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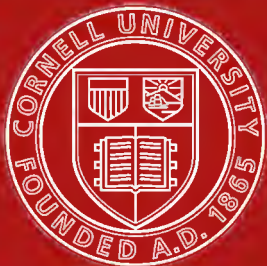
Penn Yan, New York.



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PENN YAN  
NEW YORK





# PENN YAN NEW YORK



LESLIE  
UNIVERSITY  
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## FOREWORD



We issue this brochure in the modest hope that it may contribute toward satisfying the demand, persistently expressed, for a portrayal of the beauties of Penn Yan and Lake Keuka. The aim has been to make this more than a passing souvenir by adding historical and descriptive matter to the illustrations. The task has been undertaken with a desire to further the interests of our village and county and not in the expectation of any direct personal benefit. We realize its limitations and imperfections, yet trust it may in a measure meet the want and win the approval of those interested.

THE PUBLISHERS.



“To him who in the love of nature  
Holds communion with her visible forms,  
She speaks a varied language.”



# PENN YAN, NEW YORK



THIS thriving village of Penn Yan is located in the heart of the wonderfully beautiful and productive territory of Western New York, and is rich in its historical and material settings. Nestled at the foot of the hills of Lake Keuka, it is beautiful for situation, and its surroundings are most attractive. The climate of this locality is healthful and the soil fertile and its natural advantages are unsurpassed anywhere in the world. It is midway between the city of Rochester, to the northward, and the city of Elmira, to the southward, and occupies a central position in the great lake country of the Empire State.

More than a century ago a band of sturdy settlers were attracted to this locality. The lake was here, offering a means of navigation, and its outlet gave promise of a future source of power. The country 'round about was capable of easy cultivation, and thrifty pioneers saw the future possibilities of the expanse of field and forest. The first inhabitants to take up their abode in the then wilderness were from Connecticut and Massachusetts. They were of stern fibre, and possessed strong characteristics. They gave strength and character to the community and cheerfully provided for the church and school-house out of the first fruits of their increase. Naturally their influence has been felt throughout all the years of history which have followed, and their descendants hold their works in grateful memory. They were men and women of positive convictions, and some of them came into this country under the dominating influence of a religious leader whose strong personality gave her a place in local history although her doctrine has fallen into oblivion.

From its earliest days Penn Yan has been a thriving and busy place. There are many romantic tales told of those who first came in contact with the original inhabitants of the land. Tradition tells of Red Jacket and his fiery eloquence, and of important Indian councils held nearby. It is something more than tradition which records the naming of the village, thus uniting the followers of William Penn and the hard-headed Yankees under the graphic, if not euphonious title, Penn Yank. Surely this was a combination worthy of conveying power to future generations, while the refining influence of time removed the hardening twang of the "k" and gave additional culture to the place.

With the advent of the canal, Penn Yan received its first active impulse. Commerce flourished on the lake and innumerable craft came over the canal to supply the region with the trade of the East. Lumbering became



ELM STREET—WEST

MAIN STREET—NORTH

JACOB STREET—EAST

an industry, and Penn Yan was soon the active grain and produce market of a large territory. Thus the village grew and the adjacent country was settled as a prosperous farming section.

Then came the railroad to supplant the canal and stage-coach, and the Penn Yan of today illustrates the growth and prosperity of a modern and up-to-date village. Two of the great railroad systems, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania, afford most excellent passenger and freight facilities, while the Branchport and Penn Yan Electric Railroad connects the village with Branchport and a large area of country about the western branch of the lake. Surveys have been made for a trolley road between Savona, Penn Yan and Sodus Bay, which may run along the eastern shores of Lake Keuka. This will open up a long stretch of lake shore for cottage and resort purposes.

The boat service is excellent, connecting Penn Yan with Hammondsport and at Bath with the Erie and Lackawanna railroads. And too much cannot be said of beautiful Lake Keuka, its Indian name signifying "Crooked," as one of the most attractive and picturesque little lakes in the world. Chapters might be written of its vine-tufted hills, its shady nooks, its cool shores, and its excellent fishing. All who visit this gem of the inland lakes are charmed with its clear waters and picturesque hills, but to the residents of Penn Yan its loveliness is enhanced by a thousand memories of days gone by, and delightful hours spent upon its placid surface.

Penn Yan has always possessed an excellent public spirit, which has found expression in handsome shaded avenues and well kept-public buildings. While it has never been the policy to expend more than could be afforded, nevertheless the enterprise which has been displayed has borne rich fruit. Our schools are among the best in the country. A handsome high school, or academy, supplements and completes the work accomplished in the fine graded department. A large addition to the graded department is being planned. The churches are represented by the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Roman Catholics, Episcopalians and Free Methodists, and are supported by large and devout congregations. An excellent public library is the center of the county's literary activity, and offers a large variety of literature, historical, ethical and fictional, to a people constantly growing in its appreciation of this storehouse of knowledge.

The water supply of the Village of Penn Yan is one of its very best assets. It is taken from Lake Keuka, and not only affords pure and wholesome drinking water, but has a strong pressure for use in protecting the town from fire. This water supply is supplemented by a complete sewer system which was put in a few years ago, and which greatly adds to the health and convenience of the village.

The Village of Penn Yan owns its own electric lighting plant, and its streets are said to be lighted as well as any in the State. The Penn Yan Gas Light Company furnishes gas for business and residential consumption.

Penn Yan possesses a most effective volunteer fire department. From



MAIN STREET—SOUTH



EAST MAIN STREET—SOUTH



CLINTON STREET—EAST



ELM STREET—EAST



its organization it has shown a spirit of heroic interest in protecting the village from fire.

- Penn Yan is the county seat of Yates County, and the Annual Fair of the Yates County Agricultural Society is held here. The society has large grounds and new and convenient buildings, and is in a flourishing condition. It affords an excellent means for displaying the products of the well-tilled farms surrounding Penn Yan.

As will be seen by the foregoing partial enumeration of the advantages of Penn Yan, it offers great inducements as a place of residence to those who wish to combine the attractiveness of village life with those modern improvements and conveniences which make life worth living.

The business and commercial interests of Penn Yan are in a flourishing condition. Its business men are aggressive and enterprising in their methods, carrying complete stocks of goods which offer many inducements to their customers. The stores are unusually spacious and would do credit to any small city. No resident of Penn Yan need go outside its limits to obtain the best which the market affords.

There are a number of flourishing manufacturing plants in Penn Yan proper, all of them doing a capacity business and furnishing employment to a large number of workmen. The present difficulty seems to be to get sufficient help, and provide suitable dwelling places for them.

The outlet of Lake Kenka has a descent of 269 feet in six miles, affording magnificent water power for manufacturing purposes. There are several paper mills and other industries using water for power, and yet there are available sites yet unoccupied.

The Village of Penn Yan has a Business Men's Association which is earnestly co-operating with its public officials to encourage the substantial growth and development of all its industries.

The Penn Yan of today is the legitimate heritage of the character and determination of its founders. It is the center of a fine agricultural region, it is beautiful for location, and its pleasant streets, handsome houses and religious and educational advantages make it an ideal place in which to live.





RESIDENCE W. M. PATTESON  
 RESIDENCE MRS. F. G. WAGENER  
 RESIDENCE W. D. HOLLOWELL

RESIDENCE MRS. T. F. WHEELER  
 RESIDENCE TIMOTHY COSTELLO  
 RESIDENCE NELSON DAMOTH



# HISTORY OF PENN YAN



By WALTER WOLCOTT



VER a century has passed since Penn Yan was first settled and over three-fourths of a century since the village was incorporated. Successive generations have each played a part in local affairs during the years that have intervened from times now present back to that period when the pioneers established themselves in what was to them a howling wilderness.

Such was Western New York at the close of the Revolution; a trackless waste covered with dense forests and the haunt of the panther, the wolf and the bear. The Senecas, a tribe comprising one of six, all of whom formed in a mighty league of aborigines, called by the French, the Iroquois, at that time held sway over this section.

During the War for Independence had occurred that memorable expedition against the Six Nations of Indians and from which they had experienced sad results. In 1779 an army consisting of three thousand men marched from Easton in Pennsylvania into the country of the Genesee, as it was then called. This army was commanded by General John Sullivan, subsequently elected to the office of Governor of New Hampshire, while a contingent force of two thousand men who marched from Albany and joined him at Tioga Point was commanded by General James Clinton, the brother of one Governor and the father of another Governor of the Empire State. The Indians were defeated at Newtown (now Elmira) and their villages burned, their orchards cut down, and their growing crops destroyed. An Indian village located on Kashong Creek in Torrey was among the number which were burned at that time.

Shortly before President Washington's first term occurred the affair known as Shays' Insurrection in Massachusetts. Among those concerned was Jacob Fredenburg, who, in 1787, fled from that state and came and lived among the Indians on the land where Penn Yan is now situated. He was therefore the first white man in Penn Yan of whom we have any record. The Indians permitted him to build a log hut by the side of Jacob's brook, and to fish in that stream, which one report says derived its name from him. Fredenburg was adopted into the tribe, but his hunting and other privileges were somewhat circumscribed.

It seems proper to here relate that all this section of country was obtained in 1788, by treaty with the Indians, by Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, and was called the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. The eastern boundary was designated by a line extending north and south from Lake Ontario to Pennsylvania and known as the Pre-emption Line. In Turner's History of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase it is stated that "after the treaty Mr. Phelps surveyed the land into



RESIDENCE HON. J. S. SHEPPARD  
 RESIDENCE E. J. WALKER  
 RESIDENCE H. C. UNDERWOOD

RESIDENCE HON. THOS. CARMODY  
 RESIDENCE H. A. WAGENER  
 RESIDENCE W. N. WISE

tracts, denominated ranges, running north and south, and subdivided the ranges into tracts of six miles square, denominated townships, and designated each by numbers, beginning to number both ranges and townships at the eighty-second mile-stone, in the southeast corner of the tract (now the southeast corner of Steuben County), numbering the townships northwardly to the lake from one to fourteen and the ranges westerly from one to seven." Thus the tract on which Penn Yan was started and on which the most valuable part of the village stands to-day, was designated as Lot 37 of Township 7. first range, 276 acres.

In 1791 George Wheeler, an early settler, obtained possession of this tract, which he divided between his two sons-in-law, Robert Chissom and James Schofield. They were the pioneer settlers of Penn Yan. James Schofield erected a log house a short distance west of Sucker brook, but later removed to Chautauqua county, where was born his distinguished descendant, Major-General John M. Schofield.



WAGENER HOUSE, COURT STREET  
Erected in 1828

Robert Chissom located on what is now Maple Avenue and on his premises built the first tavern. His building stood on the site of the present residence of DeWitt C. Ayres, editor of the Yates County Chronicle. The next owner of the tract was Lewis Birdsall, whose son, Dr. Lewis A. Birdsall, was for many years a prominent citizen. In 1796 Lewis Birdsall sold the tract to David Wagener, with whose advent the real history of Penn Yan begins.

David Wagener was, at first, a respectable farmer and prosperous land owner in Montgomery County, Pa. His residence was located about sixteen miles northwest of Philadelphia. In 1786, Jemima Wilkinson (or the "Public Universal Friend") came to his house and continued there for some time. She had been for about ten years preaching and proselyting in Rhode Island (where she was born), in Connecticut and in other states and had collected quite a following. Some writers say that David Wagener became a follower, but that is a mistake, for though he thought her a very good woman and aided her materially in many ways, yet he never claimed to be a member of her Society. In 1789 various members of the society formed a settlement, called the Friends' Settlement on the west bank of Seneca Lake, in what is now Torrey. The Friend (as she called herself) joined them the following year, at which time a grist mill was erected by James Parker, Abraham Dayton and Richard Smith, three pioneers particularly distinguished for their enterprising tendencies. In 1791 David Wagener came to the new settlement and became an owner in part of this mill. Five years later he bought the lands on which Penn Yan now stands, and built the first grist mill the south side of the outlet—where now is located the mill of Andrews, Son & Co.



RESIDENCE E. R. TAYLOR  
RESIDENCE E. L. HORTON  
RESIDENCE HON. G. R. CORNWELL

RESIDENCE W. H. FOX  
RESIDENCE F. HALLETT  
RESIDENCE LATE H. B. STRUBLE

He died August 26, 1799, and was the first person buried in Lake View cemetery. His lands at Penn Yan he left to his two sons, Abraham and Melchoir.

Abraham Wagener (or Squire Wagener as he was commonly known) has been considered, and justly so, as the founder of Penn Yan. In 1799 he came on the lands left by his father and erected the first frame building within the bounds of the village, into which he moved on the 1st day of January, 1800. He and his brother, Melchoir, played a prominent part in the early history of the town, and through their influence many of the most valuable of the original residents were induced to here make a location. In 1801 Abraham Wagener erected a second grist mill on the north side of the outlet and north of the one his father had previously built. In or about 1816 he erected the domicile which was long known as the Mansion House. This stood at the south end of Main street and on the west side. On the same side and extending northerly to Elm street was his orchard, in which, among other varieties, was produced the celebrated Wagener apple.

Dr. John Dorman came to Penn Yan in 1795 and his was the second frame house erected. In after years it was known as the "old red house" and during the middle of the last century was used by the late Charles V. Bush as a house-builder's shop. It was opened as a tavern by Dr. Dorman and in an addition which was built on, his son, Joel Dorman, started the first store. He was succeeded by George and Robert Shearman. Another early and well patronized merchant was George D. Stewart. He had in his employ two young men of ability named Ebenezer B. Jones and James Dwight Morgan. By his advice and direction each afterwards started in business for himself. Jones went into the dry goods business, and Morgan went into the hardware business, and both achieved success and distinction.

At the commencement of the nineteenth century Penn Yan contained the two grist mills already mentioned, together with a saw mill, all located on the outlet at the Main street bridge, while at the head of Main street were nearly all the dwelling houses which had been erected. These were few in number, wide apart and scattering. About half a dozen stores were also in evidence about this time. It was an out-of-the-way place and for some years did not show a very rapid growth. About 1810, the singular name, by which it has become distinguished, was conferred upon the village.

During the first year of the last century, Morris F. Sheppard removed from Germantown, in Pennsylvania, and started a tannery, and also erected a dwelling house on Head street, near Jacob's brook. The other early residents would refer to his domicile as "Morris' villa," a designation to which he did not object, and at length the nascent village then located on upper Main street began to be spoken of as "Morrisville." Another village of the same name (now the county seat of Madison county) had been already established, and the impracticability of thus denominating this place being manifested, other names were proposed, but none seemed worthy of popular acceptance. Such is an account given to the writer by Hon. John L. Lewis, at one time County Judge of Yates county. That a meeting was once held, to decide upon a name for the village, may be a fact, although Judge Lewis declared it to be traditional. According to one report of this meeting, a man who was present named Philemon Baldwin said, "Let the place be called Pang Yang." A more complete version gives the following as the words he uttered: "Gentlemen, if we cannot untie this knot, we must cut it. We are part of us Penn-ymites and part Yan-kees and I move we christen our village Penn Yan." There is still another story which takes the credit of naming the village from Philemon Baldwin and gives the honor to one Benjamin Barton, who, it seems, was a military officer of some distinction. This story, briefly given, is that Benjamin Barton, taking into consideration the fact that the in-



LOOKING EAST FROM THE RESERVOIR



habitants then were Pennsylvanians and Yankees about equally dominant, suggested the name of Penn Yank. For some time the place was so called until Jimmie Greaves, a Scotchman by birth and a merchant's clerk by occupation, began in his correspondence and conversation to mention the name without the final k. The latter form, being more acceptable to the masses, was adopted.

From a comparison of documents, still extant, it would seem that our village was not mentioned as Penn Yan previous to 1810. In Spafford's Gazetteer of the State of New York published in 1813 the place is referred to as "a small village about one mile from Crooked Lake, and called Pennyan or Penn-yank, a name derived from the circumstance that the first inhabitants were Yankees and Pennsylvanians in about equal numbers."

At a meeting of the Yates County Historical Society, held several years ago, Dr. John Hatmaker, a pioneer of this section, gave an amusing account of his first journey to this place in 1818. He came in company with William M. Oliver, afterwards a prominent man in Yates county. The two young men brought their books and most of their temporal possessions in a one-horse wagon. On arriving at Waterloo they made inquiries about Penn Yan, their place of destination, but nobody seemed to know of such a place until finally a well dressed gentleman stepped up and told them it was a dirty, miserable, little village in the farthest corner of Ontario county, where the walls were plastered over with constables' executions and there was a general reign of discouragement. This man, it turned out, was a Universalist minister who had preached in Penn Yan and received a very rude reception. Not discouraged by his unfavorable report, the two travelers came on and took up their residence in this vicinity. Dr. Hatmaker died in a good old age in 1877, while Oliver became the first Judge of Yates county and also served four years in the State Senate and two years in Congress.



THE UNIVERSAL FRIEND AND HER JERUSALEM HOME.

Among the other early residents and the occupations they followed, may be mentioned as attorneys and counselors: Cornelius Masten, Geo. H. Green, William Shattuck, John Wiley, Abraham P. Vosburgh, Thomas J. Nevins, Levi Lyman, Jas. Taylor, William Cornwell, Evert VanBuren, Roderick N. Morrison and Henry Welles; as physicians and surgeons: Walter Wolcott, Uri Judd, Rosius Morse, Henry P. Sartwell,

Andrew F. Oliver, Francis M. Potter, William Cornwell and Joshua Lee, and as merchants: William Babcock, Henry Bradley, Eli Sheldon, John Sloan, Benjamin Tyler and Edward J. Fowle.

There was one industry which was carried on to a considerable extent in this section, during the pioneer times, and that was the distillation of whiskey. The earliest distillery, within the bounds of the present county of Yates, was a small log building after the manner of nine-tenths of all the buildings of those days, and stood not far from Benton Center, on what is still known as the Benton farm. It was erected as long ago as 1795, by a distiller named John Leak, and the extent of the business consisted in the distilling of one bushel of grain per

day, and from which but two quarts of whiskey were obtained. Robert Chissom owned a distillery, which was then situated on the south side of Maple Avenue, near his residence. Dr. John Dorman also about this time changed an old log house into a distillery. Aaron Gilbert Dorman, his son, had three distilleries in full blast, and, strange to say, named his eldest daughter Temperance. The whiskey that was thus supplied met with a ready demand. Melzer Tuell, who came to Penn Yan in 1817, told the writer that many suckers were formerly taken from Sucker brook. A few, it seems, could have been spared from the land.

Yates county was established by act of the Legislature February 5, 1823, and commenced its political existence on the 1st day of July, following. It derived its name from the honest, true-hearted old Governor, Joseph C. Yates, just then elected, and was set off from Ontario. The county seat of the new county was located at Penn Yan by the following commissioners: John Sutton, of Tompkins county; George H. Feeter, of Herkimer county, and Joseph B. Walton, of Otsego county. In the second edition of Spafford's Gazetteer of the State of New York, published in 1824, is the following reference to this village as it was at that period:

"The post village of Penn' Yan is situated on the outlet of the Crooked Lake in the northwest corner of the town of Milo, about half a mile below the foot or the east arm of the Crooked Lake, and is a very busy place, with an active population. A small part of the village is in the town of Benton. If any sound moralist has doubts of the fatal influence of 'whiskey mills,' small grain distilleries, on the morals and habits of the people, he would do well to spend a few days in this section of country. There is a strange want of soundness in our legislation, as respect these establishments, and the enormous attachment to strong drink, everywhere found around them. Penn Yan was settled by about equal numbers of Pennsylvanians and Yankees, from which circumstance its very odd name is derived, a sort of fantastical compound for the land of whiskey and the



LOWER MAIN STREET—PENN YAN IN 1858.

land of pumpkin pie. The village now contains about seventy dwelling houses, two grist mills, two saw mills, a trip hammer, four stores, a printing and post office, two school houses and three inns. About twenty of the buildings are in the town of Benton. There is a small Society of Friends, and a Presbyterian clergyman is settled in the village, but my correspondents omit to say whether or not he has a church. The main road from Geneva to Olean leads through this village, and thus far it was a good one when I traveled it in 1817. Penn Yan is twenty-one miles southeast of Canandaigua, sixteen south of Geneva and thirty north of Bath."

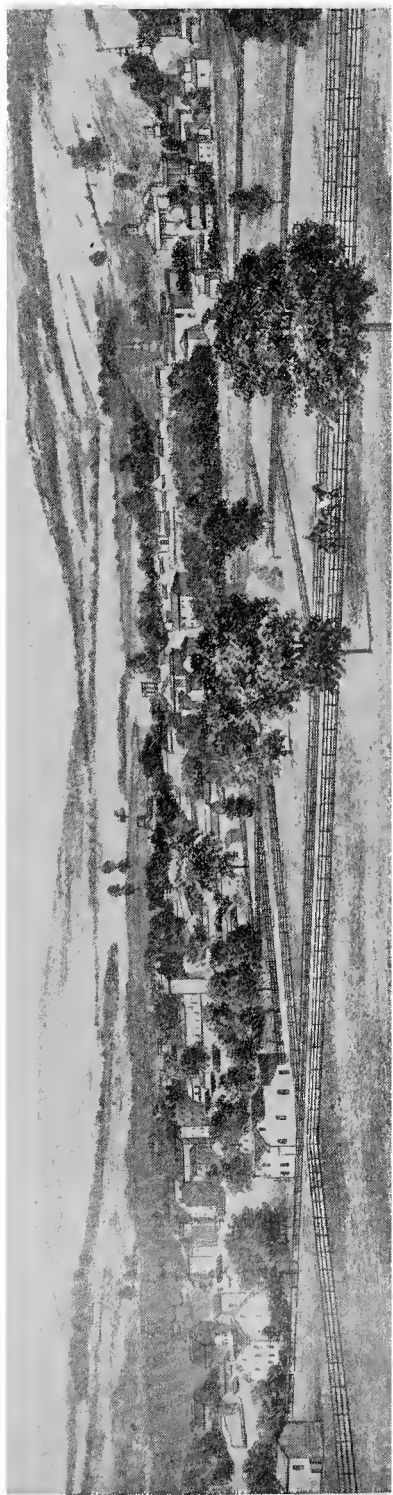
If the author of Spafford's Gazetteer could have lived in Penn Yan in 1911, he would have recorded the fact that Penn Yan had reformed. In fact, the county of Yates, in which this thriving village is located, is now entirely "dry," the first all-dry county in the State of New York. Penn Yan voted "dry" in 1909 and again in 1911.

Nine years after the description quoted above was printed, Penn Yan was incorporated as a village. The Act of Legislature incorporating the village was passed April 29, 1833. The first Board of Trustees was as follows: Abraham Wagener, Roderick N. Morrison, Russell R. Fargo, Morris F. Sheppard and John Brooks. Abraham Wagener was elected President of the Board of Trustees, and Henry Eno was appointed Village Clerk. The following description of Penn Yan, printed in Gordon's Gazetteer in 1836, will give an idea of the village as it was at the time of its incorporation:

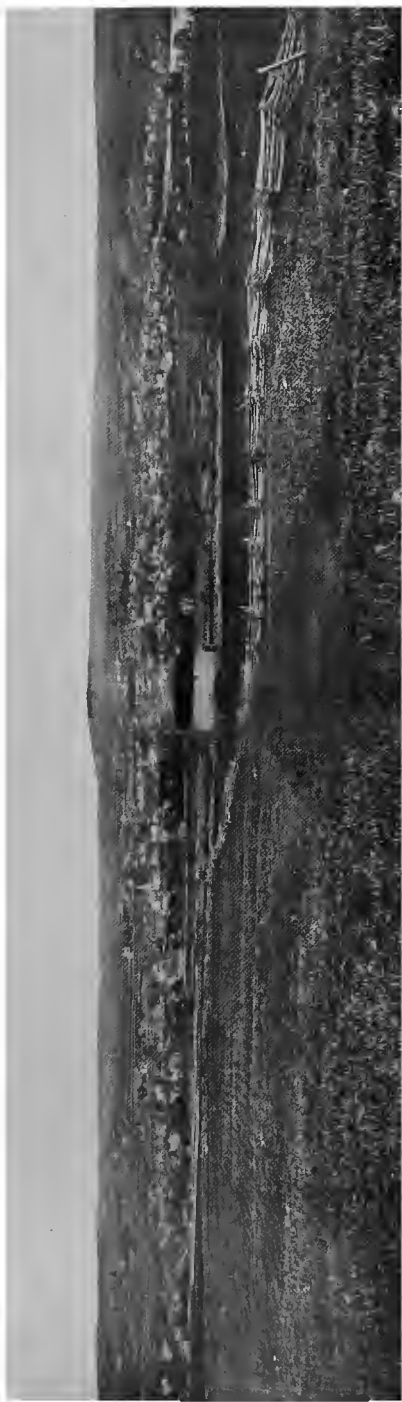
"Penn Yan, founded by Mr. Abraham Waggener (sic), incorporated 29th April, 1833; the shire town about half a mile below the foot of the east arm of Crooked Lake upon a pleasant plain, and on the outlet, partly in the town of Benton, contains a new court house of brick, a prison of stone, a fire-proof office for the county clerk, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, 1 Baptist and 1 Episcopal church; an academy, incorporated and highly flourishing; 18 general stores, 2 book stores, 2 printing offices, each issuing a weekly paper; 5 taverns, a bank, incorporated April 2d. 1831, with a capital of \$100,000; 2 grist and 2 saw mills, and 450 dwellings. This is a thriving village, growing rapidly, and has many good buildings. It is finely exhibited to the passenger descending the hill on the road from Geneva. Its singular name was derived from the circumstance that its inhabitants were Pennsylvanians and Yankees, in equal numbers."

The first court house and jail combined was erected in 1824, and in 1834 it was burned. In 1835 a new brick court house was built on a public square (now known as the Court House Park) at a cost of \$12,000. This is the present edifice, and has at different times been repaired, and the interior remodeled. A jail, detached, was erected the same season. The latter was destroyed by fire in February, 1857, and was rebuilt the same year at a cost of \$10,200. This jail was demolished after an entirely new jail had been erected, north of the old one, and on the same lot, in 1904. The new "Yates County Building" was erected in 1889 and contains the Supervisors' rooms, the Surrogate's office and the County Clerk's office. The "fire-proof office for the County Clerk," which is above mentioned, stood formerly on the site of this edifice. It was built of stone, and was erected shortly after the first court house was burned down.

The first newspaper in Penn Yan was the Penn Yan Herald, which Abraham H. Bennett began issuing weekly in May, 1818. The name was changed in 1822 to that of the Penn Yan Democrat, which it has retained until this day. In 1835 the proprietors became Bennett & Reed, and in 1841 the elder Bennett disposed of his interest to his son, Clement W. Bennett, who in 1842 conducted this paper in partnership with Alfred Reed, under the firm name of Reed & Bennett. In 1847 Alfred Reed became the proprietor and was succeeded by Darius A. Ogden in



PENN YAN IN 1856—LOOKING WEST.



PENN YAN ABOUT 1852—LOOKING EAST.

1850. Mr. Ogden was succeeded in 1853 by Reuben Spicer, who in 1857 was succeeded by George D. A. Bridgman. Mr. Bridgman was succeeded in 1860 by Eli McConnell, who was associated in partnership with Warren J. Stanton. Mr. Bridgman again edited and published the Penn Yan Democrat from 1863 to 1865, when he sold out to Eli McConnell. For many years, from 1865 to 1888, Mr. McConnell was proprietor of this paper, and still resides in Penn Yan. Walter B. Sheppard became editor in 1892. The present owner is Harry C. Earles.

On the 16th of December, 1824, the second newspaper was started by Edward J. Fowle. He procured his printing material from the Harpers, of New York, having been a former employee of that firm. Yates county had just been established and it was at the urgent request of several prominent citizens that Fowle started this journal, which he called the Yates Republican. He continued to run it until 1831, when he sold out to John Renwick. The name of the paper was then changed to the Penn Yan Enquirer by Mr. Renwick, who was succeeded in 1833 by Henry Gilbert, who again changed its name to The Western Star. Its name was again changed in 1837 to the Democratic Whig by William Child, who came to Penn Yan from Waterloo. Two years after Edward J. Fowle be-



THE MILL DAM. HIGH WATER IN 1869-70.

came again the editor of this paper, the name of which was changed to the Yates County Whig, and Nicholas D. Suydam was the publisher. In 1845 it passed into the hands of Rodney L. Adams, who in 1852 sold it to Stafford C. Cleveland, in partnership with John B. Look. Mr. Look soon retired, and in 1856 the name was changed to the Yates County Chronicle, and Mr. Cleveland continued as editor until September, 1881.

The subsequent editors and publishers of the Yates County Chronicle have been: Malcolm D. Mix until 1883; Stephen B. Ayres, Jr., until 1886; Samuel P. Burrill until 1889; since then this newspaper has been conducted by DeWitt C. Ayres.

In 1904 Mr. Ayres sold an interest in the Chronicle to Franklin H. Wilson, and since that time the partnership has been known as the Peerless Printing Company. On April 19, 1905, the Rushville Chronicle appeared as a second weekly paper printed by this company. This paper was issued to supply the long-expressed wish of the residents of Rushville and the Middlesex Valley for a "home" paper.

From a chapter entitled "The Press of Yates County" in a history of this county published in 1892, is quoted the following in regard to the third weekly newspaper printed in Penn Yan: "G. D. A. Bridgman, who had sold the Demo-

crat in 1865, began the next year the publication of the Penn Yan Express. In 1869 it was edited by Thomas Robinson. In 1870 Mr. Bridgman returned to the editorial chair and in 1872 the journal passed under the control of the present proprietor, Reuben A. Scofield."

Shortly after the incorporation of the village of Penn Yan, Abraham Wagener, its founder and principal resident, moved onto Bluff Point, near the south end, where he erected a very substantial stone house. He then disposed of his property at Penn Yan to John Sloan, who came to this place from Geneva. The property then embraced all that part of the village lying east of Liberty street and south of Elm and Jacob streets. Included in the purchase were Mr. Wagener's grist and saw mills and his residence on Main street, which he called "the Mansion House." To Mr. Sloan is due the credit for enlarging to a considerable extent the business facilities of Penn Yan. A new street was at this time opened through what had been Mr. Wagener's orchard, and called "Wagener Street," and another street was likewise opened along the water front of the outlet and called "Water Street." The Mansion House was moved back, leaving a neat square in front, and the domicile changed into a public house. Building lots were then marked off on the two streets above mentioned, together with lots for stores on Main street, and sold to various parties.



THE "WAGENER HOUSE" REMODELED. OWNED BY WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

Owing to losses by fire and other causes, Mr. Sloan did not realize any permanent pecuniary results from his investment. He was the father of Major J. Barnet Sloau, after whom Sloan Post, G. A. R., is named.

The business part of the village was at first more particularly at the head of Main street. But the location of the Yates County Bank, the construction of a canal from Penn Yan to Dresden, combined with cheaper lots for business or dwellings, gradually, but at length almost entirely, drew all the business to the foot of the street. The Yates County Bank was the first banking institution established in Penn Yan, and stood where now the Lown dry goods store is located. It began business, or the charter was dated, April 2, 1831, and failed in 1857. The Crooked Lake Canal, as it was commonly called, was authorized to be built by an act of the Legislature passed April 11, 1829. It was begun in 1830 and finished in 1833. It had a descent of 269 feet by 27 locks. The last year it was kept in running order was 1873. During its continuance it furnished a good opportunity for various unscrupulous persons to financially benefit themselves at the public expense.

In Barber & Howe's New York Historical Collections, published in 1841, Penn Yan is described as "a thriving incorporated village, which is principally built on a street about a mile in length. It contains a Presbyterian church, a court house, a Baptist church and a Methodist church. The other public buildings in the village are an Episcopal church, an academy, a prison, a bank and a county

clerk's office. The place is one of much business, and has many mercantile stores and about 300 dwellings."

It will perhaps be interesting to here mention a few by name who then conducted mercantile stores in Penn Yan, as given in an old newspaper in the writer's possession. This is a copy of the Yates County Whig and is dated Tuesday, December 15th, 1840. It is a four-page, six-column paper about 16 by 22 inches in size. The first, second and part of the third pages are devoted entirely to the official canvass of the election of that year. Among the advertisements which appear are those of Stewart & Tunnicliff, Reddy & Morse, Bentley & Streeter, Davenport & Morrow, Ayres & Dunning, Tyler & Fowle, M. Hamlin, L. B. Mandeville and J. C. Babcock. In this paper appear also the advertisements of George Cooley, merchant tailor; Henry Garner, fashionable barber, and Joseph Elmendorf, dentist. Mention is made of the Penn Yan Hotel, which was then conducted by Elisha S. Ryno. This hostelry was erected by Asa Cole, and for many years was a popular place of resort, and enjoyed a large patronage. Another inn, which is likewise referred to, was the American Hotel. of which the first landlord was Samuel Wise, the father of the late John J. Wise. It stood on the site of Cornwell's Opera House Block, and in 1857 was destroyed by fire.

In 1835, at a meeting held in the latter hotel, the first fire company in Penn Yan was organized. The first chief was Thomas H. Locke, who was a book-binder by occupation, and for a long interval held the office of Justice of the Peace. By the direction of the village trustees, Mr. Locke went to Rochester and there purchased a fire engine called the "Neptune," together with a supply of leather hose. This fire engine was worked by brakes, and was kept in a small wooden building which stood on a lot on the south side of Head street, between Main and Jackson.

On the west side of Sheppard street and extending to and beyond Jacob's brook was formerly a spacious grove. It contained a number of large trees some of hickory, chestnut and butternut. It was a delightful location for the holding of picnics, which were held there till within the writer's recollection. It was the place usually selected for holding the regular exercises of a 4th of July celebration.

The oldest house now standing in Penn Yan is on Cherry street and is the house owned for several years by the late Joseph St. John. This house was built over a century ago by Samuel Lawrence, who formerly owned all the land in the east portion of the village. He was one of the sons of John Lawrence, an early pioneer of Milo, and the head of an important family in the history of Yates County. Samuel Lawrence was Supervisor of the town of Snell in 1808, a town which embraced all that is now included in Milo, Benton and Torrey. He was also a Member of Assembly in 1808, 1809 and 1818, and Sheriff of Ontario county when Yates county was taken off in 1823, When Member of Assembly (from Ontario county) in 1818 he procured the organization of a new town. Being well read in the classics, he named the new town Milo after, as he said, a famous athlete of antiquity, who was a sort of a Samson among the ancient Greeks.

Another old house is the residence known as the Scott house, on the corner of Main and Mill streets. This was erected by John VanPelt, a soldier of the Revolution, and was at one time the residence of Abraham P. Vosburg, the first surrogate of Yates County. Another old dwelling is Mrs. Mary J. Seymour's house, on Main street. This is the first residence owned and occupied by Dr. William Cornwell (the father of Hon. George R. Cornwell), and where he commenced keeping house in 1817.



Nesting among the hills of Western New York is the beautiful Lake Keuka. Its twenty-two miles of direct stretch is a highway of commerce and pleasure travel. Its sixty miles of shore line is the home of the justly celebrated "Lake Keuka grapes." The lake flows north to Penn Yan and empties into Keuka outlet, which has a descent of 271 feet in six miles, before reaching Seneca lake. Bluff Point rises majestically between the east and west forks of the lake to a height of 707 feet above lake level and 1,425 feet above sea level. Lake Keuka is the paradise of fishermen.

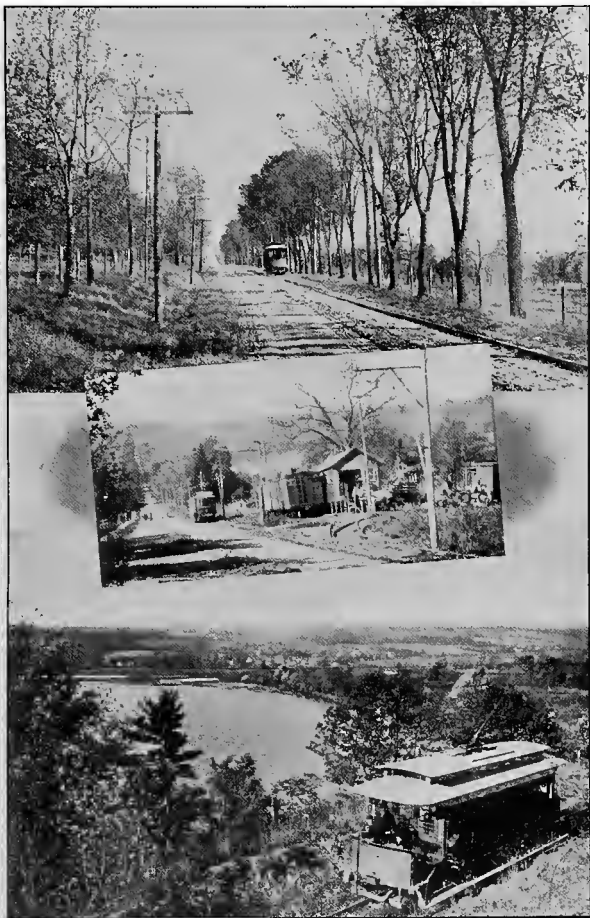


A post office was first established here at the close of the eighteenth century and was named Jerusalem. After about fifteen years the name was very properly changed to Penn Yan. As an example of the lack of postal facilities in the pioneer days, Mrs. Pamela Winants stated that her uncle, Daniel Brown (who settled in Benton in 1791), used to make weekly trips, carrying the mail from Canandaigua and Geneva to Penn Yan on horseback and occasionally on foot. At one place on his route he would leave letters and

papers in a hole cut in a tree, and secured by a cover, and everyone who expected a letter would go to this primeval post office and examine the mail.

Abraham H. Bennett was one of the early postmasters. It was said of him that "he carried the post office in his hat." He wore a tall "stovepipe" hat and when a person called for a letter, he would take off his hat, remove from therein his spectacles and handkerchief and look over the letters.

Besides having the honor of being the founder of this village, Abraham Wagener has also the distinction of naming the village streets when they were first opened. The authority for this statement was his daughter, the late Mrs. Henrietta Monell. Main, Liberty, Head, Jackson, Clinton, Court, Chapel, Jacob and Elm streets were so



SCENES ALONG P. Y., K. P. & B. RY.

named by him, also Canal street (now called Seneca street) and Pine street (now called Keuka street). Canal street was thus called from its proximity to the canal, and Pine street, from a number of pine trees on its borders.

Mrs. Sarah Cornwell (the wife of Dr. William Cornwell) told the writer that she was one of the spectators at the very first show ever held in Penn Yan. This was the exhibition of an elephant at a barn then owned by one Zachariah Wheeler and located on the lot now occupied by E. R. Ramsey, on Upper Main street, above Head. Melzer Tuell was also one of the number who went to see the elephant. He gave the year of the exhibition as 1820 and said that the appearance of a single elephant attracted probably as much attention among the

then residents as a big circus and menagerie would among the present generation. A few months later (as he said) he attended another show, this being an exhibition of figures in wax-work.

Six years after the village was incorporated the first band of music was organized (1839). The organizer and leader was A. M. Cobleigh, who played on the key-bugle. The late Benjamin L. Hoyt, Esq., was one of the players and he informed the writer that the band consisted of ten pieces. He acted as trumpeter, and among the players were Edwin C. Gillett, clarinet player; Charles Lee, bugler, and William Sears, cornetist. The year the band was organized the musicians went to Bath and gave a concert. The next year during the Presidential campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," Charles Babcock, deputy sheriff under Uriah Hanford, the sheriff of Yates county, got up a grand excursion to Syracuse, where a political meeting was to be held. This band accompanied the excursionists going from Penn Yan to Syracuse in a canal boat and making the distance in a day and a half.

In addition to the canal, the residents of that age, when they wished to communicate with the outside world, made use of a line of stage coaches, which extended from Bath to Geneva and passed through Penn Yan. The stage coach went out one day and returned the next. The line was owned and managed by John Magee, who then resided in Bath, and he would occasionally come himself in his stage coach to Penn Yan. In the early fifties the whistle of the locomotive began to be heard in our village, as the first train passed over the Canandaigua and Elmira Railway, as it was then called. This railroad, when first put



LAKE KEUKA OUTLET AND CANAL.

through, was largely built by Penn Yan capital and was later owned by the Northern Central, and now by the Pennsylvania system. It will not be out of place to here state that the second railroad to reach Penn Yan was a branch of the Fall Brook (now the New York Central) and extended from Dresden along the line of the canal. This railroad was first opened for traffic in 1885.

For some years after its first settlement Penn Yan bore the character of a very irreligious place. Sunday was to a great extent a day devoted to business, pastime and tavern resorting. It was owing to William Babcock that a religious sentiment began to prevail in the community. Though not a professor of religion, he encouraged the holding of meetings and helped in a financial way the preaching at different times of transient ministers. The first church in Penn Yan was the First Presbyterian church, which was organized February 18, 1823. The church edifice was completed the year following. St. Mark's (Episcopal) church was organized January 3, 1826, though their first church edifice was not built until 1837. Mrs. Susan Woodin (a sister of the late Samuel J. Potter, Esq.) began holding Methodist prayer meetings in 1828, thus beginning the establishment here of the Methodist society, but it was not until 1836 that their first church edifice was erected. One year previous (that is, in 1835), the First Baptist church edifice was built. St. Michael's (Catholic) church was first dedicated in 1850. New and grander edifices have since been built, and, with one exception, at different locations from those first erected.

The early inhabitants of this section must have appreciated the saying, "Knowledge is power," for hardly had the ring of the pioneer's axe been heard in the forest than arrangements began for the establishment of schools. It would



N. C. R. R. BRIDGE CROSSING OUTLET AND N. Y. C. TRACKS.

and was called the Washington House. In 1828 it was changed into an academy, and conducted successfully as such for some years. A later institution, the well known and noted Penn Yan Academy, was completed in the summer of 1859, and has within recent years been enlarged, remodeled and improved to a surprising degree.

The attack on Fort Sumter in April, 1861, aroused to a considerable extent a patriotic sentiment in Penn Yan, and immediately on receiving the news of President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers, the first war meeting was held in Washington Hall. At this meeting General Alexander F. Whitaker presided and George R. Cornwell was secretary. The organization of a military company was at that time begun. This company, the first to be raised in Penn Yan, was called the Keuka Rifles, and as Company I in the Thirty-third Regiment of New York Infantry, did good service during the first two years of the Great Rebellion. Washington Hall (in the upper story of the Smith Building, and on Main street) has the further distinction of being designated as the location of the armory and headquarters of a company of militia, known as the First Separate Company N. G. S. N. Y., and organized in this village June 15, 1875.

The writer now concludes this historical sketch of Penn Yan, though various references could still be made to many other incidents of interest and of progress. Conscious, however, that he has already transcended the limits originally intended, he brings this record to a close, hoping that it will be appreciated by all who read the same.

be proper to here mention the schools which in times past have been opened in Penn Yan, but space forbids. Reference can, however, be made to the Yates Academy. This stood on the lot where now stands the residence of Hon. John S. Sheppard. The building was first erected for a tavern by an old English sea captain named Elijah Holcomb



A LAKE STEAMER.



LOOKING SOUTH FROM PENN YAN—Photo by Biret.



# LAKE KEUKA



LAKE KEUKA, of delightful surroundings, surpassing loveliness and peculiar formation, is perhaps the most charming, all things considered, of what are sometimes called The Finger Lakes of Central New York.

Geologists tell us that ages and ages ago some curious glacial action dammed up the channels of pre-historic rivers, which resulted in the present interesting group.

Lake Keuka is fifty feet higher than Canandaigua lake; 271 higher than Seneca Lake; 331 higher than Cayuga Lake; 343 higher than Oneida Lake; 487 higher than Lake Ontario and 718 feet higher than the ocean level. As compared with land elevation in this immediate vicinity, it is found that Keuka Lake is 236 feet lower than the village of Dundee; 42 lower than the hamlet of Himrod; 153 lower than Milo Center; 880 lower than Barrington Summit; 372 lower than Bath; 707 feet lower than Bluff Point; 776 lower than Prattsburgh; 1,324 lower than Italy Summit, and 572 feet lower than Rose Hill, in Jerusalem.

Like a pretty picture on a printed page, Lake Keuka illuminates the map of New York. Its irregular outline is in strong contrast to those of its sister lakes that dot the atlas. Its situation is such that while the southern portion of the lake lies in the county of Steuben, its Y-shaped forks, or northern extremities, are in the jurisdiction of Yates county.

Lake Keuka has never been exploited as have other localities less worthy. For some reason the poets have strangely overlooked it. Longfellow, for instance, half a century ago, wrote in praise of "Catawba," which is still the only American wine song:

There grows no vine  
By the haunted Rhine,  
By Danube or Guadalquivir;  
Nor on island or cape  
That bears such a grape  
As grows by the Beautiful River."

But the "only American wine song" is sadly in need of revision; for while that particular grape is all the poet's fancy painted, it is not "by the Beautiful River," that the Catawba is now grown to perfection, but by the Beautiful Keuka. \* \* \*



THE ARK (Now Demolished).



BLUFF POINT. LOOKING DOWN THE WEST BRANCH.



LOOKING NORTH FROM "IDLEWILD."



SCENE ABOVE BLUFF POINT.

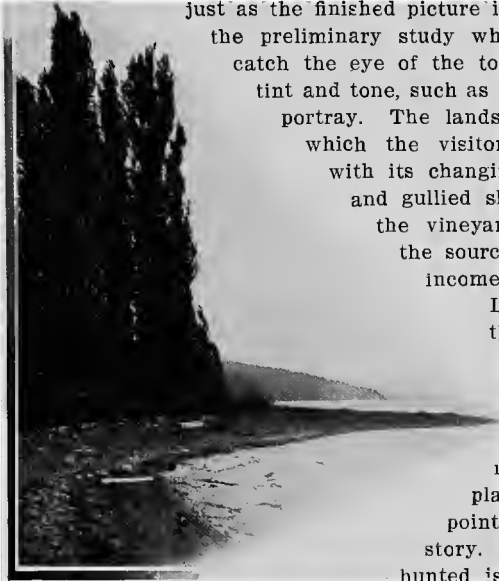
Keuka lacks her poet; but that is all she lacks. The subject matter is here, and here the inspiration.

Keuka is a name of Indian origin. Its signification is "crooked." For many years this was popularly known as "Crooked Lake," a most appropriate designation. The modern philologist, with a true regard for the perpetuation of our beautiful Indian nomenclature, rescued it from the commonplace and placed it in the vocabulary of the sentimental.

Now, softly sailing o'er the blue waters, look on the scene which, just as the finished picture in the Academy of design surpasses the preliminary study which the artist made, so does this catch the eye of the tourist, and with shade and shadow, tint and tone, such as pen cannot describe nor the camera portray. The landscape is a panorama of beauty, of which the visitor, whether familiar or unfamiliar with its changing scenes, never tires. The steep and gullied shores, once nearly valueless, under the vineyardists' skilful hands, have become the source of, by far, the larger part of the income of the region.

Lake Keuka's wave is rarely more than a ripple. "The long light shakes across the lake's mirrow-like surface, in which is reflected mile after mile of trellised vine.

Indian tradition rests on the region. Red Jacket's summering place and his winter quarters are pointed out to the student of aboriginal story. That here he rested, fished and hunted is beyond successful contradiction, but no red trail of blood soils the ground nor resounding war-whoop echoes over this happy scene.



THE POPLARS—WEST BRANCH

Photo by Biret.

Here, in a terrace garden overlooking the lake, were grown, in 1847, the first out-door grapes to find their way to the New York market. The shipment consisted of fifty pounds of Isabellas, grown upon arbors, and was disposed of to advantage. The next year 200 pounds were forwarded, but so great a supply broke the market, and for a few year the grape industry languished; hut it revived subsequently and to such an extent has it been carried that forty

million pounds have been shipped from the Lake Keuka district in a single year. More than one hundred varieties are raised hereabouts, but those most



THE CHANNEL—LOOKING SOUTH. Photo by Biret.



BRANCHPORT ON WEST BRANCH LAKE KEUKA.



depended upon for shipping are Concords, Catawba, Niagara and Delaware. Grapes from the Keuka region bring better prices than those of other localities, their flavor being superior, more care is used in sorting and packing, and the basket is handsomer. Six million baskets are made annually in the vicinity.

Lake Keuka, inaptly known years ago as Crooked Lake, might better have been called Forked Lake, if a commonplace descriptive title were necessary,



GIBSON'S—BLUFF POINT IN DISTANCE.

inasmuch as a tongue of land, some eight miles in length, divides the lower part of the lake into two tines or branches. From the head of the lake, to the foot of the longest branch, is twenty-two miles, the width varying from three-quarters of a mile to two miles. The entire shore line must be about sixty miles. Near the head the banks are high and precipitous, in some places rocky and picturesque, but towards the foot they meet the water in gentle slopes. The most striking

feature is Bluff Point, the promontory that divides the two branches, and which is said to be at the highest altitude, about 700 feet above the water.

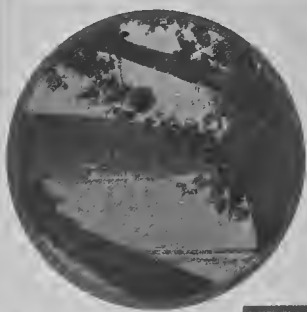


THE GABLES.

Summer Home of O. J. Garlock, Palmyra.

trips are most available, for nowhere else on any similar body of water is the service so ample and so inexpensive.

To anyone who likes to be on, or in, or about the water, Lake Keuka is particularly desirable. Owing to its situation among the hills, no lake is safer for boating, there being noticeable freedom from the violent and sudden storms that add an element of danger to many bodies of water no larger than Keuka. The weather is always comfortable on the lake, usually a gentle breeze is blowing, and the untainted atmosphere is always strong and bracing, yet wholly different from the ocean air, which many find too harsh and penetrating. The change



THE PINES  
 WILL BE GIVE  
 CARVED TREE  
 VULNERABLE  
 STEADY FEELING  
 IN-HILL IN THINGS THE 1901

from the seaboard is specially striking, and often marked in its effects. Sufferers from hay fever and asthma usually find immediate relief.

There are beaches for bathing, and hundreds of unoccupied sites for camping, with an unlimited country to draw upon for fresh fruit and vegetables, eggs



STONELEE.

Summer Home of Dr. H. S. Nichols, Brooklyn.

and butter, cream and milk, chickens, etc., at prices much less than those to which the profits of commission agents and middlemen have added.

With an electric or steam launch at command or even an ordinary row or sail boat, or canoe; pure air to breathe; complete immunity from dust, malaria and mosquitoes; all this lovely, restful scenery to delight the eye, and the best of fishing in the State, where can there be a better place to spend a vacation or all summer?

It is all easy and natural at Lake Keuka. It is a good place to go also after the ordinary season at other places has practically ended. Summer visitors who are at Lake Keuka "What time the vine is in the bud" are always wishing they could be here when grapes are ripe, and then, indeed, is this part of the country most enchanting. Nowhere can there be a better place to try the efficacy of the Grape Cure, which in Germany, Hungary, Austria and Switzerland has long been popular.

A word about the fishing: Twenty-five years ago, Seth Green, America's greatest pisciculturist and originator of artificial propagation of fish, wrote over his signature:

"I think Lake Keuka unsurpassed by any water in America as a fishing resort. The purity of the water and the large amount of fish food contained in the lake tend to put the fish in the finest condition for the table and render them very strong and gamy when on the hook and line."

These conditions have in no way changed except that the fishing, owing to continuous restocking of the lake, is better today than it was when the foregoing lines were written, a quarter of a century ago. Salmon trout, black bass, pickerel, perch, wall-eyed pike and rainbow trout are caught in great quantities every season, both by professional fishermen and amateurs.

Fishing for salmon or lake trout continues from early in April till October.



HART AND SCOTT'S POINT.

A Favorite Spot on Lake Keuka.



ESPERANZA, Summer Home of Wendell P. Bush, of New York.

Catches of twelve or fifteen, weighing from four to six pounds each, are not uncommon, and fishermen trolling with three branch lines at different depths sometimes get three trout at once. Trout weighing twenty pounds have been caught.

No statement upon this subject is considered complete that does not allude, at least, to the one fish story that has made Lake Keuka famous—the “yarn” which is always first heard with natural incredulity, but which is absolutely true:

How at Brandy Bay, Lake Keuka, one sunny afternoon, Harry Morse, then a boy of seven years, was leaning over the side of a boat looking into the water, when his mother, also in the boat, heard him scream, and turned to behold her boy’s face covered with blood, and a great trout floundering in the skiff beside him. The trout evidently mistaking the boy’s nose for something good to eat, had leaped from the lake to seize it, and the boy’s involuntary drawing back, with the force of the fish’s leap, had resulted in the most astonishing catch on record. The trout weighed eight pounds. It cannot now be seen because the incident happened as long ago as August 27, 1873, but its photograph is extant, and the nose is still visible on one of Penn Yan’s most respected citizens.



CASCADE AT SENECA MILLS. VIEW IN BRUCE’S GULLY.

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# LAKE KEUKA AND ITS NAVIGATION

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IF IT were possible for the plain, methodical and matter of fact writer of history to become at all romantic or sentimental, he might justly say: "Beautiful Ogoyago of the Senecas, what changes has the devastating hand of man wrought in your appearance during his reign of an hundred years?" Where once alone did glide the noiseless canoe are seen large and elegant steam craft, each freighted with the fruits of innumerable vineyards, or laden with pleasure-seeking passengers. But to lay aside romancing and come to the material facts, it may be stated that the now called Lake Keuka is peculiarly the possession of Yates county despite the fact that its upper waters lie in an adjoining shire. Seneca lake bounds Yates county on the east, and Canandaigua lake on

the west; but with these bodies the county has nothing in common except incidentally and remotely. But with Keuka the situation is different. Local capital and industry have developed its resources and placed upon it the most elegant lines of steamers that ever graced an interior lake.

To the ancient Senecas this lake was known as Ogoyago, while to a later generation of the same occupants the name Keuka appears to have been applied to the lake. But this is a disputed question and the writer may be treading on dangerous ground in making the above assertion. It is claimed, and upon good authority, too,

that the true Seneca name of this lake was Keuka, meaning "Lake with an elbow," which is truly descriptive of its outline formation. It is also asserted that Ogoyago in Seneca means "Land between waters," fairly descriptive of the promontory called Bluff Point. Both of



these statements may be and perhaps are true, and yet the original assertion will stand unimpeached; for one of the customs of the ancient Senecas was to name

their lakes and rivers after some peculiarly prominent point of land in their immediate vicinity. If to them Bluff Point was Ogoyago, so, too, might the lake be called, and that regardless of the fact that Keuka, "Lake with an elbow," was more properly descriptive of the character of the lake itself.

But this is a comparatively unimportant subject to argue in this place. Both sides can present strong arguments in support of their positions; but the matter is satisfactorily set at rest in the fact that common consent has adopted the



name of Lake Keuka as proper and fitting to Yates county's own body of water. It may be stated, however, that the white-faced pioneers gave the name Crooked Lake, by which also the lake has ever since been known.

Navigation on Lake Keuka has passed through

many stages and conditions since the first occupancy of the region by the white man. First there was the dugout or birch bark canoe used alike by the red men and the white-faced pioneer. This was followed by the flat boat period, of which Capt. John Beddoe seems to have been the pioneer. His craft was of three tons burthen and was brought to Lake Keuka from New York, being carried over the territory intervening between navigable waters. Captain Beddoe's voyage was made from the foot of the lake to his tract or purchase of land in Jerusalem in 1798. The flat boat period, however, was not commenced until some years after John Beddoe's voyage, nor was he even to be counted among the early regular lake navigators.

In 1833 the Crooked Lake Canal was opened for business. This brought to Lake Keuka an importance not before enjoyed, and following it was an

era of prosperity that even the most ardent pioneer enthusiast had never dreamed of. But this was nothing more than a single onward step, and the importance of the canal and occasional sail boat period was more than dwarfed into insignificance by the appearance of the first steamboat—the Keuka—built and put upon the lake in 1837, and commanded by Capt. Joe Lewis; John Gregg, engineer. The Keuka was owned by the Crooked Lake Steamboat Company, the principal



ON LAKE KEUKA.

stockholders in which were S. S. Ellsworth, of Penn Yan; John Magee and W. W. McKay, of Bath; Thomas W. Olcott, of Albany, and B. Whiting, of Geneva. Capt. Joe Lewis, of Geneva, commanded the Keuka until 1841, and was then succeeded by John Gregg, her former engineer. Four years later the boat stranded and

beached near the foot of the lake. She was dismantled and her cabins taken to form the nucleus of the recent summer resort known as the Ark.

In 1845 Captain Gregg built the steamer Steuben and was her captain until the spring of 1864, when he sold her to Capt. Allen Wood. She was burned in July, 1864. The steamer George R. Youngs was built in 1865 by Capt. Allen Wood, who commenced running her in the month of September of that year. In 1868 Captain Wood built the



A LAKE KEUKA STEAMER.

screw steamer Keuka, which ran for a few years and was then sold and removed from the lake.

In 1871 the firm of Crosby & Company, composed of Morris F. Sheppard,



CROSBY LANDING.

Joseph F. Crosby and Farley Holmes, bought the George R. Youngs of Capt. Allen Wood, and changed her name to the Steuben. In 1872 they formed the Lake Keuka Steam Navigation Company, of which Farley Holmes was president; Morris F.

Sheppard, secretary and treasurer, and Joseph F. Crosby, superintendent. They built the Steamer Yates. Morris F. Sheppard and Joseph F. Crosby sold out their interest in the Lake Keuka Steam Navigation Company to Farley Holmes.

In 1878 the Keuka Steamboat Company was organized at Hammondsport, and built the Lulu. In 1880 the Keuka Navigation Company was organized with Nelson Thompson, president; Ralph T. Wood, vice-president; Morris F. Sheppard, secretary and treasurer, and George A. Sanders, superintendent. They purchased the Lulu of the Keuka Steamboat Company and built the steamer Urbana. In 1881 the Keuka Navigation Company bought the Yates and Steuben of the Lake Keuka Steam Navigation Company. In 1882 George A. Sanders resigned and W. W. Eastman was appointed superintendent. In the winter of 1883-84 the steamer Yates was burned at her moorings in Penn Yan.



"THE WILLOWS," AT ELECTRIC PARK.

About this time William L. Halsey, of Rochester, formerly of Steuben county, became interested in the company. In 1883, owing to some misunderstanding with his associates, Mr. Halsey organized the Crooked Lake Navigation Company, with a capital stock of \$12,000, and officers and directors as follows: William L. Halsey, president; George H. Lapham, vice-president; T. O. Hamlin, secretary and treasurer; O. C. Knapp, superintendent; directors, W. L. Halsey, O. C. Knapp, T. O. Hamlin, W. W. Quackenbush, W. M. Johnson, George S. Weaver, Allen Wood and George H. Lapham. The new company built and put upon the lake the large steamers Holmes and West Branch during the year 1883, and set up an opposition to the old line. The result was a most bitter enmity between the contending companies, which continued for years. The Crooked Lake Company put the fares down to ten cents to any point upon the lake. The old company immediately followed by reducing them to five cents. In 1884 Mr. Halsey died and T. O. Hamlin succeeded to the presidency of the company, still retaining, however, his positions as secretary and treasurer. In 1887 Mr. Knapp died and was succeeded by William N. Wise as superintendent. In 1885 Morris F. Shep-



pard was elected president and treasurer of the Keuka Navigation Company; Nelson Thompson, vice-president, and William T. Morris, secretary.

In 1886 the Lake Keuka Navigation Company was formed with the following officers: Morris F. Sheppard, president and treasurer; F. M. McDowell, vice-president; William T. Morris, secretary, and W. W. Eastman, superintendent. They purchased the steamers Urbana and Lulu of the Keuka Navigation Company, which was dissolved.

In 1887 the Crooked Lake Navigation Company built at Penn Yan and put upon the lake the steamer William L. Halsey, a boat slightly larger than the Holmes. The officers of the company were as follows: Theodore O. Hamlin, president, secretary and treasurer; H. M. Halsey, vice-president; W. N. Wise, superintendent; George E. Mumford, H. M. Halsey, George S. Weaver, J. W.



ROADWAY BETWEEN KEUKA COLLEGE AND YACHT CLUB.

Davis, George Gibson, J. H. Coryell, W. W. Quackenbush and T. O. Hamlin, directors. On January 1, 1890, the owners of the Lake Keuka Navigation Company sold out to Charles W. Drake, of New York City.

On October 17, 1891, the Lake Keuka Navigation Company signed a contract with the Union Dry Dock Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., for a new steamer 150 feet in length, twenty-five feet beam, steel hull, twin screws, double boilers, two triple expansion engines of the capacity of 700 horse-power, and steam steering gear. The speed provided for in the contract was twenty miles per hour. The cost of this boat, including its furniture and upholstery, was something over \$40,000. This beautiful steamer, one of the finest on any inland body of water in the state, was named the Mary Bell, and put into service in 1892. On June 5th, 1905, the name of this boat was changed from the Mary Bell to Penn Yan. The steamer is licensed to carry 600 passengers.



## THE SCHOOLS



When, after many years of patient and impatient endurance of British tyranny, our forefathers wisely resolved to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, they rightly held that they were endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which were life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Closely associated with this last, and nearly allied to it, is the pursuit of learning, and in this our ancestors were earnestly engaged long before the days of the Declaration.

Yates county can hardly claim to be Revolutionary territory, but its first settlers had all the interest in education possessed by the Revolutionary patriots, and it is gratifying to know that the public school received their early attention.

The old log meeting house of the Public Universal Friend, built in 1790, in what is now the town of Torrey, undoubtedly the first structure devoted to religious worship erected west of Fort Stanwix, deserves our additional consideration as also the earliest devoted to the cause of education, for under its roof was held the first public school.

Here Sarah Richards, manager-in-chief of the temporal affairs of the Friend, taught for a few weeks before her death; Ruth Pritchard, for some time secretary and amanuensis for the Friend, also taught here in 1796, and John Briggs, another follower of this society, at about the same time.

In 1797 Ruth Pritchard was married to Justus P. Spencer; they lived in the little settlement which was the beginning of what is now Penn Yan, and she taught a school in her own house, after her marriage, for many years. She undoubtedly taught the first school in Penn Yan. A woman of much intelligence and of devoted piety, she was a power for good in her day and generation. She died in 1816.

**Early School Houses.** In 1820 there was a rude school house upon the Main street front of the present Academy lot. Just when it was built nobody seems to know, but it was in a dilapidated condition at that time. This was followed by a brick school house, built about 1830, on the west side of what is now Liberty street, a little above the Academy lot. This brick structure was succeeded by the present frame building upon Head street, built about 1843, now used as a place of worship by the Free Methodists.

About 1824 a school house was erected on Rag street, near the site of the Wagener shoe factory. Nine years later, when Penn Yan had become an incorporated village, it had shuffled off this unsavory title, and the highway was then known as Canal street, and now as Seneca street. This school was a large one, and this building was the scene of the education of many useful members of society, until it was replaced by the school building erected in Maiden Lane in 1842. The late Benjamin L. Hoyt, Esq., taught here in 1840-41.

Joseph Bloomingdale was the first, or nearly the first, teacher in the Maiden Lane school; he is said to have had a large school, and to have employed two



PENN YAN ACADEMY, ERECTED IN 1905.

or three assistants. If we may credit the reports which have come down to us, "he was a scholar, and a ripe and good one."

Professor Henry R. Sanford, now the senior member of the Board of Conductors of Teachers' Institutes, under the direction of the Regents', was at one time a teacher there. The Maiden Lane school was closed and the building sold to O. N. Hoban after the completion of the new school building upon the Academy lot on Liberty street in 1893.

District Number 9, at the foot of Lake Keuka, since mostly absorbed by the Union School district, was organized about 1825; VanRensselaer Vorce was teaching in Aaron Plympton's old log house at that time, and he also taught the first school in Number 9 after the district school house was built. Prominent among the teachers in this school was Samuel V. Miller, who taught in 1840-41; he was also a school inspector, and was the first town Superintendent of Schools in Milo, in which office he served for about ten years.

The limits of this sketch necessarily shut out any complete account of the many select and private schools which flourished here with more or less success in the early days, and before the present complete school system which has rendered them unnecessary. No account of education in Penn Yan would, however, be complete without some reference to what must now be called the old Academy.

**The Old Academy.** Thirty years before the establishment of the present Academy, there was incorporated under the laws of our State an institution entitled the Yates County Academy and Female Seminary, which, though it was in existence for only about ten years, did much for the advancement of learning and general culture in this community.

The original Board of Trustees consisted of Henry Bradley, Ebenezer Brown, Samuel S. Ellsworth, Ira Gould, Joseph Ketchum, Cornelius Masten, Thomas J. Nevins, Andrew F. Oliver, Aaron Remer, James C. Robinson, George Shearman, Eben Smith.

Gardiner Kellogg, a graduate of Bowdoin College, was Principal, and the Academy was opened on the first Monday of January, 1829, with about seventy students. The building stood where John S. Sheppard now lives, and was erected by Elijah Holcomb, and had been used by him as a hotel. The catalogue of 1834 contained the names of 341 students and eight teachers; that of 1835 showed 315—a large attendance for those days.

**Penn Yan Academy.** The act incorporating the Penn Yan Union School District was passed by the Legislature early in 1857. The Board of Education organized April 30th, and in the same year purchased the Academy lot at a cost of about \$2,000. Mr. Charles V. Bush was awarded the contract to erect the Academy building at the price of \$8,000. The work was finished in the summer of 1859, and the Academy was opened on the first of September of that year with an enrollment of 293 students.

In 1905 the Academy was rebuilt and enlarged at a cost of \$24,000. At this date, May, 1911, the registration in the high school proper is 335 and in the Academy building over 500.

The primary schools were made free upon the organization of the Union School District, and the Academy was made free to all residents of the district in 1875.

**Other School Buildings.** The Board of Education also established a primary school east of the Northern Central Railway in 1876, in what was then district Number 4 of Milo. This had been in its time an important district; among the teachers there in its early days, were Benjamin L. Hoyt and William P. Gaylord.

In 1879 this district was also absorbed by the Union School district, and the brick school building on Chestnut street was erected in that year, at a cost of about \$3,000. They also established a primary school on Lake street in 1876, and erected the present brick school building there in 1879, at a cost of about \$2,000.

In 1893 was completed the large and commodious school building standing on the Liberty street front of the Academy lot. It represents an expenditure of about \$10,000, and forms an important part of the present school system.



LIBERTY STREET SCHOOL, ERECTED IN 1893.

In the summer of 1894, a new brick building for primary scholars was erected on Hutton street, at a total cost for lot and building of about \$2,000.

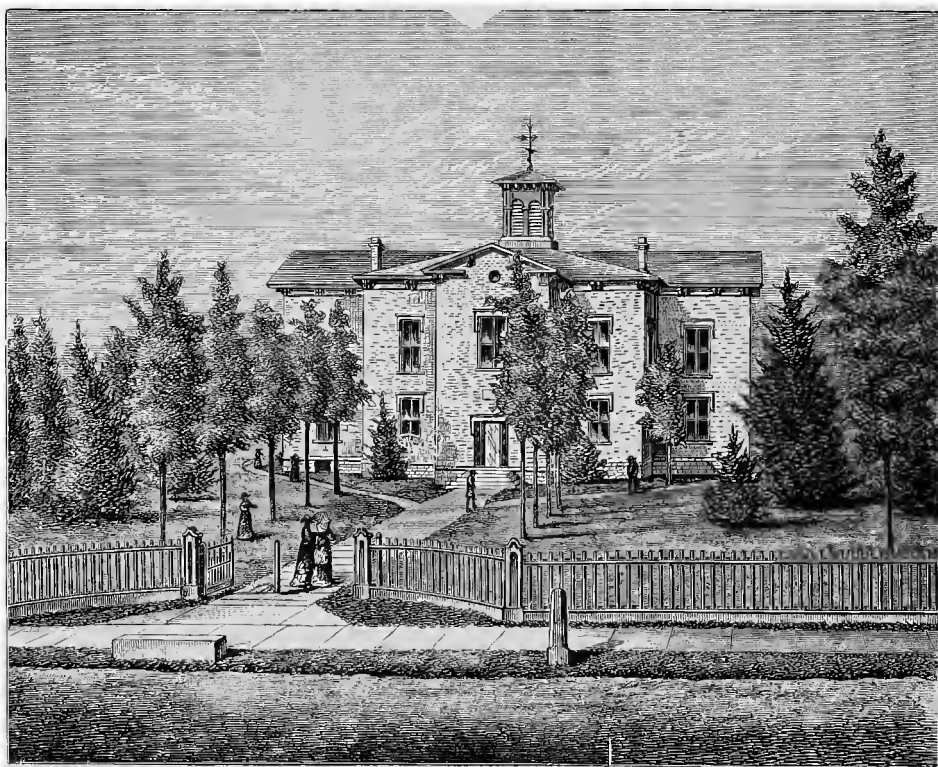
**St. Michael's School.** Working side by side with the public school system of the village, in the primary and intermediate grades of study, is St. Michael's Roman Catholic school, under the direction of the resident rector. The building, a fine brick structure, thoroughly equipped, was completed in 1883, and the school was opened in October of that year. It cost, completed, about \$10,000, and it was secured largely through the efforts of Rev. Eugene Paganni, at that time the efficient rector of this parish.

**Personnel—Officers.** The Board of Education named in the act incorporating the Penn Yan Union School District was as follows: Levi O. Dunning, Benedict W. Franklin, Jeremiah S. Jillett, Ebenezer B. Jones, Darius A. Ogden, Charles C. Sheppard, Martin Spencer, Daniel W. Streeter and George Wagener.

The Presidents of the Board since 1859 have been: Ebenezer B. Jones, 1859-'61; Charles C. Sheppard, 1861-'63, 1865-'73; Benedict W. Franklin, 1863-'65; Darius A. Ogden, 1873-'76, 1880-'89; Levi O. Dunning, 1876-'77; Stafford C. Cleveland, 1877-'80; Benjamin L. Hoyt, 1889-'91; George R. Cornwell, 1891-'94; John S. Sheppard, 1894-'95, 1900-'03; Edson Potter, 1895-'97; John H. Lown, 1897-'98; Charles B. Shaw, 1898-'99; DeForest H. Stoll, 1903-'04; Clarence T. Birkett, 1904-'06; John H. Johnson, 1906-'11; John Hyland, 1911—.

The Academy has had twenty-one Principals: Rev. Otis L. Gibson, 1859-'61, Willard P. Gibson, 1861-'63, and Winsor Scofield, 1863-'66; Cicero M. Hutchins, 1866-'68; Rev. Rufus S. Green, 1868-'69; John T. Knox, 1869-'70; Samuel D. Barr, 1870-'72; Burr Lewis, 1872-'73; Rudolphus C. Briggs, 1873-'75; Rev. Francis D. Hodgson, 1875-'83; Henry White Callahan, 1883-'90; F. Theodore Shultz, 1890-'95; George Howard Hoxie, A. M., 1895-'97; Frank C. McMaster, A. B., 1897-'98; Howard Conant, A. M., 1898-1900; Fred C. Wixom, Ph. B., 1900-'01; E. W. Cutler, A. B., 1901-'03; L. Dudley Wilcox, A. B., 1903-'07; Glenn Penhollow, 1907-'08; Everett S. Elwood, 1908-'10; W. Eugene DeMelt, 1910—.

In 1895 a Superintendent of Schools was elected to have general oversight in the graded departments. These superintendents have been: William Joseph



THE OLD PENN YAN ACADEMY, ERECTED IN 1859.

Pelo, A. B., 1895-'96; George Howard Hoxie, A. M., 1896-'98; Jay Crissey, 1898-1901; Jeremiah M. Thompson, Ph. B. 1901-'05; N. Winton Palmer, 1906—.

The Preceptresses since 1859 have been: Frances A. Sweet, 1859-'60; Mary E. Clark, 1860-'61; Susan R. Gibson, 1861-'64; Louise F. Dana, 1864-'67; Louise M. Randal, 1867-'76; Helen M. Stark, 1876-'77; Emma H. Murphey, 1877-'79; Edith Van Dusen, 1879-'80; Margaret Emerson, 1880-'87; Louise J. Starkweather, 1887-'91; Estella Mullholland, 1891-'92; Alice Hulburd, 1892-'94; Ida Shaper, 1894-'96; Katherine Rowe Moore, 1896-'97; Mabel B. Hall, 1897-'1899; Mrs. Lizzie Lowell Hammond, 1899-1907; Katherine Rowe Moore, 1907—.



# THE CHURCHES



## First Presbyterian Church

The First Presbyterian Church of Penn Yan was organized in February, 1823. For four years prior to that time services had been held, principally in the Benton church. As early as 1819 Rev. James Hotchkiss preached in a school house in Penn Yan, when there were only two members of the Presbyterian faith in the village—both women. Rev. Richard Williams came here to live the following year, preaching here and in Benton. In 1824, the denomination, then quite well organized, built its first church—a small, unpretentious frame building, near the residence of the late T. F. Wheeler on Main street. In 1841 a division occurred among the members of the church and the pastor and a number of followers left and formed a congregational Society and built a place of worship where the Methodist Episcopal church now stands. This was in 1841. The disruption was a severe blow to the staunch Presbyterians, but they met the issue well and four months afterward they secured another pastor at an increased salary. At the same time they made radical changes and improvements in the church building. A heavy debt was thus incurred, but gradually many of those who had deserted went back to the fold, and it was not long before the church was again affluent. In 1864 the building was again repaired and enlarged. This served for fifteen years, when in 1879 the present large edifice was erected.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The succession of pastors has been as follows: Richard Williams, 1820 to 1825; Chancey Eddy, 1826 to 1831; Samuel A. Allen, October to December, 1831; Stephen Crosby, 1832 to 1836; Ovid Miner, 1837 to 1841; James Richards, 1841 to 1847; William W. Robinson, 1848 to 1850; James Ells, 1851 to 1854; W. W. Taylor, 1854 to 1860; L. S. Fine, 1860 to 1862; Frederick Starr, 1864 to 1865; David Magie, 1865 to 1872; William Lawrie, 1872 to 1873; D. Henry Palmer, 1873 to 1910. The latter completed nearly thirty-seven years as pastor of the church, resigning on account of ill health. He died not long afterward. The church was without a pastor until May, 1911, when Rev. Nevin D. Bartholomew became the pastor in charge.

## First Methodist Episcopal Church

In 1792, four years after the first white settlers came to this section of the country, Ezra Cole, a Methodist local preacher, held a service in a barn. In 1793 the Seneca circuit was formed and a regular Methodist class organized. The quarterly meetings were held in a log house near where is now the farm house of Charles B. Shaw, probably the Sam Wise tavern house. The first visits to these parts of those two great Methodist preachers, Revs. William Colbert and Valentine Cook, were made in 1793-6. The latter was the presiding elder. In 1794 Alward White was preacher and Thornton Fleming presiding elder. The following preachers succeeded: John Lackey and Joseph Whitby, 1795; Anning Owen and Hamilton Jefferson, 1796; Johnson Dunham, 1797; Jonas Stokes and Richard Lyon, 1798; Johnathan Bateman, 1799. The preachers until 1825 included the following: Benjamin Bidlack, Benjamin G. Paddock, George Harmon, Palmer Roberts, William J. Kent, Robert Parker, Ogden Lanning and Henry J. Kent.

In 1824 the work had become so established that the First Methodist Episcopal church of Penn Yan was duly incorporated, and a church building erected, the dedicatory sermon being preached by the Rev. Israel Chamberlayne, December 21st, 1826.

In 1848 the parsonage was purchased and the church repaired and improved; soon after the first pipe organ was added. In 1856 the society moved into the Congregational church building, which was purchased, and, soon after, enlarged and improved. In 1897 the beautiful, modern brownstone structure was erected, a building which gives every convenience for progressive church work. A magnificent three manual pipe organ, added in 1909, completes the equipment of this commodious place of worship, which cost complete about \$40,000.

The membership is now about five hundred. There is a large Sunday school, an energetic Brotherhood and Epworth League, as well as strong missionary societies among the women.

The following have been the pastors: John B. Alvernon, 1826-8; Abner Chase, 1829; Manley Tooker, 1830; Chester V. Adgate, 1831-2; Wilbur Hoag, 1833; Robert T. Parker, 1834; Thos. J. Champion, 1835; Seth Mattison, 1836; Thos. J. Champion, 1837; Allan Stelle, 1838; Freeborn G. Hibbard, 1839; William P. Davis, 1840; F. G. Hibbard, 1841-2; Clinton W. Sears, 1843; Isaiah McMahan, 1844-5; Wm. H. Goodwin, 1846-7; Alpha Wright, 1848-9; Israel H. Kellog, 1850-1; D. D. Buck, 1852-3; Thos. Tousey, 1854-5; Nathan Fellows, 1856-7; John C. Noble, 1858-9; Sanford Van Benschoten, 1860-1; Chas. W. Bennett, 1862-3; D. D. Buck, 1864-5;



FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

Thos. Tousey, 1866-8; Jas. E. Latimer, 1869; W. B. Benham, 1870-1; M. S. Leet, 1872-3; J. P. Farmer, 1874-6; K. P. Jervis, 1876-7; A. N. Damon, 1878-80; E. M. Mills, 1881-4; J. H. McCarty, 1884-6; J. V. Benham, 1887-9; L. F. Congdon, 1890; Arthur Copeland, 1891-3; J. F. Beebe, 1894-7; F. T. Keeney, 1898; H. E. Frohock, 1899-1900; W. H. Giles, 1901-3; DeWitt S. Hooker, 1904-10; H. I. Andrews, 1910.



## St. Michael's Church

Catholicity in the village of Penn Yan goes back as far as the year 1847. At that time there numbered about fifteen Catholic families. One of those families deserving special mention was the Hendrick family, which gave two distinguished sons to the church, the late Rt. Reverend Thomas A. Hendrick, Bishop of Cebu, P. I., and Rt. Reverend Joseph W. Hendrick, present pastor of Holy Cross Church, Ovid, and Domestic Prelate to His Holiness Pope Pius X.

There was no Catholic church in Penn Yan at that time, and Fathers Bradley and O'Flaherty came here occasionally from Geneva, and said Mass in the homes of Mr. Hendrick, Mrs. Mary Mulligan, in the Court House and in a school house near the present Fox's Mills.

In 1849 Mr. Hendrick collected funds for the erection of a church, which building still remains on Keuka street. The ground was donated by Abraham Wagener. About 1850 this church was dedicated in honor of St. Michael, which name it has retained ever since. Father Gilbride was the first resident pastor, having Hammondsport and Ovid for out missions. Father Gilbride was in charge about two years.

The following priests have since been pastors: Rev. P. Canny, two years; Rev. J. Dean, one year; Rev. J. McKenna, seven years; Rev. D. English, seven years; Rev. E. McGowan, five years; Rev. W. Gregg, two years; Rev. Eugene Pagani, fifteen years; Rev. Angelo Lugero, six years. The present pastor is Rev. Martin J. Hendrick, who was appointed pastor August 15, 1898. Rev. John R. Fitzsimons is the assistant, and was appointed March 18, 1909.

The handsome new edifice which now stands on Liberty street was built by Father Hendrick, the present pastor, in 1902.

St. Michael's parish is the largest congregation in this village, having a membership of over one thousand souls.

There is a parochial school connected with the church which was built by Father Pagani in 1883. It is supported by the voluntary contributions of the Catholics. The school is in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and has an attendance of 125 pupils.

The valuation of all church property, including rectory, barn, school and old church property, is about \$70,000.

Under the activity of Rev. Fitzsimons, the debt incurred by the parish because of the erection of the new church is being paid off yearly in substantial amounts. In time a tower will be erected on the southeast corner, the church being built with that addition in view. Also, when financial cares are less burdensome than now, a larger and more elaborate altar will be installed, according to present intentions.

The resident priests have also the Catholic church at Dundee in their pastorate.



ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

## St. Mark's Church

St. Mark's parish was incorporated May 8, 1837. Henry Rose and Abraham Dox were the first wardens. John N. Rose, Dr. Henry P. Sartwell, Sealobury KISSAM, Francis M. Potter, Erastus Page, Ebenezer Lord, B. W. Franklin and William C. Parsons, the first vestrymen.

Before the parish existed legally, i.e., before the act of incorporation or a name had been chosen, the Rev. William W. Bostwick, missionary at Hammondsport and Bath, held occasional services, beginning about 1826.

The first church was built in 1838, opposite the Penn Yan Academy, where the home of Wm. N. Wise now stands, and was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Treadwell Onderdonk, Bishop of New York, whose diocese comprised the entire state.



ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

The first rector of St. Mark's was the Rev. Edmund Embury, 1838. Several of Penn Yan's oldest families are related to Mr. Embury.

The property on upper Main was sold, the parish then built the present church on Main street, corner Clinton, in 1879, while the Rev. William Catterson was rector. October 30, 1879, the Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., L.L. D., Bishop of Western New York, consecrated the new church.

This building was enlarged to its present size and the tower added during the rectorship of William H. Lord.

Thus St. Mark's parish is over 73 years old; has had many rectors, only two or three of whom are now

living. For the past thirteen years the Rev. J. H. Perkins has been the rector, and in years of service is the oldest clergyman in Penn Yan, St. Mark's being his first and only charge.

Before coming to Penn Yan he was in charge of the Archdeaconry of Buffalo and ministered to all the small parishes and missions in Niagara, Erie, Wyoming, Chautauqua, Catteraugus and Alleghany counties, under the direction of the late Bishop Coxe.

Rev. Mr. Perkins was born in London, Eng. He is the son of a clergyman and was educated at Hobart College, where he studied for four years with the class of '91. In 1894 he graduated with his class from the Seabury Divinity School and was ordained by Bishop Coxe.

The parish is small but active, the different societies and guilds working together for the one object, the Church and her missions.

St. Mark's is not only free from debt, but is at unity—working harmoniously, continually improving the church property. Many handsome and costly memorials and gifts have been received in the last few years.

The church is well appointed, well kept and homelike.

Visitors to the church always remark what a beautiful little church—the little church on the corner.

## First Baptist Church

As early as 1811 Baptist services were conducted in this locality, but it was not until 1829 that a movement was made to establish a Baptist society in Penn Yan. In that year a number of members of the old Second Milo church severed their relations for that purpose, and the early meetings were held in various places—in old Masonic Hall, in schools, in the court house, and even in a printing office. In 1831 it was decided to build a brick church, and in 1834 one was erected on the site occupied by the present church. It was a plain building and cost \$9,000. This served until 1870, when it was torn down to make room for the present building. The new church was dedicated May 18, 1871.

The Baptist society has prospered in Penn Yan and has a large membership. The succession of pastors has been: Samuel Carpenter, David Hurlbut, John D. Hart, Ira Bennett, Orei Montague, Samuel Adsit, Howell Smith, Hiram K. Stimson, Charles Morton, Samuel D. Bainbridge, Charles N. Chandler, Edwin P. Brigham, N. Judson Clark, G. M. Peters, T. R. Peters, J. P. Farmer, D. Crosby, D. R. Watson, Edward M. Saunier, Eugene Haines, Thomas deGruchy, Forrest L. Fraser. Rev. George W. Rockwell, the present pastor. His immediate predecessor, Rev. F. L. Fraser, resigned to take up the work of superintendent of the Alhany District of the State Anti-Saloon League.



BAPTIST CHURCH.

## Free Methodist Church

What was the People's Rescue Mission was, on October 21, 1906, formed into a Free Methodist Church Society of North America. Nine members were received into full membership from other churches. Later the old Head street school property was bought, and the building is used as a place of worship.

Philip S. Culver ministers to the spiritual needs of the members of the church, which serves a useful purpose in its special field of endeavor.

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# T H E C E M E T E R I E S

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## Lake View Cemetery

Since 1799 a part of what is now Lake View Cemetery has been the last resting place of residents of this community. David Wagener, the father of Abraham, was the first to be buried there. In 1837 Abraham Wagener deeded two acres to the village of Penn Yan, and this small plot sufficed until 1853, when the village trustees bought from Abraham Wagener six acres adjoining the original cemetery on the west, paying for it \$600, the seller reserving two acres for burial purposes. In 1855 Abraham's heirs—Charles Wagener and others—gave another deed of this two acres of reservation for \$400, this time retaining only fifty lots for the Wagener family. This was called the "First Purchase."



ENTRANCE TO LAKE VIEW CEMETERY.

In 1867 five acres adjoining were bought from Charles Wagener for \$2,500, and in 1878 another purchase of eight acres was made, the price being \$600 an acre. In 1906 a fourth purchase was made, when ten acres were bought from Charles Wagener's heirs, making the total area of Lake View Cemetery thirty acres. For storage purposes a half acre north of the original burying ground was bought in 1908.

While Lake View Cemetery is most carefully tended and more attractive than most rural cemeteries, it is the aim of the cemetery trustees to make even more improvements. Plotting, planting, lawn making and road building have been planned by a Cornell landscape architect. In laying out the last purchase the "lawn plan," or park system, has been observed, in which it is found desirable to limit the stone work and monumental display as much as is compatible with the personal desires of those directly interested.



IN LAKE VIEW CEMETERY.

The trustees maintain a perpetual care fund. By paying in a certain small amount a lot will be taken care of for all time. Donations and bequests to this fund are asked for by the trustees. There are twenty or more lots now in the perpetual care fund. Lake View is indeed a beautiful city of the dead.

A chapel is to be erected near the Court street entrance, Mrs. Henrietta Monell, a daughter of Abraham Wagener, having bequeathed in her will \$5,000 for that purpose. It is to be of Gothic or Swiss design and of brick or stone, and will be an ornament to the cemetery, as well as a convenience for the use of funeral parties.

### St. Michael's Cemetery

During the pastorate of Rev. Eugene Pagani, the Roman Catholics bought about thirty-two acres of land for cemetery purposes, to the west of Lake View. Much is being done under the supervision of Rev. Martin Hendrick, pastor, and Rev. John Fitzsimons, assistant pastor, to beautify the grounds, and they are well kept.

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# THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

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PRIOR to the incorporation of the village of Penn Yan in 1833, and for some two years afterward, the residents fought fires with a hand engine and bucket brigades. There was no fire department, everybody lending a hand. In 1835 "Fire Engine Company No. 1" was formed, and a brake and suction engine, called the Neptune, was purchased and kept in a building on Elm street. The old hand engine, called the Cataract, was kept in a shanty on Head street. In 1838 persons residing in the northern part of the village formed what was called "Cataract Company No. 2," using the Cataract engine. This engine was first used

when what was called "Brimstone Row," extending from Wheeler's corner to Hamlin's store, was burned. It was in use for twenty years. The Neptune was eventually sold to Hammondsport.

In 1851 a number of citizens assembled in the court house and formed a company called "Keuka No. 1." Four years later "Excelsior No. 2" was formed, and the present engine house on Main street was built. The third brake engine was obtained that year.

The engine house on Main street near Head street was built in 1868 and was occupied by Excelsior No. 2. The hose-men of that company took the name of the "Holmes Hose," in honor of Farley Holmes, then a prominent resident of Penn Yan.

Until 1872 these engines and hose supplied the village with fire protection, when the steam fire engine "Keuka" was purchased.

"Keuka Engine Company" was organized in 1871 with eighty-three members. This body was soon after granted permission to organize into a hose company, and the result was the formation of the "Ellsworth Hose Company," named in honor of General S. S. Ellsworth, of Penn Yan. This company, organized in 1872, has been maintained to the present day.



THE BENHAM HOUSE.

The "Hydrant Hose Company" was organized in 1866. It was at first called "Hydraulic Hose Company."

The "Hunter Hook and Ladder Company," which has charge of the ladders and similar equipment of the department, was organized in 1880, when the truck was purchased. The "Sheldon Hose Company" came into existence in 1895 and was named after William Sheldon. It occupies Engine House No. 2, on North Main street.

The department of today is an active, alert organization. The equipment consists of a powerful steam fire engine, a chemical engine, a hook and ladder truck and three hose companies. There are sixty hydrants and several outlying hose houses, and with the inexhaustible water supply from Lake Keuka and the tremendous pressure maintained, the village is capable of successfully coping with the more serious fires.



A FIREMEN'S PARADE IN PENN YAN.

The most serious, and probably the most destructive, conflagration that ever took place in Penn Yan, occurred April 30th, 1872. The fire started in a large wooden building on the south side of Jacob street, in the afternoon. This building was occupied as a foundry by the firm of Whitaker & Bryan and was known as the Commercial Iron Works. The firemen of Penn Yan assembled promptly, but in spite of their efforts the foundry was speedily consumed. In the meantime the fire extended to the buildings on the opposite side of the street. These were occupied as business blocks, and were all burned down, together with a large carriage manufactory. Several residences on both sides of this street, and on the west side of Benham street, also a number of barns, were likewise destroyed at that time. By the arrival of a fire company, summoned by telegraph from Canandaigua, and the assistance thus rendered, the fire was brought under control. One person, an old veteran by the name of Martin Hope, is believed to have perished in this fire, as he was never again seen. The entire loss amounted to \$130,000

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# PUBLIC UTILITIES OF PENN YAN

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In the matter of public utilities, Penn Yan stands in the front rank among the villages of New York State. Very few municipalities are the owners of their water, light and sewer plants.

Penn Yan's water plant was constructed in 1894, at a cost of \$66,000, and is built on the gravity system—having a large reservoir at an elevation of about 300 feet above Lake Keuka, which is supplied by pumps having a capacity of 75,000 gallons per hour.

There are nearly sixteen miles of water mains in the village, supplying practically every street. There are 116 fire hydrants in use, the service of which is furnished without expense to the village.

The power plant is modern and complete and planned to develop power at the lowest possible cost. There are two 225 horse-power high-speed engines connected with power water pump. These are used in connection with the electric light department, thereby effecting a saving in operation for each department.

At the present time there are over 1,250 water users, with an annual rental exceeding \$13,000.

During the year 1910 there were pumped 156,066,621 gallons. This, however, includes the water used for fire hydrants.

The high elevation of the reservoir gives ample pressure for fire protection, running from 125 to 140 pounds.

The installation of a water system for the best results require a system of sewers. A complete system of sanitary sewers was constructed by the village in 1903 at a cost of \$80,319.80. It covers practically all of the village streets, 13½ miles of mains being in use. There is no expense to property owners for the use of the public sewers.



SEWERAGE TREATMENT WORKS.

The sewage is taken care of at the treatment works, which operate automatically, requiring very little attention, and practically no expense for maintenance.

For the proper cleansing of the sewage system there are located throughout the village 172 man-holes and 48 flush tanks. The flush tanks are automatic to insure the proper flushing of sewers at regular intervals.

The electric light plant was installed in 1905, and the total cost to this time



is \$39 872.83. This covers additions and extensions made necessary by the increased number of consumers. It supplies current for 82 arc lights for the public streets, and there are nearly 200 private consumers. It also furnishes power for manufacturing purposes. The receipts for the year 1910 were \$12,854.84 for light and power.

The dynamos and electric apparatus are all in duplicate, so that continuous service may be given without danger of delay.

For economy in operation the water and light departments are combined at the power plant. That is, while water is being pumped, electric current is generated, power being furnished with the same engines and boilers.

## The Public Library



THE Penn Yan Public Library is now in its sixteenth year, and is one of the institutions of which the village is justly proud.

For ten years it occupied a single room in the old Academy; in 1905 it took possession of its present attractive and convenient building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, Esq., erected

upon a lot provided by a few public spirited citizens. From some 1,400 volumes with which the Library opened in 1895, the collection has grown to more than 7,000 well-selected books. In addition to these more than twenty newspapers and periodicals are regularly upon the tables in the reading rooms.

The library is open every evening and on three afternoons of each week; it is supported by taxation, and its use is free to all residents of the village of suitable age; it also serves, under certain conditions, the people of the immediate neighborhood.

The management is in the hands of a board of five trustees, and it is administered by a librarian of unusual ability, to whose intelligent and able conduct much of its success is due.

In addition to purchases for the library, choice books are being constantly donated by residents of Penn Yan.

## Fraternal Societies, Grand Army Posts and Auxiliaries

Ancient Order of Hibernians, organized in 1895. Meets first and third Tuesday nights in each month. Has about 46 members.

Catholic Mutual Benefit Society, organized in 1888. Membership about 60. Meets the second and fourth Tuesday nights in each month.

Ladies' Catholic Benefit Association, organized in 1897. Membership about 80. Meets the first and third Thursday nights in each month.

Danish Brotherhood, organized in 1893. Membership about 190. Meets the first and third Saturday nights in each month.

Danish Sisterhood, organized in 1899. Membership about 26. Meets the first Sunday in each month.

Keuka Lodge, No. 149, I. O. O. F., was originally instituted in 1845. A new charter was granted in 1879. Membership about 340. Meets every Monday night.

Penn Yan Encampment of Patriarchs, I. O. O. F., organized 1882. Membership about 100. Meets the second and fourth Friday nights of each month.

Lake Keuka Rehekah Lodge, organized in 1905. Membership about 250. Meets the second and fourth Tuesday nights in each month.

Knights of Pythias, organized in 1886. Membership about 28. Meets the second and fourth Wednesday nights in each month.

Lake Keuka Camp, M. W. of A., organized in 1900. Membership about 80. Meets every Thursday night.

Royal Neighbors, M. W. A., organized in 1910. Membership about 25. Meets the first and third Wednesday nights in each month.

Metawissa Tribe, I. O. R. M., organized in 1888. Membership about 200. Meets every Thursday night.

Miniska Council, Degree of Pocahontas, organized in 1906. Membership about 70. Meets the first and third Tuesday nights of each month.

Milo Lodge, No. 108, F. & A. M., organized in 1846. Membership about 210. Meets first and third Fridays of each month.

Jerusalem Commandery, K. T., F. & A. M., organized 1849. Membership about 90. Meets the second and last Tuesdays in each month.

Order Eastern Star, organized in 1905. Membership about 90. Meets the second and fourth Wednesday nights in each month.

Morris Brown Camp, S. O. V., organized in 1905. Membership about 70. Meets the second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

Yates Tent, K. O. T. M., organized in 1888. Membership about 140. Meets every Friday night.

Penn Yan Hive, L. O. T. M., organized in 1898. Membership about 90. Meets every Monday night.

J. B. Sloan Post, G. A. R., organized in 1869. Membership about 115. Meets the first and third Wednesday nights in each month.

Phil Sheridan Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R., organized in 1890. Membership about 116. Meets the first and third Wednesdays in each month.

William H. Long Post, G. A. R., organized in 1895. Membership about 50. Meets the first and third Tuesday nights in each month.

Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., organized in 1888. Membership about 50. Meets the first and third Tuesdays in each month.



EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR OF MUNICIPAL POWER PLANT. PUBLIC UTILITIES OF PENN YAN. SEE PAGE 56.

## The Keuka Yacht Club

Probably the most active nautical club on any of the inland lakes of New York State is the Keuka Yacht Club. The pride of the club is its fleet of six Class A sailing yachts, five of which are of the same build. The club holds the champion-



HOME OF THE KEUKA YACHT CLUB.

ship of the Inter-lake Yacht Racing Association, and last year one of its boats defeated the pick of all the other lakes in an unofficial race. Races are held every week on Lake Keuka and four trophies were contested for last year.

The club house is well appointed. A steward and assistants are employed about five months in the year; it is electrically lighted throughout; is of three stories and has sixteen sleeping rooms,



which are rented for the season. The building is located on a bluff overlooking Lake Keuka. Tennis and croquet grounds contribute to the attractions of the place. The club has over two hundred members.

Some very speedy motor boats are owned by members of the club, one in particular being excelled by few in the entire country.

The Keuka Yacht Club is recognized as being the leader in genuine seamanship among the lakes of New York State, having the fastest sailing yachts and the best sailors.

## The Penn Yan Club

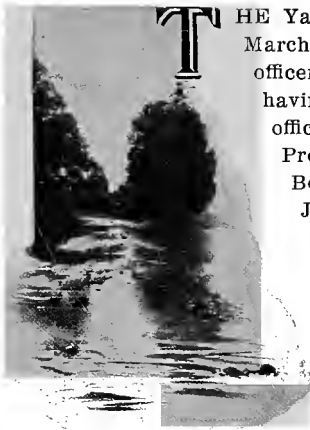
The Penn Yan Club is a social organization composed for the most part of business and professional men. It was organized in 1895, and has a membership of 119, of which number 105 are resident members. The club has handsome quarters on Main street, equipped with billiard and pool tables, current reading matter, and other forms of amusement and entertainment such as are usually found in high-class social clubs of this character.

New comers to Penn Yan who desire to come in social touch with many of its progressive citizens could do no better than to become members of the Penn Yan Club.

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# THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

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**T**HE Yates County Agricultural Society was organized on March 4, 1840, when a constitution was adopted and officers were elected. The society began auspiciously, having 140 members. The following were the first officers: President, John Hatmaker, of Milo; Vice-Presidents, John Spicer, Barrington; Samuel Wise, Benton; Elisha Doubleday, Italy; Uriah Hurford, Jerusalem; Daniel B. Lindsley, Middlesex; Henry P. Startnell, Milo; Henry Husted, Potter; Henry Spencer, Starkey; Secretary, Darius A. Ogden, Milo; Treasurer, Ebin Smith, Milo. At that time the town of Torrey had not been formed.

The Society was organized in the American Hotel, and in June another meeting was held at the Court House, when it was considered inexpedient to attempt to hold a "fair and cattle show" that year. A committee was appointed to prepare a premium list for the year 1841. The total amount of this first prize list was \$141. Of this amount only \$106 was paid out, the society's officers reserving the right to decline to confer prizes on exhibits not worthy. This agricultural fair was held at the court house grounds and in the Court House itself. This continued to be the place for the holding of fairs until 1851, when Dundee was chosen for two years. By 1853 four acres of ground in Penn Yan had been fenced in and a hall erected 50x70 feet, as well as pens and a stand for the exhibition of poultry. The same grounds with other purchases are in use today by the society. At this fair in 1853 the society charged admission for the first time.

From the beginning the Yates County Agricultural Society has prospered. During the past ten years it has advanced rapidly, and the premium list will compare favorably with county fairs in counties very much larger than "Little Yates." A fast half-mile track encircles the interior of the grounds, while on the outside of the track is a fair building for the exhibition of domestic exhibits, the arts, etc.; also pens and buildings for live-stock, a fine building for the accomodation of trotters and pacers, a new and very comfortable grand stand, a poultry house—in fact, everything needful. The exhibit of poultry last year was the largest ever held in this section.

This year the grounds are to be greatly improved. Plants, flowers and shrubbery will beautify, the plan being to make a park-like place of the grounds inside of the race track, where the public can enjoy the summer evenings, fanned by breezes from Lake Keuka. A new baseball diamond is to be laid out opposite the new grand stand, and this is to be the only form of sport to be allowed in the park. Hereafter circuses will have to seek other quarters.

## The Guertha Pratt Home

In a pretentious looking residence building, surrounded by spacious grounds, with flowers, shrubbery and noble trees, is the Guertha Pratt Home, for elderly women. The existence of this splendid home was made possible by a gift of \$5,000 by Seneca L. Pratt and the generous contributions of many others. There are fourteen available rooms, nine being sleeping chambers. The home has broad porches, large and lofty rooms, and there is every improvement for the comfort of the inmates. A small sum is charged for admission as a life member of the household. While the home was founded originally by members of the Methodist church, the institution is non-sectarian. It is supported by voluntary contributions. It is hoped that the endowment fund, small at present, will be added to by philanthropic persons. The home is a living monument to those who worked so industriously for its establishment. Just prior to his death, Mr. Pratt gave \$10,000 to the home, and his mother, widow of Harvey D. Pratt, gave \$5,000 at the same time.



THE GUERTHA PRATT HOME.

## Miss Hatmaker's Private Hospital



THE PRIVATE HOSPITAL.

A private hospital for the care and treatment of non-contagious medical, surgical, gynecological and obstetrical cases was opened in July, 1911, in the house formerly known as the "Watkins house," with main entrance on East Main street and carriage entrance on Watkins street. There are seven rooms for patients, an operating room, administration and other rooms. All patients must be under the care of a physician or surgeon. The hospital is open to all doctors, and has no house staff. The nurses are on twelve-hour duty. Sanitary plumbing, a hot-water heating system and an acetylene gas plant have been installed. A hospital has been long needed in this community, and inasmuch as the physicians of Penn Yan stand ready to treat cases at the Hatmaker hospital, and competent professional nurses are employed, its existence should be appreciated in a proper manner. The hospital is in charge of Susannah C. Hatmaker, R. N., 246 East Main street.

## Holmes Inn



HOLMES INN.

Penn Yan, but is away from all noise and dust, and is cool and comfortable in the hottest of weather.

The menu embraces everything in season. If you want a meal "fit for the gods," you can get it; if you want simply plain food, you can get that. All you have to do is to order.

The inn is owned and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Holmes, both entirely capable, and is situated about one mile from Penn Yan on the Penn Yan, Keuka Park & Branchport trolley road.

## The Potter House

One hundred and eighteen years ago the house illustrated herewith was built. It still stands, five miles west of Penn Yan. It was erected by Arnold Potter, whose father was Judge William Potter, of Rhode Island. Arnold Potter came to Yates county when thirty years old, and did much during his twenty years of life in his new home in clearing the wilderness, building mills and promoting agriculture.

All the men Arnold Potter could hire were engaged in building his home, an imposing one in this section in those days. Every room has a wide and deep fireplace, not excepting the kitchen, which is as big as the entire ground floor of many modern dwellings. A wide hall runs the length of both floors, with two immense rooms on each side, upstairs and down.

More than a century ago Louis Phillipe, afterward king of France, spent several months at the Potter home, he being then an exile and in hiding from his enemies. Many other distinguished guests were entertained within the walls of this historic and one-time mansion.



## Red Jacket

The birthplace of the celebrated Indian orator, Sa-go-ye-wa-tha, or Red Jacket, has been the subject of controversy on the part of Indianologists. Much evidence has been adduced from time to time in support of the claims of different localities. Canoga, Geneva, Old Castle, and even Ganundewah, on the shore of Canandaigua lake, have had their advocates. The latter location has been set forth mainly upon the legendary origin of the Seneca Indians on the high lands of Bare Hill, overlooking the lake. But the allegations on this score are too vague and shadowy for even the semblance of history. The other places



named have been exhaustively weighed in the balance relative to the so-called proofs and found wanting in direct and positive evidence. Second-hand testimony, or hearsay, is neither as satisfactory nor conclusive as that of those who were living witnesses.

Red Jacket lived during the early years of his life in Jerusalem and about the shores of Lake Keuka, according to Asa Brown, Margaret Botsford, Alfred Pelton and other pioneers. They have each declared

of their own personal knowledge that Red Jacket was born near the Sand Bar, on the shore of the North Branch of Lake Keuka. Asa Brown lived with the father and mother of Red Jacket for several years of his early life. The integrity of Asa Brown was never questioned.

The testimony of Red Jacket himself merits consideration. In a speech at Geneva he voluntarily stated that he was born over on the arm of Lake Keuka. The late Judge John L. Lewis stated to the writer that Red Jacket told him that he was born on the west shore of this arm of Lake Keuka. Much other information corroborative of these statements is in reserve.



AN EARLY PICTURE OF THE COURT HOUSE.





KEUKA COLLEGE is a co-educational institution of higher learning, located at Keuka Park, four miles from Penn Yan. Closely connected with it, and occupying the same building, is Keuka Institute, a secondary school of unusual merit. These institutions offer classes from the eighth grade, preliminary, through the usual High School courses, and then on through college.

The Institute is a regularly registered Regents school, each student being required to take and pass the regular Regents examinations. The faculty is carefully selected and especial emphasis laid upon individual instruction.

The College offers the regular standard college courses, granting the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science under the seal of the Regents of the University of the State of New York. The faculty of the college is separate from that of the Institute, being composed of men and women well equipped for the work they are doing. Intimate association with the students is one of the very great assets of the small college.



KEUKA COLLEGE

The purpose of the founders was to establish a school of high standards, where, under Christian influences, the student of limited means might secure an education. This purpose and aim have been steadfastly adhered to since the beginning. The entire cost of a year's schooling, tuition, room rent and board, is less than two hundred dollars. In many instances this figure has been materially reduced through work furnished the students about the building and on the farm.

The College property consists of about one hundred acres of land on the west side of Keuka Lake. The campus of sixteen acres, much of which is lake shore, is beautifully situated. In the center stands the main college building, a four-story brick structure, containing one hundred and ten rooms. The lower stories are used for class rooms, while the upper stories are given over to dormitory rooms. The building is heated by steam, lighted by electricity, modern plumbing and substantially furnished throughout.

The College has its own dairy and farm. A fine young fruit orchard has been set out, which will soon yield a good income. All kinds of vegetables are grown as well as fodder for the cattle. This industry furnishes labor for students and a fine income for the institution.

Besides the main building and farm, the College owns a factory, the water works, barns, and professors' residences. The total value of the holdings is \$25,000. Around the College has grown up Keuka Park, a hamlet of some sixty houses and stores. These have been built upon lots purchased from the College. An excellent trolley line runs through the property, connecting with Branchport and Penn Yan.

Keuka College has never had adequate endowment for its most moderate work. This has made it necessary to carry on an annual campaign for current

expenses, and caused perennially the question as to its future to become prominent. Could the problem of its permanency be settled and proper advertising carried on, the building could be crowded with students.

The largest donors to the College have been the Ball Brothers, of Muncie, Ind., nephews of the late Dr. Geo. A. Ball, for many years president of the institution. These men have given annually large contributions to maintain the school. At the present time they are giving \$5,000.00 annually. This sum is duplicated by the citizens of Yates County. Never has there been a better interest by the neighbors of the College in its welfare than now.

The alumni of the College is not large, but those who have gone out are occupying positions of honor and importance. Law, medicine, ministry and commercial life have been entered, but by far the larger number have taken up the work of education. Keuka points with pride to her teachers, some occupying positions in university and college life. Judged by the standard of the work being done by the members of the ten classes graduated, Keuka College may well claim the support and interest of its friends and neighbors.

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## Penn Yan's New Federal Building

The building contains one story and basement of approximately 3,800 square feet ground area. It is brick-faced with limestone base, tin roof, wood trim and fireproof construction. It has a frontage on Main street of fifty-two feet and is seventy-two feet deep, exclusive of front and rear approaches. Its height from the ground to peak of roof is forty feet.

The front entrance is handsome, with large stained-glass windows on either side. In the rear is the mailing platform, with concrete floor and cement finish. On each side are three large and two smaller windows. The building is surmounted by a flag staff twenty-five feet tall. In outside appearance the building is solid and substantial.

The ceilings on the first floor are from fifteen to eighteen feet in height. The postmaster's room is at the right of the front entrance and in the rear of it a vault of great strength for money, stamps and other valuables. The portions for the public are on the front and north sides, with floors of marble and terazzo, and contain three desks. At the rear of the money order and registered letter office is another vault. The post office work room occupies a large space on the south side of the building, extending to the rear, and is fully supplied with all modern improvements and appliances for handling the mail.

The basement, which is nine feet in height, will contain toilet rooms, lavatories, shower bath, ice box, hot water tank and steam apparatus.

The appropriation of \$50,000 made by Congress for the site and building came through the exertions of the late Congressman Sereno E. Payne and is fully appreciated by our citizens. The fact that Penn Yan has a federal building is something of which to be proud, and it increases the rating of Penn Yan among the other villages of the state and country.



## THE VINEYARDS



F the industries in this rich agricultural section of the state, the growing of grapes, in this immediate vicinity, is perhaps the most important. Lake Keuka, which is twenty-two miles in length, with an arm, or branch eight miles long, is entirely surrounded with vineyards reaching from the water's edge back from half a mile to a mile and a half. The extent of the acreage is not definitely known, but is roughly estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 acres. There has been something over one hundred varieties of grapes produced in this territory from first to last, and no doubt nearly that number could be found today in the Lake Keuka vineyards, but aside from the standard varieties nearly all others are grown in quite small quantities. Of the standard varieties, mentioned in the order of the quantities produced, are Concords, Catawbas, Niagaras, Delawares and Salems. There is also a number of varieties of grapes grown on the shores of this lake, not known to the general public, that are in such demand for wine making that they are never seen in the markets—such as the Iona, White Diamond, Clinton, Eumelan, Elvira and others—many of which are not desirable for table use.



PICKING THE LUSCIOUS GRAPE

selling as high as 35 cents per pound, and about that time many were purchased for wine making at 18 cents per pound. Notwithstanding these extraordinary prices, the growth of the industry was not very rapid until about 1872, but for fifteen years thereafter the increase in the acreage was very great; land adapted for the purpose increased very greatly in value; and although the price of grapes has declined to an average of perhaps \$40.00 per ton in late years, there has been a slight increase in acreage continually. The wine industry has steadily increased until there are now more than twenty cellars within twenty-five miles of Penn Yan, this locality having been chosen on account of the superior quality

The industry was started in this locality about 1836, but it was some ten years later before grapes were shipped to the larger cities in any quantities. In 1850 the demand for them in the large markets of the country was much greater than the supply, and as late as 1858 there is record of their

of grapes for wine making. This product is shipped to every part of the United States.

There are also several factories for the manufacture of unfermented grape juice, for which there is an increasing demand. The unfermented juice is also produced to a considerable extent at the wine cellars.

A large number of men and women find employment in the care of the vines and in picking the fruit and preparing it for market. All of the hand-made baskets used for the shipment of the fruit are made by women, and the packing of the grapes in baskets is especially women's work. In fact, grapes are never packed by men or boys here.

Every vine in all vineyards is tied to the wires at two different times dur-



GLEN L. WHEELER'S APPLE ORCHARD.

ing the growth, first with willow or fine wire and the second time with rye straw. Much of this work is also done by women, who become very expert. The trimming of the vines, which is done in the winter, is men's work. To see the vines in a first-class vineyard after they have been scientifically trimmed,

one unaccustomed to the business could hardly believe that anything was left to bear fruit for the next season, so much having been cut away and only two or three small canes being left. But a few months later, in thrifty vineyards, the vine trellises are entirely covered with the new growth.

The grapes from the Lake Keuka district are generally packed in a manner superior to those in other grape growing territories, and are shipped in a more tasty basket than is manufactured elsewhere. There are several large factories in the neighborhood that are famous for the superior quality of the grape baskets which they produce. The high quality of the basket in which they are shipped, and the careful and attractive manner in which they are packed, have won for Lake Keuka grapes a reputation in all the markets of the country that is of great value to the growers, especially in times of glutted markets, as the preference is always given to the celebrated Wise brand, the label under which a large proportion of the fruit is shipped. The prominent place which the fruit takes in every city in the land is due very largely to the efforts of W. N. Wise and others, who have labored for over twenty years to bring about the results mentioned. Mr. Wise, in particular, has so systematized the business that he is now represented in every city of the United States by one dealer who makes a specialty of Lake Keuka grapes, and to whom is given the exclusive sale for that city. The system which he has in operation is the result of years of hard work, and has been brought to its present perfection by the gradual adoption of successful methods and the discarding of old plans and ways that have proved unsatisfactory. His loading building is four hundred feet long, from which he loads twelve cars at one time, and from which he ships in

the busy season as many as eighteen to twenty cars per day. While the cars are being loaded with grapes they are also being thoroughly iced from his own ice house, the fruit all being shipped in the best refrigerator cars. Mr. Wise is personally known to nearly every fruit dealer in the country, and his methods of handling the fruit, and his square dealing, have built up for himself and the Lake Keuka growers a trade that has gradually grown to be the largest of its kind in the country.

While the interests and efforts of the fruit growers in this locality center chiefly about the grape, there being some ten thousand acres on the shores of Keuka Lake devoted to its culture, the soil and climate conditions are very favorable to the production of almost any variety of fruit that can be grown in this latitude.

While almost every farm has its apple orchard, and often a considerable number of pear, plum, cherry and peach trees, comparatively few growers give



E. C. GILLETT'S PEAR ORCHARD.

the intelligent care, by up-to-date methods, that is necessary to secure the results that are reached in other sections where the natural conditions are not more favorable than are ours. Yet there are notable instances in this immediate vicinity that prove that where the right methods are followed as good fruit can be grown, and as great profits made as in any other section of the state. In the immediate vicinity of Penn Yan, in the season of 1911, several orchards of apples, pears, peaches and plums gave a return of more than 10 per cent. on a valuation of \$2,000 per acre. In small fruits, such as raspberries, currants, gooseberries and strawberries, results have been attained even better than with the tree fruits.

The opportunities for developing the fruit business in this section have widened greatly since the cannery was established.

While it is obvious that all the successful growers cannot be mentioned in a brief notice like this, these named have been particularly successful in their different lines of work: Timothy Costello, Glen L. Wheeler and George H. Excell with apples; Frank E. Spencer and E. C. Gillett with pears and berries; E. G. and H. S. Fullagar and Isaac Clark with peaches; Frank Kipp with pears and plums,



## STREET IMPROVEMENTS



DDING what the state contributed, there has been spent for brick paving in Penn Yan during the past six years, \$110,138.82. Of this amount the village pays \$77,564.14. Jacob was the first street to be paved. This was in 1906, and the cost was \$12,500.

The improvement in this street was so marked that a desire for more pavements gradually grew, and in 1910 the taxpayers readily voted to pave Elm street to Keuka. The cost was \$15,500. At the same time Maiden Lane, a narrow but much traveled artery, was also brick-paved at a cost of \$3,338.82. Charles A. Kelly was the contractor for all three pavements.

When it became known that the state road through Yates county would traverse the entire length of East Main and Main streets, it was seen by those interested in public improvements that here was the opportunity to pave these streets with brick at a great saving, as the state would just as soon spend money for brick as for macadam paving. The proposition to raise money was carried by a large majority. The cost was less to the village than was at first estimated, being but \$46,225.32 for a stretch of pavement a mile and two-thirds long. As soon as spring opens in 1915 the Elm street paving will be extended to the cemeteries and a state road extended to a point near Branchport.

As a further improvement—and a great one—the village decided to have all telephone, telegraph and lighting poles removed from between Lake and Chapel streets on Main street, which includes all of the business part of Main and some of the residential portion. Ten thousand dollars was spent in the construction of a conduit for the accommodation of all wires, and unsightly poles through the principal business section of Penn Yan are a thing of the past.

Inasmuch as the municipal lighting plant poles would have to be removed it was decided to adopt the boulevard system in Main street business section by locating iron poles with cluster lights at short intervals on both sides of the street. Each pole has five electric lamps—one at the apex and four forming a circle below. The central, or apex, lamp is sixteen inches in diameter and the lower four are each twelve inches in diameter. The height of each pole is, to the top of the central lamp, twelve feet, ten inches. The spread of the “arms” is thirty-four and a half inches. There are forty of these poles between Lake and Chapel streets.

Nearly all of the sidewalks in the business section of Main street have been widened to meet the new curb boundary. This has necessitated entirely new walks in most cases, and Penn Yan has the finest sidewalks of any village in New York state. Probably in no other village in the state have so many miles of cement walks been laid as in this village during the past ten years.

## Scenes in the Manufacturing District



VIEW OF SENECA STREET AND THE MILL DISTRICT



FLOUR MILLS AND BUSINESS BLOCKS



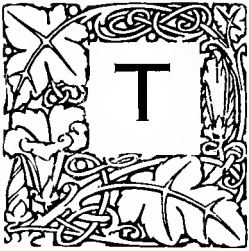
LOOKING SOUTH TO LAKE



# INDUSTRIES



## The Walker Bin Company



THE WALKER BIN COMPANY was established in Philadelphia in 1895 and was incorporated in 1898. In December, 1909, it was incorporated in the State of New York.

The business was originated by E. J. Walker after a practical experience of forty years as a retail and wholesale grocer. The desirability and necessity of the proper display, the economy of space and the general attractive appearance of grocery stores were taken up by Mr. Walker as early as 1885, and since then not only E. J. Walker, Sr., but his son, E. J. Walker, Jr., have given their undivided attention to the designing and equipment of modern grocery stores throughout the United States.

In 1902 a case made by this concern in Philadelphia was shown W. M. Patteson, and the advantages were immediately seen by Mr. Patteson and the subject of making a connection for manufacturing in Penn Yan was taken up direct with the Philadelphia company.



At first a few orders were made up and filled direct for the company, but suggestions of changes in details were thoroughly discussed by Mr. Patteson in a practical way, and these suggestions were followed out by the Walker Company.



As the business increased and construction and finish of the output as suggested in their manufacture were adopted, it was deemed advisable to discontinue the factories located at Philadelphia and Rochester and concentrate the making of the fixtures in Penn Yan. In May, 1909, the main office moved to Penn Yan and Mr. E. J. Walker, Sr., continued the branch office in Philadelphia.

At the present time the company has selling agencies in all large cities in the United States and their product is recognized as the standard grocery equipment of the country.

All of the 51 agencies are in the hands of men drilled in the sale of this class of work and each agency as a rule has a number of men in their employ.

There is no question but what the Walker Bin Company brings more outside money into Penn Yan than any other local industry, and owing to the fact of its diversified interests in practically every part of the United States, local conditions do not affect its output. If the rice crop is bad in Texas, the chances are that the wheat crop in Minnesota will offset it; and if there is a depression in business in the East, the West takes care of the output.

The Walker Bin Company is very proud of the fact that during the two panics through which it passed it has never discontinued business. It continued to make shipments, and with the exception of a small percentage it lost in sales, was not affected.

The principle of the Walker Bin consists of a tilting, pivoted bin mounted in a bin chamber and completely separated from the other bins so that the different classes of merchandise do not affect each other. The front of the bin is glass and behind the glass is arranged a display so that all goods are attractively shown, showing a full bin at all times. The stock never becomes old or stale. The bin is counterpoised so that it is completely open or shut at all times.

These bins are used in wall cases with shelving above and for both the fronts and backs of counters. Various designs are used in the construction for the display of groceries as well as fruits and vegetables.

The company maintains a corps of architects to handle store problems and their advice is solicited in all large undertakings of this character.

The business is not confined to grocery store fixtures alone, a number of seed stores being another specialty of the concern. Although all kinds of store fixtures are manufactured, the business is chiefly grocery and seed fixtures.

The company employs about 100 men and its annual pay roll is over \$60,000, which is new money distributed among the retail dealers of the village of Penn Yan.

The lumber used is chiefly purchased from the surrounding country. During the last year a large part of all the lumber cut in Yates county was purchased by the company in preference to outside sources, and it has been the object of the company to always purchase at home first. It has always been the policy of the company to only hire such labor as is desirable to bring into the town—men who have families—preference always being given to men qualified for the work in the town.

The selling of the product is under the direction of E. J. Walker, Jr., and the management of the factory under W. M. Patteson, the designing in the charge of E. J. Walker, Jr., and other competent architects, and the management of the lumber department in charge of Thomas Manley. All of these men are recognized specialists in their respective departments.

## The Taylor Chemical Works

The outlet of Lake Keuka, running through a rocky gorge, often with a precipitous descent, affords splendid water power, and several manufactories have been built along its course. Among these are the chemical works of Edward R. Taylor, in which he manufactures bisulphide of carbon by means of electrical furnaces.

This product is a compound of sulphur and carbon, one atom of the latter to two of the former, hence its name—bisulphide of carbon—its chemical symbol,  $CS_2$ . It is formed by passing sulphur fumes into contact with red hot charcoal. It is a clear liquid, with a disagreeable odor, heavier than water, and it volatilizes with great rapidity. Its vapor is two and a half times heavier than air and is very inflammable.



THE TAYLOR CHEMICAL WORKS

Bisulphide of carbon is a most powerful insecticide, hence it is used for the destruction of vermin of various kinds and in this it has no equal. Its vapor acts as chloroform, as an anesthetic. It is very valuable in killing pests of the field, the shop, the granary, the mill and the household. The grape phylloxera is killed by making small holes in the ground around the grape roots, pouring in some bisulphide and quickly closing the holes. Ants are killed in the same way. Weevils and mice in mills and granaries may be killed by leaving vessels filled with the liquid so that the lower portion of the room may be filled with the poisonous fumes. Woodchucks, moles and rats may be killed by saturating balls of cotton, pressing it into the burrows and then closing quickly. Thousands of gallons are used every year in the West for killing gophers and prairie dogs. It may be used in killing moths, carpet bugs and other household pests, but because of its inflammable nature great care must be used not to bring a fire or a light in contact with the vapor. A lighted match or cigar brought into a room filled with it would cause destruction and death.

Carbon bisulphide is also used as a solvent in the arts. In olive countries it is used to dissolve out of the olive pulp the oil which remains after the pressings,

and the oil thus recovered is used for soap making. A large quantity is used yearly in this country to dissolve gutta percha to make the cement with which shoemakers put on "blind patches." Wood pulp, after treatment with caustic soda, is treated with the sulphide. The resultant product is dissolved in water and squirted through fine holes into a solution that will neutralize the soda. The hair-like threads in due course are woven into an artificial silk, of great durability and rivaling the natural silk in brilliancy and beauty.

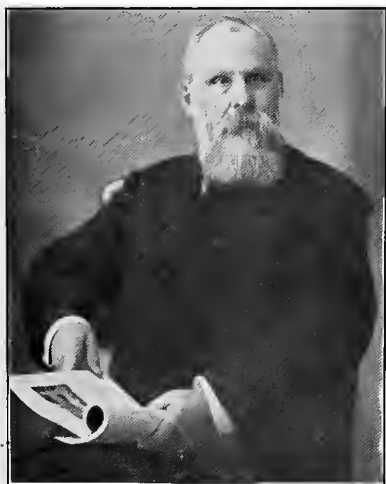
Bisulphide of carbon was discovered by Lamphidius in 1796. Until recently it was produced in retorts heated externally by a coal fire or some other suitable source of heat, but the retorts burn out and have to be renewed every few weeks. This makes its production very expensive, and it can only be produced in small quantities. It was because of this that Mr. Taylor contrived the electric furnace, which is his own invention and which he at length succeeded in bringing to perfection, and effecting what Dr. Chandler, of Columbia University, New York City, has called "the cleverest application of electricity to chemistry that has so far been made." Incidentally, Mr. Taylor's new furnace greatly enlarges the productive capacity of his plant at Penn Yan, one of his furnaces now making more bisulphide than the combined plants of the country made before the improvement was put into use.

The principle employed is substantially the same as that of the arc light. The electrodes, however, are introduced through the walls of the furnace near the bottom; the carbon is fed through hoppers, to be continuously in contact with the electrodes, while the sulphur is contained in the hollow walls of the furnace, where the heat that otherwise would be lost by radiation, is conserved to melt the sulphur, which, when melted, flows automatically into the furnace. The charcoal, or carbon, is fed into the furnace above the electrodes and the flowing sulphur. When the electrical current (produced by water power) is turned into the furnace, the charcoal, or carbon, is heated, the sulphur is melted, and the fumes pass upward through the superheated charcoal, and out through the top of the furnace as vapor, which, being condensed, is the carbon bisulphide of commerce. The furnace is largely automatic and self-regulating, and is probably applicable to other forms of chemical production than that to which Mr. Taylor has put it in his own business.

Mr. Taylor has been awarded an Elliott Cresson gold medal by Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, one of the most coveted marks of scientific distinction this country affords "for improvements in the manufacture of carbon bisulphide and in the construction and operation of closed, continuous-working, electro incandescent furnaces."

Mr. Taylor has contributed papers on Conservation of Water Power, etc., before different societies, among them, "Forestry Water Storage and Navigation," before the American Electro-chemical Society, and on "Natural and Artificial Conservation of Water Power for Electrical Purposes," before the Franklin Institute at Philadelphia; on "The National and International Conservation of Water for Power," before the Seventh International Congress of Applied Chemistry at London in the summer of 1909; on "Co-ordination of Water Interests" at the December, 1909, meeting of the New York State Waterways Association, and on "Changes Caused in Industrial Chemistry by Electricity," before the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Mr. Taylor was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. His early boyhood was spent at Brasher Falls, where his father, Thomas R. Taylor, deceased, was a manufacturer, and who was called to England to introduce the American manufacturing methods. There the son received instruction for two years from an English teacher, and, after his father returned with him to this country and located in Cleveland, Ohio, the young man attended the Cleveland Institute, where he became interested in science, and especially in chemistry. This prepared him for taking up the study of chemistry as a specialty at the Lawrence Scientific School, of Harvard University, where he graduated in 1868. Subsequently he engaged as analytical chemist with the corporation now known as the American Steel and Wire Company, and in his seven years' employment made improvements in analyses pertaining to iron and steel. He resigned this position to take up manufacturing chemistry, making a specialty of bisulphide of carbon.



EDWARD R. TAYLOR.

Mr. Taylor is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Electrochemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Geographical Society, and Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

## Penn Yan the Home Town of Russelloid

There is an old adage which states that "if you want a thing done well you should do it yourself." Several years ago it was decided that dealers who handled every kind of roofing that was made, besides nearly every article of merchandise called for, from a fine-tooth comb to a horse-rake, could not give the attention necessary to push the sale of any one article.

Russelloid Roofing is an article of merit, and when it was demonstrated that the average dealer would not in many cases furnish it, even if it were called for, the manufacturers of this roofing decided that it was high time that the general public were informed of the fact that Russelloid was the roofing they were looking for.

In the olden days shingles were exceedingly good. They were made from good lumber, but they have been growing poorer all the time, until it is a fact that the ordinary grade of shingles is very unsatisfactory, and the cheap grades are not worth putting on a roof. By paying an extravagant price shingles can be bought, which, if they are dipped in preservatives, will do good service. The same is true of tin, galvanized iron, steel and many other kinds of roofing. These products have been cheapened until they are hardly worth buying.

True economy is practiced by buying a good roof. The roof is the important part of every building; and leaks, which damage the contents, as well as the building itself, are very expensive. Russelloid has always been made as good as it was possible to make it, regardless of cost. Its motto has been: "Up to a standard, not down to a price."

The weak point of every roofing has always been and always will be, the joint or lap. As a chain, which is only so strong as its weakest link, so is the roof, no matter how well it is covered, water-tight only when it does not leak at the seams.

The invention of Russellap came at a time when it was most needed. It safeguards the joints absolutely and does away with the use of cement, which, at its best, is unsatisfactory and often unreliable. Russellap, with its three folds, goes over and under and in between, forming a thorough protection to the joint. To look at it is to know that it does the business.

Russell & Dexter Co. are the pioneers in the sale of roofing direct to the consumer. While their methods have brought out scores of imitators and a vast number of competitors in every direction, their sales have been constantly increasing and their territory has been widening out until the name of Russelloid and its home town of Penn Yan are becoming well known far and near. Their advertising matter is sent out in every direction. Salesmen are working in many states, and they are obliged to answer the question: "Where is Penn Yan?" many times every day; so at the same time that the name of Russelloid is becoming known the town of Penn Yan is also being talked of and advertised.

There are several grades of roofing higher priced than Russelloid, and are probably just as good. It has always been claimed, however, and never yet disproven, that for the price the equal of Russelloid cannot be found. Since the invention of Russellap, which goes with Russelloid, and without charge, it has made a combination which is hard to break; and while many imitators of Russelloid needed no other argument, but to say that it was just as good, when it comes to Russellap, the advantages of which are so apparent, they know not what to say.

This combination is so strong that the establishment of trade in new territory is an easy matter. The goods speak for themselves; and the reputation of the firm for fair dealing being indisputable, aids greatly in extending this prosperous business.

This is an age of specialties; specializing in various branches seems to be the order of the day. Unquestionably, no one can do everything and do it well. Starting at a time when the point has been reached when it was practically impossible to find a dependable roofing material at a reasonable price, Russelloid came at the right time; and by sending representatives direct to the users of roofing, the people learned of its advantages and availed themselves of the opportunity to purchase the right kind of roofing at the right price.

They found out about it several years before they would ever had known, had they waited the routine of the old method from manufacturer to distributor, from distributor to jobber, from jobber to retailer, and from retailer to consumer; and even then it would have been a long wait to get the best in the face of the policy of the average retailer—to sell the cheapest because it sells the easiest.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Satisfied customers are the best assets. Thousands of Russelloid roofs now in use many years testify to the superiority of this article; and that is the reason why the sales of each year have doubled, and more than doubled, on the previous year.

## The Birkett Mills

The business of The Birkett Mills was founded in 1797. It has grown from a small country grist mill until it is now one of the large commercial and manufacturing enterprises of this section of the country. It is operated by a corpora-

tion, the officers of which are: W. W. Miller, of Wellsboro, Pa., President; Claude H. Birkett and A. L. Bailey, Sales Manager and Secretary and Treasurer, respectively, both of Penn Yan.

In addition to the water-power derived from two large water wheels, it uses the steam from four one-hundred-fifty horse-power boilers. The exhaust steam from its engines, together with what live steam is necessary, is supplied to the Penn Yan Steam Heating Company, which heats eighty per cent. of the business places on Main and Elm Streets, as well as a large proportion of the residences on its mile of steam lines.

They have built in the last three years an addition to their mill proper 40 feet by 70 feet, three stories and basement, which will hold in grain bins twenty-five thousand bushels, and on floors forty carloads and a warehouse on Water street fifty by eighty feet, two stories high. They have just bought from the Penn Yan Coal Co., their property on Seneca street and expect at once to remodel the coal pockets on it for grain storage.



THE BIRKETT MILLS

The principal products are wheat, rye and buckwheat flours and beans, of which the total sales amount to half a million dollars per year. The shipments of this concern go to nearly every state of the Union, including Washington, Oregon, California, Texas, Florida and Maine.

## The Yates Lumber Company

This company began making baskets in 1909. The first year's output was 1,600,000 baskets. Their business has steadily grown until in 1915 their estimated output will be 9,000,000 baskets.

These baskets are manufactured upon automatic stapling machines, the patents of which they own and which they control for the entire eastern portion of the United States, and they claim great advantages in these machines, not only

in the fact that baskets can be produced much faster than by hand, but for the reason that they are a much stronger package and are more evenly manufactured than it is possible to do under the old-fashioned, hand-made process.

They cover today a considerable territory, shipping baskets as far west as Kansas City, as far south as Kentucky, and through the entire New England States, and have trade to Canadian points and for export.

This factory runs steadily for about eleven months during the year and gives employment to about seventy people.



INTERIOR OF BASKET MACHINE ROOM

They have installed many labor-saving machines and devices, which enable them to produce the goods in large quantities and at the lowest possible prices.

This company has warehouses at Naples, Canandaigua, Ulster Park, Germantown, Middlesex and Hector, which are used as distributing points and are all available to the fruit growers.

Ever ready to adopt new ideas or inventions, they have secured the exclusive right in the United States, outside of Yates county, to the wire handle and the machine to apply the same, lately gotten up by Messrs. McMath & Townsend, of Penn Yan, N. Y. These handles are a very great success, and with the machine to apply them have proven the greatest labor-saver that has ever been invented for the benefit of the grape growers. They also sell these in Yates County, together with Guile & Windnagle.

In connection with the manufacture of baskets, it is of interest to say that Penn Yan today produces more of all of the different varieties of fruit packages than are manufactured in any other town in the United States.

## Guile & Windnagle

The firm of Guile & Windnagle has been organized for eighteen years. It has been located at its present site for the past seven years. Its extensive factory and storage buildings occupy 51,500 square feet of floor space—nearly one and one-quarter acres—at the foot of Monell street, on the New York Central Railroad, and on the outlet of Lake Keuka.

At this factory all kinds of splint baskets and fruit packages are manufactured. Quality is the chief consideration in making these baskets, and for that reason most of the work is done by hand. This insures uniform and very serviceable baskets and furnishes work to a large force of employees. In order to improve the quality and usefulness of their products, Guile & Windnagle have made arrangements for the sale of the new McMath & Townsend wire handle and handling machine.



THE GUILLE & WINDNAGLE BASKET FACTORY

Their goods are shipped to practically every state in the Union, as well as to Canada. Last year, baskets for shipping hatching eggs were sent to twenty-two different states. In addition to their line of baskets, they also make to order a great many different kinds of crates and boxes and especially the wire-bound shipping boxes.

These gentlemen are thorough and painstaking in their business methods, honorable in their dealings, considerate of the comfort and interest of their employees, genial and social with friends and patrons.



PENN YAN RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM T. MORRIS



## Penn Yan Gas Light Company

The Penn Yan Gas Light Company was organized under the laws of this state May 11th, 1860, the incorporators being Darius A. Ogden, L. O. Dunning, George McAlister, Samuel H. Wells, John McDougal and Charles Stark. The capital stock of the company was \$10,000. At the first meeting of the board of directors, Darius A. Ogden was elected president and Samuel H. Wells, secretary.

The contract for the erection of a plant on Jackson street was let to McDougal & Avery, who finished their work September 25th, 1860, when the gas was first turned on in this village. In June, 1888, William T. Morris bought the controlling interest of the local company and rebuilt the works on the site of the old plant. Nine years later the company purchased the Tuttle malt house property on Water street, and in 1899 built the plant now being used. The present officers are William T. Morris, president; Morris Tracy, secretary, and M. F. Buckley, superintendent.

## Harris Grape Juice Company

This is an illustration of the large building occupied by the Harris Grape Juice Company, manufacturers of pure, unfermented grape juice. A more extended notice will be found on page 88.



## The Milo Paper Mill

The Milo Paper Mill is erected on the site of a distillery owned by Calvin Drake and Charles Hewms. The property was purchased in 1868 by Calvin Russell, Henry Russell and Frank Krum, of Schoharie county, and operated by them until 1872, when it was turned into a paper mill and renamed the "Milo Paper Mill." Some time thereafter Calvin Russell became the sole owner.

On April 1, 1882, John T. Andrews bought a half interest of Mr. Russell and the co-partnership of Russell & Andrews continued until December, 1888, when Mr. Andrews became sole owner.

In 1889 he rebuilt the mill, erecting a much larger building of brick, in place of the old wooden building, and adding a new 68-inch paper machine, increasing the capacity of the mill from an output of about 45 tons per week to 75 to 80 tons.

In 1910 the plant was almost entirely destroyed by fire, but the ashes had hardly cooled before the owners were planning to rebuild. In place of the somewhat antiquated arrangement of machinery, pulleys, belting, wooden floors, partitions and ceilings, there was erected a building as fire proof as possible, with pulleys, shafts and belting under the floors, thus reducing the element of danger. New machinery of the most approved types was installed.

It is now a two-machine mill. One is an 88-inch, the other a 68-inch machine. A trolley system takes the finished product as it comes away in rolls and deposits them before the trimmer.

As an illustration of the equipment of this plant, there are automatic

sprinklers above the sorting machines. Should a blaze start, the attendant heat would cause a sprinkler to revolve, and quench the blaze.

In keeping with the model character of this mill's equipment is its product, for which there is a large demand. The company employs high-grade men and pays more than the ruling price for labor. Wrapping paper of different qualities is made exclusively. Being equipped with twin Corliss engines, the plant is prepared for a shortage of water. Its weekly output is between 100 and 120 tons. It does business over a wide territory, and it is recognized as one of Penn Yan's stable industries.

The company is composed of Hon. John T. Andrews, Charles Andrews and Clarence Andrews.

## Penn Yan Cable Company

This plant is located at the extreme northern part of the village and has been in operation for a comparatively short time, but it has been the means of making the village of Penn Yan known in practically every county in the Union.



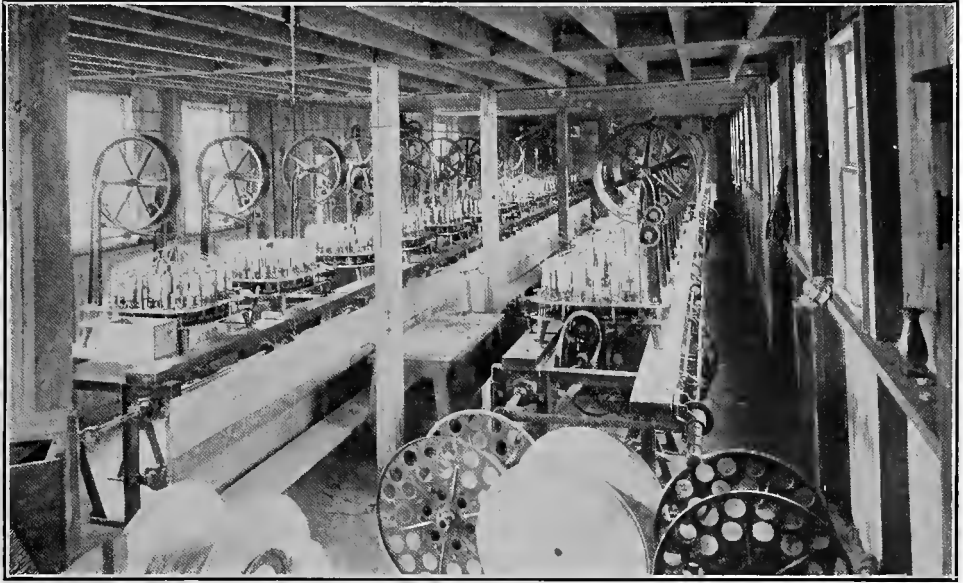
PENN YAN CABLE COMPANY—EXTERIOR VIEW.

The Penn Yan Cable Company's products consist almost entirely of electrical conduits and conductors, and it ranks third in the amount of factory productions of its particular line.

Both products and machines are covered by patents, and the products have gained an enviable reputation in the electrical trade.

The stock is mostly held by local people, although it is said that some of the

larger electrical jobbing houses are interested in the company. The officers are: President, E. R. Ramsey; secretary, George S. Sheppard; treasurer, John H. Parker.



PENN YAN CABLE COMPANY—INTERIOR VIEW.

## The Dibble Spoke Company

One of the many historical spots near Penn Yan is the site of the Dibble spoke factory on the outlet. Years ago on this site stood a wool carding and flax mill and a saw mill conducted by Albert P. Randall. In 1851 the saw mill ran night and day, manufacturing wooden rails for the New York Central Railroad, for that was before the advent of steel rails. In 1875 the building was re-modeled and enlarged and Mr. Randall began the manufacture of wheels and spokes. About 1880 the factory was purchased and operated by a company known as the Penn Yan Wheel Company, manufacturing complete wheels aside from the iron work. A few years later the factory was rented to A. J. Dibble, who had been making spokes on his farm in Barrington and selling to the Penn Yan Wheel Company. Mr. Dibble continued the business until 1890 or 1891 when the main factory was destroyed by fire. He then purchased the entire outstanding stock and built the factory recently destroyed by fire which he operated until his death, when the present company was organized.

About 400,000 spokes were made each year, using about 500 cords of hickory and oak timber. The output of this mill found a market in all parts of the United States, as well as to foreign countries, Australia and Spain. It was the only factory of its kind in operation in New York States. The power used was three turbine water wheels, developing about ninety horse-power. A. L. Barnes was the manager of this company. The mill was burned a second time in July, 1913, and has not been rebuilt.

## Barden & Robeson

The firm of Barden & Robeson purchased the old Price Bros.' spoke factory on Head Street, about a block east of Main Street, in the fall of 1909, and, in the January following, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The main factory building has been entirely remodeled and enlarged, adding a second story to the entire building and increasing the working floor space to about 12,000 feet. There has been built a warehouse which will store about eighty cars of baskets, and it is filled during the winter months, thus giving employment to about seventy-five people during the winter, when work is most needed.

The firm makes only the highest grade of baskets, paying especial attention to fruit packages. They have built up quite a trade on their peach baskets and bushel baskets, which already have the reputation of being the neatest and



THE BARDEN & ROBESON FACTORY.

strongest baskets made in the United States, for the purpose of containing fruit for shipment. Other styles of baskets are made and wagon hubs are turned, making employment for the winter.

George L. Barden, the president of the firm, is a son of the Hon. L. J. Barden, of Benton, ex-member of assembly of Yates County, and is a capable young man. He graduated from Colgate University in 1902 and is a member of Milo Lodge, No. 108, F. & A. M.; the Penn Yan Club and the Keuka Yacht Club.

## Combination Vender Company

The Combination Vender Company was organized under the laws of New York state in 1906. They manufacture and sell a four-department vending machine, which finds ready sale. The amount of the capital stock is \$100,000. The stockholders are Jacob Davis, John McMath and H. W. Hurford, all of Penn Yan. Their entire output is now being sold in the eastern, central and southern states, but they expect to fill the western states in the near future. The capacity of the factory is between three and five thousand machines yearly.

## Hammondsport Vintage Company

There is probably few business ventures in Penn Yan or vicinity owned and managed by one individual that has made more progress or grown faster in the past ten years than the Hammondsport Vintage Company. The plant was purchased in 1894 by Fred U. Swarts from George H. Lapham; it was then located in the Fall Brook cold storage building on Seneca Street. In February, 1901, the cold storage building was burned, the Hammondsport Vintage Company losing its entire stock. The loss was a heavy one, but, with renewed energy, Mr. Swarts purchased the Bruen elevator, entirely remodeled it, put in new cooperage, purchased a stock of wines and started again. The old trade was held by purchasing of the neighboring wineries.

Soon after this Mr. Swarts built a large, up-to-date, iron and concrete champagne vault, and is constantly making improvements, putting in all the new and



EMPIRE STATE WINE CO.

HAMMONDSPORT VINTAGE CO.

modern machinery. Today, the Hammondsport Vintage Company is one of the large cellars of the Lake Keuka district. This company manufactures still wines, brandies and champagne.

## Empire State Wine Company

In 1895 Frank G. Hallett, of Penn Yan, and Hiram Henderson, late of Himrod, proposed engaging in the wine business in Penn Yan. About this time the death of Mrs. Henderson changed their plans. Mr. Hallett interested A. Clinton Brooks, who was then employed by Barrett Bros., in the venture. These two men started the wine business in 1896. Mrs. Lulu S. Barrett, of Auburn, a sister of Mr. Brooks, entered the firm as a third partner in the same year. In 1897 the company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$38,000, under the name of the Empire State Wine Company. Today the capital stock is \$400,000, of which \$250,000 is common and \$150,000 preferred. The company has a large and handsome plant at the foot of Lake Keuka and a large storage and shipping department, using the "old malt house" property on Seneca street, near the New York Central station. The directors are George S. Barrett, Charles B. Post, John Brooks, A. Clinton Brooks, Charles H. Mitchell, Claude Birkett, Charles C. Hunter, Jr. The company manufactures champagnes, brandies, still wines and unfermented grape juice.

## The Rochester Shoe Company

Wagener Brothers' Shoe Company was organized in May, 1900, in a small shop in the rear of the Sheppard Opera House, with a capital of about \$1,000, making at first from twenty-four to thirty-six pairs of shoes each day.



THE SHOE FACTORY.

October, 1909, when H. Allen Wagener sold the controlling stock to Fred C. Snow, E. W. Clark and William T. Morris. The following February Mr. Wagener retired from the active management and was succeeded by William T. Morris.

In February, 1911, the company was re-organized under the name of the Rochester Shoe Company. About one hundred operatives are employed. The business has a steady and healthy growth.



THE SHOE FACTORY, INTERIOR VIEW.

## Seneca Mills

The property known as Seneca Mills, located about four miles from Penn Yan, acquired its present name in 1884, when the Yates County Oil Mill was demolished and a new stone and brick paper mill erected at this point on the Lake Keuka outlet, which, as a water power, eclipsed any other on the stream, and for safety from flood and general efficiency has few equals anywhere. The original natural rock dam furnished about twenty-six foot head. On top of this a modern stone dam was built, and by blasting out the rocky bed of the stream below, a head of forty-two feet was secured, which furnished, under ordinary conditions, from 750 to 1,000 horse-power.

Seneca Paper Mills was built and owned by Andrews & Company, composed of the members of the firms of Russell & Andrews, of Penn Yan, and Russell & Armstrong, of Philadelphia and Lock Haven, Pa., the members of the two firms being John T. Andrews, Calvin Russell, Calvin Russell, Jr., M. M. Armstrong and L. D. Armstrong.

This mill was started and run for several years on news print and book paper. It was afterwards changed to other grades of paper.

In the meantime the firm of Andrews & Company was succeeded by C. & H. Russell, and afterwards by Russell & Sons, which latter firm was composed of Calvin Russell, Calvin Russell, Jr., and Henry Russell, 2d; and the Penn Yan Electric Light Company plant was added, which furnished the village of Penn Yan with its first electric lights.

The property was afterwards leased to a concern who equipped it for making high grade white and fibre papers from straw by a special process, which was not successful, after which the paper making part of the mill was dismantled, and the power has since been used for electric light purposes only, under the corporate name of the Yates Electric Light and Power Company.

In June, 1912, this company was merged with the chemical works owned by E. R. Taylor (see page 75), under the name of the E. R. Taylor Chemical Company. The E. R. Taylor company now practically owns all the water power between the "Seneca Mills" and Seneca Lake, and land on either side of the stream.

## The Fox Paper Mill

The Keuka Mill, better known as the Fox Paper Mill, was established by W. H. Fox in 1865. P. P. Curtis purchased a one-fourth interest in 1882 and retired in 1905. W. D. Fox became a member of the firm in 1900 and H. D. Fox entered the firm in 1911. The firm is now W. H. Fox & Sons, composed of W. D. Fox and H. D. Fox, actively engaged, and the W. H. Fox estate still retaining a one-fourth interest.

The produce of this mill is rye wrapping and corrugating paper. A specialty



is made for corrugating purposes. About all the rye straw grown about here is used, but for ten years past three-fourths of the straw has come from the West. The output of the mill is between fifteen and seventeen tons a day. Water power and steam power combined are used. This mill is unique in its record as the steadiest running plant, without exception, in this country and possibly in the world. It has run continuously night and day, Sundays excepted, for the past forty years, never having shut down except for repairs. The mill employs about thirty men. W. J. Turner is the superintendent.

## The Yates County Canning Company

The Yates County Canning Company is one of the latest enterprises to be added to Penn Yan's many manufacturing interests. In 1907 George H. Frederick

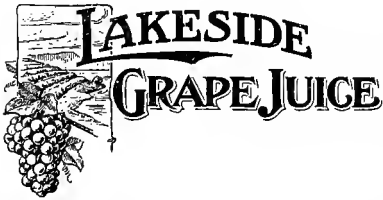


THE YATES COUNTY CANNING COMPANY.

erected a small canning factory and put upon the market a fine line of canned apples and plums, known to the trade as the "Yates" brand. The business steadily grew, and with its growth new buildings and modern machinery were installed. In 1911 H. C. Ovenshire purchased an interest in the business, and in 1912 Fred C. Whitaker became a member of the firm. Again in 1913 it was found necessary to enlarge the plant, making possible almost double the output of 1912. The factory now employs from 70 to 100 people during the busy season. All kinds of fruit, berries, beans and tomatoes are handled. The output last year was beyond all expectations. This factory is of inestimable value to this fruit section.

The officers of the company are: G. H. Frederick, president; H. C. Ovenshire, secretary; F. C. Whitaker, treasurer.

## The Harris Grape Juice Company



One of the many rapidly growing industries in this section is the Harris Grape Juice Company, established in Penn Yan only seven years ago. In that time it has several times had to have more room, and the demand for its product has become so great that last year it was found necessary to purchase a large concrete factory,

46x180 feet, with a cellar twelve feet deep. The company makes only pure, unfermented grape juice, from selected Concord grapes. These grapes are grown on the shores of Lake Keuka, and are conceded to be the best in the land. The business was begun by the Harris company in a small way, but notwithstanding that the output was increased rapidly, the past year found the company unable to supply all demands, and at the close of the year it was without any of the product on hand. This can scarcely occur again while in the new plant, as its capacity now is very large.

The Harris unfermented grape juice is pressed from the grape and bottled in carboys—large glass bottles—in the autumn. This stands for three months, when it is syphoned, treated, sterilized, bottled and packed, and is then ready for the trade. All this means a lot of careful work. The company ships to all parts of the country, with a large trade in the western states. The repeat orders it received alone taxed the capacity of the former quarters.



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## COMMERCIAL

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**T**OO much praise cannot be given Penn Yan for its general appearance of prosperity, its up-to-date ideas as to municipal ownership of public utilities, its improved streets and boulevard system of lighting, its attractive business places and well stocked stores. There are signs of thrift and prosperity on every hand. A stranger cannot fail to be impressed with these facts and they invariably call forth favorable comment. It has long been recognized that Penn Yan is a natural center for trade, that its business and professional men are unusually progressive and that no town of its size on the great Pennsylvania or New York Central systems equal it in the amount of outgoing freight. The most exacting consumer should find no difficulty in supplying his needs here.

### Banking Houses of the Past

There was no banking house in Penn Yan prior to 1831, but in that year steps were taken to organize a bank under authority of the law. On April 2d, the Yates County Bank was chartered and incorporated. Its organized capital was \$100,000, which, according to its books, was subscribed for and owned by William M. Oliver, Andrew F. Oliver, Abraham H. Bennett, George Young, Mordacai Cgden, Alanson Douglass, Thomas W. Olcott, Alexander Marvin, James Harris, Samuel Stevens, Green C. Bronson, Ira G. Smith, Lot Clark, Eben Smith, Elias Patterson, William B. Welles, Henry B. Gibson, Olivia Hockstrasser, Grattan H. Wheeler, William W. McCay, Hervey Wheeler, Samuel S. Ellsworth, Asa Cole and John Spicer.

This bank appears to have been a political-financial institution, as it procured its charter through this influence and was afterwards managed and conducted in the interest of the so-called Hunker element of the Democratic party. It was organized under the then existing safety fund system, but it was radical in its policy and managed under unsafe business principles. All this tended to its early and disastrous downfall, which occurred in 1848. William M. Oliver was its president and John A. Welles acted as cashier. The business office was over Mr. Oliver's office and later was located on the site now occupied by the Lown Dry Goods Company.

The charter of the Farmers' Bank of Penn Yan was dated August 20, 1839, and because it proved unprofitable it ceased business in 1843. Judge Samuel S. Ellsworth, Alvah Clark and E. H. Huntington were the moving spirits. The bank had its place of business where Frank Quackenbush now conducts a drug

store. The bank was known as the "Red Dog Bank," so called from the fact of its bills having red backs. The house eventually failed. The capital stock was \$100,000.

The Bank of Bainbridge was chartered by the state in April, 1847, and became a local institution two years later. In 1849 Nathan B. Kidder, of Geneva, erected the bank building later used by the First National Bank. Mr. Kidder was virtually its owner, but its management was intrusted to Henry B. Bennett, afterwards assisted by James Tims. The bank was run about two years.

In the early fifties Oliver Stark was a prosperous insurance agent and determined to conduct a banking business therewith. He was very successful for a few years, but extending his operations too extensively, he finally met disaster, after operating as a banker about fifteen years. The business was conducted under the name "Oliver Stark, Banker."

J. T. Rapalee's Bank is well remembered even yet by some persons with deep sorrow and regret. Mr. Rapalee commenced business about 1860. He occupied the old Yates County Bank Building. Mr. Rapalee was a rabid Democrat, so rabid as to antagonize a majority of the people and bring misfortune upon himself.

After the downfall of the Stark and Rapalee banks, there was a lull in banking operations, but people found temporary accommodation with the malting firm of George R. Youngs & Co., a most prosperous business firm at that time.

The First National Bank of Penn Yan was organized by the purchase of the charter of the First National Bank of Watkins and the removal thereof to Penn Yan. The reorganized bank had a capital stock of \$50,000. Its first board of directors was Ezekiel Castner, John C. Sheetz, James Forbes, William S. Briggs, John Southerland, George H. Lapham and Fred S. Armstrong. John Sheetz was president; William S. Briggs, vice-president, and George H. Lapham, cashier. Mr. Sheetz retired in 1885 and was succeeded by Mr. Lapham. H. K. Armstrong became cashier, but resigned in 1890, when A. W. Kendall was elected to that position. This bank failed in 1899.

The Yates County National Bank was incorporated December 30, 1878, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Its first board of directors was as follows: Andrew Oliver, Charles C. Sheppard, Nelson Thompson, John Lewis, Morris F. Sheppard, Theodore Bogart, George R. Cornwell, George S. Sheppard and Ralph T. Wood. The officers were: Andrew Oliver, president; Morris F. Sheppard, vice-president; Frank R. Durry, cashier. When Mr. Oliver retired in 1881, Morris F. Sheppard became president. Hanford S. Struble was president of this bank when it closed its doors in 1896.

## Banking Houses of the Present

### Baldwins Bank

In 1869 Mason L. Baldwin started a private banking house, under the name "M. L. Baldwin, Banker." He met with marked success. In 1881 Baldwin's Bank was organized, with \$50,000 capital stock. Its prestige and influence have grown steadily with its resources until it is now one of the leading banking institutions in Western New York. Mr. Baldwin held the position of president of this institution until January 1, 1913, when he retired.

The present officers are: A. Flag Robson, president; William N. Wise, vice-president; Lars P. Neilson, cashier; Charles E. Willis, assistant cashier. The directors are C. A. Baldwin, F. M. Collin, O. G. Shearman, W. N. Wise and A. F. Robson.

A banking house indicates the prosperity of a town or community. It is interesting to note the steady gain in resources of this bank as shown by data compiled from reports of the New York State Banking Department. Take, for instance, fifteen reports beginning with May 31, 1900, when the resources were \$379,112.00:

June 3, 1901, \$370,105; June 10, 1902, \$379,040; May 23, 1903, \$413,172; June 6, 1904, \$466,866; June 7, 1905, \$480,613; May 16, 1906, \$499,832; June 4, 1907, \$588,899; June 17, 1908, \$598,692; April 28, 1909, \$654,437; June 30, 1910, \$659,343; June 7, 1911, \$639,348; June 14, 1912, \$683,603; June 4, 1913, \$781,319; March 2, 1914, \$838,925.

It is the aim of the bank to show every courtesy and accommodation to its patrons consistent with safe and sound banking. They pay interest on deposits, and for the purpose of encouraging thrift in the community, have recently established a system of Home Savings Banks for use in the home in accumulating savings preparatory to making deposits.

Their vault and safe deposit boxes afford ample room for the safe keeping and protection of valuable papers.

## The Citizens Bank

The Citizens Bank of Penn Yan was chartered as a State Bank on the 14th day of April, 1899, its capital stock being \$50,000. It was apparent from the



NEW BANK FRONT.

beginning that it was the aim of the management to make the bank a sound, progressive and conservative institution and to furnish the community the best service possible, and, as a result of this policy, the bank early established itself in the favor and confidence of the public, and it has had a steady and substantial growth. At the time of its last report to the Superintendent of Banks, March 2, 1914, its surplus and undivided profits which represent actual earnings were \$61,779.97. It has been a dividend paying bank from the start. Only about one in every twenty banks has surplus and undivided profits in excess of its capital stock, and

this achievement gives this institution a place among banks on what

is called the "Roll of Honor." At least four times during each year reports must be made to the Banking Department, showing, among other things, the condition of the bank. A study of these reports discloses the interesting fact that the deposits of the bank at the time of its first report on June 14, 1899, were \$60,238.07, while on March 2, 1914, they were \$571,445.89, and the total resources were \$683,225.86.

Its doors were opened for business on the 19th of April, 1899, and its first home was in the store now occupied by Clay Kinyoun.

After remaining a year at its first location, the building formerly occupied by the First National Bank was purchased, and in April, 1900, the bank moved into its new quarters. In order to take care of its increased volume of business and to render a more efficient service to its numerous patrons, the banking house has been remodeled and enlarged, and made convenient and complete in all of its appointments. On August 21, 1911, it was finished and occupied.

Realizing that the conditions of modern banking made it imperative that the Board of Directors should be composed only of men who were experienced in business and who would render actual service, and who were of the trustee type, the stockholders at their first meeting chose representatives of this character.

There has been no change in the active officers of the bank since its organization, and only two changes in the directorate.

The directors at present are as follows: John T. Andrews, John H. Johnson, L. Jerome Ogden, John A. Underwood and Harvey C. Tallmadge, all of Penn Yan, N. Y.; Henry M. Parmele, of East Bloomfield, N. Y., and Howard L. Woodruff, of Dundee, N. Y.



OLD BANK FRONT.

The following are the officers: John H. Johnson, President; Henry M. Parmele, Vice-President; J. A. Underwood, Cashier; Fred H. Lynn, Assistant Cashier.

The new vault was designed and built by the National Safe & Lock Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and is seven and one-half feet wide, ten feet deep and seven feet high. Within the concrete walls a steel cage of closely set bars is imbedded, and the plates of steel which line the vault are one and one-half inches in thickness. The outer and the inner doors are controlled by combination and time locks, and the latest and most improved methods of construction serve to render the vault secure against loss from burglars and fire.

A large number of steel safe deposit boxes have been installed, and they are offered to the public for the safe keeping of wills, bonds, mortgages, deeds and other valuable papers. The low rental of these boxes is trifling in view of the absolute safety afforded, varying in price from \$2.00 to \$5.00 a year, according to size. The renter

has access to his box at any time during banking hours and holds the only key which will open it. An apartment has been provided where renters may, at their leisure and in strictest privacy, examine their papers.



INTERIOR VIEW THE CITIZENS BANK.



INTERIOR VIEW THE CITIZENS BANK.

## Pearce & Coe

The firm of Pearce & Coe was organized about seven years ago for the purpose of carrying on a wholesale and retail business in the sale of farm implements and kindred lines. The senior member of the firm, Thomas M. Pearce, has been engaged in this business for the past fourteen years.

One little suspects from a view of the exterior of this establishment on Jacob Street the amount of floor space the stock in the storerooms occupies. The building runs back a total of 400 feet, and both basement and first floor are filled with the finest and most complete lines of farmers' tools and implements to be found in Western New York. The stock consists of harness, robes, whips, cream separators, buggies, wagons, gardening tools, sprayers, oils and, in fact, everything needed by the up-to-date farmer for the successful carrying on of his farm.

This firm is agent for the Auburn Wagons, LeRoy and Munnsville Plows, Summit Stoves, United States Cream Separators and Ideal Engines.

## H. J. McAdams

Henry J. McAdams has had an experience in the handling of boots and shoes of eighteen years, and has been in business for himself in Penn Yan since 1889. He has been at his present location, on the west side of Main Street, for the past fifteen years. His stock comprises one of the largest, if not the largest, line of boots, shoes and rubbers in Yates County. His large and varied stock necessitates the use of a large basement and also a stock room in the second story of the building he occupies.

The factor that has been mainly instrumental in building up his successful business has been "A Square Deal to Everyone." He is a public-spirited merchant, and can be found in every movement for public good.

He is an active member of the Business Men's Association of Penn Yan and served with much acceptance as its president during the first year of its existence.

## Kelly & Corcoran

The firm of Kelly & Corcoran has been established in its present location nine years, succeeding the old, well-known firm of McMath & Morgan, who for many years were among the leaders in the grocery business in Penn Yan. Both partners had a number of years' experience in the grocery business before embarking for themselves.

The store was recently remodeled throughout with fixtures manufactured by the Walker Patent Pivoted Bin Company, of Penn Yan, and occupies three entire floors, together with an extensive storehouse in the rear, where much of their surplus stock is stored. A full and complete line of staple and fancy groceries is always on hand. The firm is also engaged in the wholesaling of berries, currants, buys and sells produce and eggs, and makes a specialty of the best farm and garden seeds in Penn Yan. It is the exclusive agent for the White Seal illuminating oil. The cardinal principle of the firm is "Satisfaction Guaranteed," and it is considered a very wide-awake and up-to-date firm with which to do business.

## Clarence H. Knapp

The furniture store of Clarence H. Knapp, located on the east side of Main Street, is one of the largest in Penn Yan, being 125 by 24 feet, three stories high, with a large basement. These floors are filled with a beautiful display of all kinds of

furniture and carpets. The store is very neatly appointed. Mr. Knapp has been engaged in the furniture and undertaking business for upwards of twenty-nine years, and his facilities for undertaking are of the best. He is a prominent member of Milo Lodge, No. 108, F. and A. M.; also of the Business Men's Association.

## M. J. Gavin

In the Sampson Block, at the head of Main Street, in Penn Yan, is the grocery store of M. J. Gavin, where a line of first-class groceries of all kinds is constantly on hand. These include teas, coffees, and the best of everything, neatly arranged.



This store makes a specialty of Gold Medal Flour, one of the best flours for all kinds of uses that the market affords today.

Mr. Gavin has a system of wagon deliveries, by which means all portions of the village are covered promptly. In his large store are located both telephones, so that patrons in using that method of communication can be assured of prompt and careful attention. In addition to the general line of groceries carried, a line of pop-corn, tobacco, spices, bread and cookies and canned goods of well-known and reliable makes are constantly on hand.

## Sharp & Co.

The millinery establishment of Sharp & Co. was started at the present location in Penn Yan, nine years ago, and from a small beginning, employing one or two trimmers, the trade has steadily increased until now it is patronized by many of the exclusive residents of Penn Yan and surrounding territory. The force in the work rooms has been increased during the years the store has been in operation until at the present time eight persons are given employment. Mrs. Ruscoe is now the sole proprietor. At least twice a year, and sometimes oftener, Mrs. Ruscoe visits New York in search of the latest creations in millinery and trimmings. She has also visited Paris in search of new designs for her store.

## E. R. Bordwell

E. R. Bordwell, druggist, has been in business for himself at the present site, corner of Main and Elm Streets, for ten years. Previous to that time he was associated with Theodore F. Wheeler. He has had forty years' experience in the drug business.

In his large and varied stock is a full line of paints, oils, varnishes, cigars, etc.



The prescription department is in competent hands, and patrons may be assured that they are getting the very best of everything that the markets afford, compounded in an expert and careful manner.

Mr. Bordwell is a public-spirited citizen. He has served two years as clerk of the town of Milo, and six years as a member of the Board of Supervisors, and represented the town of Milo in an able manner. He was elected Member of Assembly for one term, capably representing Yates County. He has also been a member of the Municipal Board, and is now serving his sixth term as president of this village.

He is a member of Milo Lodge, No. 108, F. and A. M.; Keuka Lodge, No. 149, I. O. O. F., and of the Business Men's Association.

## A. MacKay & Co.

One of the oldest grocery stores still doing business in Penn Yan is that of A. MacKay & Co. This firm was organized in 1866, and has continued in business since that time.



The motto of this store is first-class goods of all kinds at reasonable prices. In the stock of goods carried is a full line of staple and fancy groceries and bottled goods; also a line of the fine Cresga imported goods, there being none finer on the market.

This firm does an immense business in shipping grapes and other produce to all portions of the country.

The grocery business has increased to such an extent that an auto delivery wagon is necessary. Customers appreciate the excellent service.

Mr. MacKay, the founder of the business, is a public-spirited man, having served as a member of the Board of Village Trustees for a number of years.

## The Hollowell & Wise Co.

The firm of Hollowell & Wise was established in 1862, at the present location, corner of Main and E'm Streets. W. D. Hollowell and William N. Wise, the original members of the firm were known to be business men of strict integrity.



THE HOLLOWELL AND WISE CO. STORE.

After the death of Mr. Hollowell, the business was incorporated under the name "The Hollowell & Wise Co.," C. B. Briggs, president, treasurer and general manager, and their stock of goods carried is probably the largest in Yates County. The store proper occupies a large space on the first floor, while the second floor is a most complete and up-to-date section devoted to

house furnishing goods of all kinds, the remaining two floors being used for plumbing and storage.

A large storehouse in the rear, and storage in several adjoining buildings, are full of surplus stock of all kinds.

A general line of heavy and shelf hardware, and all kinds of plumbing, hot air, steam and hot water heating systems are installed at the lowest prices consistent with good workmanship. They are the exclusive agents for the reliable line of Stewart stoves and ranges.

## Wilkins & Ellis

are located at No. 23 Main Street. In the stock carried by this firm are phonographs and graphophones, with a complete line of records; guns, rifles, lawn tennis sets, bicycles and sundries, fishing tackle, skates, playing cards, all kinds of athletic goods, including footballs, baseballs, clubs and other accessories pertaining to the National game; cutlery, dumb bells and fencing foils.

In addition to the large and varied line of sporting goods, the firm does a general line of repairing.

## Frank Quackenbush

The drug store of Frank Quackenbush, located on Main Street in Penn Yan, was established in 1879. Mr. Quackenbush was born in Bath, N. Y., and was employed by his brother, Wilson W. Quackenbush, as clerk for twelve years. He succeeded Edward C. Wilkinson in the drug business. His large store, 85 feet long by 20 feet wide, is filled with a complete and up-to-date line of drugs and druggists' sundries, paints, oils and toilet articles.

The prescription department is a feature of the store of Mr. Quackenbush, and anyone going there for that particular part of the drug business may rely upon getting the best drugs that the market affords, which will be compounded at reasonable prices.

A large soda fountain is in the front part of the store, from which is dispensed cooling drinks during the summer months.

Besides Mr. Quackenbush in the store, he employs several competent clerks.

## Hotel Knapp

The Hotel Knapp was erected in 1897 by Oliver C. Knapp on the site of the old Mansion house. After the death of Mr. Knapp, the business was

conducted by his son, Charles, until his death. Since that time there have been several managers, among them A. J. Ohertin, P. J. Rowe, N. A. Damoth, King & Co. and Chapman & Durnin. Mrs. F. E. Knapp is now in charge. The hotel has recently been painted a light cream color, with dark trimmings, and thoroughly overhauled, giving the place a more inviting appearance.



HOTEL KNAPP.

The management has also had a number of large display signs painted and placed at different points in the village and surrounding country.

## Abe V. Masten

The well-known bookstore of Abe V. Masten is located at 110 Jacob Street, and is one that adds to the literary advantages of the community. He has been engaged in business in Penn Yan since March 25, 1884, when he commenced on a very small scale, and steadily increased his business until at the present time it is one of the largest stores of its kind in town.

He is a wholesale and retail dealer in books, stationery, art, music and sporting goods, novelties, druggists' sundries, fishing tackle, fireworks, etc.; also an extensive jobber in new and second-hand school books, and carries the most complete line of law blanks to be found in the county. He has also an extensive picture framing department, in which he does a large amount of business annually, making a specialty of mat mountings. Subscriptions are taken

for all daily and Sunday newspapers and magazines of all kinds. He also has a full line of photograph supplies, cameras and post cards, and carries a large assortment of periodicals of all kinds.

## J. Lord & Bro.

The confectionery and delicatessen store of J. Lord & Bro. is on Jacob Street, where a complete line of fine candies, oranges, lemons and fruit, in their season, are constantly on hand. The store is tastefully and comfortably arranged. A large and varied stock of tobacco and cigars is also kept. The firm has been in the confectionery business for twenty-one years.



THE CHRONICLE, BIRKETT AND JESSUP BUILDINGS.

## W. H. Whitfield & Son

W. H. Whitfield & Son at 135-137 Jacob Street are among the few remaining old time carriage makers, in fact, they are the only firm in Western New York that manufactures vehicles complete. They employ eight to ten men, making their hand-made-made-upon-honor buggies in the old fashioned way. As a majority of people have realized the cost of repairing a factory-made buggy after a year or two of wear so this firm enjoys a growing trade as people realize the advantage in buying the class of work made and sold by them. They are the makers of the famous "Whitfield's Peerless Grape Wagons." Fruit dealers justly claim the fruit arrives in market in better condition when drawn on one of these wagons. This firm does all kinds of repairing—wagon as well as automobile—repairing all parts of an auto but the engine; makes auto tops, curtains, storm curtains, fore doors, etc. They have mechanics who can repair a broken frame or spring. Their slogan is "Whitfield's Wagons Wear Well."

## A. C. Robinson

The store of Mr. Robinson is located at No. 10 Main street. A general line of high grade groceries is kept at this store and a specialty made of domestic and tropical fruits in their season. While Mr. Robinson caters to a select home trade, he also is a wholesaler of tropical fruits and deals extensively in local produce. Mr. Robinson has been in the grocery business for twenty-seven years, twelve years for himself, and has the unique distinction of never having missed but one Saturday from business during over a quarter of a century.

## Frank M. McNiff

Frank M. McNiff has been engaged in the clothing and gentlemen's furnishings business longer than any other clothing merchant in Yates County. The store he occupies at No. 106 Main street, Penn Yan, has been used as a clothing store since 1855. A successful business was carried on by those who laid the foundation, and notwithstanding panics, dull times and the keen competition, the reputation of this store for absolute fair-dealing has been steadily maintained, with a consequent steady patronage. It is a business landmark; yet while being senior among its fellows as a business, it is new as regards stock carried. Close buying and a keen preception of what the public wants is the secret. "The Invincible Brand of Guaranteed Clothing" is carried. It is doubly guaranteed—by the manufacturers and by Mr. McNiff.

Mr. McNiff has been honored with several public offices and is now serving his second term as Treasurer of Yates County.

## E. A. Dean

The photographic studio of E. A. Dean was established in the Cramer Block, on the east side of Main Street, in 1902. Mr. Dean was for twenty-five years previous to his removal to Penn Yan established in Williamsport, Pa., where he had one of the leading photographic studios.

On the night of March 18, 1907, the Penn Yan studio was completely destroyed by fire, together with upwards of 3,500 negatives, many of which can never be replaced. As soon as possible after the fire the studio was rebuilt and equipped with all modern appliances for doing first-class work, including enlarging, copying and view work. The studio is pleasant and easy of access and modern in all of its appointments. All work is promptly completed and delivered.

He has one of the best stocks of photographic mounts carried by any studio in Western New York, manufactured by Tapprell, Loomis & Co., of Chicago, Ill., and A. M. Collins Co., of Philadelphia.

Many of the illustrations in this book are from photographs taken by Mr. Dean. In the development of photographs of outdoor scenes for purposes of reproduction in print by the use of cuts, Mr. Dean has had much experience, and for this work he has the highest grade cameras and supplies, and the combination of experience and excellent facilities enables him to deliver orders in exceptionally quick time.

## Kinne & Yetter

Kinne & Yetter are engaged in business at 109 Benham street, where they have a modern equipped plant. The senior member of the firm, Remsen M. Kinne, started in business seventeen years ago. About two years ago Isaac Yetter purchased an interest in the business, which is now conducted under the present firm name. The firm handles coal, wood and a large and complete line of masons' materials, making a specialty of the famous Atlas Cement. This business has grown to such an extent that they have been obliged to open a branch office and yard at Bluff Point, this county, where a full line of their material may be found. Their local business now requires four delivery wagons. Mr. Kinne is an influential member of Milo Lodge, No. 108, F. & A. M., and a Knights Templar, also a member of Keuka Lodge, No. 149, I. O. O. F., and the Penn Yan Club. Mr. Yetter is an active member of the Penn Yan Club.



LAKE KEUKA, A HILLSIDE SCENE.

## Roenke & Rogers

This firm was organized in 1881 and began business in a store in the Mills Block, at the corner of Main Street and Maiden Lane. Later their increasing business made it necessary for them to seek larger quarters, and they removed to the Cornwell Block, on the east side of Main Street, where a most successful business was conducted for twelve years. They were again obliged to seek larger quarters, and have removed to their own store, recently purchased and enlarged, in what was formerly known as the Bush-Lown Block, at 133 and 135 Main Street. This new and beautiful store is fully adequate in every respect to carry on their large and increasing business. It is full of a complete line of dry goods, ladies' furnishings, notions, rugs, carpets, draperies, etc. A large force of competent and courteous clerks assure the customer prompt and efficient service at all times.

Another large store owned by this firm is operated in Geneva, N. Y., where an equally large and varied assortment of goods is carried. J. R. Roenke has charge of the Geneva store and J. D. Rogers the Penn Yan store.

## The Railway Depots

The New York Central depot was erected in the summer of 1909 on the site of the old building, which had been in active use for twenty-five years. The new



THE PENNSYLVANIA AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL STATIONS.

depot is a standard New York design, all stations in the various villages along the line being of this type. It is a modern structure, built in cottage style, with shingled sides, with two waiting rooms and baggage room at the east end of the building. The new station is a decided improvement compared with the old structure.

The Northern Central Station on Jacob Street was built about thirty years ago. It is a large frame structure heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It has a pavilion built on the north side for the accommodation of the patrons of the railroad and those of the trolley line. From August 1st, 1914 the station will be called the Pennsylvania station, the Northern Central Company having transferred its interest to the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

## Central House

The Central House is located at 106 Jacob street, in close proximity to both railroad stations. It is centrally located in the business section of the village. This popular hostelry is conducted by Frank V. Shattuck, a popular hotel man.

## The Sampson Theatre

This popular play house was opened to the public October 11-12, 1910, with Louis Mann's laughable play, "The Cheater." The structure is 60x100 feet, three stories, about 70 feet high in the rear and 55 feet from street level. The building contains about 50,000 feet of masonry. The seating capacity of the house is about 1,000. There are 365 seats on the ground floor, 210 in the balcony and 300 in the upper balcony or gallery. The twelve boxes will seat forty-eight.

The stage is 36 feet deep and 58 feet wide. There is a lift of 55 feet from the stage floor to the rigging loft or grid-iron. The proscenium is 32 feet wide by 25 high.

There are eight dressing rooms, and these are of cement.

The lighting scheme is artistic. A large circle of incandescent burners, surrounded by three smaller circles, decorates the ceiling. There are rows of lights along the balcony and gallery and three in the rear of each. Each box is lighted, and there are four rows of white and colored lights on the stage.

W. N. Newby & Son, of Penn Yan, had the wall decoration in charge, while Chadwick & Haskin, of Interlaken, furnished the curtains and scenery. E. L. Murray did the electrical work.

The drop curtain is a beauty, containing as it does a reproduction of



THE SAMPSON THEATRE.



THE "PENN YAN" ONE OF THE FINE STEAMBOATS ON LAKE KEUKA.

Esperanza, formerly the summer home of Wendell T. Bush, who donated the curtain.

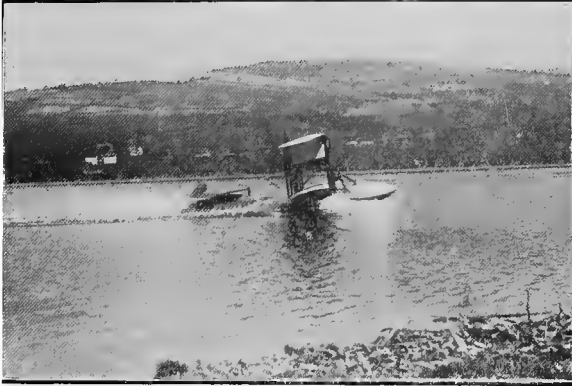
The village is indebted to Dr. F. S. Sampson for the enterprise shown in erecting such a fine play house. The business is conducted under the firm name of F. S. Sampson & Co. Charles Sisson is the local manager.

## Sailing Over Lake Keuka

Glenn Curtiss, who is known throughout the civilized world as one of the



“AMERICA,” THE TRANS-ATLANTIC HYDROPLANE BUILT AT CURTISS FACTORY, LAKE KEUKA.



THE “AMERICA” SKIMMING LAKE KEUKA.

Lieutenant Cyril Forte, R. N., retired, is to be the pilot in charge.

greatest inventors of this day, spent his boyhood days at Rock Stream, Yates county. Later his parents moved to Hammondsport. In that hamlet and Rochester the inventor began his career as a newsboy. While still a young man, he opened a bicycle repair shop. In his spare moments he worked on a small gasoline engine, which he eventually perfected and installed in a bicycle, which was then called a motorcycle. Later Mr. Curtiss became interested in aviation and is considered one of the greatest American aviators.

The accompanying views were taken on Lake Keuka and are of the hydro-aeroplane “America,” built by Mr. Curtiss, for Rodman Wanamaker, to make a trans-Atlantic flight.



VIEW NEAR PENN YAN ON OUTLET.



## Mr. George Himler

Mr. Himler was born in Germany, in 1852, and came to America when only ten years of age. For the past twenty-three years he has been conducting a cigar factory and retail cigar and tobacco store at 146 Main street, Arcade Block. It has long been considered one of the leading establishments of its kind in Yates county. Mr. Himler has been a prominent figure in the growth and development of the cigar industry in this part of the country. He is a wide-awake, business man and a thoroughly practical cigar-maker, whose past success and present prosperity have been achieved through honorable dealing and progressive methods.

His factory is equipped with all modern improvements for insuring rapid and perfect production, a force of expert hands being employed throughout the year, and special care is exercised in the selection of tobaccos for both wrappers and fillers. Mr. Himler gives close attention to the process of manufacturing so that all cigars leaving his establishment are warranted perfect and are sure to give satisfaction. The result is that his brands are enjoying an ever increasing demand by first-class dealers, hotels, and large consumers. Wherever they have been introduced and tested his retail patronage is large and influential, demonstrating that Penn Yan's popular cigar manufacturer is a leader in his business. All orders, by mail or otherwise, receive the most prompt attention.

## Eckert's Provision House

Eckert's Provision House, formerly known as the T. S. Burns grocery, at 103 Main street, was made possible by two brothers, I. E. and C. F. Eckert. Previous to coming to Penn Yan these young men conducted one of the largest cash grocery stores in Monroe county, for an incorporated company of New York. Their motto is "Sell for cash and in return discount all bills by paying cash," thereby giving Yates county the benefit of their purchasing power. Eckert Brothers started in with a limited capital, but by legitimate advertising and honest dealing have exceeded their expectations, both financially and in building up a volume of business unexcelled in this county. These young men buy nothing but the best in quality and conduct special sales each week. The prices are so reasonable and the quality of goods so high that the public cannot resist such money saving offers. Their strict business methods and progressive advertising bring them a volume of business which keeps five men busy.

## Mr. Arthur Jessup

Penn Yan's oldest and one of its leading harness makers is Arthur Jessup, whose store and shop is located at 104 Elm street, where he has been in business for the past 37 years. Mr. Jessup was born in England and came to Penn Yan when only fifteen years of age. He began his apprenticeship with C. W. Bishop and finished his instruction with J. F. Bridgman. In 1877 he bought out Mr. Bishop and has continued the business in this location since that time. Mr. Jessup has been twice married, his first wife was Miss Irene Stanton, whom he married in 1875. She died in 1892. Three children were born to them, Harriet, Maude and Albert, all of whom are married and living in the West. In 1894 he married Mrs. Harriet Nelson Hurford, and they have one daughter, Eva. Their home is at 317 Main street.

Mr. Jessup has been town assessor for ten years and inspector of election for the past twenty-five years. He is also a deacon of the Baptist church and an active member of Keuka Lodge, I. O. O. F.

## Lake Keuka Floral Company

A small but beautiful building of Gothic architecture, opposite the Baptist Church, is the home of the Lake Keuka Floral Co., a comparatively new industry



SHOW AND SALES ROOM

here, having been opened to the public March 1, 1913. This cottage-like structure contains office and show rooms and in its large plate glass window are displayed beautiful potted plants, ferns, palms and cut flowers.

In the rear are two large green houses, 25 x 100 and one 20 x 96, and one 16 x 50 work room. About 1,000 square feet of glass, weighing seven tons, are required to cover these buildings, and 4,000 feet of piping for heating.

The growing demand for the choice flowers raised here has made it necessary to increase the capacity of the plant, and soon two new green houses will be erected, one 12 x 50 and another 26 x 107. Lewis J. Brundage, the proprietor,



ONE OF THE GREENHOUSES

is an expert florist and landscape gardener and will be pleased to estimate on work to be done in his profession.

## E. H. Hopkins

Born in Prattsburgh, N. Y., in 1844, educated there at the Franklin Institute, he came to Penn Yan in 1865 and engaged in a jewelry store where he learned the trade of watchmaker and engraver. He started in the jewelry business in 1869 for himself and has since met with reasonable success. He carries at all times a fine stock of all classes of jewelry, watches, clocks and silverware, also a fine selection of diamonds. His store also has in stock a large selection of kodaks, cameras, and photographers' supplies, and is, in fact, able to supply anything in the line of finest jewelry, silver ware and cut glass which is not in regular stock. Mr. Hopkins is also a successful optician. He is a man of genial and social qualities and is ever making friends and able to retain them.

## Craugh's Bakery

Craugh's Bakery is a sort of landmark among Penn Yan shops. Richard Craugh, who was a professional baker for Mr. Ranney for years, purchased the business in 1902 and since then has successfully conducted the establishment. About 800 loaves of bread are made every day, besides the usual array of pastry found in a first-class bakery. Besides a general bakery, a confectionery store and restaurant are connected with the establishment and catering for parties is made a special feature.

## Penn Yan Tobacco Company

The Penn Yan Tobacco Co. is the successor of the well known MacLeod Tobacco House, on Main street. The business and building is now owned by Dr. J. M. Ward and is under the management of P. A. Griffiths. This is the largest wholesale and retail tobacco firm in Yates county, with a full line of smoking and chewing tobacco, imported and domestic cigars, pipes and smokers' supplies, ladies' and gentlemen's pocketbooks, bill-pocketbooks and diaries. This store carries the largest assortment of souvenir post cards in the county and a full line of celebrated Waterman's Ideal fountain pens. The best and most popular line of 10c sheet music, the Century Edition, in the care of a competent musician. This is also the headquarters of the famous Dennison crepe paper, specialties and playing cards. They also carry a complete stock of staple and fancy stationery, writing tablets, inks, mucilage, office and school supplies in general, all the popular magazines, daily and Sunday papers. As far as possible, all goods are displayed in handsome glass cases, making an exceeding attractive store. The firm is enjoying a large and satisfactory patronage.

## Yates Real Estate Company

In 1911 H. E. Chilvers opened a real estate office in Penn Yan. His efforts met such marked success that the business became established and on July 4, 1913, a partnership was formed with J. Monroe Lown, under the title "The Yates County Real Estate Co., Inc." The company now maintains pleasant offices in the Arcade building and have among their clients many of the leading farmers and business men in Yates and surrounding counties. Within the past year they closed the largest real estate deal ever made in farm property in Yates County, when Glen L. Wheeler purchased the Timothy Costello orchard, one of the finest orchard properties in Western New York. They have listed many fine village and farm properties, and if you wish to buy or sell real estate, their office is headquarters.

## W. W. Quackenbush

One is probably safe in saying that W. W. Quackenbush, who conducts a pharmacy at 125 Main street, has been engaged in business longer than any other man in Penn Yan today. When the first shot was fired on Fort Sumter in 1861, Mr. Quackenbush was a drug clerk in Lock Haven, Pa. From 1861 to 1865, he held a similar position in Bath, N. Y., and during 1865 was employed in a drug store in Chicago, Ill. He returned to this state and opened a pharmacy in Phelps, Ontario county, in 1866, remaining there about a year, and in the spring of 1867 he came to Penn Yan and purchased the drug store owned by Lapham & Bullock, in the location now occupied by Habberfield's meat market, where he remained for two years, after which he moved into the store now occupied by H. Merton Smith, where he remained thirty-three years. He then purchased the store which he now occupies at 125 Main street, next to Baldwins Bank.

Mr. Quackenbush carries a complete line of fresh and pure drugs, toilet articles, paints, oils, varnishes, etc. Special attention is given to the careful compounding of prescriptions. It should be with satisfaction that he can contemplate the difficulties he has overcome and realize today that he has endeavored to serve his patrons faithfully for forty-eight years, and hopes to continue his usefulness for many years to come.

## Wagener Bros.' Automobile Exchange



Wagener Brothers' Automobile Exchange, located on Jacob street, started in business in 1905. It has steadily grown from a business of selling six or seven cars a year to more than 300 cars a year. They deal in supplies of all kinds and their equipment is such that they can handle gasoline in carloads, buying it in tank cars, having

an equipment to unload 10,000 gallons in twenty-five minutes.

They supply the outside trade with both lubricating oils and gasoline, as well as handling cars for central New York State.

They have lately improved their lines and are now handling the famous National car which holds the world's record; the Haynes, which is the oldest car built in this country, and the Hudson, Reo and Studebaker.

They have in connection with their garage a splendid equipped machine shop with all modern appliances, and they employ from five to eight mechanics the year around. This garage is said to be one of the most successful and largest in this section of the state. They handle nothing but high-grade, reliable cars and make a specialty of satisfied customers.

## John A. Fiero

In your walk about the beautiful village of Penn Yan just call at the coal and general supply plant of John A. Fiero, at 119 Benham street. For more than forty years this has been headquarters for coal, wood, cement and lime products. Here may be found the famous "Raisin Monumental Fertilizer," known for over fifty years as a reliable brand. Always analyzing above guarantee in fine, drillable condition and sacks in good condition to handle, while customers are always satisfied. The price is the lowest, considering the quality. Mr. Fiero also handles the "Levi Smith Oil" at wholesale. This he receives in tank cars, and it is delivered to the trade in steel drums and cans, no more wood barrels. Mr. Fiero's warehouse and storage plant are on a private switch, 130 feet long with cellar, and has a capacity of 6,000 barrels of apples, a large quantity of hay and fruit, and is general headquarters for farmers' produce. He also handles the Watkins' salt, binder twines, Niagara plaster board and wall plaster. Before purchasing he requests an opportunity to quote prices on anything in his line.

## Goodspeed & Miller

The business of underwriting has always afforded a wide field for the operation of men of ability, and in every city and village are to be found men of high standing who are engaged in the fire insurance business.

To be a successful underwriter requires ability of the highest order and strict integrity, combined with energy and push, and in the possession of these qualities lies largely the success of Goodspeed & Miller in the insurance business.

James C. Goodspeed, the senior member of the firm, purchased the insurance business of Miss H. M. T. Ayres, who for many years was a successful insurance agent in this village. His partner, David Miller, purchased an interest in January, 1902, and the firm has since built up a very large business in this particular line. The firm also deals largely in real estate and has a large list of desirable property, which they will be pleased to show persons interested.

The firm are members of the Business Men's Association, and Mr. Miller is at present Supervisor of the town of Milo, which office he has acceptably filled for several years.

The most reputable of American and foreign companies are represented by Goodspeed & Miller. That the firm itself and the companies for whom it does business are to be commended to the public is evidenced by the fact that not in a single case where loss has been paid as the result of fire has there been litigation.

The following are the well-known companies represented by this enterprising firm: Hartford, Home of New York, Liverpool and London and Globe, Springfield, Royal, Insurance Company of North America, Royal Exchange, Western Toronto, Aachen and Munich, Providence-Washington, Equitable, Fireman's Fund of California, American Central, Phoenix of London, Travellers' Life and Accident, United States Fidelity and Guaranty of Baltimore, New York Plate Glass, Hartford Steam Boiler.

## Lampson's Laundry

Lampson's Laundry, owned and conducted by George B. Lampson, is located at the south end of Main street bridge. This is the oldest establishment of its kind in town and though old in years is most modern in equipment and workmanship. Their specialty is nice, clean work. Mr. Lampson has been in business in this location for over twenty years.

## Penn and Yan Lake Shore Railway and Yates Electric Light and Power Company

These public service interests are two of Penn Yan's most useful public institutions. The railway was constructed in 1897 from Penn Yan to Branchport and serves a most convenient purpose to the inhabitants living along the west branch of the lake, for both freight and passenger traffic. Arrangements have been made with the trunk line railroad companies whereby shippers secure the same rate from Branchport or any intermediate station to any point east of Buffalo, Pittsburg or Erie, as is enjoyed from Penn Yan. This road serves a most prosperous farming section and has made possible easy access to many lakeside cottages.

The Penn Yan Electric Light Company was organized in 1891, and continued business until 1900, when it was reorganized under its present name, The Yates Electric Light and Power Company. This company handles everything in electrical appliances for cooking, heating and lighting, does all branches of electric wiring and repair work, installs motors, furnishes electric power, etc.

The two industries are under the same management, and the business is carefully managed by W. J. Tylee, the superintendent and secretary, who has been in this capacity since 1907. The public find Mr. Tylee a courteous and obliging official.



The above illustration is an interior view of the companies' main office in Penn Yan.

## N. S. Dailey

An important part of a village's interests is entrusted to the various insurance agencies, their integrity and general knowledge having much to do with a village's material prosperity.

Prominent among the insurance agencies located in Penn Yan is that conducted by N. S. Dailey, in the Lown Block. Mr. Dailey is a native of Prattsburg, N. Y. He received his early education in the common schools and later at the Penn Yan Academy. For a period of nine years he devoted himself to teaching in Yates County, and then established the well-known insurance agency he still conducts.

Mr. Dailey may be justly called a pioneer insurance agent of Penn Yan, as he is the longest in the practice of that business in the village. During his activities in the insurance business he held the important office of village clerk for nine years. Mr. Dailey carries on the various branches of the insurance business, such as fire, life, tornado and casualty insurance.

For over fourteen years he has been a member of the Vestry of St. Mark's Episcopal church, also serving as treasurer of that church, and in connection with his insurance he carries on an extensive real estate business. He is a highly respected citizen of Penn Yan.

## Bradley T. Mallory

Prominent among the fire insurance agencies located in Penn Yan is that of Bradley T. Mallory. He has been established here since 1889. In that year, Mr. Mallory purchased the Chapman fire insurance agency, which was formed in Benton more than thirty years before. He moved that to Penn Yan, where he is conveniently located in Struble's Arcade. Mr. Mallory acts only for the well-known and popular companies. In 1908 he purchased the Hobart agency, which is composed of ten famous companies. In the insurance business Mr. Mallory represents fifteen separate companies.

He was a member of the Board of Supervisors from the town of Benton for two succeeding terms, the last term of which he was chairman of that body. He is also interested in agriculture, owning one of the finest farms in the town of Benton.

Fraternally, Mr. Mallory is one of the best known Odd Fellows in Western New York. He was initiated into Keuka Lodge, No. 149, I. O. O. F., at Penn Yan, March 16, 1896; appointed Warden July 6, and again January 4, 1897; was elected to Vice Grand June 28, 1897, and Noble Grand December 27 of that year. He was the choice for Representative to the Grand Lodge in 1899, and has served two years as D. D. G. M. of the District of Schuyler and Yates. He is also P. G. P. in Penn Yan Encampment, No. 98, and in May, 1910, was installed as Grand Patriarch of New York State, which is the highest state office of that body.

He has been trustee and treasurer of the Baptist church in Penn Yan for many years. Besides attending to his daily duties, Mr. Mallory finds time to contribute his share to the upbuilding of Penn Yan, as a member of the Business Men's Association.

## De Forest H. Stoll

Born in Bradford, Steuben County, N. Y., educated in Bradford Union School, Private Academy and Starkey Seminary. Taught school for thirteen years in public schools of Steuben and Schuyler Counties, the last eight years in Watkins. Later he was ticket clerk in the Northern Central station, Watkins, for three years, and then agent of the Fall Brook Railroad Company and N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., at Penn Yan, from January 17, 1887, to April 18, 1913, at which date he retired from railroad service. Mr. Stoll is now engaged in all classes of insurance in Penn Yan.

## Wagener Bros.' Shoe Store

In the year of 1882 Messrs. John A. Underwood and G. Fred Wagener purchased the old established shoe business of Randolph & Long and continued the business until 1890, when Mr. Underwood retired and H. Allen Wagener became associated with his brother under the firm name of Wagener Brothers.

Their business increased very rapidly, and in 1898 they purchased the controlling interest of the Cygolf Shoe Company, of Brockton, Mass., a manufacturing plant making the Cygolf shoe, with retail stores throughout the country. They continued the business until the death of Mr. G. Fred Wagener in 1904.

In 1900 Wagener Brothers started manufacturing shoes in Penn Yan in the rear of the Sheppard Opera House, now the Lown Block, and continued there nearly two years, when they built the large factory on Seneca street, which had a capacity of 1,600 pairs of shoes a day. They operated this factory very successfully for ten years, when it was sold to other interests.

In their retail shoe business, which is now conducted under the same name, they have always sold an excellent grade of shoes and rubbers, never having dealt in the cheaper qualities.



WILSON UNDERTAKING PARLORS—Established in Penn Yan 1908.



## Edwin Waldron

Edwin Waldron was born in Dresden in the year 1836. He received his early training in the rural schools and later in Penn Yan and Geneva. Immediately following the completion of his education, Mr. Waldron read law with Judge Lewis for three years. On account of ill health he was forced to abandon the legal profession, and for many years carried on regular farm work. He was particularly successful in the breeding of thoroughbred Jersey cattle.

Five years ago Mr. Waldon engaged in the real estate and insurance business, with offices over the Shutts grocery, on Main Street. For many years he has been influential politically as a Democrat. He is wide-awake to the upbuilding of Penn Yan, and has shown his willingness to promote its growth by becoming a member of the Business Men's Association.

## The M. C. Stark Clothing Company

The M. C. Stark Clothing Company, located on Elm street, is one of the oldest clothing companies in the county, having been established about thirty years ago. Since that time two branch stores have been opened, one in Batavia, known as the Stark, McAlpine Co., and one in Geneva, under the name of Baker & Stark. Both branches are now separate from the Penn Yan store, but Mr. Stark still retains an interest in them. The Penn Yan store thirty years was known as William Holloway & Company, and later, Stark, Hess & Co., which was followed by Stark, Donaldson Co., until about two years ago, when Mr. Donaldson severed his connection with the Elm street company. Since then the firm has been known as the M. C. Stark Clothing Company, and is conducted by Paul Stark, assisted by Ray Campbell. The store is one of the largest and modern in all its appointments, handling gents' furnishings as well as ready-made clothing.

## Wheeler Brothers

One of the enterprising grocery houses in Penn Yan is conducted by Messrs. J. P. and J. S. Wheeler, under the firm name of Wheeler Bros., and located at 113 Elm street, where, during the past sixteen years, they have been in business and have met with marked success.

The store is under the personal supervision of Jesse P. Wheeler, the senior member of the firm. Jerome S. Wheeler is engaged in the manufacturing business at Guelph, Ontario, Canada, where he makes both steel and fibre flexible conduit, and all sorts of electrical appliances for lighting, heating and cooking.

Among the many choice articles of food carried by this firm may be mentioned full cream cheese, quality coffee and old-fashioned molasses, of which they make a specialty. Another specialty is green vegetables, fresh every day, grown in their own gardens.

Jesse P. Wheeler was born at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1873, and Jerome S. Wheeler, at Dresden, New York, two years later. The senior member of the firm is a member of Keuka Lodge, No. 149, I. O. O. F., and has served as a member of the village board of trustees for two terms.

## The Barry Hotel

One of the homelike hotels of Penn Yan is the Barry House, of which L. G. McCann is the genial proprietor. Located adjacent to the Pennsylvania railroad



BARRY HOTEL, L. G. MC CANN, PROP'R

station, and within five minutes' walk of the shopping and theatre district, steam heated, electric lights, bath, hot and cold water, cuisine first-class, rates reasonable. This hostelry is headquarters for theatrical companies and travelers.

## The McCann Carting Company

The McCann Carting Co. does a general freight and carting business, furni-



ONE OF THE MC CANN CO. RIGS

ture and safe moving and baggage transfer; special attention given to piano boxing and moving. Office in the Barry Hotel, Jacob street. Both phones.

## John D. Moore Coal Company

The Sheppard street coal yard, located on the Pennsylvania railroad, formerly owned and operated by John S. Sheppard, is the largest coal plant in Penn Yan. It is equipped with a covered trestle and storage capacity of 2,000 tons of coal.

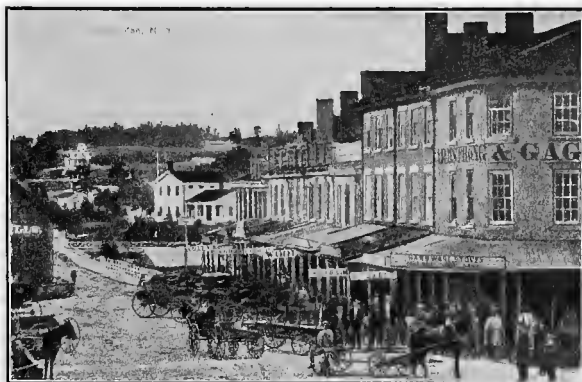
Large hopper cars of forty to fifty tons can be unloaded in less than ten minutes.

This plant is now owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Moore, under the firm name of John D. Moore Coal Co., who are doing an extensive business in coal, wood, cement, fertilizers, gasoline engines and farm machinery.



LAKE KEUKA NEAR KEUKA COLLEGE

## Frank J. Seeley



LOWER MAIN STREET (WEST SIDE) ABOUT 1867

years of age entered the employ of a clothing dealer at a salary of \$3.00 per week, from which position, by pluck and perseverance, he has attained his present popularity. Three years ago last April he began business for himself, and with his seventeen years of previous experience, square dealing and honest values, he has built up a large clothing business in Penn Yan today, and one that few, if any, in this locality have excelled in growth in so short a space of time.

His stock is complete in all lines and every article is sold under a guarantee to be as represented. Among the brands of clothing he handles and that have a national reputation for merit are the Michaels, Stern & Co., Fashion and Society makes. A new department recently inaugurated in the basement, of \$10 and \$12.50 clothes, is proving an exceptional attraction to those who wish good values at a small outlay of money.

The subject of this sketch is one of Penn Yan's energetic young business men, and his well-stocked and finely appointed clothing and gents' furnishing store, at the corner of Main and Jacob streets, familiarly known as the Seeley Clothing Co., represents the last word in gentlemen's clothing.

Mr. Seeley was born in Torrey in 1879, and when only sixteen

## The Penn Yan Cider Company

The Penn Yan Cider Company, established in Penn Yan by Graham Parsons, who moved to Penn Yan from Brighton about three years ago, was incorporated in July, 1914. It is one of Penn Yan's young and thriving industries and a great benefit to the apple growers. The output last year (1914) was 4,000 barrels of vinegar, and 4,000 barrels of sweet cider. During their busy season they employ from fifteen to eighteen men. The officers of the company are: President, Graham Parsons; secretary and treasurer, E. R. Parsons.

The vinegar made at the local plant is said to be of the best placed on the market. The company has six generators sixteen feet high and six feet in diameter which are divided by hollow compartments. These compartments are filled with corn cobs which generate a heat when alcohol in the cider comes in contact with them, converting the cider into vinegar. In this plant there are three large cider presses with a capacity of 250 casks a day.

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HOME OFFICE OF RUSSELLOID (See Page 77)

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## PROFESSIONAL

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### Dr. C. E. Doubleday

Dr. Doubleday was born at Italy Hill, Yates county, April 3, 1864, where his father, Guy L., and grandfather, Elisha, practiced medicine for many years before his time. He received his early education in the Penn Yan Academy, and graduated from the Syracuse University in 1887.

He has taken several post-graduate courses, in Vienna, Heidelberg, Frankfort-on-Main, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, and has had a varied experience in hospital practice in several of the larger cities, which has thoroughly equipped him for his profession. He served for one year as assistant surgeon to Dr. Jacobson, Chief Surgeon of St. Joseph's Hospital at Syracuse.

Dr. Doubleday's office and residence are located at 171 Main street, Penn Yan.

### Dr. Frank S. Sampson

Doctor F. S. Sampson, whose residence is at 175 Main street, was born at St. Alban's, Maine, May 25, 1851. He received his early education at the common school and High School of his native town. In 1880, he entered the Hahnemann college, in Philadelphia, and was graduated in the class of '82. He began the practice of medicine at Scottsville, N. Y., after his graduation. Twenty-six years ago he removed to Penn Yan, where he is still engaged in general practice. In 1895, Dr. Sampson took a post-graduate course in allopathy in the New York Post-graduate Medical School. He belongs to the State Allopathic Medical Society, and to the Yates County Medical Society. He is a former member of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He has held the offices of president and trustee of the village of Penn Yan, and is now one of the coroners of Yates county. The "Sampson" Opera House shows the doctor's enterprise and faith in Penn Yan's future.

### Dr. Edward M. Scherer

One of the prominent and substantial professional men of Penn Yan is Dr. Edward M. Scherer, who has been practicing in Penn Yan for the past twenty-one years. He was born in Hunter, N. Y., and attended the Dundee Preparatory School and later the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, from which institution he was graduated in 1893, and came to Penn Yan in July of the same year. In 1895 he erected the residence he now occupies at 123 Elm street, where his office is also located.

Dr. Scherer is a member of all the state and county medical societies, a member of the Society of North American Surgeons and also of the Masons and Knight Templars. He has served the county for five years as coroner and has also been a member of the village board of trustees. His skill as a physician and surgeon is well known to the citizens of Yates and adjoining counties.

## Dr. A. L. Powers

While Dr. Powers has only been located in Penn Yan for the past three years, he has been very successful in winning the confidence and patronage of the people and his office in the Cramer Block, Main street, is well known to those who are in need of treatment for the eyes, ears, nose and throat. Dr. Powers was born in Otselic, Chenango county, in 1865. He was educated in the elementary branches at Sherburne Academy, at Sherburne, N. Y., and graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1890. He devoted his time for several years to the general practice of medicine at Blodgett Mills, Cortland county, N. Y., when he took up the specialty of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, to which he now devotes his chief attention.

To perfect himself in these branches he took post graduate courses in the Post Graduate Medical School of New York, and chemical work at Philadelphia Polyclinic. During the winter of 1905 to '06 was also House Surgeon at the Knapp Ophthalmic and Aural Institute of New York.

## Dr. V. T. Poole

Born in Cedarburg, Wis., obtained his early education in the primary schools and graduated from the high school in the year 1906 in his native town. Dr. Poole began his medical career in the year 1907, taking his premedical work of two years at the University of Wisconsin, and entered a four years' course at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., in the year 1909, graduating therefrom in 1913. He had hospital practice while attending Marquette University in Trinity Hospital and spent one year at Emergency Hospital in Buffalo, in post graduate. He located in Penn Yan on August 1st, 1914. His office is in the Penn Yan Gas Co.'s Building. He has met with deserving success as a physician and surgeon.

## Dr. G. E. Stevenson

Dr. Stevenson was born in Napanee, Canada, in 1871, and received his early education at Trinity College School at Port Hope, Canada. He later entered Trinity Medical College, at Toronto, then Baltimore Medical College, at Baltimore, Md., and did post graduate work in New York Polyclinic. Upon the completion of his course at the latter institution, Dr. Stevenson removed to Gorham, N. Y., where he practiced his profession for fifteen years. In 1909 he moved to Penn Yan, where he has established a large and influential connection.

Dr. Stevenson is a member of the Yates County Medical Society, and of the New York State Medical Association; also a member of the American Medical Association. He has offices in the W. J. Turner residence on Elm Street.

## Dr. J. A. Conley

At his residence, 321 Liberty Street, in Penn Yan, is the office of Dr. J. A. Conley. Dr. Conley was born in the town of Bristol, Ontario County, in 1867, and received his early education in the common schools and the Penn Yan Academy. At the completion of his primary education he entered the New York Eclectic Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in 1888. Immediately after his graduation, Dr. Conley began the practice of his chosen profession in the towns of Italy and Middlesex, where he remained until 1905; in that year he removed to Penn Yan, where he has acquired a very steady practice.

Dr. Conley is a member of the Yates County Medical Society, New York State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

## Dr. E. Carlton Foster

Dr. E. Carlton Foster is a native of Steuben County. He acquired his early education in the common schools and at the High School at Hammondsport, N. Y. Upon the completion of his High School studies in 1901, he took up the study of medicine and entered the University of Buffalo, where he was graduated upon completing the regular four years' study of medicine. At the time of his graduation, which was in 1905, he was engaged as house physician at the Massachusetts State Farm General Hospital. In 1906 Dr. Foster entered the state service for a period of three years, spending one year in the "Insane Work" at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, and Central Islip, Long Island, and the remaining two years as assistant surgeon at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, N. Y.

In 1908 Dr. Foster took a post-graduate course in the Society of Lying-in-Hospital, New York City, and upon the completion of this course he located in Penn Yan, where he has since been engaged in his chosen field of labor.

Dr. Foster is secretary of the Yates County Medical Society, a member of the New York State Medical Society, and also of the American Medical Association.

His offices are in the Wheeler Block, corner Main and Elm Streets.

## Dr. H. W. Matthews

Born in Yates County in 1872, and educated in the common schools of Penn Yan Academy, Dr. Matthews has become one of the leading physicians in this locality. After his graduation from the Penn Yan Academy, Dr. Matthews entered Starling University, Columbus, Ohio, and there received his certificate in the year 1896. His practice of his chosen profession was commenced in North Dakota, where he remained for a period of four years. He then studied in the Post-Graduate Hospital, Chicago, and upon the completion of that course, in 1907, returned to Yates County and commenced the practice of medicine in Penn Yan. He is still actively engaged in his profession.

Dr. Matthews is a member of the Yates County Medical Society and also holds membership in the New York State Medical Society.

## Dr. Joseph T. Cox

The subject of this sketch was born in Rochester, New York, November 24, 1865, and educated in the Rochester public schools and at Vosburg's Academy. He graduated from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1888, and located in Rochester, where he practiced until 1897 when he removed to Penn Yan. Dr. Cox has been a coroner of Yates county since 1904. He is a past master of Milo Lodge, F. & A. M., a member of Keuka Lodge, No. 149, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Yates County Medical Society. His residence and office are at 135 Elm street.

Dr. Cox always takes a liberal interest in the affairs of the town. He enjoys a large practice in Penn Yan and the surrounding country and is recognized as a successful physician.

## Dr. Charles Elmendorf

Dr. Charles Elmendorf was born in Canandaigua in 1829, and received his early education in the common schools of Penn Yan. He began the practice of his chosen profession, dentistry, in Penn Yan in 1850, at No. 124 Main Street, where his office has been for this long period of years.

He is a member of the Ninth District Dental Society of the State of New York. For many years his father was the only dentist in Penn Yan.

Dr. Elmendorf is a prominent member of Keuka Lodge, No. 149, I. O. O. F., and served for many years as its efficient treasurer.

## Dr. H. J. MacNaughton

In Brussels, Canada, in 1870, Dr. H. J. MacNaughton first saw the light of day. He received his earlier education in the common schools of that town and Mitchell High School. Later he took courses in the Toronto Dental College and the Philadelphia Dental College, from both institutions he graduated with high honors. He came to Penn Yan in 1898 and established an office in his present location on Main street, where for nearly seventeen years he has enjoyed the confidence and patronage of our citizens. Dr. MacNaughton is a member of the Seventh District Dental Association, of the State of New York, and of the National Dental Association of the United States. He is also an active and energetic member of Milo Lodge, No. 108, F. & A. M., and of Keuka Lodge, No. 149, I. O. O. F.

## Dr. H. R. Phillips

One of the oldest and best known dentists in Penn Yan is Dr. H. R. Phillips, who was born in Tioga county, Pa., in 1835. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native state. A college education in dentistry not being compulsory in those days, the only instruction he received in his chosen profession was imparted by his father, who was a dentist of well known ability.

Dr. Phillips came to Penn Yan in 1887 and opened an office in the Chronicle building, where he remained for six years, then removing to the Cramer Block, where for seventeen years he faithfully attended to the dental needs of his many patrons. For many years he was assisted in business with Dr. Robert Wrean, his son-in-law, who died in May, 1913.

In the winter of 1913-14 the doctor unfortunately fell and broke his hip, which has incapacitated him since from working at his profession. His daughter, Mrs. Dr. Wrean, is at present in charge of his business, which is located in the Arcade Block. Dr. Phillips is a member of Milo Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Penn Yan Club.

## Dr. I. T. Whalen

One of the latest acquisitions to Penn Yan's list of professional men is Dr. I. T. Whalen, dentist. Dr. Whalen is a native of Perry, N. Y., where he was born in 1885. He received his early education in the Perry High School and was graduated in dentistry from the University of Buffalo in 1909. For three years he practiced his profession in Dundee, N. Y., and came to Penn Yan last February, associating himself with his old class-mate and fellow graduate, Dr. J. M. Ward, who has been located here since 1909. Their offices are located over H. O. Bennett's drug store on Main Street. All diseases of the teeth and gums are carefully and scientifically treated, and dentistry in all its branches is practiced by the latest and best known methods. Dr. Whalen is a member of the Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity.

## Dr. Charles B. Scudder

One of the well-known dentists of Penn Yan is Dr. Charles B. Scudder, who has parlors over the Seeley Clothing Co.'s store, corner Main and Jacob streets. Dr. Scudder was born at Randolph, N. Y., and was graduated from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. With the exception of three years, he has been in constant practice of his profession since 1890. He came to Penn Yan in 1910 and has been located in his present offices since that time, where he is enjoying an ever-increasing patronage from those who desire first-class work in any line of dentistry. Fraternally, Dr. Scudder is a member of Berean Lodge, No. 811, F. & A. M., Cattaraugus, N. Y., and Keuka Lodge, No. 149, I. O. O. F.



## Dr. G. Howard Leader

Born in Olean, N. Y., August 20, 1882, educated there and graduated in the high school of that place in 1902. Studied medicine at Buffalo, N. Y. Graduated at the Kentucky University in September, 1906. He had hospital work in the Sisters of Mercy Hospital one year in Buffalo and at Riverside Hospital for six months and while in this work he had seven months' practice with Dr. Howe, the celebrated specialist on the eye, after which he settled in general practice of medicine at Cuba, N. Y., where he remained until the fall of 1912, when he went to New York City for a special course in the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, where he remained for one year, and in the fall of 1913 he located in Penn Yan, limiting his practice to the special branches, and is meeting with fine success.

## Dr. William A. Thompson

Dr. William A. Thompson was born near New Market, Ontario, Canada, and came to Yates county when a small child, receiving his preliminary education in the schools of districts three and six of Jerusalem. Later he took a three-year course in the Ontario Veterinary College, of Toronto, and a one-year special course in the department of Veterinary Science, graduating in 1911 with the honor of holding the gold medal in both classes and with the degrees of V. S. and B. V. Sc. He went to Rushville immediately after his graduation, where he practiced his profession for three years, removing from there to Penn Yan in July, 1914, and established his office in Fellows' hitch barn on Wagener street.

Dr. Thompson makes a specialty of veterinary surgery and dentistry, and is particularly pleased to handle cases where others fail. In the near future he intends erecting a veterinary hospital, with all the modern appliances.

His advice to farmers and horsemen on any special subject of diseases is free, and his published articles are read with much interest.

## Dr. Lyman D. Lockwood

Dr. L. D. Lockwood was born near Watkins, Schuyler county, in 1861. He obtained a common school education from the public schools of that locality and continued to reside there until 1889, when he moved to Penn Yan.

He received his education as a veterinary surgeon at the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Canada, from which institution he was graduated in 1890.

For a quarter of a century Dr. Lockwood has been practicing his profession in Penn Yan and his success is vouched for by the large practice which he enjoys. His office and residence are located on Elm street, near the corner of Liberty. The doctor is a prominent member of the local branch of the Knights of the Maccabees.

## J. Frank Douglass

The present police justice, Attorney J. Frank Douglass, is a native of the state of Illinois. Coming to Penn Yan in infancy, he received his schooling at Penn Yan Academy and Starkey Seminary. Having studied law in the office of Judge Knox, he was admitted to the bar on March 23, 1897, at that time being clerk of the Surrogate's Court. At the expiration of a year's partnership with Judge Knox, Mr. Douglass established a law office of his own. In June, 1912, he was appointed police justice and was elected to that office in the following March. He has served the village as trustee and is at present transfer tax attorney for the county. He is a member of Amity Chapter, F. & A. M., and Keuka Lodge, No. 149, I. O. O. F.

## Spencer F. Lincoln

The subject of this sketch, Spencer F. Lincoln, was born at Naples, Ontario county, New York, on July 3, 1868. His preliminary education was obtained in the Naples High School and he was graduated from the law department of Cornell University, being admitted to the bar in 1894.

He practiced law with his father in Naples from 1894 until January 1, 1903, when he came to Penn Yan and entered into a lawpartnership with Calvin J. Huson, which continued until February, 1912, when Mr. Huson was appointed State Commissioner of Agriculture, since which time Mr. Lincoln has been in business for himself. From January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1912, he served Yates county as District Attorney. In 1892-93 he was a member of the editorial staff of the West Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minn., a large publishing house of law books.

## Clinton B. Struble

One of Penn Yan's progressive citizens is Clinton B. Struble, who was born in Canandaigua in 1869. He came to Penn Yan in his infancy, receiving his early education in the old Penn Yan Academy. Later he attended Rochester University. He attended the law department of Cornell University with the class of 1891 and was admitted to the bar that year before completing his college course. For twenty-three years he has had offices in the Struble Arcade, one of Penn Yan's best equipped office and mercantile buildings, which he owns.

Mr. Struble takes much pride in the growth and appearance of his home town. His real estate holdings are large, including some of the most valuable properties in Penn Yan and along the lake. Among these are Esperanza, the beautiful summer home, formerly owned by Wendell T. Bush, of New York; the Ark property, which was entirely remodeled in 1911, and is the most commodious landing place on the lake. The three springs located at this point, which are extensively known for their medicinal properties, have been thoroughly developed. Mr. Struble also owns a modern apartment house in Penn Yan, located at 213 Main street.

Mr. Struble has served as president of the village and as a member of the Board of Trustees. He is an active member of Milo Lodge, No. 108, F. & A. M.; Damascus Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, of Rochester; Jerusalem Commandery Chapter, and the D. K. E. Fraternity, of Rochester.

## Roger E. Chapman

A good illustration of what energy and zeal can accomplish is shown in the rapid advancement of the youngest attorney in this village, Roger E. Chapman. He was born in Penn Yan in 1883, educated in Penn Yan Academy and studied law in the office of Huson & Lincoln, being admitted to the bar on September 22, 1913. He held the office of village clerk during the year of 1911, and was confidential clerk in the Department of Agriculture at Albany from February, 1912, to October, 1913, at which time he became a practicing attorney in his home town, his office being located over the Baldwin Bank. He is a member of the Masons and Odd Fellow fraternities, Metawissa Tribe, I. O. R. M., and the Democratic County Committee,

## Charles Warren Kimball

Among the prominent attorneys of Penn Yan who have accomplished something worth while, both in a professional and social way, is Charles Warren Kimball. Mr. Kimball was born in Chester, New Hampshire, in 1847, and received his early training in Chester Academy and Pinkerton Academy, Derry, N. H.

In 1871 he was graduated from Harvard University. He practiced law in New York City from 1876 to 1886. He came to Penn Yan in 1891 and served this county as district attorney from January, 1898, to December, 1900.

About six years ago he was instrumental in organizing the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children in this county and has since served as its president. This society has been of incalculable benefit to the welfare of needy and dependent children, and now has the support of the Board of Supervisors, who annually appropriate \$600 for this good work.

## Hon. Gilbert H. Baker

Gilbert H. Baker was born in the town of Milo, Yates County, New York, and received his early education in the Dundee preparatory school. He began the study of law in the offices of Briggs & Sunderlin, and later with the law firm of Briggs & Kimball, and was admitted to the bar in 1897.

Mr. Baker was a Police Justice in Penn Yan for nine years. He was elected County Judge and Surrogate of Yates County in 1907 and re-elected in 1913.

Judge Baker has been called to preside in criminal courts in Brooklyn for several years. So far, he has never had a decision reversed.



UNLOADING GRAPES. THE W. N. WISE FRUIT HOUSE

## Penn Yan Federal Building

The Penn Yan post office was erected in 1912 by Daniel T. McCarthy, contractor, of Philadelphia, at a cost of \$60,000, which includes the purchase price



PENN YAN FEDERAL BUILDING.

of the site on which it was built. John Knox Taylor was the supervising architect. The building is a colonial style structure of red brick and has an old-fashioned entrance. The office is one of the most complete in this section of the state. It is said that Penn Yan is the smallest village in New York State to have a federal building that cost \$60,000. For a more extended description see page 65.

## The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument

"Lest We Forget" is the inscription on the soldiers' and sailors' monument in the Court House Park, a reminder of the boys of '61, who left their homes in



Yates county to fight for the Union, many never returning. The population of Yates county was then 20,290, and the number enlisted was 2,109, or over one-tenth of the population. The monument cost about \$8,000, part of which was paid by the county and the balance by popular subscription. The monument is granite, with four emblematic figures on the sides, representing an infantryman, an artilleryman, a cavalryman and a sailor. Some of the names of battles in which the Yates county soldiers fought are: Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Wilderness, Antietam and Spottsylvania. Although it is stated that 2,109 residents of Yates county enlisted in the rebellion, it is a fact that several hundred came here from adjoining counties and states and enlisted. The number enlisted in this county is probably nearer 1,800 than 2,109, which is a big percentage compared to some

counties. The monument erected by Little Yates is pronounced by visitors as one of the most beautiful to be seen anywhere.



MOONLIGHT SCENE ON LAKE KEUKA

## The County Buildings

An act of 1823 provided that a commission be appointed to determine a proper "site or sites for a court house and gaol." The Supervisors were directed to meet at the home of Miles Benham, in Milo. They voted to raise \$2,500 the



COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY BUILDING.

first year and a like amount the year following. Dresden and Jerusalem both worked hard to secure the site and it looked at one time as if Kinney's Corners would be the county seat.

Walter Wolcott, in his sketch of Penn Yan, gives a history (page 19) of these buildings. A rare print of the old court house will be found on page 64.



COUNTY JAIL, ERECTED 1904.



MASONIC TEMPLE, ERECTED 1914

The Masonic temple in Penn Yan was erected by the Milo Lodge, F. & A. M., in 1914, and cost approximately \$18,000, the building being of concrete and brick, with two stories and a basement. In the basement the lodge has a banquet hall, the first floor being one large display room and the third floor is used for the lodge rooms. The work of erecting the temple was in charge of Dr. Franklin S. Sampson, and because of his efficient service a tablet, bearing his name and the date the building was erected, is placed in the building.

The corner stone of the temple was laid June 20th, 1914, with fitting ceremonies. The stone bears the emblem of the lodge, the square and compass, and the year 1914. In the stone are the names of the officers and members of the Milo Lodge, No. 108. The by-laws of Milo Lodge, the lodge calendar, list of the grand officers for 1914, list of the officers that participated in the corner stone laying, list of the members of the Penn Yan Chapter, No. 100, R. A. M., the by-laws of the Penn Yan Chapter, No. 100, R. A. M., list of the officers of the Jerusalem Commandery, No. 17, the list of the members of the Amity Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, the by-laws of the Eastern Star, the history of the Masonic Temple Association, a copy of the Penn Yan Express, the Penn Yan Democrat and the Yates County Chronicle.

The lodge has had many celebrated Masons who were members of the local Masonic fraternity, the one especially prominent being the late John L. Lewis, who, it is said, has done more for Free Masonry than anyone in the United States.

## An Acknowledgment

This book, as now presented, has been made possible by the generous support and encouragement of some of our enterprising manufacturers, business and professional men, of whom mention has been made.

### Time Brings Swift Changes

Some residential property has changed ownership since this work was started. On page 10 the residence of Mrs. F. G. Wagener is now owned by George H. Frederick; the residence of Timothy Costello now belongs to Glenn L. Wheeler, and the residence of Mrs. T. F. Wheeler was recently purchased by W. N. Coe. On page 12, the residence of Hon. J. S. Sheppard has been purchased by Mrs. E. L. Allen, and the residence of Hon. Thomas Carmody by John Fitzpatrick. On page 14, the residence of E. L. Horton is now the home of John B. Cramer, and the residence of Frank Hallett has been purchased by Dr. J. A. Conley.

"The Home of the Keuka Yacht Club," page 60, is now the property of Frank Alley, and is used as a summer resort.

On December 7th, 1914, the C. H. Knapp furniture and undertaking business was transferred to James Davis and Charles Dugan. Mr. Knapp (see page 94) has been engaged in business in Penn Yan for nearly thirty years.

As the final pages of this book go to press, the Barden & Robeson Basket Co. (page 84) is erecting a fire proof steel and cement building. This, it is promised, will be one of the finest factory buildings in Western New York.

### E. S. Biret

Many of the excellent photographs of buildings and bits of landscape used in this work are from the Biret studio, located in the Acrade Block. Mr. Biret was born in Richmondville, N. Y., and before engaging in business in Penn Yan in 1898 had seven years' experience in some of the finest studios in Philadelphia. He is recognized as an artist of unusual ability.



HARRY MORSE AND HIS TROUT  
Photograph Taken in 1873. (For history, see page 36)

















