



*D. M. Finch*

for review. Five judges constitute a quorum, and four must concur to render judgment. If four do not agree the case must be reargued; but no more than two rehearings can be had, and if then four judges do not concur, the judgment of the court below stands affirmed. The Legislature has provided by statute how and when proceedings and decisions of inferior tribunals may be reviewed in the Court of Appeals, and may in its discretion alter or amend the same. Upon the reorganization of the court in 1869 its work was far in arrears, and the law commonly known as the "Judiciary Act" provided for a Commission of Appeals to aid the Court of Appeals. And still more recently, in 1888, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution that section 6 of article 6 of the Constitution be amended so that upon the certificate of the Court of Appeals to the governor of such an accumulation of causes on the calendar of the Court of Appeals that the public interests required a more speedy disposition thereof, the governor may designate seven justices of the Supreme Court to act as associate judges, for the time being, of the Court of Appeals, and to form a second division of that court, and to be dissolved by the governor when the necessity for their services ceased to exist. This amendment was submitted to the people of the State at the general election of that year and was ratified, and in accordance therewith the governor selected seven Supreme Court justices, who were constituted the second division of the Court of Appeals. The only citizen of Tompkins county who has been placed upon the bench of this court is Francis M. Finch, a present incumbent of the office. He received the appointment May 25, 1880, from the governor and Senate, and was afterwards elected to the same position.

Second to the Court of Appeals in rank and jurisdiction stands the Supreme Court, which, as it now exists, is made up of many and widely different elements. It was originally created by act of the Colonial Legislature May 6, 1691, and finally by ordinance of the Governor and Council, May 15, 1699, and empowered to try all issues to the same extent as the English Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, except in the exercise of equity powers. It had jurisdiction in actions involving \$100 and over, and to revise and correct the decisions of inferior courts. An appeal lay from it to the Governor and Council. The judges—at first there were five of them—annually made a circuit of the counties, under a commission naming them, issued by the governor, and giving them *nisi prius*, oyer and terminer, and jail delivery powers. Under the first Constitution the court was reorgan-

ized, the judges being then named by the Council of Appointment. All proceedings were directed to be entitled in the name of the people, instead of that of the king.

By the Constitution of 1821 many and important changes were made in the character and methods of this court. The judges were reduced in number to three and appointed by the governor, with the consent of the Senate, to hold office during good behavior, or until sixty years of age. They were removable by the Legislature when two-thirds of the Assembly and a majority of the Senate so voted. Four times each year the full court sat in review of their decisions upon questions of law. By the Constitution of 1846 the Supreme Court as it then existed was abolished, and a new court of the same name, and having general jurisdiction in law and equity, was established in its place. This court was divided into General Terms, Circuits, Special Terms, and Oyer and Terminer. Its members were composed of thirty-three justices, to be elected by the people, and to reside, five in the first and four in each of the other seven judicial districts into which the State was divided. By the Judiciary Act of 1847 General Terms were to be held at least once in each year in counties having more than forty thousand inhabitants, and in other counties at least once in two years; and at least two Special Terms and two Circuit Courts were to be held yearly in each county, except Hamilton. By this act the court was authorized to name the times and places of holding its terms, and those of Oyer and Terminer; the latter being a part of the Circuit Court and held by the justice, the county judge and two justices of sessions. Since 1882 the Oyer and Terminer has consisted of a single justice of the Supreme Court.

It is proper at this point to describe one of the old courts the powers of which have been vested in the Supreme Court. We refer to the Chancery Court, an heirloom of the colonial period, which had its origin in the Court of Assizes, the latter being invested with equity powers under the duke's laws. The court was established in 1683, and the governor or such person as he should appoint, assisted by the Council, was designated as its chancellor. In 1698 the court went out of existence by limitation; was revived by ordinance in 1701; suspended in 1703, and re-established in the next year. At first the Court of Chancery was unpopular in the Province, the Assembly and the colonists opposing it with the argument that the crown had no authority to establish an equity court in the colony, and doubtful of the



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*Ever Cordially Yours  
D. Boardman*

propriety of constituting the Governor and Council such a court. Under the Constitution of 1777 the court was recognized, but its chancellor was thereby prohibited from holding any other office except delegate to Congress on special occasions. Upon the reorganization of the court in 1778, by convention of representatives, masters and examiners in chancery were provided to be appointed by the Council of Appointment; registers and clerks by the chancellor. The latter licensed all solicitors and councillors of the court. Under the Constitution of 1821 the chancellor was appointed by the governor and held office during good behavior, or until sixty years of age. Appeals lay from the Chancery Court to the Court for the Correction of Errors. Under the second Constitution equity powers were vested in the circuit judges, and their decisions were reviewable on appeal to the chancellor. But this equity character was soon taken from the circuit judges and thereafter devolved upon the chancellor, while the judges alluded to acted as vice-chancellors in their respective circuits. But, by the radical changes made by the Constitution of 1846, the Court of Chancery was abolished, and its powers, duties and jurisdiction vested in the Supreme Court, as before stated.

By act of the Legislature adopted in 1848, and entitled the "Code of Procedure," all distinctions between actions at law and suits in equity were abolished, so far as the manner of commencing and conducting them was concerned, and one uniform method of practice was adopted. Under this act appeals lay to the General Term of the Supreme Court from judgments rendered in Justice's, Mayor's or Recorder's, and County Courts, and from all orders and decisions of a justice at Special Term of the Supreme Court.

The judiciary article of the Constitution of 1846 was amended in 1869, authorizing the Legislature, not more often than once in five years, to provide for the organization of General Terms, consisting of a presiding justice and not more than three associates; but by chapter 408 of the laws of 1870 the then organization of the General Term was abrogated and the State divided into four departments and provision made for holding General Terms in each. By the same act the governor was directed to designate from among the justices of the Supreme Court a presiding justice and two associates to constitute a General Term in each department. Under the authority of the Constitutional Amendment adopted in 1882, the Legislature in 1883 divided the State into five judicial departments, and provided for the election

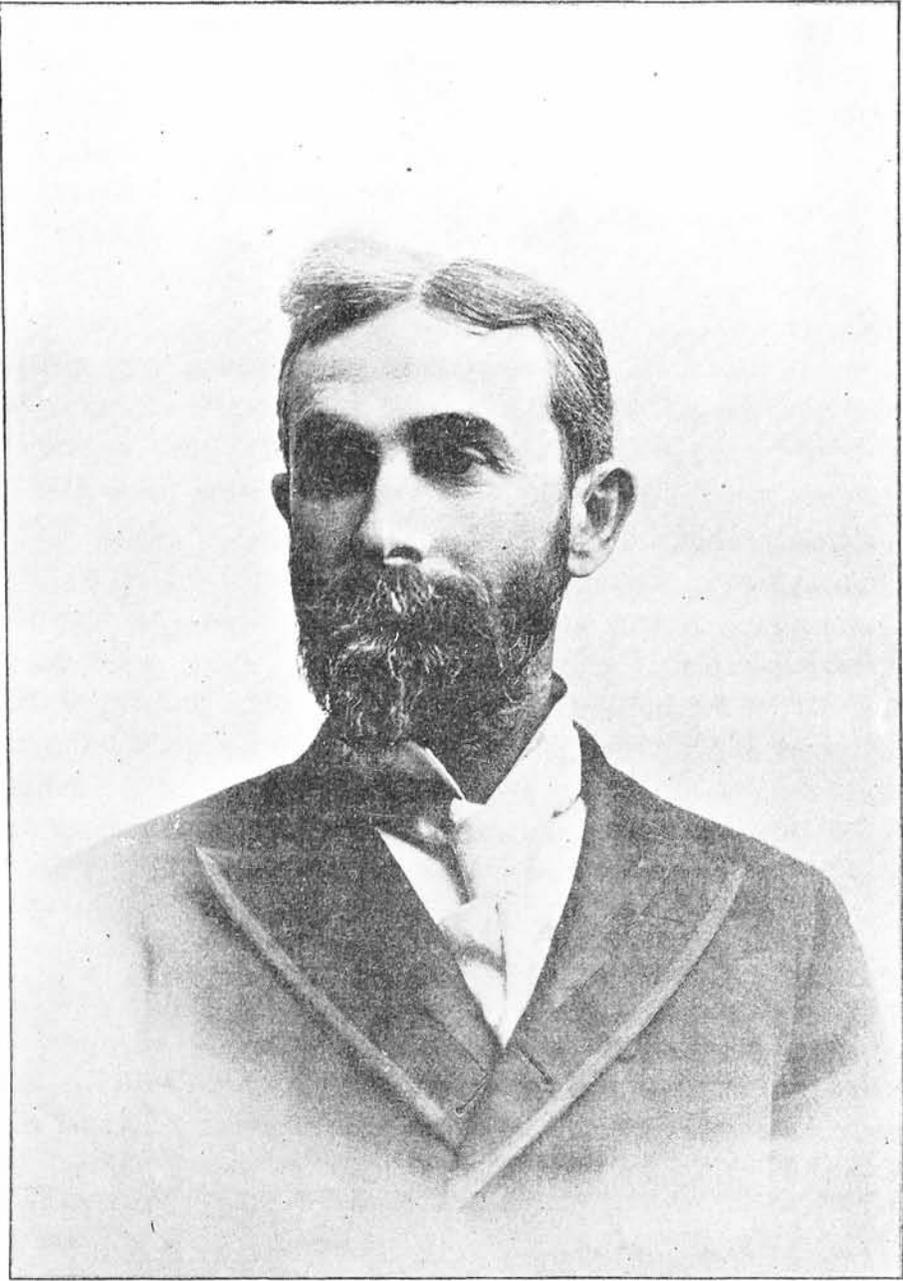
of twelve additional justices to hold office from the first Monday in June, 1884.

In June, 1887, the Legislature enacted the Code of Civil Procedure to take the place of the Code of 1848. By this many minor changes were made, among them a provision that every two years the justices of the General Terms, and the chief judges of the Superior City Courts, should meet and revise and establish general rules of practice for all the courts of record in the State, except the Court of Appeals.

Such are, in brief, the changes through which the Supreme Court of this State has passed in its growth from the prerogative of an irresponsible governor, to one of the most independent and enlightened instrumentalities for the protection and attainment of the rights of citizens of which any state or nation can rightfully boast. So well is this fact understood by the people, that by far the greater amount of business, which might be done in inferior courts at less expense, is taken to this court for settlement.

In this court, and those which it directly succeeded, the following Tompkins county men held office: In the Court of Common Pleas, Oliver C. Comstock, appointed April 10, 1817; Richard Smith, appointed June 10, 1818; Andrew D. W. Bruyn, appointed January 18, 1826; Amasa Dana, appointed March 16, 1837; Henry D. Barto, appointed February 18, 1843. In the organization of the judicial districts of the State, Tompkins county was included in the Sixth, and Douglass Boardman, of Ithaca, was elected justice in 1865, and continued in office until 1870. On December 24, 1873, he was appointed associate justice on the General Term Bench. A more extended biography of Judge Boardman will be found on another page of this work.

Next in inferiority to the Supreme Court is the County Court, held in and for each county of the State at such times and places as its judges may direct. This court had its origin in the English Court of Sessions, and, like that court, had at first criminal jurisdiction only. By an act passed in 1683, a Court of Sessions, having power to try both civil and criminal causes by jury, was directed to be held by three justices of the peace, in each of the counties of the Province twice each year, with an additional term in Albany and two in New York. By the act of 1691 and the decree of 1699, all civil jurisdiction was taken from this court and conferred upon the Court of Common Pleas. By the sweeping changes made by the Constitution of 1846, provision was made for a County Court in each county of the State, excepting New



*Bradford Almy*

York, to be held by an officer to be designated the county judge, and to have such jurisdiction as the Legislature might prescribe. Under authority of this Constitution the County Courts have been given, from time to time, jurisdiction in various classes of actions which need not be enumerated here, and have also been invested with certain equity powers in the foreclosure of mortgages; to sell infants' real estate; to partition lands; to admeasure dower and care for the persons and estates of lunatics and habitual drunkards. The Judiciary Act of 1869 continued the existing jurisdiction of County Courts, and conferred upon them original jurisdiction in all actions in which the defendants lived within the county, and the damages claimed did not exceed \$1,000. Like the Supreme Court, the County Court now has its civil and its criminal side. In criminal matters the county judge is assisted by two justices of sessions, elected by the people from among the justices of the peace in the county. It is in the criminal branch of this court, known as the Sessions, that all the minor criminal offenses are now disposed of. All indictments of the grand jury, excepting for murder or some very serious felony, are sent to it for trial from the Oyer and Terminer. By the Codes of 1848 and 1877, the methods of procedure and practice were made to conform as nearly as possible to the practice in the Supreme Court. This was done with the evident design of attracting litigation into these courts, thus relieving the Supreme Court. In this purpose there has been failure, litigants much preferring the shield and assistance of the broader powers of the Supreme Court. By the Judiciary Act the term of office of county judges was extended from four to six years. Under the Codes the judges can perform some of the duties of a justice of the Supreme Court at chambers. The County Court has appellate jurisdiction over actions arising in Justice Courts and Courts of Special Sessions. Appeals lay from the County Court to the General Term. County judges were appointed until 1847, after which they were elected.

In the County Court of Tompkins county the following have held offices: County judges, Oliver C. Comstock, April 10, 1817; Richard Smith, June 10, 1818; A. D. W. Bruyn, January 18, 1826; Amasa Dana, March 16, 1837; Henry D. Barto, February 18, 1843; Alfred Wells, elected June, 1847-51; Douglass Boardman, 1851-55; Samuel P. Wisner, 1855-59; Henry S. Walbridge, 1859-67; Mills Van Valkenburg, 1867-74; Marcus Lyon, 1874-91; Bradford Almy, elected November, 1891.

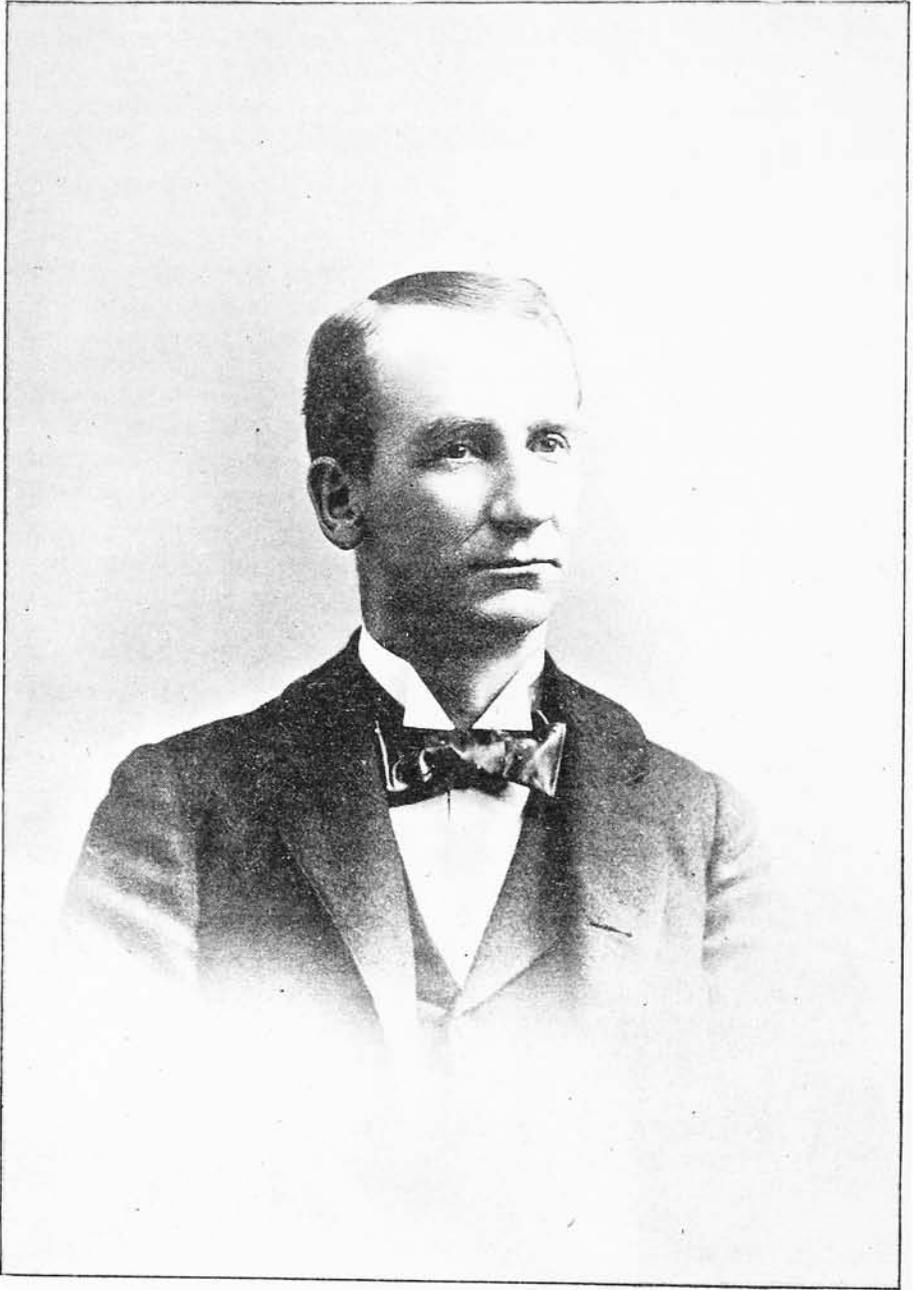
Special county judges were authorized for this county by the Legislature in 1852. The following persons have held the office: Jerome Rowe (special judge and surrogate), 1852-63; Arthur S. Johnson, 1862-71; George W. Wood, 1871-72; Jesse M. McKinney, 1873-77; Edward A. Wagner, 1877-81; Jared T. Newman, 1881-84; John Tyler, 1884-89; Judson A. Elston, 1889-92; James L. Baker, 1892-94.

Surrogate's Courts, one of which exists in each of the counties of the State, are now courts of record having a seal. Their special jurisdiction is the settlement and care of estates of persons who have died either with or without a will, and of infants. The derivation of the powers and practice of the Surrogate's Court in this State is from the Ecclesiastical Court of England, through a part of the Colonial Council, which existed during the Dutch rule here, and exercised its authority in accordance with the Dutch Roman law, the custom of Amsterdam and the law of Aasdom; the Court of Burgomasters and Scheppens, the Court of Orphan Masters, the Mayor's Court, the Prerogative Court and the Court of Probates. The settlement of estates and the guardianship of orphans which was at first vested in the Director-General and Council of New Netherlands, was transferred to the Burgomasters in 1653, and soon afterward to the Orphan Masters. Under the Colony the Prerogative Court controlled all matters in relation to the probate of wills and settlement of estates. This power continued until 1692, when by act of legislation all probates and granting of letters of administration were to be under the hand of the governor or his delegate; and two freeholders were appointed in each town to take charge of the estates of persons dying without a will. Under the duke's laws this duty had been performed by the constables, overseers, and justices of each town. In 1778 the governor was divested of all this power excepting the appointment of surrogates, and it was conferred upon the Court of Probates. Under the first Constitution surrogates were appointed by the Council of Appointment; under the second Constitution, by the governor with the approval of the Senate. The Constitution of 1846 abrogated the office of surrogate in all counties having less than 40,000 population, and conferred its powers and duties upon the county judge. By the Code of Civil Procedure surrogates were invested with all the necessary powers to carry out the equitable and incidental requirements of their office.

The following persons have held the office of surrogate in Tompkins county: Andrew D. W. Bruyn, appointed April 11, 1817; Edmund F.



*James L. Baker*



*J. H. Jennings*

Pelton, appointed March 21, 1821; Miles Finch, appointed March 27, 1823; Charles Humphrey, March 4, 1831; Evans Humphrey, January 8, 1834; Arthur S. Johnson, March 3, 1838; George G. Freer, February 14, 1843.

The only remaining courts which are common to the State are the Special Sessions, held by a justice of the peace for the trial of minor offences, and Justice Courts with limited civil jurisdiction. Previous to the constitution of 1821, modified in 1826, justices of the peace were appointed; since that date they have been elected. The office and its duties are descended from the English office of the same name, but are much less important here than there, and under the laws of this State are purely the creature of the statute. The office is now of little importance in the administration of law, and with its loss of old-time power has lost also much of its former dignity.

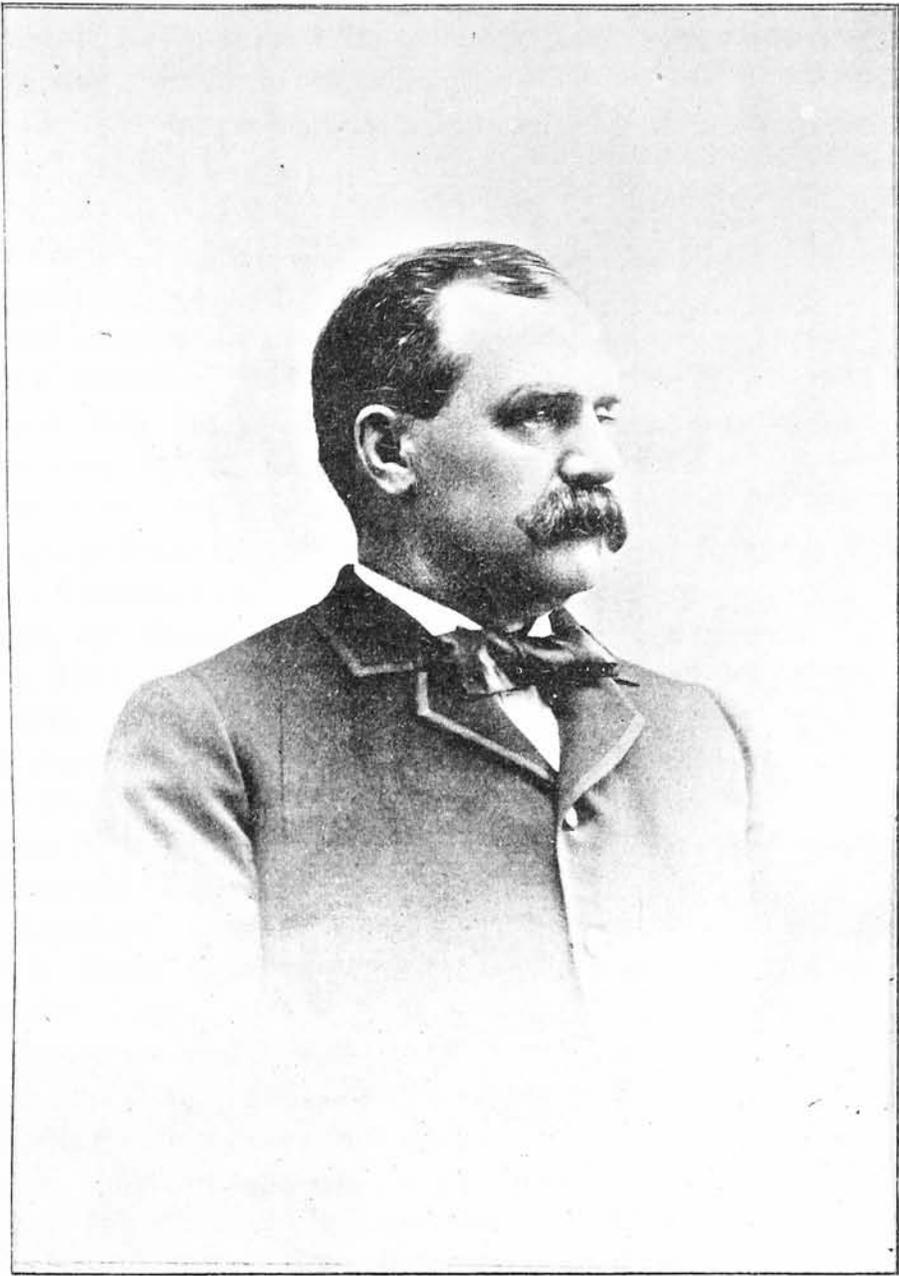
The office of district attorney was formerly known as assistant attorney-general. The districts then embraced several counties in each and were seven in number. On the 15th of April, 1817, upon the organization of Tompkins county, a new district was formed, number the eighth, which included Broome, Cortland, Seneca and Tompkins counties. At first the office was filled by the Governor and Council during pleasure. The office of district attorney, as now known, was created April 4, 1801. By a law passed in April, 1818, each county was constituted a separate district for the purposes of this office. During the era of the second Constitution district attorneys were appointed by the Court of Special Sessions in each county. The following have held the office in Tompkins county: David Woodcock (appointed or elected) June 11, 1813; Amasa Dana, January 28, 1823; Samuel Love, May 15, 1837; Benjamin G. Ferris, May 16, 1840; Alfred Wells, May 17, 1845; Arthur S. Johnson, June 14, 1847; Douglass Boardman, June, 1847; William Marsh, November, 1850; John A. Williams, November, 1853; Marcus Lyon, November, 1856; Harvey A. Dowe (appointed *vice* Lyon, removed from county), June 10, 1864; Samuel H. Wilcox, November, 1864; Merrit King, November, 1867; Samuel D. Halliday, November, 1873; Simeon Smith (appointed *vice* Halliday, resigned), 1875; David M. Dean, November, 1876; Clarence L. Smith, November, 1882; Jesse H. Jennings, November, 1883, and re-elected in 1891.

Sheriffs during the colonial period were appointed annually in October, unless otherwise noticed. Under the first Constitution they were appointed annually by the Council of Appointment, and no person

could hold the office more than four successive years. The sheriff could hold no other office and must be a freeholder in the county to which appointed. Since the Constitution of 1821, sheriffs have been elected for a term of three years, and are ineligible for election to the succeeding term. The following have held this office in Tompkins county: Hermon Camp (appointed), April 11, 1817; Henry Bloom, June 26, 1817; Nicoll Halsey, March 2, 1819; Nicholas Townley, February 12, 1821, and elected November, 1822. (After this date the sheriffs have been elected in November of each year named.) Ebenezer Vickery, 1825; Thomas Robertson, 1828; Peter Hager 2d, 1831; Minos McGowan, 1834; Jehiel Ludlow, 1837; Edward L. Porter, 1839; Ephraim Labar, 1842; John P. Andrews, 1845; Charles C. Howell, 1848; Lewis H. Van Kirk, 1851; Richard J. Ives, 1854; Smith Robertson, 1857; Homer Jennings, 1860; Edward Hungerford, 1863; Eron C. Van Kirk, 1866; Horace L. Root, 1869; Eron C. Van Kirk, 1872; Barnard M. Hagin, 1875; William J. Smith, 1878; John K. Follett, 1881; J. Warren Tibbetts, 1884; John K. Follett, 1887; J. Warren Tibbetts, 1890; Charles S. Seaman, 1893.

Such legal business as the pioneers of what is now Tompkins county found necessary for about twenty years after their various settlements and down to the formation of this county in 1817, was of course transacted at the county seats of Cayuga and Seneca counties (the former taken from Onondaga county in 1797, and the latter from Cayuga in 1804). There were, without a doubt, lawsuits among those early settlers, but they were not so numerous nor so important as those of later days. The pioneers felt a too kindly spirit towards each other to admit of their often bringing malicious prosecutions against their neighbors, and they were far too busy with their labors in making homes for themselves and their children to willingly squander time in traveling to distant court houses, when traveling was a serious matter, there to wait the often tardy action of the primitive judiciary.

The act of the Legislature which organized Tompkins county designated Ithaca (then a little hamlet in the old town of Ulysses) as the county seat. It would seem that somebody in the then counties of Cayuga and Seneca feared that the new county would not fulfill its proper destiny, for the act provided that in case of failure on the part of the town to convey a site for the county buildings and raise \$7,000 with which to erect the same, the territory of the new county was to be reannexed to Cayuga and Seneca. But these provisions were promptly



*Charles S. Seaman*

complied with, and in 1818 a building for a court house and jail was erected and ready for occupancy. As a "hall of justice" it was quite insignificant; but it served its purpose until 1854, when the present structure was erected on the same site.

The old court house became inadequate for its purposes, and an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the erection of the present structure, which was begun in 1854 and finished the succeeding year. The act named Stephen B. Cushing, Samuel Giles and Horace Mack a building committee, and under their careful direction the building was completed at a cost of \$12,154.76. In the light of modern architectural practice it cannot be said that the court house is an honor to the county; indeed, this fact is so apparent that at this date (1894) measures are advocated for the erection of a new structure which will properly serve the people and honorably reflect the progress of the community.

The first judicial officers of the county were as follows: First judge, Oliver C. Comstock, appointed April 10, 1817; surrogate, Andrew D. W. Bruyn, appointed March 11, 1818; sheriff, Hermon Camp, appointed April 11, 1817; district attorney, David Woodcock, appointed April 11, 1817; clerk, Archer Green, appointed April 11, 1817. The first justices of the peace (appointed 1817) were as follows: W. Wigton, Eliakim Avery, A. D. W. Bruyn, Henry Bloom, Charles Bingham, Nathaniel F. Mack, John Sutton, Simeon F. Strong, Joseph Goodwin, John Bowman, J. Bennett, Samuel Love, John Ellis, William Martin, Peter Rappleya, Chester Coborne, Thomas White, Richard Smith, Henry D. Barto, Caleb Smith, Peter Whitmore, J. Weaver, Stephen Woodworth, Lewis Tooker, John Bowker, Charles Kelly, C. Brown 2d, James Colegrove and Abijah Miller.

At the first Court of General Sessions in this county, May 28, 1817, the following proceedings took place:

Present, John Sutton, esq., senior judge; Thomas White, Richard Smith, and John Ellis, judges and justices of the peace; Charles Bingham, Parley Whitmore, John Bowman, and William Wigton, assistant justices.

Bills of indictment were presented to said court by the grand inquest of said county against the following persons, viz.: John C. Murry, Daniel Newell, Humphrey D. Tabor, Daniel Murry, Alvin Chase, Abraham Osborne, and Samuel Osborne. The above were "severally recognized in the sum of \$100 each." Their securities were John Townsend, jr., for J. C. and D. Murry; Jabez Howland, for H. D.

Murry; Isaac Chase, for Alvin Chase; Isaac Chase and Henry Hewlin, for A. and S. Osborne.

The witnesses, who were also "recognized in the sum of \$50 each," were Joseph Bowen, Chester Coborn, Samuel Rolff, and William Coykendall.

At this term of court a bill was returned by the grand jury for theft or petit larceny against Birdsey Clark. "Mr. Johnson pleaded against the jurisdiction of the court. The court overruled the objection, and ordered that the prisoner give bail or be committed to jail. The prisoner requested and obtained permission to be tried by a special session." A bill of indictment was also returned against Calvin Kellogg for assault and battery.

The first petit jury was organized at the September term, 1817, and consisted of the following persons:

Samuel Knapp, Marvin Buck, John Collins, Oliver Miller, Abner N. Harland, Horace Cooper, John Sniffen, Aaron K. Matthews, John Walden, Caleb Davis, Augustus Ely, and Peter Vanvliet.

The first case tried by this jury was the indictment against Messrs. Murry, Tabor, Abraham and Samuel Osborne, and Alvin Chase, for riot. They were found guilty, and Messrs. Tabor, Daniel Murry, and Abraham Osborne, fined \$10 each, and Alvin Chase and Samuel Osborne \$5 each.

The first Court of Common Pleas was held at the "meeting-house," in the village of Ithaca, town of Ulysses, on the fourth Tuesday of May, 1817. Senior judge, John Sutton; judges, Richard Smith, Thomas White, and John Ellis; assistant justices and justices of the peace, William Wigton, Charles Bingham and John Bowman.

"The general pleas and the general commissions of the peace having been read, the court opened in due form. The court adjourned for one hour, to meet again at Champlin & Frisbie's hotel. The court met agreeably to adjournment; present as before. The venire for summoning the grand jury having been returned by John Ludlow, esq., coroner, their names being called, they all answered. Mr. Ben Johnson objected to the grand jury being sworn, because they were summoned by a coroner and the venire directed to him. The court overruled the objection, and directed that the grand jury be sworn. They were accordingly sworn, and John Bowker, esq., was appointed foreman of the said inquest. At this court it was also



Engraved by Samuel Sartain Phila.

Ben Johnson

*Resolved*, By the Court, that those attorneys who were authorized to practice in the counties of Seneca and Cayuga, and in the Supreme Court, and in good standing as such, be admitted in this court.

“On the following morning the court, having no further business, adjourned.”

The first will recorded and proven was that of John Morris, of Lansing, A. D. W. Bruyn being at that time surrogate. It was proven September 6, 1817; Isaiah Giles, J. Whitlock, and Sarah Giles, witnesses.

The first letters of administration were issued May 6, 1817, to Elizabeth Smith, on the estate of Alexander Smith, of Ulysses. The second letters of administration were issued to Barzillai King, jr., and Henry D. Barto, on the estate of Barzillai King, of Covert.

Tompkins county, in respect to its population, is among the smaller counties of this State, and its bar has not, therefore, been as numerous as in other and more populous counties; but it will not suffer in comparison with the bar of any other interior section in respect to the character, ability and honor of its members. It has had, and now has, members occupying the highest judicial positions in the State, the duties of which have been performed to the honor of the incumbents and the people whom they represent. This county was quite well equipped with lawyers at its organization in 1817, and it is a pleasure to record some brief personal characteristics of many of the early representatives of the profession, as well as of those of more recent times.

One of the foremost of the early attorneys of this county was Ben Johnson, whose services were often in demand in the more important cases, and who was called to oppose some of the most distinguished lawyers of the State. Mr. Johnson was born at Haverhill, N.H., June 22, 1784. His early education was obtained in the district schools, with a little academic training. He entered the law office of Foote & Rumsey, in Troy, N.Y., studying there in company with John A. Collier, with whom he subsequently formed a partnership for practice in Binghamton; this existed but a short time, when Mr. Johnson removed to Hector (then in Cayuga), but came to Ithaca some years previous to his marriage, which occurred in November, 1817. He built the house on Seneca street, where he passed the remainder of his life. His office was on Aurora street, and he practiced alone until 1819, when he became associated with Charles Humphrey. After several years continuance of this partnership, Mr. Johnson joined with Henry S. Wal-

bridge, which connection terminated in 1839. His next partner was his son-in-law, Anthony Schuyler. His death took place at his home in Ithaca, March 19, 1848. We find the following written of Mr. Johnson:

When fully aroused in an important trial, Ben Johnson was regarded by the most astute advocates as the peer of the ablest counsel in the State. Erudite, of logical mind, and possessed of rare powers in debate, his efforts before the courts always challenged attention, and often admiration. An indefatigable worker, he kept scrupulously within the bounds of his vocation, concentrating his mental and physical strength upon the cases in hand. His nature was social and genial, though quiet and undemonstrative.

David Woodcock established himself in Ithaca as early as 1812, and soon took a prominent position at the bar of the State. Traveling the district with the Circuit Courts, as a forcible and astute jury lawyer, in persuasive power was seldom excelled by any whom he met at the bar. He represented Seneca county in the Legislature (1814-15), was district attorney in 1818, and was elected to Congress in 1821. At the close of the XVIIth Congress he retired to his professional practice; but was called again to the Legislature in 1826, where he was a leading member of the House. Declining re-election, he was in 1828 again elected to Congress, where his abilities were at once recognized. On returning he resumed his practice at the bar and was suddenly stricken down with his armor on. He died at Ithaca in September, 1835. His nature was kind and genial, generous and warm hearted, and his influence and example with the younger members of the bar was always salutary. His son, Don C. Woodcock, a lawyer of great ability, removed from Ithaca to Troy, and died in that city.

Charles Humphrey, already mentioned as a partner of Mr. Johnson, was another conspicuous attorney of the early years, who devoted to the service of the country his great legal abilities in establishing and fostering not only local improvements, but rendered signal service to the State. He was a forcible advocate, clear and sharp in attack and repartee, and long adorned the bar of the State. He was a member of the Legislature in 1834, and re-elected in the two succeeding sessions, serving as speaker of the House in both the LVIIIth and LIXth sessions. Years before this he had been sent to the National Legislature, representing the Twenty-fifth District, composed of Tioga and Tompkins counties, taking his seat in 1825. After continuing a large practice many years he was again prevailed upon to take a seat in the State

Legislature in 1842. He also served some years as clerk of the Supreme Court at Albany. He suffered from a painful constitutional disease in his later years, but returned to Ithaca and took up his practice in important cases before the Court of Appeals and in the Supreme Court. Supported upon crutches and standing before the highest State court, he always commanded its strict attention and won admiration from distinguished members of the State bar. He died in Albany July 18, 1850, while in professional attendance at the Supreme Court.

Andrew D. W. Bruyn was an early and prominent member of the bar; held the office of surrogate 1817 to 1821, and afterwards under the second Constitution served as first judge of the county, 1826 to 1837. Elected to represent the Twenty-first District, counties of Chemung, Cortland, Tioga and Tompkins, in the XXVth Congress, he took his seat September 4, 1837, and died at Washington in July of the following year. Judge Bruyn was distinguished for his legal acquirements and laborious industry in his profession. He was especially noted for strict observance of all those social, public, private or official duties which, with a high sense of personal honor, make a well rounded character. In his profession he was powerful in argument, while on the bench his decisions were clear and dignified, and wholly unbiased.

Amasa Dana was an early lawyer of Tompkins county whose professional standing gave it honor and prominence, and whose high religious and moral character reflected the brightest luster. He acquired prominence as an advocate early in life, and was elected to the Legislature in 1828 and 1829, having already discharged the duties of the office of district attorney from 1823 to 1827. Returning from the Legislature to resume his practice he was elected to Congress from the Twenty-second District, serving from December, 1839, to March, 1841; and again was called to the same high office (1843 to 1845). He also served as first judge of the County Court, 1837 to 1843. Resuming his practice in 1845 he gave his whole attention to its duties until his death, December 24, 1867, at the age of seventy-six years. It has been written of him:

Judge Dana not only adorned the profession he had chosen by a life of most faithful performance and observance of every exacting requirement of duty to society, to his home, and to every responsible public trust, but deeply imbued with a high and religious sentiment, he brought to the discharge of his professional, judicial and

legislative requirements a devout reliance upon the favor of a God in whom he trusted. . . . His memory will be long cherished by the church at whose altar he was a devout worshiper, not less than by the bar of which he was so distinguished an ornament.

Other members of the early bar were Stephen Mack, who graduated from Yale in 1813, located in Owego in 1814, and soon afterward settled in Ithaca, where he practiced his profession many years. He was a diligent and methodical lawyer, and died at the age of seventy-one years, January 7, 1857.

Edmund G. Pelton was a lawyer of some prominence in early years and held the office of surrogate in 1821; and there were others who are, perhaps, entitled to mention in this connection, but whose good deeds have gone into the unremembered history of the past.

William Linn, though he cannot be called a distinguished lawyer, confining himself largely to office work, was conspicuous for his scholarly attainments and his polished style of oratory upon the platform. His numerous public addresses were widely circulated and regarded by cultivated scholars as models of logical force and elegant diction. He died when nearly eighty years of age. He studied for the pure love of it, and was richly endowed with historical and classical knowledge, and was the great orator at all great assemblies from 1810 to 1845. He was the author of the Roorback hoax of 1844.

Horace King, whose "Early History of Ithaca" attracted considerable attention, was a native of Ithaca. He had just entered on the practice of his profession in 1847, when he delivered his historical lecture. His very early death arrested a career which his qualifications as a pleader, and his attractiveness as a public speaker, must have made one of note in this community and elsewhere.

Augustus Sherrill was one of the old-time lawyers of Ithaca, whose memory is yet vividly recalled by those here from 1830 to 1846. Careful, painstaking and accurate, he was appreciated by clients, and enjoyed to a marked degree the confidence of the community.

George G. Freer practiced law in Ithaca for many years with Samuel Love. He was proprietor of the *Tompkins Times* in 1836 and appointed surrogate by Governor Bouck in 1843. Mr. Freer removed to Watkins, and died there some ten years ago.

George D. Beers, as an advocate before a jury, was almost invariably pitted against such eminent practitioners as Ben Johnson and Charles Humphrey. His keen analytical mind grasped the salient points in a

case, and he had a remarkable faculty of impressing a jury by the earnestness of his pleading and the grasp he had on the strong features of the case in hand. Mr. Beers was born at Hobart, Delaware county, June 7, 1812, and removed to Ithaca just after the organization of the county. He graduated from Union College, his diploma bearing the autograph of the remarkable Dr. Eliphalet Nott. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in July, 1833, and in the Court of Chancery in 1834. In 1844 he was elected to the State Senate under the four-year term of four senators to a district. In 1879 he attended the fiftieth anniversary of his college class. He died in Ithaca, October 12, 1880.

Frederick G. Stanley practiced law in Ithaca four years along in the thirties. But little can be ascertained in regard to his early life or his family. Those of his profession who knew him and his conduct of cases, speak of him as the peer of the brightest intellects who have dignified the bar in this section of the State. Mr. Stanley removed to Buffalo, and after a few years, during which he built up a large clientage, he died.

Moses R. Wright was a young and brilliant lawyer who came to Ithaca in 1841, and whose career of great eminence was ended by his untimely death about ten years afterwards. No record is obtainable on his life, but there is scarcely a resident of Tompkins county who will not recall him, and those who knew him personally yet retain vivid recollections of his great power as an advocate and his clear conception of legal principles. He was a writer, especially on political subjects, of great force.

Henry S. Walbridge finished his law studies in the law office of Ben Johnson and, as before stated, entered into partnership with the latter. This gave him the advantages of Mr. Johnson's reputation to a certain extent and enabled him to soon occupy a commanding position, to which his superior qualifications also entitled him. He was elected to the Legislature in 1827, and again in 1846, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. After a period of devotion to his profession he was elected to Congress from this district, and served from 1851 to 1853. Returning to Ithaca, he was elected first judge of the county in 1859, in which high office he discharged his duties with eminent ability and faithfulness until 1867. He soon afterward met with accidental death in a railroad casualty near the city of New York.

Benjamin G. Ferris was a college graduate, and soon after finishing his education he entered the office of David Woodcock. Admitted to the bar in due time, he soon took an enviable position in his profession and rapidly advanced to the front rank. He served in the Legislature in 1851, was district attorney of this county (1840-45), and in 1853 was appointed secretary of Utah Territory by President Fillmore. A short time in that uncongenial position sufficed for him, and he returned to Ithaca and resumed practice, spending a few intervening years in New York city. He died in Ithaca in 1893.

Alfred Wells studied law in the office of Humphrey & Woodcock, and after his admission to the bar soon became prominent in the profession. This is indicated by his early selection in 1847 as first judge of the county, in which office he served four years. He was elected to the XXXVIth Congress (1859-61) and was recognized as an able legislator. Returning to his profession, he was afterwards appointed assessor of internal revenue, and occupied that station at the time of his death.

Douglass Boardman during the greater part of his professional life occupied a foremost position at the bar and in the judiciary. His abilities as a lawyer were recognized soon after he was admitted, and he was early called to judicial labor. Elected first judge of this county in 1851, he served as such four years, relinquishing for that position the office of district attorney, to which he was chosen in 1847. Returning to his practice in 1855 he pursued it with diligence and eminent success for ten years, when the general knowledge of his fitness to adorn the bench led to his selection for Supreme Court judge in 1865. At the close of his first term of eight years he was renominated and elected without a competitor for a term of fourteen years. Soon afterwards, and on the death of Hon. John M. Parker, Judge Boardman was appointed to the vacancy thus made on the General Term bench of the Sixth District. His death occurred at his summer residence at Sheldrake in 1892.

William H. Bogart was a lawyer by profession and spent many years in Ithaca. He was a man of fine natural qualifications; was elected to the State Legislature in 1840 and served one term; he also served as clerk of the House and the Senate. He was a graceful writer and an eloquent speaker. Later in his life he removed to Aurora, where he enjoyed an elegant leisure in a beautiful and hospitable home.



*W. Goodrich*

Milo Goodrich was for a number of years prominent in the bar of the county, located at Dryden. He was a native of Cortland county, studied in Worcester, Mass., and was admitted in 1840, soon after which he settled in Dryden. He was elected to the XLIIId Congress, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and held other positions of honor. As a lawyer he was skillful, and gave the most unremitting care to preparation of his cases. About the year 1870 he removed to Auburn, N. Y., where he died.

Merritt King was a son of one of the pioneers of the town of Danby, where his grandfather settled as early as 1800. By self-sacrificing efforts he obtained a liberal education; served honorably in the One Hundred and Thirty-seventy Regiment N. Y. V. for three years, and held the rank of major when mustered out. He studied in Ithaca, and took a regular course at the Albany Law School, graduating with honor. He served twice as district attorney (1867 and 1870), and in the fall of 1875 received the nomination for member of Assembly, but was defeated by the university vote.

Stephen B. Cushing is remembered as one of the most promising and brilliant advocates at the bar of Tompkins county from 1837 to 1855. Almost from the beginning of his practice he stepped to the front rank as a jury lawyer; was elected to the Legislature in 1852, and was a prominent candidate for speaker on the Democratic side. Turning much of his attention to politics, he was nominated in 1855 for attorney-general of the State, on the American ticket, was elected, and entered upon the duties of the office January 1, 1856. On retiring from that position he formed a partnership with Daniel E. Sickles, of New York city, and continued a successful practice. He died there suddenly in 1865.

Charles Clarence Van Kirk, born in Ithaca, November 4, 1855, died August 1, 1892. He was educated in the Ithaca Academy and after some years passed in Colorado and in lumbering business learned stenography, in which he became an expert. During his study he read law in the office of Henry A. Merritt, of Troy. He was admitted to the bar in 1885, and for a time had a large income from reporting and as a referee. On account of weakening sight he returned to Ithaca in 1887 and opened a law office, continuing to practice until his death.

## TOMPKINS COUNTY BAR—1894.

Almy, Bradford, Ithaca.	Jennings, J. H., Ithaca.
Austin, William, Trumansburg.	Leary, Frank M., Ithaca.
Baker, James L., Ithaca.	Lyon, Marcus, Ithaca.
Blood, Charles H., Ithaca.	Monroe, Geo. E., Dryden.
Bouton, D. C., Ithaca.	Mallery, L. D., Dryden.
Burchell, Geo. R., Dryden.	Mead, M. M., Ithaca.
Burns, Thomas W., Ithaca.	Milne, John A., Trumansburgh.
Baldwin, M. M., Groton.	Newman, Jared T., Ithaca.
Benton, Frank R., Ithaca.	Noble, William N., Ithaca.
Clock, Fred. L., Ithaca.	Noble, Ossian G., Ithaca.
Davis, George B., Ithaca.	Osborn, Alvah P., Trumansburgh.
Day, Chas G., Ithaca.	Poole, Murray E., Ithaca.
Dean, D. M., Ithaca.	Rhodes, Dana, Groton.
Dean, Fred. N. Newfield.	Smith, Simeon, Ithaca.
Ellsworth, Perry G., Ithaca.	Smith, W. Hazlitt, Ithaca.
Elston, J. A., Ithaca.	Smith, Clarence L., Ithaca.
Estabrook, W. B., Ithaca.	Smith, Raymond L., Ithaca.
Esty, Clarence H., Ithaca.	Stoddard, Giles M., Groton.
Finch, Wm. A., Ithaca.	Sweetland, Monroe M., Ithaca.
Finch, Francis M., Ithaca.	Tibbetts, Frank E., Ithaca.
Fish, Cary B., Ithaca.	Tichenor, James H., Ithaca.
Fredenburg, E. E., Ithaca.	Tichenor, Edwin C., Ithaca.
Gifford, Gardner C., Ludlowville.	Tompkins, M. N., Ithaca.
Goodrich, George E., Dryden.	Turner, Samuel B., Ithaca.
Halliday, Samuel D., Ithaca.	Terry, Eugene, Ithaca.
Hare, William W., Groton.	Van Cleef, Mynderse, Ithaca.
Hopkins, Herman S., Groton.	Van Vleet, D. F., Ithaca.
Horton, Randolph, Newfield.	Whiton, Fred. J., Ithaca.
Hungerford, A. A., Ithaca.	Wolcott, Clarence R., Ithaca.
Humphrey, William R., Ithaca.	

IMPORTANT TRIALS AND CRIMES.—As a part of the criminal record of Tompkins county, the remarkable career of Edward H. Rulloff should not be omitted. He was born near the city of St. Johns, in the Province of New Brunswick, and was hanged at Binghamton, Broome county, on the 18th of May, 1871. His father's name was William Rulloffson, the son taking the name of Rulloff upon removing to this locality. Financial circumstances denied him a professional career, and he became a clerk in a store in St. Johns. His employers were twice burned out and Rulloff left his clerkship to begin the study of law. For a theft in the store of those he formerly served he was arrested, tried and convicted, and served a sentence of two years in State prison. At the close of his sentence he disappeared from St. Johns,

and nothing is known of his career until he appeared in Dryden in May, 1842. He claimed to be in search of employment, even as a laborer, if nothing better offered. His acquirements attracted great attention, and he secured a position as a drug clerk in Ithaca. He soon acquired an intimate knowledge of drugs and their effects, and then left the business. He next opened a select school in Dryden, and among his pupils was Miss Harriet Schutt, a most amiable and lovely girl of seventeen years. Rulloff paid her marked attention, and in opposition to the wishes of her parents, he married her on the 31st of December, 1843. Almost immediately afterwards Rulloff, entirely without cause, developed an insane jealousy and treated his wife with positive cruelty, in one instance striking her with an iron pestle and felling her to the floor. He removed to Lansing, where a daughter was born in April, 1845, and for a period Rulloff treated his wife with more kindness. He acquired quite a library, began the study of medicine, and was called to treat a child of William H. Schutt that was suffering with some slight ailment; but the babe died in convulsions and the child's mother also died with symptoms of poisoning two days after. The body of Mrs. Schutt was exhumed in 1858 and distinct traces of copper found in the stomach.

The evening of the 23d of June was the last time Rulloff's wife and child were seen alive. The next morning Rulloff borrowed a horse and wagon of Thomas Robertson, who lived opposite, placed a heavy chest in the wagon and drove away towards Cayuga Lake. On the following morning he returned, the chest then being quite light, took it into the house, filled it with books and clothing, and removed it in the following night. Then Rulloff disappeared, but was tracked to Cleveland, Ohio, by Ephraim Schutt, brother of Mrs. Rulloff, who arrested the criminal and returned with him to Ithaca. Large sums were expended in dragging Cayuga Lake for remains of the wife and child, but without success. The bodies not being found, Rulloff was indicted for abducting his wife, was tried in January, 1846, found guilty and sentenced to prison for ten years. At the close of his term he was indicted for the murder of his daughter. He secured a removal of his case to Tioga county, where he was tried on the 18th of October, 1856, found guilty and sentenced to be hung. From this verdict an appeal was taken to the General Term, which was heard in April, 1857. An appeal was then taken to the Court of Appeals.

Jacob S. Jarvis was the jailor in charge of Rulloff, and allowed his son, Albert, to have lengthened visits to Rulloff's cell, where the latter instructed him in the languages and other studies. On the 5th of May, 1857, through the connivance of the son, the prisoner escaped, the son fleeing with him. The Court of Appeals soon afterward reversed the decision of the courts below, and Rulloff surrendered to the sheriff to await his final discharge.

A meeting of citizens was held and organized for the purpose of breaking into the jail and lynching the prisoner on the 19th of March, 1859. The sheriff learned of the plot and removed Rulloff to Auburn the previous day. He was afterwards surrendered to the authorities of Pennsylvania to be tried for burglaries committed in Warren, in that State. He escaped conviction there, and for a time disappeared from view of all acquaintances.

On the 20th of November, 1861, he was sentenced to prison for two years and six months under the name of James H. Kerron, at Poughkeepsie. Rulloff at all times seems to have been in communication with Jarvis, who assisted his escape from Tompkins county jail in 1857, and a man named Dexter, and in all probability pursued a life of crime, which ended in breaking into the store of D. M. & E. G. Halbert, in Binghamton, on the 17th of August, 1870. Two clerks slept in this store, and one of them, Frederick A. Mirrick, was killed by Rulloff. An alarm being given, the burglars fled. Dexter and Jarvis were drowned while attempting to cross the Chenango River, but Rulloff escaped for a few days, when he was arrested and imprisoned. His trial began on the 5th of January, 1871, and continued seven days, when the jury returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. Rulloff was sentenced to be hanged on the 3d of March. A stay was granted, but the murderer was executed in the city of his last crime on the 18th of May, 1871.

This case was so remarkable in all its features as to attract universal attention, and the American Journal of Insanity of April, 1872, devoted fifty pages to a review of the life of Rulloff.

A legal case of great interest came before the people in early years in this county which grew out of the feeling which existed, especially in the town of Caroline, between those who brought into that town a few slaves and those who did not keep them and never had. Between the years 1805 and 1808 a considerable and very respectable colony of Southerners came into Caroline and brought with them in all some



*J. M. Van Cleef.*

forty slaves; their neighbors were from the East and were, of course, bitterly opposed to slavery. The feeling thus engendered and fostered finally culminated in the indictment and trial of Robert Hyde for removing slaves from this State in violation of the statute. The law for the gradual abolition of slavery in New York prohibited the removal of a slave from the State for the purpose of sale. About the 1st of December, 1823, Hyde and his mother-in-law, the widow Julia Speed, had gone to their former home in Virginia for a visit and had taken with them a negro girl, Liza, a slave, whom it was believed they intended to sell. Hyde had not complied with the law in getting the consent of a magistrate to take the slave away temporarily, and when he returned without her he had not proven that his failure to bring her back was from any unavoidable cause. In the following summer when Hyde came back without the negro girl, curiosity and inquiry were general and suspicion was aroused. The entire community believed the girl had been sold, and Hyde's premises and those of the other slave owners were watched for months day and night to prevent a repetition of the proceeding. At the Oyer and Terminer of January, 1825, Abiathar Rounsvell appeared before the grand jury as complainant against Hyde in the matter. Amasa Dana was district attorney, and Hon. Nicoll Halsey foreman of the grand jury. An indictment against Hyde was found and he was first tried at the Court of Sessions in the following May. Ben Johnson, the Nestor of the Tompkins county bar, was counsel for Hyde. The prosecution depended largely upon the testimony of widow Speed; she sat near the door of the court room and just before she was called as a witness she slipped out of the room and disappeared. This was an unexpected piece of strategy, but as the case could not then be put over, John G. Speed was sworn (he was Hyde's brother-in-law), and under direction of the judges the jury found the defendant not guilty of the fifth count of the indictment and did not pass upon the remaining counts, of which there were six in all. Hyde's second trial took place in the following December before Samuel Nelson, when several witnesses were sworn, but Hyde was acquitted. Mr. Hyde lived till between 1850 and 1860 and bore the reputation of being a good citizen and a kind man. The animosities connected with this affair continued to some extent until a second generation, but have now wholly disappeared.

Since the organization of Tompkins county there have been three executions for murder, the first public, and the other two in the jail

yard. In the fall of 1831 Guy C. Clark, a shoemaker, brutally murdered his wife with an axe, in a part of the old Columbia inn, then occupying ground on the corner of State and Cayuga streets and part of the Clinton Hall block on the north. Clark was tried, convicted and hung in public at Fall Creek, almost upon the precise spot occupied by the large brick school house, but upon an elevated bluff since brought down to a level. The day of the execution, February 2, 1832, was a stormy one, melting snow covering the ground. A band of music headed the procession which conducted Clark to his fate. Many thousand spectators were present, some arriving on the previous day, and a few who were unable to find accommodations camped out over night or found shelter in barns or outhouses. Peter Hager 2d was sheriff and Minos McGowan, under-sheriff. The body of Clark was buried, but it is doubtful whether the grave was very carefully guarded, as the body was stolen on the night following the execution.

On the 13th of July, 1841, a shoemaker named John Jones was murdered by John Graham, a fellow-workman, in a ravine just north of Buttermilk Falls, about two miles southwest of Ithaca. The remains of Jones were discovered, Graham was arrested, Jones's watch found upon his person, and money which evidence showed was taken from the body of the murdered man. Although the evidence was wholly circumstantial, it was so conclusive that Graham was convicted and executed in the yard of the old court house, on ground now occupied by the county jail, on May 5, 1842. Edward L. Porter was sheriff, and William Byington, under-sheriff.

In 1871 an aged man named John Lunger and his wife occupied an old boat drawn up on the shore of the lake a few rods south of Goodwin's Point, nearly eight miles from Ithaca. Michael Ferguson, a nephew, lived with them, and a young girl was employed by them. Ferguson killed Lunger and his wife, took the girl in a row boat, crossed the lake, came to Ithaca and started on foot to escape into Pennsylvania. The murder was discovered, Ferguson pursued, captured, tried, sentenced, and hung June 17, 1871. He was dull of intellect and possibly never fully realized the enormity of the crime he committed. Horace L. Root was sheriff, and R. H. Fish, under-sheriff.

## CHAPTER XI.

Early Methods of Medical Study—Medical Societies Authorized by Statute—Tompkins County Medical Society—The Homœopathic Medical Society—Dr. E. J. Morgan, sr.—The “Registration Law”—List of Registered Physicians.

THE pioneers to any locality have always been closely followed by “the good physician.” This is one of the unpleasant necessities of human experience. In the first years of the present century the State of New York, unlike Pennsylvania and the New England States, had done very little to encourage science, and there was no school of medicine worthy of the name nearer than Boston or Philadelphia. Few young men could then afford to go so far to qualify themselves for a profession, whatever inducements its future offered. This led to the prevailing custom among young aspirants for medical practice to enter the office of a neighboring physician, study his books for two or three years, at the same time accompanying his tutor in professional visits. At the end of such a term the young doctor felt qualified to begin his professional career.

Laws then governing the admission and practice of physicians were practically worthless, but in 1806 the Legislature passed an act repealing former laws applying to the profession, and authorizing a general State Medical Society and County Societies. Under this act a society was organized in Onondaga county in 1806, and others closely followed in the counties from which Tompkins county was organized.

The first records of Tompkins County Medical Society have been lost, but it is known that an organization was effected in the year 1818, the year following the organization of the county. As far as can be known, the following physicians were the original members: A. J. Miller, O. C. Comstock, A. C. Hayt, Dyer Foote, Alexander McG. Comstock, P. A. Williams, Daniel L. Mead, Augustus Crary, J. Young, Jason Atwater, Charles Emmons, John W. Phillips, George W. Phillips, and Daniel Johnson. But there were, of course, physicians in the county who had practiced among the earlier settlers many years before the organization of this society; and some of them had, ap-

parently, either died or removed from the locality before 1818. Among those early physicians may be mentioned Dr. Lewis Beers, who was one of the early settlers of Danby in 1797; Dr. Dyer Foote, who was practicing in Ithaca at a very early date; Jason Atwater, who was practicing in Hector in early years, and others whose names will be found in later histories of the town and county.

The medical society continued its existence, with varying degrees of success, until the year 1844, when for some reason its regular meetings ceased. During that period the following physicians joined the society in the years following their names. The towns in which they practiced are also given as far as possible:

John C. Hayt, Ithaca.....	1818	Ashbel Patterson, Danby.....	1824
A. J. Miller ".....	1818	Albert Curtiss, ".....	1824
Dyer Foote, ".....	1818	Eli Beers, ".....	1828
Daniel L. Mead ".....	1818	Joseph Speed, Caroline.....	1825
Augustus Crary, Groton.....	1818	David L. Mead, ".....	1818
C. P. Hearnans, Ithaca.....	1818	James Ashley, ".....	1832
Horace Bacon, ".....	1821	R. W. Meddaugh, ".....	1832
Geo. W. Phillips, ".....	1821	Lyman Eldridge, ".....	1831
Henry Ingersoll ".....	1821	Edw. H. Eldridge, ".....	1835
N. S. Jarvis, ".....	1824	Chas. M. Turner, Newfield.....	1825
David McAllister, ".....	1823	David McAllister, ".....	1823
V. Cuyler, ".....	1824	David G. Jessup, ".....	1824
B. B. Armitage, ".....	1828	M. C. Kellogg, ".....	1832
Samuel P. Bishop, ".....	1830	Jason Atwater, Hector.....	1818
Abraham Miller, ".....	1832	J. Young, Hector (and Ithaca).....	1818
H. K. Webster, ".....	1833	Edmund Brown, Hector.....	1825
D. R. Towner, ".....	1831	Horace Smith, ".....	1838
W. S. Pelton, ".....	1833	Wm. Woodward, ".....	1838
Joel E. Hawley, ".....	1829	Henry Fish, ".....	1824
William Bacon, ".....	1835	Alexander McG. Comstock, Hector, 1818	
Henry Sayles, ".....	1835	Nathan Scovell, Hector.....	1828
John Stevens, ".....	1835	Myron A. Smith, ".....	1840
Charles Coryell, ".....	1842	Nelson Nivison, ".....	1837
L. Sutherland, ".....	1842	M. D. Hause, ".....	1839
H. Ingersoll, jr, ".....	1841	Moses Tompkins, ".....	1827
James A. Hovey, ".....	1841	Wm. Georgia, ".....	1833
J. C. Hall, Enfield (and Ithaca).....	1831	Justus Lewis, Hector (and Trumans-	
Joshua S. Miller, Enfield.....	1833	burgh).....	1833
J. P. A. Williams, ".....	1821	John Collins, Hector.....	1828
A. C. Sherwood, " (and New-		Jno. W. Thompson, ".....	1838
field).....	1841	O. C. Comstock, jr., Ulysses.....	1828
Lewis Beers, Danby.....	1823	J. H. Jerome, Ulysses.....	1838
Frederick Beers, ".....	1832	P. A. Williams, " (and Enfield).....	1818



*Eugene Baker*

Abraham Chase, Ulysses.....	1831	H. Harris, Dryden.....	1828
Lewis Halsey, ".....	1822	John Page, ".....	1828
O. C. Constock, " (and Enfield).	1818	E. G. Bush, ".....	1832
D. K. McLallen, " ".....	1833	Isaac S. Briggs, ".....	1841
Samuel E. Clark, " ".....	1829	Jas. W. Montgomery, Dryden.....	1828
Eleazur Crane, Groton.....	1822	Hiram Moe, Lansing.....	1827
John W. Phillips, Dryden.....	1820	Chauncy P. Farlin, ".....	1840
Richard Lanning, ".....	1828	John F. Burdick, Lansing (and Ith-	
Michael Phillips, ".....	1820	aca).....	1829
Edwin P. Healy, ".....	1841		

Besides the foregoing list, the following physicians practiced in the county and were members of the society during the short periods respectively named:

Ira Wright, 1821 to 1840.	Oliver Barker, 1830 to 1843.
Charles Edmunds, 1821, died in 1828.	E. W. Cram, 1832 to 1843.
Salmon Frisbee, 1821 to 1828.	William Holmes, 1833 to 1834.
Daniel Johnson, 1821 to 1830.	Mordecai Morton, 1835 to 1842.
James Deland, 1824.	A. E. Phelps, 1834 to 1835.
D. W. Roberts, 1824 to 1828.	Myron A. Smith, 1840 to 1842.
Henry S. Rinkham, 1823 to 1828.	Myron Baldwin, 1837 to 1838.
D. Barber, 1828, removed in 1835.	Norman Gaston, 1842 to 1844.
Austin Church, 1829 to 1835.	D. Lacy, 1842 to 1844.
George E. Powers, 1829 to 1832.	

After a long period of inactivity, the society was reorganized in October, 1862, and the following officers chosen: President, Edward H. Eldridge; vice-president, Henry B. Chase; secretary, S. P. Sackett; treasurer, S. Rhoades.

List of Presidents of the Tompkins Medical Society: 1862-3, Edward H. Eldridge; 1864, John M. Farrington; 1865, Richard Laning; 1866, C. C. Cook; 1867, T. S. Briggs; 1868, S. H. Peck; 1869, S. P. Sackett; 1870-1, Henry B. Chase. A reorganization with changes in the constitution was effected in 1871, and in December of that year Dr. Moe, of Groton, was elected president; J. D. Lewis, of Trumansburg, vice-president; S. P. Sackett, of Ithaca, secretary; M. M. Brown, of Ithaca, treasurer; and S. H. Peck, librarian. President for 1872-3, William R. Fitch; 1874, George Rightmire; 1875, A. J. White; 1876-7, A. D. Simonds; 1878-9, J. M. Farrington; 1880, E. J. Rothwell; 1881, J. Winslow; 1882, J. R. Gregory; 1883, J. M. Farrington; 1884-6, S. H. Peck; 1887, Judson Beach; 1888, W. C. Gallagher; 1889, John Winslow; 1890, Eugene Baker; 1891-3, John Winslow; 1894, C. P. Biggs.

The regular members of this society in 1894 are Drs. E. Baker, C. P. Biggs, E. H. Kyle, E. Meaney, S. H. Peck, S. P. Sackett, J. Winslow,

B. G. Wilder, E. H. Hitchcock, W. C. Gallagher, J. Beach, J. E. Burr, J. P. Fahey, J. M. Potter, W. H. Lockerby. Honorary members: Drs. James Law, S. H. Gage, Mrs. Gage.

Officers for 1894: President, C. P. Biggs; vice-president, E. Baker; secretary, J. M. Potter; treasurer and librarian, E. Meaney. Censors, E. Baker, S. H. Peck, S. P. Sackett, W. C. Gallagher, J. M. Potter. Delegate to State society, B. G. Wilder.

#### THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF TOMPKINS COUNTY.<sup>1</sup>

This society, composed of physicians of the homœopathic school, was organized on the 9th of September, 1880, at the office of Dr. E. J. Morgan in Ithaca. Preliminary to the organization the following physicians met at the same office on the 11th of August in that year: E. J. Morgan, sr., E. J. Morgan, jr., D. White, A. Bishop, N. R. Foster, G. E. Orton, Rufus Tallmadge, J. W. Brown, J. S. Kirkendall, S. J. Parker, and A. M. Baldwin. Besides these persons, Drs. D. C. Barr, William Barr and L. W. Carpenter responded to the call for the meeting, but were unable to attend. Dr. White was made chairman of the meeting, the objects of which were stated "to unite as many physicians as possible in forming a society which should eventually become legalized by receiving a charter from the State Homœopathic Society." The following officers were then nominated and elected: President, E. J. Morgan, sr.; vice-president, D. White; secretary, A. M. Baldwin; treasurer, J. S. Kirkendall. A committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed, composed of the following: Drs. E. J. Morgan, jr., S. J. Parker, G. E. Orton. This meeting was adjourned to meet again at the parlors of the Clinton House on the 9th of September. On this date the constitution and by-laws which had been

<sup>1</sup> There is little doubt that the village of Ludlowville, in Lansing, has the honor (if it is an honor) of being the residence about one year of Frederick Hahnemann, son of the great founder of the homœopathic school of medicine. According to the account of Lorenzo Meyers, of Ludlowville, Frederick Hahnemann landed in New York from Germany in 1827, where he boarded a canal boat then running on the canal, by Andrew Meyers, father of Lorenzo Meyers, and was brought to "Meyers's Landing," near the site of Ludlowville. Hahnemann opened an office and practiced to some extent; but the prejudice of old school physicians finally became so strong that he left and went on westward, at least as far as Illinois, where trace of him is lost. Dr. Frederick Humphrey, formerly of Ludlowville, now of New York city (corner Williams and John streets), who has written a history of homœopathy, gives credence to the above statements.



Martin Besemer M.D.

prepared by the committee were adopted, and Drs. Besemer, Kirkendall and Parker were elected censors. Dr. Parker read a paper on "Infantile Hygiene," which was the first read before the society. Drs. L. W. Carpenter, Rufus Tallmadge and J. W. Brown were appointed to read papers before the next meeting. Dr. C. E. Van Cleef was added to these appointments as a substitute.

The society continued in active existence until 1886, the last meeting of which there is any record having been held on February 17 of that year. The only apparent reason for its discontinuance was a lack of sufficient interest to call its members together from the various towns of the county and to inspire the preparation and reading of papers that would bring the members together.

At the meeting of October 13, 1880, a committee consisting of Drs. William Barr, L. W. Carpenter, of Ludlowville, N. K. Foster, of Dryden, and A. M. Baldwin, of Groton, was appointed to investigate the legality of the diplomas then registered; also "the right to practice of either transient or permanent physicians who may hereafter locate in this county." At the succeeding meeting the committee reported the names of several physicians whose diplomas were of doubtful legality. The names of these were Drs. D. K. Allen, J. C. Wall, Ransom Johnson, E. F. Butterfield, and J. A. Northup. Nothing further seems to have been done with the men.

Dr. E. J. Morgan, jr., was chosen delegate to the State Society for 1881, and Dr. Baldwin delegate to the County Society, including the counties of Tompkins, Tioga, Broome and Cortland.

Two women were admitted to membership in the society in January, 1881, after considerable discussion. These were Mistresses H. G. Smith and M. L. W. Lacy.

In April, 1881, a committee consisting of Drs. Van Cleef, White and Parker was appointed to prepare and file articles of incorporation for the society.

In June, 1881, the following amendment was made to the constitution: "We believe in, and approve of, the law of similia similibus curantur; yet that belief shall not interfere with any therapeutical opinion that any individual member may hold."

At the meeting of June 25, 1881, election of officers was held with the following result: President, E. J. Morgan, sr.; vice-president, David White; secretary, A. M. Baldwin; treasurer, J. S. Kirkendall. In June, 1882, the following officers were elected: President, David

White; vice-president, S. N. Jones; secretary, S. J. Parker; treasurer, J. S. Kirkendall.

By this time, in the history of the society, complaints were entered on the minutes of non-attendance and lack of interest on the part of the members.

For the year 1883 the following officers were elected: President, S. N. Jones; vice-president, C. E. Van Cleef; secretary, S. J. Parker; treasurer, J. S. Kirkendall; censors, D. C. Barr, S. W. Carpenter, R. Tallmadge. E. J. Morgan, sr., was appointed delegate to the State Society; S. J. Parker, delegate to the Medical Society of the State of New York; and J. S. Kirkendall, delegate to the State Eclectic Society.

Officers for 1884: President, C. E. Van Cleef; vice-president, S. J. Parker; secretary, E. J. Morgan, jr.; treasurer, J. S. Kirkendall. Delegates same as previous year.

There is no record of an election of officers in 1885, and as before stated, the last meeting was held in February, 1886.

Regarding further details of proceedings at these various meetings, it may be added that Dr. E. J. Morgan, sr., Dr. Kirkendall, and several of the others read papers of importance to the profession, while the society, as a whole, undoubtedly contributed in a considerable degree to the elevation and advancement of this school of practice in the county.

Edward Jay Morgan, M.D., of Ithaca, N.Y., was born in Venice, N.Y., on June 29, 1825. His father, Thomas Morgan, of New London, Conn., died in 1836. From circumstances connected with the financial condition of the country at the time, and although having once possessed a considerable fortune, he left his family almost wholly unprovided for. His mother was a remarkable woman, and to her wisdom, fortitude and christian character the subject of this sketch owes much. He was thrown from almost the first upon his own resources, a circumstance which in after life he came to look upon as having exerted a materially beneficial effect upon him. At the age of fourteen he went to Auburn, N.Y., for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of dentistry, in order that he might earn means sufficient to defray his expenses while at school. He was soon enabled to commence an academic course at Auburn, which he completed at Groton, N.Y. He prepared himself to enter an advanced course in Hamilton College, then intending to join the ministry. Circumstances changed his determination, and in 1844



*J. P. Morgan*

he went to Ithaca, N. Y., but not to cease studying. Soon after reaching Ithaca he commenced the study of medicine with the late Dr. J. E. Hawley, allopath, who was at that time the principal surgeon in Ithaca and the adjoining country. Having by practicing dentistry obtained the funds necessary to enter a medical college, and sufficiently prepared himself, he took two courses of lectures in 1848 and 1849, at Geneva Medical College, becoming at the same time a pupil of Professor Thomas Spencer. He graduated in 1850, immediately returned to Ithaca, and commenced the practice of medicine and surgery, in partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Hawley.

During the winter of 1855 he was called to a neighboring city to see his invalid mother, by whose bedside he met Dr. Horatio Robinson, of Auburn, the able and honored pioneer of homœopathy in Western New York. Through his influence Dr. Morgan was induced to examine into the claims of the new system, which he had been taught to regard as but the "fabric of a vision," but which, upon earnest investigation, he found to be based on a broad and solid foundation of scientific research. Against the advice of many of his friends he studied and adopted homœopathy that same year. But he was never an extremist. Perhaps having studied both schools tempered any undue bias he might have had. Of course he experienced at this time much of the ridicule and opposition that one naturally meets with in espousing a new and unpopular cause or science. Nevertheless, he soon built up a practice, and before many years had succeeded in converting to homœopathy many of the most intelligent and cultured people of Ithaca and the adjoining country. His practice was one of the largest in central New York, and, in fact, few physicians have for a longer term of years enjoyed the esteem and confidence of any community. He is still sent for far and wide in consultation.

At one period he was temporarily engaged at a medical institution at Spencer Springs, N. Y., the management of the homœopathic dispensary being entrusted to him. His services to the cause of medicine, at the time he sought connection with this establishment, enlisted numerous highly complimentary testimonials from the best known of Ithacans.

In 1851 Dr. Morgan married the youngest daughter of Judge Andrew De Witt Bruyn, of Ithaca, by whom he has two children, a son and a daughter; the former is also an homœopathic physician.

Dr. Morgan's years of active practice extended from 1851 to 1893, but since 1890 his health has been breaking, though he did not retire from the field till October, 1893. And still very many of his old families cling to him, awaiting with anxiety the result of this last and very serious illness which the past winter (1894) has taken him up to death's very door, but from which he seems to be recovering though nearly sixty-nine years of age. Dr. Morgan is an eminent surgeon. It is perhaps in the diagnosis of disease that his greatest talent lies. His judgment is swift and as unerring as direct. It has many times been said of him that he seldom made a mistake, that when he made a prediction it was usually fulfilled. This talent has brought him in the years past many compliments from specialists in the larger cities, and more than once he has had tempting offers to devote himself exclusively to the diagnosis of disease.

Dr. Morgan's manner and presence in the sick room is unusually pleasing. He is rarely sympathetic and gives himself as well as his medicine to his patients. Many and many a time he has been known to walk the floor till long after midnight, studying or worrying over very sick patients, when he should have been asleep.

That his health was unbroken during the strain of so many years was due without doubt to his recreation with gun and rod. He was a most enthusiastic sportsman and went a few weeks of many succeeding summers into what used to be called John Brown's Tract, a region which particularly captivated him. For he loves and knows nature in many of her phases as well as he knows medicine. The trees and birds and rocks and flowers are known to him by name and companionship and he ever delights to study their habits.

Judge F. M. Finch, the poet lawyer, one of his oldest and most intimate friends, wrote of him twenty years ago when in John Brown's Tract:

. . . . The doctor, first of all—  
 Since always first—at early breakfast call,  
 At floating for the dazed and wondering deer,  
 At whipping wave and ripple far and near,  
 At watching loon, the diver's distant wake,  
 At wreathing clouds of smoke, like dreaming Turk;  
 Or climbing granite peak, moss-grown and gray,  
 Scored by the storms in many a frost and fray;  
 And only last when Toil, bronze-armed and grand,  
 Summoned his weary steps and doubtful hand.

Yet not an idler: He who wars with death,  
Upon the narrow ledges of a breath,  
On doubtful foothold of a tremulous grasp,  
May idle sometimes when the summer flowers  
With leaf and garland crown the resting hours;  
But not when low the fire of being burns,  
And life or death upon a heart-beat turns.  
So M——, prone on the earth, his tossing hair  
Loose to the tangling of the forest air—  
But often, in the train of marching years,  
To throw the doubtful dice of smiles or tears.

Dr. Samuel L. Sibley was the first homœopathic physician in practice, and opened his office only a few years prior to the beginning of Dr. Morgan's practice. He was formerly an old school physician. He practiced eight or ten years, when his health failed. He built the brick residence now occupied by Dr. Hoysradt; was a successful practitioner and a courteous gentleman. Other homœopathic physicians who practiced successfully in Ithaca were Dr. J. W. Thompson, who began a little later than Dr. Morgan, and died about three years later. Dr. Charles E. Swift was for a time a partner of Dr. Morgan, and removed to Auburn, where he had a large practice and died there recently. Dr. C. A. Welch, for a time partner with Dr. Morgan, was an able physician, and removed west.

The Legislature of this State has done much to advance the interests of the medical profession, as well as those of the sick, by passing laws regulating practice, protecting regularly qualified physicians, and placing restrictions upon those who might be disposed to claim a professional position without having graduated from recognized medical colleges. In 1872 a law was passed specifying the means by which applicants might be admitted to practice medicine, either by examination before a medical society, or by attendance at some recognized school. In 1880 what has been known as the "Registration Law" was passed, which required all physicians to personally register with the county clerk their name, place of birth, proposed residence in the county, the institution or society by which they were licensed, and the date of such license or diploma. A refusal to comply with the requirements of this law is a misdemeanor.

Under this law, which went into effect in 1880, the following named physicians have registered in the county clerk's office in Ithaca. The list is valuable for reference and preservation in case of destruction of the record book:

August 11, 1880, Alvah Morse Baldwin, Groton; born in Venice, Cayuga county; Hahnemann College, March 10, 1880.

August 14, 1880, John A. Northrup, Ithaca; born at Orange, Schuyler county, N. Y., Geneva Medical College, January 23, 1866.

August 16, 1880, J. J. Goodyear, Dryden; born in Groton; Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, February 26, 1880.

August 16, 1880, E. J. Rothwell, Ludlowville; born in Ontario, Canada, University of Michigan, March 25, 1875.

August 16, 1880, Henry B. Chase, Jacksonville; born at Whitestown, N. Y., Geneva Medical College, February 22, 1856.

August 16, 1880, A. J. White, Trumbull's Corners; born in Newfield; University of Buffalo, February 19, 1863.

August 16, 1880, Marcus A. Dumond, Danby, born in Danby; University of Buffalo, February 25, 1880.

August, 17, 1880, Elfred R. Barney, Ithaca; born in Erie county, N. Y., University of Michigan, March 27, 1872.

August 18, 1880, George M. Beckwith, Ithaca; born at Plattsburg, N. Y., University of the City of New York, February 19, 1878.

August 21, 1880, John S. Kirkendall, Ithaca; born in Danby; Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital, February 25, 1880.

August 26, 1880, David White, Ithaca; born in Delhi, N. Y., Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, February 3, 1859.

August 31, 1880, Delmer Clayton Tripp, Ithaca; born in Ithaca; Bellevue Medical College, March 1, 1875.

August 23, 1880, Mary L. W. Lacy, Ithaca; born at Groton, N. Y.; Eclectic Medical College, New York, February 15, 1872.

August 26, 1880, Orville S. Ensign, Ithaca; born in Ithaca; University of Michigan, July 1, 1880.

August 30, 1880, Huldah T. Smith, Ithaca; born in Enfield; Eclectic Medical College, New York, February 3, 1880.

August 28, 1880, Diana C. Briggs, Dryden; born in Genoa, N. Y.; Tompkins county Board of Censors, January 13, 1875.

August 28, 1880, Samantha S. Nivison, Dryden; born at Jacksonville, Tompkins county, N. Y., Female Medical College, Philadelphia, March, 1855.

August 28, 1880, A. D. Simonds, Etna; born in Virgil, N. Y.; Syracuse University, February 12, 1873.

August 28, 1880, Reuben L. Smith, Ithaca; born in Ulysses, N. Y.; Long Island College Hospital, June 21, 1877.

September 9, 1880, L. W. Carpenter, Trumansburg; born in Bridgewater, N. Y.; Cleveland Medical College, March 14, 1877.

September 2, 1880, Richard Lanning, McLean; born in Ulysses, Medical Society of Herkimer county, January 14, 1828.

September 2, 1880, David T. Barr, Ludlowville; born in Sharon, N. Y.; Cleveland Homeopathic College, March 15, 1851.

September 2, 1880, Solon P. Sackett, Ithaca; born in Nassau, Rensselaer county, N. Y.; Geneva Medical College, January 24, 1843.

September 4, 1880, Rufus Tallmadge, Trumansburg; born in New Canaan, Conn.; Ontario County Medical College, May 4, 1842.

September 4, 1880, John E. Beers, Danby; born in Danby; Georgetown University Medical College, Washington, April, 1864.

September 6, 1880, Mary L. Briggs, Dryden; born in Dryden; University of Michigan, June 29, 1879.

September 6, 1880, D. K. Allen, Dryden; born in Brookfield, N. Y.; Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, February 1, 1871.

September 7, 1880, J. Watson Brown, Ithaca; born at Wyalusing, Pa.; University of Buffalo, February 25, 1879.

September 8, 1880, E. J. Morgan, jr., Ithaca; born in Ithaca; New York Homeopathic Medical College, February 28, 1878.

September 9, 1880, Anna T. Nivison, Dryden; born in Ulysses; New York Medical College for Women, March 23, 1868.

September 9, 1880, Oziel Nivison, Dryden; born in Ulysses; New York Eclectic College, February 24, 1877.

September 10, 1880, Alonson Bishop, Ithaca; born in Exeter, N. Y.; New York Homeopathic Medical College, March 1, 1868.

September 10, 1880, G. E. Orton, Ithaca; born in Lisle, N. Y.; Medical College of New York, February 3, 1877.

September 11, 1880, William O. G. Springer, Jacksonville; born in Litchfield, Me.; Medical School of Bowdoin College, Me., August 2, 1865.

September 13, 1880, Elias R. Weaver, Groton; born at Pharsalia, N. Y.; University of Buffalo, February 25, 1852.

September 14, 1880, C. E. Van Cleef, Ithaca; born in Seneca Falls, N. Y.; New York Homeopathic Medical College, February, 1874.

September 14, 1880, John Goodyear, Groton; born in Sempronius, N. Y.; Cortland Medical Society, July 15, 1843.

September 14, 1880, Eli Beers, Danby; born in Danby; Herkimer County Medical Society, May 15, 1827.

September 14, 1880, Ziba Hazard Potter, Ithaca; born in Yates county; Geneva Medical College, January 22, 1867.

September 15, 1880, Judson Beach, Etna; born in Springfield, Susquehanna county, Pa.; The University of Michigan, March 25, 1874.

September 15, 1880, William Fitch, Dryden; born in Franklin, Delaware county, N. Y.; Albany Medical College, January 29, 1846.

September 15, 1880, Isaac S. Briggs, Dryden; born in Chatham, Mass.; Harvard University Medical Department, August 26, 1879.

September 15, 1880, Edmond H. Kyle, Enfield; born in Harrisville, Butler county, Pa.; University of Pennsylvania, March 13, 1876.

September 15, 1880, Charles E. Weidman, Dryden; born in Etna; Albany Medical College, March, 1880.

September 16, 1880, Edward Davis Allen, Dryden; born in Madison county, N. Y.; New York City Eclectic Medical College, March 1, 1880.

September 16, 1880, Edward Jay Morgan, Ithaca; born in Venice, Cayuga county; Geneva Medical College, March, 1849.

September 17, 1880, John C. Wall, Caroline Centre; born in Abington, Luzerne county, Pa.; The Board of Censors of the Eclectic Medical Association, June 1, 1870.

September 17, 1880, F. S. Jennings, McLean; born in Moravia, Cayuga county, N. Y.; Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, February, 17, 1880.

September 20, 1880, Solomon H. Peck, Ithaca; born in Sullivan county, N. Y.; The Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, March 9, 1862.

September 21, 1880, Almon Robinson, McLean; born in Exeter, Otsego county, N. Y.; The Central New York Eclectic Medical Society, July 10, 1874.

September 22, 1880, Newel K. Foster, Varna; born in Canterbury, Merrimack county, N. H.; Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, June 27, 1878.

September 23, 1880, W. J. Gulick, North Lansing; born in Peoria county, Ill.; University of Pennsylvania, March 11, 1865.

September 23, 1880, John I. Montgomery, Dryden; born in Dryden; Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March 1, 1867.

September 25, 1880, George F. Dudley, Newfield; born in Newfield; Bellevue Hospital Medical College, February 26, 1875.

September 25, 1880, Charles T. Kelsey, Enfield; born in Enfield; Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 6, 1852.

September 27, 1880, Lucy W. Harrison, Jacksonville; born in Jacksonville; Eclectic Medical College of the State of New York, February 3, 1874.

September 28, 1880, Wm. C. Gallagher, Slaterville; born in Cortland, Cortland county, N. Y.; Geneva Medical College, January 25, 1863.

September 28, 1880, John Flickinger, Trumansburg; born in Fayette, Seneca county; The Albany Medical College, June 10, 1856.

September 28, 1880, John W. Farrington, Trumansburg; born in Fishkill, Dutchess county, N. Y.; New York Medical College, March 5, 1857.

September 29, 1880, Stephen U. Jones, Groton; born in Springfield, Kings county, New Brunswick; Cleveland Homeopathic College, February 14, 1872.

September 29, 1880, Darius Hall, Lansingville; born in Sempronius, Cayuga county, N. Y.; The College of Medicine and Surgery, Fairfield, February 9, 1833.

September 29, 1880, Judson S. Gibbs, Groton; born in Montezuma, N. Y.; The Medical College of the Syracuse University, June 22, 1876.

September 29, 1880, Wesley Newcomb, Ithaca; born in Rensselaer county; The Academy of Medicine at Castleton, Vermont, November 4, 1833.

September 29, 1880, M. D. Goodyear, Groton; born in Groton; Michigan University at Ann Arbor, Mich., March 25, 1868.

September 30, 1880, Christopher C. Cook, Newfield; born in Gorham, Ontario county, N. Y.; Niagara County Medical Society, March 7, 1845.

September 30, 1880, W. H. Barr, Ludlowville; born in Auburn; Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, February, 1876.

September 30, 1880, Benjamin Dunning, Trumansburg; born in Goshen, Orange county; Medical Department of Columbia College, March 6, 1841.

September 30, 1880, Samuel J. Parker, Ithaca; born in Danby; New York Medical College, March, 1860.

September 30, 1880, Mary A. Sanford, Ithaca; born in Urbana, Steuben county; University of Michigan, Medical Department, June 26, 1879.

September 30, 1880, John R. Gregory, Covert, Seneca county, N. Y.; born in West Troy, Albany county, N. Y.; Albany Medical College, December 28, 1858.

September 30, 1880, Adeline E. Prentiss, Ithaca; born in Ithaca; Homeopathic Hospital College at Cleveland, Ohio, February 16, 1876.

September 30, 1880, John Winslow, Ithaca; born in Lynn, Mass; Bellevue Hospital Medical College, March 1, 1866.

September 30, 1880, S. Augustus Seabring, Newfield; born in Newfield; Long Island College Hospital, June 22, 1872.

October 1, 1880, Benjamin F. Cornell, Ithaca; born in Ithaca; New York University, February 20, 1877.

October 1, 1880, Alfred H. Haven, Ithaca; born in Portsmouth, N. H.; Harvard University Medical College, July 17, 1861.

October 2, 1880, Charles A. Boyce, McLean; born in Franklin, Delaware county, N. Y.; Medical Department of Syracuse University, June 15, 1879.

October 4, 1880, Ransom Johnson, Speedsville; born in Virgil, Cortland county, N. Y.; Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, March 17, 1875.

October 7, 1880, Isaac E. Hill, Trumansburg; born in Tompkins, Delaware county, Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, January 27, 1858.

October 8, 1880, Martin Besemer, Mott's Corners; born in town of Dryden; The Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College, February 17, 1875.

October 11, 1880, Emmet C. Strader, Mecklenburg; born in Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y.; New York Homeopathic Medical College, February 28, 1878.

October 18, 1880, John F. Burdick, Lansing; born in Halifax, Vt.; Medical College of Castleton, Vermont, October, 1827.

December 1, 1880, Frank A. Kerst, Jacksonville; born in Jacksonville; The University of Buffalo, February 25, 1880.

January 3, 1881, Burt Green Wilder, Ithaca; born in Boston, Mass.; Medical School of Harvard University, March, 1866.

January 12, 1881, Henry W. Bull, Slaterville; born in Dryden; College of Physicians and Surgeons, March 26, 1839.

January 20, 1881, E. F. Butterfield, Rochester; born in Pompey, Onondaga county; Metropolitan Medical College, 69 East Broadway, and Eclectic Medical College, 19 East 22d Street, New York, February 1863-73.

February 15, 1881, E. A. Everitt, Ithaca; born in Amenia, Dutchess county; Albany Medical College, June 10, 1856.

June 25, 1881, Walter H. Lockerby, Ludlowville; born in Braceville, Ill.; Faculty of the University of Buffalo, February 21, 1881.

September 13, 1881, A. E. Magoris, Binghamton; born in New York City; Long Island Medical College, June 23, 1880.

February 16, 1811, William D. Hoffman, Ithaca; born in Huntington, Pa.; Iowa Medical College, Keokuk, Ia., February 20, 1860.

March 2, 1882, William Alfred McCorn, Newfield; born in Newfield; Buffalo Medical College, February 21, 1882.

March 4, 1882, Abram Chase, Jacksonville; born in Jacksonville; Faculty of the University of Buffalo, February 25, 1882.

March 27, 1882, Charles R. Barber, Etna; born in Wyoming; Buffalo Medical College, February 21, 1882.

April 8, 1882, Richard W. Ellis, Trumansburg; born in Farmer Village; University of Michigan, June 25, 1872.

May 5, 1882, J. A. Lewis, Ithaca; born in Susquehanna county, Pa.; University of the City of New York, March 7, 1869.

May 11, 1882, James Lewis Beers, Freeville; born in Danby; University Medical College, New York city, February 26, 1882.

July 3, 1882, Jacob Cristman, Freeville; born in Herkimer county, N. Y.; Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., January 26, 1857.

July 13, 1882, Eugene Baker, Dryden; born in Fulton county, N. Y.; University of Michigan, June 29, 1882.

August 28, 1882, George W. Davis, West Danby; born in Trenton, Wis.; The University of Buffalo, February 21, 1882.

August 28, 1882, Edward B. Wiley, Varna; born in Mifflin, Juniata county, Pa. Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, March 14, 1882.

September 20, 1882, M. H. Smith, Danby; born in Trumansburgh; the United States Medical College at New York city, March 4, 1880.

April 7, 1883, Lysander T. White, Enfield Centre; born in Cayutaville, Schuyler county, N. Y.; University of Buffalo, February, 1869.

April 11, 1883, Bina A. Potter, Ithaca; born in Danby; Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, February 27, 1883.

April 24, 1883, Michael P. Conway, Ithaca; born in Ithaca; College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, March 1, 1883.

July 9, 1883, Chester L. Skinner, Freeville; born in Auburn; College of Homeopathy, March 15, 1883.

September 20, 1883, Mary A. Allen, Slaterville; born in Delta, O., University of Michigan, March 24, 1875.

September 10, 1883, Chilton B. Allen, Slaterville; born in New Foundland; The University of the City of New York, March, 1881.

September 20, 1883, George L. Rood, Etna; born in Centre Lisle, Broome county; Eclectic Institute, Cincinnati, O., June 5, 1883.

January 24, 1884, Emory A. Eakin, Buffalo; born in Gallipolis, O.; Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, O. Endorsed by Medical Faculty of Niagara University of Buffalo, March 2, 1869.

April 11, 1884, Homer Genung, Brookton; born in Brookton; Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, O., March 15, 1884.

June 2, 1884, M. J. Jackson, New York city; born in Prussia; Eclectic Medical College of New York, March 1, 1884.

November 14, 1884, Edgar Randolph Osterhout, Trumbull's Corners; born at Jackson Corners, Monroe county, Pa.; Bellevue Hospital Medical College of the City of New York, March 13, 1884.

November 24, 1884, Edward Hitchcock, jr., Ithaca; born at Stratford, Connecticut; Dartmouth Medical College, June 30, 1881.

December 8, 1884, Franklin B. Smith, Buffalo; born in Hillsdale, Mich.; Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill., February 26, 1879.

March 27, 1885, James S. Carman, Jacksonville; born in Jacksonville; Medical Department of Howard University, Washington, D. C., March 9, 1885.

June 6, 1885, Will De Lano, Ithaca; born at Groton; Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, O., June 2, 1885.

June 20, 1885, Charles Lewis Tisdale, Brookton; born in Auburn; Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill., March 22, 1878.

August 31, 1885, Edward B. Lighthill, Syracuse; born in Germany; Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, March 1, 1882.

November 18, 1885, Richard E. Cross, Utica; born at Lancaster, N. H., Faculty of Norwich University, Vermont, September 29, 1852.

November 15, 1885, Addison L. Low, Watertown, Jefferson county; born in Williamston, Oswego county; New York University Medical College, February 18, 1874.

May 13, 1886, George Fiske, Chicago, Ill.; born in Madison county; Yale Medical School, June, 1883.

July 14, 1886, Horace W. Nash, Ithaca; born in Trumansburgh; New York Homeopathic Medical College, March 13, 1884.

July 21, 1886, David P. Terry, Trumansburgh; born in town of Ulysses; Homeopathic Hospital College, Cleveland, O., March 19, 1884.

January 10, 1887, Loretta Abel, Ulysses; born in Ulysses; Homeopathic College for Women of the City of New York, April 1, 1885.

March 29, 1887, Albina Hunter, Ithaca; born at Cato, Cayuga county; Michigan University, June 24, 1883.

April 9, 1887, B. L. Robinson, McLean; born at South Cortland, N. Y.; Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, April 5, 1887.

April 9, 1887, William F. Seaman, Newfield; born at Almond, Allegany county, N. Y.; Eclectic Medical College, New York City, March 6, 1882.

April 26, 1887, R. F. Gates, North Lansing; born at Maine, Broome county, N. Y.; Geneva Medical College, January 27, 1867.

June 24, 1887, Thomas Turnbull, jr., Ithaca; born at Brooklyn; University of Pennsylvania, May 2, 1887.

September 19, 1887, Andrew S. Blair, Ithaca; born at Conesville, N. Y.; University Medical College of the City of New York, March 2, 1882.

July 2, 1888, Joseph R. Broome, Trumansburgh; born at Utica, N. Y.; Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, June 5, 1888.

August 7, 1888, William C. Freeman, Elmira; born at Branford, Ontario, Can.; Trinity College, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, July 24, 1853, and endorsed by Medical Department of Niagara University, Buffalo, N. Y., June 14, 1888.

January 14, 1889, S. Fayette Stagg, Elmira; born at Panton, Vt.; Howard Medical College of Washington, D. C., and endorsed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the City of New York, March 8, 1878.

April 2, 1889, Julia S. Baright, Ithaca; born at Bedford, Calhoun county, Mich.; the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, Ill., February 21, 1889.

April 6, 1889, Emmett D. Page, Brooklyn; born at Triangle, Broome county; Long Island College Hospital, June 17, 1882.

April 17, 1889, Marian A. Townley, Lansing; born at Lansing; Medical University of Buffalo, March 26, 1889.

June 29, 1889, John L. Babcock, Ithaca; born at Oswego; University of the City of New York, March 6, 1886.

August 14, 1889, F. Dela Claire Balcolm, Syracuse; born at Ransomville; The Physio-Medical Institute, Marion, Ind., March 14, 1889.

August 14, 1889, William Ryder, Syracuse; born at Little Falls, N. Y.; The Curtis Physio-Medical Institute, Marion, Ind., March 14, 1889,

November 6, 1889, Elma Griggs, Ithaca; born at Limestone, N. Y.; the Hahne-mann Medical College, Chicago, Ill., February 14, 1887.

November 13, 1889, Charles F. Griswold, Groton; born at Owego; University of Vermont, July 15, 1889.

November 22, 1889, Franklin D. Pierce, Union Springs; born at Venango county, Pa.; University of the City of New York, March 19, 1878.

May 22, 1890, De Forest A. Reid, Brookton; born at Caroline, Tompkins county, N. Y.; Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, O., March 26, 1890.

June 10, 1890, Edward Meany, Ithaca; born at Enfield; the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, March 1, 1887.

June 16, 1890, Matthew Joseph O'Connell, Covert, Seneca county; born at Tru-mansburgh; the Niagara University of the State of New York, April 15, 1890.

July 30, 1890, I. N. Willard, Ithaca; born at Fairfield, N. Y.; Bellevue Medical College, February 26, 1875.

November 13, 1890, John C. Beebe, Buffalo; born at Oyster Bay, Long Island; Toledo Medical College of Toledo, O., March 7, 1888.

March 27, 1891, William T. Jones, Enfield; born at Ulysses; Buffalo Medical Uni-versity, at Buffalo, N. Y., March 24, 1891.

April 1, 1891, Jeanette M. Potter, Ithaca; born at Ithaca; the Buffalo Medical University, March 25, 1890.

April 3, 1891, John E. McTaggart, Auburn; born at Ontario, Canada; the Buffalo Medical University, February 20, 1871.

April 7, 1891, James P. Fahy, Ithaca; born at Ithaca; the Medical University of Buffalo, March 24, 1891.

May 6, 1891, Channing A. Holt, Albany; born at Hartford, Conn.; University of the City of New York, February 17, 1877.

August 3, 1891, Howard B. Besemer, Ithaca; born at Dryden; Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, March 24, 1891.

August 17, 1891, William H. Longhead, jr., Elmira; born at Elmira; Medical De-partment of the University of Buffalo, March 24, 1891.

August 31, 1891, William B. Christopher, Speedsville; born at Galena, Ill.; Syra-cuse Medical College, June 11, 1891.

April 11, 1892, Ben W. Genung, West Danby; born at Caroline; Cleveland Med-ical College, Cleveland, O., March 23, 1892.

July 1, 1892, George B. Lewis, Ithaca; born at Owego; Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, March 6, 1886.

July 25, 1892, Charles D. Vernooy, Enfield; born at Accord, Ulster county; Syr-cuse University College of Medicine, June 9, 1892.

November 21, 1892, Newton D. Chapman, Ludlowville; born at Groton; Medical Department of the University of New York, April 4, 1892.

December 28, 1892, Robertune L. Smith, Richford, Tioga county; born at Rich-ford; Medical Department University of New York City, April 4, 1892.

May 8, 1893, Wilbur G. Fish, Ithaca; born at Lansing; Cleveland Medical College of Cleveland, O., and endorsed by the University of the State of New York, March, 22, 1893.

March 30, 1882, Charles P. Beaman, Stamford, Conn.; born at Philadelphia, Pa.; The New York Homeopathic College of the City of New York, March 16, 1882.

June 14, 1893, Arthur D. White, Ithaca; born at Ithaca; University of the State of New York, May 27, 1893.

July 15, 1893, James Allen Blair, Trumbull's Corners; born in Scotland; The University of the State of New York, July 15, 1893.

September 22, 1893, Frank L. Washburn, Ludlowville; born at Dryden; Long Island College Hospital, March 22, 1893.

September 22, 1893, Charles P. Beaman, Ithaca; born at Philadelphia; University of the State of New York, March 16, 1882.

October 19, 1893, Joe Van Vranken Lewis, Ludlowville; born at Prattsburg, Steuben county; University of the State of New York, July 17, 1893.

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## CHAPTER XII.

### HISTORY OF THE TOWN AND VILLAGE OF ITHACA.<sup>1</sup>

WHILE it is true that the town of Ithaca is of comparatively recent formation, settlements within its present limits began very early—about a quarter of a century before Tompkins county was formed—and when all other sections of the present county were a wilderness, untrodden except by the Indians and the few white men who had been sent out to drive them from their ancestral homes.

The town of Ithaca as a separate organization has come down from the original town of Ulysses, through the following changes: Ithaca was formed from Ulysses, which was erected as one of the original towns of Onondaga county, March 5, 1794. Its history is traced as Ulysses, Onondaga county, from March 5, 1794; as Ulysses, Cayuga county, from March 8, 1799; as Ulysses, Seneca county, from March 29, 1804; as Ulysses, Tompkins county, from April 17, 1817; and as Ithaca, Tompkins county, from March 16, 1821.

It is the central town of the county and contains thirty-six square miles of territory, of which nearly eight-tenths is under cultivation,

<sup>1</sup>On account of the very early settlement of the site of Ithaca and its present importance in the county, it is thought best to depart from the chronological order of town formation and place it first.

the remainder being woodland. The population, according to the census of 1890, is 12,343. Cayuga Lake reaches southward into the town about two miles, and its deep valley continues on two miles further, with a width of about one and one-half miles. Towards the great trough there is a general rolling and undulating descent from the outer borders of the town, until within about a mile of the lower plane, where the descent becomes very steep and continues to the bottom of the valley. In Chapter II the reader will find detailed description of the picturesque scenery produced by the peculiar land and water formations in this town, especially in the near vicinity of Ithaca city. No other locality in the State of New York, and few in the country, are more worthy of admiration from the lovers of nature in her most attractive moods, or of visits from the gifted artist. Nestled in the deep vale near the head of the lake, at the foot of the majestic eastern and western hills, the village gracefully lay through its many years of early growth, while in the last quarter century it has reached out upon the hillsides, where hundreds of beautiful residences adorn spacious and well kept grounds.

The soil of the town is chiefly a gravelly or sandy loam upon the high lands, excepting in the southern part, where it is in many places shallow and constituted of disintegrated shale or slate. The soil on the flats is a rich alluvium. Grain and stock growing has been the principal occupation in the agricultural districts, while on the slopes of the hills near Ithaca, peaches, grapes and other fruits are raised successfully.

The first settlers in this town found several clearings in the valley which had been made by the Indians, who had cut away the low hazel and thorn bushes and planted corn.

In another and earlier chapter of this work mention has been made of the eleven men who came on here from Kingston in April, 1788, with two Delaware Indians for guides; also the return in April of the following year of three of their number, Jacob Yapple, Isaac Dumond, and Peter Hinepaw, who made the first settlement in the town, on a four hundred acre lot, of which the west line of the present Tioga street in Ithaca formed the western limit. These pioneers planted corn on the Indian clearings,<sup>1</sup> left their crops with John Yapple, a younger

<sup>1</sup> It is reported that these Indian clearings served the settlers in common for several years for corn grounds, while they stored their gathered crops in cribs on the hillside. The first settler, it is said, did not think they could raise corn on the hills.

brother of Jacob, and returned to Kingston for their families. They came back to their new homes in September, bringing a few farming tools, a little household furniture, and a number of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

The three families numbered twenty persons: Jacob Yapple, his wife and three children (Philip, Mary and Peter, and John Yapple, the brother, who was then twenty-four years of age); Isaac Dumond, his wife and three children (Peter, Abram and Jenny), and John Dumond and his wife, then lately married; Peter Hinepaw, his wife and five children (whose names we cannot give, the eldest of whom was about twelve years of age).

The three families soon had built log cabins for each, situated as described in Chapter III, and began their toil in the wilderness. They encountered the usual hardships, as well as some that were not so common. Rattlesnakes abounded, for one thing, and the tale has come down that about thirty were killed in a day where Hinepaw's cabin stood, near the site of the Cascadilla Mills, and that a populous den of the dangerous reptiles was discovered and cleared out. The few Indians remaining here were friendly and aided the pioneers to some extent. In the summer they occupied the hillsides, but when cold weather approached they pitched their wigwams in the gorge of Six Mile Creek. But the larger portion left this section the second year after the coming of the settlers. The preparation of the food supply, too, was accomplished with great difficulty. The first crop of corn, with twenty-four bushels of wheat brought by one of the pioneers from a settlement on the Upper Nanticoke, had to be carried to Wilkesbarre to be ground. That was the nearest mill until the second year, when Jacob Yapple built a small mill near Hinepaw's cabin on the Cascadilla, capable of grinding perhaps twenty-five bushels in a day.<sup>1</sup>

It is, perhaps, more probable that they did not at first use the hillsides, because they were not cleared.

<sup>1</sup> To obtain potatoes to plant, John Yapple traveled on foot one hundred and sixty miles to a point on the Delaware River, where he obtained three pecks of the precious seed and carried them in a sack all the way back to the settlement.

Mr. King says that it had been claimed that the Indians had raised potatoes at Taughanick a few years previous to the coming of the white settlers; but this seems quite doubtful, for there is not the slightest reason for believing that the Indians would not have shared with their neighbors in anything so desirable and so difficult to obtain. Moreover, the Indians, as far as known, cared little for the potato.

Until the building of Yapple's little mill much of the corn was pounded in the top of a fire-hollowed stump. The mill was called "the little pepper mill," and served the needs of many settlers for a number of years. Mr. King states that when a man took a grist of two or three bushels from a considerable distance to be ground he often had to stay all night to get it. The mill stones, as well as the rest of the structure, were made by Mr. Yapple himself, the stones being roughly formed from granite boulders. There was no bolting cloth and the bran was partially separated from the wheat flour with a sieve. As the settlers increased in numbers, considerable grain was taken to other towns, even long distances, to Owego and elsewhere, to be ground.

That other family necessity, salt, was easily obtained from the Indians, and it was universally believed in early times that there was a source of surface supply near at hand. But, if so, it has never been discovered by white persons. There are legends and stories innumerable of Indians going northward at various times and soon returning with a supply of salt; and one member of the Sager family has stated that brine itself was brought by Indians near to his home and there boiled. As far as the writer is personally concerned, there is one great weakness in these tales, *i. e.*, Why did not the whites learn the whereabouts of the source of supply from the last of the Indians just before they left the locality for good? A few trifling gifts at such a time would surely have caused the valuable secret (valuable no longer to the Indians) to be divulged. And there is another element of improbability in the matter scarcely less noteworthy; that is the fact that no white man watched the Indian or squaw when going for salt. Certainly no scruple of conscience could have prevented, and it would seem to have been a comparatively easy task, if, as represented, the salt spring was near at hand. And moreover, if there ever was a salt spring here, where was it? Is it not more probable that the salt came from the Onondaga Springs, either brought from there by the Indians who left the head of the lake for it, or obtained it between here and there from other Indians?<sup>1</sup> The recent discovery of salt in the town of Lansing may possibly have some bearing upon this question.

<sup>1</sup> Between 1817 and 1820, Mr. Torry, father of Elijah B. Torry, having faith in the traditions concerning salt in this valley, sunk two shafts to a considerable depth, at a spot just south of the present corporation, near the Spencer road; but instead of salt water, he tapped perennial veins of fresh. Portions of the old curbing were still to be seen but a few years since. Again, in 1864 an attempt to obtain salt by boring

The families of Yaples, Dumond and Hinepaw lost the land they had located here, through nonpayment of taxes at Albany by their agent, and the first two removed in 1795 to the northern part of Danby, while Hinepaw located near the site of Aurora. They were men of solid and respectable character and reared families of children. (Further allusion is made to them in the history of Danby.)

In the month of September, 1786, Robert McDowell, Ira Stevens and Jonathan Woodworth moved with their families from Kingston, near Wilkesbarre, Pa., to Tioga Point and Chemung. The next summer Robert McDowell, Nehemiah and Charles Woodworth (sons of Jonathan), Abram Smith, Joseph Smith and Richard Loomis came from Chemung, by way of Catharine, to the head of Cayuga Lake, and there cut and put up a quantity of marsh hay, and then returned to Chemung. The ensuing fall Abram Smith and the two Woodworths again visited the lake flats, this time bringing cattle to winter them on the hay already prepared. In the spring of 1788 they went back to Chemung, when Mr. McDowell, accompanied by Jane, his eldest daughter, then about seven years, and two boys—one a negro—returned to the rude farm at the head of the lake, where Ithaca now stands, and planted a quantity of corn and sowed some spring wheat, and followed up this enterprise in the fall of the same year by bringing in his entire family, composed of himself, wife, and five children—Jane, Hannah, Euphius, John and Daniel.

Mr. McDowell was the first settler on the Abraham Bloodgood tract of 1,400 acres; since known as all that part of the corporation of Ithaca lying west of Tioga street. He put up his cabin somewhere near what is now the junction of Seneca and Cayuga streets, about where stands the fine residence of Samuel H. Winton. Upon this spot, until 1874, stood a wooden building erected by Mr. Henry Ackley (father of Mrs. Winton) in the year 1812 or 1813.

*very* deep was made; but the company, formed for the purpose, died of too much management.

As a matter of historic interest in this connection, we cannot withhold this further quotation from the Journal of De Witt Clinton, dated Ithaca, August 11, 1810: "It is said that there are salt lakes [licks?] in this country, and *one* near this place, formerly much frequented by deer, which were in great plenty when the country was first settled, and on being pursued by dogs immediately took to the lakes, in which they were easily shot. . . . This is probably a link in the chain of fossil salt, extending from Salina to Louisiana, like the main range of the Alleghany Mountains."—*Campbell's Life of De Witt Clinton*, p. 163.

The descendants and near relatives of McDowell have been prominent in many ways in Tompkins county. He was a son of John McDowell, a Scotch immigrant. One daughter of Robert married Nicoll Halsey and became the mother of ten children, several of whom were leading citizens.

Nehemiah Woodworth related that in June, 1788, Captain Jonathan Woodworth and his two sons, with five others, followed Sullivan's trail to Peach Orchard, then passed down Halsey's Creek to the Cayuga Lake, and encamped on the north side of Goodwin's Point, and on the following day went up to the head of the lake. In July the same party of six named in Mr. Halsey's account (except that *David* Smith is substituted for Abram) made hay on the lake flats, where they were joined by Peter Hinepaw and Isaac Dumond. The Woodworth party brought provisions and two cows; and that fall drove in all their stock, about seventy head of cattle and horses. During the winter, *Abram* Smith and a man named Stevens (Ira?) had trouble with wolves, one of which they killed. They killed also a large bear on the lake, near Salmon Creek. The account further says that the Woodworth family "moved in, in the spring of 1789, and remained until 1793;" that they had a mortar made from a large stump standing "near the present court-house," and that Nehemiah assisted in *bringing in* the mill-stones on an ox sled. On the farm of the late Dr. J. F. Burdick, in Lansing, within the memory of many residents of that town, one of these tree mills for grinding corn was still to be seen.

This is the only record we have concerning the settlement of the Woodworth family at Ithaca. The mill-stones alluded to were probably the first that were *brought in*—not the first *used*.

In 1791 John Dumond, the pioneer, who had been married just before leaving his former home, became the father of the first white child born within the limits of what is now Tompkins county. The child was a daughter, was named Sally, and became the wife of Benjamin Skeels, of Danby, who removed to Indiana in 1846.

William Van Orman came in about the time under consideration, the precise date being unknown. He first settled on two hundred acres, a part of military lot number eighty-two, where he lived about twelve years, but was one of the many unfortunate ones who lost his property through defective title. Walter Wood succeeded him on the farm. Mr. Van Orman then took a farm on lot eighty-three, then owned by George Sager, who had purchased from a Mr. Pangborn, who received

it for military service. In 1824 Mr. Van Orman built his substantial brick house near Buttermilk Falls. He was of considerable prominence and was assessor of Ulysses town in 1795:

George Sager settled about 1793 on the tract he bought of Pangborn (above noticed). He brought with him his mother and younger brother, Simon. George was unmarried and about thirty years old. He afterwards married Charity, daughter of Bezal Halley, and later settled in that vicinity and built a double log cabin and a frame barn, one of the first. This barn was afterwards used for Methodist meetings under Rev. Dr. Baker.

In 1823 Mr. Sager built a stone house, where he passed the remainder of his life.

Of course, there was a woeful scarcity of "store goods" in those early days, and it was several years before a merchant was established; but a very enterprising man named Lightfoot brought a load of goods up the lake in the year 1791, and began trade in a shanty which he built near the site of the steamboat landing. He had tea, coffee, a little crockery, small stock of dry goods, a little hardware, and gunpowder and lead, a barrel or two of whisky.

Horace King, in naming the early settlers who succeeded the McDowells, uses the following language:

I cannot tell the order after this in which the early inhabitants came in, and can only mention, as being among the first, the Davenports, who came in the second or third year, and settled on the hill west; the Blooms, who came in the third year and settled where their descendants still remain (in Lansing, near the Ithaca line); Francis King, who came in the fifth year and located two miles south upon the hill; Moses De Witt, who came here as agent of Mr. Simeon De Witt; Patchin, who built his cabin about half way between the Cascadilla and Fall Creeks; Abram and Henry Markle, the Sagers, the Brinks, who settled a short distance south of Ebenezer Mack's late residence; Mr. William R. Collins, who built just across the inlet, west; Van Orman, Van Etten, Banfield, Shoemaker, Miller, Greene and Smith.

Mrs. Philes came to the "Flats" to reside in 1813, Mr. Dumond then having a house on the southeast corner of Mill and Tioga streets. The first school she attended was kept by Mrs. Buel (wife of Judge Buel, and whose maiden name was Enos), in a small house standing, until a very few years since, on the southeast corner of Mill and Aurora streets.

Governor Clinton mentions Abram Johnson, whom he saw at Ithaca, as formerly a sergeant in Clinton's brigade, and the author of a song on the storming of Fort Montgomery, which was afterwards printed.

Of the foregoing, Nathaniel Davenport, from New Jersey, settled with his wife and four children on lot eighty-seven, just north of the Bloodgood tract, and built his cabin on the site of the stone house recently occupied by Mrs. Walter P. Williams. Their youngest child, Abram, married in 1798 Mary Johnson, daughter of Abram Johnson, a pioneer of 1791; this was the first marriage in what is now the city and town of Ithaca. Abram Johnson was a native of Staten Island, but came to Ithaca from the Mohawk Valley, and after a short stay in the village here settled on a farm a few miles south. He was the father of eight children, five of whom were sons. One of them, John, became an Ithaca merchant and was the second clerk of this county. Arthur S., another son, lived in Ithaca, where he was prominent as a lawyer and held a number of official positions.

Benjamin Pelton settled on lot ninety-nine, the Fall Creek property, about 1797, his dwelling standing in the middle of what is now Aurora street, at the top of a high spur of gravel since leveled down. He advertised in the Journal, March 4, 1819, that he had "opened a Scriviner's office at the Yellow House near Peter Demund's." Mr. Pelton's son, Richard W., became owner of a large farm on South Hill, now largely covered with residences. He was the first postmaster of Ithaca in 1804. Another son, Edmund G., was a prominent early attorney, and held the office of surrogate in 1821. Abram Markle came here before 1798, and in that year performed the first marriage ceremony, before noticed; he was then a justice of the peace.

David Quigg was a settler at Ithaca as early as the first year of the century and was the first regular merchant. An old account book of Lansing & Quigg shows that he was conducting a store in 1801. He probably came here from Spencer, where he had first settled. His first business was in a log building on the north side of the Cascadilla, near the intersection of the present Linn and University avenue. He soon afterwards removed his stock to a frame building on the corner of Seneca and Aurora streets. His first goods came by way of the Mohawk Valley from Albany, and by Wood Creek, Oneida Lake, up the Seneca River and Cayuga Lake. He received little cash in his early operations, but his profits were large. The late H. C. Goodwin<sup>1</sup> wrote in 1853:

<sup>1</sup> H. C. Goodwin, son of ——— Goodwin, of Lansing (from whom Goodwin's Point was named), published a little pamphlet in 1853 entitled "Ithaca as it was and Ithaca as it is." It is now very rare, the copy in hand being owned by Horace M. Hibbard.

York rum cost twenty-six cents a gallon and sold for \$1.25. Muscovado sugar cost nine cents a pound and commanded eighteen and three-fourths cents. At this time (1801-5) large quantities of maple sugar were made by the back settlers, so that one hogshead of muscovado supplied the retail trade for one year. At the same time loaf sugar was worth thirty-one cents. Salt commanded four dollars a barrel. Nails found a ready market at twenty-five cents a pound, and leather was not dull at thirty-eight cents. His wheat he forwarded by land carriage to Owego, then down the Susquehanna on arks to Baltimore, realizing fifty-six cents on the bushel. In 1807 he shipped some 21,000 bushels, and in 1808, '09 and '10 an average of 4,000 bushels. His cattle were driven to Philadelphia, where he received a profit of five dollars a head. Good cows were then worth \$16 a head, oxen \$50, and three year old steers about \$18. Horses were worth from \$75 to \$80. There were no oats, buckwheat or corn grown for sale, and butter had not at this time been introduced into the market. The expense of conveying goods through this devious and singularly winding course (just described) was two dollars a hundred; or, if conveyed hither from New York with teams by way Catskill, the charges were four dollars per hundred pounds.

The late Josiah B. Williams, who came to this county in 1825, was early engaged in the transportation business over the route first alluded to. He often narrated to the writer his experiences on his trips, and vividly portrayed the arduous toil and extreme discomforts accompanying that occupation, which he followed for several years.

The first death in town occurred in either 1790 or 1791, the precise date being unknown. It was that of Rachel Allen, who was either seventeen or eighteen years old, the daughter of a man who was then passing through Ithaca. She was buried on the hillside, where the cemetery was afterwards located.

Abram Markle came to Ithaca soon after the settlement, and in 1800 built the first frame house in the place. There was then a carpenter here named Delano, who had for an apprentice Luther Gere (who afterwards rose to influence and wealth), and they built the house. It was situated, and stood until recent years, just north of the Cascadilla, on the west side of the street, the second building from the mill. Mr. King says that probably Mr. Markle brought up a small store of goods, but could scarcely be considered a regular merchant.

Archer Green was in Ithaca before 1800, and it was probably in his log house, on the north side of the Cascadilla, that the first marriage was consummated, as before noted. Mr. Green was the first clerk of the county, and otherwise prominent in the community.

Mr. Goodwin became a historical writer of some note, and died recently in Homer, N. Y.

According to Mr. Goodwin there were in Ithaca in 1806 about twelve houses, six being framed; and from that time onward the place grew and prospered, as further detailed in subsequent pages.

By the following personal notes it will be seen that those pioneers who have thus far been mentioned were called to fill town offices at an early day for the old town of Ulysses:

John Yapple, fence viewer, 1796-97.

Peter Dumond, overseer of highways, 1795 and 1798.

Robert McDowell, overseer of the poor, 1795; assessor, overseer of highways, and school commissioner, 1796, holding the last named office several years; commissioner of highways and of "public lots" in 1798; and justice of the peace in 1800.

William Van Orman, assessor and fence viewer, 1795; commissioner of highways, fence viewer, and school trustee, 1796; and overseer of the poor, 1799.

Nathaniel Davenport, overseer of the poor, 1795; commissioner of highways, 1796. He subsequently held many other positions of responsibility, as did also his son, Henry Davenport, who, in the year 1800, was recorded in a list of jurors as a "miller."

Abram Markle, town clerk, 1795, and both supervisor and town clerk for several years thereafter. He was justice of the peace in 1800.

Henry Markle (farmer and innkeeper) was overseer of highways in 1800.

Isaac Patchen, assessor, 1795; and overseer of the poor, 1797 and 1798.

Abram Davenport, constable, 1797-98.

Benjamin Pelton, school commissioner, 1796; assessor, commissioner and overseer of highways, and commissioner of public lots, 1798.

Richard W. Pelton, constable and town clerk, 1798.

Richard Pangborn, constable, 1796.

Abram Johnson, assessor and commissioner of highways and public lots, 1798; overseer of highways, 1799; and inspector for senatorial election in Cayuga county in 1799, with Abram Markle, Jeremiah Jeffrey, and Joseph S. Sidney.

Joseph S. Sidney (miller), assessor, 1799, and school commissioner, 1801.

Jonas Whiting (farmer), commissioner of highways, 1799; supervisor, 1800.

John Smith (distiller), pound-master, 1799, and town clerk, 1800. He was probably the "John Smith" named as "surveyor," in November, 1800, to run out the public lots into parcels of 100 acres each.

Archer Green, in 1801, was delegate to the convention called to consider the question of the division of Cayuga county.

The town meetings of the town of Ulysses from 1795 to 1817 were held within the limits of the present town of Ithaca, viz.: In 1795, at the house of Peter Hinepaw; in 1796, at the house of Nathaniel Davenport; in 1797, at the house of Jabez Hanmer; in 1798, at the house of ———; in 1799, at the house of Abram Markle; from 1800 to 1803 inclusive, at the house of Nathaniel Davenport; from 1804 to 1817, when Ithaca was set off, at the house of Moses Davenport, son of Nathaniel.

The important features of history, as related wholly to the town of Ithaca, have been given in earlier chapters of general matter, or will be given a little further on in the continued history of Ithaca as village and city. It is sufficient here to say that the agricultural districts in this town were rapidly taken up after the beginning of the present century by a class of men and women who were possessed of the requisite energy and perseverance to establish comfortable homes amid new scenes, and the requisite morality and intelligence to gladly aid in founding early schools and churches, and to so rear their sons and daughters that they would continue, as they have done, the good work begun by their fathers and mothers.

The following lists of town officials include the names of many of the early settlers and the later dwellers in the town, who were more or less conspicuous as private and as public citizens. The town of Ithaca was formed March 15, 1821, at the court house in Ithaca, and the following officers elected: Supervisor, Nathan Herrick; town clerk, Isaac Beers; assessors, Caleb Davis, William P. Burdick, Richard Pew; collector, Ebenezer Vickery; overseers of poor, Jesse Merritt, Eliakim Dean; commissioners of highways, Moses Davenport, Joseph Pew, David Coddington; constables (appointed), Ebenezer Vickery, Amasa Woodruff; commissioners of schools, John Whiton, John Johnson, Andrew D. W. Bruyn; inspectors of schools, Benjamin Pelton, Reuben Judd, Isaac Beers; trustees of gospel and school lot, Luther Gere, Charles Humphrey, William T. Southworth; pound-master, David Curtis.

The town was divided into thirty-seven road districts. The first session of the town board, at which bills were presented, was held March 26, 1822, and the amount audited was \$70.95.

Following is a list of the supervisors from 1821 to the present time:

1821-24. Nathan Herrick.	1855. Benjamin G. Ferris.
1825. Andrew D. W. Bruyn.	1856-58. William S. Hoyt.
1826. Ben Johnson.	1859. John Gauntlett.
1827-34. Ira Tillotson.	1860. Henry F. Hibbard,
1835. Julius Ackley.	1861. John Gauntlett.
1836. Ira Tillotson, until September (resigned).	1862. John L. Whiton.
Joseph Esty, appointed September.	1863. Philip J. Partenheimer.
1837. Amos Hixson.	1864-65. Alonzo B. Cornell.
1838. John James Speed, jr.	1866. Joseph M. Lyon.
1839. Jacob M. McCormick.	1867. William L. Bostwick.
1840. Jeremiah S. Beebe.	1868. David L. Burt.
1841. Horace Mack.	1869-71. Howard C. Williams.
1842. Amasa Dana.	1872-73. Charles W. Bates.
1843-44. Joseph S. Hixson.	1873-77. David L. Burt, elected November.
1845. Samuel Giles.	1878-79. Pierce Pearson.
1846-48. William Andrus.	1880-81. Alexander Frear.
1849. Frederick Deming.	1882-86. Richard A. Crozier.
1850. Nathan T. Williams.	1887-88. George W. Frost.
1851. Frederick Deming.	1889-90. Nicholas Pearson.
1852. Jonathan B. Gosman.	1891-92. Charles M. Titus.
1853-54. Stephen B. Cushing.	1893. Nicholas Pearson.
	1894. A. O. Hart.

## CITY.

1889. R. A. Crozier.	1893. E. S. Carpenter.
1889. Horace M. Hibbard.	1893. L. G. Todd.
1890. A. G. Genung.	1893. T. S. Thompson.
1890. R. Wolf.	1893. J. E. Van Natta.
1891. R. A. Crozier.	1894. C. F. Hottes.
1891. R. Wolf.	1894. L. G. Todd.
1892. A. G. Genung.	1894. T. S. Thompson.
1892. George W. Frost.	1894. W. P. Harrington.

Following are the principal town officers for the years 1894: Amos O. Hart, supervisor, Forest Home; Hugh T. Burt, town clerk, Ithaca; Lyle Nelson, collector, Ithaca; Lockwood F. Colegrove, justice of the peace, Ithaca; Alfred Hasbrouck, justice of the peace, Ithaca; Edgar Masters, constable, Ithaca; Mathew Sharp, constable, Ithaca; Charles Brown, constable, Ithaca; William Van Order, constable, Ithaca; Charles Boyer, constable, Ithaca.

STATISTICAL.—The bills for county expenses audited by the Board of Supervisors of 1893, and allowed, including the supervisors' service bill, amounted to \$12,145.61. The gross amount of the town audits as allowed was \$25,897.91. The whole amount expended for the care of the poor of the county for the year was \$4,008.67. The total disbursements by the county treasurer were \$107,355.34. Other statistical matters are noticed in the succeeding town histories.

CORPORATIONS.	ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.	AMOUNT OF TAX.
ITHACA, TOWN—Elmira, Cortland and Northern R. R. Co. ....	\$18,100	\$271.50
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co. ....	24,000	360.00
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. ....	30,000	450.00
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., Auburn Branch.....	11,280	169.20
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	2,000	30.00
American Telegraph and Telephone Company .....	1,000	15.00
Ithaca Water Works Company .....	1,500	22.50
The Brush-Swan Electric Light Company.....	300	4.50
ITHACA, CITY—Alpha Psi Society.....	5,000	91.00
Alpha Delta Phi Society.....	5,000	91.00
Cornell Athletic Association.....	1,000	18.20
Delta Upsilon Society.....	2,700	49.14
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co. ....	12,923	235.20
Elmira, Cortland and Northern R. R. Co. ....	3,000	54.60
Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre R. R. Co. ....	23,173	421.75
Geneva, Ithaca and Sayre R. R. Co., Cayuga Division.....	8,725	158.80
Cayuga Lake Transportation Co. ....	4,000	72.80
Ithaca Calendar Clock Company.....	5,000	91.00
Ithaca Gas Light Company.....	10,000	182.00
Ithaca Gun Company.....	3,000	54.60
Ithaca Opera Company.....	1,000	18.20
Ithaca Water Works Company .....	9,500	172.90
Ithaca Street Railway Company.....	7,500	136.50
Ithaca Savings Bank.....	20,000	364.00
Ithaca Board of Trade.....	700	12.74
Kappa Alpha Association.....	2,700	49.14
New York and Pennsylvania Telegraph and Telephone Co. ....	1,000	18.20
Psi Upsilon Association.....	2,500	45.50
Phi Kappa Psi Society.....	500	9.20
The Brush-Swan Electric Light Co. ....	2,800	50.96
Theta Delta Chi Society.....	2,500	45.50
The Autophone Company.....	3,500	63.70
The American Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	400	7.28
Tompkins County National Bank.....	7,400	134.68
Town and Gown Society.....	3,000	54.60
United Glass Works Company.....	5,000	91.00
Western Union Telegraph Company.....	400	7.28
Zeta Psi Society.....	7,000	127.40

## ITHACA VILLAGE.

We left our account of early Ithaca when, in 1806, it had about a dozen houses; but it had enjoyed a post-office then for two years and doubtless felt itself considerable of a settlement. One of the half dozen frame structures stood, according to Mr. King, on the site of the village hall, and another where the old Tompkins House stood, and there a Mr. Vrooman kept a public house which he called the Ithaca Hotel. Another was on the southeast corner of Aurora and Seneca streets, and in it Luther Gere afterwards kept a tavern. It was in the year just mentioned that the little village received its name, from Simeon De Witt, after the ancient city of Ithaca in the Ionian Sea.

There were elements of growth apparent in and around Ithaca even at that early day, its location at the head of Cayuga Lake being one of them. In 1808 the turnpike to Owego was laid out and its improvement begun, and three years later the road to Geneva was constructed. These and the other early highways contributed to the prosperity of the place. The first religious society, the Presbyterian, had existed since 1805, and it is pleasant to record the fact that in 1806 the first library was established by the purchase of about \$300 in books, which subsequently became the property of the "Ithaca Lyceum," and still later of the "Minerva Society," which was connected with the academy.

By the close of the first decade of the century, Ithaca was looked upon as one of the most thriving and promising villages in the State.

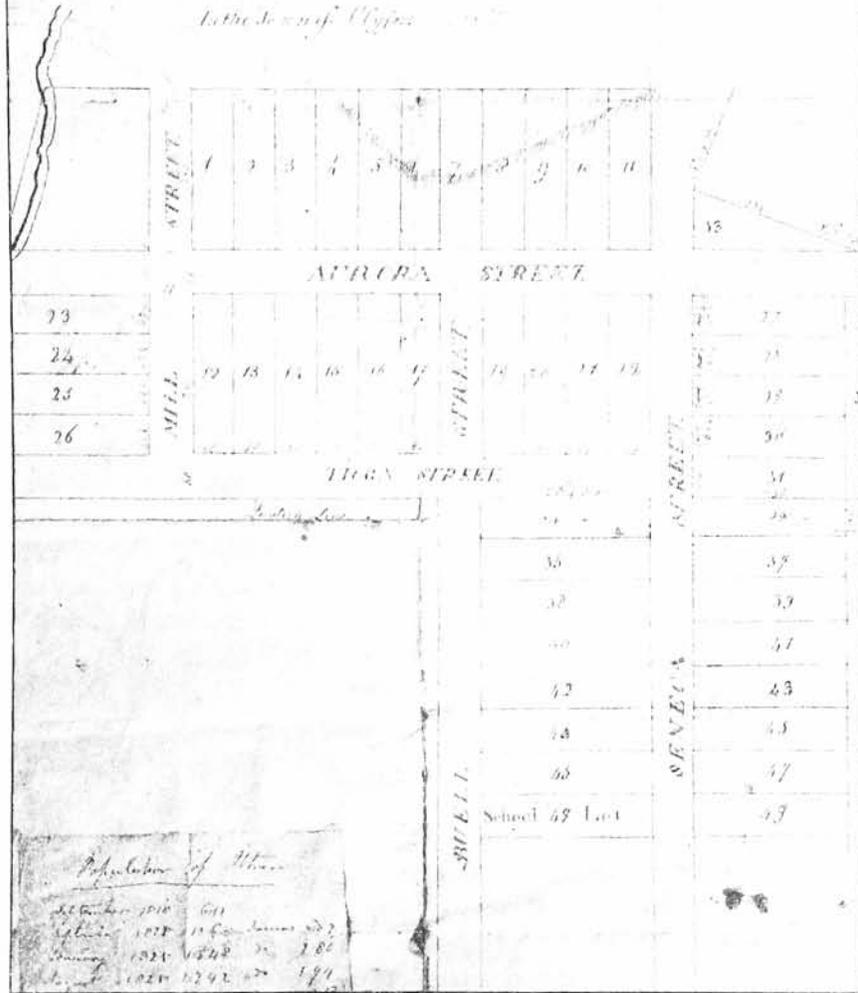
This little village was the hope and pride of Simeon De Witt, who intended it for his future home, and who may appropriately be considered its founder. Before he gave it its name it had been variously called "The Flats," or "The City," or "Sodom," according to the choice of different commentators. Mr. De Witt, as is well known, was a conspicuous figure in the early annals of the State.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> To his memory Mr. King has paid the following tribute:

"In 1778 he was appointed assistant geographer in the army of the Revolution; and in 1780, on the death of Robert Erskine, was appointed chief geographer. In 1796 General Washington proffered to him the office of surveyor-general to the United States, which, from the force of circumstances, he declined. In 1784 he was appointed surveyor-general of this State, succeeding therein Gen. Philip Schuyler; and in 1798 became Regent of the University. Both of these offices he held to the time of his death, in December, 1834, through all the political revolutions and changes that occurred. In 1829 he was chosen Chancellor of the University, and

# AMAP TILACA.

*in the Town of Ujira*



He held among other high positions the office of surveyor-general of the State from the year 1794 to the date of his death, December 3, 1834. He became early possessed of a large tract of land covering a part of the village site, which he improved and sold off at various times.

Lot No. 92 of Ulysses, which became the site of a part of Ithaca village and Cornell University, was drawn by Benjamin Gilbert, a lieutenant. Lot 88, locally called "Renwick," was drawn by Andrew Moody, a captain of cavalry; and lot 81 by Major-General Alexander McDougall. Derrick Schuyler, an ensign in the Second Regiment, drew lots 57 and 78, upon the latter of which his brother, John H. Schuyler, settled in 1811; it is on the Hector road on West Hill. John H. Schuyler was the father of George W. and Philip C. Schuyler.

The following is from Sackett's Minutes of the Military Townships, in relation to lot 94, which formed that part of Ithaca bounded by Tioga street on the west, Eddy street on the east, and north and south by the north and south city lines:

#### ULYSSES 94.

Drawn by Hendrick Loux, private in the 1st N. Y. Regiment.

Claimed by Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.

(1) Patent to Hendrick Loux dated July 6, 1790, for 600 acres.

(2) Deed from Hendrick Loux, the patentee, to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer dated January 26, 1792. Deposited, acknowledged, entered and recorded in the secretary's office.

Hendrick Loux, on oath, says that he was a private soldier in the army and belonged to the First Regiment, commanded by Col. Goose Van Schaick till the war was over, and that he sold his land to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer and never sold it to John De Witt or any other person, and never gave John De Witt any deed.

Awarded 600 acres to Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.

was also for several years canal commissioner. The duties of every office that he held were discharged faithfully and ably. These facts have made him known to the country, and have given celebrity to his name.

"In private intercourse he was affable and amiable, just in all his dealings, and beloved in all his associations. One who knew him well has said that he was 'a scholar, a patriot and a Christian.' His relations to this village [Ithaca] give us right to claim more than a general distinction through him. He was founder, sponser and friend of Ithaca. He died here, and the place where his body reposes is known to all of us. . . . He has monument and memorial in the flourishing and beautiful village that his grave overlooks, and it will testify of him when you and I and generations yet unborn shall have passed away."

The remains of Mr. De Witt were removed some forty years ago to Albany and reinterred.