ithaca.

**District Attorney.**

M. King.....Newfield.

**Excise Commissioners.**

Peter Apgar.....Ithaca.  
 W. C. Curran.....Ithaca.  
 Samuel Love.....Ithaca.

**Justices of Sessions.**

Chas. J. Rounseville.....Caroline Center.  
 E. S. Ford.....Enfield.

**Loan Commissioners.**

P. O. ADDRESS.

James H. Comstock.....Dryden.  
 Benjamin S. Halsey.....Ithaca.

**Member of Assembly.**

John H. Selkreg.....Ithaca.

**Member of Congress.**

W. S. Lincoln.....Owego, Tioga Co.

**School Commissioner.**

A. H. Pierson.....Trumansburgh.

**Sheriff.**

E. C. Van Kirk.....Ithaca.  
 Horace L. Root, Under Sheriff.....Dryden.

**State Senator.**

O. W. Chapman..Binghamton, Broome Co.

**Superintendents of Poor.**

Moses T. Denman.....Danby.  
 Wm. W. Snyder.....Varna.  
 Peter H. Farrington.....Jacksonville.



## List of U. S. Internal Revenue Officers in the County of Tompkins, 26th Dist. N. Y.

NAME.	OFFICE.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Wesley Hooker, Maj. DeWitt Apgar,	Deputy Collector, Asst. Assessor,	Ithaca. Ithaca.
1st SUBDIVISION. Capt. A. W. Knettles,	Assistant for towns of Lansing and Groton,	South Lansing.
2d SUBDIVISION. John M. Smith,	Assistant for town of Dryden,	Ithaca.
3d SUBDIVISION. Cyrus H. Howe,	Assistant for towns of Ulysses, Newfield and Enfield.	Jacksonville.
Maj. John Higgins, John B. Dean,	Inspector of Tobacco and Cigars, " " " "	Ithaca. Newfield.

**J. & F. B. Garrett**, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Printing, Writing, Wrapping, Tissue, Roll and Fancy Papers, Printers' Supplies, Shipping Cards, Blank Books, &c., at No. 3 West Fayette street, Syracuse, have built up a heavy trade in their line, extending from Harrisburgh, in Pennsylvania, to the Canadian border. We have dealt considerably with this establishment, and have invariably been gratified in

having our orders promptly filled, and always with just the article required. See card, page 234.

**William Austin**, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, at Trumansburgh, will attend to all legal business intrusted in his hands; and is also prepared to insure buildings, &c., against loss by fire, in some of the best companies in the country. See card, page 190.



# ABSTRACT FROM CENSUS REPORT OF 1865,

AS REGARDS TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y.

## POPULATION.

TOWNS.	Population in 1865.	Changes since 1855.		VOTERS, 1865.			Aliens, 1865.	Colored persons not taxed, 1865.	Number, deducting aliens and colored persons not taxed.
		Increase.	Decrease.	Native.	Naturalized.	Total.			
Caroline .....	2,257	.....	209	598	14	612	72	6	2,179
Danby .....	2,140	.....	191	529	12	541	4	4	2,132
Dryden .....	4,795	.....	208	1,118	60	1,178	41	5	4,749
Enfield .....	1,693	.....	219	465	15	480	3	.....	1,690
Groton .....	3,401	.....	3	884	30	914	27	5	3,369
Ithaca .....	7,264	111	.....	1,643	194	1,837	244	126	6,894
Lansing .....	2,940	.....	316	751	24	775	40	3	2,892
Newfield .....	2,700	.....	100	716	22	738	.....	1	2,699
Ulysses .....	3,506	315	.....	852	72	924	78	16	3,412
Total .....	30,696	.....	820	7,556	443	7,999	509	171	30,016

## AGRICULTURAL, ETC.

TOWNS.	Spring Wheat— bushels harvested 1864.	Winter Wheat— bushels harvested 1864.	Oats, bushels harvested 1864.	Indian Corn, bushels harvested 1864.	Potatoes, bushels harvested 1864.	Tobacco, pounds harvested 1865.	Apples, bushels harvested 1864.	Milk Cows, number of, 1865.	Butter, pounds made 1864.	Horses, two years old and over, 1865.	Sheep, number shorn, 1865.
Caroline .....	731	1,814	29778	21426	16792	200	36138	1389	174237	548	5976
Danby .....	657	7,235	31171	25311	20874	6050	36145	1266	161486	632	6523
Dryden .....	889	10,042	62741	56745	36823	17520	76092	3749	449084	1602	10369
Enfield .....	2,086	9,431	55995	37370	14460	6390	22375	884	95945	747	5972
Groton .....	337	5,640	34043	42356	22960	8840	49446	2844	305937	831	5083
Ithaca .....	74	14,438	32671	31414	12658	124945	21490	852	74452	735	4414
Lansing .....	195	32,843	80060	53370	15699	23174	28884	1434	170060	1005	15771
Newfield .....	1,387	12,329	36372	27947	14164	45425	28462	1232	136340	1000	6611
Ulysses .....	165	20,690	52068	48795	11899	15807	20893	925	109232	776	6960
Total .....	6,521	114462	414799	344734	166330	248081	319925	14575	1676823	7876	65679

## ADDITIONAL STATISTICS FROM CENSUS OF 1865.

In addition to the above extracts we give the following totals for the County, as per returns for the several heads mentioned:—

*Cash Value of Farms*, 1865, \$13,077, 133.50; of *Stock* 1865, \$1,985,060; of *tools and implements* 1865, \$503,937. Acres plowed, 1865, 61,014½. *Winter*

*Rye*, bushels grown in 1864, 14,527½. *Barley*, bushels harvested in 1864, 86,218½. *Flax*, acres sown, 1865, 677½. *Pounds of Lint*, 1864, 69,293. *Honey*, pounds collected in 1864, 24,926. *Working Oxen*, 1865, 594. *Neat Cattle*, number killed for beef in 1864, 2,629. *Swine*, number of pigs in 1865, 7,288; one year old and over, 7,190; slaughtered in 1864, 8,771; pounds of pork made in 1864, 1,873,298. *Wool*, pounds shorn, 1865, 259,187½. *Sheep*, number of lambs raised, 1865, 29,686; number killed by dogs 1864, 271. *Poultry*, value owned 1865, \$32,968.13. *Eggs*, value sold, 1864, \$29,071.43. *Fertilizers*, value bought in 1864, \$3,590.23. *Domestic Manufactures*, 1864, yards of fulled cloth, 2,319½; yards of flannel, 4,204½; yards of linen, 4,120½; yards of cotton and mixed cloths, 143. *Apples*, number of trees in fruit, 1864, 169,089; barrels of cider, 1864, 7,365½. *Hops*, pounds raised, 1864, 2,320. *Tons of Hay*, 1864, 48,808.

**Robinson & Wright**, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and dealers at Groton, get up first class goods to order. For particulars we refer the reader to their card on page 196.

**E. S. Rumsey**, Manufacturer of Farm Rollers, Iron Harrows, Plows, and Agricultural Implements generally, at Trumansburgh, advertises on page 196. They make good implements, and sell at reasonable prices.

**Powers & Pennoyer**, Carriage manufacturers, at Groton, publish an advertisement on page 182. Groton is noted for its manufacture of carriages. Farmers and others come here from many miles around, when they want a good buggy or wagon at a moderate price. This firm employs good workmen, and consequently can offer good bargains to their customers.

**Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co.**, Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods and Woolens, No. 53 Main street, Rochester, publish a card on page 183. This House was established in 1849, since which time its success has been uninterrupted, each year increasing its amount of business. Their annual sales amount to the enormous sum of near \$1,500,000, their trade extending from the Eastern portions of the State to the "Far West." Occupying, as they do, fully 25,000 feet of flooring in actual business departments, every portion of which is crowded with immense piles of goods from foreign countries, as well as of domestic manufacture, renders the facilities of this house for Jobbing equal to any in the country. The firm are also proprietors of the "Genesee Falls Woolen Mills," where they manufacture 100,000 yards of goods annually. See advertisement, colored page 183.

**Wm. Chandler**, Undertaker, at Trumansburgh, keeps a general assortment of burial cases, coffins, &c., and will attend funerals when desired. His terms are reasonable. See card, page 206.

**The Ithaca Journal**, published in Ithaca, by Hon. John H. Selkreg, is a first class family newspaper, and an able advocate of the local interests of the village and surrounding country. It was the first paper published in Tompkins County, having been established July 4, 1815, as *The Seneca Republican*, by Jonathan Ingersoll. Since then, and until 1841 or '42, (when Mr. Selkreg became proprietor,) the paper had experienced numerous changes in name as well as owners. Since Mr. Selkreg became proprietor, it has continually increased in circulation, till it now constitutes an excellent advertising medium for those who act the part of wisdom and avail themselves of its columns. In November, 1867, the office was destroyed by fire, but the paper was regularly issued from the "Democrat" office, until Jan. 1, of the present year, at which time Mr. Selkreg had established an entirely new office, with a jobbing department well and liberally supplied with type, presses, etc., and is capable of turning out superior work in that line. Mr. Selkreg is a veteran "Knight of the Quill," and at present represents his district in the Assembly, an office he has held for several terms, an evidence of the esteem and confidence reposed in him. He is also president of the "Ithaca Calendar Clock Company." Mr. Wesley Hooker, his associate editor, is a man of good executive ability, and is well qualified for the position he holds. Mr. Hooker also holds the office of Deputy Collector U. S. Internal Revenue. See advertisement, page 202.

**The Groton Carriage Works**, S. S. Williams, proprietor, at Groton, turns out some of the most elegant and durable work to be found in the State. Mr. Williams desires to call especial attention to his Platform Spring Wagons, which he is now turning out largely. As he invariably uses only the best of timber and iron in the manufacture of his work, purchasers may rely on getting their money's worth. We refer the reader, for further particulars to the advertisement on page 200.

**The Auburn File Works**, situated on Market Street, is one of the Institutions of Auburn. Since it came under the management of the present proprietor, this establishment has gained a wide and enviable reputation for the superior excellence of his hand-cut files and rasps, of which he turns out from 150 to 200 dozen per week. He employs from 20 to 25 of the best mechanics to be found. Among the varieties turned out are all kinds of flat, hand, mill, round, half round, square, three square, slotting, knife, pit saw and cabinet files and rasps, taper saw and extra horse rasps, from the best warranted English cast steel. Such is the reputation of these Files that they are universally adopted throughout the manufactories of Auburn, where they are considered superior to all others. We advise all mill owners, machinists and mechanics generally, who have not already become acquainted with their excellence, to do so the first opportunity. See card, page 194.

**D. V. Linderman**, Manufacturer of Cutter Woods and Carriage Bodies, at Groton, publishes a card on page 196. He has had large experience in the business, and is prepared to suit all customers. Write to him for particulars.

**Samuel H. Wilcox**, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Notary Public, at Ithaca. Office in County Clerk's office, up stairs. See card, page 196.

**Spence Spencer**, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Holiday Goods, and Fancy goods generally, at No. 5 East State street, Ithaca, has also interested himself in getting up a series of Stereoscopic Views of the "Scenery of Ithaca and the Head Waters of Cayuga Lake." Mr. Spencer has also published a neat little volume, bearing the above title, and containing a description of the various Waterfalls, Cascades, Ravines, &c., which, together, render the scenery about Ithaca among the most romantic and picturesque in America. The reader will find, in Mr. Spencer's card on page 172, a list of selected views, representing some of the more beautiful scenes in this charming region.

**Mrs. Wm. Giltner**, keeps a Millinery store on Main street, Trumansburgh, where we would recommend such ladies as desire the best made and most fashionable goods in her line, to purchase their supplies. Her stock will be found complete, and comprises all the varieties required in her line. See card, page 172.

**L. A. Mandevill**, General dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., at Trumansburgh, sells good goods at reasonable prices. He visits the New York markets often, and consequently can offer his customers fresh goods at all times. His motto is "quick sales and small profits." Make a note of it. See card, page 148.

**D. B. Utter**, Architect and Builder, at Trumansburgh, advertises on page 174. Mr. Utter's experience, renders him eminently qualified for drawing plans and specifications, and making estimates, or taking entire charge of the erection of buildings of whatever style required. See card.

**Warren Wight**, Propagator and dealer in the celebrated *Seneca Black Cap* and Davison's Thornless Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, and other small fruits, at Waterloo, Seneca Co., publishes cards on pages 194 and 236. His experience in the business is large, and his soil is excellent, probably no better can be found in the State for the purpose he uses it. We advise our friends to peruse his advertisements and purchase their supplies of him. He uses great care in packing for shipment, and sends out none but first-class plants. It would do no harm to address him for circular, and might be the means of affording you an abundance of his delicious fruits.

**J. D. Gould**, Manufacturer of Sash, Blinds and Doors, at Trumansburgh, advertises on page 206. We have no hesitation in recommending him to the citizens of Tompkins County, as one who does good work, and sells his work at satisfactory prices.

**A. H. & E. P. Quigley**, of Trumansburgh, deal in all kinds of Flagging. Their quarries on Cayuga Lake are extensive, and their trade extends to a great distance. Orders will receive prompt attention at their hands. We refer all parties who are anxious to secure the best quality of Flagging, to their card on page 206.

**C. A. Bartlett**, dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, at Groton, publishes an attractive card on page 190. His stock is large and is selected with care. Customers will find at his store good goods in great variety and at low prices. He will also attend to all calls in the line of repairing, &c. We cordially recommend Mr. Bartlett to the patronage of the citizens of Groton and vicinity.

**Bristol & Markham**, Sewing Machine Agents, at Ithaca, offer to the citizens of Tompkins County several first class machines; prominent among which is the celebrated *Florence* machine, noted as being capable of doing a greater variety of work than any other machine ever made. It is durably built, and would prove an ornament in any house.

The *Gold Medal*, *Howe*, *Franklin*, and *Wilcox & Gibbs Jr.*, are all good machines. Messrs. B. & M. are also agents for several Fire and Life Insurance Companies. They are both gentlemen and deserve a large patronage. See card, page 208.

**John Creque**, Hardware dealer, at Trumansburgh, publishes an advertisement on page 174. Besides keeping a general assortment of heavy and shelf hardware, iron, steel, nails, &c., he manufactures tin, copper, and sheet iron ware, and is agent for the celebrated "Olive Branch" Cooking Stove, said to be one of the very best Stoves made, and is a general favorite and largely used by the citizens in the vicinity of Trumansburgh. We refer the reader to the list of its patrons in Mr. Creque's advertisement.

**S. Clough**, of Trumansburgh, has been established as a Dentist, since 1848, since which time he has gained many friends and patrons, as the result of his excellent work in the dental line. See card, page 176.

**The Ithaca Democrat,** Spencer & Williams, editors and proprietors, has, under various titles, and by numerous editors, been published at Ithaca, about forty years. Mr. Spencer, one of the present proprietors, has been connected with the establishment since its birth; and Mr. Williams, though a younger man, has had large experience, and proves a successful manager. The sheet presents a neat and tasteful appearance, its selections are well chosen, and its local and advertising departments well represented, a natural consequence resulting from its extended circulation. The Job department of the Democrat office is supplied with type and material suitable for executing all kinds of Job printing, in a superior manner. The publishers are deserving of abundant success. See their card, page 128.

**A. H. & D. C. Quigley,** Merchant Tailors and dealers in Cloths, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gloves, &c., at Trumansburgh, publish a card on page 160. It is well known to the customers of this house, that their "fits" are superb. They employ the best of workmen, and manufacture their goods from the best qualities of cloth. By all means call on them when you are in want of goods in their line.

**Alhambra House.**—This popular Restaurant, at Ithaca, is located at No. 94 Owego (State) street, and is under the management of O. H. Gregory, the gentlemanly proprietor, than whom there is no better caterer to the appetites of hungry mortals. His rooms are always neat, and his tables supplied with the delicacies of the season. See card, page 160.

**G. W. Hoysradt,** Dental Surgeon, No. 3 Clinton Hall Block, Ithaca, has had much experience in his profession, and is prepared to do all work in his line in the most skillful manner known to the art. See his card, page 164.

**W. A. Fuller,** Grocer, and dealer in Provisions, Wood and Willow ware, Yankee Notions, &c., at Trumansburgh, advertises his business on page 164. He keeps a complete stock of goods in his line, and sells at low prices. Call and see him when you visit Trumansburgh.

**G. J. & H. R. Kenyon,** Proprietors of the Ithaca Planing Mills, manufacture Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moldings, &c., of a superior quality, from the best seasoned lumber. They also attend to all orders for re-sawing, Scroll Sawing, &c. See their card, page 140.

**Charles Clapp,** is a House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painter, of experience and talent, at Ithaca. His terms are reasonable, and he is ever ready to serve his customers to the best of his ability. See card, page 176.

**Morton Brothers,** Hardware dealers at Groton, advertise on page 176. They deal in all kinds of Hardware, Hollow Ware, Stoves, Agricultural Implements, &c., which they sell cheap as the market will afford. Call and see their stock when you go to Groton.

**J. H. Hintermister,** Music dealer and manufacturer of Organs and Melodeons, at Ithaca, publishes a card on page 144. Mr. H. has, during the short time he has been engaged in the business here, extended his trade far beyond the limits of the county. He sells Pianos and Reed instruments made by the most celebrated manufacturers in the country. Parties when visiting Ithaca, should call at his Warerooms and Factory on State street.

**The Ithaca Oil and Flax Mills,** P. Morse, proprietor, at Ithaca, is a source of much benefit and profit to the people living in the vicinity of Ithaca. Mr. Morse, as may be seen by reference to his card on page 132, lends flax seed to farmers for sowing, and pays a liberal price for the crop in the fall; and we recommend painters and others wanting pure oil, to purchase a supply at his mill, where can also be had oil meal, of a superior quality, for feeding stock. Farmers who have not tried it will be surprised at the results.

**Dryden Seminary** was erected by Prof. Jackson Graves, in 1862, on a handsome lot of three acres, located in the south-east part of the village of Dryden. It is a neat looking wooden structure, two stories and basement, and is arranged throughout with a special view to the comfort and convenience of students, of whom there has been an average of 120 in attendance. The school supports four experienced teachers, of whom Prof. Graves is at the head. The Prof. is an accomplished teacher, and a gentleman, and has been heretofore connected with several of the best schools in the State. He resides in the Seminary building, where he can accommodate several students with good rooms and board. We earnestly recommend parents desiring to send their children to a first class school, where their moral as well as literary attainments will be carefully looked after, to make the acquaintance of Prof. Graves. For further particulars we refer the reader to page 156.

**The Groton Iron Works, C. & L. Perrigo & Co.,** proprietors, were established in Groton nearly twenty years ago, and have since then added materially in building up the village, and adding wealth to its inhabitants.

The Messrs. Perrigo & Co. are engaged principally in the manufacture of the Groton Horse Power, which they claim is unsurpassed by any other. The Young Warrior Mower, as built by them, is one of the best in use, is well made, and is in every way calculated to give entire satisfaction to those who use them. They also build Stark & Perrigo's Patent Spoke Planer, Steam Engines, and other machinery of various kinds. See card, page 184.

**Cronk, Watkins & Co.,** at Ithaca, are proprietors of the *Union Carriage Factory*, where they employ a large number of excellent workmen, who build from the best of timber and iron, carriages, buggies, sleighs, cutters, &c., in great numbers.—They have them on sale, or will get them up to order on short notice, and on reasonable terms. See their card, page 232.

**Gregg Iron Works**, at Trumansburgh, owned and operated by Gregg, Plyer & Co., are among the largest establishments for the manufacture of Agricultural Implements in this part of the State. The business was originated by James A. Clapp, at Farmer Village, about the year 1847. The present firm succeeded to the business and moved the establishment to Trumansburgh, in 1865. During that year they erected a substantial and commodious brick building in which to conduct their rapidly increasing business. It is a two story building, 101 feet long and 90 feet wide. Located in the western part of the village, it attracts the attention of all coming into town from that direction.

The firm are extensively engaged in the manufacture of Daniel H. Thayer's celebrated Iron Mower, well known for their great strength, simplicity and durability. They also manufacture Sharp's Improved Revolving Axle Rake, Threshing Machines, Clover Machines, Horse Powers, Planing Machines, Circular and Drag Saws, &c. In the various departments the company work up about 500 tons of cast and wrought iron, and 200 tons of coal annually. The works are admirably conducted. Only experienced and competent workmen, (of whom, when in full operation, there are about 55,) are employed. The establishment of these works in Trumansburgh, is destined to add materially to its growth and prosperity.

We need not remind the farmer that his interest lies in purchasing his agricultural implements direct from the manufacturers, and we know of no more honest and liberal dealers than Gregg, Plyer & Co., of Trumansburgh. See advertisement, page 165.

**H. P. Griswold**, Surgeon Dentist, at Trumansburgh, has had some sixteen years experience in his profession, during which time he has become perfectly acquainted with all the various diseases of the mouth, teeth and gums, and is well qualified to cure or relieve the same. Parties wishing new teeth, or diseased ones extracted or filled, will do well to give him a call. See card, page 148.

**The Tompkins County Sentinel**, issued weekly by Oscar M. Wilson, at Trumansburgh, was purchased by the present proprietor in November, 1865, and was by him removed from Farmer Village, Seneca County, where it was previously published, to Trumansburgh, in March, 1866. Mr. Wilson gets up his paper in good shape, and judging from the appearance of its columns, is acknowledged by the business men of that section, to be an excellent advertising medium. His office is provided with Job Type and Presses. Call and see him when you want a good job executed. See card, page 136.

**Geo. Hooper**, Manufacturer of Saddles and Harness of all descriptions, publishes an attractive card on page 212. He is noted for getting up good work, from the best qualities of leather to be found in the market. He sells goods low as the market will afford. He is located at 16 N. Aurora street, Ithaca.

**Hayden Brothers**, Manufacturers and dealers in superior grades of Woolen Cloths, at Port Byron, Cayuga Co., have for many years been celebrated for the purity and extra quality of their goods. It will be remembered that not a particle of shoddy or waste enters into their fabrics; and we would recommend parties desiring really valuable and serviceable goods to address them for samples and prices. See card, page 228.

**Lewis Brothers**, at No. 10 Aurora street, Ithaca, keep a first class Hack and Livery Stable, where may be had trusty horses, and careful drivers when required. Call on them when you want a team. See card, page 234.

**R. B. Wyckoff**, Butcher and dealer in Meats, at his market in Trumansburgh, advertises on page 10. He will strive to satisfy all his customers.

**Musical**.—We ask particular attention to the advertisement, page 216, of Messrs. REDINGTON & HOWE, Wholesale Music Dealers, No. 2 Wieting Block, Syracuse. Every one is interested in it, for music is now a household necessity. This is an old, experienced House, which justly enjoys an unblemished reputation for honorable business dealing. We have known them personally in Ogdensburgh for several years, and know that their facilities are unsurpassed by any House between New York and Chicago. Money will be saved by sending to them for any musical articles. They always ensure satisfaction to their customers.

**Washington House**, Trembly & Burch, proprietors, at Trumansburgh. This popular Hotel is large and commodious, and under the management of the present firm, offers superior inducements to the traveling public. We recommend those who prize a clean and comfortable room and good meals, to remember the Washington House when they visit Trumansburgh. See card, page 220.

**A. S. Cowdry**, Carriage maker, has been engaged in the business at Ithaca, forty-two years. His long experience enables him to produce work equal to any built in this country. We refer the reader to his card on page 228.

**Johnson's Toilet**, Geo. A. Johnson, proprietor, is located adjoining the Ithaca Hotel, on State St., Ithaca. Mr. Johnson has fitted it up in superb style, and will serve his customers in such a comfortable manner that they will be glad to call again and often. He is general agent for the county for a superior article of Cocoanut Oil for dressing the hair, and which he offers at advantageous prices. See card, page 210.

**Thos. N. Perkins**, marble dealer, at Trumansburgh, publishes a card on page 220. Those who desire to erect monuments or headstones over the graves of departed friends, will find at Mr. Perkins' shop all the varieties of marble worked in this country, and can undoubtedly make satisfactory arrangements with him for filling their orders. He is also prepared to execute orders for cemetery enclosures, &c., to order, in the best manner.

**E. Sydney**, Dealer in the celebrated B. Shoninger & Co's Organs and Melodeons, at No. 14 East State St., Ithaca, publishes a card on page 236. Parties desirous of purchasing an instrument will do well to call on Mr. Sidney, who will be pleased to give them any information desired on the subject, and show them the excellent qualities of his instruments.

**Burnham & Co.**, at Groton, are general dealers in Country Produce, for which they pay the highest market price in cash. Farmers will do well to call on them before marketing their produce. See card, page 176.

**R. H. Fish**, Practical Mason and Plasterer, at Trumansburgh, is a competent workman, and would be glad to take jobs for work in his line. See card, page 176.

**Mrs. S. Earle**, dealer in Dry Goods, Ladies Furnishing Goods and Millinery, at Trumansburgh, publishes a card on page 192, which we advise our friends to carefully peruse. Her stock is very complete. It would seem almost impossible not to satisfy the most fastidious, in styles as well as prices. We think it would at least be to the interest of those in want of goods in her line to call and examine the stock when in town.

**The Dryden Weekly News**, issued weekly, at the enterprising village of Dryden, by A. Clapp, serves well as an advertising medium for the people of Tompkins County. Mr. Clapp conducts his paper on Radical Republican principles, and besides the "Local" and "Miscellaneous" news department, he devotes a large portion of his paper to literature, and, we are glad to learn, he has succeeded in gaining for it a very large circulation in this and adjoining counties. See card on page 152.

**The Clinton House**, at Ithaca, has long been known as one of the largest and most imposing hotels in the State. Under the management of Mr. S. D. Thompson, its gentlemanly proprietor, it is a favorite resort for commercial travelers and tourists who visit this vicinity to enjoy its charming scenery. See cards, pages 9 and 228.

**John Rumsey & Co.**, dealer in Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Agricultural Implements, &c., at No. 46 State St., Ithaca, advertise on page 234. Mr. Rumsey has for several years sold hardware to the people of Tompkins and surrounding counties, and has ever been noted for his upright and fair dealing. He has recently taken Mr. Freeman Kelly into partnership, and the new firm will hereafter continue, and we are sure, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

**Dr. G. W. Melotte**, Surgeon Dentist, has his office in the new Wilgus Buildings, State Street, Ithaca, where he is prepared to attend to all professional calls in the most scientific and satisfactory manner. The Doctor has had some ten years experience at his profession. We were personally acquainted with him while in St. Lawrence Co. several years since, and where he had many warm friends. See card, page 234.

**The Reynold's Steel Tempering Works**, Reynolds, Barber & Co.,

Proprietors, at Auburn, are largely engaged in the manufacture of Reaper and Mower Knives, Plane Irons, Chisels, &c. The process by which they temper steel is a peculiar one, and, as patented by Mr. Reynolds, is the result of over forty years labor. This gentleman always worked on the plan that tempering steel was simply changing it from a *fibrous* to a *granular* state. He certainly has succeeded in producing a finer granulation (temper) than has ever before been produced. Messrs. Reynolds, Barber & Co. control the patents for these processes, and are applying them successfully in all their manufactures.— Their establishment is capable of turning out an immense amount of work, yet their orders are now, and have been for some months, accumulating far in advance of their present ability to supply; a circumstance which they will not long allow to be the case. We predict that the time is not far distant when all Mower and Reaper Factories and farmers will use their improved sections. See their advertisement on page 6, fronting the Introduction.

**The Ithaca Hotel**, situated on the corner of State and Aurora Sts., has for nearly half a century been the welcome resting place of the weary traveller, or the comfortable home of the tourist and pleasure seeker. Since 1809 it has been one of the leading hotels of the place. It has been the headquarters of numerous conventions, and its halls have resounded with the eloquence of Clinton, Wright, and several others of the country's distinguished statesmen. Among its many landlords, none have been more popular with the public than the present proprietor, Col. Wm. H. Welch, who has for many years catered to the comfort of his guests. See card, page 210.

**Howe's Never-Failing Ague Cure and Tonic Bitters, and Howe's Concentrated Syrup**, are prepared under the personal supervision of Dr. C. B. Howe, the proprietor, at Seneca Falls, N. Y., for ague and fever, and all periodic diseases, rheumatism, paralysis, etc. The "Ague Cure" has produced wonderful cures. The "Syrup," for the blood, liver, skin, digestive and uterine organs, has cured many cases of scrofula, cancer, tumors, goiter, salt rheum, scaldhead, and many other diseases too numerous to mention in this place. See card, page 20.

**Cole's Patent Wedge Tongue Trace Buckle**, as manufactured by Messrs. Harrell & Sargeant, at Syracuse, have secured a high reputation wherever they have been introduced. As the advertisement gives a good idea of the improvement, we advise the reader to peruse it. See page 212.

**Mothers, Read This!**—So says Dr. G. T. Taft & Co., of Seneca Falls. In their advertisement on page 20, they desire to inform you of the wonderful qualities of their "Oriental Syrup," for children. We have heard of many cases where this valuable medicine has given great relief. They are also proprietors of "Rosenberger's Balm of Gilead Ointment," for old sores, ulcers, rheumatism, burns, chilblains, piles, &c., and for galls, or wounds on horses, it is unsurpassed.

## MOTHERS! READ THIS.

Are your children restless, irritable, wakeful, feverish? Are they cutting teeth? Are the gums red and painful? Have they diarrhoea? Have they fits or spasms? If so,

### USE THE ORIENTAL SYRUP.

It is the only Syrup or Cordial, or CHILD MEDICINE in market free from Opium, Morphine, or Paragoric. These you can't give; or, at least, you ought not to. They destroy the functions of the BRAIN; the child grows pale; its eyes grow wild; its flesh becomes soft; it loses its mind; it becomes an Idiot. Mothers, these are facts! To be convinced, try it. The **Oriental Syrup** contains NONE of those poisons. It is perfectly harmless. It is soothing—quieting. The child sleeps sweetly, and awakes refreshed and lively. The teeth penetrate the gums without pain. It is good for aged and nervous people. **TRY IT.**

DR. G. T. TAFT & CO., Proprietors,  
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

## THE BALM OF GILEAD!

SIR ASHLEY COOPER, in one of his lectures to his class, says:—I have used the Balm of Gilead in my practice, in one form or other, for more than forty years; and for **Old Sores or Ulcers, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Burns, Chilblains, Scalds, Piles, Chafes, &c.**, it surpasses every other known remedy.

### Rosenberger's Balm of Gilead Ointment

Is composed of Oils and Balsams from trees and shrubs, and for all the diseases referred to by Dr. Cooper, we warrant it almost a specific. **For Gall, Grease and Wounds of Horses**, it has no equal. We warrant it; therefore do not hesitate to try it for every kind of **Wound, Bruise or Sore**.

DR. G. T. TAFT & CO., Proprietors,  
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

## HOWE'S NEVER-FAILING AGUE CURE AND TONIC



### B I T T E R S ,

Warranted to cure, permanently, Chills, Ague & Fever, and all Periodic Diseases. It cures Sciatic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, and all Weaknesses, &c., being wonderfully adapted to CURING Disease, restoring health and strength.

**This Preparation is purely Vegetable**, and entirely free from Quinine or Mineral Poison. N. B. Persons using this Medicine can commence working immediately, and without fear of the disease returning.

## Howe's Concentrated Syrup.



FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER, SKIN, DIGESTIVE & UTERINE ORGANS, AND THE SYSTEM GENERALLY.

### It Restores Health by Purifying

the Blood, Correcting the Liver, Cleansing the Skin, Strengthening and Restoring the Digestive and Uterine Organs, Regulating and Renovating the System.

It cures Scrofula or Kings Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Goiter, all Swellings of the Throat or Glands, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Camp Itch, Erysipelas, Carbuncles, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Sores, Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, Ulceration of the Mouth and Throat, Liver, Kidneys; also Catarrh, Rheumatism, Piles, Gravel, Jaundice, Uterine and Female difficulties.

**C. B. HOWE, M. D., Prop'r, Seneca Falls, N. Y.**  
Office on Fall St. Rooms over the P.O. Residence, Cayuga St. above R. R.

## TOMPKINS COUNTY.

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**THIS COUNTY**, named in honor of Governor Daniel D. Tompkins, was formed from Cayuga and Seneca, April 17, 1817; the towns of Hector, Ulysses and Covert, being taken from Seneca, and the towns of Dryden, and parts of Locke and Genoa, from Cayuga County. That part of Locke set off to Tompkins was named *Division*, now Groton; and the part taken from Genoa was called Lansing. Three towns, viz: Caroline, Danby and Cayuta, were annexed from Tioga County, March 22, 1822. The name of the town of Cayuta was subsequently changed to Newfield. A narrow strip was taken from the west side of Newfield, and annexed to the town of Catherine, Chemung County, in 1853; and April 17, 1854, the County of Schuyler was erected, and the town of Hector taken from Tompkins and annexed to Schuyler.

The County lies around the head of Cayuga Lake, south-west of the center of the State; is centrally distant from Albany about one hundred and forty miles, and contains 277,730 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, of which 206,514 acres are cultivated, and in 1865, had a population of 30,696.

The water shed between Cayuga Lake and Tioughnioga River occupies the east border, and that between the same lake and Susquehanna River, the south border of the County. The north half of the County is separated into two distinct parts by the deep valley of Cayuga Lake, which is some 700 feet below the ridges on either side. The east portion, declining toward the north, gradually loses its hilly character, and spreads out into the beautifully rolling lands so common in Central New York. West of the lake the land does not lessen in height within the limits of the County; but



the rough, broken hills, change into smooth ridges, with long gradual slopes. At the head of the lake, a tract of land nearly level, two miles long and one and a-half wide, extends south from the lake shore, and from this the valley of Cayuga Inlet opens to the southwest, and the narrow gorge of Six Mile Creek, to the southeast.

This plain is surrounded on three sides, the east, south and west, by hills ascending rather abruptly from four to seven hundred feet; and on this plain and the surrounding hills, the village of Ithaca is built. The soil of this bottom land is a deep rich alluvium, and was probably once covered by the waters of the lake.

The deep Valley of Cayuga Lake affords a fine opportunity to examine the geological structure of this region. Upon the shore, in the extreme north part of the County, are found the Hamilton Shales, the lowest rock in the County. Next above them on the shore appear the Tully Limestone, Genesee Slate and Portage and Ithaca Shales and Sandstone.

The Tully limestone furnishes an abundance of lime; huge fragments of this rock are found scattered over the land several hundred feet above the regular veins of the rock, showing that some great force had been in operation here at some former period. The Genesee slate is about 100 feet thick, and the Portage group 300. The summits of all the hills are formed of the rocks belonging to the Chemung group, usually covered deep with drift deposits.—There are several deposits of marl in the marshy ground at the head of the lake, and about six miles south of Ithaca there is an extensive bed; also several small ones near Newfield. The streams in their course from the table lands to the lake, have worn deep channels into the rocks; and waterfalls, which once were, probably, at the face of the bluffs, have receded one to two miles, forming below deep, rocky chasms, bordered by perpendicular walls. As the rocks are composed of strata of different degrees of hardness, the water has worn them irregularly—the soft and yielding shales generally forming a declining surface, while the hard and compact limestone retains its perpendicular form.

The Taghkanic Falls, below Trumansburg, have receded something more than a mile from the lake. In its passage, the stream first produced a series of falls and rapids, but finally receded so as to form but a single fall. This is caused by the higher strata being so much harder than those below, that a firm table is formed of these, while those below are undermined. About a mile north of these falls is a cascade, where, from the absence of a resisting stratum at the surface, the rock has been worn down in a continuous slope.

The principal streams in the County are Salmon Creek, which, rising in Cayuga County, flows south through the town of Lansing,

to the Lake, into which it empties, about eight miles below Ithaca. Fall Creek, which also takes its rise in Cayuga County, flowing south-westerly in a tortuous course through Groton, Dryden and Ithaca, frequently near its mouth, over sharp precipices, forming beautiful cascades and rapids; it empties its waters at the head of Cayuga Lake. Cascadilla Creek, rising in the town of Dryden, and flowing westerly, empties its waters into Cayuga Inlet, within the limits of the village of Ithaca. Six Mile Creek, the tributaries of which take their rise, some in Dryden and some in Caroline, empties into Cayuga Inlet, within the village of Ithaca. Enfield Creek, rising in Enfield, flows south-easterly into Cayuga Inlet. Buttermilk Creek, rising in Danby, flows north-westerly into the same stream. Cayuga Inlet, takes its rise in Tioga County, and flowing northward in a somewhat tortuous course, through Danby, Newfield and Ithaca, finds its outlet at the head of Cayuga Lake. After it reaches the lowlands at the head of the lake, the Inlet is a deep, sluggish stream, and for nearly a mile above its mouth is of sufficient capacity to float the steamers which ply between Ithaca and Cayuga. Taghkanic Creek, rising in Schuyler County, flows north-easterly through Ulysses to the lake on the west side, nearly opposite Salmon Creek. There are also several branches of Owego Creek, and other small streams, which flow south, and empty into the Susquehanna River. Several other small streams find their way through deep narrow gorges to the waters of Cayuga Lake.

These streams are nearly all rapid, clear and cold, being fed by springs, and were formerly well stocked with brook trout, and even now the skillful disciple of Walton, who has the patience and nerve to follow their various windings, and can throw a fly with precision, will often find,

"Just where the water curling 'round  
Some old black root, draws near his eye.  
Each worm, and gnat, or floating fly,  
An "Old Settler" that would gladden the heart  
of Sir Isaac himself."

The numerous cascades upon these streams, form one of the most peculiar and pleasing features of the landscape, varying in magnitude and beauty, each one having its own particular attraction, to view the beauties of which, so many tourists, artists and pleasure seekers, have visited this picturesque and beautiful part of our State.

The soil in the north part is generally a gravelly or clayey loam, formed by the drift deposits; while that in the south is a gravelly or slaty loam, derived from disintegration. It is all best adapted to grazing. In the north part the people are generally engaged in grain raising. Wheat, which for many years has suffered by the midge, is again forming the staple production. In the southern

towns, the principal branches of agriculture pursued are stock raising and dairying. Oats are very extensively grown throughout the County, but the surest and most profitable crop is corn. The influence of temperature upon this crop is strikingly illustrated in tables and statements prepared by Hon. Ezra Cornell, and reported to, and published by, the New York State Agricultural Society in 1860, showing that the greater the altitude of the land above the level of Cayuga Lake, and consequently the lower degree of temperature, the less the average bushels of corn produced per acre. This report also exhibits the improvement in the cattle of the County, as shown by the steady increase in the products of the dairies for a series of years, since the introduction of Short Horns and Devons into the County.

The first full blood Durham was brought into the County in 1840. In 1845, the average product of butter per cow, in the County, was only 102 lbs; In 1850, it was 109 lbs. per cow; in 1855, it was 113 lbs., and in 1860, it was 128 lbs., per cow; showing an increase of twenty-five per cent. in the value of the cattle of the County for dairy purposes, since the introduction of Short Horns and Devons; and it is fair to presume that their value for the shambles has been increased to an equal amount. There are now several individual dairies whose average is two hundred pounds per cow; and one entire school district has averaged one hundred and sixty-five lbs. per cow. It is but fair to say, that Tompkins County is principally indebted for this improvement to the efforts of Mr. Cornell, aided by a few public spirited men, among whom may be mentioned Joseph McGraw, Jr., A. B. Benham, and J. & M. Robinson of Dryden, John P. Hart, of Groton, David Crocker, of Lansing, William Mitchell and Levi and Lyman Williams, of Ithaca.

Mr. Cornell has now a large herd, (seventy-five to a hundred, we believe,) of Short Horns and Devons, which will compare favorably with any in the State. Some two or three years ago, he sold one of his calves, one year old, for three thousand dollars, to go to England; a circumstance which speaks well for the quality of his herd.

There is also a marked improvement in horses and sheep; some of the finest horses in the State are raised in this County.

That portion of the County lying near the lake is remarkably adapted to the growth of fruit of all kinds; and large quantities of a very superior quality are annually produced. The early varieties of grapes are also grown with great success in the immediate vicinity of the lake.

The Tompkins County Agricultural Society was organized in 1841, and the Fairs have since been held annually at Ithaca. In 1856 their present buildings were erected, at a cost (with the

grounds,) of about \$15,000. The Fair Ground is located on the flat in the north part of the Village. The Fair House is 150 by 100 feet; two stories, with an observatory. The grounds are enclosed with tight board fences, and contain a good half-mile track. The present principal officers are J. B. Albright, President; O. B. Curren, Treasurer; A. Critten, Secretary. The latter has held the office of Secretary for nearly twenty years. The Fairs have been a success, and the Society is now in a flourishing condition.

The County Seat is located at the village of Ithaca. The Court House is a brick edifice, built upon a fine lot near the center of the village. The act of incorporation fixed the Court House at Ithaca, the exact locality to be designated by the Surveyor General, or, if he neglected to do it, by the judges of the County Court. Unless a site was conveyed to the Supervisors, and \$7,000 secured to be paid, the County was to be reannexed to the counties from whence it was taken. Luther Gere, Wm. R. Collins and Daniel Bates, were appointed to superintend the erection of the County buildings. The first County officers were Oliver C. Comstock, *First Judge*;\* Archer Green, *Clerk*; Arthur S. Johnson, *Deputy Clerk*; Henry Bloom, *Sheriff*; and Andrew D. W. Bruyn, *Surrogate*; David Woodcock, *District Attorney*; Charles Bingham, *Master in Chancery* and *1st Assistant Justice*; Wm. R. Collins and John Ludlow, *Coroners*; Wm. R. Collins, *Under Sheriff*; Spencer Crary, *Deputy Sheriff*. The first *Justices of the Peace* in 1817 were: W. Wigton, Arthur S. Johnson, Eliakim Acany, A. D. W. Bruyn, Henry Bloom, Charles Bingham, Nathaniel Hallock, John Sutton, Simeon P. Strong, Joseph Goodwin, John Bowman, Jonathan Bennett, Samuel Love, John Ellis, Wm. Martin, Peter Rapplepe, Chester Coborne, Thomas White, Richard Smith, H. D. Barto, Caleb Smith, Parley Whitmore, James Weaver, Stephen Woodworth, Lewis Lookers, John Bowker, Charles Kelly, C. Brown 2nd, James Colegrove and Abijah Miller.

The jail, contiguous to the Court House, is a well built stone edifice, with ample accommodations for the health of the prisoners. The cells are clean and well ventilated. The County Clerk's office is a fire proof brick building, fronting on Tioga street.

The County Poor House is situated upon a farm of 100 acres in Ullysses, six miles north-west of Ithaca. We take the following extracts from the report of the Superintendent of the poor for 1867:

"The whole number of paupers in Poor House on the 15th of November, 1867, was 49. The number of paupers received into the house during the fiscal year ending November 14, 1867, was

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\* John Sutton and John Ellis are recorded as 1st Judges in 1817. See record in County Clerk's office.

100. The average number during the year, 57. The average expense for each pauper during the year above the proceeds of the farm, \$47.02. The children receive instruction during three months of the year.

“The whole sum expended for which drafts were drawn upon the Treasurer, by the Board, for the year ending November 14, 1867, as expenses of the poor, was \$4,511.82.

“The following statement shows the amount due from the County, and the amount due from the towns respectively for the support of the poor for the past year :

From the County.....	\$1003 32
“ Caroline.....	97 96
“ Danby.....	94 26
“ Dryden.....	323 67
“ Enfield.....	7 72
“ Groton.....	86 52
“ Lansing.....	206 58
“ Ithaca.....	465 60
“ Newfield.....	114 46
“ Ulysses.....	323 02
	2725 21

The amount of produce sold from the farm was..... 334 21

“The above sum was expended for provisions, groceries, clothing, mechanical labor, &c.

“The grain and other products raised on the Poor House Farm the present year, was as follows :

Of Wheat, there was raised,.....	247 Bush.
“ Rye, “ “.....	172 “
“ Oats, “ “.....	705 “
“ Corn in ear, “.....	550 “
“ Potatoes, “.....	425 “
“ Onions, “ “.....	5 “
“ Apples, “ “.....	125 “
“ Turnips, “ “.....	30 “
“ Cabbages, “ “.....	500 heads.
“ Hay, “ “.....	7 tons.
“ Butter, “ “.....	700 lbs.

“Your committee recommend that the sum of \$50 be raised for religious services for the poor the ensuing year.

"Your committee would say that the Poor House Farm was purchased in the year 1827, for the sum of \$2000, and the house erected at an expense of \$3409.56.

"Your committee take pleasure in commending the energetic and efficient action of the Superintendents and Keeper in doing so well with the present structure, which is emphatically a "Poor House," and we recommend that some measures be adopted by the Board of Supervisors, looking to a reconstruction of the same at no distant day."

The early history of Tompkins County is substantially a repetition of the history of most of the counties of Western New York. During the Revolution, with the exception of patches here and there cultivated by the Indians, it was an unbroken wilderness. The Indians hunted and fished, and wooed or made war, as seemed to them good, and their light canoes were the only craft that parted the waters of our beautiful lakes. But as the ever restless white man began to encroach upon their hunting grounds, and spy out the land, their jealousies were aroused, and acts of hostility followed.

Influenced by presents and promises made by British agents and Tory adherents, five of the six confederated Indian tribes commenced the most inhuman barbarities along the north-western frontier. The Oneidas alone remained friendly to the American cause.

The cold-blooded massacres at Wyoming, Cherry Valley, and other points, aroused Congress to the necessity of doing something to check and punish the authors of these indiscriminate butcheries, and in 1779, they placed three thousand Continental troops under the command of General Sullivan for this purpose.

Mr. Goodwin, in his Pioneer History of Cortland County, says, "General Sullivan marched from Eastern Pennsylvania, and arrived with his army at Wyoming on the 24th day of June. The enemy having fled before him, and learning that they were committing outrages of the grossest character, he determined to pursue, and if possible drive them from the country.

"On the 31st of July, he left with his forces for the Indian settlements further up the Susquehanna. His stores and artillery were conveyed up the river in one hundred and fifty boats, and presented a grand and imposing appearance. The horses, two thousand in number, as they moved along in single file, formed a continuous line of six miles in length. The forces arrived at Tioga Point on the 11th of August, and were joined by General Clinton on the 22d, he having marched from Mohawk, with a detachment of one thousand troops.

"The Indians, under Brant and Butler, had taken a position near Newtown, where they had strongly entrenched themselves, determined to resist the advance of Sullivan.

"After a severe battle, the Indians were routed, and Sullivan continued his march, passing a little west of Ithaca, through the town of Hector, and penetrated as far west as Conesus Lake, in the Genesee Valley, destroying along his route all the Indian villages, orchards, and cornfields. On his return march, at the outlet of Seneca Lake, he detached Col. Zebulon Butler, with the Rifle Corps and five hundred men, to the east side of Cayuga Lake, to lay waste the Indian settlements there; and, on the next day, Lieut. Col. Dearborn was detached, with two hundred men, for the purpose of destroying a settlement south of the Lake, which occupied the narrow valley of Six Mile Creek, now covered by the waters of Halsey's mill dam, and another located about two miles up the Cayuga Inlet. There were three considerable villages on the East shore of the lake, one of which was the capital, or chief village of the Cayugas, besides numerous smaller settlements scattered along the banks at various distances. These were all burned, and their orchards and corn-fields destroyed."

Mr. Goodwin says, "On the opposite side of the lake, where the Taghkanic Creek empties into the Tiohero, or Cayuga Lake, the Indians had built a small town, and were growing corn, beans and potatoes on the rich flats. They had also apple trees of two and a half centuries growth. This little town, called by the natives after the stream on which it was located, escaped the notice of Col Butler."

"There was another settlement about six miles south-west of Taghkanic, near the present village of Waterburgh, which, from its back location, was not discovered by either of the detachments which Gen. Sullivan had sent out to make havoc with the Indian property."

This flying visit of Sullivan and his little army, is, as far as known, the first invasion made by the whites into this country. In 1788, eleven men, with two Delaware Indians for guides, left Kingston, on the Hudson River, to explore the country west of the Susquehanna, with the intention of selecting a future home; but they returned after an absence of about six weeks, without making a location.

In April of the next year, three of their number, not satisfied with the result of their first visit, determined again to seek for a home in the west. On the east side of the flat, at the head of Cayuga Lake, the Indians had cleared away the thorn and hazel bushes from several patches for cultivation, and here these three pioneers of Tompkins County, Jacob Yaple, Isaac Dumon and Peter Hinepaw, selected four hundred acres, embracing so much of the valley as lies east of Tioga street, in the village of Ithaca, as their future home.

Having planted some corn in the "Indian clearings," they left a younger brother of Jacob Yaple to take care of it, and returned to

their former homes. In September following, they returned with their families, bringing with them a few articles of necessary household furniture, some farming utensils, and a few hogs, sheep, cattle and horses. They are reported to have been nineteen days in making the journey from Owego to Ithaca, a distance of twenty-nine miles.

The Yaple family was composed of Jacob Yaple, his wife, and three children, and John Yaple, a younger brother of Jacob, about twenty years old. The Dumon family consisted of Isaac Dumon, his wife, and three children, and John Dumon and his wife, who had then lately been married. The Hinepaw family was composed of Peter Hinepaw, his wife and five children, the oldest of whom was about twelve years of age.

Three log cabins were soon erected, one on the Cascadilla Creek, near where Mr. William's Flouring Mill now stands, and the other two nearly opposite Halsey's Mill, or near the residence of Dr. Curtis.

A public road was built from Oxford, on Chenango River, directly through to Ithaca, by Joseph Chaplin, in 1791-92-93, and this became the great highway for immigration in the south part of the State for many years. As a consequence, the country immediately bordering upon the road was rapidly settled. After the little settlement at Ithaca, others were soon started in Ulysses, on the west bank of the lake, and along Chaplin's road in Dryden. The opening of the rich lands of the Genesee country to settlers, diverted immigration from this region, and the County for many years did not increase in population with the same rapidity as the other regions further west. The growth of the County, however, has been gradual and continuous; and now in every element of real prosperity, it is fully on an average with the other counties of the State.

Five weekly newspapers are now published in the County :

*The Seneca Republican*, the first paper published in the County, was started at Ithaca, July 4, 1815, by Jonathan Ingersoll. In 1816 it was changed to *The Ithaca Journal*, and in 1817 Mack & Shepherd became proprietors. It was successively issued by Mack & Searing, Ebenezer Mack and Mack & Morgan, until 1824, when Wm. Andrus became partner, and the paper was issued by Mack & Andrus. In 1827 the name was changed to the *Ithaca Journal, Literary Gazette and General Advertiser*, and about a year afterward, a portion of the title was dropped, and it was issued as *The Ithaca Journal and Advertiser*. In December, 1833, Mack & Andrus sold to Nathan Randall; in 1837 Randall sold to Mattison & Barnaby; and in 1839 A. E. Barnaby became sole proprietor.— In 1841 Barnaby sold to Alfred Wells, who soon after sold to J.



H. Selkreg, who still continues its publication under the name of THE ITHACA JOURNAL. On the evening of November 22, 1867, the office of the *Journal* was destroyed by fire. The publication was regularly continued from the *Democrat* office until Jan. 1st, 1868, when the *Journal* office was re-established, and the paper enlarged to eight columns.

*The Republican Chronicle* was started at Ithaca in June, 1820, by Spencer & Stockton. In 1823, David D. Spencer became sole proprietor. In 1826 S. S. Chatterton bought an interest, and in 1828 he became sole proprietor, and soon after changed the name to *The Ithaca Republican*. In 1831 or '32 he again changed the name to *The Tompkins American*, and in 1834 the paper was discontinued.

*The Western Messenger* was started at Ithaca in 1826, by A. P. Searing, and was continued about two years.

*The Philanthropist*, a Universalist paper, was started at Ithaca in 1831, by O. A. Brownson, and was continued about one year.

*The Ithaca Chronicle* was started by D. D. & A. Spencer, in Feb., 1828, and was continued by them until 1853, when Anson Spencer became sole proprietor. In 1855 it was changed to *The American Citizen*, published by A. E. Barnaby & Co. Anson Spencer again became sole proprietor, by whom it was published until Feb. 25, 1863, when it was united with the *Tompkins County Democrat*, which paper was started at Ithaca in October, 1856, by Timothy Maloney, who continued its publication till the fall of 1860, when he died. S. C. Clisbe purchased the office, April 1, 1861. May 12, 1862, B. R. Williams purchased a half interest in the paper, and the publication was continued under the firm name of Clisbe & Williams, until Feb. 12, 1863, when Clisbe sold his interest to Williams, by whom it was published until 25th of Feb., 1863, when "The Tompkins County Democrat" and "The American Citizen," were united under the name of "*Ithaca Citizen and Democrat*," published by Spencer & Williams. July 4, 1867, the name was modified to

ITHACA DEMOCRAT, and enlarged to an eight column paper. It is still continued by Messrs. Spencer & Williams, Mr. Spencer having been at times part owner and at others sole proprietor of the business since the establishment of the "*Chronicle*," in 1828.

*The Jeffersonian and Tompkins Times* was started in 1836, by C. Robbins. He soon after sold to G. G. Freer, who changed the name to *The Ithaca Herald*. In 1837 Nathan Randall became proprietor, and merged the paper in the *Ithaca Journal and Advertiser*.

*The Tompkins Volunteer* was started at Ithaca by H. C. Goodwin, in 1840. He soon after sold to J. Hunt, Jr. In 1843 the title was changed to *The Tompkins Democrat*, and after a short time the paper was removed to Green, Chenango County.

*The Flag of the Union* was started at Ithaca, in 1848, by J. B. Gosman. In 1850 it was merged in the *Ithaca Journal and Advertiser*.

*The Templar and Watchman* was started at Ithaca, in 1853, by Orlando Lund. It afterward passed into the hands of Myron S. Barnes, and was continued a short time.

[The record of the papers published at Trumansburgh was furnished by O. M. Wilson, Esq., editor of "The Tompkins Co. Sentinel," and is as follows:]

1. The first paper ever issued in Trumansburgh was the "*Lake Light*," on the 10th of October 1827. Edited by Phelps and Broome, a violent political and anti-Masonic sheet was published up to Feb. 1829, during which time it had in addition to the above, as editors and proprietors, Clark & Bloomer, St. John & Clark, and R. St. John.

2. "*Anti Masonic Sentinel*." The first number was issued Feb. 5, 1829. R. St. John was editor and proprietor. It was published but a few weeks.

3. "*Trumansburgh Advertiser*." The first number was issued July 4, 1832; David Fairchild was editor and proprietor for five years. In 1837 it passed to Erastus S. Palmer and Corydon Fairchild. Palmer & Fairchild continued together for a short time, when Palmer, now editor of a paper in Alleghany county N. Y., took sole control of the paper, which was continued as an independent and neutral paper to June 27, 1838, on which day the seventh volume was commenced under the name of

4. '*Trumansburgh Advertiser & Tompkins County Whig*,' a political paper. Palmer continued as editor up to June 26, 1839, at which time he associated with him Charles H. Maxson, under whose management the paper continued to June 17, 1840, when Maxson sold out to Palmer. The paper was continued but a few months after.

5. "*Trumansburgh Sun*," a neutral paper, was issued on Dec. 2, 1840, John Gray editor and proprietor. It continued through three volumes, to October 15, 1843, on which day was issued the

6. "*Trumansburgh Gazette*," a neutral paper under John Creque, Jr., as editor and proprietor, who carried the paper through nearly three volumes to March 7, 1846.

7. "*Trumansburgh Herald*," a neutral paper, was issued March 7th, 1846, and continued one year, with S. M. Day as editor and proprietor.

8. "*Trumansburgh Weekly Independent*," issued Nov. 5, 1851, by W. K. Creque as editor and proprietor, was continued through two volumes, and discontinued April 21, 1852.

9. "*Trumansburgh News*," an independent paper, issued by Edw. Himrod & A. P. Osborn in Sept. 1860, and continued after the first three months by the first named gentleman, up to June, 1863, when A. O. Hicks and W. W. Pasko took possession of the office. W. J. Van Namee soon after purchased the office, and owned it to the time of the conflagration of Feb. 23, 1863, when the office was destroyed.

10. On the 5th of April, 1865, the TOMPKINS CO. SENTINEL was first issued in Trumansburgh, by Oscar M. Wilson as editor and proprietor, by whom it has since been published.

*The Christian Doctrinal Advocate and Spiritual Monitor* was started at Mott's Corners in 1837, under the auspices of the 7th Day Baptist denomination, and was continued several years.

*The Groton Ballance* was started at Groton in 1838. Its name was subsequently changed to *The Groton Democrat*. It was discontinued about 1840.

THE GROTON JOURNAL was started at Groton, November 9th, 1866, by H. Clark Marsh, the present editor and proprietor.

*Rumsey's Companion* was started at Dryden, in 1856, by H. D. Rumsey. It was soon after changed to *The Fireside Companion*, and again in a few months to *The Dryden News*. In 1857, it was sold to G. Z. House, and, changed to *The New York Confederacy*, and was soon after discontinued. In 1858, it was resuscitated as THE DRYDEN WEEKLY NEWS, by Asahel Clapp, by whom it is still published.

In April, 1804, the Legislature passed a law incorporating a company under the name of the "Susquehanna and Bath Turnpike Road Co.," to build a turnpike from the Susquehanna River in the town of Jericho, in Chenango Co., to the town of Bath, in Steuben Co., running near the heads of Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. This road runs through the towns of Caroline, Dryden, Ithaca and Enfield, and that part of it lying within the corporation of the village of Ithaca, is now called State Street.

In April, 1807, the Owego and Ithaca Turnpike Company was incorporated, and the road was finished in 1808. This road, running from Owego, then in the County of Broome, to the head of Cayuga lake, gave a great impetus to the business of Ithaca, and

emigration to the County; and when the war of 1812 cut off the supply of plaster and gypsum, which was principally furnished from Nova Scotia, hundreds of teams daily passed over this road from Ithaca to Owego, loaded with this article, taken from the almost inexhaustible plaster beds of Cayuga.

In March, 1810, another company was incorporated to build a turnpike road from Ithaca to Geneva, under the name of the Ithaca and Geneva Turnpike Company. This road was laid out along the west side of Cayuga Lake, crossing the outlet of Seneca Lake near Geneva, and was completed in 1811.

The completion of the Erie Canal in 1825, and that of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal in 1828, gave the citizens of Tompkins a water communication from Ithaca to the Hudson river, and greatly advanced the interests of the County.

The Ithaca and Owego Railroad Company was incorporated January 28, 1828, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but no active measures were taken to build the road until the building of the Chemung Canal from the head of Seneca lake to Elmira, threatened to divert trade from Ithaca and Owego.

Gen. Simeon DeWitt, who owned a large tract of land at the head of Cayuga Lake, and others interested in the prosperity of Ithaca and Owego, set themselves at work to build this road. Railroad investments were then popular, and the stock was readily taken, and the work was commenced and prosecuted with great vigor.

In March, 1832, the capital stock was increased to three hundred thousand dollars, and the road was opened in April, 1834. This was the second railroad chartered in this State, and it was poorly constructed and equipped, and operated entirely by horse power. In May following the opening of the road, the capital was again increased to four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and April 18, 1838, the Legislature authorized a loan to the Company of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or an amount equal to one half of the whole sum the company had paid for constructing the road, not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars; and for which the State was to have a lien upon the entire road and its appurtenances. With this aid, together with large sums raised on the individual credit of some of its friends, the road was put in fair condition; but the Erie Railroad had not yet reached Owego, and the second railroad in the State was emphatically a "one horse" road between two interior towns.

The great financial revulsion of thirty-seven swept over the land; business was prostrated; the Company failed to pay their interest to the State, and in May, 1842, the road was sold by the State to Archibald McIntyre and a few others, for the sum of *four thousand five hundred dollars*.

April 18, 1843, the purchasers were incorporated under the name of the Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad Company, with a capital of \$18,000.

The road, as first constructed, had an inclined plain at Ithaca, rising one foot in every four and twenty-eight one-hundredths feet, with a stationary horse power to draw up the cars, and above this another plane, rising one foot in every twenty-one feet. The new Company repaired the road, doing away with these absurd inclined planes, and substituting steam for horse power.

The New York and Erie Road was finished to Owego in June, 1849, and the first of January, 1855, the Company leased the Cayuga and Susquehanna to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and it is now run by that Company as the Cayuga Division, and is one of the main outlets to the anthracite coal fields of Central Pennsylvania.

In 1835 the State built a pier at the mouth of Cayuga Inlet, extending sixteen hundred feet into the lake, twelve feet wide and four feet high, for the protection of the mouth of that stream, and caused the bar at its mouth to be removed, thereby making the Inlet navigable, not only for canal boats, but for the steamers of the lake.

The Ithaca and Towanda Rail Road Co. have made surveys, and the road is expected to be built at an early day. It is to start from the State line, at Waverly, N. Y., and is to run up Shepard's Creek to Van Etnville, about fourteen miles north, at a grade of fourteen feet to the mile; from thence to Summit, through Spencer, about six miles, at an average grade of about nine feet to the mile; from Summit to Ithaca, a distance of fifteen miles, the road will run along the valley of Cayuga Inlet, at a descending grade of forty-five feet to the mile, connecting at Ithaca with Cayuga Lake, and with Lake Shore R. R. (when that road is built.) At Waverly it will connect with New York and Pa. Canal and Rail Road, running from Waverly to Pitston, connecting thence with roads running to the *hard coal* fields, and at Towanda with roads running to the *soft coal* fields. When this road is completed the business it will bring will add materially to the wealth and growth of Ithaca, and the County of Tompkins.

The Southern Central Rail Road, now in course of construction, runs south from Auburn, along the west bank of Owasco Lake, thence through Moravia; following the valley of Owasco Inlet, through Locke, in Cayuga Co., to Groton; thence south-easterly through that town and Dryden to Hartford, in Cortland Co., from whence it takes a southerly direction to Owego, Tioga Co. This road is expected to be put in running order during the coming year, and will be the means of greatly enhancing the value of property in the eastern portion of the County. When all these improve-

ments shall have been completed, Tompkins County will be as well provided with means of transportation as any of her sister Counties.

In preparing this brief historical account, the writer has been unable to obtain any reliable data by which to give a complete exhibit of the part Tompkins County bore in the war of the Rebellion. No full regiments were recruited or organized within the County, but many companies were raised and went into regiments from other Counties, while numbers of men enlisted in localities outside the County, and were there accredited. We can only give a few statistics as furnished us by individuals.

Captain Jerome Rowe, with his company, joined the 32d Reg., N. Y. V., 31st May, 1861, at New York. Capt. Martin C. Clark went out at the head of a company, part of which was from Tompkins and a part from Cortland County; the company joined the 23d Regt. N. Y. V., 16th May, 1861. Capt. Wm. Glenny, went out from Ithaca, with Company C., 64th N. Y. V., in the fall of 1861. (The regiment was mustered in at Elmira.) He was afterwards promoted, and returned as Brev. Brig. General. Capt. G. D. Crittenden, of Groton, Company C., and Capt. J. H. Barnard, of Dryden, Company F., 76th N. Y. V., were mustered with their men Sept. 16th, 1861, at Cortland. Capt. R. H. S. Hyde, of Caroline, took out Company B., 109th N. Y. V. He was afterward promoted Major of 15th Cavalry. Capt. Wm. E. Mount raised Company F., 109th N. Y. V., in Groton and Dryden. Capt. R. D. McAllister raised Company A., of the same regiment, in Danby. Capt. A. W. Nettles raised Company G., in Lansing. They were mustered into the service at Binghampton, Aug. 27, 1862. Company K., 137th N. Y. V., went out from Ulysses, under Capt. Silas Piersons, and Company D., of the same Regt. went from Ithaca, under Capt. John H. Lury. R. S. Van Voorhees, of Ithaca, went out as Lieut. Col. of the 137th, was promoted to the Colonelcy, and returned as Brev. Brig. Gen. Westel Willoughby, of Groton, went out as Major, and John M. Ferrington, of Trumansburgh, went out as surgeon of the 137th. The Regiment was mustered into service at Binghampton, 25th Sept., 1862. John Whittock, of Ithaca, went out as Captain Co. I., 132d N. Y. V. Company D. 143d N. Y. V., went out under Capt. John Higgins, of Ithaca, in the fall of 1862. Capt. Higgins was promoted to Major, and afterwards, Brev. Lieut.-Col. Capt. Harrison Marvin, of Dryden, took out Co. I., same Regiment. Capt. David A. Signor, took out Co. M., 21st Cavalry, from Ithaca, in the winter of 1863. Capt. George L. Truesdell, of Dryden, went out in the 15th Cavalry, Jan. 1864, as 1st Lieut. of Co. I. He was in the service nearly two years, was promoted to the Captaincy of Co. G., in 1865, and was in twenty-three engagements.

This necessarily brief and imperfect review of the military record of the County, is sufficient to show that her citizens were not lacking in patriotic ardor. Men and means were given in unstinted measure at each repeated call, and many were they whose lives sealed their devotion to their country and her sacred cause. While memorial shafts rise above the ashes of those, the patriot dead, they shall have a more fitting and eternal remembrance in the grateful hearts of their countrymen. And may He, who rules among the nations of the earth, grant that the peace which they died to conquer, may be ever unbroken, shedding its joyful fruits to the latest generations and the remotest age of time.

## GAZETTEER OF TOWNS.

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**CAROLINE** was formed from Spencer, (Tioga Co.,) Feb. 22, 1811, and was transferred to this County, March 22, 1822. A part was annexed to Danby in 1839, and a small portion annexed from the same town in 1866. It is the south-east corner town of the County. Its surface is an upland, broken by a series of ridges running north-west and south-east. The summits of the hills are usually rounded and rolling, and their declivities steep.

The streams are Owego Creek, forming the east boundary, and Six Mile Creek and their branches. These streams generally flow in deep, narrow valleys, bordered by steep hillsides. The soil in the north part of the town is a gravelly loam, and in the south part clay predominates. The soil and surface are best adapted to grazing.

*Caroline Center*, (p. v.) is a small village near the center of the town, at the head of Boyer Creek. *Mott's Corners*, (p. v.) on Six Mile Creek, in the north-west corner of the town, is an enterprising village of nearly 300 inhabitants, and contains several manufactories. About a mile below the village is the extensive Gun-barrel manufactory of the Messrs. Losey. This establishment was started 50 years ago, by Abiel Losey, at Otsego; thence it was removed to Fall Creek, near Ithaca; thence to Owego; and thence to its present location.

*Speedsville*, (p. v.) upon Boyer and West Creeks, in the south-east corner of the town, is a small village, with about 120 inhabitants. *Slaterville*, (p. v.) near the north border, on Six Mile Creek,



contains about 170 inhabitants. *Caroline Depot*, (p. o.) in the west part, is a station on the C. & S. R. R. *Caroline*, (p. v.) is a hamlet in the north-east corner of the town.

The first settlement in town was begun by Capt. David Rich, who came from Vermont, in 1795, and located near Willow Bridge. The next year Widow Earsley, with five sons and five daughters, located on lands adjoining Capt. Rich. In 1798 Thos. Tracy, Lemuel Gates and Moses Reed, from Massachusetts; Augustin Boyer, from Virginia; and Joseph Chambers, Richard Bush and Hartman Ennest, from Ulster Co., N. Y.; settled in the town. In 1801, Levi Slater, (formerly of Slaterville,) Charles and John Mulks, James Bishop and John Cantine, (the latter first settler at Mott's Corners,) from Ulster Co.; and John Rounseville, from Massachusetts; located in the town. Dr. Joseph Speed, from Virginia, was also an early settler, and for many years a prominent man in the town. The first child born was Harriet Rounceville; John Robinson taught the first school; Richard Bush kept the first inn; Isaac Miller the first store, and Gen. John Cantine built the first grist-mill, in 1800. The first church, (Reformed Prot. Dutch,) was formed at an early period; the first pastor was Rev. Garritt Mandeville.

The census of 1865, reported nine churches in the town, and a population of 2,257. The town has an area of 30,322 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres, of which 20,740 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres were reported as improved, and 9,582 $\frac{1}{2}$  as unimproved. It contains 19 schools in which 39 teachers are employed. The average daily attendance during the year 1867 was 283. The expenses for the support of schools during the year was \$4,710.50. The number of miles of public road in the town is 107 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

**DANBY** was formed from Spencer, (Tioga County,) Feb. 22, 1811, and was transferred to this County March 22, 1822.—Part of Caroline was annexed, April 29, 1839, and a part was annexed to Dryden in 1856. A small corner north-east of the railroad was annexed to Caroline in 1866. It lies near the center of the south border of the County. Its surface is broken by ranges of hills extending north and south, 300 to 400 feet above the valleys. Their summits are rounded and their declivities generally steep.—The valleys are mere ravines. The principal streams are Cayuga Inlet, which flows through the south-west part of the town; Butter-milk and Six Mile Creeks, and the tributaries of Owego Creek.—The soil is a mixed gravelly and shaly loam, with occasional patches of clay, and is well adapted to grazing.

*Danby*, (p. v.) in the north part, contains three churches and several stores, shops, &c. *Beers Settlement*, (South Danby, p. o.) near the center, and *West Danby*, are hamlets.

The first settlers were Jacob Yaple and Isaac Dumon, who removed from the head of Cayuga Lake, where Ithaca now stands, and where they first located, to Danby, about the year 1795. These men built the first grist mill in the town, in 1797. The stones were quarried on South Hill, near Ithaca, and by them dressed and prepared for use. Dr. Lewis Beers, with his eldest brother, came into the town from Stratford, Conn., in 1797, and purchased two hundred acres of land. Joseph Judson also located in the town in 1797, and taught the first school. Dr. Beers kept the first inn, commencing in 1798, in a house twenty by twenty-two feet square. He was also the first Justice of the Peace, receiving his commission from Governor Tompkins, in 1807. Abner Beers kept the first store, and Jabez Beers was the first Member of Assembly from that town. Among the other early settlers were David and Hezekiah Clark, Stephen Beers, John Miller, Wm. Hogg and Moses Barker. The first death in the town was that of an infant son of Lewis Beardsley. The first church, (Congregational,) was formed in 1807; Rev. Daniel Loring was the first pastor.

The census of 1865 reports eight churches. There are 17 schools, employing 35 teachers, with an average daily attendance of 276 scholars. The expenditures for school purposes during the year 1867, were \$3,394.96. The population of the town in 1865 was 2,140. It contains an area of 34,142½ acres, of which 23,022¼ are improved, and 11,119¼ unimproved. There are in the town 119¼ miles of public road.

**DRYDEN**, named by the Surveyor General, Simeon DeWitt, after John Dryden, the English Poet, was formed from Ulysses, Feb. 22, 1803. A part of Danby was annexed in 1856. It is now the largest town in the County, being ten miles square, and is No. 23 of the original townships in the Military Tract.

The surface of the north half is rolling or moderately hilly, and that of the south half, hilly and broken. The east border forms the water-shed between the Tioughnioga River and Cayuga Lake. The highest ridge, in the south-east part, is 1,700 to 1,800 feet above tide. The principal streams are Fall Creek, flowing south-west, through near the center of the town, on its course affording several water privileges, Cascadilla Creek and several small streams, tributaries to Owego Creek, which take their rise in the south part. Dryden Lake is a small sheet of water, one mile long and about half a mile wide, lying in an elevated valley, near the east border, and 1,500 feet above tide. Dryden Springs, strongly impregnated with sulphur, magnesia and iron, is situated one mile west of Dry-

den village, and has a considerable notoriety for its medicinal virtues. A comfortable and substantial house is located at the Springs, and both are under the management of Miss S. S. Nivison, a lady possessing large experience in the management of diseases, and a graduate of one of our best medical colleges. In the south-east part of the town are two large swamps, each covering an area of several hundred acres. This town was once one of the best lumbering districts in the County. In 1835 the census reported fifty-one saw mills. At the present time the number is quite small.

*Dryden* (p. v.) is incorporated, and has a population of nearly 700. It is pleasantly located on the south branch of Fall Creek, in the east part of the town, and is a flourishing inland village. It contains two churches, one academy, one grist mill, one woolen factory, a printing office, hotel and several stores and shops. The grounds and buildings of the Dryden Agricultural Society are located on Main street in the eastern part of the village. The society was organized thirteen years ago, and has since been conducted with entire success. It is usually as largely attended, and in several instances the receipts have been larger than have been realized at many County Fairs. The receipts from all sources, as per the treasurer's report for 1867, were \$1,671.21, and the disbursements during the same period were \$1,502.62, leaving in the treasury a balance of \$168.59.

The Southern Central Rail Road now being built, enters the town from the north, on lot No. 6, and passes south-easterly through that and Nos. 16, 26, 37, 38, 48, 49, 59, 69 and 70, on the line of Cortland County. The road passes through the western portion of the village of Dryden. Its completion will undoubtedly materially add to the growth and prosperity of the place.

*Etna* (p. v.) is a thriving little village of some 230 inhabitants. It is situated on Fall Creek, a little west of the center of the town, and contains two churches and several shops, mills, &c., and one or two stores. *Varna* (p. v.) on Fall Creek, near the west line of the town, contains between one hundred and fifty and two hundred inhabitants, and *West Dryden* (p. o.) in the north-west part, is a hamlet. *Malloryville*, on Fall Creek, in the north-west part; *California*, south of the center; *Freeville*, north of the center, and *Willow Glen*, a mile and a half west of Dryden, are hamlets.

The C. & S. R. R. cuts the extreme south-west corner, but there is no station within the limits of the town.

Amos Sweet commenced the first settlement in this town, in 1797, on the present site of Dryden village. The next settlers were Ezekiel Sanford, David Foot and Ebenezer Chansen, who located in 1798, at "Willow Glen." A single yoke of oxen, at one load, brought these three families, consisting of fourteen persons, and all their household goods, from the Chenango River. Capt.

George Robertson, (sometimes called the "father of the town,") also came in, in '98, and settled on Lot 53, in the western part of the town. Peleg Ellis and John Ellis came in about the year 1800. Peleg located in the south part of the town, at what is now called Ellis Hollow. John Ellis located at Malloryville. For many years he was a prominent man, and for more than twenty-five years he was Supervisor of that town, and his name now stands in the census of 1835 thus, "John Ellis, King of Dryden." Among the early settlers were Lyman Hurd, from Vermont, Dr. Sheldon, Dr. Wolf, Irona Peat, Wm. Daley, Joel Hull and James Wood. Daniel Lacey taught the first school; Amos Lewis kept the first inn; Joel Hull the first store, and Col. Hopkins, from Homer, built the first mill, in 1800. Joseph Chaplin built a road from Oxford, Chenango County, to Ithaca, passing through this town in 1792-93-94.

The census of 1865 reports nine churches. There are 28 schools, employing 59 teachers, with an average daily attendance of 486 scholars. The expenditures for school purposes during the year 1867, was \$7,850.46. The population of the town in 1865, was 4,795. It embraces an area of 56,773 acres, of which 41,562½ acres are improved and 15,210½ unimproved. There are in the town 208½ miles of public roads.

**ENFIELD**, named from Enfield, Conn., was formed from Ullyses, March 16, 1821. It lies upon the center of the west border of the County. It is six miles square. Its surface is rolling, and it has a mean elevation of 500 to 700 feet above Cayuga Lake.

The principal streams are Enfield Creek, and the South Branch of Taghkanic Creek.

Upon the former, in the south-east part of the town, is one of the finest of the many beautiful cascades found in this County.—How and when these falls received the name of "Lucifer," remains in doubt, but below the main fall there is a recess in the rocks, with regular walls and rocky floor, which was formerly called the "Devil's Kitchen," and, here it is fair to presume, the falls were named; but whether by the proprietor himself, or some of his friends, is quite uncertain. The stream rushes through a deep, narrow gorge, and has a total fall of two hundred and thirty feet; the main fall is about one hundred and sixty.

\* "About a half mile above the fall, the little creek, which has its rise among the blue hills beyond, suddenly enters a narrow but formidable gateway of rock, whose huge buttresses tower a hundred feet above on either side, surmounted with a bristling growth of

\*Spence Spencer's, "Head Waters of Cayuga Lake.

hemlock and pine. The course of the stream having been comparatively free from obstruction until now, winding through a beautifully formed valley of green pastures and meadow land, where many an honest tiller of the soil has erected his comfortable home, now becomes painfully tortuous, broken with sharp angles, and obstructed with fragments of rock which have fallen from the heights above; and the water which has idly found its way thus far, prepares in earnest for the desperate encounter which seems inevitable, and plunges into the shawdows of the gorge as if curious to explore its mysteries, and strong to endure the torment which it may inflict.

“Probably there is no Ravine in the world which furnishes more variety in so short a space, as that which extends from the rocky entrance, so securely guarded by the two granite champions, to the dizzy verge of the grand fall, a few hundred yards below. Every foot of progress discloses some new and singular formation of rock entirely dissimilar from any preceding it. Cascades of every conceivable form and height, and deep, narrow channels, which sometimes conceal in their rumbling depths the fiercely running water, follow each other in such rapid and agreeable succession, that the spectator is at once lost in wonder and delight. Throughout the entire course, a safe and easy footpath winds along beneath the overhanging cliffs, and at a point about midway from the entrance, crosses the gulf thirty feet above the water, by a rustic bridge, from which a grand view of the Ravine is obtained, both up and down the stream.

“So picturesque, and at times sublime, is the scenery on either hand, that the tourist, as he descends, sometimes forgets that he has not yet beheld the grand object of his visit, and shudders with astonishment when at length, upon turning an abrupt corner of the cliff, the fearful gulf, whose rocky pavement checked the rash leap of “Lucifer,” stares him in the face.

“The war of waters! from the headlong height  
 Velino cleaves the wave-worn precipice;  
 The fall of waters! rapid as the light  
 The flashing mass forms, shaking the abyss;  
 The hell of waters! where they howl and hiss,  
 And boil in endless torture; while the sweat  
 Of their great agony, wrung out from this  
 Their Phlegethon, curls round the rocks of jet  
 That gird the gulf around, in pitiless horror set.”

“Two hundred and twenty feet beneath, the water, already recovered from the concussion of the fall, is seen dimly through the mist-wreaths to flow leisurely along, and disappear in the shadow

of green foliage beyond. One hundred and fifty feet above, are buried the roots of trees which crown the noble brow of the cliff, and thrust still another hundred feet into the sunlight of heaven, wave the topmost boughs, which sway fearlessly over an abyss of nearly five hundred feet in depth."

The soil in this town is principally a gravelly loam.

*Enfield Center*, (p. v.) located, as the name indicates, near the center of the town; is the largest village. *Enfield*, (p. o.) in the eastern, and *Enfield Falls*, in the south-east part, are hamlets.

Among the first settlers were — Giltner, John Whittock, James Rumsey, Lewis Owen, and Isaac and John Beech. John Apple kept the first inn; Samuel Ingersoll the first store, and William Ferris built the first mill.

The census of 1865 reports four churches in the town. There are 14 schools, employing 29 teachers, with an average daily attendance of 207 scholars. The expenditures for school purposes, during the year 1867, were \$4,531.99.

The population of the town in 1865 was 1,693. It embraces an area of 18,468 acres, of which 13,877 $\frac{1}{4}$  are improved, and 4,590 $\frac{3}{4}$  unimproved. There are in the town 84 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles of public roads.

**GROTON** derived its name from *Groton* in Connecticut, and was formed from Locke, (Cayuga Co.,) as "Division," April 7, 1817, and its name changed March 13, 1818. It is the north-east corner town in the County, and has a rolling or moderately hilly surface. From the valleys the land rises by long and gradual slopes to a height of one hundred to three hundred feet. The highest point in town is about fifteen hundred feet above tide. It is watered principally by Owasco Inlet, running north through the center, and Fall Creek, running south through the eastern portion of the town.

Bear Swamp, in the west part, contains several hundred acres.

The soil is a fine quality of gravelly loam, underlaid by slate, and is well adapted to agricultural purposes.

*Groton*, (p. v.) on Owasco Inlet, near the center of the town, is incorporated, and is considerably noted for its manufactories of carriages, threshing machines, &c. It also has a foundry and machine shop, an academy, newspaper office, several stores, and a population of about 700 inhabitants. *McLean*, (p. v.) on Fall Creek, in the south-east part, is also a manufacturing village of some note, and contains five churches, and about three hundred inhabitants. *Peruville*, (p. v.) near the south border, is a small village containing two churches, saw mill, grist mill, &c. *Groton*

*City*, (p. v.) in the north-east corner ; *West Groton*, (p. v.) in the north-west ; *Benson's Corners*, in the south-west, and *Lafayette* on Fall Creek, above McLean, are hamlets.

Among the early settlers were Samuel Hogg, at West Groton ; Ichabod Brown and John Guthrie, at Groton ; and J. Willoughby, J. Houghtaling and W. S. Clark, at East Groton. There is yet living in town Mrs. Elizabeth Pipher, who has resided here since 1802. She is now 105 years old, and is yet enjoying as good health as could be expected for one so far advanced in years.

The census of 1865 reports thirteen churches in town.

There are seventeen public schools, employing 40 teachers, with an average daily attendance of 419 scholars. The expenditures for school purposes during the year 1867 were \$5,370.35. The population of the town in 1865 was 3,401. It has an area of 28,903 acres, of which 23,370 are improved, and 5,535 unimproved.

There are in the town 119 miles of public road.

**ITHACA** was formed from Ulysses, March 16, 1821. The name was first generally applied to the village, about 1806. Mr. King says, in his "Early History of Ithaca," that, "Hitherto it had been known only as "The Flats," or as some say, "The City," or as others "Sodom," and of course none of these could be retained.

"There is a small island in the Ionian Sea, with which there is connected much that is interesting and beautiful, in ancient and classical writings. Homer made it the seat of government of one of his most distinguished, perchance his favorite hero ; for although Achilles ranked highest for strength and prowess at the siege of Troy, yet even in the Illiad, the blind poet seems to have been delighted to rehearse the wise counsels, and to portray the skill and bravery of Ulysses ; and the Odyssey is but a narration of his wanderings and adventures, wherein tempest-tossed and ship-wrecked, and after a thousand accidents and surprises, and as many extraordinary escapes, he returns home to find a wife faithful, and to hear of a son whose absence in search of his father manifests the strongest filial love. Virgil, also, in his Ænead, makes mention of the same island. It was named "Ithaca," and its city — also of that name — is described as a "bird's nest, built among the rocks."

"And here, in this valley, almost surrounded by hills, with no sea, it is true, laving its shores, but with a beautiful lake close by, the rising village was appropriately named "Ithaca ;" (the name had been bestowed by Gen. DeWitt, several years previously, but it was not until about this period that it became generally known. On opening his house, Vrooman put up the sign "Ithaca Hotel," and thus it soon was well published ;) and it is now the only spot upon the face of the earth so designated, for the ancient Ithaca is at present known by the name of *Theaki*."

It is the central town in the County, and lies at and around the head of Cayuga Lake. A tract of land two miles long and one and a-half broad, low and nearly level, extends south from the lake shore; and from this the valley of Cayuga Inlet opens to the southwest, and that of Six Mile Creek to the south-east.

Ridges, 400 to 700 feet high, with steep declivities, separate these valleys, and surround the low land and the head of the lake. From the summits the surface spreads out into a rolling upland. A marsh half a mile wide borders immediately on the lake. The principal streams are Fall, Cascadilla, Six Mile, Buttermilk and Ten Mile Creeks, and Cayuga Inlet. Several other smaller streams find their way through deep gorges into the lake. In their course from the highlands each of these streams plunges down the wall-like precipices which surround the lake, forming series of cascades which for beauty and variety are scarcely equaled elsewhere. Upon Fall Creek, within the space of one mile, there are five falls, varying in height from forty-five to one hundred and twenty-five feet. Cascadilla and Six Mile Creeks, also have beautiful cascades. About two miles south of the village is Buttermilk Creek, where the waters before reaching the valley come tumbling down a broad rocky inclined plane of more than a hundred and twenty-five feet, the stream distributing itself so widely over the rocks, that it partakes, as has been aptly said, "the foamy whiteness belonging to the product of the churn, rather than of the spring." In the beds of many of these streams, and especially is this the case with Buttermilk Creek,—there are deep basins worn in the rock, in which the water whirls and boils as in a huge cauldron. They were probably once small holes, into which stones have been deposited by the water, where they have whirled around and around year after year, until this ceaseless friction has worn them out to their present dimensions. In very low water they sometimes receive the whole stream, and a person can stand quite near them, upon the dry rock, but within reach of the spray from their boiling contents; the rocks are slippery and the footing insecure. Fanciful names have been given to some of these basins, two of which, "*Father Mathews' Cup*," and the "*Devil's Punch Bowl*," indicate, perhaps, the sentiments and tastes of those who named them.

Our space will not permit an extended description of these beauties scattered with such a lavish hand throughout this town; but the reader is referred to a little book, (from which we make a few extracts,) published a year or two since by Mr. Spence Spencer, of this town, entitled, "*Scenery of Ithaca*," or "*Head waters of Cayuga Lake*," in which he will find all these wonderful works of the "*Great Architect*" minutely and beautifully described.\*

\*Mr. Spence has also collected Stereoscopic Views of all the falls and objects of interest in the vicinity of Ithaca, taken by first-class artists. No collection can be complete without them, and we understand he supplies them at liberal rates.—ED.



The soil in this town is a fertile, gravelly loam upon the uplands, and a deep rich alluvium in the valleys.

ITHACA, (p. v.,) is the County Seat, the commercial center of the County, and is one of the most beautiful villages in the State. It is indeed doubtful if there be another place in the State where the same amount and variety of beautiful scenery can be found within so small a compass. Built upon a level plain, and on the hills which surround it on three sides, it looks out to the north upon the quiet waters of the Cayuga; while from the east, within its corporate limits, three considerable streams come plunging and foaming over numerous falls, and writhing and hissing through deep rocky gorges and dark ravines to the plain below, and mingling with the lazy waters of the Inlet, find their way to the lake.

The beauties of Ithaca are not its only attraction. Situated nearly in the center of a County unsurpassed for the variety and abundance of its products, with a direct railroad and water communication with the markets of the east and west, and a water-power sufficient to drive the machinery of Lowell, there is no reason why it should not become one of the largest manufacturing towns in the State.

The deep gorge through which the waters of Fall Creek flow, is bordered by perpendicular cliffs, and formerly the water was carried to the mills below in wooden flumes, suspended to these walls; but in 1831-32, Mr. Bebee built a tunnel through the rock, two hundred feet long, from ten to twelve feet wide, and thirteen feet high, into which the whole stream can be turned, and by which a fall of more than a hundred feet is obtained for hydraulic purposes. The perpendicular fall of this stream, within a mile and a half of the post office, is five hundred feet, and the minimum power of twenty-five feet is sufficient to drive a flouring mill of eight runs of stones; and Cascadilla and Six Mile Creeks afford half as much more power. Of this vast water power about eighty per cent. lies idle for want of capital to employ it.

Hon. Ezra Cornell says, that the investigations made in the summer of 1865, with reference to the Ithaca and Towanda Rail Road, now being constructed, prove that steam power can be produced cheaper at Ithaca than any other place in the State on navigable waters; and like investigations made during the building of the Cornell Library, and with reference to securing the location of the State Asylum for the Blind at Ithaca, demonstrate, that building materials are cheaper here than at any place of equal population in the State; and that buildings for manufacturing purposes can be erected at twenty per cent. less cost than at other localities. Food and labor are also comparatively cheap. With all these advantages of cheap power, cheap labor, cheap and abundant food, and cheap and reliable avenues for reaching good markets, centering at Ithaca, it

only requires that the attention of capital be directed to the place to insure the employment of its resources. On Fall Creek there is a paper mill which makes daily about one ton of printing paper, and sixteen hundred pounds of wrapping. The two principal buildings are of brick, one forty by sixty, and the other sixty by one hundred feet. There is also a flouring mill, with seven runs of stones, of sufficient capacity to make two hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day, and grind one thousand bushels of coarse grain. On Cascadilla Creek there is another mill with four runs of stones, capable of producing one hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour, and grinding seven hundred bushels of coarse grain per day; attached to this is a plaster mill, which will grind twenty tons per day. On Six Mile Creek is a third with eight runs of stones, and having a capacity similar to the one first mentioned, and to which there is also attached a plaster mill. There are in the village several foundries and machine shops, one of which is extensively engaged in the manufacture of mowers and reapers, and other agricultural implements, several tobacco factories, carriage factories, one melodeon factory, one linseed oil and flax mill, one brewery and a large number of other manufactories of various kinds, two large elevators and store-houses. There are also a large number of boat yards, at which are annually built from thirty to forty canal and lake boats, at an average cost of about thirty-eight hundred dollars each. It has become generally conceded that the Ithaca built boats are among the *best* running on our inland waters.

The mercantile interests of Ithaca are quite extensive, and there are now quite a large number of houses in active business, the proprietors of which were familiar to the citizens of Tompkins County, more than thirty years ago, then as now, dispensing their wares. The growth of the town has heretofore been slow, but sure. Men have grown rich here, and latterly there seems to be a new life and energy instilled into the whole population. Much of this has no doubt been stimulated by the munificence and generosity of the Hon. Ezra Cornell, the founder of "Cornell University," "Cornell Library," &c., of whom we shall hereafter speak. When the Ithaca and Towanda, and the Lake Shore Rail Roads, shall have been built, Ithaca will have emerged from her thralldom, and, summer or winter, will be as accessible as any of her sister towns or cities. We trust the energy of her citizens will not long delay the day.

In 1865, Henry B. Horton invented a new and perfectly reliable calendar, and in connection with Hon. J. H. Selkreg and Harvey Platts, entered into its manufacture, and now the Calendar Clock Factory is one of the institutions of Ithaca. The mechanism by which the calendars are tested, thirty or forty at a time, through a series of eight years, in four hours, works perfectly, and detects

the fault, should there be any, in the calendars. The operation is an interesting one to visitors.

The public schools are graded, and are in a prosperous condition.

The "Ithaca Fire Department" consists of five engine companies, one hook and ladder company, one bucket company, and a protective police force. The officers for 1868 are as follows:

B. R. Williams,	.....	Chief Engineer.
J. M. Heggie, Jr.,	.....	1st Asst. " "
Geo. Sincebaugh,	.....	2nd Asst. " "
John Diltz, Foreman,	.....	"Cayuga" Engine Co. No. 1.
John Spence, " "	.....	"Rescue" " " " 2.
J. M. Lyons, " "	.....	"Tornado" H. & L. Co. No. 3.
Wm. S. Berry, " "	.....	"Eureka" Engine Co. No. 4.
Geo. Pickering, " "	.....	"Torrent" Bucket Co. No. 5.
Geo. J. Kenyon, " "	.....	"Hercules" Engine Co. No. 6.
J. Morris, " "	.....	"Cataract" " " " 7.
P. J. Partenheimer,	.....	Captain "Protective Police."

Wm. W. Esty, the retiring "Chief," in his annual report to the President and Trustees of the village, in December, 1867, reports the expenditure of \$2,353.39, to sustain the Department, purchase new hose, repairs, &c. The total number of certified and enrolled firemen was 361. Certificates of membership had been granted to 78 new applicants, and seven certificates of honorable discharge had been granted during the year.

The Department is excellently managed, and it is owing to its efficiency that Ithaca has escaped several disastrous conflagrations.

*Cascadilla Place.*—This Institution is located in Ithaca, New York. Its site is on an eminence, overlooking the village from the east. Its northern line is a natural ravine, broken up into cascades and waterfalls, in whose depths the "Cascadilla" finds its way to the valley. At its eastern margin, an artificial stream, answering the purpose of a raceway, which has wound along the verge of the ravine from a supplying dam, spreads itself out into a large pond shaded by willows, and furnishes an ample supply of water to the establishment. Springs, both of pure water and largely impregnated with sulphur, lie along the banks of the ravine, and will be used in the buildings. The landscape around is unsurpassed. The waters of Cayuga Lake are spread out towards the north, and may be seen for a distance of thirty miles; the village lies beneath, with a broad belt of highly cultivated farms skirting the west;—and, stretching away to the south, the valley loses itself among the hills in the distance. From the piazza of the building, eight of the nine towns of the County of Tompkins, four towns in Seneca, and two in Cayuga County, can be seen.

The building, erected within the past two or three years, is of stone, having a front of 100 feet and a depth of 175 feet, rising four stories above the basement, and surrounded with porticos and balconies. It was planned by Miss Nivison, with patience and care, and with marked skill and ability. Her long and successful experience has enabled her to produce a plan which, the Trustees believe, will prove to be most thoroughly and perfectly adapted to the purposes sought to be accomplished. The building will accommodate, easily and comfortably, two hundred patients. A Gymnasium and exercise room will be built along the margin of the ravine, having from its center a bridge spanning the chasm directly over a beautiful cascade, and leading into cool and pleasant walks in the groves beyond.

The Institution is intended to be something more than a mere "Water Cure." Its foundation theory is *not* that water is a *universal* panacea. Using it freely in all proper cases, its medical direction will, nevertheless, feel free to use and apply all appropriate medical remedies without a blind and exclusive adherence to any one system. The case and the care of each patient will form a separate study, and nothing will be omitted likely to restore health or strength, whatever may be the particular "school" from which it is derived.

It is intended, eventually, to unite with this main purpose of properly treating the sick and the restoration of invalids, the instruction and education of females as physicians and nurses. Such an arrangement will benefit both patients and pupils. It will give to the former intelligent, thoughtful and interested care, instead of the hired and routine attention of ordinary Institutions; and, to the latter, experience as well as learning. In the end it is hoped that the surplus earnings of the Corporation will enable the Trustees to erect a separate building for the care of the indigent sick and of invalids who are unable to provide necessary medical attendance and care. So that the Institution is in no sense a private speculation, but in all respects a Public Beneficence. Its profits will go, not into the hands of individuals, but wholly into appropriate channels of usefulness and benevolence.

The Institution is managed by a Board of Trustees, of whom Hon. Ezra Cornell is the leading spirit.

It is expected the building will be used during the fall and winter of 1868, for the University School.

The village contains nine churches, the Cornell Library, one academy, three banks, three printing offices, one bindery and a Town Hall.

The Presbyterian church, with its neat chapel, the Baptist church and the Court House, are located on the north and east sides of a beautiful park, well shaded with maples, elms and evergreens.

There are seven public houses in the village, the most important of which are the Clinton House, the Ithaca Hotel and the Tompkins House. The Clinton House is one of the most imposing buildings in the place, and a grander looking hotel cannot be found outside the large cities. With a front on Cayuga street of one hundred and twenty feet, adorned with massive columns and broad porticos, and crowned by a cupola from which the eye sweeps at a glance, the plain, the lake, and surrounding hills; its symmetrical whole, stands as a monument to the enterprise and public spirit of Henry Hubbard, Henry Ackley and Jeremiah S. Bebee, three of the principal business men of the place in 1831, when this building was completed. The hospitable record of the House is a capacious one. It includes statesmen and jurists, and also travelers of celebrity, who have shown their good taste in journeying, by traversing the regions of the Cayuga. From the venerable Surveyor General DeWitt, (the friend and correspondent of Washington,) who watched its building with so much hope of its success, its register has been graced by thousands of names, good and true, not the least interesting page in which is that which records the signatures of the principal diplomats accredited to our Government, when making, with the Secretary of State, their tour of the country."

"The rebuilding of the House in 1862, was due to the increased enterprise of Ithaca. Mr. Cornell and Mr. Thompson together planned the new arrangement. They made the house a modern one. It was a stately and capacious one in its old devisings, but it now has in its broader spaces and more beautiful appointments, those ways of living which our more fastidious, more rapid age demands."

One of the "old land marks" of Ithaca may be found standing on the south-west corner, at the intersection of Aurora and State streets. The venerable Ithaca Hotel still looks on with a seemingly benignant smile, at the gliding throng as they hurry past or crowd its threshold, and here it has stood for more than half a century, unchanged and unmoved by the world's turmoil, bustle and progress. Originally erected by Luther Gere, Esq., one of the founders and early pioneers of Ithaca, in 1809, it was looked upon as a model hotel, and amid all the changes of time, has maintained its early reputation. "Its front pavements have been bored, not for oil, but many a hickory shaft has been put down, and towering aloft with the stars and stripes given to the breeze, proclaimed it the "Old Tammany of Tompkins County." Its halls have been packed with untold conventions, and the affairs of the nation in all its changes have been discussed by a generation of patriots. Beneath its roof gathered the patriots of 1812, and were mustered into service; here was the roll call for the heroes of 1861, and the

echoes of the traitors' guns had not died away from Fort Sumpter before the citizens of Tompkins gathered at the hearth-stone of the old wigwam, to offer their money and their lives for the defence of the Union. Its ceilings have echoed with the eloquence of DeWitt Clinton, Silas Wright, Martin Van Buren, and a host of statesmen who have passed away. Venerable old pile! May the dust of time gather lightly on thy brow."

"The Cornell Library, owes its existence to the public spirit and munificence of Hon. Ezra Cornell, whose name it very appropriately bears. It is located upon the corner of Tioga and Seneca streets in Ithaca; having a front upon the former of sixty-eight feet, and a depth of one hundred. The building is of brick, three stories in height, and so constructed as to be substantially fire-proof.

"The idea in which this enterprise originated was to bring within the reach of all classes, freely and without cost to them, the treasures of literature and science; and to stimulate and encourage the intellectual growth of the communities within its influence.

"In the accomplishment of this purpose, the clear, practical intellect of its founder foresaw, as the first condition of success, that the Institution should be self-supporting; never a dependent upon the tardy bounty that half aids and half destroys a needy enterprise; but possessing within itself the means of independent existence, and permanent and sturdy growth. Accordingly, the edifice erected was planned so as to contain, not only the Library and its accessories, but also many rooms so admirably adapted to business purposes as to command, at all times in the future, a large and steadily increasing rental, and thus furnish strength and vitality to the Institution, through the agency of a permanent and durable income.

"The execution of this plan met the approval of the entire community. The front of the building, on the first floor, is now occupied by the post office, fitted up with an elegance and convenience rarely excelled; and the First National Bank, whose business rooms, if not as gorgeous as those of the Metropolis, are at least as pleasant and cheerful; while the rear of the building is devoted to offices, all adding their share to the support of the Library. Here also is the arsenal of the DeWitt Guards, arranged and adorned with a taste and elegance which does them credit; their drill-room, large and convenient. The Library Hall, a room for public purposes, capable of seating an audience of eight hundred persons, and lighted from the ceiling through globes of glass; the Farmer's Club Room, whose museum of curiosities and specimens of vegetable growths and mineral formations, have become both interesting and valuable; and the Hall of the Historical Society, whose collection, needing only to be arranged and systematized, is rapidly advancing in interest and importance.

"Prominent among the many rare curiosities, are to be found several specimens of art executed by the "American Photo-Lithographic Co.," of Brooklyn, N. Y., of which Mr. Cornell is President. The process of photo-lithographing, enables the reproduction of maps, engravings, charts, wood cuts &c., in enlarged or diminished size with great accuracy and rapidity. Persons wanting views &c., would by addressing the Company, corner Third Avenue and Tenth streets, Brooklyn, receive specimens of their work gratuitously.

"From all these sources revenue flows, steadily and ungrudgingly, into the treasury of the Library, making it no dependent upon the charitable impulses of individuals or the public; but able, within itself, abundantly to secure its own existence, and promote its own future improvement. And with the additional aid of the permanent endowments, soon to be made by the liberality of its founder, it will be able to act always independently and with effect, become a recognized power in the community, and largely mould and shape the mental and moral character within the circle of its influence.

"Its organization has another commendable element. It is neither sectarian nor partizan. All denominations are represented in its governing Board, and must continue to be. All parties and shades of parties have equal rights in its management; and the votes of the people which elect a president of the village, the votes of the firemen electing their chief engineer, the votes of the board of supervisors selecting their chairman, directly affect, through these officers, the character and material of the Library corporation. So that no partial or imperfect good is intended; but one that is general, universal, equally open and free to all.

"The Library itself is finished with great beauty and elegance. Its alcove-columns represent each of the varieties of our native forest woods. The dark swarthy hue of the walnut, the delicate yellow tracery of the pine, the warm veining of the beech and maple, the red glow of the cedar, the shining panels of the elm, the gnarled heart of the locust, the hard, white grain of the hickory, and the dusk shadings of the oak; each, with their remaining associates of the forest, combine to make interesting and beautiful, this quiet abode of Literature and Science. Its alcoves are arranged in double stories, and are capable of holding forty or fifty thousand volumes, with a means of expansion and enlargement to any extent which the good fortune of the future may make desirable.

"The work of filling these waiting shelves with their silent but eloquent occupants has already begun. About four thousand volumes had been selected and purchased by Mr. Cornell, up to Dec. 1867; among which the glowing colors of Audubon's *Birds of America*, and the innumerable plates of the *Inconographic Cyclopaedia*, and the old, quaint volumes illustrating the early condition

and architecture of London, indicate very clearly his purpose to make the Library collection one of great interest and excellence, and not to be baffled in its execution by even grave questions of expense.

"Attached to the Library, and so arranged as to be used in connection with it, are two Reading Rooms, one intended to be exclusively occupied by ladies, and the other by gentlemen; to be open and ready for use at all times; where will be found the newspapers and periodical excellence of the day, and where, it is hoped, a pleasant and cheerful place will be found, to lure the young from the dissipation and revelry of idle days and wasted evenings, to the pleasures of intellectual culture, and genial and improving society.

"Much of these results is yet in the future, but the foundation upon which they are to rest is already secure; and the pleasure-seeker who wanders amid the unrivalled scenery which marks the head waters of the Cayuga, when tired of the roar of waterfalls, or cool drip of cascades, or summer murmur of waves, will always find welcome and rest in the quiet and pleasant alcoves of the Cornell Library." It is expected that some 6000 or 7000 more volumes will be added in due time, to the already rich treasures of the Library.

The DeWitt Guard was organized as a military company in 1851, and their first regular meeting was held 31st of December of that year.

At that meeting a series of by-laws were adopted, many of which are still in force, though none of the members of '51 are now connected with the organization. Many times has the Company celebrated our National holidays, and received and entertained like companies from abroad, and have been by them received in return. Pleasant memories are these to those who participated in them.—Members of the Company have served in our country's defence in the suppression of the late rebellion; some returned to their former home and vocation, while other's died in their country's service; some by the direful hand of disease, while a few fell while nobly vindicating their country's honor. In the fall of 1864 the Company served for one hundred days on guard duty over the rebel prisoners in Camp Elmira. Their drill room is located in the Cornell Library Building.

In a neat little volume of near 200 pages, published by the Company, and entitled "History of the DeWitt Guard, Co. A, 50th Regiment National Guard, State of New York," may be found a very complete history of the incidents connected with the pleasures, trials and privations, through which the Company has passed since its organization.



The citizens of Tompkins County would find it an entertaining work, and we understand it can be procured for a small sum at the book stores in Ithaca. Its closing paragraph reads as follows:—

“We have endeavored to give, as we stated at the commencement, a full, true and concise history of the DeWitt Guard; our task is completed; and in closing, we only ask that a generous public will remember the present and former members of this Company, who sacrificed so much for their country in the hour of her peril, and to bestow honor where honor is due.”

The Cornell University, chartered a few years ago by the Legislature, and located at Ithaca, is the crowning evidence of the public spirit and munificence of Mr. Cornell, and no sketch of Ithaca would be complete without some notice of the institution. Mr. A. D. White, President of the University, speaks of it as follows:

“In the educational annals of the State of New York the noblest deed by far is the foundation of the University at Ithaca by the Hon. Ezra Cornell.

“The General Government had made, in 1863, an appropriation of lands to the different States and Territories, for the establishment of colleges devoted to agricultural, mechanical and other arts and sciences. Of this appropriation the share of New York was very nearly a million of acres.

“Of course various parties rushed forward to claim portions of this generous provision. For a time it seemed destined to be scattered among all the institutions known as colleges throughout the State—and that thus the whole fund would be frittered away. But into all this clamor quietly stepped Mr. Cornell, insisted that the fund, to be efficient, must be kept together in one place, and agreed that he would give half a million of dollars to an institution to be established at Ithaca, provided the State should give such institution the income of the new fund.

“Despite much opposition, a law was passed chartering the Cornell University, and in September of 1865 the first business meeting of its Trustees was held at Ithaca, Gov. Fenton presiding.

“Mr. Cornell’s promises were far more than redeemed. He gave into the hands of the Trustees not merely the 500,000 dollars, but a beautiful site and farm of over two hundred acres, besides the Jewett cabinet—the most complete of its kind in the country—which had recently cost him ten thousand dollars. Nor did his munificence end here. In accordance with a provision in the charter, he gave \$25,000 to found a professorship of agriculture at Genesee College, and invested an additional sum of 50,000 dollars for the University.

“The plans for building embrace large dormitories, lecture and recitation rooms, public halls, library, museum, laboratory, workshops, farm buildings, dwellings, &c. It is intended to erect them

from time to time from the interest of the Cornell fund, as they may be needed. It is agreed that while the buildings ought to be substantial and tasteful, there shall be no attempt at display.

"The general arrangement will be in large quadrangles, as most convenient and effective.

"The site is of surpassing beauty. A plateau over three hundred feet above the level of Cayuga Lake, bordered on one side by the Cascadilla and on the other by Fall Creek, gives a noble place for the buildings and ornamental grounds.

"Back of these is the great college farm; on either side are ravines, rocks and falls of water, combining not less beautifully than those at Trenton.

"In front, stretching far to the right as eye can reach, are the beautiful waters of Lake Cayuga,—directly in front is the tidy and thriving village of Ithaca, its spires and towers rising amid masses of foliage — and to the left sweeps a bold range of hills, diversified with groves and cultivated fields and dotted with farm-houses, closing in the whole scene as with the walls of an amphitheatre. It is a seat worthy the ideal which it is believed Mr. Cornell's munificence will make real."

We make the following extracts from the first general announcement by the Trustees and officers of the University.

"The first term of the University, will open on the last Wednesday in September, 1868, with the inauguration of the President and Professors.

"The Departments and Courses will be organized as follows :

"*Division of Special Sciences and Arts.*—1. The Department of Agriculture; 2. the Department of the Mechanic Arts; 3. the Department of Civil Engineering; 4. the Department of Military Engineering and Tactics; 5. the Department of Mining and Practical Geology; 6. the Department of History, Social and Political Science.

"In all the instruction in these Departments a constant effort will be made to educate men to speedily become *practically useful in developing the resources and in aiding in the general progress of the country.*

"In the *Department of Agriculture*, science and practice will go together, not to rear a body of *amateur* agriculturists, but to bring scientific methods to bear in ordinary agriculture, so that *tried by an economic test* the result shall be to advance the prosperity of the country. Special attention will be given to the education of young men, ambitious to become instructors and professors in the numerous agricultural colleges now rising in nearly all the States of the Union.

"In the *Department of the "Mechanic Arts,"* science will also be applied to practice; fitting men to take positions of influence and

usefulness, in developing the manufacturing and mechanical resources and interests of the country. Special attention will be paid to the practical education of those who wish to take charge of manufactories and work shops of various sorts.

"In the *Department of Civil Engineering* the same idea of making thoroughly scientific men for speedy practical use will be carried out.

"The *Department of Military Engineering and Tactics* it is hoped to place under the supervision of graduates of the National Academy at West Point.

"The *Department of Mining and Practical Geology* has for its aim the fitting of men to develop the vast mineral resources of the nation. When it is considered what immense losses have been incurred under the management of unscientific or half-scientific men, the importance of this Department will be recognized. Situated as the University is near one of the greatest mining districts of the United States, it presents special attractions to all students desiring real preparation for work of the kind contemplated.

"In the *Department of History, Social and Political Science*, the need of the country for a higher and more thorough education for the public service, will be constantly kept in view. Principles as thought out by Economists, Statesmen and Historians will be constantly applied to what has been actually wrought out in society. The Trustees will endeavor, in questions of Political Economy, upon which good and able men differ, to have both sides ably presented and discussed. No attempt will be made, however, to proselyte students to any peculiar or partisan views.

"In the *Division of Science, Literature and the Arts in General*, the following course will be adopted:

"1. *First General Course, or "Modern Course."*—This will extend through four years. To Modern Languages, which have become so indispensable in a good education, will be mainly assigned the place and labor usually given to Ancient Languages. The course will be suited to the needs of students, so far as possible, by the allowance of options between studies in the latter years of the course, on a plan somewhat similar to that lately adopted at Harvard University. 2. *"Modern Course Abridged."*—This course will extend through three years. This, as well as the abridged courses which follow, are intended to meet the needs of those students who have not time for a full general course. It will give the main studies of the extended course, the subordinate studies being omitted so as to decrease the time one year. 3. *Second, General Course, or "Combined Course."*—This course will extend through four years. In this the languages studied will be Latin and German, the remainder of the course being essentially the same as the "General Course." To those who wish to make a thorough study of

Modern Languages this course will be valuable, as combining the most useful parts, practically, of the courses usually pursued in Colleges, with a broader course; giving the two sides of all the great Modern Languages and literatures, including our own, and aiding the scientific student greatly in the literature and nomenclature of science. 4. "*Combined Course Abridged*."—This will extend through three years. Its name explains its character. 5. "*Third General Course* or "*Classical Course*."—This will be mainly like the "First General Course," with the option of Ancient Languages for Modern. 6. "*Scientific Course*."—This will extend through three years, affording a general scientific preparation for either of the first four departments in the "First Division," as named above. A special effort will be made to bring this Department fully up to the needs of the times, both by the course adopted and by the professors elected to maintain it. 7. "*Scientific Course Abridged*."—This will extend through two years. Its name explains its character. 8. "*Optional Course*."—This is similar to that allowed American students in the greater German Universities; also like the "Select Course" at the University of Michigan; and which, in both cases, has been very successful. In this course the student, on consultation with friends and the appropriate instructors, selects any three studies for which he may be fitted, from the whole range of studies pursued in the entire University, follows them up to such point as may be agreed upon, and receives, from the Governing Board of the University, at the completion of his work, a certificate, showing the extent of the course he has taken. 9. "*Degrees, Diplomas and Certificates*."—Appropriate degrees, attested by diplomas or certificates, will be conferred upon all students passing satisfactorily through any of the above named departments or courses. But it is thoroughly to be understood that no distinction will be made between the course extending through four years, as to the name, character or value of the degree or diploma, and the Trustees pledge themselves to use every effort to prevent any caste-spirit in any department or course as compared with another."

"All candidates for admission to any department or course must present satisfactory evidences of good moral character.

"All candidates for admission to any of the special departments in the "*First Division*" must be at least sixteen years of age. All candidates for admission to any of the courses of the "*Second Division*" must be at least fifteen years of age.

"Candidates for advanced standing will be examined in the previous studies of the course which they purpose to enter, and if they come from another College or University will present certificates of honorable dismission.

"Entering the University will be considered a pledge to obey its rules and regulations.

"Candidates for admission to any department or course must have received a good common English education, and be morally, mentally and physically qualified to pursue to advantage the course of study to which they propose to give their attention."

"The fees for tuition to persons not exempt under the charter as "State Students," are ten dollars for each term, or thirty dollars for the year. Neither matriculation fees nor initiation fees are required.

"In special cases of students of decided merit, who are proven to be in great need, a remission may be made, either wholly or in part, of tuition fees, such remission being considered as a *loan*, the student giving a note or promise to pay them so soon as he shall become able after leaving the University. In all other cases payment for each term must be made in advance. Students will be held responsible for any injury which may be done by them to the University property."

"One large stone building, 165 by 50 feet, and four stories in height, has already been erected; another of the same size is in progress. In these, besides dormitories, are library, lecture and recitation rooms, over thirty in number, and of various sizes.—There will be two laboratories well equipped, one under the direction of the Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, and the other under the Professor of General Chemistry. The University already possesses the Jewett collection in Palæontology and Geology, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, and has received a donation from the State of a collection of duplicates from the State Geological collection, and has funds now in hand to make large additional collections for illustration in the different departments. The Trustees feel warranted in stating that the University will commence with a scientific and general library sufficient for the immediate wants of Faculty and Students, and constant appropriations will be made for its increase."

Mr. Cornell has just purchased the Library of the late Dr. Anthon for the University. It consists of about 7000 volumes, and is one of the best and most complete classical Libraries in the country. President White sailed for Europe in March, where he will make large purchases of foreign books suited to the wants of the University. He hopes to return in July when the final steps in the process of organization will be taken.

The indications are that a large number of students will be in attendance at the opening of the University in September. The applications have been very numerous, and are steadily upon the increase.

"It is intended to erect workshops upon the University property where students, under proper direction, can have practical instruction in Mechanic Arts. The first of these will be a workshop fitted with the proper machinery for working in wood and iron, in which

students can labor at fair prices upon agricultural implements and machinery in general, and upon models for the University collections of machinery and apparatus.

“Accomplished artisans will superintend this work, and the attention of those young men who would qualify themselves, by scientific study, for the most responsible and remunerative positions as master mechanics and superintendents of workshops, is recommended to this feature in the course of practical instruction.

“The following prizes are offered by the Founders of the University to aid meritorious students :

To the student of the Volunteer Labor Corps in Agriculture, who without neglecting his other University duties, shall have shown himself most efficient, practically and scientifically, upon the University farm,.....	\$50 00
To the second in merit.....	20 00
To the third in merit.....	10 00
To the student in the Volunteer Labor Corps in the Mechanic Arts, who, without neglecting his other University duties, shall have shown himself most efficient, practically and scientifically, in the University workshops.....	\$50 00
To the second in merit.....	20 00
To the third in merit.....	10 00

The above shall be known as the “Founder’s Prizes.”

The following prizes are offered by the President of the University to aid meritorious students :

To the student showing the most satisfactory progress in the “Modern Course” during the first year.....	\$50 00
To the second in merit.....	20 00
To the student showing the most satisfactory progress in the “Combined Course” during the first year.....	\$50 00
To the second in merit.....	20 00
To the most meritorious student in Chemistry, as applied to Agriculture .....	\$50 00
To the second in merit.....	20 00
To the most meritorious student in Practical Mechanics and Physics.....	\$50 00
To the second in merit.....	20 00
To the most meritorious student in General History.....	\$50 00
To the second in merit.....	20 00
To the most meritorious student in Modern History.....	\$50 00
To the second in merit.....	20 00

To the writer of the best English Essay.....	\$50 00
To the second in merit.....	20 00
To the student who, without neglecting his other duties as a member of the University, shall make the most satisfactory development in physical culture,.....	\$50 00
To the second in merit.....	20 00
To the third in merit.....	10 00

“The committees of examination reserve the right to withhold a prize where the competition shows a standard not sufficiently elevated.

“The above shall be known as the ‘President’s Prizes.’”

“*Relations of the University to the State.*—The act organizing the Cornell University makes it an organic part of the educational system of the State. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Speaker of the House of Assembly are *ex-officio* Trustees. The President of the State Agricultural Society is also *ex-officio* a member of the Board. It may be mentioned here, that the Board of Trustees are not a body sitting for life, but that they are constantly renewed, the term of office being five years; three being selected every year—one of them by the Alumni whenever they shall number fifty. This, it is hoped, will do much to ensure vigor and prevent the stagnation from which so many institutions of learning have suffered.

“*Scope of the University.*—The special departments referred to above will be developed conscientiously and as thoroughly as possible. The prominence plainly given the first two by the Act of Congress will be loyally remembered. It must also be constantly recollected that education is here to be made, not only scientific, but practical. Military education will also be provided for. Moreover, the Trustees are also pledged to try fully and fairly the experiment of allowing students in appropriate departments to do something towards paying their way by organized manual labor, under scientific direction. This, however, will be voluntary, as the freedom of our University demands.

“But beside these *special* departments, the Trustees provide, in accordance with the clearly expressed intent of the Congressional act, *general* instruction. Mr. Cornell’s gift is made in order to round the whole institution into the proportions of an University worthy of the State. He expressed plainly and tersely the whole University theory when he said, ‘*I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study.*’

“*Features of the University.*—*First.* Every effort will be made that the education given be practically useful. The idea of doing a student’s mind some vague general good by studies which do not

interest him, will not control. The constant policy will be to give mental discipline to every student *by studies which take practical hold* upon the tastes, aspirations and work of his life.

“*Second. There is to be University liberty of choice.* Several courses carefully arranged will be presented, and the student, aided by friends and instructors, can make his choice among them.

“When we consider that young men are constantly obliged to make choice unaided in regard to matters of even more difficulty and danger than courses of study, it will not be thought so absolutely necessary that but one single course should be allowed, and all men of all minds forced to fit it.

“*Third. There will be no Fetichism in regard to any single studies.* All good studies will be allowed their due worth. While the beauty and worth of ancient classics will not be denied, it is hoped to give the study of modern classics, especially those of our own language, a far more important place than they have hitherto held in our colleges. Special attention will be paid to these.

“*Fourth.* Historical studies and studies in Political and Social science will be held in high honor, and will have more attention than is usual in our higher institutions of learning. Beside thorough regular courses, it is intended to present special courses of lectures by non-resident professors of eminence.

“*Fifth.* There will be no petty daily marking system, a pedantic device, which has eaten out from so many colleges all capacity among students to seek knowledge for knowledge's sake. Those professors will be sought who can stir enthusiasm, and who can thus cause students to do far more than under a perfunctory piecemeal study.

“*Sixth.* It enters into the plan adopted by the Board of the Cornell University to bring about a closer and more manly intercourse and sympathy between Faculty and students than is usual in most of the colleges.

“*Seventh.* The study of Human Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, with exercises for physical training, will be most carefully provided for.

“*Eighth.* The Cornell University, as its highest aim, seeks to promote Christian civilization. *But it cannot be sectarian.* Established by a general government which recognizes no distinctions in creed, and by a citizen who holds the same view, it would be false to its trust were it to seek to promote any creed or to exclude any.

“The State of New York, in designating this institution as the recipient of the bounty of the general government, has also declared the same doctrine. By the terms of the charter, no trustee, professor or student can be accepted or rejected on account of any religious or political opinions which he may or may not hold.



"The success of the University of Michigan, where the Faculty comprises men of all religious sects and of all parties, is a sufficient refutation of those who assert that an institution of learning must be sectarian to be successful."

The present Trustees are as follows :

\*His Excellency, Reuben E. Fenton, *Governor* ; \*His Honor, Stewart L. Woodford, *Lieutenant-Governor* ; \*Hon. Edmund L. Pitts, *Speaker* ; \*Gen. Marsena R. Patrick, *President State Agricultural Society* ; \*Hon. Victor M. Rice, *Superintendent of Public Instruction* ; \*Hon. Ezra Cornell, *Chairman of Board of Trustees* ; \*Hon. Andrew D. White, *President of the University* ; \*Francis M. Finch, Esq., *Librarian Cornell Public Library* ; \*Alonzo B. Cornell, Esq., *Ithaca* ; Hon. Horace Greeley, *New York* ;— Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, *New York* ; Hon. Erastus Brooks, *New York* ; Hon. William Kelly, *Rhinebeck* ; Gen. J. Meredith Read, *Albany* ; Hon. George H. Andrews, *Springfield, Otsego Co.* ; Hon. Abram B. Weaver, *Deerfield, Oneida Co.* ; Hon. Charles J. Folger, *Geneva* ; Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, *Aurora* ; Hon. John M. Parker, *Owego* ; Hiram Sibley, Esq., *Rochester* ; Hon. Josiah B. Williams, *Ithaca* ; Hon. George W. Schuyler, *Ithaca, Treasurer of the University* ; William Andrus, Esq., *Ithaca* ; John McGraw, Esq., *Ithaca*.

Among the many fine buildings of Ithaca, we must not forget the splendid block recently built by Wilgus Brothers & Co., on the corner of State and Tioga Streets. In size and grandeur it rivals the splendid Cornell Library Building. Two thirds of the ground floor is occupied by the Messrs. Wilgus Brothers & Co., for the sale of dry goods, &c., and is one of the largest stores outside the great cities. The remainder of the lower floor will be occupied by another house, also as a dry goods store. The second floor is devoted to offices, and the third and fourth, in one, as an immense public hall, which will be fitted up in magnificent style. Altogether the edifice is an additional evidence of the prosperity of this beautiful village.

The commercial interests of the place are extensive and important. A daily line of steamboats on the lake, running between this place and Cayuga Bridge, in connection with the D. L. & W. R. R., serves to connect the Erie R. R. on the south with the N. Y. Central on the north. The lake is also a link in the great chain of the internal water navigation of the State, and upon it a large amount of canal commerce, centering at Ithaca, is carried on. The

\*Trustees Ex-Officio.

transshipment of Scranton and Lackawanna coal brought by the Cayuga Branch of the D. L. & W. R. R., forms an important and constantly increasing branch of business. A large portion of the anthracite coal for the northern and western markets is supplied through this avenue.

The village was incorporated April 2, 1821. Its present population is about 6000. The census of 1865 gives it at 5,700. *Free Hollow* is a manufacturing hamlet on Fall Creek, about a mile and a half above Ithaca.

The first settlement of the town was made by Jacob Yaple, Isaac Dumond and Peter Hinepaw, revolutionary soldiers, who located on the present site of Ithaca village in 1789. The land that they occupied had previously been partly cultivated by the Indians.— Among the other early settlers were families named McDowel, Davenport, Bloom, King, Patchin, Star, Conrad, Markle, Sayers and Brink. The first child born was a daughter of John Dumond, Sept. 1789. Henry Yaple, who still resides at Danby, or Caroline, was the first white male child born, Aug. 28, 1791. The first death was that of Rachel Allen, in 1790.

In 1792 a man named Lightfoot came up the lake with a boat-load of goods, and entering the inlet, landed near the present steamboat landing. Here he erected a shanty, where he continued an itinerant trade for a number of years.

The first frame house was erected about the year 1800, by Abram Markle. The carpenter employed was a Mr. Delano, to whom Luther Gere was then apprenticed. The first regular and established merchant was Mr. David Quigg; Doctor Frisbee was the first physician; Oliver Wisewell the first lawyer; Rev. Mr. Mandeville the first minister; a Mr. Howe the first school teacher; a Mr. Belcher the first singing teacher; Peleg Chesebrough was the first tailor; Hudson Gaskil the first blacksmith; a Mr. Agar the first silversmith; ——— Hartshorn kept the first inn, and Jacob Yaple built the first mill in 1790. There was a post-office established here in 1804, and Richard W. Pelton was the first post-master.

As early as 1810, Ithaca was regarded as one of the most thriving and promising villages of the interior.

The first church (Presbyterian) was organized in 1804-05, with seven members.

There were in 1867, 10 public schools, employing 36 teachers, with an average daily attendance of 689. The expenditure for school purposes during the year was \$9,788.21.

The population of the town in 1865 was 7,264. It embraces an area of 17,963½ acres, of which 14,241½ are improved and 3,722½ unimproved. There are in the town 97½ miles of public road.

**LANSING** was formed from Genoa, (Cayuga Co.,) April 7, 1807. It lies upon the east bank of Cayuga Lake, in the north part of the County. The surface is principally a rolling upland, lying about five hundred feet above the lake. Bordering the lake in many places, perpendicular ledges of rock rise from twenty to fifty feet, and at others the land forms a continuous slope from the top of the bluffs to the water's edge. The soil is generally a fertile gravelly loam, well adapted to grain or grass.

The principal stream is Salmon Creek, which, taking its rise in Cayuga County, flows south through near the center of the town. Its valley is narrow and bordered by steep hillsides. Its principal tributaries are Gulf, Townley and Hedden Creeks. Numerous smaller streams find their way over falls and through gulleys to the lake.

*Ludlowville*, (p. v.) situated on Salmon Creek, about a mile from its mouth, is the principal village. It contains several manufacturing establishments, stores, churches, and nearly three hundred inhabitants. *Lansingville*, (p. v.) on the ridge west of Salmon Creek, in the north part of the town, contains a little over one hundred inhabitants. *North Lansing*, (p. o.) in the north-east corner; *Lake Ridge*, (p. o.) on the bluff above the lake in the north-west corner, and *Libertyville*, (South Lansing p. o.) are hamlets. *East Lansing*, near the center of the east part, and *Forest City*, on the lake, in the south part, are post offices.

In this town at least one of the unfortunate soldiers of Sullivan's army, captured by the Indians, was tortured and burned.

The first settlement in the town was made by a family named Depew, who located at the mouth of Salmon Creek, in 1791.

In the fall of that year, or spring of 1792, Silas Ludlow settled half a mile west of Ludlowville. Henry Ludlow and his sons Thomas and Henry, came in about the same time. Richard and Charles Townley came in from New Jersey, in 1793; and also a family by the name of Himrod, who settled at what is now called Himrod's Point. The Teeters, Goodwins and Blooms settled in the east and south part of the town, in 1794. Henry and Thomas Ludlow built the first grist mill in 1795, just below the falls on Salmon Creek. It was a rough log building, about twenty feet square. Jonah Tooker kept the first store. Thomas Ludlow was the first post-master, and William Boyse kept the first inn, at Libertyville. The first night of his stay in the house a rattle-snake crept into the bed and slept with his children.

The census of 1865 reports eight churches in the town. There are 20 public schools, employing 37 teachers, with an average daily attendance of 372 scholars. The amount of expenditures for school purposes during the year 1867 was \$4,978.50. The population of

town in 1865 was 2,940. It embraces an area of 35,696 acres, of which 28,476 are improved, and 7,220 unimproved. There are in the town 145½ miles of public roads.

**NEWFIELD** was formed from Spencer, (Tioga Co.,) as "*Cayuta*," Feb. 22, 1811. Its name was changed March 29, 1822, and a part was annexed to Catharine, (Schuyler Co.,) in 1853. It is the south-west corner town in the County. The surface is high and hilly, the ridges being 400 to 600 feet above the valleys, and 1,500 to 1,700 feet above tide water.

The streams are Cayuga Inlet, the south branch of Enfield Creek, Carter Creek and their tributaries.

The valleys of the streams are usually narrow and bordered by steep hill-sides. A portion of the west part of the town is yet uncultivated.

The soil is a shaly and clayey loam, and is well adapted to grain growing or grazing.

*Newfield*, (p. v.) an enterprising village, is situated in the north-east part of the town, on the west branch of Cayuga Inlet. It contains three churches, two flouring mills, a saw mill, woolen factory, carriage shops, planing mill, tannery, several stores, &c. It has a population of between four and five hundred inhabitants. *Trumbull's Corners*, (p. v.) on the north border, is a small village. *Poney Hollow*, (p. o.) is a hamlet in the south-west part.

— Thomas located at Poney Hollow and was the first settler. Among the other early settlers were S. Chambers, Elijah Moore, — Carter, and Daniel B. Swartwood; Jeremiah Hall kept the first inn, George Dudley the first store, and John Greene built the first mill.

There are in the town 23 public schools, employing 44 teachers, with an average daily attendance of 341 scholars. The amount of expenditures for school purposes during the year 1867, was \$4,087.48. The population of the town in 1865 was 2,700. It embraces an area of 34,891½ acres, of which 23,491½ are improved and 11,400 unimproved. There are in the town 141½ miles of public roads.

**ULYSSES**, named after one of the heroes of Homer, and ruler of ancient Ithaca, was formed March 5, 1799, and was No. 22 of the original townships in the Military Tract. Dryden was carved out of it in 1803, and Ithaca and Enfield in 1821. It lies upon the west bank of Cayuga Lake, and is the north-west corner town in the County. A range of bluffs, about six hundred feet high, with steep declivities, borders upon the lake; and from their summits the surface spreads out in an undulating upland. The soil is an excellent quality of gravelly loam, producing fine crops of grain and

grass. Taghkanic Creek flows through the town from the west, and is the principal stream. Trumansburgh Creek, in the north part, and several other smaller streams, flow into the lake. On all of these streams are beautiful cascades. On Taghkanic Creek, about a mile from the lake, are the celebrated Taghkanic Falls,—the highest perpendicular waterfall in the State. They have worn a deep gorge in the yielding shales, with banks three hundred and eighty feet high. The sheet now falls, in an unbroken sheet, over a limestone terrace about 215 feet in height. Many attempts have been made to describe the falls, but they all come so far short of the reality and give such an imperfect idea of the real beauty of this gem of the lake, that we will be readily excused from attempting a lengthy description, though we cannot refrain from making a few extracts from Mr. Spencer's "Head Waters of Cayuga Lake," in regard to them.

The first is taken from quite a lengthy article by Wm. H. Bgart :

"All the journey up the ravine is a demand on our admiration, for the gorge is walled in by vast heights—of bare and of wooded rock. They rise treeless, and as if they would exhibit to us all the processes of geological condition, or so densely covered with forest, as that there seems a perpetual mystery in their concealment.—Especially as we near the Fall, there is on the left hand, or south side, far and deep episodes of glen within the greater glen, leading off to invite us to explore them and detaining us from the onward progress. Few *do* make the exploration, and they abide summer and winter, nooks and recesses of woodland, the very chosen home of the Fawn and the Dryad, if the mystery of mythology were yet interlaced with *our* forest life. The bold heights are pinnacled and castellated, and the sky seems like a narrow river of blue ether flowing above us. We forget the rude roading in the study of this wildly written chapter of creation. We turn out of one of these deep wood paths to the right, and upon us is the Taghkanic—the most winning and beautiful of Falls. That pure veil of misty water, turning into woven air, almost from the instant it leaves the brow of the precipice, and so gently, so sweetly changing into foam—pure silver threaded wool like foam—and at last not dashing or breaking, but gliding into the chasm below. There are what seem, different fibres, (if we may use that word,) of the water that make up the Fall and these are intermingled in sweetness of union. The water has a descent so free that it seems to use a leisure of movement, and it is easy to enumerate the sections in the time of the fall. Beneath it nearly all the way, the rock is visible, and there is a foliage there that is thus perpetually bathed by the crystal cascade. It is a very diamond of beauty, set in all the rugged and fierce scenery of that dark and wild glen. It is like a fairy sur-

rounded by a rude guard of giants. It is a surprise of loveliness amidst darkness and gloom. The glen has intended to give a great amphitheatre for the Fall, which true to its shy sweetness of notice, occupies but brief space in that extended circle. A little pool seems to be in constant attendance at the foot of the cascade, as if lingering to talk to the Taghkanic, before it should tell the story of its far leap, to the Cayuga, to which it is to hasten. Great mounds of debris are beneath the cliffs, and boulders are scattered in profusion, welcome seats and convenient tables to those who are fascinated to linger here."

The second extract is a poetic gem, entitled

### THE BRIDAL VEIL OF TAGHKANIC.

On the brow of the delicate streamlet,  
In the folds of its forest hair,  
I see the gems of a bridal,  
The pearls of a peerless pair.

The rill of the shadowy woodland,  
Runs to the Lake with a spring;  
The Indian maid, Taghkanic,  
Weds the Cayuga King.

In the shade of the murmuring maple  
Wait, fair girl, at my side,  
Till I lift your wondering lashes  
On the dainty lace of the bride.

Nearer your tremulous footstep;  
Yonder the flash of your eye;  
Through the break of the marginal leaflets,  
Where the mist sails up to the sky.

You see it:—I know by the color  
That tells me its rose-red tale;  
You see, in the frame of the forest,  
The lace of the bridal veil.

Over the rock it is floating:—  
It is woven of diamonds or spray;  
Of molten pearl or of star-dust?—  
Tell me the fabric, I pray.

You answer me only with dimples  
Hid in a tinting of rose,  
And the light of our own near bridal  
Under your eyelid glows.

The Indian maid, Taghkanic,  
Weds with the Sapphire King;—  
But a dearer and daintier bride  
The bloomings of June shall bring.

*Trumansburgh*, (p. v.) near the north border of the town, has a population of near 1,400, and is the second village in the County in size and amount of business.

It contains four churches, one academy, two banks, one tannery, a number of stores, shops, &c. It has also an extensive iron foundry and machine shop; that of Messrs. Gregg, Plyer & Co. They employ a large force of men, and their business materially adds to the welfare of the place.

*Jacksonville*, (p. v.) near the center of the town, is an enterprising place of about 300 inhabitants. *Waterburgh*, (p. v.) near the west border, contains several manufacturing establishments, and about 150 inhabitants. *Halseyville*, on Taghkanic Creek, is a hamlet.

On *Trumansburgh* Creek there are, within a short distance below the village, two grist mills and a plaster mill. Several valuable stone quarries are being worked in the banks of both streams, and limestones abound along the banks of the lake.

"In this town, near *Waterburgh*, are located the remains of an old earthwork, or fortification, supposed by some to be the work of a race inhabiting this country prior to the Indians. Little of it now remains, but enough to indicate its character.

"Hon. Herman Camp, of *Trumansburgh*, a few years ago, visited this locality, and says that, about half a mile west of *Waterburgh*, on the north side of the road, in the woods, this artificial ridge of earth still remains. On the west end of it stands a large pine stump, between three and four feet in diameter, and from this point the owner of the land, Mr. Hart, says there were traces of a palisade. On the south side of the road is a field, on four acres of which the owner, Mr. Sherwood, has found (when plowing,) great numbers of bones, but in such a broken and decayed state, as to make it difficult to determine whether they are human bones or not."

"Mr. Hunt also says, that he has seen a human skull disinterred on his part of what has long been called the "Indian Fort and Burying Ground." Numerous stones, of different sizes, ground to an edge at one end, and fragments of coarse earthen or stone vessels, and pipes, have been found on this ground."

"Dr. Lewis, of *Trumansburgh*, has the bones of a man, found imbedded in the earth, attached to the roots of a tree, between two and three feet in diameter, which was blown down about a mile east of *Waterburgh*. Mr. Camp's conclusion is that this was once an Indian encampment, covering five or six acres, enclosed and defended by slight earth-works, on the solid ground, and palisades on the low soft ground; and that the bones scattered about in such numbers, are part human, and part those of animals used for food."

"This is one of several similar structures found occupying the most commanding positions in Western New York, and some of

the Western States. Their great antiquity is proved, not only by the large growth of timber with which they are covered, but by the fact that the Indians who occupied the country when the whites took possession, had no knowledge of their origin, either by tradition or otherwise."

This antiquity, and the manner in which they are constructed, certainly gives some color to the theory of Gov. Clinton and others, that they were erected by a people far more advanced in civilization, or at least in the art of defensive warfare, than the present race of Indians.

This town furnished the first and only volunteer company of cavalry in Western New York, for the war of 1812.

The first settlements were commenced by Samuel Weyburn, in 1790, at the mouth of Taghkanic Creek, or what is now called Goodwin's Point. Abner Treman came in during 1793. He had been a Revolutionary soldier, and received lot No. 2, containing 640 acres, as a bounty from the Government. John McLallen, who came in with Mr. Treman, soon after opened the first inn at Trumansburgh. His brothers, Robert and Henry, and Mr. Treman's brothers, Philip and Jared, followed them two or three years later. Moses and Jesse Harreman came in about the year 1795, and Jesse received of Abner Treman one hundred acres of land, on lot No. 2, for one year's labor, clearing land. David Atwater was an early settler, and located about half a mile above Taghkanic Falls, in 1796. Abner Treman built the first grist-mill in 1794. He went east to procure mill-stones and a bolt for his mill, and on his return, when between the head of the lake and Goodwin's Point, he nearly perished with cold, in the deep snow, having nothing to guide him but a few marked trees. His feet and hands were so badly frozen that he became a cripple for life.

The first school was taught by Stephen Woodworth, and the first merchant was a Mr. Henshaw. He opened a store at Trumansburgh in 1802. In Dec. 1805, he was succeeded by W. & N. Camp, merchants at Owego, who established a branch store in Henshaw's building, in charge of their brother, Herman Camp, as clerk and manager.

The first church edifice was built of unhewn logs, for the First Presbyterian Society, in 1803, at which time the church was organized. It was located at Updike's Settlement, and was taken down but a few years since. Grove Cemetery is large, well laid out, adorned with trees and shrubbery, and is one of the most beautiful in the County.



There are in the town fourteen public schools, employing twenty-nine teachers, with an average daily attendance of 321 scholars.—The amount of expenditures for school purposes during the year 1867 was \$5,558.17.

The population of the town, in 1865, was 3,506. It embraces an area of 20,567½ acres, of which 17,732 are improved, and 2,835½ unimproved. There are in the town 96½ miles of public roads.

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## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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[The following sketches of the lives of three men who for a long time have been intimately connected with the history of Ithaca, and whose names will ever be revered for the great good they have accomplished for their fellow citizens and townsmen, and for the cause of humanity, are copied from the "New Topographical Atlas of Tompkins County." They will be found interesting and instructive to those who have not already perused them, and it is believed their republication here can give offence to no one.—PUB.]

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### SIMEON DE WITT.

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There are a few names so intimately connected with the past and present history of the County, that they cannot be passed over in silence, even in so brief a sketch as this; men who have expended much of their time and money in promoting the material and moral welfare of the County; men of high moral and religious aspirations, of large and comprehensive views, whose keen vision, penetrating the veil which hides the future from the common mind, and occupying a higher stand-point, see with greater clearness the necessities of the present in their relations to the future.

First among these is the late Surveyor-General of the State of New York, Simeon De Witt. Although Gen. De Witt was never a permanent resident of the County, for the reason that his official duties required much of his time in Albany, yet his interests were here, and Ithaca was the place he had selected for his future home.

He was a descendant of the family of De Witts of Holland, a branch of which emigrated and settled in this State at an early period.

Gen. De Witt was born at Wawarsing, Ulster Co. N. Y., on the 25th of December, 1756. His father was a physician, of good repute, but of limited means, and charged with the maintenance and culture of a large family. A classical education at that early day was obtained with difficulty, and at great expense; but Dr. DeWitt, discovering in his son the germs of a rich mind and decided character, determined to give him the advantages of a liberal education.

He entered Queen's (now Rutgers') College, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and graduated in 1776, receiving the two highest honors of his class.

Returning home, he pursued his studies, as he found opportunity, passing much of his time in the family of Gen. James Clinton, whose wife was his aunt. Here he formed an intimacy with his cousin, De Witt Clinton, which continued during their lives.

With Gen. Clinton, and his brother, Governor George Clinton, he was a great favorite, and it was from communion with such men, and the teachings of his honored father, that he imbibed those great principles of true patriotism which his whole life illustrated.

During the next year the formidable invasion of Burgoyne, roused all the military spirit of the country, and a batallion was organized in Ulster County, to join the army of General Gates, and Mr. De Witt was chosen its adjutant.

On arriving at the seat of war, the batallion was incorporated into a regiment already existing, and being thus deprived of his official position, he stepped into the ranks and partook of the perils of the battle, and triumphs of the victory.

Returning from this campaign, he resumed his studies, devoting himself principally to Mathematics and Geometry.

Shortly after, General Washington in arranging his topographical staff, made inquiry of Governor Clinton, for a person qualified to act as assistant Geographer to the army, and upon the prompt recommendation of the Governor and his brother, Mr. De Witt was appointed, in 1778, Assistant to Col. Robert Erskine, then Geographer in Chief. On the death of Col. Erskine, in 1780, he was nominated by General Washington to the vacant office, and on the 4th of September, (when not quite 24 years old,) appointed by Congress Geographer to the Army of the United States. From that time to the close of the war and the disbanding of the army, he was attached to the staff of his illustrious Commander, employed with his assistants in surveying the ground around and in advance of the route of the army, until the labors of his corps was terminated at Yorktown, by the surrender of Cornwallis.

It was his signal good fortune to witness the surrender of the two Royal Armies.

The fidelity and accuracy with which Mr. De Witt discharged his duty, amid the dangers and discomforts of the field, are beautifully illustrated by the maps and plans, the records of his work, now among the documents of the New York Historical Society.

On the 13th of May, 1784, Mr. De Witt succeeded General Schuyler, as Surveyor-General of the State of New York, which office he held until the day of his death, a period of more than half a century.

In 1786, the Surveyor-General was associated with Generals Schuyler and Clinton, of New York, and Messrs. Rittenhouse and Ellicott, of Pennsylvania, to determine the boundary line between those States, the unsettled condition of which had led to troublesome interference of State jurisdiction.

The boundary was established in a most satisfactory manner, and the commission closed in the succeeding year.

The same year President Washington, without his solicitation or knowledge, nominated Gen. De Witt to the Senate, as Surveyor-General of the United States, and the appointment was promptly confirmed. This event he always regarded as the most gratifying in his public life.

His selection for such an office, by one who made all his appointments with the strictest regard to personal qualifications, might well gratify the honorable pride of any man. But devotion to his native State, and personal considerations, induced him to decline the office.

Perhaps the most important era in the official life of the Surveyor-General, was that during which he was connected with the Canal Policy of the State.

Since the eminent success of that great undertaking, at once the glory of the State and Nation, many competitors have claimed the honor of its first inception. We believe the country is settled in the conviction that the people of the State are most indebted for just conceptions of this great project to the brilliant intellect, philosophical mind and extended observations of Gouverneur Morris, and the penetration, sagacity, and profound reflection,—as exhibited in his powerful essays—of Jesse Hawley, and to them has been duly awarded the palm. But it was certainly due to the far-looking views, the personal influence, and patient working of De Witt Clinton, and a host of others, that the Canal Policy became that of the State. In all great public undertakings there are three classes of co-workers, by whom success is achieved—those whose enlightened and liberal views suggest, those whose personal influence enforce, and those whose experience and labor consummate the work. But it is manifest that unless the latter class is directed by a sagacious and comprehensive intellect, a great project may be stifled at its

birth, by the intrigues of a few resolute and cunning men opposed to its success. This was the case in regard to the Canal Policy, inaugurated in 1810. A powerful minority of the people were opposed to it, whose leaders were watching to find a cause for its abandonment in the expensiveness of the project. Hence it required great caution in those charged with its execution, to see that every step in its progress should be taken with a view to the greatest economy, consistent with the perfect completion of the work.

How well this was done by the Surveyor-General, the history of the Canal amply testifies.

He was directed to take charge of the preliminary surveys necessary to ascertain the best routes and most economical plans for the work.

The very selection of the agents to do this, was no slight responsibility; but, fortunately for the State, the great surveys carried on in previous years, to open and explore its territory, and develop its resources, had educated a class of men eminently fitted by intellect and experience for the work; and from these the Surveyor General selected those he deemed best fitted for the important charge; and the memories of Benjamin Geddes, Charles C. Brodhead and Benjamin Wright, attest the sagacity and wisdom of his choice.

Upon the organization of the Board of Canal Commissioners, the Surveyor General was made an ex-officio member, and it was well understood that much of its efficient action was due to his counsel.

It was said by the venerable Stephen Van Rensselaer, that neither himself nor Governor Clinton had ever seen occasion to differ with General De Witt, on any important measure adopted by the Board.

When a full and faithful history of the State of New York shall be written, we believe that due credit will be given to the influence, the profound intellect, and unremitting labors of Simeon De Witt, exerted towards the final and triumphant success of the great Canal Policy of the State.

In 1798, General De Witt was elected a Regent of the University, and, in 1829, its Chancellor, which office he held until his death. He procured to be carried out through the institutions of learning, subject to the Regents, a "Systematic Series of Meteorological Observations, including the temperature—the quantity of rain falling during the year—the progress of vegetation—and of all the phenomena which constitute the peculiarity of climate."—Also, Observation upon the variation of the Magnetic Needle, a matter of great importance in determining the boundaries of lands.

In 1790, he was chosen a member of the American Philosophical Society, established in Philadelphia, of which Dr. Franklin was the

first President, and over which David Rittenhouse then presided. He made a number of contributions to their researches, the most important of which was an astronomical paper, entitled *Observations made on the Total Eclipse of the Sun, made at Albany, June 16, 1806*, which was published in the sixth volume of their transactions.

Philadelphia and Boston alone had Philosophical Societies, when one was incorporated in this State, in 1793, under the name of the "Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures." Of this, General De Witt was an original member, and, on the death of Chancellor Livingston, its first President, in 1813 he succeeded him in the Chair.

To this body he communicated various papers of a highly practical nature on Agriculture and Agricultural Machinery. A plan of a Meteorological Chart, for exhibiting a comparative view of the climates of North America, and the progress of vegetation. The first practical suggestion of the modern "isothermial charts."—Also several essays on the principles of Perspective Drawing, afterwards enlarged and published in a volume, entitled "*The Elements of Perspective*," and used in the Military Academy at West Point as a text book.

He was also the author of other philosophical papers, published in various philosophical journals, among which were "*Observations made on the functions of the Moon, deduced from observations made on the great Eclipse of 1806*," and a "*Plan for a new form of Raingage*," "*A Table of Variations of the Magnetic Needle*." Also, "*Discussions on the Theory of the Remarkable Meteors, or Falling Stars, of November, 1833, &c.*"

Early in the present century General De Witt purchased a thousand acres of land, being part of what is known as the "Location," owned by Mr. Abraham Bloodgood in the town of Ulysses (now Ithaca,) at the head of Cayuga Lake, embracing a large part of the present site of village of Ithaca. Upon visiting his purchase, his practical mind at once perceived it to be well adapted, from its location and ample waterpower, to become a manufacturing village and a natural entrepot for the trade of a large district of country.

He purchased several adjoining tracts so that his estate, covering the valley, nearly reached the summits of the hills on the east and west.

He laid out the plat for a small village where Aurora and Owego Streets now are, and sold lots on most easy terms, that persons of small means might be induced to secure comfortable homes.—He then built upon the Cascadilla Creek, a custom-mill sufficient for the necessities of the country around.

He subsequently introduced at great expense, from the celebrated Spanish flock of Chancellor Livingston, the breed of Merino sheep. This proved a heavy loss to him, but he never regretted it, regarding the benefit the agricultural interests of the country derived from their introduction, ample compensation for his own loss.

By the completion of the Erie Canal, a highway was opened between Ithaca and the Hudson River through the Cayuga Lake and Seneca River, furnishing a better market and greatly advancing the interests of the County. General De Witt, to meet the increasing demand, extended his town plat, and the village rapidly increased; its progress being greatly favored by his moderate prices and liberal credits to settlers. He also gave generously toward public improvements, both in land and money.

Many of the churches received from him the sites they occupy, and not only the early, but the subsequent prosperity of Ithaca is owing, in a great degree, to his liberal policy.

In 1829 the Chemung Canal was put in course of construction, and it became manifest that the completion of this work would be a serious detriment to the interests of Ithaca and Owego, by diverting the traffic and travel upon which the capital and enterprise of these places so much depended.

To countervail the anticipated effects of this Canal, the Ithaca and Owego Railroad project was revived. In 1828, a charter had been procured for this road, but it had laid dormant. It was now determined to build the road. The charter provided for a capital of only one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while it was well understood that it would require at least four times that amount to complete the road. The enterprise was popular and there was no difficulty in procuring subscriptions for the stock; the subscribers stipulating, that upon the procurement of an Act increasing the capital, they should be privileged to take up the additional stock pro-rata with their subscriptions.

General De Witt and his son, Richard Varick De Witt, subscribed largely for the stock, and the road was commenced and operations carried on so vigorously, that before the capital could be increased, it became necessary to procure additional funds or suspend the work, which would endanger the enterprise. In this critical condition of affairs, General De Witt and his son Richard rescued the Company from their dilemma, by pledging their individual credit for the necessary means to carry on the work. This act, with the aid of a loan from the State, secured the completion of the road.— But the shadows of the dark days of 1836--7 began to gather in the financial horizon; bankruptcy and ruin prostrated States and individuals; Pennsylvania postponed the payment of her debt, and stopped the progress of her public works. The North Branch

Canal, intended to connect her great Coal Fields with the Susquehanna River, was abandoned, and operations on the New York and Erie Road were discontinued before it had reached the Susquehanna Valley.

Thus the great highways which were to connect the Ithaca and Owego Road with southern New York and Central Pennsylvania were closed, and it remained only a connecting link between the villages which gave it its name. The stockholders, once so eager to secure the additional stock, refused to take it, and the road was left mortgaged to the State for the amount loaned it, and additionally in debt for sums advanced by its friends. The consequences were inevitable, the road was sold on the mortgage to the State, and ruin came upon those who had carried it through its former crisis.

The venerable Simeon De Witt had passed away before these disasters overtook his cherished project, but his estate was ruined, and only sufficient to pay his debts.

The advantages of this road, so vital to its prosperity, were secured to Ithaca, but by the sacrifice of all the property and interests of its "founder, patron and friend."

General De Witt died at Ithaca, on the 3d day of December, 1834, exhibiting during his painful sickness, and in his dying hour, those traits of christian character of which his life had been an illustrious exemplification.

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## REV. WILLIAM WISNER, D. D.

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Rev. WILLIAM WISNER, D. D., was born in Warwick, Orange County, New York, on the 18th of April, 1782. He was the second son of Captain Asa Wisner.

His father was a Revolutionary officer. He was first a lieutenant, then acted as adjutant, and afterwards was commissioned a captain, which commission bore the signature of Washington himself. At the close of the war, he settled on a farm in Orange County, where his children were born. In 1799, he exchanged this farm for a much larger landed estate on the banks of the Chemung River, at Newtown, Tioga Co., now Elmira, Chemung County, State of New York.

He arrived at his new home, with his family, on the first day of January, 1800. This at that time was a frontier settlement with but few inhabitants, surrounded with forests, with only here and there a clearing.



It was here in this new country, amid the hardships and excitements of frontier life, that the subject of this sketch found it necessary to choose a profession for life.

The opportunities for mind culture which he had previously enjoyed, had been diligently improved. He had acquired, for those times, a good common school education, and was somewhat advanced in classical and mathematical studies. After mature deliberation, he selected the legal profession, and, in 1803, entered as a student the office of Samuel Haight, Esq., a lawyer of large practice and considerable eminence in that part of the State.

His previous classical and literary acquirements, secured him a credit of three years, leaving him four years of study before he could be admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. He remained with Mr. Haight but one year, and then transferred his clerkship to the office of Hon. Vincent Matthews, who at that time, and for more than half a century afterwards, stood at the head of the bar in Western New York. After studying with him for a year, in the Spring of 1805, he was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas, and immediately entered into partnership with his legal preceptor. Thus, at the age of 23 years, he commenced the practice of the law, which he pursued with much enthusiasm and success for about eight years. In August, 1808, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, his license being signed by the venerated James Kent, then Chief Justice of that Court. His strong, clear, logical mind, his keen sense of the ridiculous, his brilliant wit, and biting sarcasm, in connection with the deep sympathies of his nature, and the noble attributes of his heart, eminently fitted him for success at the Bar, and it is not surprising that during the few years of his practice, he attained an eminence, as a lawyer and an advocate, which few attain in a life-time.

In 1806, he made a public profession of his faith in Christ by uniting with the Presbyterian Church, and became an active and efficient worker in the vineyard of his Master. Such was his desire to do good, that he was led to consider whether it was not his duty to change his profession, and enter the Ministry. The great question with him was, whether he could not be vastly more useful in that profession than as a lawyer. He had already secured a large and growing practice, and his professional prospects, both as to fame and fortune, were exceedingly flattering.

All these must be relinquished if he entered the Ministry, and yet with the consequences fully before him, he determined to make the change. While engaged in closing up his legal business, he pursued a brief theological course, under the care of the Association of Ontario.

In the Autumn of 1811, he was licensed to preach, and soon after was settled as a stated supply at Tioga Point, (now Athens,) Penn. Here he gathered a small church, and, in 1812, was ordained as an evangelist.

He ministered to this people with very little pecuniary support, beyond that drawn from his own means, but with gratifying success, for more than three years. He then received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Ithaca, New York, where he removed with his family, and commenced his labors in February, 1816. The place, at that time, was little more than a hamlet, containing about 200 inhabitants.

It was notorious for its immorality. Horse-racing, gambling, Sabbath-breaking, profanity and intemperance, were its crying sins. "The only police of the place was an organization called '*The Moral Society*,' which afterwards adopted the more appropriate name of '*The Chaotic Society*.' This Society made its own laws, and punished those who violated them, in its own way; and its moral code was as novel as its punishments were peculiar. If a man became too drunk, and was noisy and abusive in the tavern, the police of the Society would throw a rope over him, and drag him into the street, and drench him with cold water; or draw him to the creek, and there duck him, as English Jurists used to duck their common scolds."

Such was the reputation of the place abroad, that strangers have been known to inquire whether it would be safe for them to remain in it over night. Excepting the little church to which Dr. Wisner was called, there was no religious organization in the place, and even that was fast becoming extinct. It consisted of three males and ten females. The previous pastor of the church had become discouraged, and left without waiting to be dismissed. The only public building in the place, was a small frame school-house, which occupied a convenient and central position. Here the religious services on the Sabbath, and the weekly prayer-meetings were held.

Soon after the arrival of the pastor, he set himself at work to improve, if possible, the morals of the place. Seeing the dreadful ravages which intemperance was making among the people, he procured the statistics of the traffic, and found that in the village—as it was called—there were more than fifty thousand gallons of intoxicating liquors sold in a year.

This led him to preach on the subject with great boldness and power, and by so doing, he incurred the bitter opposition of all the rum-sellers and drinkers. They set themselves clandestinely to treat him with the utmost indignity. They came in the night and set up tavern signs before his door; they sheared the mane and tail of his horse and afterward attempted to cut the throat of another; they carried away his carriage wheels and hid them in the woods;