

Cultural Landscape Report

for the

*Quarry Farm
Center for Mark Twain Studies
Elmira, New York*



*prepared for
Elmira College, Center for Mark Twain Studies*

by

Martha Lyon Landscape Architecture, LLC

2023

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INTRODUCTION

The Quarry Farm, located on Crane Road in the Town of Elmira, dates to 1869, when Jervis Langdon, a successful lumber and coal merchant, purchased 37.5 acres in 1869 on East Hill overlooking the Chemung River and Valley, city of Elmira, and the more distant southern New York and northern Pennsylvania hills. He planned a county estate which, after his death in 1870, was carried out by his eldest child, Susan Langdon Crane. Named after an abandoned slate quarry, the remnants of which stood on the site, Quarry Farm initially consisted of a two-story farmhouse, stable, an apple and peach orchard, vegetable garden, and livestock, including cows, chickens and turkeys. Crane added several structures to the landscape, the most celebrated of which was the writing study, built in 1874 for her brother-in-law, Samuel Clemens, popularly known as Mark Twain. Clemens and his family spent summers at the farm between 1870 and 1890, and again in 1893 and 1903, and during this period, the property appeared as a picturesque late-19th century country estate.



The view from the veranda at Quarry Farm in October. The southern New York and northern Pennsylvania hills stand in the distance.

Prior to Twain's death in 1910, Susan Crane acquired several parcels of land around the farm, increasing the holdings to more than 200 acres, and in 1902 began operation of a commercial dairy, producing pasteurized milk certified by Elmira's Academy of Medicine's Milk Commission. While the environs of the house likely remained much the same, the extensive dairying operations, complete with pasture and grazing land and a dairy barn, provided a more expansive setting. Most of the land surrounding the farm during its twenty years of operation was cleared for agriculture. Following Susan's death in 1924, the property passed to her nephew, Jervis Langdon and his wife, Ida, who made Quarry Farm their permanent home. They constructed a large Tudor-style addition on the house and simplified the landscape in keeping with early 20th century suburban tastes. In 1952, after witnessing several instances of vandalism on Twain's writing studio, the Langdons arranged for its removal from the farm to the grounds of Elmira College.

In 1982, the Langdon family, represented by Jervis Langdon, Jr., ended their ownership of the farm by deeding six acres and the remaining house and outbuildings to Elmira College to house its Center for Mark Twain Studies. The four-party agreement defining the terms of the transfer addressed the landscape, emphasizing the desire, on the part of the family, to maintain the lawns, shrubbery, flowers and wildlife, and in particular, the trees. An *Historic Structure Report* (HSR), completed in 2020, took a critical step in preserving the house. The foregoing *Cultural Landscape Report* (CLR) augments the HSR

by studying the Quarry Farm landscape, illuminating and affirming its significance, and providing a guide to its long-term preservation and care.

Goal

The goal of the CLR is to determine how the Quarry Farm landscape appeared and functioned during the period of significance (1853-1983), with particular emphasis on the period 1870 – 1903, when Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) was most closely associated with the property, and to develop a phased plan to stabilize, restore, rehabilitate, and/or reconstruct the landscape to reflect this period. Objectives for meeting this goal include documenting the physical development of the landscape, assessing existing conditions, designing a treatment plan, and developing management guidelines.

Landscape Program

The Center for Mark Twain Studies recognizes the need for scholars to better understand the landscape at Quarry Farm as part of the full interpretation of the property. Efforts have been made to make the house – especially the second floor -- more amenable (modern) to scholars staying at the farm. However, because visitors cannot enter the house, the site becomes even more important for interpretation to both scholars and the broader public. The CLR therefore aimed to incorporate the following site-related program elements:



The slate stone wall, built in an ashlar pattern, has stood along Crane Road on the eastern edge of the property since Jervis Langdon's original purchased in 1869.

- **Entry Drive.** The property once held a serpentine drive, leading from southeast corner of the property, proceeding northwestward (in a diagonal direction) and looping eastward to the house, originally passing under the port cochere (later made into a porch). The imprint of this feature remains although much of it has been covered in turf. Today, visitors enter the property on the east side and park on the lawn in front of the living room/library windows.
- **Steps to Mark Twain's Study.** These are made of slate excavated from the vein running through the west side of the property. The stones have shifted, making the treads unstable, and the Center prohibits public use of them (a historic masonry specialist who will be working on site later in October will assess these).
- **Views.** During Twain's tenure at the farm, open long views to the City of Elmira existed from the porch, as did shorter views of the house from the study. The growth of forests around the property has obstructed these views, changing the context for the buildings.

- **Historic Plantings.** Photographs from the 19th century show elaborate plantings near the house and these have been removed.
- **Outbuildings & Outdoor Furnishings.** The site once held playful outbuildings and a garden pergola, no longer in existence today. The family also kept wicker furniture on the porch and this no longer exists.

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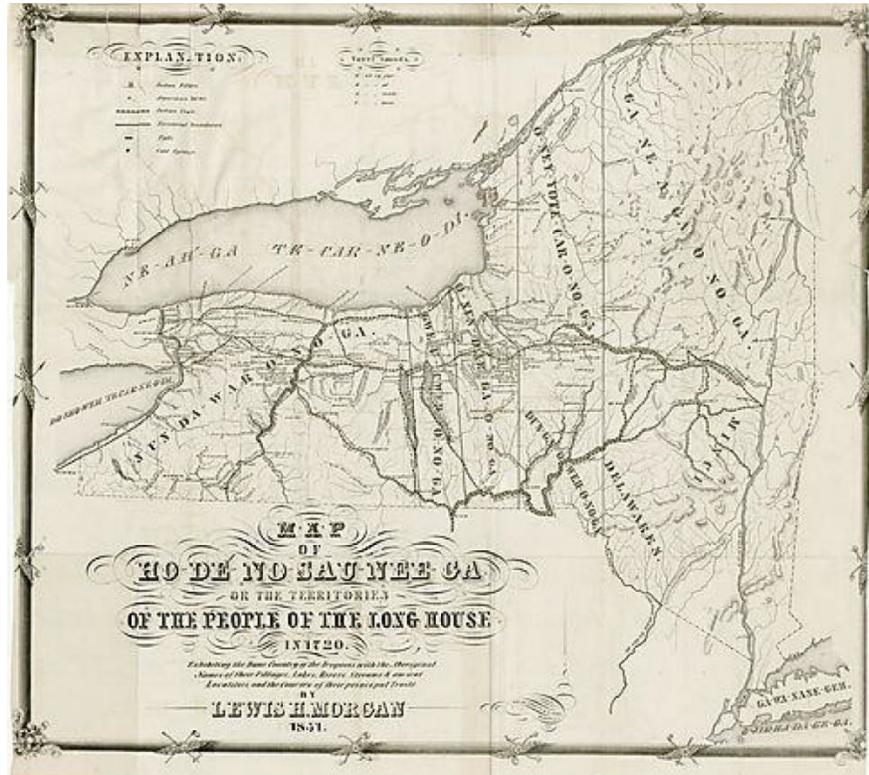
The QUARRY FARM LANDSCAPE in HISTORY

The following section of the Cultural Landscape Report summarizes the historical development of the Quarry Farm landscape, from the earliest human inhabitation through to the present. This documentation, together with the landscape program (defined in Section 1) and landscape assessment (Section 3), provides the foundation for the treatment plan (outlined in Section 4).

Multiple resources, including maps, photographs, letters, essays, and written histories obtained from collections of the Elmira College Archive, Mark Twain Collection, Chemung County Historical Society, Mark Twain Project at the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, Mark Twain Memorial, and the 2020 *Historic Structure Report for Quarry Farm* provided the bulk of information for this summary. A complete listing of resources appears in the bibliography of this report.

Beginnings – Before 1788.

The earliest known humans to occupy the Chemung Valley were Native people, first Susquehannocks, and later Senecas and Cayugas, members of the Iroquois League of Nations. The Iroquois formed dense settlements and hunted, fished, foraged and cultivated corn, beans and squash. While little physical evidence of these early inhabitants remains extant in the landscape, many local place names, including “Chemung,” serve as reminders of their long presence in the area that continued into the 1700s.¹ Iroquois occupation ended in 1779, when, after siding with the British during the American Revolution, the Native people were driven off their land by the campaign of Major General John Sullivan.



Lewis H. Morgan's 1851 Map of Ho-de-no-sau-nee-ga, or the territories of the People of the Long House in 1720 showed Iroquois dominance in the early 18th century. (University of Pittsburgh, Darlington Digital Library)

¹ Grumet, Robert S., Human Contact, 327-330 and Writer's Group of the Chemung County Historical Society, Chemung County...Its History, 1-2



The Elmira Water Cure, established in 1852 near the base of East Hill, drew therapeutic waters from a natural sulphur spring. Fausnaught's land stood higher up the hill to the east. (Elmira Star-Gazette, April 20, 2008)

hillside, east of and near the city, has its full view, together with the Chemung River, valley, and many hills, forming a landscape of unusual variety and beauty.”⁵ W. E. Baker's 1853 Map of Chemung County located the Water Cure near the confluence of Newtown and Badger Creeks. From here, the land rose steeply eastward to Fausnaught's property.



William E. Baker's 1853 Map of Chemung County, New York shows the Water Cure near the base of East Hill, below land owned by John Fausnaught. At least one structure stood on Fausnaught's land. (Chemung County Historical Society collection)

While much attention has been paid to the Water Cure, little information exists about Fausnaught's quarry operations. The 1902 obituary of John Henry Fausnaught's son of the same name described the elder man as a “pioneering mason contractor of this city.”⁶ A craftsman

⁵ Elmira Water Cure Company, *Aquae Gloria*, Vol. 1, No. IV, July 2, 1877

⁶ *Elmira Star-Gazette*, March 19, 1902

working stone, it is likely that he purchased the land for its supply of slate stone for use in various construction projects.⁷ He constructed at least one structure, as is documented on Baker's 1853 atlas. A fruit orchard may also have existed on the land.

Country Estate – 1869-1902.

In May of 1869, Jervis Langdon, a prominent Elmira businessman, purchased Fausnaught's 37.5 acres. Born in 1809 in Vernon, Oneida County, New York, Langdon began working in local country stores at the age of 18. From there, he moved between Ithaca, Enfield, and Salina, and finally, in 1838, to Chemung County. At this time, the Chemung Canal had been completed, connecting the Chemung River to Seneca Lake, and Langdon took an interest in the emerging lumber trade, operating first in Millport, and in 1845, moving to Elmira. He entered a business relationship with S. G. Andrus, forming Andrus & Langdon, which, in later years, became J. Langdon & Co. As the timber industry waned, Langdon ventured into coal mining, owning several mines and transporting anthracite and bituminous coal as far away as Chicago. He married Olivia Lewis in 1832. The couple adopted a daughter, Susan, and had two other children, Olivia and Jervis. In the 1850s, Langdon purchased an existing house at the corner of Main and West Church Streets, and enlarged and beautified the residence. It remained in the family until the 1930s.⁸

Langdon's acquisition of Fausnaught's land was allegedly a spontaneous one. As noted by Dr. Lorraine Welling Lanmon, in her essay, "Quarry Farm: A Study in the 'Picturesque'," the property "was bought quite incidentally by Mr. and Mrs. Langdon, who, driving by one evening, stopped to water the horses and decided that it would make a happy summer retreat where the families could combine their housekeeping arrangements during vacation days."⁹ Notice of the purchase appeared in several Elmira newspapers, reporting that Langdon planned to "erect a fine summer residence."¹⁰ At



H. H. Bailey's 1873 bird's eye view of Elmira included, as a backdrop to the city, the hills to the east, including East Hill, which lies near the center top of the image (the Water Cure is visible at the base of East Hill). (Library of Congress)

⁷Slate, a compressed version of shale, is found throughout the Southern Tier of New York State. This geographic region is part of the larger the Allegheny Plateau, a physiographic province created by the glaciers, covering nearly one-half of the area of New York State. Erosion, caused by glacial movement, created steep valleys in bedrock consisting of limestone, sandstone and shale. New York: A Guide to the Empire State, 63 – 71

⁸ Towner, Ashburn, Our County and its People, 609-617

⁹ Lanmon, Lorriane Welling, "Quarry Farm: A Study of the 'Picturesque'," 13 (quoted from Albert Bigelow Paine, Mark Twain, A Biography)

¹⁰ Elmira Advertiser, May 21 and The Elmira Saturday Evening Review, May 22, 1869

the time of the purchase, the property likely contained a “plain little wooden house,” which Langdon either re-built or enlarged. According to Lanmon, Langdon’s new house was most likely an ornamented cottage, built to stand in harmony with the landscape, using local materials, including a stone foundation, clapboard siding, an arbored veranda and other naturalistic features, consistent with the picturesque site.¹¹ Located on the crest of East Hill, the house, and particularly the veranda, offered wide views “across the roofs and spires of Elmira to the distant ranges of the Pennsylvania hills.”¹² The Rev. Thomas Beecher, a family friend, neighbor, and pastor of the First Independent Congregational Church, is credited with naming the property Quarry Farm, a reference to the abandoned slate-mining digs nearby.¹³

Jervis Langdon became ill soon after he purchased property, and in August of 1870, he died. Prior to his passing, he had Langdon directed improvements to the landscape, including the layout of walks and drives, and the installation of a system of waterworks, drawing on a “crystal spring above the orchard into the new farmhouse, out buildings,” and a rustic fountain. The Elmira Saturday Evening Review described his last visit to Quarry Farm in the early part of June of 1870, “when the roses were bursting into blossom, and all nature was arrayed in groves of resplendent grandeur...[a]s he passed out at the gate, at the lower end of the grounds, he stopped his horses and took a long, lingering, anxious look



A ca. 1870 photograph of the houses shows a landscape in the works, with the one embellishment being a gazebo, located to the east of the house. An imprint of the circular drive is in the foreground. (Elmira College, Mark Twain Archives)

¹¹ Lanmon, 4-5

¹² Langdon, Ida, Mark Twain in Elmira, 49

¹³ Powers, Ron, Mark Twain, A Life, 287

back upon the beautiful prospect, as if a strange feeling possessed him that his next journey upward would be to that bright land where the roses never wither.”¹⁴ His will provided an inventory of the farm that listed corn, potatoes, oats, hay, an apple orchard, peach trees, three cows, and many chickens and turkeys, suggesting that the property had taken the form of a country estate.

Langdon bequeathed all but 0.36 acres of Quarry Farm to his eldest child, Susan, describing the property at “the farm on East Hill upon which I have lately erected a dwelling house.” Susan had married Theodore W. Crane in 1858, and in 1874, the couple moved permanently to the property and continued to develop the landscape. Photographs dating to the 1870s show a long, sweeping drive commencing at the bottom of the southwest slope, angling northwestward up the slope, and looping southward in front of the long veranda. The drive then turned southwestward and descended the slope along the southeast property line via Crane Road, forming a complete loop encircling the southwest lawn. A spur, leading from the drive to the northeast (rear) of the house, led to the work areas in the landscape, including the stable and laundry. Shade trees, arranged in groups, framed the porch and house’s west façade, and a dry-laid stone wall, lined with regularly spaced shade trees defined the southeast property edge, described by the Cranes’ niece, Clara:

“A very long stone wall closed in the grounds on one side and extended from the upper gate of entrance to the lower gate, a distance of fifty or sixty yards. It was covered with vines, while by its side were planted many lovely flowers – nasturtiums, pansies, roses, forget-me-nots, and so forth. There is a vivid picture in my mind of two figures on the path engaged in lively conversation...”¹⁵

Carpet bedding, biomorphic-shaped planted areas filled with herbaceous perennials (including pink roses and “light asters”) and shrubs and separated by grassy areas, stretched across the upper south lawn. A pond edged with pond lilies stood at the bottom of the lawn.¹⁶ In 1882, a journalist noted that “in front of the house and beyond the lawn, is a huge field of oats which completely shrouds the brow of



F. W. Beers’ 1869 Chemung County Atlas marked Jervis Langdon’s land on East Hill with “J.L.” Langdon would die the following year. (Chemung County Historical Society Collection)

¹⁴ *The Elmira Saturday Evening Review*, August 20, 1870

¹⁵ Jerome & Wisbey, 40-41

¹⁶ In a May 7, 1893 letter to his daughter, Susy, Samuel Clemens described the pond at the farm as “full and fresh” (CU-MARK, UCL 04397)

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A ca. 1870s image of the house shows stone walls lining both sides of Crane Road, with a regularly-space allee of shade trees along one side. The circular drive is also visible, making its turn from the east side of the veranda southward, to meet up with the beginning of the drive at the base of the hill. (Elmira College, Mark Twain Archives)



A ca. 1870s view of the east side of the house portrays carpet bedding in the form of planted islands separated by lawn. (Elmira College, Mark Twain Archives)

the hill, and with its undulating surface softens and disguises any abruptness or roughness which there might otherwise be in the foreground.”¹⁷ By 1890, a small herd of cows roamed the lower lot in front of the house, a feature much desired by Susan Crane:

“For years I have desired to have cows in the lower lot in front of the house, and in the lot opposite the house, but always there was something in the way, a crop of turnips, or carrots, hay or oats, more frequently some fence was down. But Mr. Rice and William have honored my return to the farm by removing all the obstacles and putting cows where I can see them.”¹⁸

The Cranes’ initial intention for use of the property was as a summer retreat to be shared by the extended Langdon family. This included Susan’s brother, Charles Jervis and his wife, Ida, as well as Olivia (Livy) and her husband, Samuel Clemens, also known by his pen name, Mark Twain. The Cranes had no children, however between the other two couples, six children were born that would visit and spend summers at the house, Susan (“Susy,” b. 1872), Jane (“Jean,” b. 1874) and Clara (b. 1880) Clemens, and Julia (b. 1871) Jervis (b. 1875) and Ida Langdon (b. 1880). To accommodate this expanding family the Cranes enlarged the house, adding a woodshed, pantry, and children’s sleeping rooms, and further ornamented the landscape with several structures:

- A *gazebo* or summerhouse, polygonal in shape, located on the southeast side of the house, between the house and road, designed with a pagoda-like roof and lattice walls on most sides, and an opening facing southeast.
- *The tent*, a hexagonal, open-air structure, fitted with rustic chairs and hammocks, and used for family gatherings and picnics. The wood shingle roof was supported by six posts at the perimeter and a center post, the latter surrounded by a bench. It was located on a high ridge above the quarry, and to reach the structure, family would amble through red clover beds along a “long, intricate walk.”¹⁹ A circa 1874 photograph of the family sitting under the port cochere shows a foot path leading away from the house in the direction of the tent.
- *The arbor*, located about thirty yards above the *writing study* (discussed below) on the peak of the hill. Samuel referred to the structure as an old arbor roofed with bark and covered with the vine you call the “American Creeper” – its green is almost bloodied with red.²⁰ Livy Clements noted in an 1882 letter to her friend, Alice Day, that the “arbor was the “first building that father put up there.”²¹
- *Ellerslie (or Ellersley)*, a wood-frame children’s playhouse, likely built in 1886 for Susy, Jean and Clara Clemens. Located to the west of the house, 100 yards from the *writing study*, against a wall of the former slate quarry and “amongst clover and young oaks and willows,” the board and

¹⁷ Lanmon, 15

¹⁸ Sharlow, 46

¹⁹ Lanmon, 21

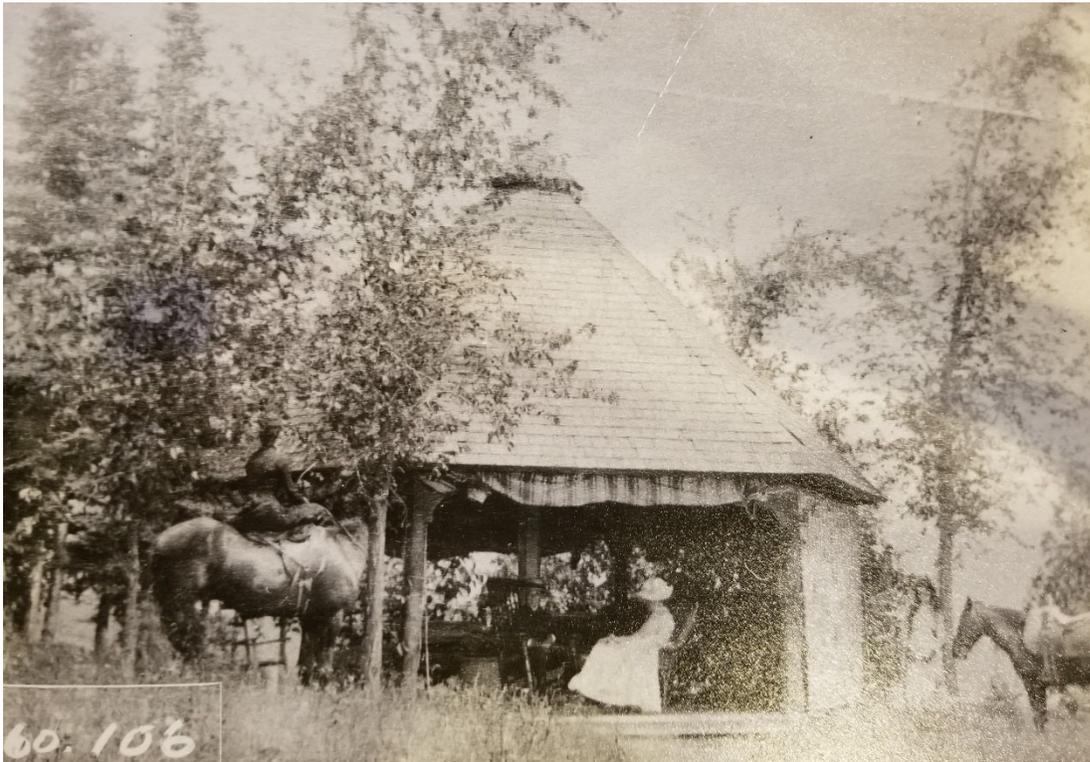
²⁰ Jerome & Wisbey, 40-41

²¹ Olivia Clements to Alice Day, August 30, 1882, Stowe Center, 1-80-25. In this letter, Livy mentions that the family is picking up field stone for a tower they intend to build at the location of the upper arbor, noting that the arbor had been rebuilt twice and the second structure was beginning to crumble. The stone tower was seen as a permanent replacement, however no evidence has been found that it was actually built.

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A postcard, dated 1905, shows the polygonal gazebo to the east of the house. It is likely an earlier photo (ca. 1870s), later printed as a postcard for use by visitors to the site. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)



The "tent," a rustic hexagonal-shaped, open-air structure, located on a high ridge above the quarry. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)



The "arbor" a shelter roofed in bark, was one of the first structures to be built by Jervis Langdon after he purchased the property. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)



Ellerslie (or Ellersley), a playhouse built for the Clemens children by their Aunt Susan, stood near the old quarry wall. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)

batten structure stood in fenced grounds. An outdoor fireplace, or “chimney,” still extant in the landscape, may have been constructed in conjunction with the playhouse, as suggested by Frances “Fannie” Petrie, a friend of the Clemens children, “Mrs. Clemens had a sheltered place for us to play, and there was a big outdoor chimney where we cooked things.”²² A tangle of bushes (shrubs), referred to by the children as “Helen’s Bower,” grew behind the building.

- *Horse troughs*, one to commemorate each of the Clemens children, including Langdon, who died as a baby in 1871. These stone structures were spaced evenly along the Crane Road edge leading up the hill to the farmhouse, to provide water for passing horses.



Four stone horse troughs, placed at intervals along Crane Road, honored each of the four Clemens children. The oldest, Langdon, died before he had a chance to visit Quarry Farm. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)

- *The writing study*, the most celebrated of the landscape structures, built by Susan Crane for her brother-in-law, Samuel, in 1874. He described the study in a letter to a friend that year:

“My study is a snug little octagonal den, with a coal-grade, 6 big windows, one little one, and a wide doorway (the latter opening upon the distant town.) On hot days I spread the study wide open, anchor my papers down with brickbats and write in the midst of hurricanes, clothed in the same thin linen we make shirts of. The study is nearly on the peak of the hill; it is right in front of the little perpendicular wall of rock left where they used to quarry stones. The study is

²² “Historic Structure Report, Quarry Farm,” 85, and sketch map on display at the Quarry Farm barn. Frances Darby Petrie (1871-1975) is quoted on this map.

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The writing study, ca. 1874, seen through the arbor, soon after its completion. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)



The study, ca. 1874, perched atop the “tumbled rock heap” with a long view over the Chemung Valley. (Chemung County Historical Society Collection)

30 yards below the old arbor and 100 yards above the dwelling-house. It is remote from all noises...

“Now isn’t the whole thing pleasantly situated? In the picture of me in the study, you glimpse (through the left-hand window) the little rock bluff that rises behind the pond, and the bases of the little trees on top of it. The small square window is over the fireplace; the chimney divides to make room for it. Without the stereoscope it looks like a framed picture. All study windows have Venetian blinds...”²³



The study, as seen from below. Access was via a winding set of twenty stone steps. (Mark Twain Memorial collection)

In another letter written the same year to Dr. John Brown, Clemens wrote, “[t]he study is built on top of a tumbled rock-heap that has morning-glories climbing about it and a stone stairway leading down through and dividing it.”²⁴ Clara Clemens, in her essay, “My Father, Mark Twain,” described the study and its environs:

“There was a small rise of ground at the summit of the main hill, stretching off to one side like an extra branch to a tree. Halfway up this elevation stood the

²³ Jerome & Wisbey, Mark Twain in Elmira, 36-37

²⁴ *Ibid*, 8

little octagonal cottage in which father did all his writing. One reached it by a winding path and about twenty stone steps. It was a charming sort of Peter Pan house covered with ivy and surrounded by beautiful wild flowers and morning-glories...”

Clemens would work from the study most summers between 1870 and 1890, when he produced parts or all of some of his best-known novels, including The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1874) and The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1876, 1880, and 1883).

An active behind-the-scenes landscape extended from the back side of the house, where the Cranes constructed a woodshed, pantry, servants’ quarters, as well as a separate laundry building and stable (converted to a carriage barn in 1893). Housekeepers and farm workers assisted with the operations at Quarry Farm, including a cook, housemaid, and laundress, as well as a Black farmer, John T. Lewis.²⁵ In 1892, 23-year-old Ernest Koppe arrived at the farm from Germany, having met the Clemens family in the winter of 1891-1892 in Berlin. In Germany, he had assisted the family as a hotel server and interpreter. At Quarry Farm, he proved his skills at gardening, estate managing, and the growing of vegetables.²⁶



John T. Lewis, a Black farmer who came to Elmira from Maryland, worked at the farm until his death in 1906. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)



Ernest Koppe came to Quarry Farm from Germany in 1892 and worked as the gardener until the 1950s. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)

As discussed at length by Dr. Lorraine Welling Lanmon in her essay, “Quarry Farm: A Study in the ‘Picturesque’,” much of the development of the environs of the farm reflected a late-19th century American trend in the design of domestic landscapes, advocated by Andrew Jackson Downing. A country boy from Newburgh who apprenticed at his brother’s nursery, Downing studied the English “natural style” of William Kent, Capability Brown, and Humphrey Repton, and set out to adopt it for Americans. He was convinced that the physical environment affected human behavior, and it was within reach for every individual to improve his/her own surroundings. He wrote the bible on 19th century landscape gardening, A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening, Adapted to

²⁵ Lewis and his wife, Annie lived on the Manning Farm, located on the north side of East Hill. Lewis had come to Elmira in his early 20s from Carroll County, Maryland, and worked at Quarry Farm until his death in 1906. Lewis is associated with an extant landscape feature known as the “chimney,” which may have stood on the Manning Farm. (Elmira Star-Gazette, July 23, 1906, John T. Lewis obituary)

²⁶ Jerome & Wisbey, 289

North America (1841). Downing promoted many elements for inclusion in the domestic landscape, all with the intention of bringing nature into the core of home life. While it is not known whether the family owned a copy of the treatise, many of the design elements Downing promoted appeared in Jervis Langdon's and his daughter, Susan's vision for Quarry Hill, specifically:

- *House with a view.* The house was sited with the best view possible, taking in the Chemung Valley, Chemung River, City of Elmira, and the Southern New York and Pennsylvania hills, seen in the far distance to the south and east. In the middle distance was cultivated farmland.
- *Approach to the house.* The Langdons created a long, gently curving approach, with several opportunities to view the house along the way, resulting in elements of surprise for visitors
- *The lawn.* A broad, gently sloping lawn served as a "foyer" to the house, providing an ample setting, one that gave the house room to breathe.
- *Plantings near the house.* Plantings were set apart from the foundation, allowing the natural stone to be seen. (Foundation plantings were introduced when concrete replaced stone as the more common foundation material.)
- *Plantings of trees.* Planted both singly and in masses, evergreen and deciduous trees were arranged to exaggerate the lines of the house.
- *Plantings in beds.* Islands of plantings, spaced about the lawn and referred to as "carpets," provided color and texture in the landscape. These stood away from the house, but near enough so they could easily be viewed from the veranda or first and second floor windows.
- *Plantings of vines.* These appeared on most of the landscape structures, including the gazebo, arbor, tent, and the farmhouse veranda. They provided low-maintenance solutions to creating shade, and to hide imperfections in the structures themselves.
- *Ornaments.* These took the form of rustic structures, including the gazebo, arbor and tent, described above, as well as the twisting cascade of steps leading to Clemens' study. They provided places for the family to gather, but also added folly to the landscape. Another ornament that may or may not have been added was the rustic fountain, mentioned in the newspaper article from 1870, the location of which is unknown.
- *Water.* While the farm stood high above the valley with only a view of the Chemung River, the property contained at least one pond. Water bodies were seen as essential to the picturesque landscape for their delightful and captivating effects, and also for their utility.
- *Grazing animals.* The small herd of cows, added to the lower pasture at Susan Crane's request, completed the picturesque landscape at Quarry Farm. Intended partly for viewing from the veranda and inside the house, they reinforced the tamed wilderness of this 19th century style of American landscape design.

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A view taken from above the farm, looking southward, across the city. In the foreground is a wildflower meadow, and in the middle ground, an orchard. (Chemung County Historical Society collection)



The circular drive, leading up to the house to the veranda, taken ca. 1874. The placement of the trees augments the height of the house. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)



The vine-clad front veranda. Vines enshrouded most of the open-air structures at the farm in the late 19th century. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)



The cascade of twenty stone steps leading to Samuel's writing studio. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)



A pond with pond lilies at Quarry Farm. Water bodies and/or views of water were prominent features in the picturesque landscape. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)

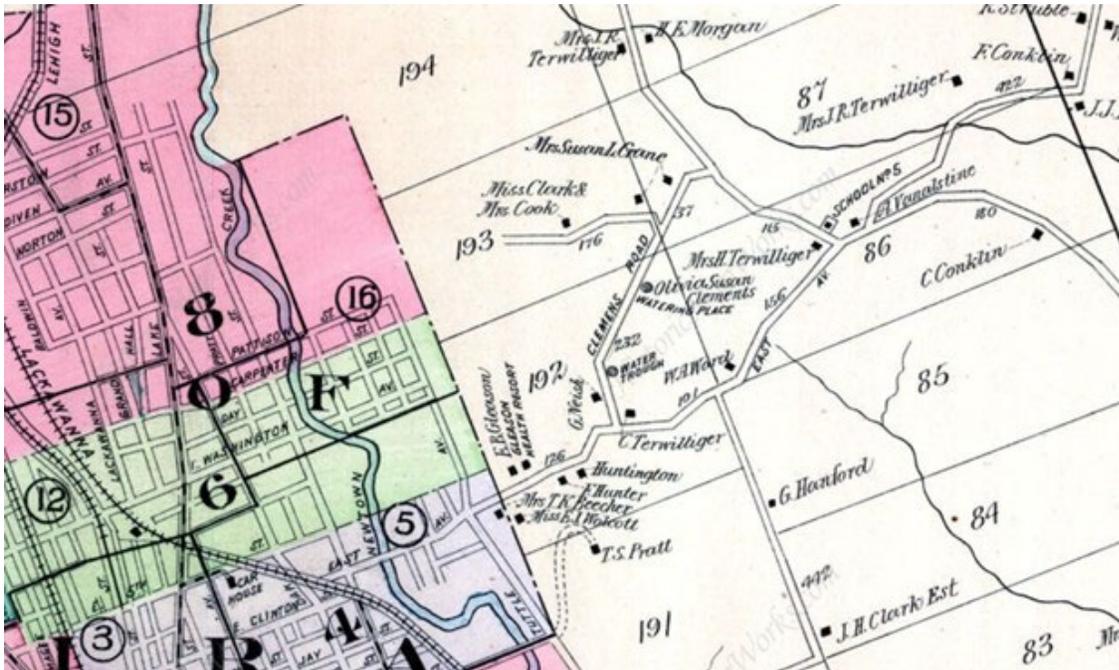


A view from the veranda, ca. 1885. A chicken appears to be free-roaming the front lawn. Later, cows grazed in the lower pasture. ((Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)

In the last decade of the 1800s, several events in the Crane, Langdon and Clemens families brought change to the scene at Quarry Farm. In 1889, Theodore Crane died and afterward Susan briefly returned to the City of Elmira to live. The Clemens family, having been forced to sell their Hartford home in 1891, moved to Europe, staying for several years, and as a result, Samuel no longer used the study on a regular basis. The Clemens family spent their last summer at Quarry Farm in 1903, and Samuel made his last visit in 1904, following Livy's death.

Quarry Farm Dairy – 1902-1924.

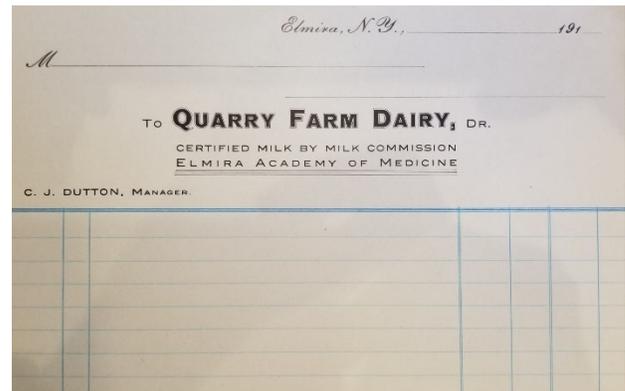
In 1902, Susan Crane began operation of the first dairy farm in Chemung County, intent on developing better methods of pasteurization to comply with the strict requirements of the Elmira Academy of Medicine's Milk Commission for the production of certified milk. Prior to this, she had begun acquiring land around the farm presumably to support the enterprise, amassing over 200 acres through nearly a dozen transfers between 1879 and 1904. The picturesque country estate evolved into a full-fledged dairying business. In 1904, the Elmira Star-Gazette reported on the Academy of Medicine's safe production requirements, and how Mrs. Crane had honored these noting, "Mrs. Crane saw an opportunity to do a piece of real practical charity. She took this list of impossible requirements and met them all, furnishing her patrons with pure milk that could bear a chemical and bacteriological examination every month and receive the certificate of the Academy of Medicine...None but physicians know the good that has been done by the Quarry Farm new dairy."²⁷ A description of the farm, delivered at the 1907 American Association of Medical Milk Commission national convention, confirmed Mrs. Crane's accomplishment:



D. L. Miller's 1904 Chemung County Atlas showed Mrs. Susan L. Crane owning property and two structures on what was referred to as "Clemens Road." The southernmost structure may have been a barn for the Quarry Farm Dairy operation. (Chemung County Historical Society collection)

²⁷ Elmira Star-Gazette, March 3, 1904

“The air is pure and comparatively free from dust, the drainage is exceptional, and there is an abundance of pure spring water. Amid these surroundings the new dairy house was erected and the new plan put in operation. Our first certificate was issued April 15, 1903...Without the aid and supervision of expert dairymen, but with only ordinary farm hands, our bacterial limit has been exceeded but twice in the four years of operation. The product is used exclusively by private families, no hospitals or institutions taking it. A large part of the output is used in infant and sick feeding, being recommended by physicians...there has been a gradual increase to 180 quarts per day. The price was eight cents per quart, at a loss, until this spring when it advanced to ten cents...In this cost is included the fees of the experts, who are paid by the dairyman, and the expense of tuberculin tests...our dairy had never allowed advertising.”²⁸



The Quarry Farm Dairy prided itself on its safe production of milk. Milk delivery was made by motorized vehicle in the final years of operation. (Both images: Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)

Concurrent with milk production operations were the efforts of Ernest Koppe, who continued as gardener for the farm. He kept a diary, and in it recorded garden pests and listed orders for eggs and butter. In 1904, he observed the following about the Quarry Farm chickens:

Chickens of 1904: Pauletts hatched latter part of March. Marking: on outside of both feet. One young cockerel from reliable people – hatched in March: dead. One Hawkins Strain hatched 1st of July 1904. Marking: both sides of left foot. Red Brooder – hatched August 7th 1904²⁹

Koppe also took part in flower shows, winning prizes for his sweet peas, presumably cultivated at the farm, and served as a judge a flower-growing competitions.

²⁸ Sharlow, Gretchen, “Love to all the Jolly Household,” 53

²⁹ Ernest Koppe file, Elmira College Archives, Mark . Spelling, capitalization, and punctuation matches the diary entry.

In addition to overseeing the dairy, Susan Crane opened the farm for many athletic and social events. In 1897, she hosted a field day for the local Y. M. C. A., and in September of 1906, several dozen boys from the Y.M.C.A. ventured to the “wigwam” at the farm for a clambake. In observance of Arbor Day in 1901, 225 middle school-aged boys planted 3,000 pine and spruce trees on a plot set aside at the farm. The following year, the Y.M.C.A bicycle club held its first “run,” beginning at the foot of East Hill and ascending to the wigwam.³⁰



Two hundred and twenty-five middle-school aged boys planting pine and spruce trees at Quarry Farm on Arbor Day, 1901. Susan Crane personally took part in the event. (Chemung County Historical Society collection)

During this period, written and photographic documentation suggests that the landscape evolved into a substantial agricultural operation. A 1904 Elmira Star-Gazette reporter observed, “[i]n many aspects East Hill possesses an interest superior to the other hills which environ the city. The agricultural interests are more extensive, over half the land being under cultivation. Only a comparatively small area is served for forestry.”³¹ The 1904 D. L. Miller map of Chemung County showed two structures on Susan Crane’s property, one in the location of the house, and a second to

³⁰ Elmira Star-Gazette, May 22, 1897, May 22, 1902, May 7, 1909

³¹ Elmira Star-Gazette, July 20, 1904

the south of the house, nearer the bottom of the lawn.³² Photographs taken of the property during this time suggest that the landscape surrounding the house remained much the same, and the dairying activity, including pasturing and grazing, was to the south of the house and its environs and across Crane Road to the east.

Suburban Home – 1925-1982.

Susan Crane died in August of 1924 and operations at the dairy subsequently ceased. She bequeathed her entire estate, including the farm buildings and 216 acres of land to her nephew, Jervis Langdon. The following year, Jervis and Ida Langdon moved from their home on Church Street to Quarry Farm, after having constructed a two-story Tudor-revival addition on the east side of the farmhouse. Other alterations included replacement, in the 1950s, of the wood floor of the veranda with slate. Vandals marred octagonal study by carving names into a bust of Clemens and scrawling pencil throughout the building. In response, Jervis Langdon closed the study to visitors, and in the 1950s, had it moved to Elmira College for restoration and safe-keeping. After Jervis died in 1952, Ida remained on the property until her death in 1971. The Langdon's son, Jervis, Jr. inherited the property, using it as a businessman's retreat.



In early 1900s, hydrangeas were planted along the inside of the circular drive and maintained as a high hedge. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)

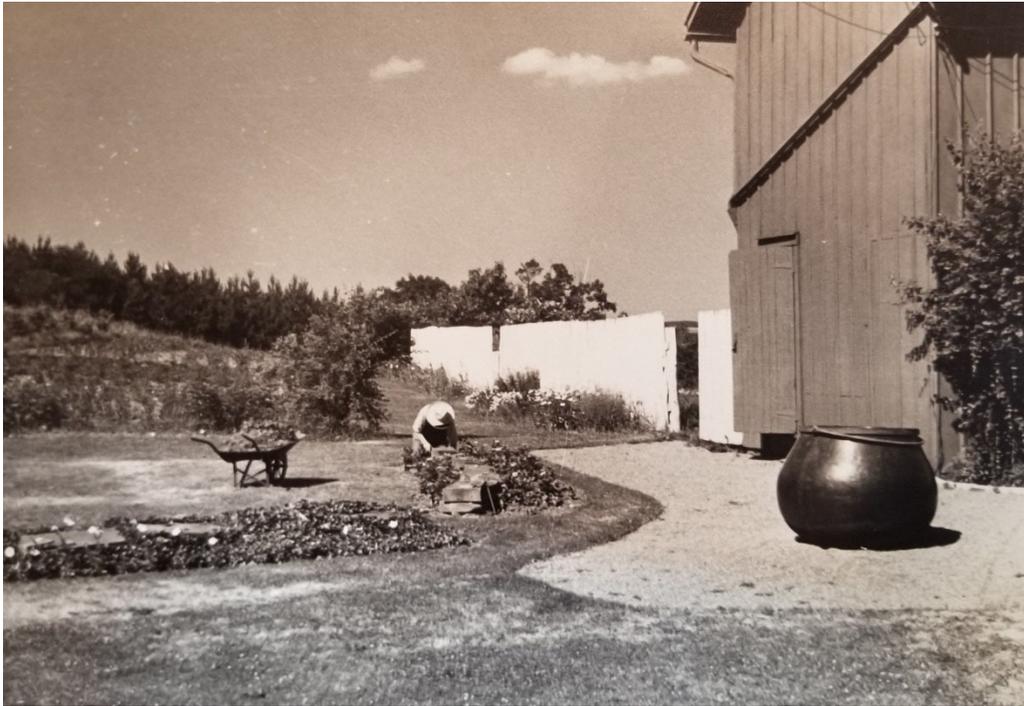
³² The Quarry Farm Historic Structure Report states that the “dairy house’ was constructed on land below and to the southeast of the house.

Photographs taken during this period show a suburban-style landscape, with a broad, neatly trimmed front lawn, an allee of tree hydrangeas lining the front drive, and a small vegetable garden at the rear of the barn, now in use for automobile storage. It is likely that in addition to the study, the ornaments added in the late 1800s, including the arbor, Ellerslie, and the tent were removed at this time. The long drive to the house was also removed, eliminating vehicular access to the veranda, vines disappeared from the veranda, and foundation plantings appeared, especially around 1925 addition. These changes simplified the landscape, both in terms of appearance and maintenance requirements, but also reflected a suburban aesthetic, rather than that of a country estate or farm.



In 1925, Jervis and Ida added a two-story Tudor-revival style addition to the east side of the house and set plantings along the foundation. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)

Quarry Farm, Elmira, New York
Cultural Landscape Report



The work area at the back of the house and barn, ca 1960. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)



Vegetable and fruit production continued at the farm not the 1960s. A mechanical cultivator (tiller) was in use. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)



The neatly-trimmed hydrangea hedge lining the driveway, ca. 1960. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)

In 1982, a description of the property was made in preparation for a transfer of the farm to Elmira College through a Four Party Agreement between Jervis Langdon, Jr. (donor), the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Chemung County Historical Society, and Elmira College:

“A stone fence runs along the eastern boundary of the property as it borders Crane Road and also for a short distance on High Pond Road to the west. Along the fence on the inside is a long row of pine trees; on the outside next to the road are maple and oak trees as well as three granite watering troughs names for the Clemens children. In front of the main house the grass is regularly cut, and a lawn, bordered by the pine trees on the east and pussy willow, poplar, oak and fruit trees on the north and west, is maintained. North or back of the main house and barn are 17 walnut trees planted five years ago, space for a sizeable garden, a large and productive asparagus bed, and some fruit trees. The northern boundary, beyond the garden area, runs through dense woodlands along the top of the old stone quarry (which has not been worked for many years) to a line running south, again through woodlands, to the corner of Crane Road and High Pond Road. The former site of Mark Twain’s Study, now located on the campus of Elmira College, is in the northwest corner of the property.



Quarry Farm at the time of its transfer to Elmira College and the Center for Mark Twain Studies. Sometime before the transfer, the circulation route was likely changed from the long, circular approach around the outer edge of the front lawn, to a neat loop near the east entrance to the house. (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)

“The grounds are in excellent condition, but require constant attention particularly during dry spells. Also a program of new tree plantings, pursued in the past, should be continued. The gypsy moths did some damage last summer, but protective measures limited the defoliation. The fruit trees required regular spraying. A 1979 appraisal of the farm noted that “the immediate grounds have been well kept and the surrounding acreage has been left untouched in its natural state except for some paths which make walking through various sections easier.”³³ Photographs included in the agreement included images of the stone fence along Crane Road, walnut trees to the north of the barn, the garden site with asparagus bed.

Center for Mark Twain Studies – 1983-Present.

The terms of the Four Party Agreement addressed maintenance of the grounds, in particular protection of the trees, lawns, shrubbery, flowers and wildlife, with special attention paid to the trees, stating, “[y]oung trees should be planted to replace older trees that have to be felled so that the appearance of

³³ Four-Party Gift Agreement for conveyance of the Quarry Farm with six acres of land to Elmira College, December 31, 1982

the property will not change substantially.”³⁴ In 1997, Town of Elmira crews inadvertently felled ten of the trees lining Crane Road on the east side of the Quarry Farm property, an event that was attributed to miscommunication between the college and the town. The Chemung County Historical Society, tasked with annual reporting on the condition of the property to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, asked the college to prepare a plan to replace the trees, as well as a timeline for doing so.³⁵



A view of Quarry Farm, taken in October 2021 shows the well-tended landscape, managed by the farm’s caretaker.

Other than this unfortunate event, Elmira College and the Center for Mark Twain Studies and Chemung County Historical Society have, to date, fulfilled these terms by hiring a full-time caretaker to oversee grounds management. The commissioning of the Historic Structure Report (HSR, completed in 2020) was an important first step in understanding the preservation needs of the house. It is the aim of the foregoing Cultural Landscape Report to augment the HSR, by guiding future treatment of the grounds.

³⁴ Four-Party Gift Agreement, Ex. 2, p. 6

³⁵ Alexander T. LaBrecque, Esq. to Dr. Thomas K. Meier, May 30, 1997 (Chemung County Historical Society Collection). Evidence as to the outcome of this request has not been located.

Period of Significance (1853 – 1983)

The period of significance for the Quarry Farm landscape spans the years 1853 to 1983, with particular emphasis on the period 1870-1902, when Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain) was most closely associated with the property. During this time, stone mason John Fausnaught purchased 37.5 acres and established a slate quarrying operation, exposing and carving out the stone, leaving walls of slate. In 1869, Jervis Langdon purchased the property, and created a vision for the landscape that turned the quarry into a country estate. His daughter Susan Crane realized this vision, and in the process, built a writing study for her brother-in-law, Samuel Clemens. Susan acquired more land, amassing enough to support a dairying operation until the early 1920s. Following her death, her nephew, Jervis Langdon assumed ownership, transforming the Quarry Farm into a suburban residence. This 130-year period represents the time of initial development of the land, through several generations of ownership by the Langdon family, and includes the association of the buildings and landscape with American author Mark Twain.

HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY

Beginnings – Before 1788.

The Southern Tier of New York State is underlain by the Allegheny Plateau, a large post-glacial physiographic province containing steep valleys caused by erosion. This plateau is the largest physiographic province in the state, covering nearly one-half the state's area, with bedrock consisting of limestone, sandstone and shale. (New York: A Guide to the Empire State, 63-71), The latter rock, when compressed, becomes slate.

- Before 1615. Native people -- the Susquehannocks -- inhabited the Chemung River Valley, making its chief town Car-ant-ou-an, located near what is now known as Waverly Hill. (Writers' Group of the CCHS, 1-2)
1615. Stephen Brule, an emissary for the French explorer Samuel Champlain, arrived in the valley under Champlain's direction to enlist 500 Susquehannock men as soldiers in France's war against the Iroquois confederacy (Five Nations of the Iroquois). The Iroquois successfully defeated the French many years later and with the defeat, drove away the Susquehannocks. Land in the valley was set aside for two confederacy members, the Senecas and the Cayugas, for hunting grounds. (Writers' Group of the CCHS, 1-2, Grumet, 327-330)
1755. The French and Indian War ensued and during its five-year span (1755-1760) the valley became a refuge for several bands of native people who, over time, had sold their land to European settlers. Tribes included the Mahicans, Shawnees, Eastern Sioux, and Delawares, and they settled, with permission from the confederacy, along the Chemung River and its tributaries. (Writers' Group of the CCHS, 1-2)
1779. During the Revolution, many Iroquois sided with the British, supplying food and supplies to troops. A campaign (the Sullivan Expedition), led by Major General John Sullivan under the direction of General George Washington, resulted in a decimation of the Iroquois, and the taking of their land for settlement. (Writers' Group of the CCHS, 1-2)

Settlement – 1788 – 1868.

1788. John Hendy and his family migrated to the area, and the first European settlement was made in what would become known as Elmira. Cornelius Roberts was awarded two land patents totaling 297 acres as a Revolutionary War veteran. (Pierce and Hurd, 24-25)
1828. Elmira was incorporated.

1830. Samuel Langhorne Clemens was born on November 30, 1835 in Florida, Missouri.
1833. The Chemung Canal was completed, connecting the Chemung River to Seneca Lake, over the course of 23 miles. It operated until 1878, replaced by the railroads.
1849. Robert Covell bought a portion of Roberts' land.
1852. The **Elmira Water Cure Company** opened on East Hill, June 1, 1852, drawing restorative waters from a natural sulphur spring and using it as a therapeutic agent. Silas O. and Rachel Brooks Gleason, both physicians, operated the facility; Rachel was also Olivia Langdon Clemens' physician. (Star Gazette, 3/10/2016)
- The Water Cure stood on 28 acres of what was originally farmland, adjacent to a one-half mile-long stream-filled glen. (Pierce and Hurd, 270)
- The company described its facility in its 1877 journal, *Aquae Gloria*: "The establishment from the situation upon the hillside, East of and near the City, has its full view, together with the Chemung River, valley, and many hills; forming a landscape of unusual variety and beauty."
1853. John Henry Fausnaught, a farmer and mason, bought 37.5 acres and thirty "perches" (a little over 1/5 acre) from Robert Covell.
1864. Elmira was chartered as a city.
1866. Clemens was working as a newspaper reporter in California (prior to this, he worked as a Mississippi River pilot and as a prospector in the Nevada mining camps). Barely making a living, he decided to head East, and took a job writing weekly letters from a Mediterranean cruise ship (the Quaker City) for a period of six months. Aboard the ship, he met Charles Langdon (Olivia Langdon's brother). When the cruise ended, Clemens met Olivia in New York City. (Jerome & Wisbey, 45-47)
1868. Samuel Clemens first visited Elmira.

Country Estate – 1869-1902.

Note: HSR Phases I, II (1870 – 1890), and Phase III (1890-1900) are included in this section.

1869. On May 14, Jervis Langdon acquired a total of 112 acres (three parcels) from John Henry Fausnaught (also spelled "Faustnaught" and "Fosnaught"). Fausnaught had operated a commercial slate quarry on the property. (Sharlow, 37) The purchase was reported in both the *Elmira Advertiser* and *The Elmira Saturday Evening Review*:

- *Elmira Advertiser*, May 21, p4.: Jervis Langdon, Esq., yesterday completed the purchase of about forty acres of land belonging to John H. Fosnaught, near the Water Cure, on the East Hill, on which he will erect a fine summer residents.”
- *The Elmira Saturday Evening Review*, May 22, p.8: “JERVIS LANGDON, ESQ., has purchased about forty acres of land near the Water Cure, on which he contemplates the erection of a fine summer residence.”

According to Albert Bigelow Paine, the property “was bought quite incidentally by Mr. And Mrs. Langdon, who, driving by one evening, stopped to water the horses and decided that it would make a happy summer retreat where the families could combine their housekeeping arrangements during vacation days.” (Lanmon, 13)

The purchase included the 37.5 acres and held the small farmhouse which appeared on the 1853 map of Chemung County. Written accounts refer this structure as a “plain little wooden house,”” and a cottage-like structure.” (Lanmon, 4) Langdon, a successful and wealthy entrepreneur, was engaged in the lumber trade, as well as in the mining and transportation of coal.

Between the time he purchased the land and his death 1870, Langdon had rebuilt the cottage. An inventory of the contents of the house and farm suggested that the structure was a one-room-deep “hall-and-parlor” house, containing simple furnishings for a parlor, hall, and bedrooms on the first and second floors (one on each floor). Lanmon concluded that that the new house was most likely an ornamented cottage in the style made popular by Andrew Jackson Downing and his collaborator, Andrew Jackson Davis. Details on the wood-frame structure reflected the Medieval, Italianate, Swiss “bracketed” styles. (Lanmon, 5) The house was also built to stand in harmony with the landscape, using local materials, including a stone foundation, clapboard siding, and arbored-veranda and other naturalistic features.

As described by Ida Langdon:

“Quarry Farm was then a cottage-like house that stood (as with some alterations it still stands) on the crest of East Hill. From its vine-hung porch there was a wide view across the roofs and spires of Elmira to the distant ranges of the Pennsylvania hills. Behind it valleys and wood-and farm-lands rolled away into deep country.”

Rufus Rockwell Wilson described the property as:

“...a hill top house overlooking Elmira and the Chemung River with a lovely vista of distant hills...there was an abandoned quarry a little way up the hill from the house” from which the property acquired its name. (Mark Twain in America, 6)

On October 2, 1869, *The Elmira Saturday Evening Review* (p.8) reported: “IMPROVEMENTS – Jervis Langdon, Esq., is getting his country seat on East Hill fitted up in a style worth of his fine taste, enterprise and public spirit. A complete system of Water Works is one of the special improvements which he has just finished, the water having been introduced from a crystal spring above the orchard into the new farm house and out-buildings...Mr. Lewis Bailey has charge of Mr. Langdon’s elevated property, and he is just the right man in the right place.”

1870.

Clemens and Olivia Langdon were married in parlors of the Langdon home by Thomas K. Beecher, pastor of the Park Church (beloved friend of the Langdon family). Thomas Beecher was the brother of Harriet Beecher Stowe, who would become Twain’s neighbor in Hartford.

Also in August of this year, Jervis Langdon became ill and died, just 15 months after had purchased Quarry Farm.

The property was described in Langdon’s will as “the farm on East Hill upon which I have lately erected a dwelling house, conveyed to me by John H. Faustnaught and wife.” The will also listed “corn, potatoes, oats, hay, and apple orchard peach trees, three cows, and many chickens and turkeys.”

Langdon passed on all but .36 acres of the farm to Theodore and Susan (Olivia Langdon’s older sister) Crane. Likely in this year, the extension to the rear of the house was made, adding a woodshed, pantry, servants’ quarters and children’s sleeping rooms. ***These changes were all designed in order to stay sympathetic to the natural surroundings of the farm, an aesthetic in line with the picturesque theories that were prevalent during the late 19th century and espoused by authors such as Andrew Jackson Downing.*** (HSR, 46) A single-story parlor-bedroom wing was subsequently appended to the southeast side of the house. It is likely that the Cranes also initiated the building of the several ornamental structures that stood in the landscape, including the study, the tent, Ellerslie (children’s playhouse), and a polygonal gazebo, located between the house and the road, designed with “Oriental” influences. (Lanmon, 21)

The Elmira Saturday Evening Review (p. 8) reported on August 20: “Mr. Langdon’s Summer Residence. During Mr. Langdon’s illness, he was very solicitous about the improvements going on at his summer residence, on East Hill, and would daily make enquiries concerning them, as it was there he intended to spend the evening of his days in

quiet repose, and foster his plans for the elevation of his fellow me. His last visit to the farm was in the early part of June, when the roses were bursting into blossom, and all nature was arrayed in groves of resplendent grandeur, emblematical of the new life and glorious resurrection which await the just in the far distant future. As he passed out at the gate, at the lower end of the grounds, he stopped his horses and took a long, lingering, anxious look back upon the beautiful prospect, as if a strange feeling possessed him that his next journey upward would be to that bright land where the roses never wither. Mrs. Theodore Crane, with that tender regard for the taste and feelings of Mr. Langdon, which she always cherished, as already entered upon the work of carrying out all of his contemplated improvements. The drives and walks will be laid out with scrupulous taste, and a supply of water is being obtained to supply the beautiful rustic fountain, lately finished, the whole summer. Heaven gained much by the death of Jervis Langdon, but the entire community will feel his loss for many many years to come. –Green be the grass upon his grave.”

Also in this year, John T. Lewis came to work on the farm. (MT to John Brown, August 25 and 27, 1877, Bancroft Library, U. C. Berkeley)

1871. After spending a brief time in Buffalo, the Clemens family returned to Elmira, staying at Quarry Farm. Later that year, Samuel arranged for a residence in Hartford, so as to be nearer his publisher, Elisha Bliss, Jr.
1873. The Clemens family stayed in England and Scotland and did not return to Quarry Farm until May of 1874. (Mark Twain in Elmira, 7)
1874. Susan Crane built the octagonal study for her brother-in-law. Clemens described the study in an 1874 letter to a friend:

“My study is a snug little octagonal den, with a coal-grade, 6 big windows, one little one, and a wide doorway (the latter opening upon the distant town.) On hot days I spread the study wide open, anchor my papers down with brickbats and write in the midst of hurricanes, clothed in the same thin linen we make shirts of. The study is nearly on the peak of the hill; it is right in front of the little perpendicular wall of rock left where they used to quarry stones. On the peak of the hill is an old arbor roofed with bark and covered with the vine you call the “American Creeper” – its green is almost bloodied with red. The Study is 30 yards below the old arbor and 100 yards above the dwelling-house. It is remote from all noises...

“Now isn’t the whole thing pleasantly situated? In the picture of me in the study, you glimpse (through the left-hand window) the little rock bluff that rises behind the pond, and the bases of the little trees on top of it. The small square window is over the

fireplace; the chimney divides to make room for it. Without the stereoscope it looks like a framed picture. All study windows have Venetian blinds..." (Jerome & Wisbey, 36-37)

And to Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh, he wrote:

"The study is built on top of a tumbled rock-heap that has morning-glories climbing about it and a stone stairway leading down through and dividing it." (Mark Twain in Elmira, 8)

The "Tent" was also likely built this year (or possibly earlier). Located 50 yards above the study on a high ridge above the quarry, it was reached by a long an intricate walk through red clover beds. (LWL, 253) According to Lanmon, it was "an hexagonal structure, supported by six posts at the perimeter and a center pose, the latter surrounded by a bench. It was fitted with rustic chairs and hammocks. (LWL, 254)

Clemens wrote "A True Story, Repeated Word for Word as I heard it" for the Atlantic Monthly's November issue. The story detailed the life of Mary Ann Cord (1798-1888), a former slave and the cook at Quarry Farm, and her son, Henry. "She had lost her husband and seven children when the family was broken up and sold around 1852, only to be miraculously reunited, thirteen years later, with her youngest son, Henry, then a soldier in the Union army. Henry, who had escaped to Elmira before the Civil War and become a barber, brought his mother ack with him when he resumed his career there. Mary Cord told the Clemenses the story of the separation and reunion on or shortly before 28 June 1874." (Explanatory Notes to MT letter to William Dean Howells, September 2, 1874 (Bancroft Library, U. C. Berkeley)

1876.

In a letter to W. D. Howells, Clemens described the sunset at Quarry Farm:

"The farm is perfectly delightful this season. It is as quiet and peaceful as a South Sea Island. Some of the sunsets which we have witnessed from this commanding eminence were marvelous. One evening a rainbow spanned an entire range of hills with its mighty arch, and from a black hub resting upon the fill-top in exact centre, black rays diverged upward in perfect regularity to the rainbows arch and created a very strongly defined and altogether the most majestic, magnificent and startling half-sunk wagon wheel you can imagine. After that, a world of tumbling and prodigious clouds came drifting up out of the west & took to themselves a wonderfully rich & brilliant green color—the decided green of new spring foliage. Close by them we saw the intense blue of the skies, through rents in the cloud-rack & away off in another quarter were drifting clouds of a delicate pink color. In one place was hung a pall of sense

clouds, like compacted pitch-smoke. And the stupendous wagon wheel was still in the supremacy of its unspeakable grandeur. So you see, the colors present in the sky at one & the same time were blue, green, pink, black, & the splendors of the rainbow. All strong & decided colors, too. I don't know whether this weird & astounding spectacle most suggested heaven, or hell. The wonder, with its constant, striking, stately & always surprising changes, lasted upwards of two hours, & we all stood on the top of the hill bey my study till the final miracle was complete & the greatest day ended that we ever saw. [*in margin*: Our farmer, who is a grave man, observed watched that spectacle to the end, & then observed that it was "dam funny."] (MT letter to William Dean Howells, August 9, 1876, Bancroft Library, U. C. Berkeley and Jerome & Wisbey, 38-39)

1877.

Assisting the Clemens and Crane families on the farm were Rosa (nurse), Josie (housemaid), Aunty Cord (cook), and Charlotte (laundress, as well as the "farmer's wife" and her little girl Susan. (MT to John Brown, August 25 and 27, 1877, Bancroft Library, U. C. Berkeley)

"Lewis was still down town, 3 miles away, with his two-horse wagon, to get a load of manure. Lewis is our farmer (colored). He is of mighty frame & muscle, stocky, stooping, ungainly, has a good manly face & a clear eye. Age about 45 or 47, & the most picturesque of men, when he sits in his fluttering work-day rags, humped forward into a bunch, with his aged slouch hat mashed down over his ears and neck. It is a spectacle to make the broken-hearted [smile].

Lewis has worked mighty hard & remained mighty poor. At the end of each whole year's toil he can't show a gain of fifty dollars. He had borrowed money of the Cranes till he owed them \$700 - & he being conscientious & honest, imagine what it was to him to have to carry this suborn, hopeless load year in & year out.

Well, sunset came, & Ida the young & comely, (Charley Langdon's wife) & her little Julia & the nursemaid Norah, drove out at the upper gate behind the new gray horse & started down the long hill – the barouche receiving its load under the porte-cochere, & all the Quarry Farm tribe, white & black, grouped upon the grass in front. Ida was seen turn her face toward us across the fence & intervening lawn...(MT to John Brown, August 25 and 27, 1877, Bancroft Library, U. C. Berkeley)

John T. Lewis was working a small farm over East Hill. In August he was returning from the city:

“when he was a runaway horst dashing madly down the hill from Quarry Farm. Before the colored man recognized the occupants of the wagon he was thinking how could stop the horse, but when he saw that Mrs. Charles Langdon, {her daughter and a nursemaid} were in the wagon, Lewis decided that he would sacrifice his life to save them.

Hurriedly placing his wagon in such a position across the road that it might stop the frightened runaway in case his efforts failed. Lewis dashed and grabbing the running animal by the bridle, stopping it an, as any one who knows the road will believe, saving the lives of the occupants of the carriage.”

Mr. and Mrs. Crane rewarded Lewis by relieving him from what he owned on the mortgage on small farm he had been operating – known as the Manning Farm (he remained there for the rest of his life). (ESG, 7/23/1906¹)

1882. A journalist noted that “in front of the house and beyond the lawn, is a huge field of oats which completely shrouds the brow of the hill, and with its undulating surface softens and disguises and abruptness or roughness which there might otherwise be in the foreground.”

On August 30, Olivia Clemens wrote to her friend, Alice Day about happenings at the farm:

“One of our occupations now in the early mornings and cool of the evenings is the picking up of field stone for a stone tower – these hill farms have a great many stones in the fields and we think the farm will yield about half enough for our purpose. We are going to have something build – a little after the style of the New Port tower or old mill – but ours will be larger if it is to be on the site of the upper arbor, that is the first building that father put up here. The original arbor has fallen down once and the second one is beginning to crumble, so we think it better to put something permanent there.” (Stowe Center, 1-80-25)

1886. Ellerslie, the playhouse of Twain’s daughters, was likely constructed. At the back of Ellerslie was “Helen’s Bower,” a tangle of shrubs.

1888. Theodore Crane suffered a stroke in September. Physical pain and depression followed.

1889. Theodore Crane died. Susan Crane first returned to the City of Elmira to live, but after a few years, returned to Quarry Farm.

¹ ESG=Elmira Star-Gazette

- Rudyard Kipling, a reporter at the time, traveled from India to England by way of the United States, stopping in Elmira to interview Twain for Kipling's Allahabad (India) newspaper. At the time, Kipling was as widely known as Twain. DESCRIPTION? (Mark Twain in Elmira, 13)
1890. Susan Crane wrote to her niece, Jean, describing the cows that now roamed the lower lot in front of the house:
- “For years I have desired to have cows in the lower lot in front of the house, and in the lot opposite the house, but always there was something in the way, a crop of turnips, or carrots, hay or oats, more frequently some fence was down. But Mr. Rice and William have honored my return to the farm by removing all the obstacles and putting cows where I can see them.”
- Susan also mentions pink roses and light asters growing on the property. (Bancroft Library, U. C. Berkeley, 2208A-11; Sharlow, 46)
1891. Twain and his family spent the winter of 1891-1892 in Berlin during which time they met Ernest Koppe, a server at their hotel. Koppe spoke English, German and French, and served as an interpreter for the family. One of the family members is believed to have told him that if he ever came to America, he should come the Elmira, to Quarry Farm, to work for the family.
- The Clemenses closed their Hartford home after running into financial trouble after owning the property for 17 years. (Mark Twain in Elmira, 13)
1892. Ernest Koppe arrived in America at the age of 23 and came to work at the Quarry Farm. He proved to have multiple skills, including expertise at gardening, estate managing, and the growing of vegetables. (Wisbey, *Sixty Years at Quarry Farm*). He kept a diary and in it recorded garden pests, noted observations about chickens, listed orders for eggs and butter. (Koppe File, Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)
1896. Olivia S. Clemens (Susy) died in Hartford.
1897. In May, the Y. M. C. A. held a field day at Quarry Farm, where athletes competed in running, jumping, throwing and sack races, and played baseball. (ESG, 5/22/1897)

Quarry Farm Dairy – 1902–1924.

1902. Susan Crane began operation of the first dairy farm in Chemung County. She set out to develop better methods of pasteurization and to comply

with the strict requirements established by the Elmira Academy of Medicine's Milk Commission to produce certified milk. (Bull, 29)

Eventually, milk from the Quarry Farm Dairy was sold on several railroad cars, but most often milk was used for people who were ill or in need.

At the American Association of Medical Milk Commission national convention in 1907, Elmira's representative described the Quarry Farm Dairy:

"The air is pure and comparatively free from dust, the drainage is exceptional, and there is an abundance of pure spring water. Amid these surroundings the new dairy house was erected and the new plan put in operation. Our first certificate was issued April 15, 1903...Without the aid and supervision of expert dairymen, but with only ordinary farm hands, our bacterial limit has been exceeded but twice in the four years of operation. The product is used exclusively by private families, no hospitals or institutions take it. A large part of the output is used in infant and sick feeding, being recommended by physicians...there has been a gradual increase to 180 quarts per day. The price was eight cents per quart, at a loss, until this spring when it advanced to ten cents...In this cost is included the fees of the experts, who are paid by the dairyman, and the expense of tuberculin tests...our dairy had never allowed advertising." (Sharlow, 53)

In May, the first run of the YMCA bicycle club was held. The event began at the foot of East Hill and ascended to the wigwam at Quarry Farm. "This furnishes a most delightful outing as the scenery is very fine from this point and is only through the courtesy of Mrs. S. L. Crane that the privilege of a visit to this spot is extended." (ESG, 5/22/1902)

Also in September of this year, Ernest Koppe, gardener at the farm, served as a judge for the Children's Flower Show at Warner's business school. The event awarded prizes for flowers and vegetables. (ESG, 9/12/1902)

In August, Ernest Koppe took five first prizes and three second prizes at the Sweet Pea Show, sponsored by the Elmira Horticultural Society. His yellow, lavender, light pink, striped pink, and contrasted shades of sweet peas all took first prize. (ESG, 8/4/1902)

In September, Ernest Koppe served as a judge at the annual children's flower show.

1903.

The Clemenses spent what would be their last summer at Quarry Farm. (Mark Twain in Elmira, 15)

Also in this year, invitations were made by A. M. Dailglish, manager of the Quarry Farm Dairy, to inspect the dairy. (ESG, 6/5/1903)

1904.

Olivia died in Florence (Italy). Clemens' last visit to the farm was made, when Olivia's remains were brought back to Elmira for burial.

Susan Crane was lauded for her approach to milk production at the farm. In 1902, a milk commission had been appointed by the Academy of Medicine and established requirements for the safe production of milk. Farmers reviewed the requirements and concluded that the cost to produce milk with care and freedom from contamination would exceed the extra revenue from increased consumer prices. "Mrs. Crane was an opportunity to do a piece of real practical charity. She took this list of impossible requirements and met them all, furnishing her patrons with pure milk that could bear a chemical and bacteriological examination every month and receive the certificate of the Academy of Medicine...None but physicians know the good that has been done by the Quarry Farm new dairy." (ESG, 3/3/1904)

Ernest Koppe, who continued as gardener at the farm, kept a garden diary. In 1904, the following entries appeared:

Koppe kept a garden diary, which in 1904 contained the following entries:

- Several references to garden pests with citations from 1904 *American Gardening*, including Asparagus Beetle, Bordsause Driseture (?), Codling Moth, Lice. Also reference to New Strawberry Culture, also from 1904 *American Gardening*
- Chickens of 1904: Pauletts hatched latter part of March. Marking: on outside of both feet. One young cockerel from reliable people – hatched in March: dead. One Hawkins Strain hatched 1st of July 1904. Marking: both sides of left foot. Red Brooder – hatched August 7th 1904
- 1904/1905, December and January – dozens of eggs and pounds of butter sold to City Club. Butter @ \$0.30/pound, eggs @ \$0.34/dozen

The diary also contained an order form from Quarry Farm Dairy, Certified Milk by Milk Commission, Elmira Academy of Medicine, C. J. Dutton, Manager (Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection)

C. F. Fudge wrote an essay about East Hill for the Star-Gazette. "In many respects East Hill possesses an interest superior to the other hills which environ the city. The agricultural interests are more extensive,

- over half of land being under cultivation. Only a comparatively small area is served for forestry.” (ESG, 7/20/1904)
1906. John T. Lewis died on July 23rd on route to the Arnot-Ogden Hospital from East Hill. He had been born in Carroll County, MD and came to Elmira when in his twenties. He was a Dunkard (member of the Baptist Brethren denomination). (ESG, 7/23/2906)
- In September, 48 Y. M. C. A. boys went to the “wigwam” at Quarry Farm for a clam bake. (ESG, 9/26/1906)
1907. Clemens made his last visit to Elmira in April. He rejected attempts to bring him up the hill to revisit the study and other scenes from his past.
- In August, the Star-Gazette ran a column about contaminated milk, reinforcing the importance of cleanliness in the dairy industry. The article noted that the Quarry Farm Dairy had needed to raise their prices from eight cents to ten for a quart of certified milk (purified). “Safe milk’ is worth the price.” (ESG, 8/15/1907)
1909. In May, 225 7th and 8th grade school boys observed Arbor Day by planting 3,000 pine and spruce trees on a plot set aside at Quarry Farm, under the direction of Dr. Arthur W. Booth. Furrows had been plowed to the right depth ahead of time, and the boys worked in teams of three, with one watering, one placing and one tamping. (ESG, 5/7/1909)
- In August, concern about the health of the trees was raised because of a long drought suffered by the city. A state forestry inspector looked at the trees and had determined that because of the thorough manner in which the trees had been planted, most of them had survived. (ESG-8/18/1909)
1910. Mark Twain died at Stormfield, Redding, Connecticut.
1913. Ernest Koppe placed a “for sale” advertisement in the ESG for “Utility S. C. White Leghorns,” noting that they were “farm raised, free range” and that eggs were 75c per 15; \$4.00 per 100. (ESG, 3-27-1913)
1920. Homer Foster advertised twice for “man on dairy farm” in the Star-Gazette. (ESG, 4/5/1920 and 9/23/1920)

Suburban Residence – 1925-1982.

Note: HSR Phase IV (1921), Phase V (1925), and Phase VI (1950s) are included in this period.

1921. Ellersley (Ellerslie) was “rejuvenated” and was to replace Twain’s study for use as a “picnic place,” the study having been used for this purpose temporarily. Also in this year, electrification of the farmhouse took

place, with the house “completely ablaze” for the first time in October, 1921.” (JL Diary, 9/18 and 10/26/1921)

Also in this year, Mrs. Homer Foster advertised for a “girl or middle-aged lady to help with housework” at the farm. (ESG, 1/20/1921 and 1/21/1921)

In December, the *Star-Gazette* reported that “many tourists who have visited the Mark Twain summer home at Quarry Farm have been greatly interested in the little study built on a rocky knoll...” The article states that the study, designed around a pilot house of Mississippi River steamboats, sits 1,500 feet above seal level, and “from this house a view perhaps without parallel for scenic beauty may be obtained. Overlooking the hazy city, the Chemung River and Mt. Zoar can plainly be seen. On clear days there is an uninterrupted view as far as the eye can see over the gently rolling hills.” The studio, once left open and used by visitors and picknickers, is now kept locked by Mrs. Susan Crane, who holds the key. (ESG,12/31/1921)

1922.

Homer Foster, hand at the Quarry Farm, advertised in the *Star-Gazette* for a “good cow dog.” (ESG, 5/23/1922) Later that year, Foster advertised for “two men – in hay field \$2.50 day and board.” (ESG, 7/22/1922)

In April, Homer Foster placed a “wanted” ad in the *Star-Gazette*, listing “BULLS – Guernsey and Holstein.” (ESG, 4/14/1922)

In October, an announcement in the *Star-Gazette*, placed by Foster and an auctioneer, described a sale at the farm of “pair horses, ensilage cutter and thresher and other articles too numerous to mention.” (ESG, 10/25/1922)

1923.

Susan Crane’s Chandler touring car was stolen from in front of the Woodbury grocery store, after her chauffeur, Ernest Kippe and gone on an errand and left the car “with the motor locked.” (ESG, 1/10/1923)

In January, the Elmira Star-Gazette reported cross-burnings on both West and East Hills, the latter location near the Quarry Farm. It was not known whether the culprit was children or KKK members. (ESG, 1/8/1923)

At Eastertime, Susan Crane brought daffodils and hyacinths to the Park Church for altar decoration. The Elmira Star-Gazette noted that “Mrs. Crane loves the simple flowers that naturally grow in the North in the Spring. At Quarry Farm she gathers as many of them as she can about and finds delightful companionship in them.” The article also stated, “for fifty-eight years Mrs. Crane has prepared the Communion table for service at The Park Church and for almost as many years personally she

- had supervised the Easter altar decoration in her church. She has baked all the bread served Park Church communicants on Easter Sunday for more than a half century and she has provided the wine. She is the oldest living member of the church.” (ESG, 4/2/1923)
1924. Susan Crane died on August 29. Her estate, admitted to probate in November, exceeded \$10,00 in real and \$10,000 in personally. The entire estate, including Quarry Farm (by the 216 acres) was bequeathed to her nephew, Jervis Langdon. (ESG, 11/19/1924)
- Langdon initiated the construction of the large two-story Tudor-revival addition.
1925. Mr. and Mrs. Jervis Langdon moved from their home on Church Street to Quarry Farm. (ESG, 8/12/1925)
- Renovations to the interior continued, with work completed in summer. JL noted that July 29th was MOVING DAY TO QUARRY FARM, and on August 2 that it was the “First Sunday Morning at Quarry Farm...It was glorious”!. JL noted that two Setter pups had arrived at the Farm, and Jervis, Jr. named them “Prince” and “Pauper.” (JL Diary, 2/25/1925) In April, “10,000 pines and spruce came from State Conservation Committee.” (4/7/1925)
- In September, the Elmira Star-Gazette reported that Mark Twain’s studio had been vandalized. Names had been carved into Twain’s bust. “Jervis Langdon, who is making Quarry Farm his home, is highly indignant over these outrages. Names are scrawled in pencil and carved all over the studio. If such vandalism continues, Quarry Farm will be closed to visitors.” (ESG, 9/12/1925)
1927. Work on the new Mark Twain Park commenced. Entrances were built at Matthew Street, Sullivan Street, and Linden Place. (ESG, 9/16/1927)
1931. Clara Clemens wrote My Father, Mark Twain, and in it described the landscape at Quarry Farm:
- “There was a small rise of ground at the summit of the main hill, stretching off to one side like an extra branch to a tree. Halfway up this elevation stood the little octagonal cottage in which father did all his writing. One reached it by a winding path and about twenty stone steps. It was a charming sort of Peter Pan house covered with ivy and surrounded by beautiful wild flowers and morning-glories...”
- “A very long stone wall closed in the grounds on one side and extended from the upper gate of entrance to the lower gate, a distance of fifty or sixty yards. It was covered with vines, while

by its side were planted many lovely flowers – nasturtiums, pansies, roses, forget-me-nots, and so forth. There is a vivid picture in my mind of two figures on the path engaged in lively conversation...” (Jerome & Wisbey, 40-41)

“...There was plenty of companionship with animals [on the farm]. Of these there were represented various species in the household, both wild and tame. Starting with dogs large enough to be harnessed and pull a little express-cart, we progressed to a couple of donkeys (called “Kadichan” and Polichon”) and, finally, graduated in patience and courage with a pair of ponies in our possession.” (Jerome & Wisbey, 44)

Also in this year, two dogs went missing from the farm: “Pauper,” a black and white English Setter (ESG, 1/9/1931), and “Snap” a black and brown shepherd. (ESG, 4/13/1931)

1935. The Elmira Star-Gazette ran a “Question Before the House” column, asking readers “What Would You Suggest As a Mark Twain Memorial?” on the 25th anniversary of Twain’s death. Answers from six respondents included: converting the Quarry Farm to a public memorial (and making it completely open to the public) and creating a large public monument (ESG, 5/3/1935)
1939. The Langdon home on Church Street was demolished and replaced by Langdon Plaza, a commercial development.
- 1950s. The wood flooring in the veranda was replaced with slate (HSR, 65)
1952. Jervis Langdon died, but the property remained the home of his widow, Eleanor. After having deteriorated from years of vandalism, the study was moved to the Elmira College campus and completely restored.
1953. Ernest and Annie (Vetter) Koppe celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary. (ESG, 10/14/1953)
1955. Ernest Koppe, “houseman” at Quarry Farm, “was overcome by smoke and suffered a head injury while battling a brush fire...” He reportedly “Fell while helping another employee and firemen stop flames that raced across seven acres of grass and brush, threatening homes and buildings.” The fire started when Koppe and another caretaker, Joseph Yaksetia, were burning some tree limbs knocked down by Hurricane Hazel. The fire apparently got out of control and spread to some nearby brush, threatening the residence now occupied by Mrs. Jervis Langdon.” (ESG, 3/15/1965)

1956. Ernest Koppe (Gustav Ernest Koepppe (1869-1956) died at his Riverside Avenue home on June 4th. He had served as caretaker of the farm from 1892 until his death at age 87.
1971. Eleanor Langdon died and the property was conveyed to her son, Jervis Langdon, Jr., who used the farm as a businessman's retreat.
1975. Quarry Farm was placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Center for Mark Twain Studies – 1983–Present.

1982. Jervis Langdon, Jr. (4th generation of the Langdon family) gave Quarry Farm with six acres of land to Elmira College and the Center for Mark Twain Studies was established (December 31, 1982):

Four parties include the donor (Jervis Langdon, Jr.), Elmira College, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Chemung County Historical Society.

Terms of Agreement affecting grounds:

- Basic purpose of agreement is to assure that Quarry Farm, as a residence, will be properly maintained and preserved, and that the grounds included in the donation will be cared for and protected, including the trees, lawns, shrubbery, flowers and wild life.
- A commitment of the College in entering the agreement to “make, or cause to be made all repairs, renovations, or alterations to the buildings as may be necessary to keep them in good condition, and will take, or cause to be taken such steps as may be required to protect the ground, with special attention to the trees.
- A commitment of the College to keep records of expenses related to the upkeep and maintenance of the farm and provide a brief annual report for the year ending June 30th summarizing expenses and expenditures. These reports should be submitted to the Historical Society.

Property Description: The Grounds

A stone fence runs along the eastern boundary of the property as it borders Crane Road and also for a short distance on High Pond Road to the west. Along the fence on the inside is a long row of pine trees; on the outside next to the road are maple and oak trees as well as three granite watering troughs names for the Clemens children. In front of the main house the grass is regularly cut, and a lawn, bordered by the pine trees on the east and pussy willow, poplar, oak and fruit trees on the north and west, is maintained. North or back of the main house and

barn are 17 walnut trees planted five years ago, space for a sizeable garden, a large and productive asparagus bed, and some fruit trees. The northern boundary, beyond the garden area, runs through dense woodlands along the top of the old stone quarry (which has not been worked for many years) to a line running south, again through woodlands, to the corner of Crane Road and High Pond Road. The former site of Mark Twain's Study, now located on the campus of Elmira College, is in the northwest corner of the property.

Condition of the Property

The grounds are in excellent condition, but require constant attention particularly during dry spells. Also, a program of new tree plantings, pursued in the past, should be continued. The gypsy moth did some damage last summer, but protective measures limited the defoliation. The fruit trees required regular spraying. A 1979 appraisal of the farm noted that "the immediate grounds have been well kept and the surrounding acreage has been left untouched in its natural state except for some paths which make walking through various sections easier." Photographs included in the agreement included images of the stone fence along Crane Road, walnut trees to the north of the barn, the garden site with asparagus bed.

1997. Town of Elmira crews inadvertently felled ten of the trees lining Crane Road on the east side of the Quarry Farm property, an event that was attributed to miscommunication between the college and the town. The Chemung County Historical Society, tasked with annual reporting on the condition of the property to the National Trust for Historic Preservation, asked the college to prepare a plan to replace the trees, as well as a timeline for doing so. (Alexander T. LaBrecque, Esq. to Dr. Thomas K. Meier, May 30, 1997, Chemung County Historical Society Collection)
2019. Historic Structure Report completed by Johnson-Schmidt Architects.

ADDITIONAL HISTORIC IMAGES

Country Estate – 1869-1902



*ca. 1870s, Elmira College
Archives, Mark Twain Collection*



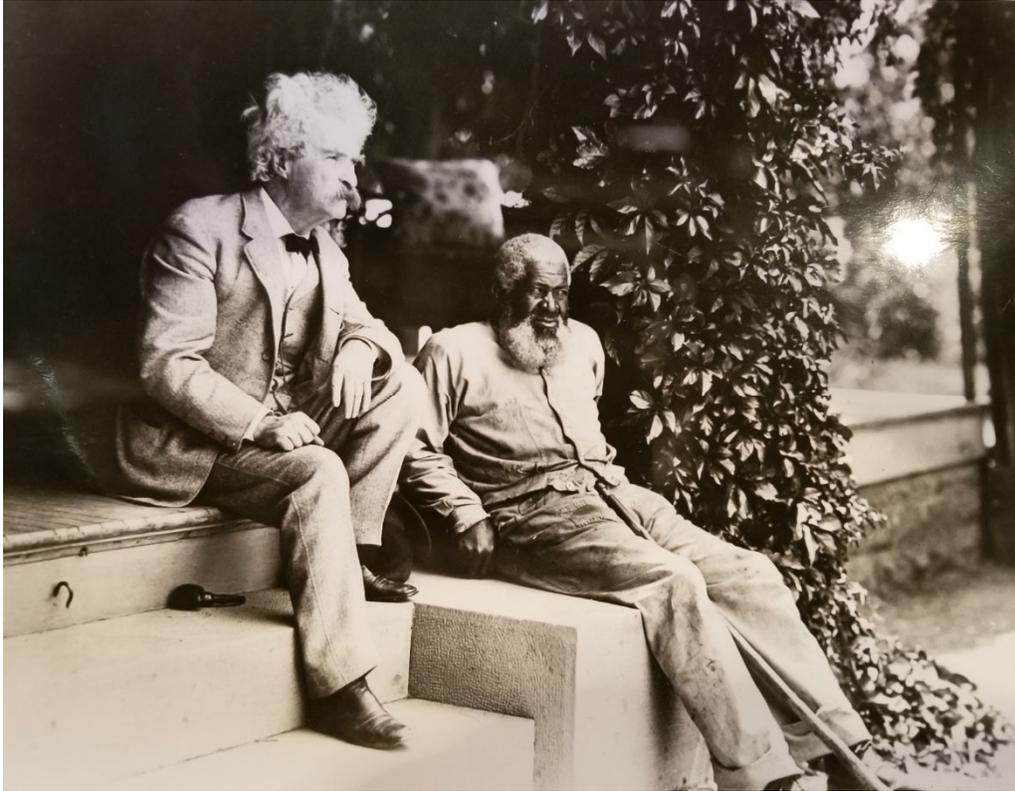
*ca. 1870s, Elmira College
Archives, Mark Twain Collection*



ca. 1900, Elmira
College
Archives, Mark
Twain Collection



ND., Elmira
College
Archives, Mark
Twain
Collection



1903. Elmira
College Archives,
Mark Twain
Collection



1903. Chemung
County
Historical
Society
Collection

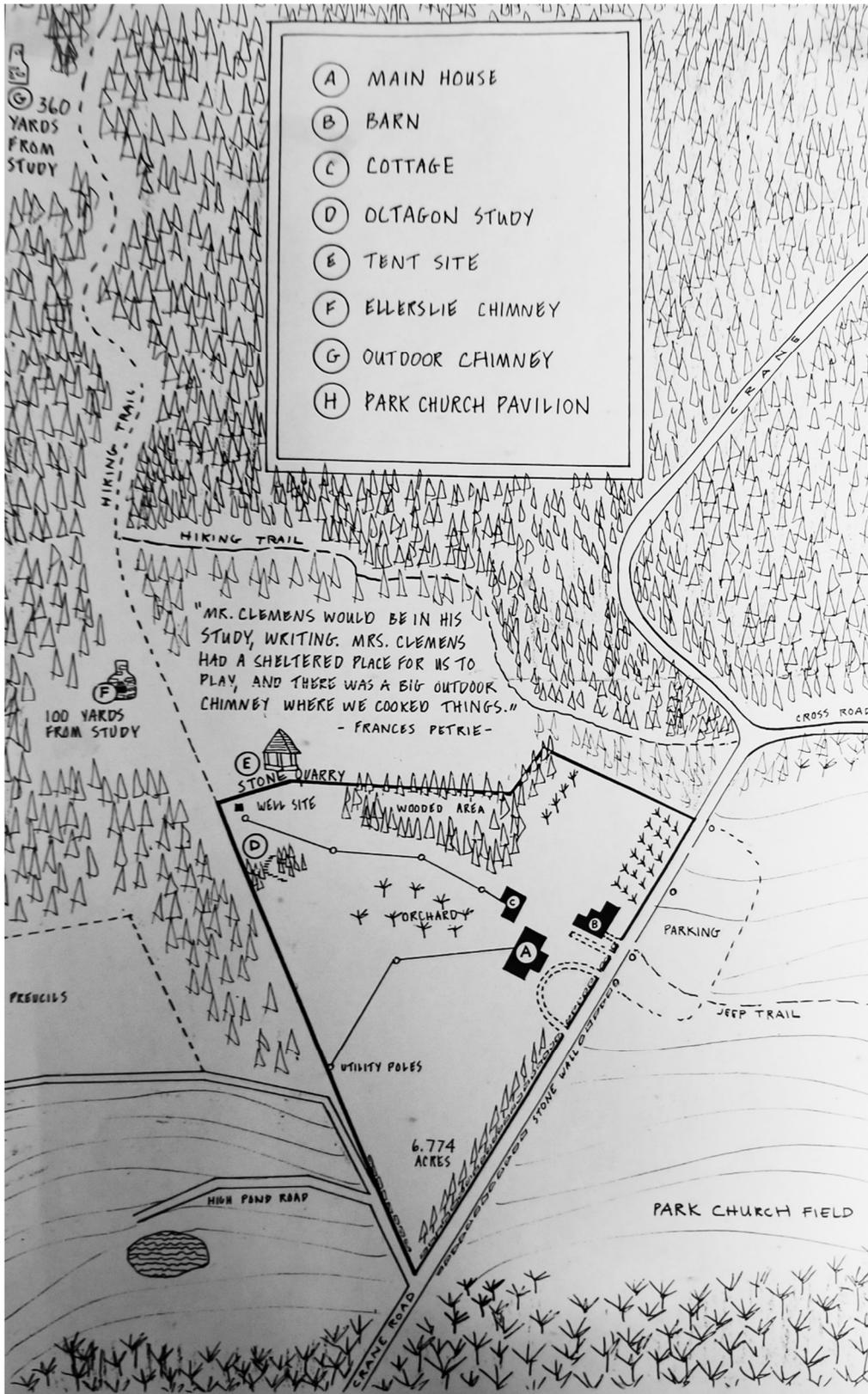


1903. Chemung
County Historical
Society Collection



ND, "Big Chimney" (possibly associated with Ellerslie).
Chemung County Historical Society Collection

Quarry Farm, Elmira, New York
Cultural Landscape Report



ND (likely after 1983). Sketch map of the Quarry Farm property. Elmira College Center for Mark Twain Studies (on display at Quarry Farm barn)

Quarry Farm Dairy – 1902-1924

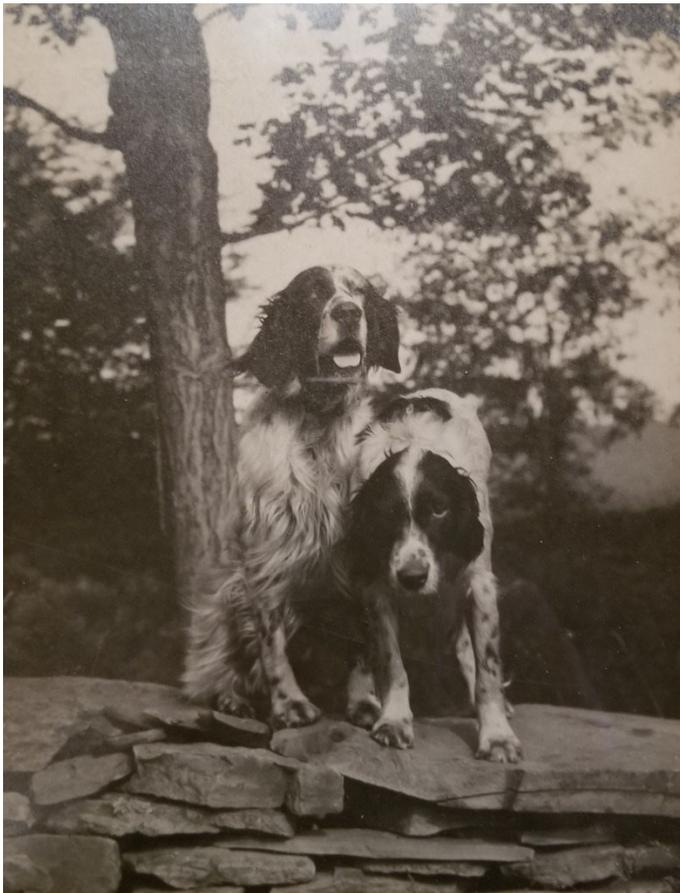


*1895, Elmira College
Archives, Mark Twain
Collection*

Suburban Residence – 1925-1982



ca. 1960, Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection



ca. 1930, Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection

*Quarry Farm, Elmira, New York
Cultural Landscape Report*



*ca. 1960, Elmira
College Archives,
Mark Twain
Collection*

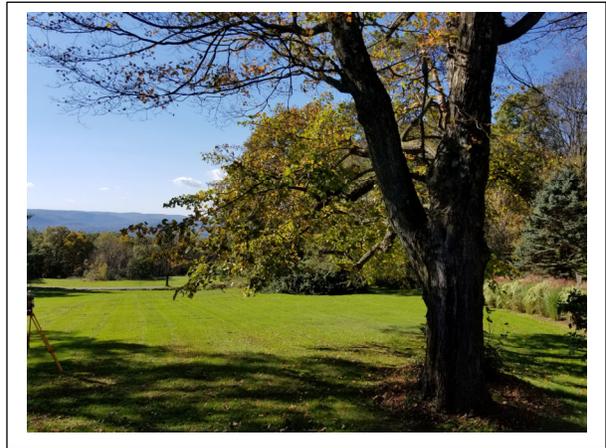


*ca. 1960, Chemung
County Historical
Society Collection*

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EXISTING CONDITIONS PHOTOGRAPHS

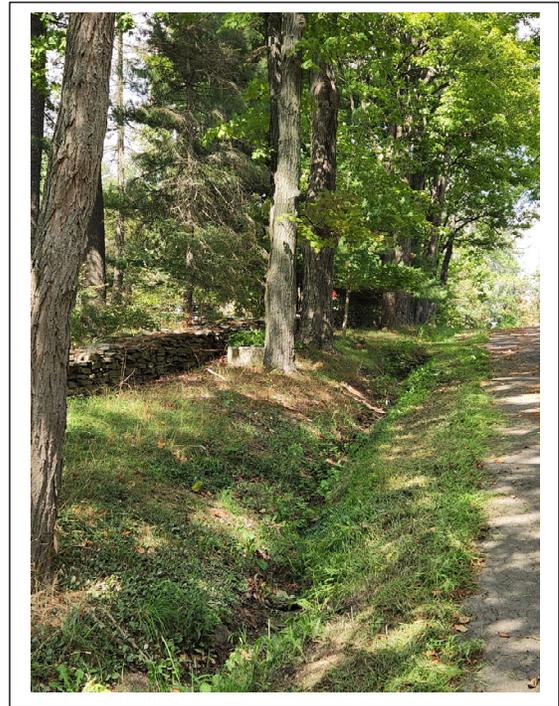
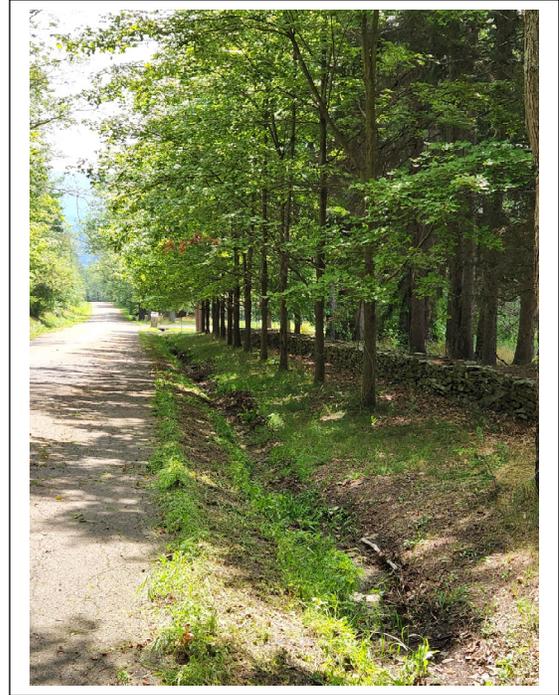
Context, Setting, and Views



South and East Edges



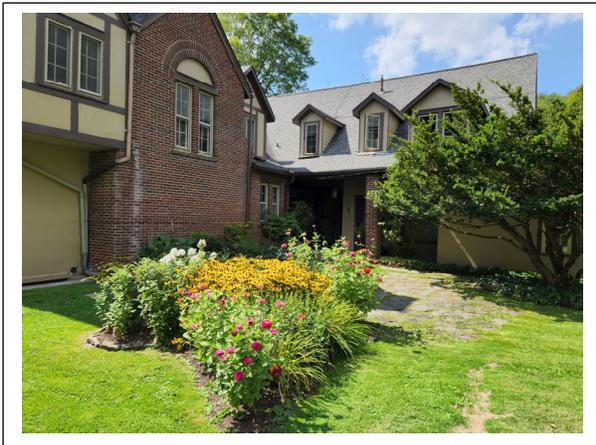
Quarry Farm, Elmira, New York
Cultural Landscape Report



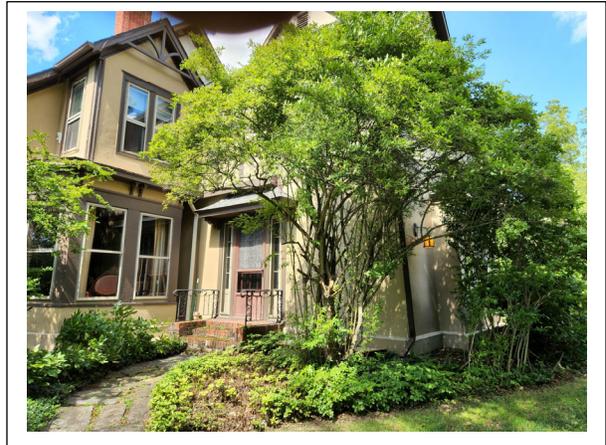
South Lawn/Serpentine Drive



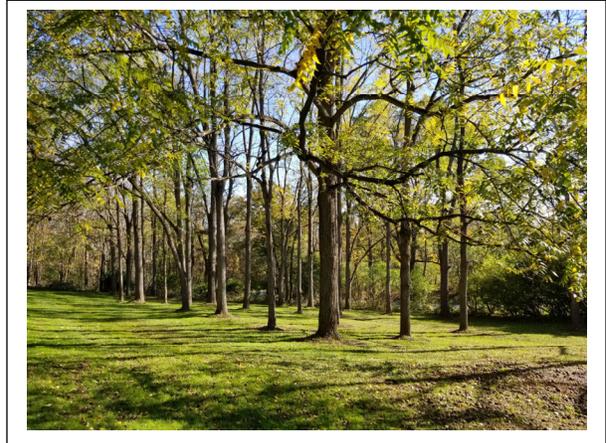
Kitchen Door Yard



House Perimeter



Barn Perimeter



Cottages



Study Site



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NEWSPAPER ARTICLES (arranged chronologically by publication)

Elmira Advertiser

1869, May 21 (Jervis Langdon's purchase of 37.5 acres)

The Elmira Saturday Evening Review

1869, May 22 (Jervis Langdon's purchase of 37.5 acres)

1870, August 20 (Jervis Langdon's final visit to Quarry Farm)

Elmira Star-Gazette

1896, August 24/6, "Olivia L. Clemens," obituary

1902, March 19/7, "John H. Fausnaught Sr.," obituary

1902, September 12/7, "Children's Flower Show"

1902, September 15/8, "Annual Flower Show"

1903, June 5/5, "Inspection of Dairy"

1904, July 20/6, "East Hill," by C. F. Fudge

1906, July 23/5, "John T. Lewis, Colored Hero, Dies on Way to Hospital"

1906, September 29/5, "Boys at Clam Bake"

1907, August 15/6, "Contaminated Milk"

1909, May 7/14, "Plant Three Thousand Trees in Observance of Arbor Day"

1909, August 18/7, "Young Trees Doing Well"

1913, March 27/12, "For Sale – Utility S. C. White Leghorns"

1920, April 5/12, "Wanted – Man on dairy farm"

1920, September 23/14. "Wanted – Man on dairy farm"

1921, January 20/14 and 21/18, "Female Help Wanted"

1921, December 31/11, "Many Visit Twain Study"

1922, April 14/27, "Bulls – Guernsey and Holstein"

1922, May 23/16, "Wanted-Good cow dog"

1922, June 22/14 "Two Men – in hay field \$2.50 day and board"

1922, October 25/16, "Auction"

1923, January 8/19, "Another Cross of Fire on Hill"

1923, January 10/11, "Big Touring Car Stolen"

1923, April 2/5, (Mrs. Susan L. Crane comes to perform a loving task)

1924, August 30/2, "Mrs. Susan L. Crane Dies; City Mourns Her Passing"

1924, November 3/16, "Park Church Morning Service Featured by Tender memorial to 'Our Lady of the Flowers'"

*Quarry Farm, Elmira, New York
Cultural Landscape Report*

- 1924, November 19/14, "Mrs. Crane Estate Exceeds \$20,000"
- 1925, March 28/14, "112 Acre Farm"
- 1925, August 12/17, (Mr. and Mrs. Jervis Langdon and family, formerly of West Church Street, have moved to "Quarry Farm")
- 1925, September 12/3, "Desecrate Mark Twain Studio; Carves Name in Splendid Bust"
- 1926, June 10/11, (Mrs. Rose Terwilliger obituary)
- 1929, March 23/25, "'Loveliest Study,' Mark Twain Called This Rustic Retreat, Overlooking Elmira's Valley"
- 1953, October 14/4, "Mr., Mrs. Koppe Wed 50 Years Ago Today"
- 1955, March 15/3, "Caretaker at Quarry Farm Felled by Brush Fire Smoke"
- 1956, June 4, "D. Ernest Koppe (Koeppel)" (obituary)
- 1998, March 29/33 and 36, "Living Legacy, Mark Twain's grandnephew keeps the famed writer's mystique alive in Elmira"
- 2008, April 20/63, (photograph of Elmira Water Cure"

LETTERS (arranged chronologically by repository)

Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, Mark Twain Project (obtained online):

- 1871, March 17, MT to Elisha Bliss, Jr.
- 1874, September 2, MT to William Dean Howells
- 1874, September 4, SLC and OLC to John Brown
- 1877, August 25 and 27, MT to John Brown

Chemung County Historical Society

- 1997, May 1, Bryan D. Reddick to Mr. Jervis Langdon, Jr.
- 1997, May 5, Jervis Langdon, Jr. to Bryan D. Reddick
- 1997, May 30, Alexander T. LaBrecque, Esq. to Dr. Thomas K. Meier

Elmira College Archives, Mark Twain Collection

- 1893, May 17, MT to Susy Clemens

Stowe Center

- 1882, August 30, OLC to Alice Day (1-80-25)

MAPS (arranged chronologically)

- 1853. Map of Chemung County, New York: from actual surveys, William E. Baker, publisher, 1853.
- 1869. Atlas of Chemung County, New York, F. W. Beers, 1869
- 1873. Elmira, N.Y. (bird's eye lithograph), H. H. Bailey, Strobridge & C., Lithographers, 1873.
- 1904. City of Elmira, Plate 001, D. L. Miller, 1904
- ND. Sketch map of Quarry Farm (located in the QF barn exhibit)

DEEDS (arranged chronologically)

Note: Information for deeds was obtained from "Abstract of Title, town of Elmira, Premises of Jervis Langdon, Jr. "Quarry Farm" and Johnson-Schmidt Architect, PC. All deeds are held in the office of the Chemung County Clerk.

*Quarry Farm, Elmira, New York
Cultural Landscape Report*

Book 50/Page 580, May 14, 1869 – Fausnaught sells 37 1/2 acres to Jervis Langdon
Book 52/Page 428, December 24, 1869 – Fausnaught to Jervis Langdon (37 1/2 acres)
Book 53/Page 196, June 17, 1870 – Langdon to Terwilliger (.36 acres)
August, 1870 – Willed to Susan Crane
Book 60/Page 79, July 2, 1873 – Susan Crane to Hutchinson (1/2 acre)
Book 67/Page 430, September 16, 1879 – Hutchinson to Crane (16' strip of land)
Book 72/Page 489, October 9, 1879 – Terwilliger to Crane (.36 acre)
Book 81/Page 109, October 14, 1882 – Hutchinson to Crane (~ 20 acres)
Book 77/Page 397, November 18, 1882 – Hutchinson to Crane (1/8 acre)
Book 102/Page 11, June 23, 1891 – Dense to Crane (2 acres)
Book 104/Page 339, June 20, 1893 - Stocum to Crane (20 acres)
Book 104/Page 493, November 1, 1893 – Susan Crane to Ida Langdon (5 3/10 acres)
Book 104/Page 494, November 1, 1893 – Susan Crane to Josephine and family cook (7 6/10 acres)
Book 106/Page 212, April 16, 1894 – Klock to Crane (15 acres, except 2 acres in NE corner)
Book 109/ Page 168, September, 1894 – Packard to Ida Langdon (20 acres)
Book 109/Page 533, August, 1895 – Ida Langdon to Susan Crane (10 acres)
Book 122/Page 6, January 16, 1899 – Jervis Langdon to Susan Crane (3/4 acre plus an additional 5 acres)
Book 125/Page 359, June 29, 1900 – Morgan to Crane (60 acres)
Book 138/Page 87, November, 1904 – Sarah Copley to Crane (52 9/10 acres)
August 29, 1924 – Susan Crane by will to Jervis Langdon, nephew (216 acres)
Book 264/Page 121, December 17, 1930 – 3-year Oil & Gas Lease – Jervis and Eleanor Langdon to George Reynolds (216 acres, but drilling, wells or other operations limited to one area)
Book 276/Page 356, January 6, 1933 – Jervis and Eleanor Langdon release of oil & gas lease to Lycoming Production Corp. (220 acres)
Book 300/Page 230, June 21, 1938 – Langdon to George Roemmelt (18 3/4 acres)
Book 302/Page 70, August 23, 1938 – Jervis and Eleanor Langdon lease to Belmont Quadrangle Drilling (10-year lease)
Book 318/Page 144, May 22, 1941 – Langdon to John Sullivan (19 acres)
Book 369/Page 317, March 22 1949 – Langdon to Sullivan (19 acres)
Book 369/Page 486, April 28, 1949 - Jervis Langdon to Jerome Wolcott (20 acres)
Book 399/Page 418, May 26, 1952 – Jervis Langdon to NYSEG (pole line easement)
December 19, 1952 – Jervis Langdon by will to Eleanor Langdon (229 acres)
Book 458/Page 334, January 11, 1955 – Eleanor Langdon to NYSEG (pole line easement)
Book 513/Page 477, May 31, 1959 – Eleanor Langdon to Bela and Ellen Tifft (Roemmelt's 18 3/4 acres)
Book 545/Page 115, June 12, 1961 – Eleanor Langdon to NYSEG Easement
June 15, 1971 – Eleanor Langdon by will 9created March 10, 1966) – Half to Jervis, Jr. and Irene Langdon & Half to Eleanor Langdon
Book 685/Page 521, March 31, 1982 – Jervis Langdon, Jr. to John Thomas Metcalf, II and Sara Jane Metcalf Simpson (septic system easement)

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

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