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LANDMARKS  
OF  
ORLEANS COUNTY  
NEW YORK

Illustrated

EDITED BY  
HON. ISAAC S. SIGNOR  
OF ALBION, N. Y.

ASSISTED BY H. P. SMITH AND OTHERS

SYRACUSE, N. Y.  
D. MASON & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS  
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INTRODUCTORY. 1206109

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In presenting this historical and biographical record of Orleans county to its readers, the editor and his associates feel that no apology is demanded, either for the motives which first prompted the undertaking or for the accomplished results. While several more or less incomplete works treating upon the history of this locality have been published prior to the inception of this volume, it is true that the field has never been properly occupied. This fact was realized and appreciated by the representative people of the county, most of whom had long entertained the desire that a work worthy of the subject, and comprehensive and reasonably correct, might be published before many of the sources of information should become extinct,

No person unfamiliar with work of this kind can properly appreciate its difficulties. Were it otherwise, and could the many who will turn these pages have followed the long course of the task, their censure would fall very lightly upon the heads of the editor and his helpers. No writer ever has—probably never will—produce such a volume, containing a great mass of material and thousands of names and dates, without numerous errors. For this reason, if for no other, absolute accuracy will not be expected herein. It is believed that all who may read these pages will feel kindly disposed and pass over the occasional flaw, to the perusal of that which fully meets their expectations.

A great amount of time and space has been devoted to the record of the earliest purchases of the land in Orleans county and it is confidently believed that this will be found an exceedingly interesting and important part of the work, not only as giving, as nearly as could be done, a complete record of the earliest owners of each lot, but also as giving

the names of hundreds of the very earliest settlers in the county, many of whose names might otherwise be forgotten.

To all who have aided in the preparation of this work (and they are so numerous as to render it impracticable to name them here), the gratitude of editors and publishers is due and hereby expressed. No worthy history of this county could have been written without such aid. Especially valuable has been the volume published long ago by Judge Arad Thomas; the manuscripts embodying the researches of Dr. Thomas F. Cushing, which he has generously placed in the custody of the Orleans County Pioneer Association; the work of Prof. Freeman A. Greene in aiding in the preparation of the history of the educational institutions of the county; the history of Free Masonry by George A. Newell; the account of the Odd Fellows Order by John H. White; the History of the Town of Clarendon recently published by David S. Cope-land, and the personal assistance of county and town officers, newspaper editors, and many others.

The editor of the work desires to make especial acknowledgment of the great assistance rendered him in his part of the labor by Edwin L. Wage and Herbert T. Reed, and to render due acknowledgment to Dr. Thomas Cushing for his part in the preparation of the articles on the land purchases, and for several articles, some of which were prepared especially for this work and others of which were prepared by him for other works and rewritten, in whole or in part, by him and used in this work by his permission.

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# Landmarks of Orleans County.

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## CHAPTER I

Original Counties—Montgomery County and its Subdivisions—Act Erecting Orleans County—Map of Original Genesee County—The County Seat.

THE original ten counties of what is now the State of New York were created November 1, 1683, and named Albany, New York, Dutchess, Kings, Queens, Orange, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester. On the 11th of March, 1772, Montgomery county was erected under the name of "Tryon," in honor of William Tryon, governor of New York in 1771. The change in name was made in 1784, on account of the odium that attached to Tryon's name. He was made a colonel in 1772 and a major-general in 1777, and led in person the expeditions that destroyed Danbury, Fairfield, and Norwalk, Conn. Montgomery county embraced nearly the whole of the western and central part of the State. In 1789 all that part of the State lying west of Phelps and Gorham's "pre-emption line," was erected into the county of Ontario. In 1802 Genesee county was formed from that part of the State lying west of the Genesee river. At the same time the town of Northampton, which had theretofore embraced the whole of the great Holland purchase, was divided into four towns, of which Batavia included all of the State west of the west transit line, to be described a little further on. In 1804 Batavia was likewise divided into four towns, the easternmost one retaining the original name and embracing the territory as far west as a line crossing the State from Lake Ontario southward through the middle of what are now the towns of Yates, Ridgeway, and Shelby, in Orleans county. The town next west of this was named Willinck.

From Genesee county was erected Orleans county by the following act of Legislature :

"Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That all that part of the County of Genesee comprising the territory herein-after mentioned, viz., the towns of Gaines, Barre, Murray, Clarendon, Ridgeway, Yates and Oak Orchard, in the County of Genesee, shall, from and after the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, be a separate and distinct county of the State of New York, and shall be known and distinguished by the name of "Orleans," and the freeholders and other inhabitants of the County of Orleans shall have and enjoy all and every the same rights, powers and privileges, as the freeholders and inhabitants of any of the counties of this State are by law entitled to have and enjoy.

II. And be it further enacted, That there shall be held in and for the said county of Orleans, a Court of Common Pleas and a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, to be held in three terms, to commence as follows, to wit: The first term of the said courts shall begin on the third Tuesday of February, the second term shall begin on the third Tuesday of May, and the third term shall begin on the third Tuesday of September in each and every year; and each of the terms of said courts may continue to be held until the next Saturday following the third Tuesdays inclusive. And the said Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace shall have the same jurisdiction, powers and authority in the said county, as Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace in the other counties of the State in their respective counties: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to affect any writ or action in any court or action whatsoever already commenced, or which shall be commenced before the third Tuesday of May, 1826, so as to work a wrong or to prejudice the parties therein, or to affect any criminal or other proceeding on the part of the people of this State; but all such civil and criminal proceedings shall and may be prosecuted to trial, judgment and execution, as if this act had not been passed.

III. And be it further enacted, That Samuel G. Hathaway, of the county of Cortland, Philetus Swift, of Ontario county, and Victory Birdseye of Onondaga county, shall be commissioners for the purpose of examining and impartially determining the proper site for a court house and gaol to be erected in the said county of Orleans; and when the said commissioners, or any two of them, having so determined, shall put their determination in writing, with their signatures and seals affixed thereto, and cause the same to be filed in the clerk's office of the said county of Orleans, such determination shall be final and conclusive in the premises; and it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to meet and examine, and to make known their said determination of the site of the said court house and gaol, on or before the first Monday of June, 1826. And the said commissioners shall be entitled to receive the sum of three dollars per day for every day they may be necessarily employed on said service, which sum shall be levied, collected and paid, as part of the contingent expenses of the said county of Orleans.

IV. And be it further enacted, That the first term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the said county, shall be held at the house of

Selah Bronson, in the town of Gaines, and all of the subsequent terms of the said Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace in and for the said county, at such place within the said county of Orleans as the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas in and for said county shall from time to time appoint, until the court house in and for said county shall be erected, and so far furnished as to be, in the opinion of the Judges, convenient to hold their courts therein, and said Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace shall thenceforth be holden in and for said county in said court house.

V. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for all courts and officers in said county of Orleans, in all cases civil and criminal, to confine the prisoners in the gaol of the county of Genesee; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff of the county of Genesee to receive the said prisoners into custody, and retain them until such time as there shall be a sufficient gaol prepared in the county of Orleans, or they shall be discharged by due course of law.

VI. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace in and for the said county of Orleans, as soon as a site of the court house and gaol shall be fixed and determined on by said commissioners appointed for that purpose, to lay out the gaol liberties in such manner as they shall deem most suitable and convenient for the prisoners who may be confined thereon, not exceeding one hundred acres, in a square or parallelogram, as near as may be.

VII. And be it further enacted, That the said county of Orleans shall be entitled to elect one Member of Assembly, in the same manner as the other counties of this State are by law entitled to elect; and the county of Genesee shall be entitled to elect three Members of Assembly.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the supervisors and county treasurers of the counties of Genesee and Orleans, to meet on the first Monday of June, 1826, and at the court house in the town of Batavia, in the county of Genesee, and apportion and divide all debts belonging to the county of Genesee, and apportion such part thereof as shall be just and equitable to the said county of Orleans.

IX. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the supervisors of the said county of Orleans, to meet at the house of Selah Bronson, in Gaines, on the first Monday of June, 1826, and that the supervisors, or a majority of them, shall there appoint commissioners to supervise the erection and building of a court house and gaol, on such site within the county of Orleans, as the commissioners for that purpose in and by this act appointed, shall designate; Provided, that a suitable and convenient lot or lots therefor shall have been first conveyed to the supervisors of said county of Orleans, and to their successors forever: and whenever a gaol shall be so far completed, as, in the opinion of the sheriff of the said county it will be safe to remove the prisoners thereto, it shall and may be lawful for the said sheriff to remove all his prisoners then confined in the gaol of the county of Genesee, to the gaol of the county of Orleans, and such removal shall not be considered or deemed an escape.

X. And be it further enacted, That the first annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors for said county shall be held at the house now occupied by the said Selah Bron-



son, in Gaines aforesaid, on the first Tuesday of October, 1826, and being so met they shall cause to be assessed, levied, collected and paid into the treasury of the said county, the sum of \$3,000, and at the first annual meeting thereafter, the further sum of \$3,000, over and above the ordinary fees of collection and distribution, in like manner as taxes to defray the contingent charges and expenses of said county are assessed, levied and collected.

XI. And be it further enacted, That said commissioners, or a majority of them, may contract with workmen, and purchase materials, for building the said court house and gaol, and shall from time to time draw upon the treasurer of said county for such sums of money, for the purpose aforesaid, as shall come into the treasury by virtue of this act; and the treasurer is hereby required, out of the monies aforesaid, to pay to the order of said commissioners, or a majority of them, the several sums of money to be by them drawn for: and it is hereby made the duty of the said commissioners to account with the supervisors of the said county of Orleans for the monies which they shall have received from the treasurer, when thereunto required.

XII. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners appointed in and by this act, for the superintending the erection of the public buildings in and for the said county of Orleans, shall, before they enter upon the duties of said office, give bonds, with approved sureties, to the supervisors of said county, for the faithful expenditure of the monies committed to their charge for that purpose; and they shall each of them be entitled to receive the sum of two dollars per day for each day they may be employed in the duties of that office: and the amount of their charge shall be levied and collected in like manner as other contingent expenses of said county are levied and collected.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That the sheriff of the county of Orleans shall be liable to the supervisors of the county of Genesee for the maintenance of all criminal prisoners which he may commit for confinement in the gaol of the county of Genesee, and that the supervisors of the said county of Orleans are required to levy the amount of the charges for the maintenance of such persons in the same manner as other contingent expenses are levied and collected in the said county, and to order the treasurer to pay over the same to the sheriff for the payment of the supervisors of the said county of Genesee.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the supervisors and judges of the court of Common Pleas of the county of Orleans to meet at the house of Selah Bronson, in said county, on the third Monday of May, 1826, for the purposes of nominating justices of the peace in said county, and when thus assembled, they shall proceed in the manner directed by the act entitled, "An act regulating the time and manner of electing general State officers, justices of the peace, and prescribing the number of coroners to be elected in each county, by the people," passed April 12, 1822, and the proceedings therein shall be as valid and effectual as if the same had taken place at the time prescribed in said act; and that the present justices of the peace in said county shall hold their offices until the new appointments are made.

XV. And be it further enacted, That an election for sheriff, clerk and coroner in said county shall be held therein on the first Tuesday of April, 1826, and the two succeeding days, which election shall be conducted in all respects in the manner now prescribed

by "An act to regulate elections," passed April 17, 1822; and the sheriff, clerk and coroner then elected shall hold their respective offices for the same time as if they had been chosen at the last election held in this State agreeably to the requirements of said act.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That the clerk of said county of Orleans shall do and perform all the duties enjoined by law on county treasurer, until there shall be a treasurer appointed.

XVII. And be it further enacted, That the said county of Orleans shall be a part of the Twenty-ninth Congressional District, and shall remain a part of the eighth Senate District of this State.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That the inhabitants of the territory by this act incorporated into a new county, shall until the organization of the same as such, be exempted from all taxes, other than the contingent and ordinary taxes which may hereafter be assessed or imposed upon the said county of Genesee. This act was passed November 12, 1824.

The town of Shelby was annexed to Orleans county from Genesee county, April 5, 1825. Later subdivisions of the territory in this region have left the present boundaries of this county as follows: On the north by Lake Ontario; on the east by Monroe county; on the south by Genesee county, and on the west by Niagara county. The county seat was at first established in the town of Gaines, and the act provided for the organization of courts and the county government, as described in a later chapter.

The whole of the county west of the transit line (all embraced in the Holland Purchase) was originally included in the town of Ridgeway, which was erected from the great town of Batavia June 8, 1812. Murray was taken from the old town of Northampton April 8, 1808, and originally included Kendall, which was taken from it April 7, 1837. Clarendon was taken from Sweden February 23, 1821 (then in the county of Genesee.) Ridgeway was first divided by setting off the town of Gaines February 4, 1816, the latter then including the present towns of Barre (taken off March 6, 1813); Albion, (taken off from Barre in 1875); and a part of Carlton. Carlton was formed from Gaines and Ridgeway April 3, 1825. Shelby and Yates were taken from Ridgeway, the former March 6, 1818, and the latter April 17, 1822.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Orleans county was held at the house of Selah Bronson, in the village of Gaines, in pursuance of the act above quoted. A joint meeting of the Boards of Supervisors of the counties of Genesee and Orleans was held in Batavia on

the 7th of June, 1825, for the purpose of effecting a settlement between the two counties. An agreement was there consummated that the county of Orleans should be considered one-fourth of the whole valuation of both counties, and the moneys and indebtedness of the two counties was apportioned on that basis.



OUTLINES OF THE ORIGINAL COUNTY OF GENESSEE, FROM THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF WHICH ORLEANS COUNTY WAS TAKEN.

Gaines was made the county seat of the new county, but only for a short time. Commissioners, consisting of Victory Birdseye, of Onondaga county; Philetus Swift, of Ontario county; and Samuel G. Hathaway, of Cortland county, were appointed to locate the county seat, and the public buildings, as before stated. Gaines was then the most prosperous village in the new county, while Albion had the advantage of being located on the new canal as well as on the Sandy Creek. There was considerable strife over the matter, but the activity and persistence of the leading men of Albion finally prevailed, and the county seat was fixed at that village. It has since been sufficiently demonstrated in various ways that this was a wise choice.<sup>1</sup>

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors held in Albion took place on the 16th of June, 1826, at which steps were taken towards providing court and other county buildings, as described in the chapter devoted to the legal profession.

<sup>1</sup> "The commissioners came to consider the claims of the rival villages about the middle of the dry season. Mr. Nehemiah Ingersoll, Philetus Bumpus, Henry Henderson, and a few other Albion men determined to use a little strategy to help Albion. Knowing when the commissioners would be here, the creek would be too low to move the saw mills, and foreseeing the advantage a good mill stream would give them, they patched the two dams and flumes and closed the gates to hold all the water some days before the commissioners would arrive; sent some teams to haul logs and lumber about the saw mill and mill yard in the village, to mark the ground and give the appearance of business there. When the commissioners came to see Albion, having been generously *dined* and *wined* by hospitable people, they were taken in a carriage to see the place, and in the course of the ride, driven along the creek and by the saw mill, then in full operation, with men and teams among the lumber, with a good supply of water from the ponds thus made for this occasion. The commissioners were impressed with the importance of this fine water power, and gave the county buildings to Albion before the ponds ran out."—*Judge Thomas*.

## CHAPTER II.

General Topography of the County—"The Ridge"—Geological Formations—Tonawanda Swamp—Salt Springs—Streams.

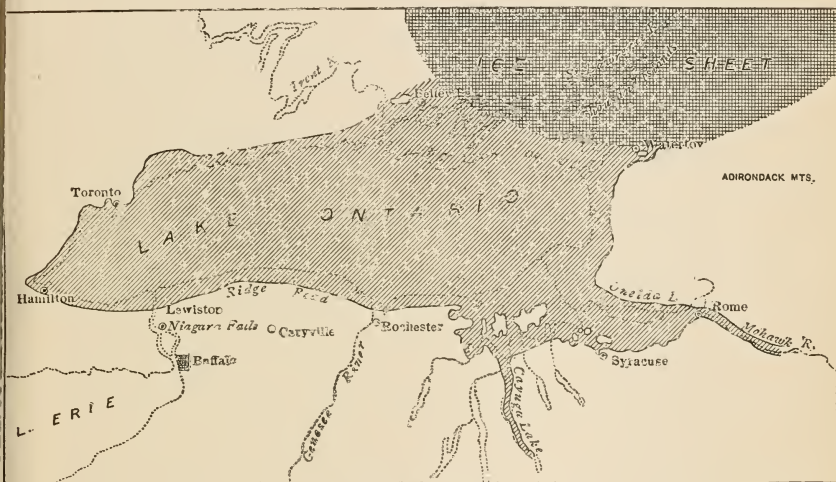
PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.—The surface of Orleans county is nearly level with a general slope to the north. It may be divided into three levels, or stages: That lying between the shore of Lake Ontario and "The Ridge," having a width of about eight miles and a descent from the summit of the ridge of 188 feet; from the summit of the ridge south to the Niagara Limestone Terrace, a breadth of two to four miles and an ascent from the ridge of about 120 feet; and from this terrace to the southern boundary of the county, an ascent of about fifty feet.

The summit of the county lies between the terrace and Tonawanda swamp, which extends east and west along the southern boundary of the county. The general elevation at the county seat is 521 feet above the sea. This "lake ridge," as it is termed is an interesting superficial deposit, extending from Sodus in Wayne county to the Niagara River, and forms the foundation for a traveled highway most of the distance. Throughout its whole extent in New York State it bears the marks of having been the boundary of a large body of water, is well defined most of its length, and indicates a process of formation similar to that of the elevated beaches bordering the ocean or the larger lakes. The ridge follows the general course of Lake Ontario, at a minimum distance from the shore of about three miles and a maximum of about eight miles. Its seaward side is usually covered with coarse gravel and often with large pebbles, resembling the shingle of the sea beaches. The top is generally of coarse sand and gravel, though sometimes of fine sand, as if blown up by the wind, similar to modern beaches. . . . It is sometimes so contracted upon the top as to offer only space for a



broad carriage road, and again expands to a width of two or three hundred feet, being scarcely defined on the inland side.

If anything were wanting in the external appearance of this ridge to convince the observer of the mode of its formation, every excavation made into it proves conclusively its origin. Fragments of wood, shells, etc., are found in digging wells, and cutting channels to drain the marshes on the southern side.



Map of Lake Iroquois.

Showing the line of the present lake shore, the original shore line, the former supposed outlet of the lake by the Mohawk River, and the situation of the great northern ice sheet.<sup>1</sup>

The elevation of this ridge above Lake Ontario has been variously estimated at from 100 to 200 feet. The following levels as well as the other information relating to the ridge, are from the State geological work of James Hall: the ridge road, opposite Lockport is below the bottom of the canal, 106 feet; opposite Middleport, Niagara county, 79 feet; opposite Albion, Orleans county, 76 feet; opposite Brockport,

<sup>1</sup> From *The Niagara Book*, Underhill & Nichols, Buffalo, 1893.

Monroe county, 76 feet. The bottom of the canal at Lockport is 264 feet above Lake Ontario, giving the elevation of the ridge road above the lake, 158 feet; at Middleport, 185 feet; at Albion and Brockport, 188 feet. The bottom of the canal at Brockport is about two feet lower than at Lockport. The difference in the elevation of the ridge road at these places is readily accounted for. The point opposite Lockport is where the ridge declines towards the Eighteen-mile Creek, and is plainly much lower than the same a mile farther east. Middleport is ten miles east of Lockport, and the difference between the elevation at this place and the others still farther east, is little more than the difference in the elevation of the bottom of the canal. The meteorological department gives the elevation to the top of the canal at Albion as 521 feet above sea level.

Hall in his *Natural History of New York* says in reference to the falls at Niagara:

The conclusion seems inevitable, that the river has been the great agent in excavating its own channel from near the escarpment between Lewiston and Queenston to the present position of the cataract; that the recession has been aided by the character of the rocks, presenting alternate hard and soft strata, and that the descent was overcome, not by one perpendicular fall, but by several. In support of this latter assertion, a single analogous case will furnish stronger evidence than a long argument. The course of the Oak Orchard Creek in Orleans county is over the same strata and exhibits the succession of falls and rapids, precisely in the manner I have just enumerated. The quantity of the water, however, in this stream is too small to produce anything like a degree of recession to compare with the Niagara River.



*Section along the Oak-orchard creek.*

1. Lower part of Medina sandstone. 2. Quartzose sandstone 3. Alternating, shaly and hard sandstone. 4. Greyband, termination of the Medina sandstone. 5. Green shale of Clinton group. 6. Limestone of Clinton group. 7. Niagara shale. 8. Niagara limestone, falls at Shelby.<sup>1</sup>

The Medina sandstone is the first underlying formation from Lake Ontario to a line running easterly and westerly through the county

<sup>1</sup> From Hall's *Natural History of New York*.

about two miles south from the Erie Canal. Along this line runs the outcropping ledge of the Niagara limestone, which is the formation that underlies portions of Clarendon and Shelby, and nearly the whole of Barre. Between these formations occurs the Clinton group, which in this county is so thin and variable in its character that it is usually considered with the Niagara limestone, which is a more stable formation. It is the group which furnishes the thin, flat limestone so abundant in some places for a short distance north from the Niagara limestone ledge, affording what has been manufactured into an inferior quality of hydraulic cement. Except a few transported fragments, it is only seen along the base of the Niagara limestone terrace.

The Medina sandstone is a formation of particular interest in this county, because the quarrying and exportation of it has grown to be so important a branch of industry; it is also of much interest to those who have a taste for geological history.

In the report of the geological survey of the State of New York, it is said that this formation has been found to have a thickness of 350 feet, and that it may be greater than that. It has since been found that at some points its thickness is 1,000 feet, and it is believed that it may be found to reach 1,500 feet of depth.

It is a sedimentary rock, and its upper strata were deposited at the bottom of a shallow sea, as the ripple marks which occur in all these strata show. Geologists make a fourfold division of this rock as it appears in Orleans and Niagara counties. The lower division is a red marl and marly or shaly sandstone. In its structure it is very uniform, and evenly deposited, having never been disturbed by local uplifts.

The third division is a repetition of the first. The character changes from below upward, the shaly matter diminishing and the sandstone and quartzose sandstone increasing. The color, also, is mottled with gray and green lines and spots. This is without doubt due to an alteration in the oxidation of the iron which colors the rock.

Between the first and third occurs the second, which is termed the gray quartzose sandstone. It is not seen east from Orleans county. It becomes thicker toward the west till, at the Niagara River, it has a thickness of twenty-five feet. Between Lewiston and the Whirlpool it forms the projection that juts out between the softer rocks above and

below, which have been worn away. It forms a slight terrace through this county north from the mountain ridge or great limestone terrace, and is composed of layers which are variable in thickness, smooth on the surface, as though each had been water worn before the succeeding one was deposited.

The Medina sandstone is not rich in minerals. Iron, copper and manganese are the only metals known to exist in it, and these in very small quantities, combined with other elements. Carburetted hydrogen gas, in small quantities, is discharged from it in a few localities. The small amount of organic matter in it and the next rock below it precludes the possibility of a large amount of carbon in any form in it. Salt water has been found in many places where borings have been made in this rock, and in some instances it has appeared at the surface, and salt has been manufactured from it.

Fossils are rare in this sandstone, the only one found being the *Fucoides*—the *F. Harlani* and the *F. auriformis*. The former is everywhere typical of the Medina sandstone. It occurs in the third district at Fulton, Oswego county, and in the fourth district in Wayne county, at Rochester, Medina, and on the Niagara River. The *F. auriformis* is also found at Medina.

CLINTON GROUP.—Next above the Medina sandstone lies the Clinton group of strata, which is thinner in this county than it is east or west from it. In many localities just north from the escarpment of the Niagara limestone terrace, it is found in thin layers or scattered fragments, and it is often called bastard limestone. In the bed of Oak Orchard Creek it is seen in thin layers with slate between them.

NIAGARA LIMESTONE.—This is the formation that underlies the whole of the county south from the escarpment or terrace spoken of, is constant and uniform in its character. It is better seen in Clarendon and at Shelby Falls than elsewhere in the county. It has a thickness of about 260 feet at Niagara Falls, and a little more than 200 feet in this county, as nearly as can be ascertained.

The boulders which are found on and just beneath the surface of the earth in this county are of much interest. They are all of northern origin, and they are seen most abundantly deposited just south from the outcrop of the formations whence they were torn. Occasional

bowlders of granite, popularly known as "hard heads," are found scattered over all parts of the county, more abundantly in some localities than in others.

Bowlders of Medina sandstone also are found in all parts of the county south from where this formation crops out. The strata from which they were torn had less thickness than the granite, and the bowlders are smaller. Many of them are less rounded than the granite bowlders. Often their surfaces are flat and their angles sharp. Thin and flat bowlders of the Clinton formation are occasionally found south from its outcrop at the base of the limestone terrace, and in some localities these appear in large numbers. Bowlders of Niagara limestone appear in great numbers south from the escarpment of the limestone terrace, but never north from it. In some localities areas of several acres are found almost completely covered with them. These are moraines, or deposits by the melting away of the glacier. At a distance of about six miles from Lake Ontario, is what is known as the "Ridge." There is every reason for believing that this was once the beach of the lake or of an arm of the ocean which filled the valley of the St. Lawrence. This ridge has an almost uniform height above the lake of 188 feet, and it is only interrupted by the passage through it of streams. Probably when the lake subsided, after throwing up this barrier, it left on its landward side many ponds which were fed by streams from the higher lands. At their points of outlet the waters of these ponds carried away the materials of this ridge, till in some cases wide chasms were excavated in it. The old level of some of these ponds is still traceable, though but small streams run at the bottoms of what were once their beds. In the case of Oak Orchard Creek the ancient pond extended several miles along the south side of the ridge from near Ridgeway to where it passes through, and terraces at different heights above the present banks of the stream are distinctly traceable.

The soil varies in character in the different parts of the county. Immediately north from the ridge it is sandy and thin, showing plain traces of the effect of the undertow when the waters beat against this ancient barrier. Farther north, sand ceases to predominate, and the soil becomes a clay loam. South from the ridge it is less sandy, and here, as on the southern limestone range, its character is influenced by

deposits which have taken place in former periods, and which, as before stated, were brought from the shales of the formation below. In the town of Barre is a tract including about 1,200 acres which consists of sandy elevations, and which, from the kind of timber which once grew there, is called Pine Hill.

Tonawanda swamp extends along the southern edge of the county, and covers portions of the towns of Clarendon, Barre and Shelby. It has its outlet on the west through Oak Orchard Creek, and on the east through the west branch of Sandy Creek. There are in the southern part of the county many other smaller areas of swampy or marshy land, some of which have outlets which discharge into this swamp. A few of these are known to have been small, shallow lakes which have gradually filled with peat or muck and changed to swamps or marshes.

The principal streams are Oak Orchard Creek on the west, and Sandy Creek on the east. Johnson's Creek runs from Niagara county across the northwestern part of Orleans. In some places these streams have worn away the strata over which they have passed, thus affording good facilities for studying their character.

These streams are not rapid, for the surface of the county is comparatively level. Tonawanda swamp, at the southern boundary of the county, is about 350 feet higher than Lake Ontario, and these streams pursue a tortuous course diagonally from one to the other.

As before stated, salt springs have been found in different parts of the county, but always upon the Medina sandstone. "During the extreme drouth of the summer of 1841," according to Mr. Hall, "the wells situated upon this rock in many towns in Orleans county became dry, and they were in consequence, excavated or bored to a greater depth; and in nearly all cases the water proved to be in some degree saline, and in one case so much so as to warrant the erection of fixtures for the manufacture of salt." Salt was manufactured in the town of Ridgeway, one and a half miles north of Medina, near Oak Orchard Creek, between 1820 and 1830. On lot 137 there is a spring where salt was formerly made; also in the town of Yates, near what were known as Scofield's Mills on Johnson's Creek, salt was made from a spring which was long ago filled up. A Mr. Bennett made salt from a spring in the



east bank of Oak Orchard Creek, at the village of Oak Orchard. He bored to a depth of 140 feet and obtained a stronger brine, but the quantity was not increased. At Holley were three springs from which salt was made; they were near together in the bed of Sandy Creek. "About the year of 1821," says Mr. Hall, "considerable salt was made at these springs and was sold at five dollars a barrel." The opening of the Erie Canal brought the Onondaga salt in this county at so low a price as to render home production unprofitable.

It occasionally happens that springs are characterized by the presence of free mineral acids, such as sulphuric and hydrochloric. The Rio Vinage in South America, is supplied by such springs; and it is stated that this stream carries to the ocean daily an amount of acid equal to 82,720 pounds of oil of vitrol and 69,638 pounds of concentrated muriatic acid. There is a celebrated spring of this character in New York State known as the Oak Orchard Acid Spring, an analysis of which is here presented.<sup>1</sup>

Analysis of Oak Orchard water by Professor Porter:

One gallon contains:

Sulphuric acid.....	133.312
Proto sulphate of iron.....	32.216
Sulphate of magnesia.....	8.491
Sulphate of lime.....	13.724
Sulphate of alumina.....	6.413
Sulphate of potash.....	2.479
Sulphate of soda.....	3.162
Chloride of sodium.....	1.432
Silicic acid.....	3.324
Organic matter.....	6.654

Total grains.....211.207

About three and one half miles north of Albion is a small tract of from one quarter to one half acre where the salt comes so near the surface that no vegetation appears. In early days this "salt lick," as it was called, was a resort for deer and Mr. Jedediah Phelps, formerly of Albion, now of Rochester, relates that he has sat in a tree with his rifle many times waiting for a shot at them as they came.

Bog iron ore has been found in several localities, but not in sufficient quantity to be extensively utilized. It has been found in solid masses a mile west of Albion. Small quantities are found a mile east of

<sup>1</sup> From Johnson's Cyclopedia, vol. 8, p. 413. This spring is located a few rods south of Shelby, in the town of Alabama, Genesee county

Ridgeway Corners and also about the same distance west of the Corners.

The principal streams of the county are: Oak Orchard Creek, Johnson's Creek, and Sandy Creek. The first named stream received its name from the original oak forest along its banks. It has its source in the Tonawanda swamp, flows northward across Shelby and part of Ridgeway; thence northeasterly across the town of Carlton, reaching the lake at Oak Orchard harbor. It receives the water of many small streams, among them being Otter Creek, which rises in Barre and flows north across the towns of Albion and Gaines, reaching Oak Orchard Creek at Waterport in Carlton, and Marsh Creek which is formed by the union of several small streams arising in Gaines and Murray, enters the Oak Orchard. Johnson's Creek (see history of the town of Yates) rises in the eastern part of Niagara county, enters Orleans county in Ridgeway, whence it flows north and northeasterly across that town, Yates, and the northwest corner of Carlton to the lake. Sandy Creek comprises two branches, one of which rises in Clarendon and flows northerly; the other and larger one rises in the north part of Barre, flows through Albion village and thence northeasterly to the hamlet of Sandy Creek in the town of Murray, where the two branches unite; thence the creek flows northeast and out of the county at Kendall Mills in the town of Kendall.

At the time of the first settlement of this locality by white men these streams abounded with fish. Salmon ran up Oak Orchard and Johnson's Creeks in great numbers and Judge Johnson stated that they were caught once in a small stream in the western part of Gaines.

The territory of this county was originally covered with a thick forest of hard wood trees, such as oak, hickory, beech, birch and maple, with some hemlock, white wood, tamarack and cedar on the low lands. The cutting away of this forest by the pioneers was a task of great magnitude; but it gave them a source of cash income at a time when there was almost no other, through the manufacture of potash from the ashes of the burned logs, and in later years from the timber and firewood. The forests were filled with wild animals—deer, bears, wolves, all of which were numerous, with such smaller animals as the beaver in very early years, the raccoon, hedgehog, squirrels, etc. While the bears and



wolves were destructive of domestic animals, the former two and the numerous deer furnished an ever ready source of food to the settlers.

Parts of the southern tier of towns of the county are covered by the northern section of the great Tonawanda swamp, which extends down into Genesee county, and is drained by Oak Orchard Creek. The swamp originally covered about 25,000 acres. Most of its surface was too wet for tillage; but sections have been reclaimed. In 1828 the Holland Company, sold a part of the wet lands to an association who expended about \$12,000 in enlarging the outlet. In April, 1852, the Legislature appointed Amos Root, John Dunning, Henry Monell, and David E. E. Mix, commissioners to lay out and build a highway across the swamp, on the line between ranges 1 and 2 of the Holland Purchase. This was done at a cost of about \$2,700. The association finally sold out their swamp lands to various persons, nothing further being done to drain or reclaim the tract until April 16, 1855, when an act was passed by the Legislature appointing Amos Root, S. M. Burroughs, Ambrose Bowen, Robert Hill, John B. King, and Henry Monell, commissioners to drain the swamp. The commissioners were authorized to estimate the cost of their proposed work, which should be assessed upon the several owners of the lands to be benefited. When the estimate of \$20,000 was made, such active opposition was manifested by the land owners that the law was repealed in the following winter.

Attempts were continued with partial success to drain the low lands of the county after the close of the war. On the 1st of May, 1865, an act was passed by the Legislature providing for the appointment of two commissioners "for draining certain low lands in the town of Barre." This act was framed by Judge Bessac, of Albion, and like the others of similar character, empowered the commissioners to construct ditches and drains, and assess the cost upon the owners of lands benefited thereby. Alvah Mattison and Floyd Starr were made commissioners under this act. Their labors were so successful that another similar act was passed in April, 1867, for draining a larger tract in the same town with Charles S. Allen and L. Grinnell, commissioners. The success of this enterprise was also quite marked. Further effort in this direction has been thus described:

On the 12th of May, 1869, the Legislature enacted a general drainage law, the essential features of which were almost identical with those of these foregoing special acts. This law, with some amendments, passed by subsequent Legislatures, is still in force; and it is estimated that under its operation 4,670 acres of land have been reclaimed or generally benefited.

The right under the Constitution to confer upon the commissioners appointed under the law the powers with which it invested them, was predicated on the assumption that the drainage of such lands is conducive to the public health; and it authorized them to assess municipalities through or near which drains were constructed. Accordingly in two among the five cases under the law the commissioners assessed a portion of the expense upon the town of Barre. An appeal was taken by the supervisor, C. H. Mattinson, and the cases were tried before the county judge and justices of sessions, who sustained the action of the commissioners, thus affirming the assumption upon which these powers were conferred.

Since the above was written, numerous proceedings have been had in this county under the general act and many farms and localities benefited.

Tonawanda swamp includes a large area in the southern part of the county, in the towns of Clarendon, Barre and Shelby; a portion of this is covered with timber, of which cedar and black ash are the most valuable varieties. Other portions are what is termed open swamp or prairie. Hitherto this swamp meadow has been considered entirely valueless, but recently successful efforts have been made to utilize it for pasture. Large droves of cattle have been herded during the pasturing season on portions of it, and the results of these experiments, have been so favorable that those whose farms include more or less of this hitherto useless swamp have enclosed it with such fences as the annual fires will not destroy, and are pasturing their cattle on it.

An act was passed appointing commissioners who were empowered to assess the lands benefited, to an amount not exceeding \$20,000, for draining this swamp. So strong a feeling of hostility to the measure was aroused that the act was repealed. Subsequently an act was passed appropriating about \$16,000 for excavating the outlet of the swamp on certain conditions, which were never complied with.

Oak Orchard Creek is the property of the State, owned as a canal feeder to the Erie Canal.

An artificial channel has been cut across from Tonawanda Creek in Genesee county to the natural channel of Oak Orchard Creek in the

southern part of the town of Shelby. The swamp lands on Oak Orchard Creek cover an area of some 23,000 acres. The watershed drained by this creek is about 88,000 acres and is about seventeen miles long east and west and some nine and one-half miles broad at the widest part. The drainage of the swamp lands along the Oak Orchard Creek, through the swamp, is to the west, with the average fall of about one and eight-tenths feet to the mile.

The Legislature of 1893, appropriated \$35,000 for the improvement of Oak Orchard Creek and canal feeder. The contract for the work was let in September, 1893, and the work, now well under way, consists of the excavation of a new channel in the bottom of the old bed of the creek, twelve feet wide at the bottom and about twenty feet at the top, with an average cutting of three and three quarters feet through solid rock, from a point three-quarters of a mile south of Shelby Center, up to the swamp; also the deepening and general repairing of the feeder leading from Tonawanda to Oak Orchard Creek.

The result of this work, when completed, will be that the spring high water in the Oak Orchard swamp, will continue for a much shorter period than it formerly did, and that the average condition of the swamp will be very much improved. The lowering of the channel will undoubtedly increase the summer flow from Oak Orchard swamp and the work on the feeder will greatly add to the advantage of the Erie Canal and water power of Medina. It is expected the work will be completed this fall (1894). The engineer in charge is D. D. Waldo, of Medina.

## CHAPTER III.

Original Occupants of the Soil—Cessions of Lands—Pre-Historic and Indian Remains—Review of Events Leading to Settlement by the White Men.

The first white man who penetrated the wilderness that once covered what is now the State of New York, found its northern and western part inhabited and dominated by nations of that remarkable race of copper-colored people whom we call Indians—in reality, the native Americans. The question whence they originated is shrouded in mystery, and so must remain; but we well know whither they are going. Unnumbered ages hence, their disappearance from the earth may be enveloped in the deep oblivion that now hides their origin.

The detailed history of this race cannot be followed in this volume, nor is it desirable that it should be; for it is writ upon the glowing records of the past by many gifted pens. As to the right or wrong of their conquest and rapidly approaching extinction, wise men differ. At the foundation of the question is the fact that in the world's history civilization must advance at whatever cost to the uncivilized; the ignorant must go down before the educated; the weak before the strong; might, if not right, will triumph. If the Indians, their undisciplined passions fired by the white man's rum, armed with the guns placed in their hands in exchange for valuable furs at a ten-fold profit, driven from their hunting grounds when no longer a source of gain to the invaders, finally retaliated and committed barbarities, the record of which fills the pages of history with horror, what else should have been expected? The fact remains that there is not an instance on record where the natives did not receive the first visit of the white man with hospitality and kindness. We may well, therefore, give a thought to what it was that produced the great change in the attitude of the Indian towards his Caucasian superior. The former never desired to part with his lands; so the latter stole what he could not buy.<sup>1</sup> The Indians retaliated by murdering the thieves.

<sup>1</sup> As late as July, 1755, an Iroquis chief in addressing Sir William Johnson, said: "Brother—You desire us to unite and live together, and draw all our allies near us; but we shall have no

With Champlain shooting with his terrorizing gunpowder upon the guileless Iroquois in 1609 on the Lake that bears his name; <sup>1</sup> with the Jesuits beguiling the natives to secure their allegiance—and their furs; with the sagacious Dutch following Hendrick Hudson up the great river that bears his name, within a year or two after Champlain killed his first Indian a little farther north; and with the English landing on the Atlantic shores a few years later to hoodwink the natives out of their lands—with all this going on, it is scarcely a marvel that the gradually aroused Indians became revengeful.

The Iroquois Indians, as they were called by the French, known as the Five Nations (subsequently the Six Nations) by the English, were established across the State of New York, beginning with the Mohawks on the east, with the Oneidas (with whom the Tuscaroras were subsequently practically amalgamated), the Onondagas, the Cayugas, and and the Senecas next in the order here given.

Nothing is known of their history previous to the settlement of the country by the white men. According to their traditions they once occupied a region north from the St. Lawrence, where they were weak in numbers and subject to the Algonquins, who occupied the country still farther north. Having been vanquished in a war with the Adirondacks they fled from the country and came by way of the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario to the Oswego River, through which they entered Central New York. As nearly as can be learned from their traditions, they lived together for a time near Seneca River. As they increased, however, they sought new territory. A portion went to the region of the Mohawk and became the Mohawk nation. They were termed

land left either for ourselves or them, for your people when they buy a small piece of land of us, by stealing they make it large. We desire such things may not be done and that your people may not be suffered to buy any more of our lands. Sometimes it is bought of two men who are not the proper owners of it. The land which reaches down from Oswego to Schanandowana (Wyoming) we beg may not be settled by Christians. The governor of Pennsylvania bought a whole tract and only paid for half, and we desire that you will let him know that we will not part with the other half, but keep it." This seems a reasonable speech for a savage regarding what he believed to be his own property; and even an Indian is likely to fight *when he is robbed*.

<sup>1</sup> The moment they saw me they halted, gazing at me and I at them. I raised my arquebus, and aiming directly at one of the three chiefs, two of them fell to the ground by this shot; one of their companions received a wound of which he died afterwards. I had put four balls in my arquebus. The Iroquois were greatly astonished seeing two men killed so instantaneously.—*From Champlain's Journal*. He "put four balls in his arquebus." The artless old French writer—and murderer!

Ga-ne-a-ga-o-no, or people who possessed the flint. Another portion migrated to the east and resided for a time, but subsequently separated into two bands, one of which occupied the region at the eastern extremity of Oneida Lake, and the other settled in what is now the Onondaga Valley. The former were known as the O-na yote-ka-o-no, or granite people (Oneidas), and the latter as O-nun-da-ga-o-no, or people of the hills (Onondagas). The remainder subsequently separated. A portion located on the eastern bank of Cayuga Lake. They were termed Gwe-ra-gweh-o-no, or people at the mucky land (Cayugas). The other portion spread westward to the Genesee River and made their capital at the head of Canandaigua Lake. They were called Nun-da-wa-o-no (Senecas), or great hill people.

This appears to be the substance of their traditions concerning their migrations to the regions occupied by them, of a fanciful or poetic character.

The recollection of their common origin, and a wise prevision of what would conduce to their common welfare led to the establishment among them of the confederation or league, which insured harmony and prosperity among them, and rendered them a terror to surrounding nations, and also in later time challenged the admiration of legislators and statesmen. When this confederacy was established is not known. It has been surmised that it was early in the sixteenth century, and some fix the date at 1635; but probably it was long previous to that. This league was not simply an offensive and defensive alliance of the nations, liable to dissolution at any time. It resembled in many respects the union of the States in our government. When the confederacy was organized, fifty offices were created and names were given to each. They were distributed among the nations unequally. The Mohawks had nine, the Oneidas nine, the Onondagas fourteen, the Cayugas ten, and the Senecas eight. Although these offices were hereditary, no one could become a ruler or sachem till he was raised to that dignity by a council of the sachems of the confederacy, and when so raised he dropped his own name and assumed that of the sachemship. To some of these sachemships was attached greater dignity than to others, yet this was purely honorary, and each sachem had an equal voice in the affairs of the confederacy. These sachems, who, when in

council, constituted the legislative body of the league, were also the rulers in their respective nations.

Each nation of the confederacy was entirely independent of every other in all matters of a purely local character, and each sachem was the peer of every other in council except so far as ability made him the superior of his fellows. Such was the law of descent among the Iroquois that a sachemship could never pass from the tribe and family to which it was originally assigned. An inferior class of officers came into existence during the later years of the confederacy, even after intercourse with the whites commenced. These were the chiefs who were elective, and their numbers were not limited. At first their functions were circumscribed and local, but their influence has gradually increased till, in some respects, it is equal to that of the sachems. The powers of both are of a purely civil character. A sachem or chief went on the war path as a common warrior. Indeed, the Iroquois had no class military chiefs or war leaders, though many of their war captains were elected chiefs to reward them for their valor. Their war methods were singular and difficult of comprehension and explanation. They had two military chieftaincies, the functions of which were to supervise and direct warlike matters when two or more nations were engaged in warlike undertakings, but the chieftains were not, by virtue of their offices, commanders in the field. Any individual might organize a war party and engage in hostilities against any nation with whom they were not positively in alliance. The two war chieftaincies, like the sachemships, were hereditary, and were assigned to the Seneca nation.

In their warlike operations, the policy of the Iroquois seems always to have been, not the extermination of their foes, but their subjugation and adoption, and it is said the Kawkwas and Eries were offered the alternative of extinction or adoption. The result of this policy was the extension of their power and influence until about 1700 they dominated a large portion of the territory now embraced in the United States. Tradition says that when the nations separated from the parent stock, a portion wandered away and settled on the Neuse River in North Carolina, and when, about 1712, they were expelled from their southern home they sought a habitation among the Ho-de-no-saunee, because of their common origin, and after their adoption the confederation was known as the Six Nations.



In addition to the division of the Iroquois nations, a tribal division existed. Each nation was divided into eight tribes, named: Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle, Deer, Snipe, Heron and Hawk. This division into tribes and the relation of members of these tribes to each other, regulated many of the institutions of the Iroquois.

All property rights and titles descended in the line of the female instead of the male. The son of a sachem, therefore, "could neither succeed his father as a sachem, nor inherit from him his medal or his tomahawk."

At the commencement of the Revolution, the council of the confederacy could not agree to make war against the States, and each nation was left free to act on its own responsibility.

Their councils were of three kinds: civil, for the transaction of business pertaining to the nations; mourning, for lamenting the death of their sachems and the investiture of their successors; and religious, for religious observances.

The chief sources of enjoyment for the Iroquois appeared to be the chase, the war path and the council fire.

As has been seen, the Iroquois made themselves the dreaded masters of all their neighbors east of the Mississippi, and carried their victorious arms far to the north, the south and the east.

The original habitat of the Senecas was between Cayuga Lake and the Genesee River. They named themselves "Nun-da-wa-o-no," or people of the hill. They knew nothing of the name Seneca, except as applied to themselves by outsiders, as with other Indian proper names, the spelling for a long time varied; the nation for a long time being called "Sennikes," and also being called some sixty other names, mostly similar. The later classical form of the word is certainly an improvement.<sup>1</sup>

When the Senecas were first known to the white men, their villages were scattered from Seneca Lake half way to the Niagara. In 1669, when La Salle made his first visit to their country, their four principal villages were from ten to twenty miles south of the falls of the Genesee,

<sup>1</sup> A tradition of the Senecas says that at the time of their greatest prosperity a census of the nation was taken "by placing a kernel of white flint corn in a husk basket which, from the description of its size, would hold ten or twelve quarts. Taking the smallest size and making the estimate accordingly will give the number of Senecas alone at 17,760."



and to the eastward of that river. Mention is made of the cabins of the Senecas on the Niagara in 1678 and 1736. General Amherst, writing in 1763, mentions the "Kanadaseegy and Canadaraggo" castles, the former of which, more commonly spelled "Kanadareagy," stood on the site of Geneva. These are presumably the villages which Sir William Johnson, in his enumeration of the Indians in 1763, calls "Kanadasero" and "Kanadaragey," and mentions as being in the English interest, while the rest of the nation was hostile. There were in Sir William's time two castles of the tribe, at "Chennesio" (Geneseo), once their western outpost, and a village called "Chenondonah," stood on the west bank of the Genesee some fifteen miles from its mouth.

Previous to the settlement of this country by white men, the Indians passed from one point to another over trails. These consisted of paths sometimes from twelve to eighteen inches in width, and often they were worn to a depth of from six to twelve inches, according to the character of the soil. These trails connected village with village, and many of the main ones ran along the sides of the rivers, in or near the valleys of which these villages sprang up. The routes were determined, as were the locations of the villages, by a sort of natural selection, and the habits and customs of the Indians were not such as to effect changes that would in their turn require changes in these locations; and they very nearly coincided with the present main avenues of travel through the State. A main trail extended through the site of Albany to that of Buffalo, over almost the same route subsequently followed by the main turnpike, and later, generally, by the Central Railroad. From this the other trails branched, the traces and memory of many of which are now obliterated.

Along the southern shore of Lake Erie, west of the Senecas, dwelt the powerful "Eries, or cat nation," as the French, for an unknown reason, called them. About 1654, or 1655, they fell victims to the conquering Iroquois.

It is remarked in the life of Mary Jamison that perhaps no people were more exact observers of religious duties than those Indians among the Senecas who were denominated pagans, in contradistinction from those who, from having renounced some of their former superstitions have obtained the name of Christians. They had several yearly feasts

or assemblings for thanksgiving and for soliciting a continuance of the favors of their deities.

As far as relates to the immediate territory of which this work treats, it almost wholly escaped the effects of the wars which at various times during more than one hundred and fifty years continued between the French, the English and the Indians. The territory of what is now Orleans county was, without a doubt, a part of the domain of the Senecas, who were the most intelligent as well as the most warlike of the Iroquois nations. Here they undoubtedly trod the deep forests in quest of game, or followed the trails to and from the great lakes; but as far as known, no conflict occurred in this immediate region. While the Mohawks and other easterly nations of the Iroquois were as a rule loyal to the English or neutral in their long struggle with France, the power of the French constantly increased among the Senecas. But in spite of this, the French never obtained a foothold in what is now New York State; the English arms, allied with the greater part of the Iroquois, prevented such a result. With equal facility had France, England, and Spain as well, parceled out vast provinces in the new world. The French established a fortified trading post on the Niagara River in 1683-4, but it was captured for the English under Sir William Johnson in 1759, and surrendered to the United States in 1796, after the Revolution. In 1722 a trading house was built on the site of Oswego, under administration of the colonial government of New York, and five years later it was strengthened into a considerable fort. The place was captured by the French in 1756 and destroyed. The works were rebuilt in 1758 by the English and continued in their possession until 1796. Bloody wars continued until the final extinction of the French power in 1763. There was strife from the beginning to gain the fealty of the Indians. They were not only extremely useful as fighters for either power, but their friendship was equally desirable for purposes of trade. Of course they were regularly swindled by either party toward which they leaned.

When the Revolutionary War broke out and England was to be taught that there were some small portions of the earth whose people would not submit to practical slavery, the provincials held a council with chiefs of the Six Nations at German Flats (now in Herkimer

county), and secured from the Indians a promise to remain neutral through that struggle ; but through the influence of Sir John Johnson and other prominent Tories, the Iroquois, with the exception of the Oneidas and the Tuscaroras, violated their pledge and adhered to the cause of England through the war. The barbarities of the Tories and Indians in the Mohawk Valley and elsewhere in this State are too familiar to need attention here. To punish the Indians, and especially the Senecas, and to capture Fort Niagara, Sullivan's campaign was organized in 1779. Under that general, a large force met the enemy near Elmira and defeated them with great loss. Thence northward through the villages in Livingston county to Canandaigua, the victorious American army marched, destroying everything belonging to the Indians on the route. Although not many of the Senecas were killed after the battle mentioned, they were thoroughly humbled and frightened into submission to their white neighbors. Abandoning from that time their villages east of the Genesee River, they settled down near Genesee, Mount Morris and at other points in Western New York.

Relics of Indian life are found in many places in Orleans county, as they are throughout the western part of the State. The "ridge" which extends from Rochester to the Niagara River, and which, in a former geologic period, was the shore of the lake, passes through the middle tier of towns. This was a convenient and natural thoroughfare between the east and west, over which war parties could pass on their hostile excursions, or bands of hunters on their hunting expeditions. Fortified camps and villages were a necessity, protecting them against the former, and temporary camping places, occupied on successive journeys during many years, were doubtless used by the latter.

There are no mounds here, such as are found in the Western States. The remains of only one ancient fortification are known to exist in this county. An imperfect description of this, by the late Hon. S. M. Burroughs, was published some years ago. It was also briefly described by the eminent archaeologist, Squier, in 1851.

The subjoined description was written in 1874, by F. H. Cushing, of the Smithsonian Institute, a native of the town of Barre, whose subsequent ethnological researches in the Southwest are well known :

In the town of Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., about three miles southwest from the village of Medina, are the remains of one of the most interesting earthworks in the State. This work is situated at the summit of a slight and not abrupt elevation. It consists of two mural embankments, which are now about two feet in height, parallel and twelve feet distant from each other. They describe an almost exact circle, having a diameter of four hundred and thirty feet, and an area of three and one third acres. Two fences on original lines, running one north and south, the other east and west, divide this enclosure into four nearly equal parts or quadrants. Those portions of the work included in the northeastern and southwestern quadrants have for many years been under cultivation, and the embankments are nearly obliterated. The northwestern and southeastern portions are still covered with forest trees. In these portions the walls are interrupted only by two sally ports or openings for passage. These openings occur at nearly opposite points in the circle. The passage in the outer wall is not, in either, exactly opposite to that in the inner. In one they are sixteen and in the other thirty feet apart. To avoid two large boulders of Niagara limestone the inner wall at one point makes a slight deflection from the regular circular course.

Upon these embankments are standing trees, and the stumps of trees, that had commenced their growth long before the Jesuit fathers had explored the region now comprising Western New York. Traces of a moat which once encircled this work are still discernable at intervals. This moat is broad in proportion to its present depth, and in this respect is not regular. It was probably made by the removal of the earth for the construction of the walls, and perhaps it was not intended as an additional defense, though it must, to some extent have served as such.

Three features of this work add much to its interest: First, it is almost circular in form; secondly, it consists of two parallel embankments; thirdly, the openings for passage are not opposite in the two walls: These three peculiarities distinguish this from all other earthworks east of Ohio.

Ten rods south of this work lies a peat swamp two miles in length by one in breadth. This swamp is, or has been, covered by a heavy growth of black ash timber. A vertical section of seven feet in this swamp shows first the remains of trees to the depth of two feet, next below, the remains of marsh plants, gradually becoming peat, which, as the depth increases, changes in color from dark brown to light blue. At all depths in this peat are to be seen the remains of leaves, evidently brought by the winds from the forests of the surrounding land. Underlying the peat is a stratum, from three to four inches in thickness, composed entirely of fresh water shells, mostly univalves, some of which are apparently species of *Pauludina*. Beneath this stratum there occurs another composed of blue clay intermixed with sand, containing occasionally the remains of shells, among which have been found specimens of the fresh water clam (*Urio*).

These facts lead to the conclusion that this peat swamp was probably a shallow lake at the time when the works were constructed. This conclusion is also strengthened by the fact that there is no evidence of the existence of a permanent supply of water elsewhere within a mile of the works.

It is proper to state that the supply of fish in this lake was abundant; replenished in the time of high water, in the spring of the year from Lake Ontario, thirteen miles distant, through Oak Orchard Creek, into which its outlet flowed.

West from the work, at a distance of half a mile, on the eastern slope of a sand hill, is a large bone pit where the bones of many hundreds have been deposited. It is said by old settlers that those portions of the work now included in the cultivated fields spoken of originally presented the same features now seen in those which the forest includes.

Of course exaggerated stories are told of the relics that have been plowed up in these fields. Without doubt many which would be of great interest to an ethnologist have been found, kept for a while, and then given to the children as playthings by those who knew nothing of their value as relics.

On making excavations in those portions still uncultivated many specimens of great interest are found. They are usually from six to eighteen inches beneath the surface, often embedded in charcoal and ashes. They consist of hammers, sinkers, stone ornaments, pipes, pottery; also implements and ornaments of bone, such as bone splinters, awls, needles, daggers or dirks, cylindrical ear ornaments, implements for the ornamentation of pottery, perforated metatarsals, and perforated teeth. These bone implements are found in all stages of manufacture, from the rude splinter to the ground or polished implement or ornament.

What was the original height of these works can now be only a matter of conjecture. It is probable, however, that the embankments were from four to five feet in height, and surrounded by palisades.

Vegetable mold has accumulated to the depth of six inches on the most exposed points, and beneath this stratum the relics occur to the depth of eighteen inches. The inference, therefore, is that since the work was abandoned time enough has elapsed for the accumulation of this six inches of soil by the slow process of growth and deposit on dry land. It was inhabited or used long enough for twelve inches to accumulate. It was probably abandoned when the lake was so nearly filled that it ceased to afford either fish or a permanent supply of water. Since the time when timber commenced to grow at the surface of the lake, two feet of soil has accumulated.

De Witt Clinton argued as follows for the prehistoric earthworks. "On the south side of the great ridge (the ridge road) in its vicinity, and in all directions through the country, the remains of numerous forts are to be seen; but on the north side, that is the side toward the lake, not a single one has been discovered, although the whole ground has been carefully explored. Considering the distance to be, say seventy miles in length and eight in breadth and that the border of the lake is the very place that would be selected for a habitation, and consequently for works of defense, on account of the facilities it would afford for subsistence, for safety, and all domestic accommodations and

military purposes, and that on the south shore of Lake Erie these ancient fortresses exist in great numbers, there can be no doubt that these works were erected when this ridge was the southern boundary of Lake Ontario, and, consequently, that their origin must be sought in a very remote age."

The weight of evidence is largely in favor of the theory that such remains and relics as have been found were the work of the same race that occupied the territory at the first coming of white men, though that race may have undergone important changes in character, habits, and even in physical respects between the time when such works as that described were made, and the beginning of the present century. Indian relics have been found, also, in the town of Yates in large numbers, as well as to some extent in other towns of the county, but none of so much significance as the one above described. All these indications point unmistakably to the fact before noted, that the Indians roamed over the territory of this county, defended it against their enemies, and possibly lived here in homes more or less transient; but it is not probable that any permanent Indian village was ever located within the county limits. In early years they came over from Canada and wintered in Carlton for hunting purposes; but as game became scarce, their visits were discontinued. Families or single Indians often traveled about among the pioneers, begging or selling various articles; but they were generally harmless, their once proud spirits broken. Various Indian trails led across the territory of the county, which will be sufficiently described in another chapter.

CHAPTER IV.<sup>1</sup>

Original Claims and Titles—Boundaries of the Province of New York—Gradual Encroachment of White Men upon Indian Territory—Conflicting Claims of New York and Massachusetts—The Dispute Settled at Hartford—The Phelps and Gorham Purchase—The Morris Reserve—The Transit Line—The Connecticut Tract—The Holland Land Company—Indian Title Extinguished—Survey of Orleans County—Policy of the Holland Land Company.

As we have already intimated in a preceeding chapter the early white settlers on the western continent set up their territorial claims and parceled out the country without much regard to the rights which the laws of civilization would ascribe to the original occupants of the soil. The foreign adventurer went through the form of taking possession of the country in the name of his sovereign, set up the emblems of foreign authority and invoked divine blessing on the robbery. Under the pretense of civilizing and christianizing the savage, the native was contaminated with all the vices of civilization, debased by strong drink, artfully despoiled of his possessions, hunted from his home and is now fast being swept from the earth.

The title thus acquired was conveyed by charters to royal favorites, or to companies by the sovereigns who had usurped them. In the case of a large portion of North America, these charters came from the crown of England, and thus was laid the foundation of the title to the soil here. It is true that in many instances the show of a purchase from the Indians was made; but such purchase was often effected by methods that would not bear scrutiny, and for trifling considerations. The acquisition and succession of title to the land in Western New York is shown by what follows:

In 1664 the province of New York was granted by charter to the Duke of York, although, as will be seen hereafter, the same territory

<sup>1</sup> The description of the title to the soil of Western New York, the various great purchases contained in this chapter, was prepared by Dr. Thomas Cushing, of Barre Center, for a work published some years since and, as it cannot be improved upon, is reproduced in these pages under his authority, and without material change.



had been previously granted to others. This was the domain of the Iroquois Indians.

"A memorial prepared by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, in 1697, relating to the rights of the crown of Great Britain to sovereignty over the five nations of Indians bordering on the Province of New York," recites that those nations had "by many acknowledgments, submissions, leagues, and agreements been united to or dependent on that colony;" that they, "being the most warlike in those parts of the world, held all their neighboring Indians in a manner of tributary subjection;" that in prospect of an invasion of their territory in 1684 by De Le Barre, governor of Canada, Governor Dongan of New York warned that French official, "that those Indians are the king of England's subjects, and also sent the Duke of York's (to whom the province had been granted by the crown) arms to be set up in every one of the Indians' castles as far as Oneygra (Niagara), which was accordingly done and Mons. De Le Barre retired."

Governor Tryon in 1774, in a "Report on the Province of New York," said :

The boundaries of the Province of New York are derived from two sources: first, the grants from King Charles the Second to his brother, James, Duke of York; secondly, from the submission and subjection of the Five Nations to the crown of England. . . . It is uncertain to this day to what extent the Five Nations carried their claim to the westward and northward, but there is no doubt that it went to the north beyond the forty-fifth degree of latitude, and westward to Lake Huron, their beaver hunting country being bounded to the west by that lake, which country the Five Nations, by treaty with the governor of their province at Albany, in 1701, surrendered to the crown, to be protected and defended for them.

Such was the English claim to sovereignty over the territory of the Iroquois. They, themselves, never recognized the claim in the sense in which it was put forth, and the French always denied it and scoffed at it, but the British government had the power to maintain it, and up to the Revolution continued to assert it.

The encroachment of the white people on the territory of the Iroquois gave the latter great uneasiness, to allay which, a very numerous council was held with them at Fort Stanwix (Rome) in 1768, to agree on a line beyond which settlements should not be permitted. The line decided on in the State of New York, "ran along the eastern



border of Broome and Chenango counties, and thence northwestward to a point seven miles west of Rome." . . . The close of the Revolution left the hostile Iroquois unprovided for by their British employers, and at the mercy of the United States. Conquered after waging a long, bloody, and destructive warfare against the patriots of New York, they had forfeited their territory and had little cause of complaint.

Every reader of English colonial history knows how ignorantly or how carelessly grants of American territory were made by the crown to individuals and companies, the same tracts being in some instances given at different times to different parties, laying the foundation of conflicting claims. Thus the province of New York when granted to the Duke of York, in 1664, covered part of Massachusetts as defined by the charter given to the Plymouth Company in 1620. The territory of both provinces under their charters also extended indefinitely westward; but New York in 1781, and Massachusetts four years later, relinquished to the United States their claims beyond the present western boundary of this State, and Massachusetts contented herself with claiming that portion of New York west of the meridian which now forms the eastern line of Ontario and Steuben counties—some 19,000 square miles. New York of course also asserted jurisdiction and ownership of this vast tract.

The dispute was compromised by a convention of commissioners from the two States, held at Hartford in December, 1786. It was agreed that the sovereignty of the disputed region should remain with New York, and the ownership with Massachusetts, subject to the Indian proprietorship, which had been recognized by the general government. "That is to say, the Indians could hold the land as long as they pleased, but were only allowed to sell to the State of Massachusetts or her assigns." The meridian bounding the Massachusetts claim on the east was called the "pre-emption line," because it was decided to allow that State the right of pre-emption, or first purchase, of the land west of it. There was one exception: New York retained the ownership as well as the sovereignty of a strip a mile wide along the Niagara River.

In 1788 the State of Massachusetts sold to Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham, two of its citizens, and to others for whom they acted, its pre-emption right to Western New York for \$1,000,000, to be paid in

three annual installments, in certain securities of the State which were then worth about one-fifth of their face. The next thing with these gentlemen was to complete the title by buying the Indian interest. For this purpose Phelps had a conference with the Iroquois at Buffalo early in July, 1788, and bought, for \$5,000 down and a perpetual annuity of \$500, about 2,600,000 acres, bounded on the east by the pre-emption line. Part of the western boundary was a meridian from Pennsylvania to the junction of Canaseraga Creek with the Genesee River. Thence northward the line followed the course of the Genesee, "to a point two miles north of Cannawagus village; thence running due west twelve miles; thence running northwardly so as to be twelve miles distant from the western bounds of said river, to the shores of Lake Ontario." The tract thus defined constituted the famous "Phelps and Gorham's Purchase."

In securing their vast estate Phelps, Gorham and company encountered the opposition of another set of land sharks who also had a covetous eye upon this magnificent domain. These were the capitalists forming the New York and Genesee Land Company, engineered by one John Livingston; and its branch the Niagara-Genesee Company, headed by Colonel John Butler, and consisting almost entirely of Canadians. As we have seen, the Indians were barred from selling their lands except to Massachusetts or her assigns. Butler, Livingston and their associates proposed to get possession of them by a long lease; hence they are spoken of as the "lessee companies." Chiefly through the influence of Butler they obtained from part of the Iroquois chiefs and sachems a nine-hundred-and ninety-nine years' lease of most of their territory for \$20,000 and an annual rent of \$2,000. Their scheme fell through, the Legislatures of New York and Massachusetts declaring a lease of that length equivalent to a purchase, and as such null and void. Butler, however, profited by the purchase of Phelps and Gorham. He was one of the three to whom the Indians referred the question of the price they should charge those gentlemen, and is said to have had 20,000 acres placed at his disposal by the purchasers in consideration of the advice he gave the confiding red men. The "lessees" continued their intrigues until they succeeded, in 1793, in getting from the Legislature a grant of one hundred square miles east of the pre-emption

line, instead of obtaining twenty thousand miles and founding a new State, as there is reason to suppose the Niagara-Genesee Company, at least, intended, with the co-operation of the Senecas, whom Butler and other Canadian officials were always embittering against the people of New York.

Before Phelps and Gorham had half paid for the entire pre-emption right they had bought of Massachusetts, the securities of that State, in consequence of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, had risen nearly to par; and finding that they should be unable to fulfill their contract, they induced the State to resume its right to the portion of its original New York claim which they had not yet bought of the Indians, and release them from their contract as to that part, leaving on their hands the tract since called Phelps and Gorham's Purchase and bounded as above described. This agreement was reached on the 10th of March, 1791.

Two days later Robert Morris, the illustrious financier, whose services were of such vital importance to the nation during the Revolution, contracted with Massachusetts for the pre-emption right to all of New York west of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase. About this time he also bought 1,264,000 acres of Phelps and Gorham (paying £30,000 in New York currency), which he soon sold to three English gentlemen, Sir William Pultney, John Hornby, and Patrick Colquhoun for £35,000 sterling. It was only after much difficulty and delay that Mr. Morris completed his title to the tract of which he had purchased the pre-emption right from Massachusetts. It was necessary to buy the interest of the Indians, and this was accomplished by a council at Geneseo in September, 1797, when he was enabled to purchase all of the State west of Phelps and Gorham's Purchase, except that the Indians retained eleven reservations, amounting to about three hundred and thirty eight square miles.

It was by his speeches in the councils affecting the title to the lands of Western New York that the Seneca chief Red Jacket came into prominence. He figures in history as a crafty demagogue, vain, ambitious and dishonest, a coward in war and a sot in peace; chiefly noted for his harangues against parting with the lands of the Seneca nation and the bitterness he usually manifested against the power by the grace of which the nation had any lands after the Revolution.

The conveyance from Massachusetts to Mr. Morris was made May 11, 1791, by five deeds. The first conveyed the land between the Phelps and Gorham Purchase and a line beginning twelve miles west of theirs, on the Pennsylvania border, and running due north to Lake Ontario. The next three embraced as many sixteen mile strips crossing the State north and south, and the fifth what remained to the westward of these.

The tract covered by the first deed was what has been called "Morris' Reserve," from the fact that he retained the disposition of this section in his own hands when he sold all west of it. He sold it in large tracts, though small compared with his purchase.

To Le Roy, Bayard and McEvers he conveyed the triangular tract bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, on the southeast by so much of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase as lay west of the Genesee River, and on the west by a north and south line between the southwest corner of Phelps and Gorham Purchase and Lake Ontario.

He next sold to Watson, Cragie and Greenleaf 100,000 acres bounded on the east by the west line of the triangular tract, on the north by Lake Ontario, on the west by a line six miles west from the west line of the triangular tract and parallel with it, and on the south by an east and west line far enough south from Lake Ontario to include, with the other boundaries, 100,000 acres.

It was supposed, when this sale was made, that all the land conveyed was included in the Morris Reserve, but when, afterward, the transit line was run this supposition was found to be erroneous.

This tract was several times transferred, and finally in 1801, it was purchased by the State of Connecticut and Sir William Pultney, each becoming the owner of an undivided half. In 1811 it was divided between them, each having portions in different parts of the tract, and these were called respectively Connecticut lands and Pultney estate lands. The whole tract is known either as the Connecticut Tract or the Hundred Thousand Acre Tract.

The next sale from the Morris Reserve was to Andrew Cragie, and it comprised sixty thousand acres next south from the Connecticut Tract and lying between the eastern boundary of the Holland Land Company's land and a line running due south from the southern angle of the



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the triangular tract. This sale was made after that to the Holland Land Company. The land thus conveyed has been known as the Cragie Tract. South of this were the Ogden and Cotringer Tracts.

Mr. Morris subsequently sold to Wilhelm and Jan Willink a tract bounded on the east by the Genesee River, west by a line running due south from the southern point of the triangular tract, north by Phelps and Gorham Tract west of the Genesee River, and south by an east and west line at a sufficient distance from the last named boundary to include 40,000 acres; hence known as the Forty Thousand Acre Tract.

These sales and others, as well as that to the Holland Land Company, were made before the Indian title to the land was extinguished, and Mr. Morris agreed to effect that object, which he did at the treaty of Big Tree, in 1797.

The western boundary of the Morris Reserve, separating it from the Holland Purchase, was the "east transit" line, so called because it was run with a transit instrument in connection with astronomical observations, the variation of the magnetic needle disqualifying the surveyor's compass for running a meridian line. It is called the "east" transit to distinguish it from a similarly surveyed meridian passing through Lockport, which is called the "west" transit. The laying down of this line was a slow and laborious operation. It involved nothing less than felling a strip of timber three or four rods wide most of the way across the State, to give unobstructed range to the small telescope of the transit. This required, besides three surveyors, a considerable force of axe-men. On most of the line all hands camped where night overtook them in the unbroken wilderness. All of the summer and autumn of 1798 was consumed in running the first eighty miles of the transit meridian, there being about thirteen miles remaining undone on the twenty-second of November.

The starting point for this line was carefully established in accordance with the first conveyance to the Holland Land Company, at a point in the line between Pennsylvania and New York twelve miles west from the eighty-second mile stone. Running north from that point the line was found to pass through the Cotringer, Ogden, and Cragie tracts about two miles east from their west boundaries as described in their deeds; but their titles were of a later date than the con-

veyance to the Holland Company, and no deviation from the meridian was made.

At the south line of the Hundred Thousand Acre or Connecticut Tract, the title to which was prior to that of the Holland Land Company's land, the meridian was found to cross that line at a point 166 chains and thirty links east from the southwest corner of the tract. It was necessary, therefore, to remove the position of the meridian that distance to the west, which was done, and the line was continued to Lake Ontario. The point in the transit line where this removal was made is in the twelfth township and first range, in the present town of Stafford.

The celebrated "Holland Land Company," which has been blessed and cursed, besought for favors and denounced for refusal, as much perhaps as any other institution in America, had its origin in the purchase before mentioned from Robert Morris of all the land lying west of the transit line, excepting the Indian reservations, amounting to about 3,600,000 acres. The purchase was made in 1792 and 1793, by agents of the following persons, merchants and capitalists of Amsterdam, Holland: Wilhelm Willink, Jan Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Jacob Van Staphorst, Nicholas Hubbard, Pieter Van Eeghen, Christian Van Eeghen, Isaac Ten Cate, Hendrick Vollenhoven, Christiana Coster (a widow), Jan Stadnetski, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpennick. In a legal sense there was never a Holland Company or a Holland Land Company. It was simply an association of individuals for business purposes.

The Indian title to the land in question was extinguished in 1797, and early in 1798 the New York Legislature authorized those aliens to hold land within the State, and in the latter part of that year the American trustees conveyed the Holland Purchase to the real owners. It was transferred, however, to two sets of proprietors, and one of these sets was soon divided into two, making three in all. Each set held its tract as joint tenants; that is, the survivors took the whole. The shares could not be the subject of will nor sale, and did not pass by inheritance except in case of the last survivor. But there was no incorporation and no legal company. All deeds were made in the name of the individual proprietors. The three sets of owners appointed the same



general and local agents, who in their behalf carried out one system in dealing with settlers, though apportioning the expenses among the three sets according to their respective interests and paying to each the avails of their own lands. At the first transfer by the trustees the whole tract excepting 300,000 acres, was conveyed to Wilhelm Willink, Nicholas Van Staphorst, Pieter Van Eeghen, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpennick. The 300,000 acres were conveyed to Wilhelm Willink, Jan Willink, Wilhelm Willink, jr., and Jan Willink, jr. Two years later the five proprietors of the main tract transferred the title of about 1,000,000 acres so that it was vested in the original five, and also in Wilhelm Willink, jr., Jan Willink, jr., Jan Gabriel Van Staphorst, Roelif Van Staphorst, jr., Cornelius Vollenhoven, and Hendrick Seye. Pieter Stadnitski was also made a partner in some sense.

In the hands of these three sets of owners the title remained during the most active period of settlement, only, as men died their shares passed to the survivors and their names were dropped from the deeds. Some twenty years later, new proprietors were brought in, but the three sets remained as before. The first general agent of the company was Theophilus Cazenove, a Hollander, and he employed Joseph Ellicott as surveyor. The survey system adopted was substantially the same as had before been followed on the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. The tract was divided into ranges six miles wide, running from the Pennsylvania line to Lake Ontario, and numbered from east to west, beginning, of course, at the transit line in what is now Orleans county. These ranges were subdivided into townships six miles in width, numbered from south to north. These were sold in parcels to suit purchasers. The townships in Orleans county are all subdivided into lots and the towns of Carlton and Yates into sections and lots. The county of Orleans contains the north parts of ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4, and the east parts of townships 14, 15, and 16, and the part of the Connecticut tract before described, and contains about 405 square miles. (See outline map.)

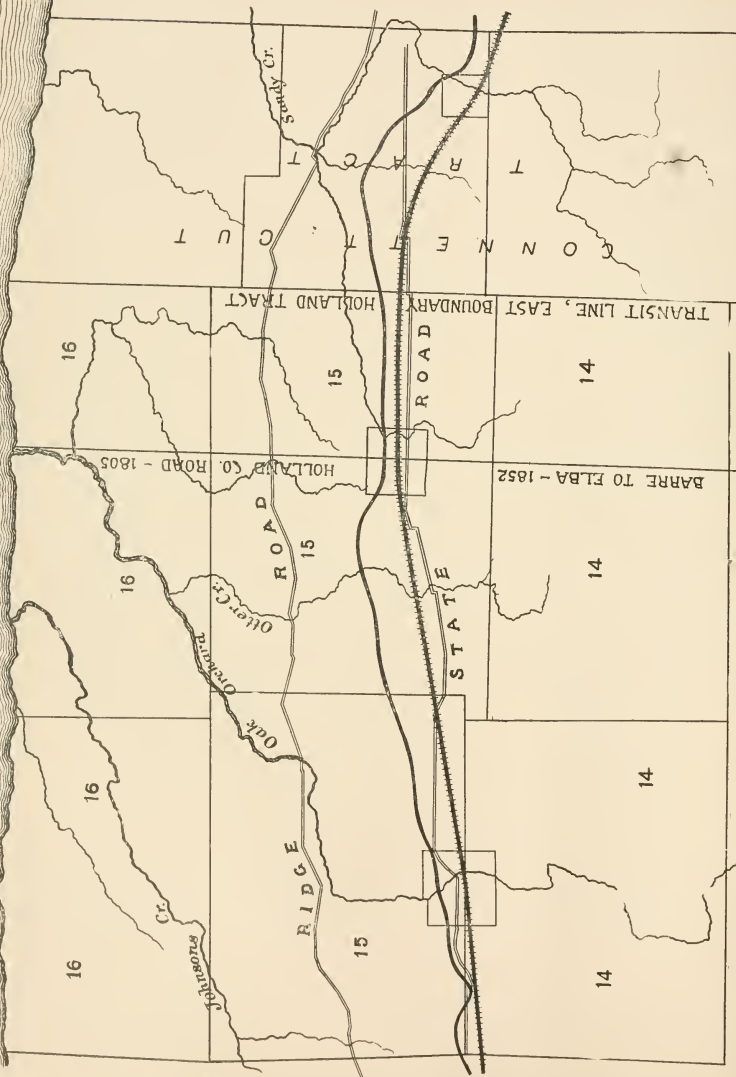
The survey, in Orleans county, commenced in the summer of 1798. From the minutes of the surveyors it appears that the transit line was followed and measured by a surveyor named Geo. Burger, in July,

# LAKE ONTARIO

NIAGARA COUNTY

THE  
TRIANGLE

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1798. No encampments were made along this line, which had been previously established

Amzi Atwater surveyed the shore of Lake Ontario, beginning at the east transit line and continuing west. July 26 his party encamped at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, which was their stopping place during some days. Their next place was at a provision camp which had previously been established at the mouth of Johnson's Creek. This was their home for a long time; for the next camp was made September 11, 1798, on the shore of the lake just west from the fifth meridian, or line between the fourth and fifth ranges.

The next line surveyed was the one between the third and fourth ranges. This line was run by Warham Shephard, in November, 1798. On the 11th of that month the party encamped at the corner of the thirteenth township and third range. On the 12th they encamped on lot 3, fourth range, fourteenth township, in the town of Shelby. November 13, 1798, they made their camp on lot 9 of the same township and range, within the limits of the present village of Medina. On the 14th their camp was on lot 47, town 15, range 3, in Ridgeway; and on the 15th, it was a short distance north from Yates Center, in the third range.

The next range line run was that between the second and third ranges, the third meridian, by Amzi Atwater. The party encamped November 25, 1798, on lot 57, fourteenth township, range 2, in the southwest corner of the town of Barre; on the 26th on lot 8, third range, fourteenth township, town of Shelby; on the 27th and 28th, on the site of the present village of Knowlesville; and on the 30th on the shore of the lake, in the northwest corner of the town of Carlton.

The second meridian, or line between the first and second ranges was run by Amzi Atwater, in July, 1779. On the 18th of that month the camp was in Elba, Genesee county, near the second meridian and the county line, in the first range. On the 19th they encamped on lot 5 of the Second Range, just south of Barre Center. July 22, 1779, the camp was located on the west side of the second meridian, just north from the village of Albion, and on the 25th in Carlton, at Two Bridges.

The west line of the fourth range and the west line of the county was run by Amzi Atwater, in September, 1799. His camp on the 1st of that month was just opposite the southwest corner of the town of Shelby, in Genesee county. On the 2d, it was in the town of Shelby, near the southwest corner; from the 4th to the 6th in Niagara county, near the northwest corner of Shelby; on the 7th, in Niagara county, near Jeddo; on the 9th in the northwest corner of Ridgeway; and on the 10th on the lake shore in the northwest corner of Yates.

The township lines in this county, running west from the east transit line, were surveyed by Amzi Atwater in the summer and early autumn of 1799; but it does not appear that any one of those lines was commenced at that line and run through the county in regular sequence of time. Across the first range they were evidently run by Mr. Atwater while he was surveying the second meridian. In running the line between townships 13 and 14, the south line of the county, the first camp was on an island (in Tonawanda swamp) on lot 1, of township 14, range 1, in the southeast corner of Barre, July 17, 1799. July 18 and August 12 they encamped in Genesee county, on the east side of the line between the first and second ranges. August 9, 11, and 13, they encamped in Genesee county, opposite the southeast corner of Shelby. August 10 the camp was in Genesee county, just across the line from lot 17, fourteenth township, third range, and August 15 and 17, near the southwest corner of Shelby.

July 23 and 24 the camp was in Gaines, on lot 12, fifteenth township, first range; and August 2, in the same town on lot 16, fifteenth township and second range. August 1, 3, and 4, they encamped in the southwest corner of Carlton; September 8, in Ridgeway, on the north border of lot 28, town 15, range 4; and September 9, in the northwest corner of the same town and township.

The price at first charged for the company's lands was \$2.75 per acre, one-tenth to be paid down. It was found very difficult to obtain ten per cent advance payment. It was extremely desirable to secure settlers for the tract, for every pioneer who located made the country more attractive to those who contemplated a similar movement. Lands could be had very cheap in parts of the State nearer the centers of population, and also in Ohio, while farms in Canada were offered by

the British government at sixpence per acre. The competition among owners of large tracts was thus so strong that the proprietors of the Holland Purchase often waived all advance payment by actual settlers, and reduced the price to an average of \$2 per acre. Even so their lands at first were sold but slowly. The rate of sales, however, constantly increased. In 1801 there were 40; in 1802, 56; in 1803, 230; in 1804, 300; in 1805, 415; in 1806, 524; in 1807, 607; in 1808, 612; in 1809, 1160.

The Holland Land Company's policy in selling lands at a high price and giving long credits has often been criticized, both in its bearing on the company's interests and those of the settlers on these lands.

It has been insisted that a lower cash price would have brought to this region a different class of settlers having money with which to pay for their lands, and that the relations between the company and the settlers would have terminated sooner, and that the difficulties that arose between them would have been averted. It has been held that this policy caused Western New York to be settled by a poorer class of emigrants, and that the development of its resources was thus many years retarded; that easy terms of payment tended to encourage laxity and indolence among the settlers, and that more active and energetic pioneers went beyond the Holland Purchase, where lands could be purchased much cheaper for ready cash or shorter credits.

The reply to this has been that though the settlers in Western New York were in many cases poor young men, a larger proportion of them possessed that energy and self reliance which fitted them for successfully grappling with and surmounting the difficulties and obstacles which they encountered in the untamed wilderness where they sought to make their homes, than of those who had been reared in the midst of comfort and luxuries which they did not create, who were not inured to hardships and privations, and whose energies stern necessity had never called forth.

It has also been stated that the company gave longer credits, thus enabling a poorer class of immigrants to procure homes and lay the foundations of future independence. It is not true that the average price at which the lands were sold was greater than that charged by the government. It is unknown to many that the price of government

lands in the States west of New York was at that time \$2 per acre. No one could purchase less than a quarter section (160 acres). An immediate payment of \$80 was required, and an annual payment of \$80 thereafter, and the land was forfeited if the whole were not paid within five years. In the depression which succeeded the War of 1812 the lands of many settlers were forfeited, and though Congress passed acts for the relief of such, many lost their lands.

According to the books of the company, the settlers were very dilatory in making their payments, and many, without doubt, forfeited their lands. Many others, after remaining some time on the lands which they had purchased, sold their "betterments" and went elsewhere. The process of "natural selection" was not, in the end, detrimental to the country.

It must be remembered that many of the settlers on the Holland Land Company's land were poor young men, who, from their scanty wages, had saved a sum barely sufficient to purchase teams, defray the expenses of their journey hither, and make small payments on their purchases. They had then to encounter the stern realities of pioneer life. The heavy timber that grew on their lands was to be cut and cleared away with little help, beyond that of their brave and hopeful young wives. When their farms came to produce a small surplus beyond their domestic wants, this found no market except among new settlers.

In their dealings with the early settlers the agents of the Holland Land Company often displayed great kindness and generosity. An instance of this was seen in this county, where an area of a few hundred acres was covered with excellent pine timber. A portion of this land they refused, during many years, to sell. Applicants were uniformly told that it was not in market, and when the agents were informed that the settlers were stealing the timber they replied, "They ought not to do that" or, "We must see to them." One applicant, on being refused said, "If you won't sell me any of this land I shall be compelled to steal timber there." "I hope you will steal no more than you want," replied the agent laughingly. It was afterward learned that this land had been withheld from market that settlers might procure timber from it for their buildings, and the only prosecution for trespass on this land that was ever instituted was in the case of a man who attempted to cut and carry away timber for sale.



Another instance of liberality was the donation of lands to religious societies. In a note to his history of the Holland Purchase, Mr. Turner says:

In the fall of 1820 Mr. Busti was visiting the land office at Batavia. The Rev. Mr. R. T. Rawson, of Barre, Orleans County, of the Presbyterian sect, called on Mr. Busti and insisted on a donation of land for each society of his persuasion then formed on the Holland Purchase. Mr. Busti treated the reverend gentleman with due courtesy, but showed no disposition to grant his request. Mr. R., encouraged by Mr. Busti's politeness, persevered in his solicitations day after day until Mr. Busti's patience was almost exhausted. And what finally brought that subject to a crisis was Mr. R.'s following Mr. Busti out of the office when he was going to take tea at Mr. Ellicott's and making a fresh attack on him in the piazza. Mr. Busti was evidently vexed, and in reply said: "Yes, Mr. Rawson, I will give a tract of 100 acres to a religious society in every town on the Purchase, and this is *finis*." "But," said Mr. Rawson, "you will give it all to the Presbyterians, will you not? If you do not expressly so decide the sectarians will be claiming it, and *we* shall receive very little benefit from it." "Sectarians, no," was Mr. Busti's hasty reply. "I abhor sectarians. They ought not to have any of it, and to save contention I will give it to the first religious society in each town." Mr. Busti hastened to his tea and Mr. Rawson home (about sixteen miles distant), to start runners during the night or the next morning to rally the Presbyterians in the several towns in his vicinity to apply first, and thereby secure the land to themselves.

The land office was soon flooded with petitions for land from societies organized according to law and empowered to hold real estate, and those that were not; one of which was presented to Mr. Busti before he left, directed to General Poll Busti, on which he insisted it could not be from a religious society, for all religious societies read their Bibles and knew that *p o double l* does not spell Paul. Amid this chaos of applications it was thought best not to be precipitate in granting these donations, the whole responsibility now resting upon Mr. Ellicott to comply with this vague promise of Mr. Busti; therefore conveyances of the "Gospel land" were not to be executed for some space of time, notwithstanding the clamor of petitions for deeds of "our land," during which time the matter was taken into consideration and systematized, so far as such an operation could be. Care was taken to ascertain the merits of each application, and finally a tract or tracts of land, not exceeding 100 acres in all, was granted free of expense, to one or more religious societies regularly organized according to law in each town on the Purchase where the company had land undisposed of, which embraced every town then organized on the Purchase, except Bethany, Genesee county, and Sheldon, Wyoming county; the donors always being allowed to select out of the unused farming land of each town. In some towns it was all given to one society, in others to two or more societies separately, and in a few towns to four different societies of different sects, twenty-five acres to each.

Though at first the policy of the company toward the settlers was very generous and lenient, as time went on the relations between them

came to be less cordial. Evidence of the disposition on the part of the company to assist the settlers in making their payments was seen in the fact that in many instances cattle and grain were received on their contracts, as appears by the credits on the old books of the company. To those greatly in arrears the offer was made to deduct a portion of the money due in case of prompt payments. This was looked on by those who had met their payments as a sort of premium on the slackness of their thriftless neighbors.

Another measure adopted was that of charging, at the end of ten years, where but little had been paid, "increase," or a sum added to what was due. The addition was sometimes greater than the original purchase price. This was regarded by the settlers as a charge for improvements which they had made, and it gave great umbrage.

It has been stated that the members of the Holland Land Company were compelled to make their original purchases through trustees, because of their alien disabilities. Not only were these disabilities removed by an act of the Legislature, but the company was exempted from taxation. The opinion came to prevail that this discrimination in favor of a foreign company was unjust, and that this company, that had grown rich under the protection of the State that had favored them above its own citizens, should contribute something toward the expenses of the government of the State. It was held that the Erie Canal, in the construction of which the company had not aided, had enhanced the value of their property to the amount of some millions; and that the realization of this and the nature of the securities which the company held were involved in the stability of laws toward the support of which that company contributed nothing. With this feeling prevalent the Legislature was asked to pass an act repealing this exemption, and such an act was passed in 1833.

Pending the passage of this act the threat was made, by one who represented the interest of the company, that if it passed "it would be worse for the settlers." After the act was passed the company, through their agents, served notices on delinquents that they must either pay or "satisfactorily arrange" their indebtedness or vacate their premises within a specified time (two months). This measure was regarded as retaliation on the settlers, and it intensified their hostility toward the



company. Articles were published in the newspapers, meetings were held and measures for resistance were discussed. About this time the company sold their interest in portions of the purchase, and the new proprietors announced their policy to be an advance of from one to three dollars per acre on lands, the articles for which had expired or should expire with arrearages due on them. The settlers deemed this advance on the prices of their lands unreasonable, and in Chautauqua county their indignation found vent, on the 6th of February, 1836, in the demolishing of the land office and burning of the books, records, etc., by a mob of about 250 men.

The excitement did not terminate with the demolition of the land office at Mayville. Encouraged, probably, by the success of the raid on that office; the malcontents prepared for and attempted an assault on the one at Batavia.

For this purpose a mob that has been variously estimated at from 300 to 1,000 men, mostly armed with rifles, gathered in the town of Alexander, whence they proceeded to Batavia on the 14th of May, 1836. Information of the approaching mob preceded them and the citizens prepared to offer determined resistance. Aid was requested and came from Le Roy and other villages, and a large force rallied to the defense of the land office and court house. When the mob reached Batavia, their number was about 300. As they entered the village they were met by a number of the leading citizens of the place and earnestly entreated to disperse; they were at the same time informed that any attempt to destroy public property would be met with prompt resistance and blood would be shed. Meanwhile the court house, land office and other buildings had been prepared for vigorous defense. The mob proceeded after their short halt to a point near the land office, the windows of which bristled with bayonets. Mr. Evans, the agent of the land company, was in one window with a loaded gun. The company of militia, which had been hastily organized, marched down on the flank and near the mob and halted. At the same time the sheriff and others, mingled with the mob and ordered them to disperse. Several rifles were raised to shoulder to fire upon the land agent. The situation was most critical. After a few moments' suspense, four of the mob came out and asked for an interview with the agent. He replied

that he would hold no converse with them under the circumstances, and defied them. The crisis was passed and in a short time the mob withdrew a distance of half a mile, and soon afterwards dispersed.

After this attempt the people of Batavia procured cannon for their defense, and built and garrisoned two block-houses, covering the land office; apprehending another possible visitation, they induced Governor Marcy to issue a proclamation by which they were provided with additional artillery and ammunition.

On being informed that Captain Norris, of a military company in Bennington, had said that he with his company and gun—a brass three pounder—were ready at a moment's notice to turn out and attack Batavia, the governor directed that Captain Norris be ordered to deliver the gun to the keeper of the arsenal at Batavia forthwith. To this order he at first demurred; but, fearing the consequences of disobedience, he finally obeyed. These precautionary measures effectually extinguished all hopes on the part of the malcontents of obtaining a redress of their grievances by a resort to lawless violence, and allayed the fears of the people of Batavia.

An interesting exhibit of business in Western New York in 1804 is afforded in "A Description of the Genesee Country" by Robert Munroe. From it the following is extracted:

Trade is yet in its infancy and has much increased within a few years. Grain is sent in considerable quantities from Seneca Lake and the Conhocton, Canisteo, Cowanesque, and Tioga Rivers to markets on the Susquehanna River, and flour, potash, and other produce to Albany, and a considerable quantity of grain has for some years past been exported by sleighs in winter to the west of Albany. Whisky is distilled in considerable quantities, and mostly consumed in the country and is also exported to Canada and to Susquehanna. The produce of the country is received by shop keepers in payment for goods, and, with horses and cattle, is paid for land. Several thousand bushels of grain have been purchased in the winter beginning this year, 1804, for money at Newtown (Elmira), and at the mills near Cayuga Lake. Hemp is raised on Genesee River, and carried to Albany. Drovers of cattle and horses are sent to different markets, and a considerable number of cattle and other provisions are used at the markets of Canadarqua (Canandaigua), and Geneva, at Niagara, and by settlers emigrating into the country. Cattle commonly sell for money at a good price, and as this country is very favorable for raising them they will probably become the principal article for market; many being of opinion that the raising of stock is more profitable as well as easier than any mode of farming. The following is a list of prices of articles and the rate of wages since January, 1801.

Wheat, from 62 cents to \$1 a bushel; corn, from 37 to 50 cents a bushel; rye, from 50 to 62 cents a bushel; hay, from \$6 to \$12 a ton; butter and cheese, from 10 to 16 cents a pound; a yoke of oxen, \$50 to \$80; milk cows, from \$16 to \$25; cattle for driving, \$3 to \$4 a hundred pounds; a pair of good working horses, \$100 to \$125; sheep, from \$2 to \$4; pork, fresh killed, in winter, \$4 to \$6 a hundred, and salted, in spring, \$8 to \$10; whisky, from 50 to 75 cents a gallon; salt, \$1 a bushel, weighing 56 pounds; field ashes, 4 to 9 cents a bushel. 600 bushels have been manufactured into a ton of pot or pearl ash, which has been sold at market at \$125 to \$150, and some persons, by saving their ashes or by manufacturing them have nearly cleared the cost of improving land; the wages of a laborer, \$10 to \$15 a month and board; a suit of clothes made, at \$4 to \$5; a pair of shoes, \$1.75 to \$2.50. Store goods are sold at very moderate prices, the expense of carriage from Albany to New York being about \$2 a hundred weight.

The War of 1812 almost entirely arrested sales of land by the company, and at that time it was said that more settlers went out than came into the Holland Purchase. The war closed in 1815, and the tide of emigration again set in this direction, and from that date until 1820 the increase of population was large, coming particularly from the New England States.

On the return of peace a surplus of labor, which the current prices of produce would not remunerate, flooded the land. The heavy duties which had been imposed for the support of the war had stimulated domestic manufactures. On the removal of these imposts the country was flooded with foreign goods, manufacturing industries became stagnant, the country was depleted of specie, and the currency greatly depreciated. Under such circumstances it was not wonderful that the company's clerks were not fatigued by entering credit in the books, or that the early snows of winter showed the tracks of many little naked feet.

The families of these settlers were clad in cloth which the industry of their wives produced; for the wheel and loom contributed a part of the furniture of nearly every house, and "black salts," extracted from the ashes into which the forests were burned were almost their only resource for money with which to pay taxes and purchase a few indispensable supplies. The completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 ameliorated to some extent the condition of these settlers, but still the land debts of many weighed heavily on them.

## CHAPTER V.

Indian Trails—The Ridge and the Ridge Road—The Lake as an Early Avenue of Transportation and Travel—Construction of Early Roads—Building of Mills—Legislation in Relation to Road-making—Map of 1809.

The details of making the first paths through a trackless wilderness by the adventurous pioneer become deeply interesting to the reader who can imagine the condition of the face of the country at that time. Where now the vision of the observer sweeps over a cultivated landscape, showing all the familiar evidences of civilized occupancy by closely associated and busy people, the cleared fields presenting an area far greater than that of the woodland, the pioneer might at any given point in his toilsome journey try in vain to see more than a few rods from his position, unless it were heavenward. Hemmed in on every side by the monarchs of the wood, he would, unless he had learned the mysteries of woodcraft like his native predecessor, or had a guide in man or compass, be as much lost as if he were in mid ocean. Yet, by the exercise of patient industry and untiring perseverance, the pioneer found his way through the wilderness, and while his heart was light and his spirits exalted, he laid the foundations of his home beside Indian trails or the rude roadways he was able to make.

In their journeyings hither and thither through their domain the Indians, in the course of time, by a sort of natural selection, adopted the nearest and most available routes of travel. To these they adhered, and they came to be permanent trails, which the white settlers adopted as their first roads. As time went on the routes of many of these trails were adopted for the great thoroughfares which now traverse the country, as may be learned by an inspection of a map prepared by the renowned ethnological and Indian investigator, the late L. H. Morgan.

The principal trail of the Six Nations traversed the State of New York between the Hudson and Niagara rivers on the route subsequently utilized for the Erie Canal and Central Railroad, though not exactly

coincident with these thoroughfares at all points. Passing west from Batavia it left the Tonawanda swamp, according to Turner, "nearly southeast of Royalton Center, coming out on the Lockport and Batavia road in the valley of Millard's brook, and from thence it continued on the chestnut ridge to the Cold Springs. Pursuing the route of the Lewiston road, with occasional deviations, it struck the Ridge road at Warren's. It followed the Ridge road until it passed the Hopkins marsh, when it gradually ascended the mountain ridge, passed through the Tuscarora village and then down again to the Ridge road which it continued to the river. This was the principal route into Canada, crossing from Lewiston to Queenston, a branch trail, however, going down the river to Fort Niagara. During the latter years of the last century and early in the present one this road was used as a route over which to drive cattle for the supply of the soldiers on the Niagara River and the settlers on the border. At about the close of the last century the Holland Land Company improved this road so that sleighs might traverse it in winter, and a weekly mail was carried over it, and it was the first road laid out north from the main roads between Batavia and Buffalo.

The existence of "the Ridge" was, of course, known to the Indians, and it is said that Augustus Porter learned of it from them and caused a road to be traced along it in 1798. The historian, Turner, says that it was first discovered by the whites in 1805, and that "it was not, however, known in its full extent throughout that region until some years after." He says, "The Ontario trail" came west from Oswego and followed the ridge "west to near the west line of Hartland, Niagara county, where it diverged to the southwest, crossing the east branch of the Eighteen-Mile Creek, and forming a junction with the Canada or Niagara trail at the Cold Springs."

This route was utilized by the early immigrants, but the want of bridges, and obstructions by large trees, rendered travel over it somewhat difficult. The Legislature of New York in April, 1814, appointed commissioners and made an appropriation of \$5,000 for the improvement of this road. This appropriation and the labor of the inhabitants along the road rendered it passable. It was first surveyed by Philetus Swift and Caleb Hopkins under an act of the Legislature passed Feb-

ruary 10, 1815; and on the 22d of March, 1852, an act was passed for its re-survey. John Le Valley, Governor Daniels, and William J. Babbitt were the commissioners and Darius W. Cole, of Medina, was the surveyor. It is a six rod road and is one of the pleasantest in Western New York.

Prior to the construction of the Erie canal the lake was the avenue of transportation between this region and the east, and in that early time it was naturally supposed that the excellent harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek would make that an important port. The agents of the Holland Land Company, therefore, early discerned the importance of opening an avenue of communication to that place. Accordingly, in 1803, a survey was made of what has since been known as the Oak Orchard road, from Batavia to the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek. It was run on the general route of an Indian trail, over which the natives had passed to and from their fishing places on the lake. It was laid out four rods in width, the timber was cut away, and the rough, primitive road was early constructed. This and the Ridge road were the routes by which the early settlers came, and to the country along these roads the settlements were for some time limited. The Oak Orchard road was the first laid out in the county.

About 1813 Andrew A. Ellicott established a mill on the Oak Orchard Creek at what is now Shelby Center. To promote the sale of the land in that vicinity, by facilitating access to this mill, a highway was cut by the company from Shelby Center to the Oak Orchard road near the county alms house. This was the first east and west road that was opened south of the Ridge road, and it is still in use.

In 1805 the Holland Company established works north from Medina for the manufacture of salt, and to afford access to these works two roads were opened; one running south to the old Buffalo road, and the other southeasterly to the Oak Orchard road. They were called the Salt Works roads; and after the manufacture of salt was abandoned they were discontinued.

About the year 1824 the inhabitants along the Ridge road celebrated the 4th of July by cutting out a highway from the ridge north to Waterport, which is now the road leading from Eagle Harbor to Waterport.

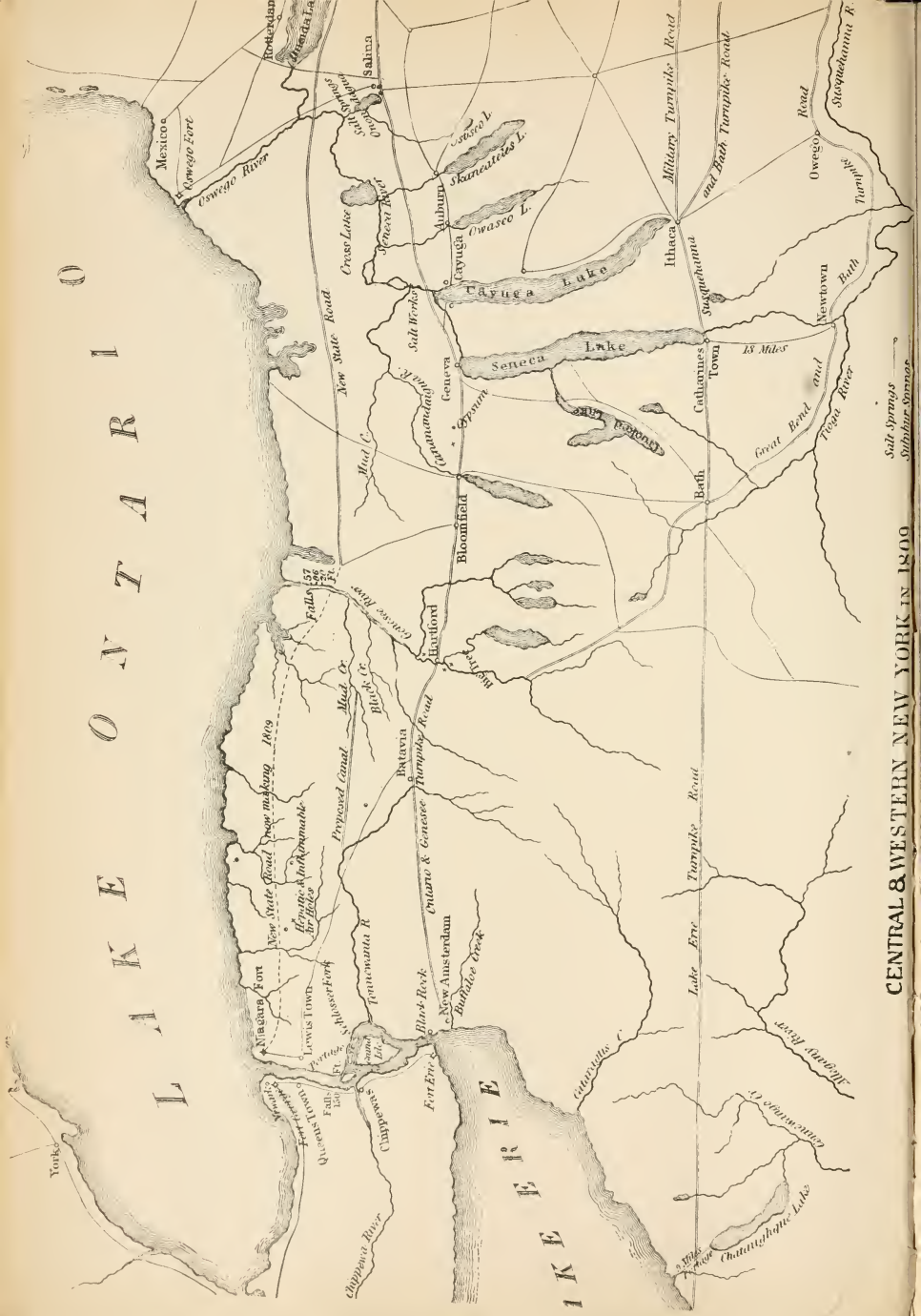
An act of the Legislature passed April 2, 1827, appointed John P. Patterson, Almon H. Millerd, and Otis Turner commissioners, and Jesse P. Haines, of Lockport, surveyor, to locate a highway four rods in width between Rochester and Lockport "on or near the banks of the Erie canal." This road was surveyed, and the survey was recorded in the counties and towns through which it passed. Only such portions as the public convenience required were opened, and the franchise lapsed by non-use. It was called the State road, and that portion of it which traverses Albion is now known as State street.

An act of the Legislature of April 7, 1824, authorized the overseers of highways in Shelby to "open the road leading through the said town, from Batavia to Lockport, four rods wide in addition to present width, on that part of the Indian Reservation lying on the south side of said road, from the house of John Wolcott . . . as far west as the road is laid out on the north line of the Indian Reservation."

On the 5th of April, 1828, commissioners were appointed by the Legislature to lay out the highway "from the center of the town of Sheldon, Genesee county, to the Erie canal in Orleans county," passing through Bennington, Pembroke, and Gerrysville. And again, on the 27th of April, 1829, a road was opened under similar legislation from Albion to Olean, by way of Batavia, Attica, etc. In April, 1852, the road across Tonawanda swamp from Elba to Barre was laid out on the line between the first and second ranges of the Holland Company's survey. The various other minor highways followed as they were needed, and were soon supplemented by plank roads, the Erie Canal and the railroads, which will be noticed as we progress.

The early inhabitants bridged the various streams in a primitive manner, which sufficed until the increased travel demanded something better, when legislation was invoked for the purpose. On the 15th of April, 1825 the supervisors of Orleans county were authorized by the Legislature to raise \$1,000 by tax to bridge Oak Orchard Creek at the head of the still water in the then town of Oak Orchard. Silas Joy, Asahel Byington and Robert M. Brown were the commissioners appointed. March 21, 1828, similar authority was granted to raise \$1,000 to bridge the same stream "at the place where the State road leading from Rochester to Lockport crosses the creek," Otis Turner,







William C. Tanner, and Harry Boardman were the commissioners. On the 25th of April, 1829, the supervisors were authorized to raise \$1,500 to bridge Oak Orchard and Marsh Creeks in Carlton, "in such manner as to unite the three sections of the town now divided by the said creeks." In the same year the supervisors were authorized to build a bridge over Sandy Creek in the town of Murray at a cost of \$1,000. Later improvements of this character will be noticed in the histories of the several towns.

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## CHAPTER VI.

Early settlements—Character of the Pioneers—Their Hardships and Privations—The War of 1812-15—Effects of the "Cold Summer"—Early Mills and Manufactures—The Morgan Case—The Lake and Its Traffic—Town Organizations and Formation of the County—Establishment of Schools and Churches.

The great purchase by the Holland Company which we have described, and the easy terms offered by them to buyers of small tracts, was instrumental in promoting settlement in the western part of the State. But the counties lying upon Lake Ontario, or parts of them at least, were not settled so early as the territory a little farther south. At the first the sales of the Holland Company were not numerous, but they rapidly increased as the beauty and fertility of their lands became better known. As far as Orleans county is concerned, it was almost an unbroken wilderness down to the beginning of the present century. A writer who passed through Western New York in 1792, left the following record:

Many times did I break out in an enthusiastic frenzy, anticipating the probable situation of this wilderness twenty years hence. All that reason can ask may be obtained by the industrious hand; the only danger to be feared is that luxuries will flow too cheap. After I had reached the Genesee River, curiosity led me on to Niagara, ninety miles—not one house or white man the whole way. The only direction I had was an Indian path, which sometimes was doubtful. At eight o'clock in the evening I reached an Indian town called Tonnoraunto; it contains many hundreds of the savages, who live in very tolerable houses, which they make of timber and cover with

bark. By signs I made them understand me, and for a little money they cut me limbs and bushes sufficient to erect a booth, under which I slept very quietly on the grass. The next day I pursued my journey, nine miles of which lay through a very deep swamp; with some difficulty I got through, and about sundown arrived at the Fort of Niagara.

Turner writes that two or three log and one framed hut at Buffalo, and two or three tenements at Lewiston, were all the improvements on the Holland Purchase before the close of 1799; and at the end of the century there was little more accomplished than the addition of a few families along the Buffalo road. The sales of the Holland Company in 1801 were 40 in number; in 1802, 56; 1803, 230; 1804, 300; 1805, 415; 1806, 524; 1807, 607; 1808, 612; and in 1809, 1160.

In 1803 Joseph Ellicott laid out a village at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, which he named "Manilla," hoping that a harbor might be established there for lake transportation. In the spring of that year James Walsworth settled there as the pioneer of Orleans County,<sup>1</sup> and the first settler on the lake shore between Braddock's Bay and Fort Niagara.

Referring to Mr. Walsworth's settlement and a few others of the first decade of the century, Mr. Turner wrote as follows:

Walsworth and the few others that located at Oak Orchard, were all the settlers in Orleans before 1809, except Whitfield Rathbun, who was the pioneer of all that part of the Ridge road in Orleans county embraced in the Holland Purchase (that is, west of the transit line.) . . . Settlement had just begun at the mouth of Eighteen-Mile Creek, in Niagara, and at Johnson's Creek in Orleans, in 1806. Burgoyne Kemp settled at the Eighteen-Mile Creek in 1808. There was then settled there William Chambers and ——— Colton, and there was one family at Johnson's Creek on the Lake. At that period there was no settler between Lake and Ridge in Niagara or Orleans.

West of Oak Orchard and on the Ridge the earliest settlers of prominence were Ezra D. Barnes, Israel Douglass (the latter the first magistrate north of Batavia), Seymour B. Murdock and his sons, and Eli Moore. Besides these, George Houseman settled at the site of Lyndonville, in Yates, in 1809; a Mr. Gilbert in Gaines about the same time; Epaphras Mattison in Murray in 1809, and others in the following

<sup>1</sup> In order to avoid confusion the name "Orleans County" will be often used in referring to the history of the first quarter of this century, and, of course, prior to the organization of the county. It will be understood that when the county is thus mentioned, reference is had to the territory afterwards and now embraced within its limits.

year; Alexander Coon in Shelby in 1810; and the first clearing on the site of Albion village ( then in Barre ), was made in 1811, prior to which a few families had come into that town. Further settlements in the several towns will be followed in detail in the town histories in later pages.

The first settlers in the county were chiefly natives of New England, and possessed the traditional Puritan energy, thrift and economy. They came, sometimes by single families, and occasionally two or more families in company, secured their lands, built their primitive log houses in which so many eminent Americans have been cradled, neighbor aiding neighbor, cleared away sections of the forest and began life under circumstances scarcely to be appreciated by their descendants of to-day. Hardship and privation were everywhere present during the early years. Money was scarce and markets were distant, while the products which would bring money were few in number and limited in quantity. To get grain ground the settlers were obliged to carry it to Niagara or to Genesee Falls, until mills were built within the county. Sickness, especially fever and ague, was prevalent, and the doctors were often far away. The scarcity of breadstuff, at least in a ground state, was perhaps felt during the first ten years of settlement more than any other privation.

Buying his land on easy terms, and inspired with the vigor of young manhood, the pioneer thought the road to independence would not be a long nor a very hard one; but many of them were disappointed in this. The meagre crops raised on the small clearing were needed for home consumption; or, if there was a small surplus, it could not be sold. The roads to market were often impassable for teams; sickness demanded the time and the resources of the well members of the family; interest accumulated, and it is not a wonder that many wanted to sell and go away. The number of the discouraged and helpless would have been much greater had not the Holland Company been extremely lenient with its debtors.

Orleans County was sparsely settled at the outbreak of the war of 1812-15, the few inhabitants being chiefly located along the Ridge road. This is one of the reasons, and probably the principal one, why it suffered so little from the effects of that war. It requires people and

property to satisfy the ravages of war, and it is not known that a single hostile incursion was made into what is now Orleans county. But it was a period of anxiety and fear for those who had settled here, which was aggravated by the proximity of the frontier at and near Buffalo. In that vicinity the conflict was actively carried on at times, and the Ridge road became the highway of flight for many refugees eastward.

The first news of what seemed to be an impending attack on this immediate locality in the winter of 1813-14, was brought by William Burlingame. He lived near the western border of the town of Gaines, and John Proctor, who lived four miles farther east, has left it on record that Burlingame came to his house, called him out of bed and asked him to arouse the people on to the eastward. Proctor mounted his horse and before daylight had visited all the inhabitants as far east as Clarkson. The effect of this action was prompt and a large company of men were on the move early the following morning to check the expected enemy. The organization marched to near Lewiston, where they remained on duty about two weeks. Mr. Proctor, with several others, went to Fort Erie in September, 1814, and performed excellent service there. One of the company named Howard was killed; one named Sheldon was wounded, and Moses Bacon was taken prisoner. Several bullets passed through Proctor's clothing.

Not long after the breaking out of the war the people of Gaines organized a company and elected Eleazer McCarty, captain. Of the operations of this company in the campaign Judge Thomas wrote as follows:

In December, 1813, the British burnt Lewiston and news was brought to Captain McCarty by the fleeing inhabitants, that the British and Indians were coming east on the Ridge. He sent a messenger to John Proctor, the only man who had a horse in the settlement, to carry the news to Murray, and call the men together to resist them. The next morning the company was enroute towards the foe. The next night they came in sight of Molyneux Tavern, ten or twelve miles east of Lewiston, and saw a light in the house. Captain McCarty halted his men and advanced himself to reconnoiter. Approaching the place he saw British and Indians in the house, their guns standing in a corner. He returned to his men and brought them cautiously forward; selected a few to follow him into the house, and ordered the remainder to surround it and prevent the enemy from escaping. McCarty and his party rushed in at the door and sprang between the men and their guns and ordered them to surrender. The British soldiers and Indians had been helping themselves to liquor in the tavern, and some

were drunk and asleep on the floor. The surprise was complete. Most of the party surrendered; a few Indians showed fight with their knives and hatchets, and tried to recover their guns, and several of them were killed in the melee. One soldier made a dash to get his gun and was killed by McCarty at a blow. The remainder surrendered and were put upon the march towards Lewiston, near which our army had then arrived. One prisoner would not walk. The soldiers dragged him forward on the ground a while, and getting tired of that, Henry Luce, one of McCarty's men, declared with an oath that he would kill him, and was preparing for the act when McCarty interfered and saved his life. McCarty encamped a few miles east of Lewiston. While there he went out with a number of his men and captured a scouting party of British soldiers returning to Fort Niagara laden with plunder they had taken from the neighboring inhabitants. McCarty compelled them to carry the plunder back to its owners and then sent them prisoners of war to Batavia. After fifteen or twenty days' service, McCarty's company was discharged and returned home. Most of his men resided in Gaines, and comprised nearly all the men in town.

Most of the inhabitants of Orleans county who did not go to the frontier, fled from their homes. Among other settlers within the limits of this county who took part in that war were Justus Ingersoll, who lived in Shelby and Medina; who joined the army in 1812, as ensign in the 23d Infantry, was in the celebrated charge on Queenston Heights, was twice wounded and received promotion to a captaincy. Allen Porter, who settled in Barre in 1816, was drafted in 1812, and was present in the memorable sortie at Fort Erie in September, 1814, also Reuben Root and his father, of Yates. Samuel Tappan, of Yates, afterwards a judge in the county, who was in the service as adjutant and captain, and took part in the fighting at Fort Erie and in the battle of Lundy's Lane; Joseph Hart of Barre, Robert Treadwell, of Gaines, Hubbard Rice and Chauncey Robinson, of Murray, Amos Barret, David Hood and Jeremiah Brown, of Ridgeway, all called out one or more times to defend the frontier against the enemy. The latter (Mr. Brown) left the following record:

In the war of 1812 I was called to the lines to defend my country. I received notice on Friday night (1812) about 9 o'clock, to be in Canandaigua on the next Monday morning at 10 o'clock to march to Buffalo. I hired a man and woman to take care of my sick wife and child during my absence, while I responded to the call. I was then an officer in the militia, and I marched on foot with the rest of the officers and men to Buffalo, where we arrived the second day after the battle. Our company was the first that arrived and assisted in collecting the dead.

Others of the inhabitants probably took part in the war; but the number of settlers within the limits of the country was then small, and

consequently the effects of the war were less conspicuous than at many other points. With the return of peace those who had left their homes returned, immigration revived and prosperity was restored, except as it was temporarily checked by the remarkably cold season of 1816. The crops of this year were almost wholly destroyed and provisions of all kinds became very scarce and prices abnormally high. Flour reached \$15 a barrel and wheat \$3 a bushel, while money was also scarce. These conditions continued through the year 1817. Live stock almost starved in many instances. Gideon Freeman of the town of Gaines, chopped over fifty acres of woodland for his cattle to browse during the winter of 1816-17, and six of them died from starvation. The family of Levi Davis had nothing to eat for three weeks before harvest time but some small potatoes, milk and a little butter. In the month of June, 1816, Jeremiah Brown, of Ridgeway, who has been mentioned as a soldier of the war of 1812, went to Farmington to get food for several families who were in danger of starvation. He obtained a load of corn at one dollar a bushel, which gave temporary relief to many. There was much sickness in the county in early years, and this was aggravated by the scarcity of food. Mr. Brown made another journey to Farmington in the winter of 1816-17, and bought two tons of pork, at ten dollars per hundred, and paid three dollars per barrel for salt. Levi Davis, of the same town, has left the record with Judge Thomas that previous to the opening of the Erie Canal he paid seventy-five cents a yard for sheeting and the same for calico, and on one occasion paid fifteen dollars a barrel for salt. But the summer of 1817 brought good crops, and by 1821, so active had been the farmers in raising wheat, and so difficult was it to get it to market, that it fell in price to twenty-five cents a bushel.

But better times and conditions were near at hand. The energetic clearing away of the forests and further tillage of the soil, both gave the settlers larger crops and more area to cultivate, and at the same time diminished sickness. Mills, schools and churches were founded; newspapers were established, the Gazette in Gaines in 1822, and the Newport Patriot in 1824; the roads were improved; the formation of the several towns progressed—Ridgeway and Murray in 1812, Gaines in 1816, Barre and Shelby in 1818, Yates and Carlton in 1822, and Kendall in



1837. The details of all these subjects will receive proper treatment in later pages of this volume.

Meanwhile the all-important topic of the Erie Canal had absorbed public attention during many years, and the great project was nearing completion when Orleans county was organized under the act of November 12, 1824, as before noted. The first election of county officers was held with the following result: Elijah Foot, first judge; S. M. Moody, Cyrus Harwood, Eldridge Farwell and William Penniman, judges; William Lewis, sheriff; Orson Nicholson, county clerk.

## CHAPTER VII.

Modes of Transportation and Travel in Early Years—Opening of the Erie Canal—Changes Wrought by this Waterway—Early Public Legislation--The First and Second Locations of the County Seat—The First Banks—Railroads—The "Hard Times" of 1837-38—A Deplorable Accident.

Before the building of the Erie Canal and the railroads, public travel was mainly by the old stage coaches, which were driven over the principal thoroughfares of the State. Stage lines existed early in the century westward from Canandaigua, either direct to Buffalo, or by way of the Ridge road, Lewiston and the Falls. The latter route was established in 1816. Coaches ran one each way every day and carried great numbers of passengers. They were kept running until about 1850, the rivalry between them and the packet lines on the canal being very spirited. In 1828 a number of men living principally in Rochester, who looked upon the running of stages on Sunday as a violation of that day, organized an opposition line to run on week days only; it was called "The Pioneer Line," and the route left the Ridge road at Wright's Corners for Lockport, and thence west to the Falls and Buffalo. The competition between these rival lines was very active; but the first mentioned company reduced its fares, and when the second company failed to get the contract to carry the mails, it closed its business. Gaines, in this county, was a point for changing horses, the stopping-



place being the old Mansion House, which was succeeded by the Gaines House. Gaines is 250 miles from Albany and the trip usually required about forty-three hours. With the opening of the railroads, the glory of the stage and packet lines departed; but there are men still living who delight to talk of the coaching days and the pleasures of bowling along over the turnpike behind spirited horses guided by a skillful driver, the sharp crack of whose whip echoed in the forest by the roadside. But time in those days had not acquired the value ascribed to it in these later years.

A detailed history of the conception and building of the Erie Canal is not required in these pages; every person of intelligence who knows aught of the history of his own State of New York is conversant with it. The subject of water communication between the Hudson and the great lakes was discussed early in the present century,<sup>1</sup> and even before that the great necessity for better ways of transporting goods to and from Albany westward led to the organization of the Western Inland Lock Navigation Company in 1792 and the improvement of water communication up the Mohawk River, through Wood Creek, Oneida Lake and Seneca River, a work in itself of vast benefit to the State at large.

The project of a canal from the Hudson to Buffalo seems to have found its inception in the mind of Jesse Hawley in 1805. A native of Bridgeport, Conn., he was in 1805 and some years afterward, buying wheat in the Genesee Valley, transporting it east to Seneca Falls, where there was a large grist mill having it ground and then shipping the flour to Albany. He wrote a series of newspaper articles in favor of the project which created considerable favorable influence.

The claim is also made that Gouverneur Morris suggested the canal to Simeon De Witt, then surveyor-general, as early as 1803, and that De Witt, like most others at that time, considered the scheme wholly visionary. He talked with James Geddes, of Syracuse, about it and

<sup>1</sup> Governor Colden as early as 1724 expressed the hope that sometime the western part of the State might be penetrated by boats independent of Lake Ontario. In his memoir on the fur trade, written in that year, occurs the following remarkable passage: 'There is a river which comes from the country of the Sinnekes and falls into the Onondage River, by which we have an easy carriage into that country without going near the Cataracqui (Ontario) Lake. The head of this river goes near to Lake Erie and probably may give a very near passage into that lake, much more advantageous than the way the French are obliged to take by the way of the great fall of Iagara.

Mr. Geddes, who was a practical surveyor, believed the plan feasible, and corresponded with surveyors and engineers on the subject. General interest was awakened and the project worked its way into a political issue and was taken in hand by Hon. Joshua Forman, of Syracuse, who was elected to the Assembly on the "canal ticket." Mr. Forman from that time on until the canal was an accomplished fact, was its enthusiastic advocate and to him as much as to any other person is due the credit for the great work. He secured a small appropriation of \$600 and Mr. Geddes received authority to make a preliminary survey. As between the two proposed routes, the one by way of Lake Ontario and the other direct to Lake Erie, Mr. Geddes reported in favor of the latter. This took the line directly across Orleans county, and we quote as follows regarding the local features of the project :

Mr. Geddes suggested that there might be found some place in the Ridge that bounds the Tonawanda Valley on the north, as low as the level of Lake Erie, where a canal may be led across and conducted onward without increasing the lockage by rising to the Tonawanda swamp. The latter difficulty was involved in the route that had been contemplated by Joseph Ellicott. He supposed the summit on that line would not be more than twenty feet above Lake Erie, and that upon it a sufficient supply of water might be obtained from Oak Orchard Creek and other streams. In this he was mistaken; the summit was found to be seventy-five feet above Lake Erie, and to be supplied with no adequate feeder.

It is entirely probable that the canal could never have been a success through Western New York, except for the discovery through the great genius of Mr. Geddes, that it could follow the course finally adopted, permitting a continuous flow eastward from Lake Erie.

Commissioners were appointed at the Legislative session of 1810 to thoroughly explore the proposed routes of water communication across the State, which they did and reported on the 2d of March, 1811. They recommended the route favored by Mr. Geddes. The estimated cost of the work was \$5,000,000. The Legislature approved this report by continuing the commission and voting \$15,000 for further operations. Attempts to obtain congressional aid for the undertaking failed and in the following year the Legislature authorized the commissioners to borrow \$5,000,000 on the State credit, for the construction of the canal. The oncoming of the war with Great Britain put a stop to the undertaking; but in 1815, it was revived and public meetings were

held in various parts of the State where enthusiastic speakers advocated the speedy completion of the work. The Legislature of 1816 appointed a new canal commission and in the next year Mr. Clinton prepared an act authorizing the beginning of the work. The canal was divided into three sections, eastern, middle and western, Mr. Geddes being made chief engineer of the western section. Up to the year 1820 nothing but the survey had been accomplished on this division, aside from the adoption of the route advised by Mr. Geddes. In 1820 he was succeeded by David Thomas, who in that year made an examination of the course adopted from Rochester to Pendleton and made some modification east of Oak Orchard Creek. A more important change was made in reference to the point of passing the mountain ridge in Niagara county, and which determined the site of the city of Lockport. The whole western part of the canal was put under contract in 1821. The work was pushed energetically and during the autumn of 1823 the canal was navigable as far west on the western section as Holley and during the following season reached the foot of the ridge at Lockport. The great rock cutting at the latter place was the last piece of work finished between Buffalo and Albany. William C. Bouck, afterwards governor of the State, was the commissioner in charge of the construction of the western portion of the canal. On the 29th of September, 1825, he wrote from Lockport to Stephen Van Rensselaer, another commissioner, as follows :

SIR:--The unfinished parts of the Erie Canal will be completed and in a condition to admit the passage of boats on Wednesday, the 26th day of October next. It would have been gratifying to have accomplished this result as early as the first of September, but embarrassments which I could not control delayed it.

On this grand event, so auspicious to the character and wealth of the citizens of New York, permit me to congratulate you.

By extra exertion the final filling was finished on the 25th of October, and in the forenoon of the next day a flotilla of five boats left Buffalo, laden with the highest State officers and other prominent men. Cannon had been stationed a few miles apart along the whole line of the canal, to be discharged in order as fast as they were reached by the boats. A few boats had started westward from Lockport, about the time of the sailing of the flotilla from Buffalo, and met the latter in Tonawanda Creek, conveying the flotilla from there eastward. En-

thusiastic crowds of people, among them many who had from the first condemned the project as impracticable,<sup>1</sup> met the fleet at the various villages, Lockport, Medina, Albion, Holley and Brockport, in a general celebration of the great event.

The Erie Canal was then 363 miles long, and its original cost was \$7,143,780.86. Under an act of May, 1835, the canal was enlarged from a width of forty feet at top and twenty-eight at bottom, to seventy at top and fifty-two and a half at bottom, and so straightened as to reduce its length to 350½ miles. The cost of the enlargement was more than \$30,000,000.

The effects of the opening of this great waterway are too well known to need recapitulation. It immediately became a means of transportation to and from the eastern markets of all kinds of produce and merchandise, in which capacity its value can never be estimated. The settlers of Orleans county, as well as elsewhere, saw the beginning of a new era of prosperity for them, and their anticipations were measurably realized. Passenger travel by the packet boats was also made delightful and more rapid than by the former stage coaches. These boats, while not large, were fitted up with all necessary comforts for passengers during a protracted ride, and one can hardly imagine a more agreeable voyage than on one of those packets from Albany to Buffalo. Seymour Scovell built the first packet west of Montezuma, which he called the "Myron Holley," and Oliver Culver the second one, called "William C. Bouck."

Of the immediate consequences of opening the canal, Judge Thomas wrote as follows :

To no part of the State of New York has the Erie Canal proved of more benefit than to Orleans county. Although the soil was fertile and productive, and yielded abundant crops to reward the toil of the farmer, yet its inland location and the great difficulty of transporting produce to market, rendered it of little value at home. Settlers who had located here, in many instances, had become discouraged. Others who desired to emigrate to the Genesee country, were kept back by the gloomy accounts they got of life in the wilderness, with little prospect of easy communication with the old East-

<sup>1</sup> It was considered an impossibility to make the Erie Canal. People said it might be possible to make water run up hill, but canal boats, never. Some said they would be willing to die, having lived long enough when boats in a canal should float through their farms; but afterwards when they saw the boats passing by, they wanted to live more than ever to see what would be done next.—*Reminiscences of George E. Mix*.

ern States. As soon as the canal became navigable, Holley, Albion, Knowlesville, and Medina, villages on its banks, were built up. Actual settlers took up the unoccupied lands and cleared them up. No speculators came here and bought up large tracts and left them wild to rise on the market. The lumber of the country found a ready market and floated away. Wheat was worth four times as much as the price for which it had been previously selling. Prosperity came in on every hand; the mud dried up, and the mosquitos, and the ague, and the fever, and the bears left the country. Farmers paid for their lands, surrendered their articles and took deeds from the company. Good barns and framed houses, and houses of brick and stone, began to be built as the common dwellings of the inhabitants. "The good time coming," which the first settlers could not see, but waited for with a faint and dreamy but persistent hope, had come indeed. The price of lands rose rapidly, making many wealthy, who happened to locate farms in desirable places, from the rise in value of their lands. From this time forward rich men from the Eastern States and older settlements began to come in and buy out the farms and improvements of those who had begun in the woods and now found themselves, like Cooper's Leather Stocking, "Lost in the Clearings," and wished to move on to the borders of civilization, where hunting and fishing were better, and where the ruder institutions, manners and customs of frontier life, to which they had become attached, would be better enjoyed among congenial spirits.

During the progress of these events Orleans county was advancing in many other material respects. A legislative act of April 18, 1826, gave to the county, one member of assembly and made it a part of the eighth senatorial district, and in the following year both the village of Albion and the Gaines Academy were incorporated. The new court house and jail were finished in 1828, and an act of April 18, of that year, directed that the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, "shall after the passage of this act, be held at the court house in Albion on the third Mondays of January, June and September." The subject of railroad communication was also rapidly becoming a prominent one in the minds of progressive people, and although it was several years before a line was constructed through this county, there are early indications that the project was under consideration. On the 17th of April, 1832, the Albion and Tonawanda Railroad Company was incorporated by David E. Evans, Gaius B. Rich, Henry Edgerton, Alexis Ward, and Nehemiah Ingersoll. The object of the company was to construct a single or double track road from Albion to the Tonawanda Creek at Batavia. The capital was \$200,000. Again on the 5th of May, 1834, the Medina and Darien Railroad Company was incorporated, its purpose being to build a road between the village of

Medina and the Alexander or Buffalo road. The company was obligated to spend \$10,000 in two years from incorporation and to complete the road in five years; the capital was \$100,000. This company established a horse railroad running from Medina to Akron, in Erie county in 1826. The enterprise did not prove profitable and the track was taken up in a short time. In the same year the enterprising people of Medina projected a railroad to run from their village to the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek. For this purpose the Medina and Ontario Railroad Company was incorporated; but the line was never built. These and many other projects were at least temporarily abandoned wholly or partly on account of the financial distress of 1837-8.

Meanwhile in 1832-33 the cholera swept over the country leaving death and despair in its track. Orleans county, while it did not suffer greatly from the scourge, had its share of anxiety and fear, for it was well known that the disease was approaching from the East and West along the line of the canal.

The general law of June 22, 1832, made it the duty of the common councils of cities and the trustees of villages in all counties bordered by any of the lakes or canals of the State, where there was not an existing board of health, to forthwith appoint one of not less than three nor more than seven members, with a competent physician as health officer.

Communities which were essentially agricultural in character suffered less from the financial overthrow of 1836-38 than the commercial centers. The causes of that memorable revulsion lay in the very foundation of the government, as developed in the policy of President Jackson, and in antagonism to that policy by the United States Bank and its connections. The period of speculation and dazzling expectations began about two years before the crash, and in cities and large villages prices of real estate were forced upward beyond reason, amid a fever of financial delusion that now seems to have been absolutely unaccountable. Buffalo, for example, was a veritable hot-bed of speculation and wild anticipation. Banks multiplied, money was plenty and recklessly spent, rates of interest rapidly advanced, and the demand for money, even at the high rates, was unprecedented, through the mania for borrowing funds with which to speculate, and the prices of various goods rose in proportion with the rest. Everybody, professional men, teach-



ers, lawyers, doctors, even ministers, as well as the rank and file, were drawn into the whirlpool, and the crash was proportionately overwhelming.<sup>1</sup>

As before indicated, Orleans county did not suffer in this period of stringency equally with localities where business interests were larger, or where expectations of a large influx of population to build up commercial centers were indulged. The Bank of Orleans, at Albion, had been organized in 1834, and it passed successfully through the crisis. It was "hard times" with the community in general; but actual business disaster and suffering were not prevalent.

Many years since a railroad between Batavia, Albion and Oak Orchard Harbor was talked of and some preliminary surveys were made. In 1884 a company was organized, a route was surveyed, and much of the right of way secured. Nothing more was done, and the project still sleeps.<sup>2</sup>

In 1835 the Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company began building a railroad between those two points. The road was built in the same manner as the Albany and Schenectady line, opened in 1831, and the Schenectady and Utica, opened in 1835. Sills were laid lengthwise of the road and flat rails thereon. The cars were small, holding either sixteen or twenty-four persons, and with only four wheels. On the 10th of December, 1850, the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad Company was organized, and in 1851 purchased the Lockport and Niagara Falls line. The track of the latter company was taken up and subscriptions opened to build a new road. About \$225,000 were secured and the road was built. The first board of directors were Joseph B. Varnum, Edward Whitehouse, of New York; Watts Sherman, of Albany; Freeman Clarke, Silas O. Smith, A. Boody, of Rochester; Alexis Ward, Roswell W. Burrows, of Albion; and Elias B. Holmes, of Brockport. The directors and a few others passed over the road by train June 25, 1852, and regular trains began running on

<sup>1</sup>It is related that a Buffalo doctor whose brain was dazed by his exalted expectations from his various real estate investments, called to leave medicine for a patient. When asked how it was to be taken, the physician replied in a preoccupied manner: "One-third down and the remainder in three quarterly installments."

<sup>2</sup>There is, however, at this time (1894) much talk of building such a road and about \$60,000 has been subscribed toward its capital stock.



the 30th of that month. This road went into the consolidation which formed the New York Central May 7, 1853. The branch from Lockport Junction to Tonawanda was built by the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Company in 1852, and opened in January, 1853.

Western New York, in common with most other parts of the country, had its period of what may be termed the plank road mania, beginning about 1845 and continuing several years. These roads, built at a time when most country highways were even worse than at present, and extending into localities where railroads were not likely to go, were of considerable benefit, especially to farmers. A few of them paid reasonable dividends, through collection of tolls, but more were losing investments and soon abandoned.

In October, 1856, the Orleans County Agricultural Society was organized; it was destined to be of great benefit to the farmers and others in the county. A proper account of it is given in another chapter.

The year 1859 was made memorable by a terrible accident which happened in the village of Albion. The date was September 28, when the annual fair of the Agricultural Society was in progress, to attend which a large crowd of people were present. A young man from Brockport had stretched a rope across the canal, from the Dyer block to the Mansion House and advertised a rope walking exhibition. To witness this a crowd of people gathered on the canal bridge. The bridge fell with its living load, precipitating about 250 persons into the water, many of them beneath the timbers. Fifteen persons were killed and as many more injured. Following is a list of those who lost their lives: Jane Lavery, Albion; Lydia Harris, Albion; Joseph Cade, South Barre; Perry Cole, Barre; Annie Viele, Gaines; Edwin Stillson, South Barre; Adelbert Wilcox, West Kendall; Sarah Thomas, Carlton; Caroline A. Martin, Carlton; Harry Henry, Carlton; Ransom L. Murdock, Gaines; Thomas Alchin, Canaan, Can.; Thomas Handy, Yates; Sophia Pratt, Toledo, O.; Charles Roosevelt, Sandy Creek. This disaster cast a pall of sadness and regret over the entire community which was not wholly lifted in many years.

During the period under consideration in the foregoing chapter, the stone quarrying industry, which has since been of such paramount importance to the county, was thoroughly established and several quarries

were in active working. The opening of the canal made the shipment of the valuable sandstone east and west comparatively easy and cheap, and a rapidly spreading demand for paving and flagging purposes was inaugurated. This industry will be further described in later chapters.

But a cloud was gathering in the southern sky, soon to burst with overwhelming fury upon the prosperous country.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

Outbreak of the Great Civil War—Enthusiasm of the People—Prompt Response to Calls for Volunteers—The First Organization to Leave this County for the Seat of War—Formation of other Organizations—Number of Volunteers from the Various Towns—Death Roll of Orleans Volunteers.

The long reign of prosperous peace in America was rudely and ruthlessly closed when citizens of one of the Southern States fired the first hostile gun upon Fort Sumter in 1861. Almost before the echoes of that cannonade had died away, a tide of patriotic enthusiasm and indignation swept over the entire North, and the call to arms found an echo in every loyal heart, while thousands, young and old, rich and poor, native and alien, sprang forward to offer their services and their lives at the altar of their country.

The history of the civil war has been written and rewritten, and almost every intelligent citizen is familiar with the story of the great contest. Were this not true, it would manifestly be impossible in a work of this character to follow the course of the various campaigns in which Orleans county soldiers bore arms, or to trace in detail the career of those brave officers and privates who fell on the field of battle. Such historical work must be left to the general historian, who has unlimited space at his command. It remains for us here only to give such brief notes of the several military organizations in which the large majority of Orleans county men enlisted as our space will admit, and such statistics and information as will be valuable for reference.

Prior to the actual outbreak of the Rebellion the president issued a proclamation calling forth "the militia of the several States of the

Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed." Following this and the first gun of the great conflict, the principal villages in this county became at once centers of military activity and enthusiasm.

On Monday, April 15, 1861, the State Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$3,000,000 and providing for the enrollment of 30,000 men to aid the general government. The volunteers under this call were to enlist in the State service for two years and to be subject at any time to transfer into the Federal service. This measure caused intense excitement throughout the State and the villages of Orleans county were ablaze with enthusiasm. In Albion the air seemed colored with flags; the young ladies of the seminary wore zouave jackets and aprons of red, white and blue, and made and hoisted a large flag over the institution; the ladies in Albion Academy followed this example, and similar scenes were being enacted at other places in the county.

Immediately following the president's first call for 75,000 volunteers a public meeting was ordered in Albion for the evening of the 18th of April. It was largely attended and public enthusiasm characterized the proceedings. Speeches were made by Judge Sanford E. Church, Judge Davis, and others, and on motion of the latter a committee of three, consisting of H. L. Achilles, O. F. Burns, and H. J. Van Dusen, was appointed to adopt measures to secure enlistments in the county. The organization of three companies promptly followed, one of which had its headquarters at Medina. The first Albion company completed its enrollment and organization on the 22d of April, by the election of David Hardie, captain; James O. Nickerson and William M. Kenyon, lieutenants. The second company elected H. L. Achilles, jr., captain; W. H. Coann and Henry J. Hannington, jr., lieutenants. The Medina company completed its organization about the same time by electing E. A. Bowen, captain (afterward lieutenant-colonel of the 151st), and George Davis and — Chaffe, lieutenants.

An immense public meeting of citizens of all parts of the county was held on the 23d of April at Albion, which was addressed by H. R. Selden, Sanford E. Church, J. H. Martindale, N. Davis, jr., O. F. Burns, J. H. White, P. Salisbury, and others. Previous to the meeting a parade of the three military companies, the fire department, with

bands of music, was made through the streets. The meeting was called primarily to raise funds for aid of families of volunteers. About \$20,000 were subscribed, which was distributed, and collected, by committees. This meeting was soon followed by a similar one held in Medina, at which nearly as large a sum was raised for the same purpose.

On the 3d day of May, 1861, a large part of the balance in the treasury of the Albion Lecture Association (then amounting to \$171), was appropriated for the purchase of rubber blankets, to be presented to volunteers from Albion. On the 5th of June the women of Albion organized a ladies' volunteer association for the aid of soldiers and their families. Similar associations were organized in Medina and other villages of the county and were the means of raising money and providing comforts and luxuries for the soldiers throughout the war.

Meanwhile, on the 13th of May, Captain Hardie's Company left Albion for Albany, and was followed by Captain Bowen's Company. Both were assigned to the 28th Regiment, under command of Colonel Dudley Donnelly, of Niagara. Captain Achilles' Company left for Elmira on the 20th of May and was there incorporated into the 27th Regiment. Each of these companies was presented with beautiful flags by the ladies.

The 28th Regiment was mustered in at Albany on the 22d of May, and on the 26th was ordered to Camp Morgan near Norman's Kill, where the men were uniformed and armed. On the 25th of June it left for Washington, arriving on the 28th. On the 5th of July it was attached to General Patterson's command at Martinsburg, Va. The regiment participated during its two years of service in engagements at Point of Rocks; marched twenty-two miles in five hours to join in the fighting at Ball's Bluff, but was too late; at Winchester and Harrisonburg; at Cedar Mountain, where Colonel Donnelly was mortally wounded and Lieutenant-Colonel Brown was shot through the arm, and Adjutant Sprout killed; at Antietam, where the regiment performed heroic service, and after working on the fortifications at Harper's Ferry, wintered at Stafford Court House. The deaths in the regiment in 1862 were sixty-three. In its last battle at Chancellorsville, the regiment lost in three days of fighting seventy-eight in killed, wounded

and missing. The 28th returned to New York about the middle of May, 1863, and was mustered out.

The 27th Regiment, in which Company K was the one commanded by Captain Achilles, before mentioned, was organized at Elmira, May 21, 1861, was mustered in on July 5th, and left for Washington on the following day. It participated in the battle of Bull Run. On May 7, 1862, while its position was the first regiment of the first brigade of the first division of the first corps of the army, it was engaged in fighting on the York River, in which the losses of that part of the army were large, and afterwards camped at White House Landing, the 27th being on the extreme right of McClellan's army. During about a month in May and June of 1862, the regiment was often actively engaged, much of the time as skirmishers. It participated in the battle of Gaines' Mills on the 27th of June, losing 179 men in killed, wounded and missing. On the 11th of September, Company K suffered an irreparable loss in the death of their gallant lieutenant, W. H. Coann, of Albion, who died at Washington while the regiment was at Georgetown. At South Mountain on September 14, the 27th was engaged on the skirmish line, and on the 17th at Antietam. In December the regiment marched to share in the ordeal at Fredericksburg where so many heroes fell. From this field the 27th returned to White Oak Church. In the last week of April, 1863, it was again engaged at Fredericksburg under General Sedgwick, and soon afterward in the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville. After this the regiment was guarding Banks's Ford until the end of its term, May 13, 1863. In the order mustering out the regiment it was specially commended by General Sedgwick. During its term of service, Company K had sixteen men discharged, seven died, eight were killed, three deserted, three were dismissed, and two were transferred.

The 11th Regiment of Infantry, organized in New York to serve three years or during the war, was joined in the latter part of 1861 by nine volunteers from Orleans county; they were Henry J. Van Dusen, Ora Van Dusen, Daniel Wells, Benjamin C. Marsh, Henry Burbank, S. Hunnant, Henry Harden, and two others. The first of these men lost an arm at Gaines' Mills; the second was detailed on account of ill health; Wells died of disease, and one of those not named died of

wounds. The others with a single exception, were all killed in battle. It was this regiment that the gallant Ellsworth commanded.

The Eighth Regiment of Cavalry was mustered into service November 28, 1861, to October 4, 1862, and the organization was perfected at Rochester. Company F, of forty men, was from Orleans county, commanded by F. T. Gallett, of Albion; first lieutenant, Thomas Bell, of Albion; second lieutenant, W. M. Bristol, of Wayne county. The regiment reached Washington on the 30th of November, 1861, and there remained through the winter. In the spring they were placed at Conrad's Ferry on the Potomac, guarding twenty-five miles of the river; and on April 6 took possession of Harper's Ferry. While guarding the railroad out of that station the regiment shared in the rout of Banks's army. The men were not mounted or decently equipped until June, 1862. From this time onward, like other gallant cavalry organizations, this regiment was almost constantly on the move and shared in numerous encounters of varied character. Its services in the fall of 1862 were especially arduous and dangerous. On June 9, 1863, in the great cavalry raid near the Rappahannock, the regiment was conspicuously engaged and lost several men, among them the brave Colonel Davis, who had taken command in June, 1862. Sergeant Daniel Haskell, from Orleans county, was badly wounded. The details of the innumerable raids of the regiment from this time onward cannot be followed here, but it took active part at Gettysburg, and in the engagements at Locust Grove, Hawes' Shop, White Oak Swamp, Opequan, Cedar Creek and Appomattox, besides those before mentioned. The original members of the regiment were mustered out in 1864, and the veterans and recruits June 27, 1865.

The Third Cavalry, organized at New York and mustered in in the summer of 1861, contained a company raised by Captain Judson Downs, of Murray, which left for Washington August 23, 1861—the fourth company to leave the county. In Captain Fitzsimmons's company in this regiment were nine men from Ridgeway. The battle flag of this regiment bears the names of Burns's Church, Young's Cross Roads, Williamston, Kinston, Whitehall, Goldsboro, Ball's Bluff, Weldon Railroad, Edward's Ferry, Stony Creek, Petersburg, Malvern Hill, New Market, and Johnson's House. On the 5th of November, 1861, the



company from Orleans county was detailed for duty at the polls at Emmettsburg, and was there presented with a flag by the ladies of the place. At the close of the term of service the original members of the regiment were discharged and the veterans and recruits retained. It was consolidated with the First Mounted Rifles, July 21, 1865, and designated the Fourth Provisional Cavalry.

A regiment called the Second Mounted Rifles, otherwise the "Governor's Guard," was raised in the summer of 1863, mainly in the western part of the State. The first company filled was Capt. Joseph N. Rushmore's of Lockport, and by February, 1864, the regiment was ready for the field. While its volunteers were recruited in the full expectation of being mounted, such expectation was not realized until near the close of the war, and the regiment saw the most eventful and arduous service on foot during its whole term. The regiment was under command of Col. John Fisk, of Niagara Falls, and Orleans county furnished Company L, numbering ninety-eight men. N. Ward Cady was its first captain. From December, 1863, to the following March, the regiment was stationed in Fort Porter, Buffalo, under instruction. While stationed at Buffalo Captain Cady was promoted major, and when the regiment went to the front the officers of Company L were Henry B. Barnard, captain; H. J. Arnold, first lieutenant; Earnest Mansfield, second lieutenant; and Dr. S. R. Cochrane was hospital steward. From that time it was near Washington at Camp Stoneman until May 5th, when it was ordered to the front with the Army of the Potomac. From that time on through the intensely active campaign of the last year of the war, this noble organization bore an honorable share in all the prominent engagements. It participated in the battle at Spottsylvania the next day after leaving Camp Stoneman; this was followed by the engagement at North Anna, but the loss was light in both these events. Then followed fighting at Tolopotomoy Creek, and at Bethesda Church, the loss at the latter place being considerable. The regiment was now under command of Lieutenant Colonel Raymond, of New York. Next came the battle of Cold Harbor, after which the regiment moved across the James River with the army, was in a charge on the Petersburg works on the 17th of June; was in the advance on the Weldon Railroad on the 18th, captur-



ing the road and participating in a charge on the enemy which resulted in severe loss—between 200 and 300 killed and wounded. Captain Williams and Lieutenant De Long, the latter of Lockport, were among the killed. From this time until July 29, the regiment lay in the rifle pits constantly under fire. On the morning of the 30th occurred the mine explosion in front of Petersburg and the regiment shared in the succeeding assault, under command of Major Mapes. The final charge was made by the division containing this regiment and two lines of works were captured, with a loss to the regiment of nearly 150 men killed, wounded and prisoners. Among the most severely wounded was Captain Barnard while leading his company against the enemy's works. A few days later at Pegram's Farm where a battle took place, Major Mapes, Captain Stebbins, Lieutenants Mansfield, Bush, and between forty and fifty others, were taken prisoners, while the killed and wounded numbered between fifty and seventy-five, Lieutenant Casey, of Lockport, being among the killed. In the engagement at Hatcher's Run in October, the loss to the regiment was light. In November the regiment was sent to City Point, where the long delayed horses were supplied, and orders received to report to Gen. Charles H. Smith, of the Third Brigade, Second Cavalry Division. On the second day after joining the cavalry, the regiment shared in a raid to Stony Creek Station, and in December took part in the raid on the Weldon Railroad and destroyed it. At this time the regiment was divided and a part of it sent back to participate in the second engagement at Hatcher's Run, under command of Lieutenant Newman. When the regiment returned to camp it was detailed as rear guard of the Fifth Corps. Breaking its winter camp on the 29th of March, 1865, the regiment started with Sheridan in the final pursuit of Lee, sharing in the almost continuous fighting, at Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, Jetersville, Sailor's Creek, and Appomattox. After the surrender the regiment was detailed to escort General Grant to Burkville Junction and then returned to Petersburg. After starting to reinforce Sherman in North Carolina, the regiment was sent to Buckingham county, Va., where it performed provost duty until August, 1865. On the 12th of that month it reached Buffalo and was mustered out, at the close of a most honorable career.

The 8th New York Heavy Artillery was one of the most notable organizations of the war. During its term of service it lost nearly 1,200 men in killed, wounded and missing; of these 22 officers were killed and 211 men; 29 officers and 653 men were wounded, and five officers and 250 men missing. A volume could not tell the story of which that is a ghastly record. The regiment was recruited in Orleans, Niagara and Genesee counties, by Col. Peter A. Porter, of Niagara Falls, and was mustered in at Lockport August 22, 1862. Companies A, C, and K, were raised in Orleans County. The regiment was organized as the 129th Volunteers, but never did any duty as such, the name being changed to the 8th Heavy Artillery in February, 1863; two additional companies were raised for the regiment in 1864. From the time of its muster the organization served until the spring of 1864 in the Baltimore defenses, except a short campaign to Harper's Ferry and in Western Virginia. On May 15, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Washington, where it arrived in the afternoon, and on the morning of the 17th was on the march for Fredericksburg, where a halt was made for supper. At 10 o'clock the march was again taken up and did not end until the Army of the Potomac at the front was reached. The regiment was now attached to Tyler's Division, Second Corps. On the night of the 19th the regiment was first under fire, and lost thirty-three in killed, wounded and missing. On the 20th the regiment started on a march that ended on the 23d at North Anna River, where the rebel fortifications were stormed and captured by part of Birney's Division, the 8th taking part in the cannonading. On the 2d of June the regiment reached Cold Harbor. The great battle was in immediate prospect and this regiment had its orders to be ready for a charge at 4 o'clock; but the order was countermanded on account of a rain storm, and night settled down, while many took their last sleep. In the morning the distance between the lines of the 8th and the rebels was about half a mile. The sharp engagement that followed has been thus vividly described:

The first battalion on the left of the regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bates; the second, in the center, by Captain McGinnis (Major Spalding being sick;) the third, on the extreme right, by Major Willett. The batteries in the rear of the regiment opened a heavy fire simultaneously with the advance of the charging column, and the enemy replied no less vigorously. One after another went down beneath the storm of iron and lead which swept the plain. As the ranks thinned they closed up

sternly, and with arms at trail and bayonets fixed they pressed forward on a run without firing a shot. Down went the colors, the staff splintered and broken, as well as the hand that held it. Brave hands seized them again and bore them onward until the enemy's works were close at hand. Colonel Porter fell, crying, "Close in on the colors, boys!" Major Willett was wounded; a large number of line officers lay dead and dying; one-third of the rank and file were *hors du combat*; a part of the regiment was floundering in the mud; the rebels were pouring in double charges of grape and canister at less than point blank range, sweeping away a score every moment. The line having lost its momentum, stopped from sheer exhaustion within a stone's throw of the enemy's works. All this transpired in a short time. The supporting line failed to come up, old soldiers declaring that it was foolhardiness to advance under such a fire; so the brave men of the 8th had to look out for themselves. They began to dig, and every man was working himself into the ground. Every stump, mole-hill, bush and tree was a shelter. Thus the regiment lay all day, under the very noses of the rebels, and came away in squads under cover of the darkness. This seemed as hazardous as the charge itself, for no sooner did the rebels detect a movement in their front than they opened a murderous fire of both musketry and artillery. Some were killed in attempting to come out, among them Captain Gardner of Company I. An officer in describing the fire says: "It was either more severe than in the morning, or the darkness made it seem more terrible."

At nine o'clock in the evening the regiment was back in its old position, but sadly shattered. The body of Colonel Porter was discovered on the 4th about midway between the pickets of the opposing lines. It was secured in the night of the 4th. The following figures tell the story of what this regiment suffered in that battle: 9 officers and 146 men killed; 14 officers and 323 men wounded; 1 officer and 12 men missing. After Cold Harbor, the regiment went to Petersburg under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bates, arriving on June 16, afterwards sharing the fighting at Reams's Station, Deep Bottom, Hatcher's Run and Appomattox, suffering losses of 13 officers and 65 men killed; 15 officers and 230 men wounded; and 4 officers and 238 missing. On June 4, 1865, Companies G, H, I, and K, were transferred to the 4th New York Artillery; Companies L and M were transferred to the 10th New York Infantry, and the remaining six companies were mustered out June 5, 1865.

In August, 1862, just after the departure of the 8th Artillery for the front, Col. William Emerson, of Albion, began an effort to raise a regiment of infantry to be numbered the 151st. So prompt were the responses that by the middle of October the organization was ready for inspection. It was recruited from Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Monroe

and Wyoming counties, Companies A and D, and a part of G being from this county. On the 22d of October the regiment left Lockport for Elmira, where it was armed and then proceeded to Baltimore; there it remained until the following spring. On the 22d of April, 1863, it was ordered to West Virginia, and during May and June was at Clarksburg, Buckhannon, Weston, Winchester, Martinsburg, Monocacy and Maryland Heights. Thence a march was made to Frederick City, where the regiment was a part of the reserve during the fighting of the battle of Gettysburg. On the 4th of July a rapid march was made to the South Mountain Pass, which was reached the same night. On the 8th the main Army of the Potomac arrived there and all made the march through the Pass during the succeeding two days. The 151st was then assigned to the 3d Corps. After the execution of Lee's well known ruse by which he escaped across the Potomac, when Meade thought he had him bagged for successful battle, the disappointed Federals marched on the 15th of July, under a broiling sun, into Virginia. Scores fell out of the line and at night when the 151st went into camp, only ninety-seven men answered to their names; they came in afterward, straggling and foot sore. On the 16th the regiment camped at the base of Maryland Heights. The remainder of the campaign of 1863 was a series of manœuvres without decisive action on either side. On the 26th and 27th of November the regiment shared in the battles at Locust Grove and Mine Run, the first severe fighting in which the 151st was engaged, the loss to the brigade being about 1000 in killed, wounded and missing, the loss being the greatest on the left of the line where our men made a charge through a piece of timber, driving the enemy from behind a rail fence at the point of the bayonet. It was here that Captain Wilcox, of Niagara county was killed. The regiment camped for winter at Brandy Station, occupying log houses that had been built by the enemy. In the spring of 1864 the regiment became a part of the Sixth Corps under Sedgwick, and on the 4th of May, the Army of the Potomac started towards Richmond. On the following day began the great battle of the Wilderness, in which the 151st suffered its heaviest loss. This was followed by the battles of Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, in which the regiment bore an active and honorable part. On the 15th of June the regiment crossed the James with the Army of the

Potomac for its new field of operations before Petersburg. Remaining in front of Petersburg two weeks, the regiment on the 1st of July started for Washington to head off Early, but it was saved the trouble by other troops, and marched to Baltimore and then to Monocacy, where it shared in sharp fighting on the 9th. The following day, after a retreat of twenty miles, the regiment went to Baltimore and camped near the spot where it passed its first winter. A few weeks later, with Sheridan in Shenandoah Valley, the 151st shared in the fighting at Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, and in November was ordered back to Petersburg. Here the winter camp was made. In the short campaign of the spring of 1865 the regiment saw little fighting, and early in April was ordered to Danville to join Sherman's forces. After Johnston's surrender the regiment proceeded to Richmond and thence to Washington, and in July, 1865, were mustered out of service. This regiment was engaged in eighteen battles, some of them the most severe of the war, and as an evidence of what they did, it is only necessary to state that when they entered the service they numbered over 1,000 men and at the close of the war mustered out only 302 men. The regiment holds an annual reunion at the present time, and can now muster only about sixty men at these gatherings. The rank and file of the companies from this county in this regiment contained many men of education and ability, and represented some of the best families in this section. Of the privates and non-commissioned officers, Charles H. Mattinson was promoted first lieutenant and adjutant; Harmon Salisbury, Albert Waring, and Samuel A. Tent, second lieutenants; Edwin L. Wage, captain and assistant provost-marshal at New Orleans; and Eugene A. Barnes, second lieutenant, who late in the war had command of the troops at Fort Sumter. The old regimental flag is sacredly preserved by the surviving members and being but shreds and tatters, is unfurled only at their annual reunions.

Company M of the First Light Artillery was raised in Niagara and Orleans counties, thirty-eight men being from Orleans county, mostly recruited by Charles E. Winegar, who was first lieutenant in the battery and afterward promoted captain Battery "I." The regiment was mustered in for three years from the 30th of August, 1861, and was organized at Elmira, proceeded to Washington, where it was equipped

and remained there to about January 1, 1862. Thence it proceeded to Fredericksburg, Md., to join Banks. From April, 1862, to August, 1863, the battery (M) was fighting with the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Antietam, Second Bull Run, Cedar Mountain, Winchester, and Gettysburg. In August the battery went to Chattanooga to relieve Rosecrans; and under Hooker fought at Look-out Mountain and Wahatchie Valley. In the following winter the regiment went to Bridgeport, Alabama, and there its term of service expired. The original members enlisted as veterans and joined Sherman. Battery M was assigned to the Twelfth Corps in the Army of the Cumberland. From the time of the capture of Atlanta by Sherman until the close of the war, the battery remained with that general's troops, shared in the march to the sea and through North Carolina, and in the capture of Raleigh. After Johnston's surrender the battery proceeded to Washington and took part in the grand review. They participated in forty-five engagements. The original roll numbered 156; at the end of the war twenty-six of them survived, and to-day but nineteen of them are alive.

The Fourth Artillery was originally composed of eight companies and was formed in New York city; it was mustered in between December 13, 1861 and October 25, 1862. In July, 1862, while the regiment was in the forts at Georgetown, Captain Barnes began recruiting to fill its ranks. His success was such that on the 20th of August, a company, containing forty-five Orleans county men, was ready. On the day mentioned they went to Albany and on September 1st, left for Washington, where they arrived on the 4th and went into Fort Corcoran. The Albion men were placed in Company C, under Captain Barnes. September 28, the regiment went to Fort Rumsey, Va., and thence a few miles to Fort Ethan Allen. Here it remained a long time as a garrison. Finally in June, 1863, the changes in the operations of the great armies brought the Fourth into more active service; but the organization did not encounter the severe and continued fighting that fell to many others. The regiment remained in Fort Ethan Allen during the winter of 1863-4 and on the 27th of March, 1864, was sent to the front, participating but suffering no casualties, in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomoy, and Cold Har-



bar. The long period of inaction of the regiment following that battle was brought to a close by the mine explosion in front of Petersburg on the 30th of July, immediately following which the Fourth took part in the charge. At Deep Bottom the regiment was engaged, and on the 25th of August, at Reams's Station on the Weldon Railroad, the regiment was engaged and suffered severely. Out of the 900 who went into the fight, only 503 came out. Nineteen officers were killed, wounded or missing. Company C lost about fifty men out of eighty. After this the regiment went into camp on the Jerusalem Plank Road; afterwards to the vicinity of Fort Hell, and thence to the left of the line before Petersburg, where the winter was passed. The regiment was mustered out June 2, 1865.

After Orleans county had promptly filled her quota under the call of the president for 300,000 volunteers early in 1862, another call was issued for an equal number. Under this call the quota of the county was 442. It was at this time that Capt. George T. Anthony, of Ridgeway, began recruiting for the 17th New York Independent Battery, to enter the service for three years. He soon enlisted 170 men and in August they went to Camp Church at Lockport, where the organization was completed and the following officers elected: Captain, George T. Anthony, Ridgeway; first lieutenants, Hiram E. Sickels, George C. Cook, Ridgeway; second lieutenants, Irving M. Thompson, Barre; Hiram D. Smith, Ridgeway. The battery left for Washington October 23, and remained there and at Miner's Hill, Va., through the succeeding winter. On July 18, 1863, the battery joined Corcoran's Brigade and served with it through that season, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, afterwards going into winter quarters at Fairfax Court House. On July 4, 1864, the battery was ordered to the front and on the 6th reached City Point. On the 8th two sections were ordered to occupy two small earth works within 350 yards of the rebel line. Here they were under fire constantly and became thoroughly accustomed to the whiz of the bullets. On the night of July 25, while superintending the cutting away of trees to unmask one of the guns in advance of the remainder of the battery, Lieutenant Thomson received a ball through his thigh while at the head of his squad. The battery occupied the trenches before Petersburg during the most important engagements of



the campaign, and during the winter of 1864-5, was quartered at Signal Hill, where it remained until the close of the war. The battery reached Rochester June 14, and was there paid off and mustered out.

In addition to the organizations thus described, Orleans county sent men to the war in various other organizations, but in comparatively small numbers. For example, in the 105th Infantry, mustered in March, 1862, and after consolidation in 1863 with the Ninety-fourth Regiment was mustered out July 18, 1865. In the 14th Artillery, mustered in November 24, 1862, to July 8, 1863; and the 25th Battery of Light Artillery, organized at Lockport in 1862, to serve three years; and in many other organizations were enlistments singly or in small numbers.

It is much to the credit of Orleans county that under the prompt action of committees and the liberal action of the supervisors, her several quotas under the different calls for volunteers, were quickly filled. Early in the fall of 1862, the enlistments were greatly in excess of the calls, and when the draft was ordered for July, 1863, through the efforts of E. T. Coann, secretary of the war committee, the county was given credit for the excess; this credit was secured by Mr. Coann visiting Washington and bringing the matter forcibly before the military authorities, and presenting an alphabetical list of the volunteers from each town in the county, duly certified by the several supervisors and enrolling officers. He showed the excess to be 278 men, which when properly recognized, saved the county taxation of more than \$83,000.

The facility with which enlistments were secured in this county was largely due to the efficient supervision of the war committee, which was composed of Sanford E. Church, chairman; Ezra T. Coann, secretary; Noah Davis, E. R. Reynolds, D. N. Hatch, George T. Anthony, D. B. Abell, and Thomas Foster.

The appended roll of honor for Orleans county tells the story of sacrifice of life for the maintenance of the government. The cost in money was great, also, but was met with brave trust that it was a good and a necessary investment. The county paid out in bounties during the rebellion, \$484,875, and the several towns the sum of \$271,441, making a total of \$766,316. The contribution of each town was as follows: Barre, \$50,000; Carlton, \$14,556; Clarendon, \$20,128;

Gaines, \$24,820; Kendall, \$22,245; Murray, \$27,000; Ridgeway, \$58,520; Shelby, \$40,365; Yates, \$13,807.

List of Union soldiers from Orleans county who died from injuries received or disease incurred in the suppression of the Rebellion :

Charles Allen, 8th H. Art.	Frederick Bayne, 14th H. Art.
Francis H. Ashby, 8th H. Art.	Jonas S. Bayne, 14th H. Art.
Samuel Ashby, 8th H. Art.	Sergt. Charles H. Beals, 3d Cav.
George Acker, 8th Cav.	Sergt. Orrin Babcock, 8th H. Art.
Arnold Axtell, 131st Inf.	William Bragg, 8th H. Art.
John T. Andrews, 2d Vols.	Levi Bentley, 8th H. Art.
Silas B. Amidon, 159th Inf.	Corp. Albert Brown, 151st Inf.
Lieut. James T. Anson, 43d U. S. Col'd Troops.	George Bennett, 1st Sharpshooters.
James M. Armstrong, 14th Vols.	Henry M. Bennett, 4th H. Art.
E. F. Austin, 151st Inf.	Wesley Blanchard, 147th Inf.
Corp. Uriah Applin, 8th H. Art.	George P. Bearn, 8th Cav.
Frederick Andrews, 46th Ill. Vols.	Byron E. Bates, 8th H. Art.
Hiram Allen, 8th H. Art.	Charles Blakely, 151st Inf.
Lester Atkins, 14th Art.	Hiram D. Baldwin, 151st Inf.
Henry Allen, 28th Inf.	Fordyce Brace, 151st Inf.
Harrison Allen, 2d Mounted Rifles.	James M. Berry, 12th Bat.
Charles Ashby, 27th Inf.	Corp. Francis Balcom 151st Inf.
Charles H. Briggs, 8th H. Art.	James Brown, 27th Inf.
Henry L. Beebe, 105th Ohio Vols.	James Booth, 17th Bat.
Wesley Bonnett, 8th Cav.	Corp. E. F. Brown, 8th H. Art.
Byron Bates, 8th H. Art.	Chester Bidwell, 8th H. Art.
Sergt. Henry Bennett, 8th H. Art.	Homer Bush, 14th Art.
Lewis Blanchard, 8th H. Art.	Alexander Butterfield, 14th Art.
Lorenzo Blanchard, 8th H. Art.	George A. Bennett, 14th Art.
Lyman Blanchard, 8th H. Art.	James Black, 28th Inf.
George Blanchard, 8th H. Art.	Orson Barber, 28th Inf.
John Brown, 17th Bat.	Charles Bacon, 108th Inf.
Sergt. Manly Bannister, 4th Art.	Myron H. Bacon, 8th H. Art.
William Bonnett, 151st Inf.	George A. Barnett, 1st Vols.
Orrin L. Blanchard, 8th H. Art.	Sergt. George Bidelman, 8th H. Art.
Charles Bowers, 8th H. Art.	M. R. Bowen, 151st Inf.
Corp. Ryan Barber, 8th H. Art.	Capt. E. F. Brown, 18th Art.
Col. Willard Bates, 8th H. Art.	Silas A. Bird, 8th H. Art.
Samuel W. Barnum, 8th H. Art.	William Barker, 8th H. Art.
Edwin L. Blake, 8th H. Art.	John Bathwick, 8th H. Art.
Leander Bacon, 49th Inf.	George Bird, 8th H. Art.
Corp. Henry Bennett, 28th Inf.	William Buck, 3d Cav.
Henry C. Bayne, 8th Art.	—— Barnes, 8th H. Art.
	Charles H. Clark, 8th H. Art.

Sergt.-Maj. C. P. Crowell, 151st Inf.  
 Lieut. William H. Coann, 27th Inf.  
 Asa Clark, 4th H. Art.  
 Cornelius Churchwell, 8th H. Art.  
 Charles H. Churchwell, 8th H. Art.  
 Sergt. William S. Cole, 151st Inf.  
 J. Chapin, 28th Inf.  
 Jeremiah Corbin, 8th H. Art.  
 Patrick Connors, — Art.  
 James Clark, 151st Inf.  
 Samuel Coleman, 17th Bat.  
 Corp. James Collins, 14th H. Art.  
 John Cunningham, 3d Mich. Cav.  
 John F. Curtiss, 14th H. Art.  
 Charles Cliff, 5th Minn. Vols.  
 William Churchill, 8th H. Art.  
 William H. Cook, 151st Inf.  
 Jeremiah H. Cole, 8th Miss. Vols.  
 Hiram Cady, 105th Inf.  
 William H. Chatman, 151st Inf.  
 Allen W. Case, 8th H. Art.  
 Edgar B. Culver, 31st Iowa.  
 Michael Collins, 17th Bat.  
 James Collins, 14th H. Art.  
 Hoaace W. Curtiss, 14th H. Art.  
 Caleb P. Cornell, 14th H. Art.  
 Thomas Collins, 14th H. Art.  
 Asst. Q. M. Sergt. Daniel A. Clark, 3d Cav.  
 Isaac Churchwell, 151st Inf.  
 Moses Collins, 151st Inf.  
 Amasa Cups, 151st Inf.  
 Dwight Cook, 27th Inf.  
 James Cook, 14th Art.  
 Frederick Cruise, 8th H. Art.  
 William Crittenden, 8th H. Art.  
 Sergt. John B. Curran, 8th H. Art.  
 Ira Clark, 8th H. Art.  
 Joseph Cook, 27th Inf.  
 Delos Curtis, 27th Inf.  
 Lieut. Joseph Caldwell, 8th H. Art.  
 Oliver Clark, 8th H. Art.  
 George R. Clark, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 William H. Chapin, 28th Inf.  
 Charles Cole, 151st Inf.

Orlando Clark, 8th H. Art.  
 Charles Cowell, jr., 8th H. Art.  
 Daniel Calin, 8th H. Art.  
 Patrick Carey, 14th H. Art.  
 George W. Culver, 49th Inf.  
 Ezra M. Cartwright, 8th Vols.  
 James Caldwell, 151st Inf.  
 John Dean, 151st Inf.  
 Peter Dolan, 8th H. Art.  
 Sergt. John Dwinnell, 151st Inf.  
 Thomas Davis, 1st H. Art.  
 Safford Dean, 151st Inf.  
 John Darwin, 12th Bat.  
 William Donaldson, 151st Inf.  
 Walter Doty 8th Cav.  
 Corp. J. R. Dunham. 8th H. Art.  
 Asst. Surg. Joseph C. Dancet, 20th Md.  
 Vols.  
 Daniel Donovan, 8th Cav.  
 Leander Davis, 1st Art.  
 Edward Douglas, 28th Inf.  
 Russell Dnnham, 8th H. Art.  
 Oscar Doane, 27th Inf.  
 Hugh Doyle, 27th Inf.  
 Sergt. Edwin Eddy, 27th Inf.  
 Seneca J. Egleston, 8th H. A.  
 James Ennis, 8th H. Art.  
 Thomas Elsom, 8th Cav.  
 Stephen Elliott, 151st Inf.  
 Joseph Edick, 8th H. Art.  
 ——— Ellicott, 1st Art.  
 Richard Easton, 19th Inf.  
 Charles Eddy, 151st Inf.  
 Edmund Everett, 8th H. Art.  
 William Foreman, 17th Bat.  
 Asa J. Forley, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 James Feeney, 140th Inf.  
 Sergt. Gardner C. Freeman, 4th Art.  
 Michael Fields, 151st Inf.  
 Corp. James Fisk, 8th H. Art.  
 John Furness, 8th H. Art.  
 Peter Frink, 140th Inf.  
 Corp. Thomas Flaherty, 151st Inf.  
 Michael Flaherty, 17th Bat.

Henry C. Fuller, 17th Bat.  
 Corp. Cass Fuller, 8th H. Art.  
 Oliver French, U. S. Navy.  
 Michael Fields, 8th H. Art.  
 George Follett, 8th Heavy Art.  
 Cassius Fuller, 129th Inf.  
 George W. Fuller, 17th Inf.  
 Ira J. French, 8th H. Art.  
 Orville Flanders, 22d Cav.  
 William H. Freeman, 151st Inf.  
 Thomas Flattery, 151st Inf.  
 Joseph Flynn, 8th H. Art.  
 John Furness, 151st Inf.  
 Samuel Frier, 151st Inf.  
 William T. Fearby, 8th H. Art.  
 Bruce Fortinance, 151st Inf.  
 Henry J. Fuller, 17th Bat.  
 William Felstead, 14th Art.  
 Ira J. Finch, 8th H. Art.  
 Milo Forbush, 24th Cav.  
 Franklin Fursy, 8th H. Art.  
 Edmund Furndon, 28th Inf.  
 William Gilstead, 8th H. Art.  
 George C. Gerndon, 28th Inf.  
 Myron Gibbs, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Mortimer Gibson, 49th Inf.  
 Simeon Gilbert, 49th Inf.  
 Perry Gilbert, 28th Inf.  
 George Gage, 14th Art.  
 Corp. Daniel Goose, 8th H. Art.  
 Christopher Garbois, 8th H. Art.  
 William Gilloore, 8th H. Art.  
 Corp. Leander Gillespie, 151st Inf.  
 Joseph Gerou, 105th Inf.  
 Delora Graves, 151st Inf.  
 Mason Greeley, 151st Inf.  
 Patrick Garry, 14th Art.  
 David Gallarnaun, 8th H. Art.  
 Patrick Geny, 8th H. Art.  
 Peter J. Goodwin, 8th H. Art.  
 George Gould, 151st Inf.  
 George Gage, 14th Art.  
 Thomas W. Green, 14th Art.  
 Harmon Hopkins, 151st Inf.

George D. Hollister, 8th H. Art.  
 Albert H. Harkinson, 4th Art.  
 Sergt. George C. Harvey, 17th Art.  
 Charles House, 151st Inf.  
 John L. Hard, 8th H. Art.  
 Sergt. H. R. Harrington, 8th H. Art.  
 Corp. Willis Hinman, 8th Cav.  
 Corp. John J. Hoyt, 66th Ohio Vols.  
 William Hardy, 8th H. Art.  
 Capt. George A. Hoyt, 8th H. Art.  
 William Hubbard, 151st Inf.  
 Sergt.-Maj. Delos Howe, 25th Bat.  
 Myron H. Hills, 25th Bat.  
 Sergt. Patrick J. Hayes, 151st Inf.  
 Corp. William S. Holmes, 129th Inf.  
 Lucius Hickey, 105th Inf.  
 Reuben D. Harrington, 105th Inf.  
 Stephen Holley, 21st Cav.  
 John Hubbert, 22d Cav.  
 Edwin S. Holsenberg, 8th H. Art.  
 Wallace D. Hard, 8th H. Art.  
 Corp. Alexander Harbury, 8th H. Art.  
 Corp. George A. Hugh, 8th H. Art.  
 Capt. A. C. Holden, 36th Ill. Vols.  
 George S. Hunt, 17th Bat.  
 Charles Hatch, 1st Art.  
 Peter J. Hayes, 151st Inf.  
 Corp. Alexander Hasberry, 4th Art.  
 Lieut. James T. Hayman, 4th Art.  
 Matthew Hennessey, 1st Sharpshooters.  
 George Howes, 33d Inf.  
 Solomon Hannett, 11th Inf.  
 George A. Hunton, 8th H. Art.  
 E. J. Hunt, 17th Bat.  
 Edgar Hoagland, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 F. A. Harrington, 27th Ind. Vols.  
 Melville Hatch, 17th Bat.  
 August Hankey, 28th Inf.  
 Eaton Harris, 8th H. Art.  
 Henry J. Hunt, 8th H. Art.  
 John Harburger, 8th H. Art.  
 Lieut. James Harmon, 4th H. Art.  
 Charles Hills, 8th H. Art.  
 William Handy, 8th H. Art.

Corp. Pulaski Jerome, 11th Art.  
 William Johnson, 17th Bat.  
 Edwin Johnson, 151st Inf.  
 Andrew Johnson, 13th Wis. Vols.  
 William Jordan, 13th Wis. Vols.  
 Edwin Jenkins, musician, 11th H. Art.  
 Joseph Jeroll, 105th Inf.  
 Alfred T. Johnson, 8th H. Art.  
 Charles A. King, 8th H. Art.  
 James L. Kenyon, 4th H. Art.  
 Durham Kenyon, 8th H. Art.  
 Edson Kimball, 8th H. Art.  
 George Kelley, 1st Sharpshooters.  
 Burt Kelloeg, 27th Inf.  
 Oscar A. King, 8th H. Art.  
 Peter Kelly, 8th Cav.  
 Ezra M. Keys, 105th Inf.  
 John H. King, 27th Inf.  
 Lawrence P. Keegan, 1st Art.  
 J. B. Keeler, 25th Regulars.  
 Andrew Larwood, 27th Inf.  
 James T. Lowery, 8th H. Art.  
 William H. Luther, 8th H. Art.  
 William Lee, 108th Inf.  
 Wesley Locke, 24th Inf.  
 James R. Lyon, 6th Mich. Cav.  
 Major Lamont, 8th H. Art.  
 Milton Ludwig, 28th Inf.  
 Charles Loveland, 151st Inf.  
 Sergt. George Ireland, 28th Inf.  
 Hugh Lavery, 28th Inf.  
 Abel C. Lane, 26th Inf.  
 John Lowell, 28th Inf.  
 Delos Lewis, 28th Inf.  
 Ephraim La Riviere, 151st Inf.  
 Levi M. Lawrence, 151st Inf.  
 Sergt. John McFarlain, 129th Inf.  
 William H. Morse, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 James Madill, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Corp. Clinton Murphy, 27th Inf.  
 Alex. McCandlish, 151st Inf.  
 George K. Mason, 90th Inf.  
 Sheppard Malone, 90th Inf.  
 Corp. Chauncey D. Mears, 90th Inf.

Samuel Male, 28th Inf.  
 Henry Murray, 8th H. Art.  
 James Murray, 8th H. Art.  
 Milton Mull, 28th Inf.  
 William Marlow, 18th Ohio Vols.  
 Thomas Morrison, 8th H. Art.  
 George W. Moore, 8th H. Art.  
 Charles McOmber, 23d Vols.  
 Lorenzo McOmber, 17th Bat.  
 Eben Morehouse, 8th H. Art.  
 William Moore, 8th H. Art.  
 Corp. William Milligan, 94th Inf.  
 Charles N. Miller, 14th Art.  
 William C. Mason, 151st Inf.  
 Sergt. Miles McDonald, 8th H. Art.  
 John Marron, 14th Art.  
 Robert McCullough, 28th Inf.  
 James McCullough, 28th Inf.  
 James McWeeny, 28th Inf.  
 Thomas Moffat, 28th Inf.  
 Ora B. Mitchell, 3d Art.  
 James K. Morrissey, 8th H. Art.  
 John McCarty, 8th H. Art.  
 Arthur McKinney, 28th Inf.  
 John McPherson, 27th Inf.  
 George McKendry, 3d Cav.  
 Corp. J. T. McNeil, 8th H. Art.  
 James Morrison, 8th H. Art.  
 Darius Maxwell, 8th H. Art.  
 Milton H. Merrill, 151st Inf.  
 Samuel McKay, 8th H. Art.  
 John McKenchy, 3d Cav.  
 Eben Mann, 8th H. Art.  
 George A. Marshall, 8th H. Art.  
 James Mann, 8th H. Art.  
 George Moore, 17th Bat.  
 John Martin, 8th H. Art.  
 John Newton, 8th H. Art.  
 Benj. F. Nicholas, 8th H. Art.  
 John J. Odekink, 4th Art.  
 Patrick O'Connor, 4th Art.  
 Abram C. Pierson, 8th H. Art.  
 William Powles, 151st Inf.  
 Arthur H. Prescott, 8th H. Art.

William H. Peaslee, 151st Inf.  
 George G. Plumbly, 151st Inf.  
 Corp. Orrin Parker, 8th H. Art.  
 Henry Perry, 129th Inf.  
 William H. Phillips, 1st Sharpshooters.  
 Sergt. Ira Poole, 1st Sharpshooters.  
 D. J. Plant, 8th H. Art.  
 R. W. Pierce, 151st Inf.  
 Franklin B. Porter, 8th H. Art.  
 William M. Paræer, 8th H. Art.  
 Daniel W. Pullis, 8th H. Art.  
 George W. Pangburn, 151st Inf.  
 Mandeville Phelps, 151st Inf.  
 George W. Palmer, 28th Inf.  
 Newell Phelps, 151st Inf.  
 Lucien Riggs, 3d Cav.  
 Patrick Rowen, 3d Cav.  
 Corp. James Robinson, 8th H. Art.  
 William Riley, 151st Inf.  
 Cyrus E. Root, 14th H. Art.  
 James Robinson, 14th H. Art.  
 Corp. Albert Reed, 8th H. Art.  
 Edward Reed, 151st Inf.  
 Lewis Rice, 151st Inf.  
 James Rose, 151st Inf.  
 Ambrayel Reed, 151st Inf.  
 Adelbert Root, 151st Inf.  
 Jacob Ross, 151st Inf.  
 James Roach, 164th Inf.  
 Orlando Reynolds, 14th Art.  
 Lysander Robbins, 8th H. Art.  
 Ovid P. Randall, 8th H. Art.  
 Ogden J. Reed, 8th H. Art.  
 Mace Raymond, 8th H. Art.  
 Oliver Rowley, 27th Inf.  
 George Snow, 14th Art.  
 Lieut. James Swain, N. J. Regt.  
 James M. Safford, N. J. Regt.  
 Charles Sawyer, N. J. Regt.  
 Samuel Stafford, 8th H. Art.  
 Charles Stock, 8th H. Art.  
 Henry Stock, 8th H. Art.  
 Martin Smith, 129th Inf.  
 Leonord Simmons, 4th Art.

C. Spaulding, 151st Inf.  
 Salem Squires, 151st Inf.  
 Corp. Williard E. Stearns, 151st Inf.  
 Alonzo T. Salsbury, 151st Inf.  
 Sebastian Stearns, 105th Inf.  
 Henry Shipp, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Corp. Franklin M. Stone, 8th H. Art.  
 Elijah Smith, 8th H. Art.  
 Elisha Smith, 8th H. Art.  
 Harvey Smith, 8th H. Art.  
 Elisha D. Sanderson, 8th H. Art.  
 E. Squires, 27th Inf.  
 Surg. Arthur K. St. Clair, 1st Mich. Cav.  
 Albert Stanton, 8th H. Art.  
 Zachary Smith, 8th H. Art.  
 George Lytle, 8th H. Art.  
 Thomas Strogan, 8th H. Art.  
 Neville H. Snyder, 105 Inf.  
 Henry Smith, 105th Inf.  
 William E. Stevens, 8th H. Art.  
 Oscar Stewart, 4th Art.  
 Eugene Stearnes, 28th Inf.  
 David Sanderson, 28th Inf.  
 Charles Yates Smith, 17th Bat.  
 William Soules, jr., 17th Bat.  
 George Soule, 1st Art.  
 George A. Sutton, 8th H. Art.  
 John Simmons, 27th Inf.  
 John Stewart, 27th Inf.  
 Eastman Thompson, 8th H. Art.  
 Allen Tompkins, 8th H. Art.  
 Edward Tompkins, 8th H. Art.  
 Lieut. B. B. Tanner, 151st Inf.  
 Zenas Tracy, 46th Inf.  
 Sergt.-Major Strinson Tirrill, 46th Inf.  
 Herbert C. Taylor, 140th Inf.;  
 Lewis Teyrrell, 8th H. Art.  
 Samuel Thorn, 151st Inf.  
 Ira Thornton, 27th Inf.  
 Asa Tooley, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 John Tooley, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Lorenzo Toney, 100th Inf.  
 John H. Tower, 8th Cav.  
 William B. Taylor, 129th Inf.

George W. Turrell, 8th H. Art.	Alden H. Warren, 151st Inf.
William Trow, 8th H. Art.	Albert Woodhull, 151st Inf.
John Travis, 8th H. Art.	John Wheeler, 151st Inf.
Gifford L. Tuff, 8th H. Art.	Wellington Wilsea, 76th Inf.
William H. Terry, 8th H. Art.	Capt. Carlos L. White, 8th H. Art.
John Temple, 8th H. Art.	Sergt. Amos P. Wetherbee, 8th H. Art.
Charles W. Tibbetts, 27th Inf.	Lieut. C. H. West, 8th H. Art.
Freeman Vaughan, 14th Art.	George W. Weed, 151st Inf.
Robert Voerhies, 14th Art.	Charles Washburn, 151st Inf.
Peter Vandyke, 8th H. Art.	William Watson, 121st Inf.
Edwin H. Vedder, 3d Cav.	Daniel Wilcox, 151st Inf.
Henry Van Dresser, 8th H. Art.	Nathan S. Warren, 94th Inf.
Henry L. Van Dresser, 8th H. Art.	Asa Williams, 94th Inf.
Corp. John M. Van Camp, 2d Mounted Rifles.	Clark E. Wolfrom, 151st Inf.
Edgar Venton, 8th H. Art.	Sergt. John Wetherbee, 151st Inf.
Richard H. Vedder, 17th Bat.	Corp. John Welch, 28th Inf.
Alexander J. Vedder, 25th Bat.	Asa Williams, 8th H. Art.
Abram Vreeland, 28th Inf.	Lieut Albert A. Waring, 151st Inf.
James Waterson, 8th Cav.	William E. Wilson, 151st Inf.
Stephen Williams, 8th H. Art.	Mark Ward, 14th Art.
Edward Williams, 94th Inf.	George W. Wilson, 8th H. Art.
Albert T. Wilcox, 94th Inf.	Patsey Welch, 8th H. Art.
	Leonard A. Wilson, 64th Inf.

There are at present four G. A. R. posts in Orleans county—one at Albion, one at Medina, one at Lyndonville, and one at Kendall. The Orleans County Veteran Regiment was organized a number of years ago by the veterans from each town, each of which constituted a company. At the first meeting they had over 300 men in line in parade. In June, 1892, its present name, the Orleans County Veteran Association, was adopted, and on June 21, 1894, the organization was made a permanent one, with the resolution that its meetings hereafter be held at the court house in Albion on the third Thursday in June of each year, which is designated Soldiers' Day. Every veteran of the county is, by virtue of his residence or citizenship, a member of the association. The present officers are as follows: President, Albert J. Potter, Clarendon; first vice-president, John Lake, Ridgeway; secretary, Henry J. Babbitt, Albion; town vice-presidents, Albion, William H. Nichols; Barre, George Stockton; Carlton, W. R. Curtis; Clarendon, O. T. Cook; Gaines, Frank Ellicott; Kendall, M. W. Kidder; Murray, J. W. Dalton; Ridgeway, S. M. Hood; Shelby, Ziba Roberts; Yates, Thomas Strouse.



## CHAPTER IX.

Since the War—Business Activity and Plentitude of Money—Establishment of Various Business and Public Undertakings—County Statistics—Civil List—Political—Orleans County Pioneer and Historical Association.

The close of the great civil war, which had cost the country so many lives and such vast treasure, left the country, strange as it may seem, in what appeared to be a flourishing and active condition, as far as business was concerned. Of course this was a fictitious appearance. Money was plenty; industrial undertakings of various kinds had been inaugurated and were thriving; and there was a prevailing fever and stir in all circles and relations where finance was involved. The majority of people felt a thrill of joy and hopefulness when the conflict was ended, and it was only natural that with the general exaltation should be mingled confidence in the continuation of the superabundance of money and the prosperity of all business interests. The severe stringency of 1872-3 awakened the people from this delusion, and it was learned that recovery from the effects of inflated currency and over-production is always slow and costly. Agricultural communities did not share in the extravagant expectations or the ill effects of disappointment like the great business centers—a statement which applies directly to Orleans county.

The Orleans Savings Bank was incorporated in March, 1867, and the village of Holley in the succeeding month. On the 27th of April, 1868, an act was passed authorizing the canal commissioners to build vertical stone walls on the berm bank of the canal in the villages of Albion and Medina, at an expense of \$3,000 in Medina, and \$4,000 in Albion; this was a substantial and welcome improvement. Under an act of May 9, 1870, for extra canal repairs, the swing bridge on Main street in Albion was constructed. An act of incorporation of the Orleans County Soldiers' Monument Association was passed March 26, 1868, after the proposition had been voted upon by the people of the county with a favorable result. A further account appears in the chapter devoted to the town of Albion.

In the spring of 1868 the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad Company was organized at Oswego, with the intention of building a railroad along the south shore of the lake, which should in time become part of a trunk line from Boston to the west. The towns of Kendall and Yates gave their bonds in aid of the undertaking for \$60,000 in the former town, and \$100,000 in the latter; towns in Niagara county also were bonded in large sums. The work of construction proceeded slowly, and litigation over the town bonds checked their sale and so crippled the company that it could not complete the road. In 1875, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Company assumed the undertaking and the work progressed. The track through Orleans county was laid in the fall of 1875 and reached Lewiston the next spring. The first passenger train ran over the road June 12, 1876. Outside of the cost of the town bonds, this road has been of material benefit to the county. It passes through the three north towns of the county and is now operated by the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. upon a lease of the road.

The population of Orleans county as shown in the census taken at various dates since the organization of the county is as follows: 1850, 28,501; 1860, 28,717; 1870, 27,689; 1880, 30,128; 1890, 30,803.

Wheat was formerly the chief product of the county; but in recent years this cereal has been superseded largely by other grains and vegetables and especially fruits. The number of acres of improved land in the county is now something over 200,000; in 1860 it was 181,948 acres. This is divided into about 3,000 farms. The following table shows the equalized valuation of real and personal estates for 1893:

TOWNS.	Acreage.	Assessors' Real.	Assessors' Personal.	Assessors' Total.	Sup. Real.	Sup. Total.
Albion . . . .	16,337	\$2,682,952	\$561,100	\$3,244,052	\$3,057,426	\$3,618,526
Barre . . . .	33,764	1,167,570	37,850	1,205,420	1,176,032	1,213,882
Carlton . . .	26,385½	1,196,876	55,575	1,252,451	1,148,106	1,203,681
Clarendon . .	21,656	942,670	89,800	1,032,470	803,188	892,988
Gaines . . . .	21,138	1,112,820	158,100	1,270,920	1,349,746	1,507,846
Kendall . . .	19,944	898,466	61,550	960,016	842,469	904,019
Murray . . .	18,633	1,868,937	159,025	2,027,962	1,592,562	1,751,587
Ridgeway . .	30,956	2,997,468	406,050	3,403,518	3,127,312	3,533,362
Shelby . . . .	28,628	1,827,515	88,850	1,916,365	1,633,940	1,722,790
Yates . . . .	22,559½	967,205	46,855	1,014,060	931,698	978,553
Total . . . .	240,001	\$15,662,479	\$1,664,755	\$17,327,234	\$15,662,479	\$17,327,234

The climate and soil of Orleans county are especially adapted to the growth of fruit, particularly apples. This industry has been largely developed. During the first half of the century fruit-growing, while not the chief occupation of farmers, gradually increased and it became thoroughly established that herein lay a source of profit. About 1845, when the demand for winter apples in the new Western States became active, the farmers of Orleans began grafting their trees with choice varieties, and planting new orchards. From that time on, at least until very recent years, there has been a steady and rapid increase in the orchard acreage. The fruit has flourished exceedingly in most parts of the county, the climatic influence of the winds, which from the north, northwest and northeast pass over open water before striking this territory, becoming thereby tempered and raising the average of winter temperature, and at the same time serving as protection against late spring and early autumn frosts. The atmosphere of the county is also comparatively dry and the rainfall light, while the cool autumn winds from the lake region retard the ripening of winter fruits, greatly enhancing the value of the apples. As a rule farmers have found excellent market for their apples and at remunerative prices. For the last ten years there has been shipped from the county an average of about 525,000 barrels of merchantable apples each year, the average price paid being \$1.50 per barrel. In addition to this there is a large quantity of the inferior fruit that is evaporated and shipped in packages of about twenty-five pounds each and the poorest fruit is manufactured into cider in large quantities. There are now several large vinegar factories in the county. The total receipts from the apple crop each year will average about one million dollars, although the crop varies largely from year to year, some years being almost a failure.

Another prominent feature of the agriculture of the county is the growing of beans. This industry has been developed from a beginning made in 1836 by Ira Winegar, who brought a small quantity of white beans from Rensselaer county and gave some to Mr. Coe, of Yates. He planted them and divided the three pecks which he harvested among his sons and others. They planted two acres in 1838, and the crop was sold to H. V. Prentice, of Albion, for \$1.75 per bushel. In 1843 it is said that more than one hundred acres were planted in the town

of Yates, with a considerable acreage in other towns. With the advent of the weevil in wheat, reducing the acreage of that grain, beans became a staple product. Since 1880 there has been an average crop raised each year in the county of 375,000 bushels, usually bringing from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, the usual yield per acre being about twelve to twenty bushels. In some parts of the county onions and in others tomatoes are largely raised.

The following items are of interest as bearing on the general prosperity of the county: For the fiscal year of 1893 the expense of supporting the poor of the county was \$9,705.39. The amount of county audits was \$13,787.15. The number of school districts in the county is 141, and the number having school houses within the county is 126; the number of teachers employed, 180; number of persons of school age living in the county in June, 1893, 8,477. The receipts for school purposes were: Public money, \$26,644.11; by tax, \$37,575.08; trees planted in 1892, 152.

CIVIL LIST.—When the State was divided by the second constitution into eight senatorial districts, each entitled to four senators, Orleans county was made a part of the eighth district. The present constitution provides for thirty-two districts. Orleans, Niagara and Genesee constituted the Twenty-eighth District until 1857, when the number was changed to the twenty-ninth. In 1879 the district was composed of Monroe and Orleans, retaining the number the twenty-ninth. By the act of 1892 the twenty-ninth is composed of the counties of Niagara, Wyoming, Orleans, Livingston and Genesee.

State senators from this county.—Gideon Hard, 1842-47; A. Hyde Cole, 1848-49; Ben Field, 1854-55; Almanzor Hutchinson, 1862-63; Dan H. Cole, 1864-65, and 1874-77; Edmund L. Pitts, 1880-81, and 1882-83, and 1886-87.

On the formation of Orleans county it was united with Genesee in the Twenty-ninth Congressional District. In 1832 Niagara and Orleans became the Thirty-third District; in 1842, the Thirty fourth District; and in 1851 the Thirty-first District. An act of 1862 united Orleans and Monroe to form the Twenty-eighth District, which was renumbered the Thirtieth in 1873. In 1893 the Thirtieth District was rearranged and now consists of the counties of Niagara, Orleans, Livingston, Wyoming and Genesee, the same counties comprising the senatorial district.

**MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM ORLEANS COUNTY.**—Alfred Babcock, Albion, sessions of 1841-44; Gideon Hard, Barre, 1833-37; Lorenzo Burrows, Albion, 1849-53; Silas M. Burrows, 1857-60 (died at Medina on June 3, 1860, and was succeeded by Edwin R. Reynolds, of Albion, who completed the second term of Mr. Burroughs); Noah Davis, Albion, 1869-70; resigned and was appointed United States district attorney for the Southern District of New York in 1870 and Charles H. Holmes, Albion, was elected to fill vacancy, serving from 1870 to 1871; E. Kirke Hart, 1876-78.

**ASSEMBLYMEN.**—Orleans county has always constituted one Assembly district, and has been represented as follows: In the session of 1826, L. A. G. B. Grant; 1827, Abraham Cantine, Holley; 1828, Lyman Bates, Ridgeway; 1829, George W. Fleming, Albion; 1830 and 1831, John H. Tyler, Yates; 1832, William J. Babbitt, Gaines; 1833, Asabel Byington, Gaines; 1834 and 1835, Asa Clark, jr., Murray; 1836, John Chamberlain, Albion; 1837, Silas M. Burroughs, Medina; 1838 and 1839, Horatio Reed; 1840, John J. Walbridge, Gaines; 1841, Richard W. Gates, Yates; 1842, Sanford E. Church, Albion; 1843, Elisha Wright, Barre Center; 1844, Sands Cole, Knowlesville; 1845, Gardner Goold, West Carlton; 1846, Dexter Kingmar, Medina; 1847, Abner Hubbard, Murray; 1848, Arba Chubb, Gaines; 1849, Reuben Roblee, Kendall; 1850, 1851, and 1853, Silas M. Burroughs, Medina; 1852, George M. Copeland, Clarendon; 1854, Jeremiah Freeman; 1855, Elisha S. Whalen, Medina; 1856, Dan H. Cole, Albion; 1857-59, Almanzor Hutchinson, Gaines; 1860, Abel Stilson, Barre Center; 1861, Gideon Randall, Kendall; 1862, Nicholas E. Darrow, Clarendon; 1863, John Parks, Medina; 1864-1868, Edmund L. Pitts, Medina; 1869, Marvin Harris, Kendall; 1870 and 1871, John Berry, Holley; 1872, E. Kirk Hart, Albion; 1873-75, Elisha S. Whalen, Medina; 1876 and 1877, J. D. Billings, Carlton; 1878, Charles H. Mattison, Barre; 1879, Henry A. Glidden; 1880-81, Marcus H. Phillips, Holley; 1882-83, Henry M. Hard, Lyndonville; 1884-85, J. M. Dibble; 1886-7, Samuel A. Bates; 1888-89, Ira Edwards; 1890-91, Wallace L'Hommedieu, Medina; 1892-93, Adelbert J. McCormick; 1894, Samuel W. Smith.

**SHERIFFS OF ORLEANS COUNTY.**—Oliver Benton, 1825; William Allis, 1828; Harmon Goodrich, 1831; Asabel Woodruff, 1835; John Boardman, 1838; Horace B. Perry, 1841; Aram Beebe, 1844; Austin Day, 1847; Rufus E. Hill, 1850; Ferdinand A. Day, 1853; George W. Bedell, 1856; Danly B. Sprague, 1859; Robert P. Bordwell, 1862; Erastus M. Spaulding, 1865; Robert P. Bordwell, 1868; Benjamin F. Van Camp, 1871; Thomas Parker, 1874; Oscar Munn, 1877; Erastus M. Spaulding, 1880; Sullivan E. Howard, 1883; Edward P. Searle, 1886; A. Wilson Shelley, 1889; John G. Rice, 1892.

**COUNTY CLERKS.**—Orson Nicholason, 1825; Abraham B. Mills, 1828; Timothy C. Strong, 1834; Elijah Dana, 1843; Harmon Goodrich, 1848 (appointed vice Dana, deceased); Dan H. Cole, 1848; Willard F. Warren, 1854; John P. Church, 1857; George A. Porter, 1858 (appointed vice Church deceased); James M. Palmer, 1859; Edwin F. Browne, 1862; George A. Porter, 1865; George D. Church, 1868; Marcus H. Phillips, 1871; Lucius R. Post, 1874; George A. Newell (twice re-elected), 1877; William F. Ross, 1886; Alvin R. Allen, 1889, re-elected 1892.

**COUNTY TREASURERS.**—John H. Denio, 1848; Ambrose Wood, 1851; Joseph M. Cornell, 1857; Ezra T. Coann, 1863; Samuel C. Bowen, 1866; Albert S. Warner, 1869; Augustus W. Barnett, 1872; Joseph A. Wall, 1875; Augustus W. Barnett, 1887;



*T. M. Ward*





Joseph A. Wall (re-elected), 1881; Howard Abeel, 1887; R. Titus Coann, 1890; George A. Newell, 1893.

By the act of April 17, 1843, board of supervisors were directed to appoint county superintendents of schools. The office was abolished by the constitution of 1846. The following persons held the office in this county: Edwin R. Reynolds, Jonathan O. Wilsea, John G. Smith.

Prior to 1857 school commissioners were appointed by the board of supervisors; since then they have been elected on a separate ballot. The first election under the act creating the office was held in November, 1859; the term is three years, and the following have held the office in Orleans county: Oliver Morehouse, Marcus H. Phillips, Montreville Root, Abel A. Stilson, James H. Mattison, William W. Phipps, Edward Posson, Charles W. Smith, Elbert O. Smith.

In addition to the foregoing official notes, it should be added that Judge Sanford E. Church was elected lieutenant-governor November 5, 1850; comptroller of the State, November 3, 1857; was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1867, and chief judge of the Court of Appeals in 1870. Judge Church's colleague in the constitutional convention from this county was Ben Field; and the county was represented in the convention of 1846 by William Penniman.

Lorenzo Burrows was elected State comptroller November 7, 1855, and appointed regent of the university February 7, 1851, serving with distinction in both stations.

Asa Clark was chosen a presidential elector in 1832, John D. Perkins in 1844, George H. Sickels in 1872, and H. Eugene English in 1884.

Gideon Hard, of Albion, was appointed canal appraiser April 4, 1848; George B. Church, of Albion, was appointed superintendent of the insurance department May 13, 1872, and deputy state treasurer 1890-1894. Myron L. Parker was elected in 1893 a member of the constitutional convention of 1894. Edwin L. Wage was supervisor of the census for the Tenth District in 1890.

The following is a statement of the votes cast for the principal candidates at important elections since the organization of the county:

1826, Governor—De Witt Clinton, National Republican, 884; William B. Rochester, Democrat, 945.

1828, Governor—Solomon Southwick, Anti-Mason, 1,467; Smith Thompson, National Republican, 566; Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 839. President—John Q. Adams, National Republican, 936; Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 1,584.

1830, Governor—Francis Granger, Anti-Mason, 1,663; Enos T. Throop, Democrat, 933.

1832, Governor—Francis Granger, Anti-Mason, 1,680; William L. Marcy, Democrat, 1396. President, Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 1,424; Henry Clay, Whig, 1,656.

1834, Governor—William L. Marcy, Democrat, 1,918; William H. Seward, Whig, 1,862.

1836, Governor—William L. Marcy, Democrat, 1,869; Jesse Buel, Whig, 1,826. President—Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 1,825; William H. Harrison, Whig, 1,829.

1838, Governor—William H. Seward, 2,236; William L. Marcy, Democrat, 1,830.

1840, Governor—William H. Seward, Whig, 2,579; William C. Bouck, Democrat, 2,082; Gerrit Smith, Liberty, 75. President—William H. Harrison, Whig, 2,606; Martin Van Buren, Democrat, 2,031.

1842, Governor—Luther Bradish, Whig, 2,143; William C. Bouck, Democrat, 2,103; Alvan Stewart, Liberty, 91.

1844, Governor—Millard Fillmore, Whig, 2,609; Silas Wright, Democrat, 2,359; Alvan Stewart, Liberty, 249. President—Henry Clay, Whig, 2,006; James K. Polk, Democrat, 2,311; James G. Birney, Liberty, 276.

1846, Governor—John Young, 2,300; Silas Wright, 2,097; Henry Bradley, Liberty, 154.

1848, Governor—Hamilton Fish, Whig, 2,472; John A. Dix, Free Soil, 1,736; Reuben H. Walworth, Democrat, 922. President—Zachary Taylor, Whig, 2,402; Lewis Cass, Democrat, 1,722; Martin Van Buren, Free Soil, 918.

1850, Governor—Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 2,491; Washington Hunt, Whig, 2,635.

1852, Governor—Washington Hunt, Whig, 2,762; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 2,284; President, Winfield Scott, Whig, 2,586; Franklin Pierce, Democrat, 2,267.

1854, Governor—Myron H. Clark, Whig, 1,533; Daniel Ullman, American, 1,985; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 626.

1856, Governor—Erastus Brooks, American, 1,502; John A. King, Republican, 3,065; Amasa J. Parker, Democrat, 1,013. President—John C. Fremont, Republican, 3,075; James Buchanan, Democrat, 1,053; Millard Fillmore, American, 1,425.

1858, Governor—Edwin D. Morgan, Republican, 2,579; Lorenzo Burrows, American, 976; Amasa J. Parker, Democrat, 1,190.

1860, Governor—Edwin D. Morgan, Republican, 3,835; William Kelley, Democrat, 2,230. President—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 3,859; Stephen A. Douglass, Democrat, 2,246.

1862, Governor—James Wadsworth, Republican, 3,237; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 2,078.

1864, Governor—Reuben E. Fenton, Republican, 3,769; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 2,442. President—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, 3,752; George B. McClellan, Democrat, 2,458.

1866, Governor--Reuben E. Fenton, Republican, 3,585 ; John J. Hoffman, Democrat, 2,106.

1868, Governor--John A. Griswold, Republican, 3,882 ; John F. Hoffman, Democrat, 2,482. President--U. S. Grant, Republican, 3,904 ; Horatio Seymour, Democrat, 2,446.

1870, Governor--John T. Hoffman, Democrat, 2,380 ; Stewart L. Woodford, Republican, 3,607.

1872, Governor--John A. Dix, Republican, 3,872 ; Francis Kernan, Democrat, 2,518. President--U. S. Grant, Republican, 3,857 ; Horace Greeley, Democrat and Liberal Republican, 2,391.

1874, Governor--John A. Dix, Republican, 3,147 ; Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 2,567.

1876, Governor--Edwin D. Morgan, Republican, 4,222 ; Lucius Robinson, Democrat, 3,133. President--R. B. Hayes, Republican, 4,253 ; Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 3,117.

1879, Governor--Alonzo B. Cornell, Republican, 3,445 ; Lucius Robinson, Democrat, 1,677.

1880, President--James A. Garfield, Republican, 4,581 ; Winfield S. Hancock, Democrat, 3,104.

1882, Governor--Charles J. Folger, Republican, 2,549 ; Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 3,118.

1884, President--Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 2,908 ; James G. Blaine, Republican, 3,997.

1885, Governor--Ira Davenport, Republican, 3,121 ; David B. Hill, Democrat, 2,495.

1888, Governor--Warner Miller, Republican, 4,226 ; David B. Hill, Democrat, 3,243. President, Benjamin Harrison, Republican, 4,277 ; Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 3,214.

1891, Governor--J. Sloat Fasset, Republican, 3,387 ; Roswell P. Flower, Democrat, 2,269.

1892, President--Benjamin Harrison, Republican, 4,013 ; Grover Cleveland, Democrat, 3,065.

1893, Secretary of State--John Palmer, Republican, 3,302 ; Cord Meyer, Democrat, 2,299.

The Orleans County Pioneer and Historical Association was organized in June, 1859, as the Orleans County Pioneer Association, the present name being adopted at the annual meeting in June, 1893. At its organization only residents of Western New York who had settled here prior to January, 1826, were eligible to membership ; this restriction was subsequently removed, and now the requirements are that members shall reside in Orleans county and be thirty-one years of age. The inception of this society was mainly due to the energetic efforts of Judge Arad Thomas, who was long its president and moving spirit. Its aims were to collect and preserve the pioneer history of the several

towns, foster thorough research into historical and biographical subjects pertaining to the county, and encourage and advance personal acquaintance and mutual interests. Annual meetings have been held at the court house in Albion ever since its organization, and nearly every year pioneer picnics have occurred at suitable places. Its work has been thorough, interesting and valuable, and it has efficiently carried out the designs of its originators. Through its influence several local historical societies or clubs have been started in various towns, a more extended notice of which appears in their respective town histories. The officers elected in June, 1894, are as follows: Ezra T. Coann, Albion, president; Capt. Henry Tanner, first recording secretary; Osian Goodwin, second recording secretary; Prof. Freeman A. Greene, Albion, corresponding secretary; John Bidleman, treasurer. The association also has a vice president residing in each town; and for the historical department a committee of three is appointed for each town in the county.

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## CHAPTER X.

Comparison of State Law with the Common Law—Evolution of the Courts—The Court of Appeals—The Supreme Court—The Court of Chancery—The County Court—The Surrogate's Court—Justice's Court—District Attorneys—Sheriffs—Court House—Judicial Officers—Personal Notes.

The statement is commonly made that the judicial system of the State of New York is largely founded upon the common law of England. While this is true to a great extent, there are important differences revealed by a close study of the history of the laws of this State, showing that our system is in many important respects an original growth. In the simple yet initiative matter of entitling a criminal process, for example, there is a radical difference between our method and that which must be followed in England. Here it is "the people versus the criminal;" there, "rex versus the criminal." In the one, it is an independent judiciary, responsible directly to the people; in the other the court is subservient to the king.

This principle of the sovereignty of the people over our laws, as well as their dominance in other respects, has had a slow, conservative, yet steadily progressive and systematic growth. In the early history of the State the governor was in effect the maker, interpreter, and enforcer of the laws. He was the chief judge of the court of final resort, while his councillors were generally his obedient followers. The execution of the English and colonial statutes rested with him, as did also the exercise of royal authority in the province; and it was not until the adoption of the first constitution in 1777, that he ceased to contend for these prerogatives and to act as though the only functions of the court and councillors were to do his bidding as servants and helpers, while the Legislature should adopt only such laws as the executive might suggest and approve. By the first constitution the governor was wholly stripped of the judicial power which he possessed under the colonial rule, and such power was vested in the lieutenant-governor and the Senate, the chancellor and the justices of the Supreme Court; the former to be elected by the people, and the latter to be appointed by the council. Under this constitution there was the first radical separation of the judicial and the legislative powers, and the advancement of the judiciary to the position of a co-ordinate department of the government, and subject to the limitation consequent upon the appointment of its members by the council.

But even this restriction was soon felt to be incompatible, though it was not until the adoption of the constitution of 1846 that the last connection between the purely political and the judicial parts of the State government was abolished; and with it disappeared the last remaining relic of the colonial period as regards the laws. From this time on the judiciary became more directly representative of the people in the election by them of its members. The development of the idea of the responsibility of the courts to the people, from the time when all its members were at the beck and nod of one well-nigh irresponsible master, to the time when all judges, even of the court of last resort, are voted for by the people, has been remarkable. Yet, through all this change there has prevailed the idea of one ultimate tribunal from whose decision there can be no appeal.

Noting briefly the present arrangement and powers of the courts of this State and the elements from which they have grown, we see that the whole scheme is involved in the idea of, first, in actions at law, a trial before a magistrate and jury—arbiters respectively of law and fact—and in equity actions before the court without a jury, and then a review by a higher tribunal of the facts and the law, and ultimately of the law by a court of last resort. To accomplish the purposes of this scheme there has been devised and established, first, the present Court of Appeals, the ultimate tribunal of the State, perfected in its present form by the conventions of 1867 and 1868, and ratified by a vote of the people in 1869, and taking the place of the old “court for the trial of impeachment and correction of errors” to the extent of correcting errors of law. As first organized under the constitution of 1846, the Court of Appeals was composed of eight judges, four of whom were elected by the people and the remainder chosen from the justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. As organized in 1869, and now existing, the court consists of the chief judge and six associate judges, who hold office for a term of fourteen years, from and including the first day of January after their election. This court is continually in session at the capitol in Albany, except as it takes recess from time to time on its own motion. It has full power to correct or reverse the decisions of all inferior courts when properly before it for review. Five judges constitute a quorum, and four must concur to render judgment. If four do not agree the case must be reargued; but no more than two rehearings can be had, and if then four judges do not concur, the judgment of the court below stands affirmed. The Legislature has provided by statute how and when proceedings and decisions of inferior tribunals may be reviewed in the Court of Appeals, and may, in its discretion, alter or amend the same. Upon the reorganization of the court in 1869 its work was far in arrears, and the law commonly known as the “Judiciary Act” provided for a Commission of Appeals to aid the Court of Appeals. And still more recently, in 1888, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution that Section 6 of Article 6 of the constitution be amended so that upon the certificate of the Court of Appeals to the governor of such an accumulation of causes on the calendar of the Court of Appeals that the public interests

required a more speedy disposition thereof, the governor might designate seven justices of the Supreme Court to act as associate judges, for the time being, of the Court of Appeals, and to form a second division of that court, and to be dissolved by the governor when the necessity for their services ceased to exist. This amendment was submitted to the people of the State at the general election of that year and was ratified, and in accordance therewith the governor selected seven Supreme Court justices, who were constituted the second division of the Court of Appeals.

The only incumbent of the high office of judge of the Court of Appeals from Orleans county was Sanford E. Church, elected chief justice in 1870, a sketch of whose life is given a little further on in this chapter.

Second to the Court of Appeals in rank and jurisdiction stands the Supreme Court, which as it now exists, is made up of many and widely different elements. It was originally created by the act of the Colonial Legislature May 6, 1691, and finally by ordinance of the governor and council, May 15, 1699, and empowered to try all issues to the same extent as the English courts of king's bench, common pleas and exchequer, except in the exercise of equity powers. It had jurisdiction in actions involving £20 (\$100) and over, and to revise and correct the decisions of inferior courts. An appeal lay from it to the governor and council. The judges—at first there were five of them—annually made a circuit of the counties, under a commission naming them, issued by the governor and giving them *nisi prius*,oyer and terminer, and jail delivery powers. Under the first constitution the court was reorganized, the judges being then named by the council of appointment. All proceedings were directed to be entitled in the name of the people, instead of that of the king.

By the constitution of 1821 many and important changes were made in the character and methods of this court. The judges were reduced in number to three and appointed by the governor, with the consent of the Senate, to hold office during good behavior, or until sixty years of age. They were removable by the Legislature when two-thirds of the Assembly and a majority of the Senate so voted. Four times each year the full court sat in review of their decisions upon questions of



law. By the constitution of 1846 the Supreme Court as it then existed was abolished, and a new court of the same name, and having general jurisdiction in law and equity, was established in its place. This court was divided into general terms, circuits, special terms and oyer and terminer. Its members were composed of thirty-three justices, to be elected by the people, and to reside, five in the first and four in each of the other seven judicial districts into which the State was divided. By the judiciary act of 1847 general terms were to be held at least once in each year in counties having more than forty thousand inhabitants, and in other counties at least once in two years; and at least two special terms and two circuit courts were to be held yearly in each county, except Hamilton. By this act the court was authorized to name the times and places of holding its terms, and those of oyer and terminer; the latter being a part of the circuit court and held by the justice, the county judge and two justices of sessions. Since 1882 the oyer and terminer has consisted of a single justice of the Supreme Court.

It is proper at this point to describe one of the old courts, the powers of which have been vested in the Supreme Court. We refer to the Chancery Court, an heirloom of the colonial period, which had its origin in the Court of Assizes, the latter being invested with equity powers under the duke's laws. The court was established in 1683, and the governor, or such person as he should appoint, assisted by the council, was designated as its chancellor. In 1698 the court went out of existence by limitation; was revised by ordinance in 1701; suspended in 1703, and re-established in the next year. At first the Court of Chancery was unpopular in the province, the Assembly and the colonists opposing it with the argument that the crown had no authority to establish an equity court in the colony, and doubtful of the propriety of constituting the governor and council such a court. Under the constitution of 1777 the court was recognized, but its chancellor was thereby prohibited from holding any other office except delegate to Congress on special occasions. Upon the reorganization of the court in 1778 by convention of representatives, masters and examiners in chancery were provided to be appointed by the Council of Appointment; registers and clerks by the chancellor. The latter licensed all solicitors and councillors of the court. Under the constitution of 1821 the chancellor

was appointed by the governor and held office during good behavior, or until sixty years of age. Appeals lay from the Chancery Court to the Court for the Correction of Errors. Under the second constitution equity powers were vested in the circuit judges, and their decisions were reviewable on appeal to the chancellor. But this equity character was soon taken from the circuit judges and thereafter devolved upon the chancellor, while the judges alluded to acted as vice-chancellors in their respective circuits. But, by the radical changes made by the constitution of 1846, the Court of Chancery was abolished, and its powers, duties and jurisdiction vested in the Supreme Court, as before stated.

By act of the Legislature adopted in 1848, and entitled the "Code of Procedure," all distinctions between actions of law and suits in equity were abolished, so far as the manner of commencing and conducting them was concerned, and one uniform method of practice was adopted. Under this act appeals lay to the general term of the Supreme Court from judgments rendered in mayor's or recorder's, and county courts, and from all orders and decisions of a justice at special term of the Supreme Court, as well as from trials at Circuit and from criminal matters in courts of record.

The judiciary article of the constitution of 1846 was amended in 1869 authorizing the Legislature, not oftener than once in five years, to provide for the organization of General Terms, consisting of a presiding justice and not more than three associates; but by Chapter 408 of the laws of 1870 the then organization of the General Term was abrogated and the State divided into four departments and provision made for holding General Terms in each. By the same act the governor was directed to designate from among the justices of the Supreme Court a presiding justice and two associates to constitute a General Term in each department. Under the authority of the constitutional amendment adopted in 1882, the Legislature in 1883 divided the State into five judicial departments, and provided for the election of twelve additional justices to hold office from the first Monday in June, 1884.

In June, 1887, the Legislature enacted the Code of Civil Procedure to take the place of the code of 1848. By this many minor changes were made, among them a provision that every two years the justices of the general terms and the chief judges of the superior city courts

should meet and revise and establish general rules of practice for all the courts of record in the State, except the Court of Appeals.

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

To the office of judge of the Supreme Court Noah Davis, then a resident of Albion, was chosen April 3, 1857, and Henry A. Childs, a resident of Medina, in 1883.

Next in importance to the Supreme Court is the County Court, held in and for each county of the State at such time and places as its judges may direct. But at least two terms must be held each year for the trial of issues of law and fact. This court had its origin in the English Court of Sessions, and, like that court, had at first criminal jurisdiction only. By an act passed in 1683 a Court of Sessions, having power to try both civil and criminal causes by jury, was directed to be held by three justices of the peace in each of the counties of the province twice a year, with an additional term in Albany and two in New York. By the act of 1691 and the decree of 1699, all civil jurisdiction was taken from this court and conferred upon the Court of Common Pleas. By the sweeping changes made by the constitution of 1846, provision was made for a County Court in each county of the State, excepting New York, to be held by an officer to be designated the county judge, and to have such jurisdiction as the Legislature might prescribe. Under authority of this constitution the county courts have been given, from time to time, jurisdiction in various classes of actions which need not be enumerated here, and have also been invested with certain equity powers in the foreclosure of mortgages; to sell infants' real estate; to partition lands; to admeasure dower and care for the persons and estates of lunatics and habitual drunkards. The judiciary act of 1869 continued the existing jurisdiction of county courts, and conferred upon them original jurisdiction in all actions in which the defendants lived within



Henry A. Childs



the county, and the damages claimed did not exceed \$1,000. Like the Supreme Court, the County Court now has its civil and its criminal side. In criminal matters the county judge is assisted by two justices of sessions, elected by the people from among the justices of the peace in the county. It is in the criminal branch of this court, known as the Sessions, having jurisdiction of all offenses not punishable by death, that all the minor criminal offenses are now disposed of. All indictments of the grand jury, excepting for murder or some very serious felony, are sent to it for trial from the Oyer and Terminer. By the codes of 1848 and 1877, the methods of procedure and practice were made to conform as nearly as possible to the practice in the Supreme Court. This was done with the evident design of attracting litigation into these courts, thus relieving the Supreme Court. In this purpose there has been failure, litigants much preferring the shield and assistance of the broader powers of the Supreme Court. By the judiciary act the term of office of county judges was extended from four to six years. Under the codes the judges can perform the duties of a justice of the Supreme Court at chambers. The County Court has appellate jurisdiction over actions arising in justice's courts and courts of special sessions. Appeals lay from the County Court to the General Term. County judges were appointed until 1847, after which they were elected.

First Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.—Elijah Foot, April 22, 1825; Alexis Ward, February 10, 1830; Henry Angevine, January 27, 1840; Benjamin L. Bessac, February 7, 1841; James Gilson, January 10, 1846. (This office was abolished by the new constitution of 1846, as before described.)

County Judges.—Henry R. Curtis, June, 1847; Dan H. Cole (appointed vice Curtis deceased), September 24, 1855; Gideon Hard, November, 1855; Arad Thomas, November, 1858; Edwin R. Reynolds, November, 1863; John G. Sawyer (re-elected), November, 1867; Isaac S. Signor, November, 1883. Re-elected in 1889 and now occupying the position.

Surrogate's Courts, one of which exists in each of the counties of the State, are now courts of record having a seal. Their special jurisdiction is the settlement and care of estates of persons who have died either with or without a will, and care of the person and estates of in-

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

Surrogates.—(Under the second constitution surrogates were appointed by the governor; since that they have been elected). William White, April 19, 1825; Alexis Ward, April 3, 1829; John Chamberlain, March 8, 1833; Thomas S. Clark, January 21, 1836, and January 21, 1844; Dan H. Cole, January 21, 1840. Since which time the county judge has acted as surrogate.

The only remaining courts which are common to the State are the Special Sessions held by a justice of the peace for the trial of minor



offences, and Justice's Courts with limited jurisdiction. Previous to the constitution of 1821, modified in 1826, justices of the peace were appointed; since that date they have been elected. The office and its duties are descended from the English office of the same name, but are much less important here than there, and under the laws of this State are purely the creature of the statute.

The office of district attorney was formerly known as assistant attorney-general. The districts then embraced several counties in each and were seven in number. At first the office was filled by the governor and council during pleasure. The office of district attorney, as now known, was created April 4, 1801. By a law passed in April, 1818, each county was constituted a separate district for the purposes of this office. During the era of the second constitution district attorneys were appointed by the Court of General Sessions in each county.

District attorneys in Orleans county.—Under the second constitution, adopted in 1822, the district attorneys were appointed by the Court of General Sessions, which practice was followed until 1846, since which year they have been elected, as follows: George W. Fleming, 1828; Henry R. Curtis, 1831; George W. Fleming, 1832; Henry R. Curtis, 1836; Sanford E. Church, 1846 (and June, 1847); William K. McAllister, 1850; Benjamin L. Bessac, 1853; Henry D. Tucker, 1856; John W. Graves, 1859; John G. Sawyer, 1862; Irving M. Thompson, 1865; Henry A. Childs (twice re-elected), 1868; Charles A. Keeler, 1877; Isaac S. Signor, 1880; Clark D. Knapp, 1883; William P. L. Stafford, 1886 and 1889; and Edward B. Simons, 1892.

The act of Legislature creating Orleans county provided for the holding of courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace three terms in each year, the first term to begin on the third Tuesday of February; the second on the third Tuesday of May, and the third on the third Tuesday of September. It also appointed Samuel G. Hathaway, of Cortland county; Philetus Swift, of Ontario county, and Victory Birdseye, of Onondaga county, as commissioners to determine upon a site for a court house, and "to make known their determination on the first Monday in June, 1826." The act also directed the supervisors of Orleans county to meet at the house of Selah Bronson, in Gaines, on the first Monday in June, 1826, and appoint commissioners to superintend

the building of the court house, and to assess and collect \$3,000 for that purpose. Pending the erection of court house and jail, criminals were to be sent to Genesee county for confinement. The supervisors and judges of Orleans county were directed to meet at Selah Bronson's on the third Monday in May, 1826, to nominate justices of the peace; and the election of sheriff, county clerk and coroners was directed to be held on the first Tuesday of April, of that year.

The first meeting of the board of supervisors was held at the house of Hiram Sickles, in Albion, on the 16th of June, 1826, "for the purpose of accepting a deed of the land on which the public buildings were to be built." At this meeting a committee consisting of Robert Anderson and Jeremiah Brown, was appointed "to examine the title and make a survey." The committee made their report to an adjourned meeting on the 22d of June. This land was donated by Nehemiah Ingersoll, and comprised about one-half of the square now occupied by the public buildings. The title was accepted and it was resolved "that \$500 of the money now in the hands of the treasurer be appropriated to the use of building the court house and jail."

Previous to the location of the county seat in Albion and the building of the court house, the courts were held at the hotel of Mr. Bronson, in Gaines, as before stated. It was then believed that the county seat would remain permanently in that town, and the most active and prosperous village grow up there; for some years after the county seat was fixed in Albion, the enterprising people of Gaines kept up the competition between the two places; but they were soon compelled to acknowledge defeat. The tide turned as far as the county seat was involved when the commissioners visited Albion and Nehemiah Ingersoll offered to donate the finest lots in the village for the public buildings. No more eligible or beautiful site could have been selected.

At a meeting held in October, 1827, the sum of \$300 was appropriated "for finishing the court house and jail."

The act authorizing the building of the first court house named Gilbert Howell, of Ridgeway; Elihu Mather, of Gaines, and Calvin Smith, of Barre, commissioners to erect the building and a jail, provided that "a suitable and convenient lot or lots for said court house and jail shall have been first conveyed to the supervisors of Orleans

county." The supervisors were authorized to raise \$6,000 for this purpose, to be paid in annual instalments of \$500. The court house erected under these provisions was of brick, about half as large as the present one, and served its purpose until 1857-8, when it had become wholly inadequate for the public business, and the present one was built at a cost of about \$20,000.

An act of the Legislature of April 18, 1828, directed that the county courts "shall after the passage of this act be held at the court house in Albion, on the third Mondays of January, June and September." Cells for prisoners were provided in the court house, which sufficed until 1838, when the first jail was built of hewn timbers; it stood on the site of the present jail.

The first Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions held for the county, was at the house of Mr. Bronson, July 22, 1825. Present—Hon. Elijah Foot, first judge; Eldridge Farwell, William J. Moody, William Penniman and Cyrus Harwood, judges. The members of the grand jury at this court were Ralph H. Brown, William Love, Harvey Goodrich, Hiram Sickels, Henry Carter, Hiram Frisbie, David Sturges, Joseph Hamilton, Levi Preston, John Proctor, Robert Anderson, Ze-lotes Sheldon, Silas Benton, Ebenezer M. Pease, L. A. G. B. Grant, Benjamin Howe, Elijah Bent, Abraham Cantine, Eri Wood and Oliver Bennett.

William Lewis, sheriff. Orange Butler, district attorney. Orson Nicholson, clerk.

The brief record of the opening of the first circuit court is as follows:

At a Circuit Court held at the house of Selah Bronson, in the town of Gaines, in and for the county of Orleans, on Thursday, the 13th day of October, 1825, present: His Honor, William B. Rochester, judge eighth circuit.

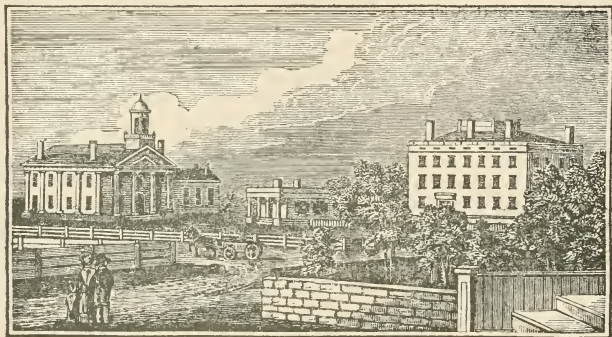
DAVID STRICKLAND,  
WILLIAM GATES,  
ABEL TRACY,  
MONTGOMERY PERCIVAL,  
E. PERRIGO,  
ZARDIUS TOUSLEY,

Constables.

The following persons appeared and were sworn as traverse jurors, to-wit:

Martin Hobart, Oliver Brown, Samuel Norton, Joshua Raymond, Nathan Whitney, Curtis Tomlinson, Zebulon Packard, Thomas Annis, Zardius Tousley, Dudley Watson, Seymour Murdoch, Ephraim Masten, Oliver Booth, 2d ; Daniel Gates, Archibald L. Daniels, Richard M'Omber, Timothy Ruggles Daniel Reed, Ethan Graham, John Hall, Philo Elmer, Joseph Davis, John Sherwood.

There were four cases tried by jury, namely: Moses Bacon vs. Gershon Proctor. Samuel Finch vs. Charles Sayres. Benjamin Babcock vs. Curtis Tomlinson and Sophia Kingsbury. Irene Leach vs. Henry Drake.



PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ALBION, 1840.—From an old print.

For about ten years after the building of the court house the county records were kept in a room in that building, in the northeast corner of the basement. On the 5th of March, 1836, the supervisors were authorized by an act of Legislature to raise \$2,000, and erect a fire-proof clerk's office. Abraham B. Mills, Harvey Goodrich and Roswell S. Burroughs were the commissioners to determine the site "on or near where the present clerk's office now stands," as the act stated it. The building erected under this act was used until 1882, when measures were adopted to build a larger structure.

In 1882 the erection of the present county clerk's and surrogate's office was commenced. The grounds formerly occupied by Phipps

Union Seminary was purchased for \$10,000, of which the county paid \$7,000 and the village of Albion \$3,000. The building cost from \$20,000 to \$25,000. The basement is Medina sandstone and the superstructure of brick trimmed with granite. The floors are marble, the ceilings of iron and the roof of slate. It is a fire-proof structure. The lower floor is used as a county clerk's office and the upper floor as a surrogate's office. It is about 35x60 feet in dimensions and for the size of the county is one of the most convenient and commodious buildings in the State.

**BAR ASSOCIATION.**—The Orleans County Bar Association was organized at a meeting called for the purpose at the suggestion of John H. White on the 12th of March, 1877, during a term of the County Court. Henry A. Childs, of Medina, and ex-Judge Arad Thomas, of Albion, supported the suggestion of Mr. White, and the following named attorneys were enrolled as members: Arad Thomas, John H. White, John G. Sawyer, I. M. Thompson, E. Porter, O. A. Eddy, Charles A. Keeler, Albert W. Crandall, H. A. Childs, George Bullard, John W. Graves, S. E. Filkins, Clark D. Knapp, Seth S. Spencer, Andrew C. Harwick, E. R. Reynolds, C. J. Church, D. N. Salisbury, H. S. Goff and John Cunneen. An election of officers was held and John H. White chosen president; Henry A. Childs, O. A. Eddy and George Bullard, first, second and third vice-presidents, respectively; with Mr. Bullard, treasurer, and John Cunneen, secretary. The next meeting was held on September 13, 1877, at the Orleans House, Oak Orchard Harbor, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and L. R. Sanford, H. A. Glidden, E. L. Pitts, George A. Newell, H. C. Tucker, W. P. Hovey and Edward Posson were added to the membership. The second annual meeting was held at the Orleans House in Albion in March, 1878, and the original officers were re-elected. There have been occasional meetings since, but for several years past no regular meetings have been held. Irving M. Thompson is at the present time president of the association.

The following are the present attorneys in Orleans county:

John H. White.....	Albion	John G. Sawyer.....	Albion
George Bullard.....	"	Edwin R. Reynolds.....	"
Irving M. Thompson ..	"	Edwin Porter.....	"
Seth S. Spencer.....	"	Calvin J. Church .....	"

Leroy R. Sanford.....	Albion	Edmund L. Pitts.....	Medina
Henry C. Tucker.....	"	Henry A. Childs.....	"
Isaac S. Signor.....	"	Stanley E. Filkins.....	"
Edwin L. Wage.....	"	Edward Posson.....	"
Dean F. Currie.....	"	Hosea B. Dayton.....	"
William P. L. Stafford.....	"	Charles Whedon.....	"
W. Crawford Ramsdale.....	"	George A. Newell.....	"
Benjamin E. Williams.....	"	Morgan L. Brainard.....	"
Gurdon W. Fitch.....	"	Fred L. Downs.....	"
Pearl Coann.....	"	Leon M. Sherwood.....	"
Albert C. Burrows.....	"	John J. Ryan.....	"
John C. Knickerbocker.....	"	Edwin B. Simonds.....	"
Henry Armstrong.....	"	Irving L'Hommedieu.....	"
Thomas A. Kirby.....	"	Albert J. Coe.....	"
Sanford T. Church.....	"	James Swart.....	"
Thomas L. Hughes.....	"	William E. Hobby.....	Holley
Frederic M. Thompson.....	"	Harry O. Jones.....	"
Warner Thompson.....	"	D. S. Copeland.....	Clarendon

## PERSONAL SKETCHES.

There were few lawyers, and certainly none of great prominence, in what is now Orleans county, at or before the date of the formation of the county. Lawyers naturally gravitate towards a county seat, and this fact alone would have kept the villages of Orleans county nearly destitute of them when the county seat was at a distant point. But with the erection of the new county, attorneys began to locate therein and especially at Albion and Medina. The bar of this county has always been a reputable one, numbering among its members many attorneys of widely-recognized ability and honor, while a few reached the highest positions in the judiciary of the State.

At the head of the roll of honor of the attorneys of this county must be placed the name of Sanford E. Church. A son of O. S. Church, he was born at Milford, Otsego county, April 18, 1815, came to Monroe county with his parents when young and there was educated. At the age of twenty-one they removed to Albion. He had made the most of his educational opportunities, and had also taught a number of terms. At Albion his professional and political career began. He served as deputy in the county clerk's office in Orleans county three years, then began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at the



age of twenty-five. A year later he was elected as Democratic member of Assembly from Orleans county, being the youngest member of that body, which included the names of John A. Dix, Horatio Seymour and other distinguished men. At the close of his legislative term he resumed his law practice at Albion, and in 1844 formed a partnership with Noah Davis, jr., later the distinguished Judge Davis of New York. This firm continued for thirteen years, when Mr. Davis was appointed to the supreme bench. In 1850 Mr. Church was elected lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket by a majority of 8,000. In 1852 he was re-elected, with Horatio Seymour as governor, and in the fall of 1857 Mr. Church was elected comptroller of the State. In 1867 he was elected chief justice of the Court of Appeals by 90,000 majority, which position he held until his death, in 1880. In 1868 he was presented for the presidential nomination by the State delegation in the National Democratic Convention. Judge Church was of impressive appearance, broad and deep in his knowledge of law, earnest in manner, and cogent in his reasoning, added to which he was an eloquent orator. He married Ann Wild of New Hampshire, a descendant of one of the oldest families of New York. They had two children, Hon. George B. Church, of whom an extended notice is given on a subsequent page of this volume, and Helen A., the wife of Dr. S. R. Cochran of Albion.

Noah Davis came to Albion in his childhood and found employment in early life in copying under Judge Church in the clerk's office. His parents were poor and unable to give him good opportunities to secure an education, but he was an industrious student, walking to Gaines to attend the Academy and copying in his spare hours. He studied law in Lewiston, and after his admission to the bar began practice in Buffalo. Not meeting with his anticipated success he returned to Albion, by an arrangement with his friend, Judge Church, and the result was the formation of the successful firm before mentioned. Though of opposing politics, the two men were sincere friends and continued so. Judge Davis rose to distinction at the bar and in the judiciary; was elected to Congress in 1869, resigned in 1870, removed to New York City and practiced with Judge Davies. There he gained further honors at the bar, was appointed U. S. district attorney by Presi-



dent Grant and was elected judge of the Supreme Court. He was also a candidate for the United States Senate against Roscoe Conkling and nearly reached election. He is now engaged in practicing law in New York City.

Gideon Hard located in Albion in 1826, when he was twenty-nine years of age and began the practice of his profession. He was elected school commissioner of Barre in 1827, and in the autumn of that year was appointed county treasurer, which office he held six years. He was elected to Congress in 1832, as a Whig, and re-elected in 1834. In the spring of 1837 he returned to Albion and to his practice. In 1841 he was elected State senator, which body then comprised the Court for the Correction of Errors, of which court Mr. Hard became a member. He was re-elected in 1845, and in 1848 was appointed canal appraiser, holding the office two years. In 1850 he again returned to Albion and continued in practice until 1856, when he was elected county judge, serving as such four years. After the expiration of his term Mr. Hard lived a life of retirement until his death. He was an able lawyer, an active and incorruptible legislator, and an upright judge.

Henry R. Curtis was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1800, studied law in Skaneateles and Elbridge, N. Y., and settled in Albion in the fall of 1824. He formed a partnership with Alexis Ward, who had previously been admitted to the Supreme Court. In 1831 he was appointed district attorney, in which office he continued by successive appointments (excepting 1832) until June, 1847, when he was elected county judge and surrogate—the first judge chosen under the constitution of 1846. He was re-elected in 1850 and died before the expiration of his second term. Before his election as judge he had held the office of examiner and master in chancery, and many civil town and village offices. For twenty-five years he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church. As a counselor he was a peacemaker, judicious, cautious and sound. He died September 20, 1855.

Alexis Ward was born in Addison, Vt., May 18, 1802. He studied law with Judge Wilson, of Auburn, N. Y., was admitted to the bar in 1823, and the next year settled in Albion, where he was soon afterward appointed a justice of the peace. On the retirement of Judge Elijah Foot, the first judge of Orleans county, Mr. Ward was appointed to the

office, February, 1830, and held the position by re-appointment until January, 1840. In 1834-5 he was instrumental in procuring the charter of the Bank of Orleans, the first bank in the county, and in 1836 was chosen its president, which position he held until his death, November 28, 1854. Mr. Ward was active in public affairs; aided in founding the Phipps Seminary and Albion Academy; was conspicuous in promoting the Rochester, Niagara Falls and Lockport Railroad; projected the plank roads of the county, and with Roswell and Freeman Clarke built the stone flouring mill in Albion. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and an exemplary Christian. In November, 1854, he was elected to the Assembly, but his death prevented his taking the seat.

Judge Arad Thomas was born at Woodstock, Vt., in 1807. He remained at home and labored with his father till he was seventeen years of age, and in 1830 graduated at Union College. He was deputy secretary of state for Vermont in 1831, and in 1832 removed to Gaines, where he studied law with Hon. W. W. Ruggles. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, and in 1836 removed to Albion. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1843 and held the office during eight consecutive years. He was elected county judge and surrogate, and held the office from 1860 to 1864. He was an active member of the Orleans County Pioneer Association, and the success of that society was largely promoted by his intelligent labors. At the urgent solicitation of his fellow members he prepared and published, in 1871, at a pecuniary sacrifice, his excellent Pioneer History of Orleans county. He died several years since.

William Penniman was born in Hillsborough county, N. H., August 5, 1793, and died near Albion. After his school days he removed to Ontario county, N. Y., in September, 1816, and thence came to Albion; two years later he settled on a farm near Eagle Harbor. He was not a lawyer by profession, but in 1825 was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas and was one of the first bench of judges of the county. He held the office five years and in 1831 was elected justice of the peace at Barre and served until his removal to Eagle Harbor. He taught school many years in this county and was very successful in that vocation. He was school commissioner and inspector of schools

during the eight years he lived in Shelby, and was town superintendent of schools three years in Barre. It has been written of him that "as a judge he was firm, upright and impartial, and in all his official and social relations sustained a character marked for sound views of men and things, honest, faithful, and true."

Edwin Ruthvin Reynolds was born in Fort Ann, Washington county, February 16, 1816, and was the oldest of four children of Linus J. and Alice (Baker) Reynolds. The father was a minister of the Baptist church and also a practical printer and editor. The son learned the printing trade while young, in his father's office of the Northern Spectator, at East Poultney, Vt., at the same time with the late Horace Greeley. Mr. Greeley and young Reynolds were firm friends in youth, and their acquaintance was maintained until the death of the great journalist. Mr. Reynolds prepared for college and entered Brown University in the class of '39, afterward receiving the degree of A. M. While still engaged in his college studies, and at the age of twenty-one, he came to Albion, as principal of the old Albion Academy. His incumbency of that position continued from January, 1838, to December, 1846, and the institution under his charge was in every way successful and prosperous. In 1840, while teaching, he began a course of law studies under the direction of A. H. & D. H. Cole, and was admitted to practice in 1843. He was the first county superintendent of schools in Orleans county, in 1842-43, and then established the first normal school in the State. In 1846 he began practice in Albion, and has since been a prominent member of the county bar. Among his law partners was the late George H. Stone, and during twelve years, beginning in 1867, Albert W. Crandall. Mr. Reynolds was for five years a justice of the peace of the town of Barre, and clerk of the board of supervisors three years. He was elected to Congress and served in 1860 and 1861, and was one of the war committee of Orleans county, from 1860 to 1865. While in Congress he was the friend and supporter of President Lincoln, and this and his early acquaintance and life-long friendship with Horace Greeley are among the most valued of his past associations. His term of service was at the outbreak of the secession movement and the beginning of the war of the rebellion. While there he had the honor and pleasure of standing near Abraham Lincoln when

he delivered his first inaugural address. He also had the satisfaction of casting several votes of which he has always been proud: 1. Voting for the admission of "bleeding Kansas" as a free State. 2. Voting with Roscoe Conkling, Burlingame, Washburn, Lovejoy, Wade and the others of "the old guard" of 65 members who stood out against every project for extending slavery to the Pacific on the line of 36 degrees, 30 minutes, or on any other line whatever. 3. Voting for the Morrill tariff bill, which furnished the sinews of war to enable the country to go safely through the conflict with the slave-holding confederacy. He also introduced and advocated a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, at that time as unpopular a measure as a public man could project. In 1863 Mr. Reynolds was elected county judge and surrogate, and served one term of four years. During thirteen years he was chairman of the Republican county committee, and also served on the State committee, and was one of the three members of the executive committee in 1858. In 1868 he was an elector on the Grant ticket, and in 1872, was a Greeley elector, and has been a delegate to the State convention four times. In 1858 and 1859 he owned and published the Orleans American, and has written much for that and other journals, besides several pamphlets, speeches and addresses. He was married, in November, 1847, to Elizabeth Ann Gale, and they had two children, one of whom is living—Grace, wife of John M. Phillips, of Hulberton, N. Y.

Benjamin L. Bessac was a native of New Baltimore, Greene county, born March 12, 1807, and was the son of Lewis Bessac. In early life his father was a blacksmith, but later became a farmer in Chenango county where he took up a farm of 160 acres. However, previous to this time, he had started for Ohio with the intention to settle, but became snow-bound at Tonawanda Creek, and it was there he began to work as a blacksmith. At a later date he returned to Chenango county. When Benjamin was twelve days old his mother died, and he was brought up in the family of an aunt in Greene county. After receiving a common school education he taught for a time, then attended the Greenville Academy. He prepared for college, intending to enter the sophomore class at Union, but went to New York where he was employed in a store for a time. Later on he went to Alabama where

his wife founded the Mobile Female Seminary, and where he worked as clerk in the United States Bank. In March, 1832, Mr. Bessac returned north, and after traveling for a time began a course of law study at Cairo, Greene county, with Amasa Mattoon, and later was with Judge Hiram Gardiner, at Lockport. In 1835 he was admitted to practice, and in June of that year became a resident of Albion. Mr. Bessac is remembered as having been one of the leading lawyers of his time. At the Orleans county bar he was associated in business with some of the best lawyers of the county, among whom may be mentioned the names of the late Daniel H. Cole, George Stone and Judge Church. The latter read law in Mr. Bessac's office and afterward became his business partner. His last law partner was George Bullard, Esq. Mr. Bessac was master in chancery for many years and was appointed first judge of the county, receiving his appointment from Governor Bouck, in 1844. In 1853 he was elected district attorney and served one term. His law library was one of the best and most extensive in Western New York, and naturally his office was the resort of many of his legal associates and law students. Mr. Bessac died December 23, 1871, his wife surviving him and dying July 7, 1890. He was brought up in the Reformed Dutch church, having united with the society at the age of fourteen. In Albion he was a member of the Presbyterian church after 1842. His wife was Deborah, daughter of Rev. Simeon Dixinson, of East Haddam, Conn. They were married April 11, 1830. Deborah Bessac died suddenly in December, 1831, and on June 18, 1835, Mr. Bessac married Caroline G. Baker. The children of this marriage were: Benjamin L., who died an infant; Addison G., who died at the age of thirty eight; Sanford C., of Albion, and Cornelia, wife of F. E. French, of Albion.

Almeron Hyde Cole was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., April 20, 1798. He prepared for college at Auburn and entered the sophomore class of Union College in 1815. Two years later he left school in consequence of the death of his mother, and in the fall of 1817 entered the law office of Judge Joseph L. Richardson, of Cayuga county, as a student. He was admitted attorney in the Supreme Court in his twenty-first year, formed a partnership with Judge Richardson, which was dissolved a few months later, and then made a new business connection

with George W. Fleming, at Seneca Falls. In the spring of 1825 both came to Albion and practiced together until 1832, meeting with deserved success. After leaving Mr. Fleming, he was for a time partner with his brother, Hon. Dan H. Cole. He served seventeen years as justice of the peace of Barre, and in November, 1847, was elected State senator, served one term and declined a re-election. He resumed practice in Albion, but a large amount of business connected with the settlement of an estate in Cayuga county, of which he was executor, he gave up his time to those duties and the management of a large farm in Gaines. Judge Thomas says of Mr. Cole: "Although a good advocate and a strong and logical reasoner at the bar, Mr. Cole was not so fluent and polished a speaker as his partner, Mr. Fleming. In their earlier years of practice together, Mr. Cole furnished his quota of brains to the firm, while Mr. Fleming furnished the tongue." Mr. Cole was never married. Coming to the county when it was first organized, he was prominent in public affairs and well known to the people of the county. He died October 14, 1859.

William J. Babbitt was a native of Providence, R. I., born in September, 1786. He learned the blacksmith's trade and worked at it until he settled in Gaines, where in 1812 he took up the farm where he ever afterwards lived, and moved his family thereto in 1813. No professional lawyer lived in the county for several years after that and Mr. Babbitt being a fluent talker, was frequently called on to try the occasional law suits of the people in justice's court. He improved in this practice and became the most noted pettifogger north of the Tonawanda swamp. He was prominent in the measures for erecting the town of Gaines in 1816 and on the 1st of July of that year, applied for and secured a post-office at Gaines and was made postmaster. He held the office five years. In 1831-2 he represented the county in the Assembly; was appointed justice of the peace in 1815 and held the office in all twenty-three years; was several times supervisor of the town and held other town offices. He acquired a character for uncompromising fidelity in business matters, and by a life of industry and economy, accumulated much property. His wife was Eunice Losey. He died July 20, 1863.



Ben Field, born at Dorset, Vt., in 1816, removed with his parents to Albion in 1828. He was educated at Albion, Brockport, in the schools of those villages and at Burr Seminary, Vt. He worked in his father's marble shop till he was about seventeen years of age, read law with Alexis Ward and was admitted to the bar, but never practiced. He was for a while engaged in constructing on railroad work with Tousley, Lee & Company. In company with a Mr. Ferry, of Syracuse, he put sleeping cars on the Michigan Central Railroad and the Northwestern Railroad and continued in this business till 1860, when, in company with George M. Pullman, he was interested in putting sleepers on the St. Louis and Alton Railroad, continuing with Mr. Pullman until December, 1865, during which time many valuable patents were obtained. Mr. Pullman purchased his interest and he retired from the business. Mr. Field was for many years one of the foremost men in State politics, and had a very extensive acquaintance. He was State Senator in 1854-55, member of the commission to settle the Connecticut boundary in 1856, and for many years secretary of the Republican State Committee. He was a pleasing conversationalist and a man of a large amount of general information and was especial authority on State and National politics. He died at Albion in 1879.

William W. Ruggles was born in Hardwick, Mass., January 1, 1800. He began the study of law when eighteen years old in Salem, N. Y., finishing in Albany. When admitted to the bar he settled in Albion and formed a partnership with Judge Moody. In 1824 he removed to Gaines and began practice. He aided in founding the Gaines Academy and the bank at that place. He held the offices of master in chancery, Supreme Court commissioner, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, justice of the peace and various town offices, and was several times candidate for the State Legislature, but was defeated with his party. He died in Gaines, April 22, 1850.

Reuben Bryant was born in Worcester county, Mass., July 13, 1792, and graduated from Brown University about 1815. After spending some time teaching he removed to Livingston county, N. Y., and there studied law. After being admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, he settled for practice in Holley about 1823, where he was the pioneer lawyer. In the fall of 1849 he removed to Albion, where he practiced



until 1855; in that year he removed to Buffalo to aid his son William C. Bryant, now a veteran of the Buffalo bar. He was appointed master in chancery by Silas Wright, and held the office until it was abolished in 1846. He was a thorough scholar, well learned in Greek and Latin, and as a lawyer had a clear perception of the facts and the law in their bearing upon cases; but too exact, cautious, and diffident to be a successful advocate. He died in Buffalo in January, 1863.

Hiram S Goff was a native of Winfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., born in 1802 and settled in Albion in 1831, in which year he had been admitted to the bar. He began practice with Gideon Hard, and the firm continued until 1839. After practicing for a time alone he was associated with several other partners, among them John H. White, who was with him from 1863 to 1869. Mr. Goff held the office of master in chancery, and was a careful, able and conscientious lawyer. He died in 1893.

Edwin Porter located in Albion in 1856, having been admitted to practice at the General Term held in Albion in the fall of that year; he was then twenty-nine years old. He formed a partnership with S. S. Spencer, which continued three years, and then practiced with I. M. Thompson, of Albion, until the beginning of the war, when Mr. Thompson enlisted. Mr. Porter practiced alone until 1876, when he formed a partnership with Calvin J. Church. In 1854 Mr. Porter was elected school commissioner and served two years. During the Johnson administration he was appointed internal revenue assessor, and held the office about three years; he was also president of the village one year. Mr. Porter's legal education was secured under severe difficulties, his law studies being intermitted with teaching school to defray his expenses.

Robert H. Brown studied law with Judge Bessac and was admitted to the bar of Orleans county in 1851. He practiced with Hon. W. K. McAllister and subsequently removed to Detroit, where he remained in practice a few years and held a judicial office. In 1868 he removed to Atlanta, Ga., and practiced for some years. He held the office of attorney-general for that State and was one of a committee to revise the State code. He afterwards returned to Albion but did not resume practice.

John Hull White was born in Stanford, Dutchess county, N. Y., February 29, 1820, and is the third of seven children of Walter and Mary (Avery) White. His father was a farmer and the son lived on the farm during his youth, and later was employed as clerk in a store in New York. Three years later he returned home, the family having in the mean time moved to Mendon, Monroe county, N. Y. He attended school at the Macedon and Waterloo Academies, read law with Denton G. Shuart, of Honeoye Falls, A. P. Kimball, of Penfield, and finished his course with Houghton & Sprague, in Buffalo. Mr. White was admitted to practice July 2, 1848, and soon after located in Albion, where he has since remained. He has generally practiced without a partner, but was associated for a time with Reuben Bryant, and later with Hiram S. Goff. While his practice has been of a general character, he is especially prominent as a trial lawyer and has been connected with many important cases in this region, particularly in railroad litigation. In politics Mr. White is a conservative Democrat and has been the candidate of his party for the offices of district attorney, county judge, and representative in Congress; and while the majority in the county and district has always been largely against his party, the vote he has received has been a source of gratification to himself and his friends. Mr. White has been president of the village, and president of the Board of Education thirteen years and a member sixteen years. Mr. White has been many years conspicuously identified with Odd Fellowship, his membership in the order beginning in 1848. He has advanced through all the various lodge and encampment degrees to the position of grand master of the State, and in 1887 was elevated to the high position of grand sire of the order—the greatest honor that the order can confer. He has also been a member of the Sovereign Grand Lodge since 1865. He is the author of a valuable digest pertaining to Odd Fellowship, a work that has attracted much attention in the order throughout the country. He has also been a contributor to other works on the same subject. Mr. White was married on January 19, 1850, to Temperance, daughter of Matthias B. Miller, of Dutchess county. After the death of his wife Mr. White married Mrs. Mary A. Miller, widow of Capt. John B. Miller. She died in 1891, and in June, 1892, he married Frances M. Noble, of Albion.

John Gilbert Sawyer is a native of Vermont and born at Brandon June 5, 1825. He is the eldest but one of seven children of John F. and Mary J. Sawyer. In 1831 the family removed to Western New York, settling at Knowlesville, where the father was a carpenter and joiner. John G. Sawyer was educated in the district schools and at the Hillville Academy, in preparation for a collegiate course. To secure the latter he went to Kentucky and later to Arkansas, where he taught school nearly three years to obtain means to pay his college expenses. In the fall of 1846 he returned home with the intention of entering college, but for personal reasons the plan was abandoned and in the spring of 1847 he settled in Albion and began a course of law study in the office of Curtis & Stone, finishing with Judge Bessac. He was admitted to practice in 1852, but prior to that time, in 1848, he was elected superintendent of public schools for this county; the duties of this office interfered somewhat with his law study and delayed the date of his admission. In 1851 he was elected justice of the peace and held the office about five years. In the fall of 1855 he formed a partnership with the late Judge Church, which business connection was not practically ended until the death of Judge Church. In the fall of 1862 Mr. Sawyer was elected district attorney, and in 1863 was elected county judge, in which capacity he served sixteen years, having been twice re-elected. In the fall of 1884 Judge Sawyer was elected to Congress and served in that body three consecutive terms. Politically Judge Sawyer is well known as a stalwart and staunch Republican. He was originally a Whig, and was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Orleans county. As a lawyer and a judge he has won merited distinction, while his character as a man has made him a large circle of friends. On the 27th of June, 1855, Judge Sawyer was married to Eliza A. Shaw, of Plainfield, Mass. They have five children, two of whom are living.

Seth S. Spencer left the town of Barre in the spring of 1852, when he was twenty-one years old and settled in Albion to study law. He was at first in the office of William R. McAllister, and finished with Church & Davis. He was admitted to practice in the fall of 1856, and began in association with Edwin Porter, continuing thus until the spring of 1862. He was then elected justice of the peace and served in that

office until December, 1875. While in that office he formed a partnership with Holmes & Thompson under the name of Holmes, Thompson & Spencer, afterwards Thompson & Spencer, and now Thompson, Spencer & Thompson. He was appointed clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and filled the position most acceptably during twelve years. He was appointed postmaster under President Harrison.

Irving M. Thompson settled in Albion in 1852, from Carlton, and began the study of law in the office of Judge Bessac; he was then twenty-one years old. Four years later he was admitted and began practice with Charles H. Holmes; his next partnership was with Willard F. Warren, which continued until 1861, after which and until the war he was associated with Edwin Porter. He enlisted and served in the 17th Battery, and three years later returned to Albion and formed a second copartnership with Mr. Holmes; in 1871 S. S. Spencer became a member of the firm. Mr. Thompson was district attorney in 1866-69, and also held the office of postmaster of the village. He has been many years a member of the Board of Education of the village of Albion.

W. Crawford Ramsdale was born in Malta, Saratoga county, March 5, 1856, and is the youngest and only son of six children of William and Parthenia (Crawford) Ramsdale. The family removed to Orleans county and live in the town of Gaines. The subject passed his youth on a farm, was educated in the district schools, Albion Academy, attended Miss Foster's select school and graduated from the University of Rochester in the class of '79. Mr. Ramsdale studied law with John H. White, of Albion, and was admitted as an attorney in 1881, and as counselor at a later date. He has always practiced at the county seat and though still comparatively young in years and in professional experience, Mr. Ramsdale is regarded as one of the leading men at the bar of the county. In politics he is Democratic and is an important factor in the councils of his party. He has been the nominee of the Democracy for the offices of county treasurer and county judge and surrogate, in the canvass for the former office being defeated by only 180 votes. In January, 1884, Mr. Ramsdale married Ellen J., daughter of the late Andrew Wall, of Albion.

Dean F. Currie was born in Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y., September 17, 1847, and is a son of Earl S. and Wealthy B. Currie. Of the three children of these parents, Dean F. is the only son. His father was a farmer and the son was brought up on the homestead; was educated at the Clinton Liberal Institute and Dwight's Rural High School and took a special course at Hamilton College, graduating from the law department. Mr. Currie was admitted to the bar in 1870 and during the next ten years practiced in Clinton. In 1881 he removed to Albion, where he has since been in practice. While constantly devoted to his profession, Mr. Currie has always been prominent in local politics and one of the Democratic leaders in Western New York. He was the nominee of his party for the Assembly in 1883, and was defeated by only twenty-nine votes. In 1884 he again ran for the office and was defeated by sixty-eight votes. In 1885 he was elected police justice of the village of Albion and served three years. On February 10, 1888, Mr. Currie was appointed by President Cleveland United States consul at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, where he served in that position until July 1st, 1892. In the fall of this year he was Democratic candidate for the senatorship of the thirty-first district and ran ahead of his ticket. As a lawyer Mr. Currie has been connected with some of the most important cases tried at the local bar, including three murder cases, in one of which while defending Emery B. Butler, in 1887, he was stricken down with paralysis. While his practice is of a general character, he has been particularly successful in criminal causes. On July 3, 1873, Mr. Currie married Florence A. Stafford, of Clinton, Oneida county, N. Y. They have one child.

Thomas Lawrence Hughes was born in Albion October 27, 1865, and is the third of eleven children born to Patrick and Elizabeth Hughes. Thomas attended the district schools, but received his education principally at St. Raphael's Academy (a parochial school). He graduated from the Albion Free School in 1886 and was the orator of his class. He read law with John H. White and was admitted in Rochester at the June General Term in 1891. In the same month he formed a partnership with Thomas A. Kirby. Mr. Hughes is a strong Democrat and is active in the councils of the party in Orleans county. When he had just reached his majority he was elected town clerk and

re-elected a second term. He has been a delegate to both county and State Democratic conventions, and in 1890 was clerk of the Assembly cities committee. He has also been clerk of the Senate judiciary committee. Mr. Hughes was one of the founders of the Weekly News, an Albion newspaper, and was its editor two years.

Thomas Austin Kirby was born in Albion March 22, 1868, and is the eldest of three children of John and Catherine (Moynihan) Kirby. Until he was fifteen years old Thomas attended the village schools, then worked one year as an iron moulder, which is his father's occupation. In 1886 he began studying law with John Cunneen, in Albion (now of Buffalo), and was admitted to practice in Rochester in 1889. Previous to his admission he taught school at South Barre and later attended the Cornell University Law School, from which he graduated in 1889. He began practice in Albion in July, 1889, and in June, 1891, became one of the present firm of Hughes & Kirby, who are both able trial lawyers. Since attaining his majority Mr. Kirby has been an ardent Republican and has closely identified himself with the work of his party in the county, and was chairman of the Republican county committee for two terms. In the Democratic village of Albion he has been three times elected police justice, first in 1892. He is the only Republican ever elected to any village office for three successive terms. He has before him a promising future.

Hon. Charles H. Holmes was born in Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., on the 24th day of October, 1827. He acquired a good English education in the common schools and Albion Academy, and in his twentieth year commenced the study of the law in the office of Hon. Henry R. Curtis at Albion, and continued his studies with Church & Davis. He entered the Albany Law School in 1853 and graduated in 1854. He was married to Miss Mary A. Spencer on the 13th day of June, 1854. Mr. Holmes was a self-made man, struggling against poverty and resorting to manual labor and school teaching to procure means to defray his expenses in securing an education. He was in partnership with Henry D. Tucker from January, 1858, to 1863 in the practice of the law. In July, 1865, he formed a partnership with Lieut. Irving M. Thompson, which continued till Mr. Holmes's death, Seth S. Spencer joining the firm in the spring of 1871. Mr. Holmes possessed a good







Isaac S. Signor

legal mind and was very successful as a jury lawyer. He was a man of indomitable energy and perseverance. His practice became quite extensive, and regardless of his health, he put all of his vitality and energy in his cases. While trying a complicated suit in the Orleans circuit in March, 1873, before Judge Lamont and a jury, he fell to the floor from an attack of epilepsy. He never fully recovered from this, and was stricken down with apoplexy on the 30th day of September, 1874, and died the next day. His funeral was attended by a large assemblage of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Holmes was elected to Congress in 1870, representing the congressional district composed of the counties of Monroe and Orleans, and while holding that position, represented his constituency in a satisfactory manner. He joined the Presbyterian church in Albion in his twentieth year, and continued a member till his death, during all of that time being connected with the Sabbath school in some capacity.

Isaac S. Signor was born at Skaneateles, N. Y. His family were originally from Dutchess county. He attended Elbridge Academy and graduated from Hamilton College in 1870, taking the first Kingsley prize in debate at the end of the senior year. At the end of 1871 he graduated from the law school and the same year commenced practice at Albion, where he remained for two years. He then went to New York city and was in the office of Davies & Work, and still later with Judge Hawes. The firm of Griggs & Signor was then formed and they did business at 237 Broadway for over three years. In 1878 he returned to Albion and since 1879 the firm of Signor & Wage has been in existence. Judge Signor was elected district attorney on the Republican ticket and served from 1881 to 1884. He was then elected county judge and was re elected. He was married in 1878 to Mary Grierson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Edwin L. Wage was born in Providence, Saratoga county, January 27, 1836, and was the eldest of three children of William and Julia Wage. The family came to East Gaines in 1844 and thence moved to Barre. In the latter town the mother died, and the father in Albion. After an elementary education at Albion Academy, Edwin spent his early life on a farm and also taught school. In July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company D., 151st N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, and on

the organization of the company was made sergeant. In January, 1863, he passed an examination before Gen. Casey's board and was commissioned captain in the 20th Regiment of U. S. Col. troops, upon which he joined the command in New York harbor and proceeded to New Orleans. Here he was permanently detached from the regiment and appointed assistant provost marshal and stationed at Carrollton, La. Capt. Wage resigned and was mustered out of service in August, 1865. Returning home he engaged in fire and life insurance, about eight years, after which he read law with Reynolds & Crandall, after which he entered Hamilton Law School and was graduated from there and admitted to practice in 1879. In this year the law partnership of Signor & Wage was formed, which has continued to the present time. In politics Mr. Wage is a strong Republican and was supervisor of the Eleventh Census for the Tenth District, N. Y. He married in 1865, Helen M. Comstock, daughter of Arnold Comstock, of Carlton, N. Y.

Irving L'Hommedieu was born in the town of Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., January 12, 1865. He is a son of Hon. Wallace L'Hommedieu of this county, his mother's maiden name being Frances M. Berry, a daughter of the late Colonel John Berry, of Holley, N. Y. He was educated in the common schools and the Medina Academy. In 1884 he began studying law, entering the office of Hon. Edmund L. Pitts at Medina. He taught school during the winters of 1883-84 and 1884-85. He graduated from the Albany Law School in 1886 and was admitted to the bar the same year. From 1886 to 1888 he resided at Omaha, Nebraska: returning to Medina in 1888 the law firm of Simons & L'Hommedieu was formed, which partnership still exists. June 29, 1887, he married Christina Breed, a daughter of Charles H. Breed, of Medina. Mr. L'Hommedieu is a prominent Freemason, being a member of the lodge, chapter, council, commandery and Lodge of Perfection, having held many Masonic offices, and is at present the master of the council. He is also an Odd Fellow, and is a member of the Alert Hose Company of Medina, of which he is now president. He was appointed village attorney of Medina in March, 1893, and was elected a member of the Board of Education in August, 1892, both of which positions he still occupies. Mr. L'Hommedieu is an ardent Republican and takes an active interest in politics.



Edwin L. Wager



Edwin B. Simons was born in Shelby, Orleans county, and is a member of the law firm of Simons & L'Hommedieu. He was elected district attorney in 1893. He is a prominent lawyer and politician.

Orange A. Eddy was among the prominent men of Holley, and was born in Barre, February 20, 1832. He was a son of Samuel Eddy, of Barre, who was a farmer. Orange A. was educated in the district schools of his native town and at Albion Academy. He studied law in the office of Church & Davis, of Albion, and May 17, 1867, was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the practice of law in Holley and continued the same until his death, May 13, 1884. In politics he was a Democrat, for several years was justice of the peace. He was a man of sterling integrity, and commanded the respect and trust of his fellow townsmen to a remarkable degree. A certain attorney was once remarked that he was the only honest lawyer he ever knew. He was known for his kindness of heart, being always ready to listen to and aid those in distress. In 1866 Mr. Eddy married Harriet M. Hendrick, daughter of David Hendrick, of Holley, who survives him. They had two children, Grace Augusta, who died young, and Mary Louise, who married Frank W. Cady, D. D. S., and resides in Albany, N. Y.

John W. Graves was reared in the southern part of this State, and during his professional career lived and practiced in Medina, where he died about three years ago. He was admitted to the bar in this judicial district. No man in Orleans county ever possessed a greater degree of native ability, and no one excelled him in summing up cases. Large in stature, and endowed with exceptional powers of endurance, he was regarded as one of the most powerful trial lawyers in the State; his adroitness in managing cases and his ability for cross-examining witnesses were seldom equaled. At one time he was a partner of Hon. E. L. Pitts, and upon the creation of the office of United States internal revenue assessor he was the first to receive an appointment to that position. During several of the latter years of his life he was a justice of the peace in Medina.

Hiram E. Sickels began the practice of law in Orleans county and for several years followed his profession in Medina, being a partner of John W. Graves. In 1871 he was appointed reporter in the Court of

Appeals, a position he still holds. He is a first-class lawyer, and is conceded to be the ablest reporter that judicial body ever had.

Adna Bowen was a native of Shelby, studied law and was admitted in this county, and died in Medina, where he had always practiced. He was an exceptionally good trial lawyer and possessed a thorough knowledge of law.

James De Puy, a native of this State and a partner of Adna Bowen in Medina, was both a popular and kind-hearted gentleman and a good legal practitioner. During the latter years of his life he entered with others into oil speculation, and died in Canada.

Archibald Servoss was one of the earliest attorneys in Medina. After practicing there many years he removed to Rochester, where he died.

Silas M. Burroughs was a colonel in the State militia, and for many years a very able lawyer in Medina, where he died. He was member of Congress and held a number of other offices of trust and responsibility.

Ephraim Garter practiced law in Medina during his early life, but about 1849 he removed to California, where he became a judge of one of the higher courts, and where he died. His brother, Reuben Garter, was also an attorney in Medina, but finally abandoned the practice of law and moved away.

Stanley E. Filkins was born in Bethany, Genesee county, February 19, 1836. Educated at the Grand River Institute in Ohio, he began the study of law with Brown & Glowackie, of Batavia, N. Y., and finished with Merrill T. Jenkins, of East Randolph, Cattaraugus county, being admitted to the bar in Erie county in 1857. In the spring of 1860 Mr. Filkins commenced the practice of his profession in Medina, where he has ever since resided. Excepting a partnership of four years with A. J. Coe he has always practiced alone. Although he has frequently been offered public office he has steadfastly refused to accept the same, preferring instead to devote his time and talents to his legal profession, in which he has attained a distinguished position. He is regarded as one of the best lawyers in Western New York.

Harry Orlando Jones was born in 1859 in Holley. His father, Harry O., was a son of Reuben D. Jones, who was a native of Boston, Mass. Reuben D. Jones resided in Holley several years and conducted a hotel,



then removed to Chicago, where he engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade. His son, Harry O., was engaged in business with his father for a number of years, then engaged in the oil trade in New York. In 1854 he married Cornelia E., daughter of Hiram Frisbie of Holley. Their son, the subject, was educated in the common schools, and entered the Brockport school, graduating from the academic department in 1878. He entered Hamilton College, graduating in 1882, began the study of law in Syracuse, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. From then until 1888 he was engaged in the practice of his profession in Rochester. He was one of the organizers of the Holley Electric Light Co., and was its first president. In 1893 he was elected supervisor of Murray on the Democratic ticket, and the same year was a candidate for member of Assembly from Orleans county.

William E. Hobby, a prominent member of the Orleans county bar, has for many years been in practice at Holley and has had an extensive business. During the war he was in the navy. He is a prominent citizen of the county.

Gurdon W. Fitch, son of Dr. W. R. Fitch, was a member of the law firm of Sawyer & Fitch, and several years was clerk of the Surrogate's Court. He was among the most prominent of the younger members of the bar.

Several citizens of Orleans county in early years held judicial offices who were not educated for the legal profession. John Lee, ancestor of the Lee family in Barre, was a native of Massachusetts, migrated to Madison county, N. Y., and thence to Barre in 1816, where he took up a tract of land. He was an intelligent and energetic man and foremost in public affairs. He was appointed a judge in the Court of Common Pleas of Genesee county and filled the office with ability. He died in October, 1823.

Abraham Cantine, a native of Ulster county, N. Y., was a soldier in the war of 1812, returned to Ulster county and was appointed sheriff, soon after which he settled in Murray, Orleans county. He was elected to the Assembly for 1827, and served five years as an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was also collector of tolls on the canal in Albion in 1835. He lived in the latter place several years before his death, which took place in 1840.

Eldridge Farwell, the conspicuous pioneer of Clarendon, a record of whose life is given in the history of that town, was appointed a judge in the Court of Common Pleas in 1825, and held the office five years. He died October 15, 1843.

Robert Anderson, a pioneer of Gaines, was appointed a justice of the peace in 1817 and held the office until 1822, and in the winter of that year was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas; he held the office two years and resigned. He held the office of supervisor many years before and after the organization of Orleans county, and was in the Legislature in 1822.

Austin Day, a native of Vermont, settled in Murray in 1815; served as constable several years, and practiced pettifogging considerably. He held the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas about five years, and was elected sheriff of the county in 1847. He removed to Albion in 1848, and died October 15, 1858.

Elijah W. Wood was a native of Massachusetts and settled in Murray at an early day. He served many years as constable and justice of the peace, and practiced pettifogging. During one term of five years he served as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

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## CHAPTER XI.

### THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The pioneers of any locality have always been followed by the "good physician." This is one of the unpleasant necessities of human experience. In the early years of the present century the State of New York, unlike Pennsylvania and the New England States, had done very little to encourage science, and there was no school of medicine worthy of the name nearer than Boston or Philadelphia. Few young men could then afford to go so far to qualify themselves for a profession, whatever inducements its future seemed to promise him. This led to the prevailing custom among young aspirants for medical practice to enter the office of a neighboring physician, study his books two or three

years, and at the same time accompanying his tutor in professional visits. At the end of the term the young doctor felt qualified to begin his professional career. The laws then governing the admission to practice of physicians were practically worthless, but in 1806 the Legislature passed an act repealing former laws applying to the medical profession, and authorizing the formation of a general State Medical Society and county societies. This action was immediately productive of great benefit to both the physicians and the public. Charlatans were excluded and a standard fixed for the admission of students to the county societies which insured the public against malpractice by uneducated persons.

The Orleans County Medical Society was organized January 8, 1873, at a meeting held in the office of Dr. J. W. Randall, in Albion; he was the chief actor in promoting the organization. There were present at the meeting, Drs. Randall, H. W. Lewis, H. C. Tompkins, E. R. Armstrong, R. W. Smith, William McKennan, E. P. Squier, Thomas Cushing, C. S. Pugsley, J. H. Taylor, W. Noble, J. D. Warren, S. R. Cochrane, R. E. Cochrane, and James Chapman.

Dr. Randall presided over the meeting and Dr. Chapman acted as secretary. The name as given above was adopted and a committee appointed to prepare and report a constitution to a subsequent meeting. The second meeting was held on the 5th of February, at which the constitution was adopted. Among its provisions was one establishing the place for holding the regular meetings in Albion (unless otherwise voted) on the third Wednesday of January, April, July, and October of each year, the first one in each year to be the anniversary meeting. The first officers elected were as follows: President, Dr. J. W. Randall; vice-president, Dr. Thomas Cushing; secretary and treasurer, Dr. James Chapman; executive committee, Drs. William McKennan, E. P. Squier, and C. S. Pugsley. The official term was fixed by the constitution at one year.

The anniversary meeting of 1875 was held publicly in the court house, the previous meetings having usually been held in the offices of members of the society. The attendance at the anniversary meeting was large, and the members of the society enjoyed a banquet after the exercises at what is now the Orleans House. At the meeting of July

18, 1877, it was voted that subsequent meetings should be held on the first Thursday of May and November, the election of officers to take place at the latter.

The meetings of this society since its organization have been, as a rule, well attended and many of the members have taken an active interest in the proceedings, as shown in numerous papers and essays that have been prepared and read.

The present officers of the society are as follows: President, Dr. George J. Lund, of Medina; vice-president, Dr. F. B. Storer, of Holley; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Daniel H. Brennan, of Albion; censors, Dr. Charles E. Fairman, Lyndonville; J. J. Simonds, Barre Center; William Eman, Gaines; and F. L. June, Waterport. The annual meetings are now held in Albion; the spring meetings in Medina; the summer meetings in Holley. Following is a list of the members in 1894: Albion, Drs. Daniel H. Brennan, J. G. Dolley, Willard R. Fitch, Harriet Watson, S. R. Cochrane, J. E. Sutton, Elizabeth M. Squier, and M. L. Caverly. Barre, J. J. Simonds. Carlton, F. L. June, Edward Wittier. Gaines, William Eman. Kendall, R. W. Bamber. Holley, F. B. Storer, John H. Taylor, Edwin R. Armstrong. Ridgeway, George J. Lund, Edward Munson, James Chapman, John T. James, Edward M. Tompkins, James F. Stokes. Yates, Charles E. Fairman. Shelby, Harvey L. James.

Orson Nichoson was one of the earliest physicians of Orleans county, and a man of character and prominence both in and out of his profession. He was a native of Saratoga county, where he was born March 2, 1795. In August, 1819, he settled in the then town of Barre, and in 1822 removed to the village of Albion, where for many years he had a large practice. When his health became impaired by his arduous labors, he joined with Dr. L. C. Paine, another early doctor, and they carried on a drug business, books, etc., until a few years before his death. Dr. Nichoson was chosen clerk of the county in November, 1825. He was the first regular physician to settle in Albion. His death occurred May 7, 1870.

Jesse Beech was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., March 20, 1787. His son, Dr. John H. Beech, of Michigan, furnished Judge Thomas with some data regarding his father and early times in this county. He

said, "In those days medical colleges were not accessible to students of ordinary means" (as we have explained on a preceding page.) "There was a public prejudice against dissections, and the students of the two doctors (with whom his father studied) occupied a room in the steeple of a church in Charleston, N. Y., where they dissected bodies. One of the class would stay in the steeple all day Sundays with their cadavers, to keep the hatch fastened down to exclude intruding boys." Dr Jesse Beech began practice at Esperance, N. Y., in 1813. In the fall of 1815 he located in Gaines, which it was then thought would ultimately be a county seat for a new county. In the years 1817, 1818 and 1819 it took him three or four days to make the circuit of his patients. Dr. Beech was a strong advocate of temperance, a fine horseman and often officiated as marshal on public occasions. In the later years of his life he kept a drug store in connection with his practice. He died March 4, 1829.

John H. Beech was born September 4, 1819, and in his youth served as clerk for Fanning & Orton, of Albion. He afterwards attended the Gaines Academy until he was eighteen years old, when he began studying medicine with Drs. Nicholson and Paine, in Albion. He graduated at the Albany Medical College in 1841. He practiced from his old homestead until 1850, when he removed to Coldwater, Mich. He was the only son of Dr. Jesse Beech.

William White, whose name we have already mentioned, was probably the first physician who settled in Orleans county, and came very early in the century. Little is now known of his nativity and early years. He first settled in the town of Ridgeway, but in a few years removed to Albion village and built a saw-mill on Sandy Creek a little south of the village. As the place became more thickly settled, Dr. White gave more of his time to medical practice, had a large business and about the time of the opening of the canal, opened a small drug store in connection with other business, and for a time practiced in partnership with Dr. Green Nicholson. He was appointed the first surrogate of Orleans county. Later he managed boating operations on the canal, was on a farm in Carlton a while, and about 1842 returned to Albion and resumed practice, adopting the homeopathic system. He was not very successful, and removed to Holley. While there he served as justice of the peace several years, and died there.

Christopher Whaley was born in Connecticut, June 16, 1798, and settled with his parents at Verona, N. Y., in 1803. He was educated as a physician at the medical school at Fairfield, N. Y., and graduated in June, 1819. In September of the same year he located at Shelby Center. In February, 1832, he removed to Medina, where he continued in practice and died October 26, 1867. Dr. Whaley was a very successful physician and devoted his entire energies to his profession. It was truly said of him that "he never refused his services to any one in need of them, whether they were rich or poor, and without taking into consideration the possibility of losing his fee," Dr. Whaley was succeeded in Shelby in early years by Dr. George Norton.

Elisha Bowen was an early and successful physician of the town of Yates. He was born in Windsor county, Vermont, in 1791 and was educated at Dartmouth College. He married and settled first in Palmyra, N. Y., where his wife died, and in 1820 he removed to Yates, locating between Yates Center and the lake. He was the first and for many years the only physician in the town. Dr. Bowen was the father of twelve children, having been married three times. He was one of the thirteen persons who formed the Baptist church in Yates in 1822, and continued a member through his life. He was a conscientious and kind hearted man and a good physician. He died April 6, 1863.

Willard R. Fitch, who since about 1867 has been a practicing physician residing in the western part of Albion, but who came to the town to retire from professional work and engage in farming for a limited time, was born in Otsego, February 16, 1826. He received an academic education, and also attended the Albany State Normal School. After a course of medical study with Doctors Manley, Thayer and Cummings, he attended a medical college at Pittsfield, Mass., and still later was graduated from the New York City University Medical College. Dr. Fitch began practice at Oneida, N. Y., and with the exception of one year in the army, practiced in that town eighteen years. Dr. Fitch entered the service as assistant surgeon of the Second N. Y. Militia (82d Regiment) and served about thirteen months. After the war, being in poor health, he spent two years in Mobile, Ala., and in 1867 bought and came to the old Perkins farm in Albion, and although intending to remain there for a short time only, the doctor has been kept in constant

practice during his residence in this locality. However, for two years he was in a drug store in Lockport. In 1852 Dr. Fitch married Maria, daughter of Rev. D. D. Ransom, and they have had five children. Evaline, who died aged seven; Gurdon W., a lawyer of Albion; Freddie, who died in infancy; Edward H., who died at twenty; and Luella. He is a strong Republican, and has been justice of the peace eight years. He is now one of the deacons in the Knowlesville Baptist church. He was one of the United States examining surgeons for pensions for Orleans county nearly two years.

Horace Phipany, son of Joel, was born in Hindsburgh, Vermont, February 9, 1806, and learned the shoemaker's trade of his father. He moved to Sheldon, Wyoming county, thence to Millville in this county, and in 1824 settled in Gaines, where he followed shoemaking for a short time. He soon took up the study of medicine with Dr. Elisha Whaley and later with his uncle, Dr. Richard Gates, both of Medina, teaching school occasionally to meet his pecuniary expenses. In 1827 he began the practice of his profession in Lyndonville as the second physician in town, where he continued until his death October 28, 1850. He was school inspector many years, held several minor town offices, and was supervisor of Yates in 1847 and 1848. He married Elizabeth Blanchard and their children were Arthur H., born November 13, 1834; A. Hal-ler, born September 4, 1836, who enlisted in Company C. 3d N. Y. Cavalry August 3, 1861, and served until August 3, 1864; Mary E. (Mrs. Walter E. Smith); Carroll, born July 9, 1842, who enlisted in Company A, 8th N. Y. H. A., promoted corporal May 19, 1894, wounded in front of Petersburg, and discharged May 6, 1865; and Catherine E. (Mrs. E. B. Brown). Arthur H. Phipany is a merchant in Lyndonville, the firm being Phipany & Gale, succeeding Hon. Henry M. Hard.

Hervey Blood, who for many years was well known to the older residents of the northern part of Orleans county as a minister of the gospel, and later as practicing physician, was a native of Conway, Mass., born about 1804. Coming to this State he located at Broadalbin, where he taught school several years, then moved to Whitesboro and Hamilton, at the latter attending Colgate Academy. He afterward engaged in missionary work in Western New York under the direction of the Home



Mission Board, and in connection with his labors he came to Carlton in 1825. Here he bought land and built a house, and although he was afterward stationed at various other places, Carlton was considered the home of Mr. Blood and family. As the result of hard and constant ministerial work, his voice failed, and he was compelled to change his avocation. He read medicine in Gaines, and was graduated from a medical institution at Willoughby, Ohio. Dr. Blood practiced in Carlton and Yates about ten years, until the time of his death, July 27, 1864. He married Eliza Cooley, and to them one child was born, Adoniram Judson, who settled in Missouri and died there in 1892. After the death of his wife, Mr. Blood married Gracilla, daughter of Anthony Miles, a pioneer of the town. The children of this marriage were: Francis Wayland, Cornelia Ann and Francis W. (all of whom died young), and Hervey, of Albion.

William Noble was a native of Weathersfield, Conn., born May 9, 1803, and was the son of Elnathan and Mary Noble. The family left Connecticut about 1805, and settled at Geneva. William Noble was educated at Albany and New York city, at the latter in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and completed his medical education at Castleton, Vt. He studied medicine in New York city under the direction of Dr. Valentine Mott and other well known and equally distinguished physicians. He began practicing in Albany, and thence moved to Hudson, Ohio, from the latter place coming to Albion, in 1840. From this time until his death, Dr. Noble was in continuous practice in Orleans county, and was a physician of much prominence among the local practitioners, while as a surgeon was perhaps unequalled in the county. Dr. Noble died in Albion, April 18, 1878. His wife, whom he married at Albany, June 2, 1829, was Amelia Stiles Denio.

Harriet Noble Watson, better known as Mrs. Dr. Watson, was educated at Phipps Seminary, and received her medical education at the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, New York City, from which she was graduated. She practiced medicine parts of two years in New York and has visited the noted hospitals of Europe. She entered the medical profession in answer to her father's desire that she should continue practice in Albion as he had done. Dr. Harriet

Watson is a member of the Orleans County Medical Society and has recently been appointed physician at the Western House of Refuge for Women in Albion.

John Jacob Simonds, M. D., was born in Shelby, January 14, 1857, and was the son of Egbert B. and Arvill (Zimmerman) Simonds, the eldest son of their five children. His father was a carpenter and joiner and wheelwright, later a farmer, in which pursuit John J. was brought up. He was educated in the common schools and had always a great desire to study drugs and medicines which he kept constantly before him, and attended the university in Buffalo together with his brother, another physician in Akron, N. Y., and graduated from that university in March, 1890. He practiced one year in Buffalo and a like time in Shelby and then located in Barre Centre, N. Y., where he has had a large clientage and is successful in his professional work; is a member of the County and State Medical Societies; was married April 12, 1882, to Abbie Moratty, of Shelby. He has had two children born to them, one of which is now living.

Joseph Bullock Brown, son of Rufus and Margaret (Bullock) Brown, was born in Albany July 26, 1822. His early education was acquired at the Albany Medical College, and he was a graduate from that institution. In 1845 Dr. Brown was appointed physician at Clinton Prison, where he remained three years, and then practiced surgery at Detroit one year. In 1849 he received an appointment as surgeon in the regular army, and previous to the war of 1861-65 was stationed in Oregon, Texas, and Washington Territory. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was ordered east and assigned to the Army of the Potomac, then under General McClellan. Later on he was made chief officer in the surgeon-general's office in the Army of the Cumberland, and served in that capacity until the close of the war, and for meritorious service at Fort Columbus Colonel Brown was promoted to brigadier-general, and thereafter he was commonly known as General Brown. The next three years following the war General Brown was stationed at Governor's Island, followed by six years in Nebraska, and the remaining thirteen years of his active service were spent in New York, where he was president of the Medical Examining Board. In 1886, then being sixty-four years of age, General Brown was retired from active duty and

service. He lived a few years at Tarrytown and in 1887 came to Albion, and during the remainder of his life occupied the old Bullock homestead. Here he died October 21, 1891. When not engaged in his regular duties, General Brown devoted himself to the study of the classics or photography, in which he was proficient. As an artist he attained more than passing prominence, and with his other attainments was schooled in scientific work. April 20, 1848, he married Catharine R., daughter of Jotham and Selecta Crawford, then of Saratoga Spa, and they have had four children, the first of whom died in infancy: Alice and Warren C. and Louisa M. Brown.

Dr. William McKennan came to Albion in the fifties, while a young man, and during his professional career attained a high eminence in the practice of medicine. He was also considered a good surgeon, but was especially distinguished as a physician. He married, first, Miss Harriet P. Guild, a teacher in the old Albion Academy, by whom he had two children—one now deceased and a son living in the West. He married for his second wife Miss Helen Gale, of Albion, who resides in Rochester. Dr. McKennan died here in the prime of life.

Dr. Walter R. Sanford, son of Wait Sanford, was born in Pawlet, Vt., April 30, 1812. He was educated in the public schools he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. V. C. Teller in Marion, Wayne county, was afterward with Dr. William W. Gardner, Walworth, attended Professors Delamater & Loomis's Medical School at Palmyra, took lectures at Fairfield Medical College, and received a diploma from the Herkimer County Medical Society. He came to Kendall in 1836 to commence the practice of his profession, which he continued for over fifty years, until recently, when old age compelled him to retire. For some time he was an inspector of common schools and was postmaster of Kendall from 1845 to 1853. In May, 1838, Dr. Sanford married Abigail S. Higby, of Chapinville, N. Y., who died in 1851. Their children were: Elizabeth B., of Canandaigua; William R., Amelia J. (Mrs. W. F. McEuen), of Chicago; Sherrill H., and Elbert A., deceased. His second wife was Mrs. Catherine V. S. Saunders, by whom he has one child, Annie L. (Mrs. R. Howard Wallace.) Sherrill H. Sanford, born October 12, 1846, married Margaret Ashmun, of Cosmopolis, Wash., and has four children. He began mercantile business in 1872

in a store south of the hotel, but the next year moved to his present location. He has been town clerk four terms and was postmaster under Cleveland's first administration.

Thomas Cushing, M. D., the son of Enos Cushing and the grandson of Thomas Cushing, was born near Cazenovia, N. Y., in December, 1821. His father and grandfather came from Hingham, Mass., in 1790, his father being then ten years of age. They were of the family of Cushings who were quite numerous in Massachusetts, whence they have spread to all parts of the country. His father was a teacher, a civil engineer and surveyor, and a farmer. Dr. Cushing received his academic education at the Chittenango Polytechny, in his native county, and subsequently studied some of the higher branches and languages without a teacher. He studied medicine at Cazenovia, where he commenced practice in partnership with his preceptor. He attended a course of lectures at Albany and another at Buffalo, where he graduated. He removed to Brocton (then Salem Cross Roads), Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1848; thence to North East, Erie county, Pa., in 1853, and in 1860 came to Barre in this county, where he has since resided. In 1848 he was married to S. A. Crittenden, by whom he has three sons and a daughter. One of the sons is a dentist, one a farmer, and one is the ethnologist of the Smithsonian Institution. During the war of the Rebellion he served first as assistant surgeon 28th N. Y. Volunteers in Virginia and Maryland, and afterwards as surgeon 29th U. S. C. Infantry in Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi and Alabama. He was at the battle of Second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. At the close of the war he purchased a farm near Barre Center, where he has since resided. In addition to professional matters Dr. Cushing has always manifested a lively interest in the progress of science, and has written several monographs on scientific subjects. In 1878 he abandoned the practice of his profession, and he has since been engaged in historical, literary, and scientific labor. He is somewhat noted for his eccentricities. Liberality of thought, loyalty to his convictions, and fearlessness in the expression of his opinions, are his distinguishing characteristics.

Charles E. Fairman.—The ancestors of the Fairman family came from Scotland and were among the early colonists of Connecticut.

John Fairman married Emma Streeter, and died August 6, 1826. Their son Charles, born in Northfield, Mass., August 6, 1823, was educated in Townshend (Vt.) Academy, Black River Academy, Hancock (N. H.) Literary and Scientific Institute, and Waterville (Me.) College (now Colby University), from which he was graduated in 1850. In 1852 he came to Yates as a teacher in Yates Academy, of which he became principal in 1853, which position he held ten years. From 1863 to 1867 he had charge of Medina Academy and then for one year of Nunda Academy. In 1868 he was elected to the chair of mathematics in Shurtleff College in Alton, Ill., which in 1873 conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., and with which institution he is still connected. In June, 1853, he married Mary Gambell, of Yates; children—Dr. Charles Edward, Willis L., Grace E., Bertha J., Agnes L., and Alice M. Dr. Charles E. Fairman, born December 28, 1856, followed the fortunes of his father until 1873, when he entered the senior class of Rochester University at the age of sixteen, from which he graduated as A. B. in 1874, the youngest graduate that institution ever turned out. After studying medicine in the offices of Dr. B. T. Smelzer, of Havana, N. Y., and Dr. John D. Warren, of Lyndonville, he entered the St. Louis Medical College, graduating therefrom as M. D. in 1877. He also received the degree of A. M. from the University of Rochester in 1877. He then located in practice in Lyndonville, where he has since resided. February 5, 1878, he married Lois C., daughter of Dr. J. D. Warren. Dr. Fairman is a member of the Orleans County Medical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and corresponding member of Rochester Academy of Science. He is a terse and scholarly writer and is the author of several valuable medical papers and pamphlets.

Hiram W. Lewis, son of Shubael, was born in Orleans county February 13, 1823. His preparatory studies were pursued at Brockport, Monroe county and at Millville Academy. He taught school, pursuing the study of medicine at the same time. His medical education was thorough and complete. He studied at Harvard Medical School, Rush Medical College and Buffalo Medical College. The first five years he practiced in his native town of Clarendon. In 1851 he removed to Albion and continued in practice till his death in 1887. He married

Melissa P., daughter of Orson Tousley, of Clarendon, in 1847 who survives him. His career as a physician was marked by peculiar fidelity, patience and an increasing interest. The confidence which he won from the public was very gratifying to him, even to the end of life. The poor always found in him a friend and confidential adviser. He said that the practice of medicine was of increasing moment to him as it afforded such opportunities to relieve human suffering.

Dr. Dana Shaw was born in Massachusetts in 1798. In his youth he received a common school education, and afterward studied medicine, attending lectures at Castleton, Vt. In 1827 he removed to Orleans county and settled at South Barre, where he practiced his profession some years. He removed to Barre Center, where he died in 1852. He was a skillful physician and a highly esteemed man. His wife, to whom he was married in 1827, was Elizabeth Whiting, of Massachusetts. She died in 1883. Their children were two daughters; one, the wife of Hon. J. G. Sawyer, of Albion, died in 1850; the other, unmarried, died in 1852.

Dr. Abiel Bowen was born at Guilford, Vt., in 1798, and came to Western New York with his father's family early in the present century. He studied medicine at Middleport, N. Y., and graduated at Fairfield Medical College. He engaged in practice in Shelby, and in 1828 established himself at West Shelby, where he purchased a farm. He practiced medicine there till about 1840. He died in 1847. In 1826 he married Anna S. Cone, a native of Vermont, born in 1803. She died in 1852. They had seven children, of whom two died young. Anna S. Bowen was a teacher in the West during many years, and was literary teacher in the Institution for the Blind for nine years. Adna was an able lawyer, and practiced in Medina, N. Y., where he died in 1883. George is an eminent lawyer in Batavia. Abiel, a successful dentist, is a resident of Medina, where he has practiced his profession during many years. Marian J., who married H. C. Finch.

John Hale Taylor, M. D., was born at Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., August 18th, 1844. His father, Mortimer H., was a native of Glastonbury, Conn., and came to Oneida county, where he married Mary Brainard. In 1850 he moved to Orleans county, and settled upon a farm in Clarendon. Dr. Taylor was educated at the Holley Academy



and Brockport Collegiate Institute. He studied medicine with Drs. Horace Clark and William B. Mann, of Brockport, N. Y., and graduated at the University of Buffalo February 24, 1869. He settled in Holley, where he has since remained, and secured a large practice. In 1889 he took a post-graduate course in medicine at the New York Polyclinic College and Hospital, and at the same time took a private course of instruction in gynecology under Dr. James R. Goffe, of New York; also a course in operative surgery under Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn, of New York. He is a member of the Orleans County and Central New York Medical Societies and the New York State Medical Association. Dr. Taylor was elected president of the Orleans County Medical Society in 1892, and was coroner for fifteen years. He is a member of Murray Lodge, No. 380, F. and A. M., and was master in 1883 and 1884 and secretary several years. He is also a member of Orleans Chapter, No. 175, Royal Arch Masons, and of Monroe Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar. In 1870 Dr. Taylor married Harriet A. Hartwell, of Medfield, Mass., and they have two sons, John M. and Forrest E.

Dr. William F. Eaman is a grandson of George Eaman, who was born in Pennsylvania, of German parentage, and died August 16, 1847, aged sixty. The latter married Janette Grant, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who died March 7, 1852, aged sixty-five. George I., father of our subject, was born in Amsterdam, May 11, 1825, and now lives at Ransomville, Niagara county. His wife was Sara J. Sickels, who was born in Buffalo, November 20, 1825, who is still living. Dr. Eaman was born in Dunville, Canada, in 1853, and attended the public schools of Ransomville, and later the Wilson Union School at Wilson, Niagara county, and the Lockport Union School, meantime pursuing studies in anatomy and physiology, after which he taught school three winters, still keeping up his studies in medicine, and attending school during the spring terms. He next entered the office of Dr. M. S. Kittinger, of Lockport, who is widely known through Niagara county, and remained with him over five years, during this time, however, spending two years at the Buffalo Medical College. He then attended Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York city, where he graduated in February, 1877, and immediately began practice in Gaines, where he has been



eminently successful. September 30, 1880, he married Anna M. Kemp, daughter of Simon Kemp of this town. She was born October 13, 1859, and they have had four children: Howard, born October 13, 1884; Bessie L., born December 17, 1886; Marjory D., born March 20, 1889; and Myron B., born October 13, 1891, who died March 10, 1893.

Andrew J. Eaton, M. D., is a son of Ebenezer Eaton, and was born in Laona, Chautauqua county, January 19, 1824. He attended the old Fredonia Academy and began the study of medicine with Dr. Charles Smith of Laona, continuing with his cousin, Dr. Willard Eaton, of Eagle Harbor, Orleans county. He took lectures at the Central Eclectic Medical College of Rochester, received a degree of M. D. from the Eclectic Medical College of the city of New York, and began the practice of his profession in Palmyra, Wis., in 1848. One year later he removed to Hillsdale, Mich., whence he came to Millville, Orleans county, in 1852, but in 1864 settled permanently at Kendall Mills, where he has since resided and continued his professional career. Dr. Eaton is a member of the Western New York Medical Society of Buffalo, a member and formerly vice-president of the Genesee Valley Eclectic Medical Society, long a member of the I. O. O. F. and an active member of Murray Lodge and Orleans Chapter of Masons. He married Ruth A., daughter of Ebenezer K. Webster, of Kendall Mills, and has one son, Carl Simon, who is pursuing the study of dentistry.

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## CHAPTER XII.

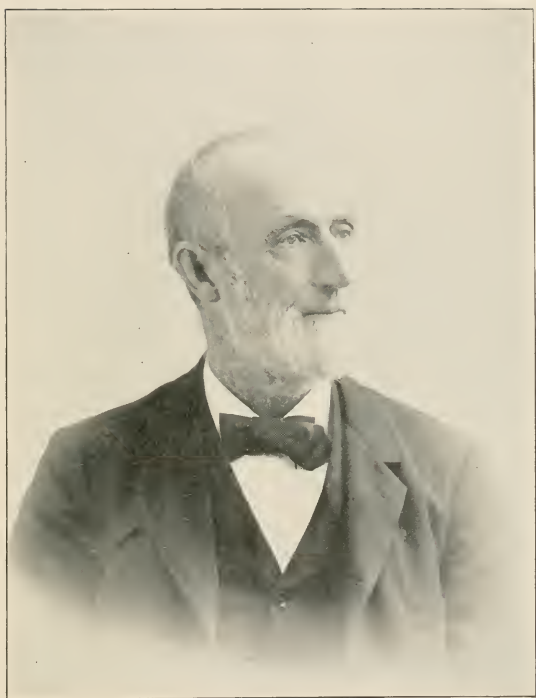
### THE PRESS OF ORLEANS COUNTY.

The reader has learned in these pages that the village of Gaines was once the leading place in the county, and came very near being the county seat. It is this fact that accounts for the first newspaper in the county being established at Gaines. Judge Thomas places the date of the first issue about the year 1824; while other authorities make it as early as 1822. The paper was called *The Gazette*, and it was con-

tinued about four years by Seymour Tracy. In July, 1827 (probably after the discontinuance of *The Gazette*), John Fisk established *The Orleans Whig* at Gaines. It was continued regularly several years, but the date of its death is lost, as far as we know.

The first newspaper published in what is now Albion, was called *The Newport Patriot*, and was issued by Franklin Cowdry in 1823. It took its name from the little hamlet of Newport, which afterwards received the name of Albion. In February, 1825, Timothy C. Strong became the proprietor and changed the name of the paper to *The Orleans Advocate*. In the year 1828, amid the anti-Masonic excitement, Mr. Strong espoused the cause of anti-Masonry and changed the name of the publication to *The Orleans Advocate and Anti-Masonic Telegraph*, and in February of that year shortened the title to *The Orleans Anti-Masonic Telegraph*. In June, 1828, another change was made to *The Orleans Telegraph*, and a little later the name of the paper was made *The American Standard*. The establishment was transferred to J. Kempshall, who conducted it about two years, when it again passed into possession of Mr. Strong, who changed the name of the paper to *The Orleans American*. In 1844 the property passed to possession of J. & J. H. Denio, who continued the business until 1853, when it was purchased by S. A. Andrews. With various partners, he continued the publication until January, 1861, when the establishment was purchased by D. S. & H. A. Bruner. This firm continued until July 1, 1868, when H. A. Bruner became sole owner, and has ever since conducted the paper with signal ability and success. In December, 1868, the entire establishment was burned, but was promptly rebuilt by Mr. Bruner, and equipped with modern machinery and fixtures. Since the formation of the Republican party *The American* has been a staunch supporter of the political principles of that party and wields a strong influence throughout Orleans and adjoining counties. For nearly thirty-five years Mr. Bruner has faithfully and ably filled the editorial chair.

HENRY A. BRUNER, the editor and proprietor for over thirty years past of *The Orleans American*, is a son of Jacob and Esther Arwine Bruner, and was born in Danville, Pa. While yet a lad the family moved to Yates county, New York.



Henry A. Bruner



Mr. Bruner in his childhood and youth had no other than the humblest opportunities for education afforded to every child in our common schools. But he diligently improved what chances he had for learning. Upon the death of his parents, being left poor, he first learned the trade of harnessmaking, but soon afterward managed to attend a select school and the public schools in Penn Yan, commenced teaching, and subsequently finished his education at the State Normal School in Albany, where he graduated in the spring of 1847, and again taught school for a number of years, with such reputation and success, that, in June, 1856, he was appointed the first school commissioner of Yates county, and the next year, 1857, was elected to the same position, holding it in all for four and a half years.

In January, 1861, Mr. Bruner came to Albion, and, with his brother, David S. Bruner, bought of Andrews & Ray the Orleans American, taking possession January 17. His brother's health failed, and July 1, 1868, Henry A. Bruner became and has ever since been sole proprietor. His course as editor of the first-established and leading newspaper in Orleans county, has been to assert and maintain the principles and ascendancy of his party with uniform loyalty and consistency, steadily holding a leading position and wielding a more or less efficient influence in its councils. His services have been to some extent recognized by his political friends. He was postmaster at Albion four and a half years, 1871-1875, appointed by President Grant.

Mr. Bruner was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1880, which nominated Garfield, and was a special inspector of customs under Harrison's administration.

He was married in October, 1852, at Starkey, Yates county, to Jerusha Maria Pierce, who died February 1, 1865. In September, 1866, he married Sara S. Smith, of Albion. His only surviving child, Lizzie, is the wife of Dr. John E. Sutton, a practicing physician in Albion.

There is a tradition that a few numbers of a Democratic newspaper were published in Albion prior to 1829. In that year Anti-Masonry was flourishing in Western New York; the Democratic party was in the minority and without an organ. Chiefly through the influence of Alexis Ward, Cephas S. McConnell came to Albion, and on the 21st of October, 1829, issued the first number of the Orleans Republican. He

continued the publication with a fair degree of success until 1841, when he sold out to a Mr. De Puy, and removed to Rochester. He returned in 1847 and started the Orleans Democrat, which he soon discontinued and bought back The Republican. He sold the property to Mr. J. O. Willsea in 1848, and removed to Chicago where he died in 1855. In 1850 Calvin G. Beach became associated as partner with Mr. Willsea, and the firm of Willsea & Beach conducted the business with success until 1860, when Mr. Willsea retired. Mr. Beach continued the publication alone until his death, which occurred July 8, 1868. Mr. Beach was born in Rochester, on June 30, 1830, and learned the printer's trade with Shepherd & Graves, of that city. He came to Albion in 1850, and had just reached his majority when he became partner with Mr. Willsea. In the conduct of his paper, Mr. Beach was assisted by his wife, a woman of rare literary attainments, who was a contributor to many of the papers and magazines of that day. Since the death of Mr. Beach, his widow has continued the publication of the paper. Lafayette H. Beach, the present editor and manager of The Republican, was born in Albion, on April 2, 1856; was educated at the old Albion Academy and graduated when fifteen years of age. Abandoning his desire for a college course, he entered his mother's printing office in 1871 and served a full apprenticeship. In 1878 he became associated with an older brother in the editorship of The Republican, and in 1882 was made sole editor and manager. Two other sons of the late Calvin G. Beach are engaged in journalism—Fred G. Beach, holding a prominent position with The Rochester Democrat, and Robert K. Beach, being editor of The Rochester Morning Herald. Editor Beach of The Republican is married and is the father of five children. He is identified officially with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Albion, and has been superintendent of its Sunday-school for fourteen consecutive years. He has also been secretary of the Orleans County Agricultural Society for a period of sixteen years.

The Republican is the Orleans county organ of the Democratic party and wields a powerful influence in that direction.

The Saturday Chronicle was started in Albion in the autumn of 1876, by William B. Young, who was a practical printer. It was neutral or independent in politics. The paper was discontinued after about two years.

The first number of the Orleans County Herald was issued September 4, 1888, by Frank E. Kittredge. It was started as a nine-column folio. In 1889 it was purchased by Clark D. Knapp. After several changes in proprietorship, the establishment recently (1894) passed to Ben A. Osborn and William B. Young. It is Republican in politics, is ably conducted and liberally patronized.

The Weekly News was established in Albion in 1888, by John Cunneen. The success of this publication has led to its being several times enlarged, until it reached the eight-column quarto size. The paper is independent in politics and pays particular attention to local news. In 1890 Pearl Coann became editor and proprietor of the paper and it is now owned and edited by A. M. Eddy. Mr. Coann has established and now edits The Albion Free Lance, a weekly publication.

The Young Oologist, a monthly publication devoted to birds, their nests, eggs and habits, was started in Albion in 1884. Two years later the name was changed to The Oologist. The editor and publisher is Frank H. Lattin, with Neil J. Posson, of Medina, as associate editor. The magazine has been very successful and has a large circulation.

Previous to the establishment of permanent newspapers in the village of Medina, several publications were started and soon added to the great newspaper death-roll. The first of these was The Medina Herald, which was begun in 1832 by Daniel P. Adams; it lived only two or three years.

In 1837 J. & J. H. Denio began the publication of The Medina Sentinel. In the next year the name of the paper was changed to The Orleans Sentinel and it lived until 1842.

A paper called The Bucktail was started just previous to the suspension of The Herald, and afterward its name was changed to The Medina Democrat. It expired after two or three years of existence. S. M. Burroughs was the publisher.

In 1850 H. A. Smith began the publication of The Medina Citizen. In 1855 the title was changed to the Medina Tribune, which it still retains. Samuel H. Clark succeeded Mr. Smith as publisher, continuing to January 1, 1871, when the establishment was purchased by John P. Gates and Frank H. Hurd. On January 1, 1874, Mr. Hurd purchased his partner's interest, and a year later Fred. M. Taylor be-



came a partner in the business. On January 1, 1877, Mr. Hurd again became sole proprietor and has continued the business alone to the present time. The Tribune is Republican in politics and under Mr. Hurd's able conduct has become a powerful factor in the councils of the party, gaining a large circulation.

Frank H. Hurd was born in the town of Yates August 7, 1847, and received his education at the Yates Academy. At the age of sixteen he began to learn the trade of printer and has been connected with the printing and publishing business ever since. He was first with The Orleans Republican in Albion, a year in Syracuse and then with The Auburn Morning News. After two years in Auburn he returned to Albion and had charge of the mechanical department of the Orleans Republican for a year. In 1871 he purchased The Medina Tribune, and has been its proprietor and editor ever since. Mr. Hurd is a prominent Mason, belonging to the Chapter at Albion and the Genesee Commandery at Lockport, N. Y. He is active in politics and has been secretary of many conventions. In 1874 he married F. Louise Williams, of Rome, N. Y., who died in 1883. In 1885 he married Dolores E. Frary, of Medina. His father was Seymour A. Hurd, a merchant of Yates, son of the late Isaac Hurd, of that town. His mother was Mary Frost Hurd, daughter of the late Chester Frost, of Shelby. His ancestors, on both sides came from New England to this county in pioneer days.

The first number of The Orleans Democrat was issued in Albion in May, 1870, by W. W. Malay, who removed the establishment to Medina in February, 1871. In 1872 W. W. Mount purchased a half interest in the business, but withdrew a year later. In 1873 C. W. Tucker became a partner and was succeeded six months later by A. M. Thistlewaite. In 1874 Mr. Malay again became proprietor of the concern and in the fall of that year sold a half interest to Adna Bowen. The paper was suspended in 1876, but was revived soon afterwards under the title of The Medina Democrat, by Bowen & O'Brien. Five months later W. W. Malay became sole editor and proprietor, and permanently discontinued the paper in 1877.

The Medina Register was started in the month (April, 1877,) that saw the death of The Democrat by Beach Brothers, who used the





*M. A. Borron*

type and apparatus of The Democrat. In August of that year Joel B. Swett became sole proprietor of the establishment and successfully conducted the business until 1881, when he was succeeded by the present editor and proprietor, M. A. Bowen. Mr. Bowen was born in West Shelby November 7, 1859. He began work at the printing business before he finally left school, at first in the office of the Orleans Democrat. When he took possession of The Register he was fully equipped for the successful practical conduct of an able Democratic newspaper. He is a fluent and forcible writer and possesses business qualifications of a high order. He has made the Register an influential organ in the politics of Western New York as well as a welcome news medium in a large number of homes. In 1882 Mr. Bowen was married to Harriet Green; they have a son and a daughter. Mr. Bowen's father was Adna Bowen, also a native of Medina; his mother was Eunice Post.

The only village in Orleans county, other than Albion and Medina, to boast a newspaper is the sprightly place of Holley. The first paper published in Holley was called The Holley Bulletin, and was issued in the fall of 1868 by Jay Densmore. It was a small weekly sheet, but after a few issues was changed to a semi monthly and quadrupled in size. Before the completion of the first volume the paper was discontinued and the office removed elsewhere.

The Monthly Advertiser, devoted to general reading and advertisements, was first issued in Holley in the fall of 1869, but only a few numbers were issued.

In the autumn of 1870 the publication of The Holley Standard was begun by Cyrus Marsh. The paper was continued with fair success until 1874, when the office was burned. Mr. Marsh then purchased The Brockport Democrat office and issued a paper called The Democrat and Standard, and designed to represent both villages. This plan was not successful and Mr. Marsh established a new office in Holley and resumed the publication of The Standard. In 1877 he sold out to Frank A. Lanstrom, who in turn sold to Frank A. Hayden a year later. He continued the paper until the spring of 1882, when he sold to the present proprietor, C. C. Hayden. The office was burned in January, 1885, but was re-established at once. The Standard is independent in politics. C. C. Hayden was born in Sennett, Cayuga county,

N. Y., February 12, 1858; received his education in district schools and Auburn High School. He learned the printing trade in the offices of The Brockport Democrat and The Holley Standard, also acting as local reporter. In 1880 he went to Titusville, Pa., remaining nearly two years, as reporter on The Daily Herald and Daily World, and in 1882 purchased The Holley Standard. Mr. Hayden is a fluent writer and possesses the natural qualities that make the successful journalist.

In 1878 a monthly paper called The Agitator was established in Holley, as the organ of the Good Templars of Orleans county. It survived only a short time.

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### CHAPTER XIII.

The Quarrying Industry--Its Development and Present Proportions--First Quarry Opened--Operators and Owners--Statistics.

In a previous chapter, describing the geology of Orleans county, special reference has been made to the formation of the celebrated Medina sandstone, a stratum that underlies nearly all that area between the Niagara limestone terrace and Lake Ontario. This formation was so named because it was best shown at Medina, along the shores of Oak Orchard Creek, where it was first discovered and utilized for building and other purposes. It seems to be divided into four different bands, the most valuable rock being found from five to thirty feet below the surface. It is characterized by its extreme hardness, compared to similar substances, and by contractors and builders is regarded as one of the best varieties of stone found and utilized in the United States for building purposes. It is devoid of any granite qualities, however, is easily cut and fashioned into the most artistic of architectural shapes, and for durability it surpasses the average building stone, the action of climatic changes having little influence upon its disintegration. It can be hewed and split, will not crack or break like limestone, and does not wear smooth and slippery like granite. It is usually found in layers of from one inch to four feet in thickness and

varies in color from a light gray to a deep or brownish red. Naturally rich in beauty, which is enhanced by the artistic conception of the architect or designer, it is susceptible of a variety of uses and unexcelled for architectural purposes.

In Orleans county the business of quarrying this stone has developed, next to agriculture, into the leading industry, especially along the lines of the Erie Canal and New York Central Railroad, where the operations are almost entirely confined. In many ways it has had a material influence upon various other industries, some of which are directly tributary to this, and from a financial standpoint it has brought numerous benefits to the whole population. From an insignificant beginning it has grown to enormous proportions, and that, too, in the last quarter century. This development is mainly due to the excellent transportation facilities afforded by the canal and railway, which compete so briskly for shipments that distant markets are opened almost to the very quarry pits. Nearly all the quarries in the county lie within a few rods of the canal, while many are supplied also with special switches from the railroad. The old method of drilling by hand, though still employed to some extent, has been generally superseded by the steam drill, and many other labor saving devices have been introduced in recent years. In the larger quarries the work is nearly all executed by machinery driven by steam—steam derricks, steam drills, steam pumps, and steam crushers—employing hundreds of men and turning out thousands upon thousands of cords of stone each season. The product is shipped to all parts of the United States and Canada, and utilized for every purpose for which rock is used, the demand in many cases exceeding the supply.

Boulders of this rock were utilized at a very early day for building and other purposes, but it is not known that any quarries were opened or worked during the first quarter of a century after the settlement of this region commenced. As previously stated this sandstone was first employed for building purposes in the vicinity of Medina, and there also the first regular quarry in Orleans county seems to have been opened. It was located north of the canal, where the Medina Manufacturing Company's factory now stands, and was opened by John Ryan in 1837. This quarry furnished a good quality of building stone, but the flags

taken from it were rough and unsuitable for use. A year later Mr. Ryan found good flags at a locality some distance northwest from the Shelby street canal bridge. Not wishing to develop this quarry then he filled the excavations he had made and in 1844 he purchased one hundred and fifty acres there and opened the quarry. He owned and operated it till 1865, was in charge of it until 1870. He sold it in 1865 to Chase & Howell, and it is now owned and operated by the widow of Mr. Howell. Seventy men are employed in it and stones for street work are mostly produced.

In 1845 James Kearney purchased land lying between this quarry and the canal, and opened a quarry on it. He operated this until his death some thirty years ago, and it has ever since been owned and worked by his heirs. It is not now extensively operated.

As early as 1827 Isaac Bennett procured stone for building purposes on the east side of Oak Orchard Creek, at and in the vicinity of what is known as Laurel Hill, or "Paddy Hill."

In 1839 James Cullen opened a quarry on Mr. Bennett's land, which he worked until his death in 1847, after which it became the property of Patrick Horan. The quarry property included twenty-four and one-half acres when purchased by Mr. Horan, and he since added to it forty-eight and one-half acres. The number of hands employed in this quarry has varied in different years, ranging from forty to one hundred and fifty. Mr. Horan died in 1893, and it has since been worked by his estate. All varieties of stone are produced.

In 1851 the Holloway Brothers, John, Isaac and William, stone dealers in Buffalo, purchased eight acres of land east from Oak Orchard Creek and north from the canal, and opened thereon a quarry. From time to time parcels of land have been added to this original purchase until the tract now includes seventy-eight acres. This quarry has ever since its first purchase been worked by the Holloway Company, although the original brothers are dead and the property belongs to their heirs. One hundred and twenty men are employed, and the product is almost exclusively what is known as street work.

In 1868 a quarry was opened by George Rand on the farm of Nelson McCormick, a mile east from Medina and north of the canal. Mr. Rand operated it two or three years, since which Mr. McCormick, and



his son Adelbert J., the present proprietor, have worked it. Fifty hands are employed, and all varieties of stone are produced.

The Reynolds quarry was opened in 1873, on the farm of Hiram D. Reynolds, north of the canal and one mile and a half east from Medina. It was opened by Arnold & Cushman, who operated it under a lease eight years. Mr. Reynolds then operated it a year, when it was worked for a time by Noble & Lyle. The operator is H. D. Reynolds, who has recently resumed the proprietorship. All kinds of stone are produced in this quarry and twenty men are employed.

There are several quarries about three miles west from Medina. One of these, the Levalley quarry, was first worked between thirty and forty years since.

In Albion stone was quarried for local use at an early day, but the business of quarrying for shipment did not commence prior to about 1860. For the first few years the industry developed quite slowly. In this town quarries have been worked in the formation known as the Clinton rock, which lies between the Medina sandstone and the Niagara limestone; but the products of these were only utilized for local purposes.

The De Graff Quarry—In 1877 L. R. Sanford opened a quarry in Sandy Creek, and George Clyde and L. M. Loss opened another a short distance east and north on State street. These quarries were worked about a year and afterwards nothing more was done there till May, 1890, when De Graff and Roberts purchased nineteen and one-half acres north from the railroad and commenced operations. They now own another quarry at Eagle Harbor, and in both about 100 men are employed. All kinds of stone are produced. The stone for the Pullman church are from the Eagle Harbor quarry.

The Goodrich & Clark Stone Company purchased twenty-six acres of land between the canal and railroad east from Albion village in 1885, and at once commenced quarrying stone there. From this place stone had been taken for the building of the gristmill on State street in 1833, and also for the county jail; but no work had been done there for many years. Messrs. Goodrich & Clark commenced in a modest way, employing only six men the first year, but their business has steadily increased till the number of men employed reaches 250. All varieties of stone are

produced here, and the products are sent to all parts of the country. In 1890 this firm quarried about one-fifth of the entire product of the Medina sandstone belt.

The Albion Stone Company.—About 1860 H. J. Sickels was the owner of a quarry next east from where Goodrich & Clark are now operators. The quarry became the property of Eugene Sullivan and Thomas Hodge, and was worked by them till the autumn of 1874, when it was purchased by the Albion and Medina Stone Company, a corporation formed under the laws of Ohio. In 1885 the company was reorganized under the name of the Albion Stone Company, of which H. M. Claflin of Cleveland, Ohio, is president. About 150 men are employed in this quarry; a few years ago the number reached as high as 500. All varieties of stone are produced here, with paving, curbing and block stone as specialties, of which the Claflin Paving Company consume large quantities. The company has some 1200 feet of dockage on the canal and a branch track from the railroad. Thomas Hallifax of Lockport, is the general manager.

The Gilbert Brady Quarry.—About 1860 Burt Lake opened a quarry on his farm, one and one-half miles east from Albion. He was succeeded by Whitmore, Rathburn & Carson in 1873. In 1878 the firm became Brady & Rathburn, and in 1880, after the death of Mr. Rathburn, Gilbert Brady became sole proprietor. To the original property he has added from time to time till about seventy-five acres are now included. The strata of rock are worked to a depth of sixteen feet. He employs 150 men. Two thirds of the products of this quarry are the different varieties of building stone, and one-third is street work. Most of the stone produced is sold west of Buffalo. Mr. Brady has about 800 feet of dockage on the heel path side of the canal and a switch from the railroad. James D. O'Brien has been foreman of this quarry since 1891.

Charles A. Gorman and Stanley E. Filkins, in the spring of 1894, opened a quarry on thirty acres of the Tanner farm, east of Albion, between the railroad and canal. They bought the property in April, 1893. They employ about twenty-five or thirty men and produce building and paving stone. Mr. Gorman individually deals in stone, taking the entire product of several other quarries. With Joseph Stork, under the firm name of Gorman & Stork, he leases a quarry in Albion of ex-County Clerk Ross, in which some twenty-five men are employed.

Martin Scanlon opened a quarry on a tract of fifteen acres, on the south side of the canal, in 1891. He employs about twenty-five men and produces mainly stone for street work.

Garrett & Atkinson opened a quarry near that of Scanlon's in 1892, on sixteen acres bought of C. H. Bidwell. They employ twenty five men, produce stone for street work, and like Mr. Scanlon ship by both canal and railroad.

Chadwick Brothers (Allen and Thomas) reopened a quarry in 1885 which was formerly operated by Samuel Weir. Their tract embraces forty seven and one half acres on the south side of the canal, and their quarry produces both flag and building stone. About thirty men are employed. On the opposite side of the canal from the Chadwick quarry is another owned by Maynard A. Jaquith and leased by Nicholas Brayer, of Rochester. It has not been operated since the fall of 1893.

William Newsome opened his present quarry on the north side of the canal in the spring of 1894. It covers about six acres, and mainly stone for street work. From twelve to fifteen men are employed. Mr. Newsome formerly owned a quarry one mile from Murray which he worked out in 1893.

The first quarry opened in the town of Murray was on the farm of Samuel D. Copeland in 1853 by a Mr. Streeter, of Buffalo. It was opened and worked to procure building stone for St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church on Delaware avenue in Buffalo. Stone were not in as great demand then as now, and being at some distance from the canal the quarry ceased to be worked.

In 1865 Alfred J. Squire opened a quarry on his farm on the north side of the canal, east of Hulberton. He still owns the property, but has recently leased the quarry interests to his sons, G. H. and A. R. Squire. They have in all three quarries, only two of which are operated, in which from forty to fifty men are employed. From the quarry originally opened on this place were taken the stone for the completion of the tower of St. Paul's Church in Buffalo.

The third quarry opened in Murray was in Brockville, or Brockway's Bridge, in 1873. No more were opened till about ten years later, but in the last decade the business has developed to enormous proportions. Beginning on the west side of the town they are found about in the following order :

Thomas Chadwick, X., as he writes his name to distinguish it from that of one of the same appellation previously mentioned, has a quarry on the north side of the canal, where he employs from ten to fifteen men.

On the same side L. G. Burns opened another in 1888. They own four acres and employ about ten men. Their product consists of street stone.

Baldwin & Hinds (George B. and Fred N. H.) opened a quarry on leased land in 1889 and another on their own property in 1894, both on the north side of the canal. They employ about forty men altogether and produce mainly street stone.

Downing & Company (James and Mark Downing, John and Patrick Donovan, and James Calahan) opened a quarry adjoining the above in 1893, on leased land belonging to M. K. Hinds. They employ about fifteen men and turn out stone for street work.

John Chadwick opened a quarry on leased land on the north side of the canal in November, 1893, where they employ some fifteen men, producing mostly street stone.

Carlson & Anderson, in the spring of 1894, opened a quarry on leased land east of Hindsburg, on the north side of the canal, and employ about fifteen men.

C. F. Gwynne is one of the largest quarrymen in the county. He opened his first quarry in 1886 on the farm his father settled upon in 1844, his second in 1890, another in 1891, and a fourth in 1892, utilizing about twenty-five acres for the purpose—all on the paternal homestead. One of these quarries Mr. Gwynne leases to Charles J. Hamilton, who employs about forty or forty-five men. A second he leases to Reed & Hollingworth, who furnish employment to from forty to fifty men. The other two quarries he operates alone and employs from fifty to seventy five men. These quarries produce all kinds of stone, which are shipped by canal at the works and by rail from Murray Station.

Fancher & Cornwell (Edward F. F. and Lafayette C.) bought of George Hebner a quarry of six acres north of the canal in 1893, where they employ from forty to fifty men and produce all kinds of stone, making a specialty of that for building purposes.

Edward F. Fancher purchased thirty-two acres of Eri Stiles in 1888 and opened a quarry, in which he employs from forty to sixty men. He produces all kinds of stone, and, like the others, ships by both canal and rail.

Charles J. Hamilton, in 1893, bought the quarry opened by H. F. Smith in 1890, which he operates in addition to the one he leases of C. F. Gwynne. In this he employs thirty or forty men.

Mooney Brothers, of Medina, in 1891, purchased of G. J. & D. C. Hebner a quarry on the north side of the canal, east of Hindsburg, where they employ about forty men, and from which they produce all kinds of stone.

Constantine Van York opened a quarry west of Hulberton in 1889 on land bought of Thomas Hooker. He employs some fifteen men and turns out stone utilized for street purposes.

John Hebner opened his quarry in 1877 on land purchased of Henry Burns. He has about seven acres and employs some twenty men. His son, Henry Hebner, leases a quarry on the south side of the canal from Hon. Marcus H. Phillips.

Bernard O'Reilly opened a quarry east of Hulberton, north of the canal, in 1882, where he employs thirty-five or forty men and produces all kinds of stone, making a specialty of selected varieties. He also owns fourteen acres of quarry land at Brockway's Bridge.

A. H. Ford has eight acres upon which he opened his present quarry in 1888. He employs twenty or twenty-five men and turns out principally dimension stone.

Sturaker & Sullivan opened their quarry on the north side of the canal in the fall of 1884. The land, comprising six acres, is owned by Mr. Sturaker, who leases it to the firm. They employ about twelve men and ship altogether by canal.

Balmforth Brothers (John, Arthur and William H.), in 1892, leased of Marcus H. Phillips a quarry on the south side of the canal in which they employ from twenty to thirty men. They quarry all kinds of stone.

A. Hamilton & Son lease a quarry of Henry Roraback, on the south side of the canal, and employ twenty or twenty-five hands. They began work here in 1893. Their specialty is building stone.

Thomas Campolicti leased in 1893 the quarry formerly run by Joseph Christopher, on the south side of the canal. He employs about twelve men.

In 1870 Patrick Horan opened a quarry on the south side of the railroad, a mile east from the station at Holley. He was succeeded by Peck & McRae, and they by Chase & Roarke, and they by Camp & McRae. In 1881 the property was purchased by Timothy O'Brien, and the business is now conducted by his heirs under the firm name of O'Brien & Co. They also have another quarry at Hulberton. About 140 men are employed in these quarries. The property consists of 160 acres on both sides of the railroad, and all kinds of stone are produced.

In 1885 Charles A. Gorman and Michael Slack purchased twenty acres on the south side of the railroad, about a mile east from Holley Station, and in the spring of 1886 opened a quarry there. In 1887 Mr. Slack purchased the interest of Mr. Gorman and has since worked the quarry. He employs from eighty to 100 men.

In 1887 Hiram B. Joslyn commenced work in a quarry that had been opened by Camp & McRae, on the east side of Sandy Creek, a mile south from Holley. In the spring of 1890 the quarry was purchased by John Downs and Charles Gorman, who employ in working it fifty men, and produce all kinds of stone.

In the summer of 1889 Thomas Denby leased land for a quarry on the Keys estate, a mile north from Holley. Soon afterward M. M. McCrillis and Frank R. Glidden became partners of Mr. Denby, and they opened the quarry. It is now operated by W. A. Keys, who employs about twenty-five men.

Craven, McCarthy & Co. opened a quarry on the McCarthy farm in 1891 and now employ some twenty men.

In the foregoing account of the stone quarrying interests in Orleans county it is not intended to give a complete list of the various operators or firms engaged in the business, but rather to record in a permanent form the more important concerns and to show the phenomenal development of the industry. Quarries are being opened continually and others are exhausted or abandoned, yet the business keeps increasing in magnitude and the supply of valuable stone appears inexhaustible.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## SECRET SOCIETIES, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS. <sup>1</sup>

On the 20th day of February, 1812, a petition was addressed to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, asking that a warrant be granted for a Masonic lodge in the town of Murray, and on the 3d of June following, the petition with a recommendation of Genesee Lodge No. 130 was read at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge and referred to the grand officers. On June 12 a dispensation was granted to the petitioners under the name of Fredonia Lodge No. 246, under which it continued to work until September, 8, 1815, when a warrant was granted to the lodge. For some years its meetings were held at the house of Abel Baldwin, in the present town of Clarkson, Monroe county, which was then a part of Murray. On July 13, 1820, a resolution was passed by the lodge to remove from Clarkson to Sandy Creek, in the present county of Orleans, and on the 6th of September, 1820, the following is recorded in Grand Lodge records :

"Communication from Fredonia Lodge No. 246, stating that by a division of the town of Murray, that part of the township in which the lodge was held had become the town of Clarkson, and praying for leave to remove from the said town of Clarkson, the present place of its meetings, to the village of Sandy Creek, in the said town of Murray, was read and leave granted accordingly."

The last return made to the Grand Lodge was in December, 1822, and at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge in June, 1833, the warrant was ordered to be taken up, thus ending the existence of Fredonia Lodge 246. The warrant was probably lost in the exciting times of 1826 to 1833. The following persons were masters of this lodge: 1816, Arnold Markham; 1817, Adney Penfield; 1818, Aretas Haskell; 1816 to 1821, Elijah W. Wood; 1822, Solomon C. Wright.

<sup>1</sup> The following account of Free Masonry in Orleans county is condensed from a fuller account prepared by George A. Newell, of Medina, the use of which is kindly permitted for these pages.



Under date of Ridgeway, county of Genesee, and State of New York, November 2, A. L., 5815, a petition was sent to the Grand Lodge for a lodge in that town to be called Alluvion Lodge. The petitioners recommended Oliver Booth, 2d, to be the first master; William White, senior warden; and David Hooker, junior warden of the new lodge. The signatures to this petition, besides those of the above named officers, were:

Nehemiah Gardner, Ray Marsh, James Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Ira Webb, all of Ridgeway; James Mather, Jesse Beach, Giles Slater, Paul S. Brown, William Perry, Elliott Bassett, all of Gaines; Joseph Hart, Artemus Houghton of Barre.

The petition was endorsed by a certificate signed by the officers of Fredonia Lodge. On March 12, 1816, a warrant was issued by the Grand Lodge to Alluvion Lodge No. 257, and the first lodge meeting was probably held July 10, 1816. The officers of this lodge, as far as their names are obtainable, were as follows for the years 1816 to 1824, inclusive, excepting the year 1822, the names given in the order of the years:

Oliver Booth, 2d (three years), Elijah Hawley, David Hooker, John Lewis, Edward Arnold, William Hughes, Masters; William White (three years), David Hooker, John Ripley, Alexander Coon, senior wardens; David Hooker (two years), Oliver R. Bennett, Alexander Coon, John Lewis, Noel Potter, junior wardens; James Mather (1818), Jeremiah Brown, Amos Barrett (two years), treasurers; James Brown, Horace Church, Nirum Allen, Cotton Nash, Jeremiah Brown, Samuel Tappan, secretaries.

The meetings for the first few years were held at Murdock's Tavern, just west of Murdock's Corners, and afterward at the hotel at Ridgeway Corners. It is also probable that the lodge held meetings at other places in the town, and during the Morgan excitement some meetings were held at the houses of the brethren. The first person initiated in this lodge was Zerah Webb, of Ridgeway, August 1, 1816. Alexander Coon was initiated September 5, 1816; Cornelius Ashton, January 30, 1817; Amos Barrett, March 11, 1819. Others who were initiated in this lodge were Israel Murdock, Seymour B. Murdock, and Aaron Parker. The lodge was seldom represented at the Grand Lodge. From the by-laws of this old lodge, which are in possession of Mr. Newell, it is learned that every candidate paid for initiation \$6; for passing the degree of fellowcraft, \$4; and for raising to the degree of master

Mason, \$4. That no officer except the tiler received compensation for his services. That each member, excepting the treasurer, secretary, stewards and tiler, paid twelve and a half cents at each regular communication, in addition to the quarterly dues required by the constitution. That visiting brethren, after the first visit, paid a like sum. That the tiler received \$1 per evening and fifty cents from each candidate initiated, and was subject to fines for neglect of duty or absence. On the 27th of December, 1823, there were ninety-four members in good standing.

From the membership of Alluvion Lodge sprang Niagara Felicity Lodge No. 375, at Wilson; Morning Sun Lodge No. 377, at Middleport, and Hartland Lodge No. 443, at Hartland, all of which disappeared in the Morgan excitement.

On the 9th day of March, 1819, a petition was signed and sent to the Grand Lodge, asking for the grant of a warrant to form a lodge to be known as De Witt Clinton Lodge, to be held in the town of Gaines, with John Lee, as master; Ithamar Hebard, senior warden, and Asahel Lee as junior warden, which was recommended by Alluvion Lodge by resolution passed March 11, 1819. The petitioners finding that the fee for a charter was more than they had supposed, withdrew the petition before it was acted upon by the Grand Lodge.

Another petition was, however, drawn June 15, 1820, recommended by Alluvion Lodge No. 257, August 17, 1820, and on November 22, 1820, a warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge to John Lee, master; Oliver Booth, 2d, senior warden, and Asahel Lee, junior warden, to hold a lodge in the town of Gaines, in the county of Genesee, by the name of Genesee Union Lodge No. 332, for which the fee was \$75. The meetings were held in the house of Pardon Macomber, in the village of Gaines. The officers of this lodge, as far as obtainable, from 1820 to 1824 inclusive, were:

Masters, John Lee, Asahel Lee; the senior wardens, Oliver Booth, 2d, and Elisha Blount; the junior wardens, Asahel Lee, Nathan Whitney, and Simeon Dutcher; the treasurers, William Perry and John Proctor; the secretaries, James Mather, ——— Hawkins, and Oliver Booth.

The last return from this lodge on file with the Grand Lodge was made to June, 1827, and its charter was forfeited in 1834, for failure to pay Grand Lodge dues.

The next lodge in what is now Orleans county was Charity Lodge No. 376, the petition for which was dated March 25, 1824. Alluvion Lodge gave its consent May 6, 1824, and Genesee Union Lodge May 13, 1824. On June 4, 1824, a warrant was granted by the Grand Lodge to Jacob S. Flint, master; Charles Lee, senior warden; and John A. Buckland, junior warden, to hold a lodge in the town of Barre, by the name of Charity Lodge No. 376. The record book of this lodge is now in possession of Renovation Lodge No. 97. It shows that the following were the first officers of Charity Lodge:

Jacob S. Flint, master; Charles Lee, senior warden; John A. Buckland, junior warden; O. H. Gardner, treasurer; I. K. Brown, secretary; Nathan Whitney and R. S. Smith, deacons; Ora Lee and Oliver Benton, stewards; Orange Starr, tiler.

Besides these, D. P. Bigelow, Pliny Hitchcock, and Joshua Raymond were present at the first meeting. Mr. Newell is in possession of interesting transcripts from the record book of this early lodge, for which space cannot be spared in this work. It may be added that there were in all thirty-three communications of the lodge, and among all the petitions, only one was rejected. The last return was made to the Grand Lodge in 1827, and the charter was declared forfeited at the annual communication of Grand Lodge in 1834.

On the 5th day of February, 1824, at the annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons held at Albany, a warrant was granted to Comps. Simeon Dutcher, H. P., William Hughes, K., and Stephen V. R. Holmes, S., to hold a chapter at Gaines, county of Genesee, by the name of Gaines Chapter No. 82. At the next annual convocation in February, 1825, the chapter was not represented. February, 1826, the chapter was represented by Robert Anderson; in 1827 by Elihu Mather, and in 1829 by Oliver Benton. There seems to be no further reference to this chapter in the records of the Grand Chapter. In one of the pioneer histories of Orleans county it is stated that Dr. Jesse Beach was high priest in 1826. In another, the son of Dr. Beach states that his father organized Gaines Chapter. It has been impossible to verify either of these statements.

This brings us to the time when the alleged abduction and death of William Morgan put a quietus on nearly all the lodges in Western New York. The year 1826 opened with dissensions still existing between

the two grand lodges which had been carried on for a number of years. The annual communication of both grand bodies passed without a reunion or settlement of the existing differences, and these bodies appeared as far apart as ever. Among the subordinate lodges, especially in Western New York, scanty support was furnished; dues were in arrears to the lodges and from the lodges to the grand lodges; the year of the "great sickness" was at hand and the brethren were in very many cases in sore straits. At this time and in such a situation the great blow to masonry was struck.

For some time rumors of the publication of an alleged expose of Freemasonry had been rife. Attempts to suppress it had been made, but apparently without success. Then came the alleged abduction of William Morgan and the commencement of the bitter fight which raged violently for several years. Families were disrupted, churches were the scenes of crimination and recrimination, and political contests were fought on the basis of Masonry and anti-Masonry. The long friendships of the early settlers were blown to the winds; children of prominent Masons were sneered at and reproached with being the children of murderers; ministers of the gospel were excommunicated and expelled; some brethren, unable to withstand the contumely heaped upon them, renounced the institution and the meetings of the lodges ceased. Brethren were arrested, indicted and tried for the abduction of Morgan, and the fight continued in the courts for years.

In Orleans county Elihu Mather was indicted and tried, but after a trial lasting ten days, with eminent special counsel arrayed against him, was acquitted, and the questions arising therefrom are found in the legal reports of this State. Avery Downer, a schoolmaster residing in the town of Gaines, was also indicted, but before the trial the indictment was *nolle prosequied*. The courts of Niagara county were more burdened with trials arising out of the abduction. One of the charter members of Medina Lodge, Brother Jeremiah Brown, was tried therein, and after a great deal of trouble and expense to him, was acquitted. Brother Simeon Dutcher, the junior warden of Genesee Union Lodge No. 332, an elder of the Baptist Church in the town of Gaines who had for many years administered acceptably to the spiritual needs of the early settlers, and had been by them much respected, was excommuni-

cated and dismissed from his church because he would not renounce Free Masonry. Many of the brethren, disapproving the character of the Morgan affair, deprecated the action of the leaders and became lukewarm.

But amidst all this excitement and ill-feeling, there were brethren whose love for the fraternity was so strong, whose zeal in the good work was so fervent, and whose faith in the principles of the order was so firmly established, that although surrounded by enemies of the institution and of themselves, they kept up in secret their fraternal meetings and preserved the embers which in later years kindled the present prosperous condition of the fraternity.

The following sketch of "Morganism in Orleans County" is from the pen of Robert Morris, L.L. D., Masonic historian and adequately presents the subject :

The relation which Orleans county bears to the celebrated Morgan deportation of September, 1826, is found in two things. First, the great road westward from Rochester traverses the county from east to west, and it was along this route on the morning of Wednesday, September 13, that the noted Morgan was brought on his way to Canada. Second, Oak Orchard Creek, which enters the lake near the center of the water line of Orleans county, was the scene of the amusing procedure a year later, when the body of Timothy Munroe was drawn from the water and made for electioneering purposes to pass for the cadaver of William Morgan.

A full explanation of the part taken by citizens of Orleans county in the removal of Morgan requires a statement in some detail of Morgan himself. For the popular opinion on this subject is as far from the truth as the granite statue, so conspicuous in the old burying ground at Batavia, is unlike the appearance of Morgan while in the flesh.

From the year of my initiation into masonry (1846) I have earnestly sought the truth in relation to this affair, not to vindicate Free Masons who were responsible for it, but to place on record the facts as they occurred. For nearly forty years I have forbore publication, preferring to continue my gleanings that my successor might be the better able to finish the work ; nor should I have gone into print at all but for the utterly false and scandalous charges against our brethren made by Thurlow Weed in the last days of his life. Blind, bed-ridden, paralytic, a wreck in mind and body, the old politician reiterated from the memories of fifty years statements so detrimental to Masonic history and so adverse from the truth, that I should have been recreant to my trust as historian had I not accepted the challenge and placed in bold lines the falsity of the story.

From 1846 to 1860 I spoke to a hundred persons, more or less, citizens of Batavia, Canandaigua, Rochester, Medina, Albion, etc., who had been personally acquainted with William Morgan. The united testimony of these persons was that he was a low-minded man, a sot, a bummer, unprincipled, an ignoramus, a worthless fellow. In 1824 he came to Rochester as a journeyman bricklayer, bringing with him from Canada a

Masonic certificate ("diploma") of membership. This proved afterward a forgery, but enabled him at the time to gain admission into the lodges, and even during two years to visit a number of lodges through Western New York as a sort of instructor.

Morgan was a drunken fellow, and in his cups boastful and loquacious. In a frenzy of his falsehood he had claimed to be a captain in General Jackson's army at New Orleans. Needless to say, the lie was cut from whole cloth. In another carousal he sneered at Free Masonry, and acknowledged that he had got into the lodge by fraud. This was serious, and the order entered upon a series of inquiries which fully exposed him as an imposter. The surrounding lodges were warned of the discovery. Morgan was threatened with severe penalties if he persisted in his imposition, and early in the summer of 1826, the matter seemed to be quieted down, but then it was discovered that Morgan was engaged with a printer named Miller in the preparation of an exposition of Masonry.

The governor, De Witt Clinton, an ardent Mason and an astute, sagacious man, advised the brethren to pay Morgan for the work as far as finished, destroy the printed sheets and offer him sufficient inducement to return with his family to Canada. This was done; the printed sheets were cremated in presence of witnesses, and a receipt for the money paid him (\$100) was given by Morgan. A farther sum of \$400 was promised if he would leave this State. But an obstacle was interposed here which those who study this curious bit of history do not take into consideration. Morgan was in jail at Batavia, or rather in the jail limits for debt. It was known, too, that several creditors were preparing to present claims upon him the moment he was released, the amount approaching a thousand dollars. A tavern keeper in Canandaigua had charged Morgan with the theft of a garment some months before, and to get Morgan away from the jail limits at Batavia, he swore out a criminal warrant and placed it in the hands of a sheriff's officer to execute. Taking with him a small posse, the officer went to Batavia, arrested Morgan and brought him to the jail in his own county. This was Monday, September 11. It has been clearly established that the whole movement was undertaken by consent of Morgan, who on the Sunday night previous, had accepted the plan, "to prepare a home in Canada, and to lay aside all pretence of being a Mason." The Masonic fraternity on their part agreed to send his family to him as soon as he had a home for them, and to pay him \$400.

Arrived at Canandaigua, the charge of theft was withdrawn and Morgan was further detained by virtue of an execution for a debt of \$1.65, due to a person in that place. This was 7 p. m. of September 11, and thus ended the first act of the drama.

During the Monday, Tuesday and Tuesday evening the Masonic brethren, in conference with Morgan, perfected their plans and engaged carriages and drivers for the deportation. About 9 p. m., the execution having been lifted, Morgan was released from the prison, entered a carriage and was driven that night, with several stoppages, as far as Rochester and Hanford's tavern, four miles beyond. There the party turned west over what is well known as the Ridge road. At the change of horses, breakfast was had, and about 6 a. m. the second movement began.

Conversing with citizens of Orleans county twenty-five years afterward, I inquired particularly whether Morgan was hoodwinked, bound, or under any restraint whatever.



Jeremiah Brown, a member of the Legislature, who drove the carriage from Ridgeway ten miles west of Gaines, declared with vehemence that he was not. He kept a handkerchief over his eyes when the sun was hot, as they were much inflamed; but no restraint whatever was placed upon him. He sung, walked, slept and drank gin at the taverns at his discretion. He got out where he pleased and when he pleased. He helped to stop a runaway yoke of oxen. He picked up and petted a little child who had fallen and was crying. "Never did maiden leave parents more willingly to accompany her lover than Morgan left New York. He had escaped his creditors. His pockets were full of money. A new career was open to him. He was as happy as a gin-sodden creature of that stamp could be."

The persons who drove the carriage to Rochester and from Lewiston to Youngstown gave the same sort of testimony. Orson Parkhurst, who acted as coachman from Rochester to Gaines, made similar declarations. James Mather lent his horses to the party as they came to his residence, and his brother Elihu got on the box. For this they were indicted, and during three years Elihu was put to much trouble and cost to clear himself of the charge of abduction, while James, for refusing to testify against his brother, was attached for contempt of court and fined \$25.

Isaac Allen, two miles west of Clarkson, had lent his horses to the party to be used until they reached Mather's, and for this he was severely questioned by the Grand Jury of Orleans county. Refusing to reply, he was committed for contempt of court, detained in prison a few days, and then discharged. The State prosecutor announced that this estimable citizen was punished as an example to other contumacious witnesses.

Another witness (in Niagara county) submitted to a fine of \$100 and four months imprisonment rather than pander to the popular excitement.

Jeremiah Brown had, to use his own expressive language, "a heap of trouble." As early as February, 1827, he was subpoenaed as a witness at Batavia, tried at Lockport June, 1830, and not for a year or two after that was he freed from the entanglements of "this pesky case."

This is all the Morgan history, as far as Orleans county is concerned.

He arrived at Youngstown on Thursday, 1 A. M., and was confined for a short time in the old disused powder magazine of Fort Niagara. At a conference with Colonel King, he expressed his consent, in the most explicit terms, to the deportation thus far carried out. On Sunday night, the 17th, a party of Canadian Masons took charge of him and conducted him into the interior of the country. There the wretched man who had betrayed every one who trusted him, betrayed them. No sooner did they leave him than he changed his name, purchased a horse and struck down the river as far as Montreal. There he sold his horse, and from that point he fades out of history. There is not a particle of evidence as to his course afterwards.

The second introduction of Orleans county into the Morgan affair is connected with the amusing episode of Timothy Munroe. It seems that, stimulated by the hope of reward, emissaries of the anti-Masonic party had for months during the fall and winter of 1826-27 been engaged in dredging the bed of the Niagara River near its mouth in hopes to secure the body of William Morgan. Daily canards were sent forth from the



scene of operations and the public mind kept in a state of agitation on this subject. Even while the trials were going on in Canandaigua a handbill was circulated, "that the body of Morgan was on its way, fish-eaten, ironed, gagged, etc.," but nothing was found, and after May and June it was admitted that the body, if there, must have fallen to pieces.

But now new food was supplied the public appetite, and for a few days Orleans county was alive with intelligence. At Oak Orchard Harbor, forty miles east of Niagara River, a body was found on Sunday morning, October 7, 1827, which at once was accepted as that of William Morgan. It was in a frightful condition, horrible to eye and nostril, and the carrion birds were preparing to pounce on it, when some persons watering their horses, discovered the body and gave the alarm. The coroner was summoned and, assisted by a jury of twenty-four persons, performed his duty. Description of the body: "Length, 5 feet, 10. No scars or noticeable marks. About 46 years of age. Remains of heavy whiskers and thick hair on the head. Teeth of ordinary character and sound. Package of religious tracts in pocket. Verdict, found drowned. Body decently confined and interred."

Newspaper notices of the affair were made as usual. One of these fell under the eye of Thurlow Weed. His instant decision was that the body was that of William Morgan. Collecting a number of persons who had known Morgan, he hastened to the spot, and on October 13 the body was taken up and removed to Carlton. Mrs. Morgan was sent for and came in company with a number of friends. On Monday morning the little village was thronged with visitors. Another coroner, one Robert M. Brown, was employed who, with his twenty-four jurymen, opened the coffin and inspected the body, which was now "black, bloated, putrid and offensive beyond anything conceivable." By this time the bunch of whiskers had disappeared (for Morgan wore no whiskers). All the hair from the top of his head had been removed (for Morgan was a bald man). The ears were filled with long white hairs (for Morgan's ears were thus adorned). But none of the witnesses on the first inquest were questioned. Mrs. Morgan, after a hasty glance at the carrion, turned away and signed a sworn statement, "that she was fully convinced in her own mind that this was her husband."

Coroner's verdict: "That the said William Morgan came to his death by drowning."

So a grand funeral procession was formed in which representatives from every township in Orleans county participated; and right through that Goshen of Western New York, along the lanes that were sweet with ripe apples, and past houses where little boys, playing, asked their mothers the meaning of the ceremony, and through the upper half of Genesee county, went the crowd loudly proclaiming that Morgan was found at last, and the mystery was solved. Circular notices were scattered on the wind denouncing his murderers, and throwing out horrid threats against the Free Masons. One James Cochrane occupied the steps of the Court House and made a funeral sermon. But the principal citizens of Batavia, both Masons and anti-Masons, refused to give credence to the supposed discovery, and in a very few days more the truth was brought to light. The body was that of Timothy Munroe, a resident on the Canada shore, opposite Fort Niagara, who had been drowned while crossing the river (September 24), two

weeks before the Oak Orchard developments. His wife and son, seeing the newspaper accounts, came to Orleans county and thoroughly identified the clothing, boots, tracts, etc. Going on to Batavia, a third inquest was held, the body being again exhumed, and the matter established beyond all controversy by the verdict, "This is the body of Timothy Munroe, who was drowned in the Niagara River, September 26, 1827."

But these things have passed away. Not a person is left who participated in either of those three examinations. A third generation is occupying the land thus strangely agitated. Free Masonry has revived and hard feelings we may have entertained are forgotten. But let it stand on record in Orleans county, that the principles of Masonry neither justify murder nor abduction; that all our dealings with William Morgan were for his benefit, as well as our own security; that the course pursued with him was under counsel of the wisest and most prudent men of the day, and that to his own breach of contract is due all that is of mystery and uncertainty in the whole affair.

In this connection it is proper to quote the following preamble and resolutions from the minutes of Genesee Commandery No. 10, K. T., then located at Le Roy and now at Lockport, under date of April 20, 1827.

*WHEREAS*, The principles of national and personal rights secured to us by our forefathers are the best calculated to secure the peace and happiness of mankind; and, whereas, in a firm adhesion to these principles depend the welfare and safety of individuals and our government; and, whereas, the great principles first taught in our institutions are "Thy first homage thou owest to the deity; the second to the authority of civil society; honor the father of the State; love thy country, be religiously scrupulous in fulfilling all the duties of a good citizen;" therefore

*Resolved*, That the duty we owe to those principles is paramount to all others, and any deviation from them meets with our entire disapprobation;

*Resolved*, That the late outrages perpetrated on the person and property of William Morgan and David C. Miller are a violation of the laws of our country and this institution, and that we will hold any member of this order who will not use all lawful means to discover the fate of the said William Morgan and bring the perpetrators thereof to justice, as an unworthy member and one who ought to be expelled.

*Resolved*, That we as a body disclaim any knowledge or participation in these unparalleled outrages;

*Resolved*, That we disapprove the conduct of the editors of public journals, who have refused or neglected to publish any facts in their knowledge, respecting those outrages, and who have endeavored to palliate them by publishing falsehoods and vague reports;

*Resolved*, That we approve the independent stand of those editors who have published all the facts within their knowledge in regard to the Morgan affair, and that we will cordially support them in their efforts to promote the end of public justice.

*Resolved*, That John Hascall, C. A. Smith, and T. D. Moore be a committee to correspond with other committees to discover the fate of the said William Morgan and bring the guilty to punishment;

*Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the Le Roy Gazette.

The first revival of Free Masonry in Orleans county took place in the latter part of the year 1843, when seventeen brethren, nearly all probably members of Fredonia Lodge No. 246, signed and forwarded to the Grand Lodge, stating substantially that they were residents of the towns of Clarendon, Murray and Kendall; were Master Masons and had been in good standing; that no lodge existed nearer than thirty or forty miles of them; that "the times are propitious; anti-Masonry is dead. The acrimony of our fiercest enemies has subsided into apathy;" and that therefore they were desirous of forming a new lodge in the town of Murray, to be called Renovation. The signers further stated that in hope of a favorable reply to the petition, they had elected Aretas Haskell, first master; Elijah W. Wood, first senior warden, and Jeremiah Avery, first junior warden. The warrant was issued June 8, 1844, to the above named officers, excepting that Aaron Baldwin was made junior warden, and the lodge was called Renovation No. 97. The first meeting was held April 1, 1844. The records of the Grand Lodge show that Joseph Nixon, said to be a Knight Templar, installed the officers of Renovation Lodge on August 12, 1844. It appears as far as records show, that meetings of the lodge were not held very frequently for some time, nor with regularity; the place of meeting for installation was at Sandy Creek. Meetings were held at other points—in Medina, August 13, 1846; at Eagle Harbor in 1850, and after August, 1850, in Albion; on December 8, 1845, E. W. Wood was elected master; Abel Baldwin, senior warden, and S. Lewis, junior warden; on November 30, 1846, the following officers were elected:

Elijah W. Wood, master; Alexander Coon, senior warden; Silas Knapp, junior warden; Oren Britt, treasurer; Levi Davis, secretary; C. C. Phelps, senior deacon; B. F. Towner, junior deacon; Isaac Knapp, and Ora Lee, stewards.

In 1848 the officers were the same as during the preceding year, except secretary.

The next record of election gives the following officers for December 4, 1848:

Silas Knapp, master; Alexander Coon, senior warden; B. F. Towner, junior warden; Oren Britt, treasurer; Isaac Knapp, secretary; C. C. Phelps, senior deacon; H. Farwell, junior deacon; H. N. Beers and Joseph Nixon, stewards; S. T. Grummond tiler.

The record for 1850 is not given, but the officers were as follows:

Elijah W. Wood, master; C. C. Phelps, senior warden; L. Pullman, junior warden; L. D. Spaulding, treasurer; W. H. Drew, secretary.

The officers elected December 16, 1850, were:

Elijah W. Wood, master; W. H. Drew, senior warden; Lewis Pullman, junior warden; L. D. Spaulding, treasurer; Charles A. Danolds, secretary.

On December 8, 1851, the following officers were elected:

William H. Drew, master; Lewis Pullman, senior warden; Lorenzo Spaulding, junior warden; Elijah W. Wood, treasurer; Ozias S. Church, secretary.

On December 20, 1852, the following were elected:

William H. Drew, master; Lewis Pullman, senior warden; J. Downs, junior warden; J. Starkweather, treasurer; A. G. Beebe, secretary.

On December 12, 1853, the following were elected:

Elijah W. Wood, master; S. F. Benjamin, senior warden; A. J. Weeks, junior warden; John Young treasurer; E. R. Tanner, secretary.

On the records of February 6, 1854, appears the following:

"The undersigned would respectfully state that we wish to withdraw from this lodge for the purpose of organizing a lodge at Medina. Silas Knapp, Isaac Knapp, P. D. Beecher, Curtis Barnes, S. F. Benjamin."

Permission of withdrawal was granted, and on March 13, 1854, similar consent was given to request for withdrawal from H. N. Beers, S. T. Grummond, James Sheppard, and C. Ashton. This led to the organization of Medina Lodge No. 336, noticed a little further on. The masters of Renovation Lodge No. 97, from and including 1854 to the present time, have been as follows:

Elijah W. Wood, 1854; A. J. Weeks, 1855; Elias Beach, 1856-57; E. R. Tanner, 1858; George Mather, 1859-63, and 1868, 1872 and 1873; Orlando Hardy, 1864; Willard H. Storms, 1865; George W. Barrell, 1866 and 1876-79; Thomas Bell, 1867, and 1869-71; Samuel H. Taylor, 1874-75; Albert S. Warner, 1880-81; Alexander Hayes, 1882-84; Samuel R. Cochrane, 1885; Charles D. Ross, 1886-89; Gurdon W. Fitch, 1890-92; W. Crawford Ramsdale, 1893-94.

The officers for 1894 are as follows:

W. Crawford Ramsdale, W. M.; Lyman S. Linson, S. W.; Byron V. Botsford, J. W.; George S. Hutchinson, treasurer; Alph H. Sears, secretary; Orville H. Taylor, S. D.; Wells D. English, J. D.; Charles E. Hart, S. M. C.; William D. English, J. M. C.; Rev. F. S. Dunham, chaplain; John B. Bordwell, organist; R. O. Smith, tiler.

Medina Lodge No. 356. On the 11th of January, 1854, the following Master Masons petitioned for a dispensation to organize a lodge with the above name :

Samuel F. Benjamin, Curtis Barnes, Peyton D. Beecher, H. Beecher, H. M. Beers, William Bidleman, Silas Knapp, Isaac Knapp, James Sheppard, S. T. Grummond, Ira Barnes, John W. Culver, Alexander Coon, and Jeremiah Brown.

The petition was recommended by Cataract Lodge No. 295, of Middleport, and granted February 1, 1854, with the following officers :

Samuel F. Benjamin master; Curtis Barnes, senior warden; Peyton D. Beecher, junior warden.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge for 1854 a warrant was granted to Medina Lodge No. 336, the warrant being dated June 20.

Following are the officers of this lodge for 1894 :

Everett M. Baker, W. M.; Irving L'Hommedieu, S. W.; Henry Pease, J. W.; George W. Frary, treasurer; George A. Newell, secretary; Edward W. Tripp, S. D.; Edward E. Crook, J. D.; Louis E. Henion, S. M. C.; George S. Helenbolt, J. M. C.; Peter F. Hevenor, tiler.

The following are lists of the masters, senior wardens, and junior wardens since the formation of this lodge :

Masters—Samuel F. Benjamin, 1854-55; Silas Knapp, 1856; Christopher Whaley, 1857-58; Benjamin C. Blake, 1859-60; Christopher Whaley, 1861-62-63; Ira Barnes, 1864; Benjamin C. Blake, 1865; Samuel F. Benjamin, 1866; Benjamin C. Blake, 1867; Homer Belding, 1868; William H. Watson, 1869; Jacob Gorton, 1870; Benjamin C. Blake, 1871; Henry A. Childs, 1872-73-74; Lyman F. Zimmerman, 1875; Samuel C. Brownell, 1876-77; Edmund L. Pitts, 1878-79; George A. Newell, 1880; Henry A. Childs, 1881; Edward Posson, 1882-83-84; William P. Tanner, 1885; Edward Posson, 1886-87-88-89; Francis Barker, 1890; John Cunningham, 1891; Edwin B. Simonds, 1892; Everett M. Baker, 1893.

Senior Wardens—Curtis Barnes, 1854-55; Christopher Whaley, 1856; Benjamin C. Blake, 1857; Ira Barnes, 1858; William C. Brown, 1859-60; George C. Cook, 1861; George F. Welch, 1862; John Allen, 1863; M. L. Barrett, 1864; Christopher Whaley, 1865; Nelson Deline, 1866; George Ward, 1867; William C. Brown, 1868-69; I. Morris Knapp, 1870; Erwin A. Bowen, 1871; Lyman F. Zimmerman, 1872-73-74; Samuel C. Brownell, 1875; Edmund L. Pitts, 1876-77; Jacob Gorton, 1878; George A. Newell, 1879; Edward Posson, 1880; John T. Cothran, 1881; William P. Tanner, 1882-83-84; George Snaith, 1885-86; Francis Barker, 1887-88; John Cunningham, 1889; Edwin B. Simonds, 1890; Everett M. Baker, 1891-92; Irving L'Hommedieu, 1893.

Junior Wardens—Peyton D. Beecher, 1854; John W. Graves, 1855; Benjamin C. Blake, 1856; Ira Barnes, 1857; William C. Brown, 1858; J. T. Rindge, 1859; George C. Cook, 1860; R. J. Bordwell, 1861; M. S. Barrett, 1862; A. J. Fay, 1863; John N. Sherwood, 1864; George Ward, 1865; George H. Alford, 1866; D. A. Van Wie, 1867; Silas A. Snell, 1868; Jacob Gorton, 1869; Henry A. Childs, 1870; N. G. Brown, 1871; Samuel C. Brownell, 1872-73-74; Edmund L. Pitts, 1875; Myron S. Newell, 1876-77; George Schemerhorn, 1878; Edward Posson, 1879; John C. Thurston, 1880; William P. Tanner, 1881; George Snaith, 1882-83-84; Francis Barker, 1885-86; John Cunningham, 1887-88; Frank R. Downs, 1889; Everett M. Baker, 1890; Irving L'Homme-dieu, 1891-92; Henry Pease, 1893.

Murray Lodge No. 380, F. & A. M., was organized in the village of Holley May 16, 1855, and received its charter in June following. The number of charter members was twenty, and the first officers as follows: D. D. Sprague, W. M.; O. Hardy, S. W.; George N. Bowman, J. W. In the fire of October 25, 1866, the lodge lost all of its property, but it was fully insured. Again in July, 1874, fire destroyed the lodge property at a loss of \$600, the charter being burned. The officers of the lodge for 1894 are as follows:

George H. Sheffield, worshipful master; Henry J. Buell, senior warden; Courtney P. King, junior warden; George N. Bowman, treasurer; Hiram B. Joslyn, secretary; Alfred M. Potter, senior deacon; Bruce B. Atkins, junior deacon; William A. Bissell, senior master of ceremonies; David H. Partridge, junior master of ceremonies; S. Fisk Manly, tiler; Rev. A. D. Abrams, chaplain; Webster E. Howard, marshal.

Yates Lodge No. 675, F. & A. M., Lyndonville, worked under a dispensation from October 29, 1867, to June 20, 1868, when a charter was obtained with Noah Shepardson, W. M. The masters of this lodge have been:

S. G. Johnson, 1869; Uriel Timmerman, 1870, 1874, 1878-79; A. B. Fisk, 1871, 1873, 1875-76, 1892; Joseph S. Spalding, 1872, 1877; George A. Waterbury, 1880-81, 1885-86, 1889, 1893-94; Morell Dates, 1887; H. B. Fuller, 1890-91.

The lodge has now 150 members. The officers of this lodge for 1894 are as follows:

George A. Waterbury, W. M.; B. M. Beecher, S. W.; R. Cummings, J. W.; A. B. Waterbury, treasurer; C. E. Thurber, secretary; H. B. Fuller, S. D.; Truman Thoms, J. D.; J. O. Stokes, S. M. of C.; Thomas Erskins, J. M. of C.; S. G. Johnson, chaplain; A. B. Fisk, marshal; W. C. Sawyer, tiler.

Social Lodge No. 713 (Kendall). This lodge was instituted January 28, 1871, with thirty-eight members, under dispensation to the following officers:



William S. Jewett, W. M.; Oscar Munn, S. W.; John W. Simkins, J. W.; James Whitehouse, S. D.; Ira B. Bates, J. D.; Sumner Austin, secretary; Samuel A. Bates, treasurer.

This lodge was incorporated under State law in 1874, the first Board of Trustees being William S. Jewett, Alonzo Egelston, and Samuel A. Bates. The lot and stone building formerly owned by the Sons of Temperance was deeded to the trustees of Social Lodge December 14, 1874. The officers of the lodge for 1894 are as follows:

C. S. Bridgeman, W. M.; Joseph Mann, S. W.; W. W. Morey, J. W.; S. B. Bayer, treasurer; E. O. Smith, secretary; R. W. Bamber, S. D.; Alonzo Egelston, Cornelius Fenner, and J. Mann, trustees.

The following are past masters of the lodge:

William S. Jewett, Oscar Munn, John W. Simkins, James Whitehouse, Ira B. Bates, William N. Spicer, and C. S. Bridgeman.

Social Lodge now has about fifty-five members.

Orleans Chapter No. 175, Royal Arch Masons. On the 3d day of May, 1862, a dispensation was issued to a number of companions living at or near Albion for a chapter of Royal Arch Masons to be known as Orleans Chapter, in which George Mather was named as high priest, Charles H. Adams as king, and Hiram Preston as scribe, and to be located at Albion. At the annual convocation of the Grand Chapter, held on the 4th day of February, 1863, a charter was granted to Orleans Chapter No. 175, and the officers named therein were the same as in the dispensation. The ruling officers have been as follows:

Year.	High Priest.	King.	Scribe.
1862	George Mather,	Charles H. Adams,	Hiram W. Preston,
1863	"	"	"
1864	"	"	"
1865	"	George S. Hutchinson,	"
1866	"	L. C. Paine,	"
1867	"	Samuel H. Taylor.	Martin Slussor,
1868	"	"	Henry R. Curtis,
1869	Samuel H. Taylor,	Henry R. Curtis,	Orlando Hardy,
1870	"	"	"
1871	"	Orlando Hardy,	Abram H. Goodman,
1872	"	Abram H. Goodman,	Simon Adler,
1873	"	George Mather,	Abram H. Botsford,
1874	"	George W. Barrell,	Robert O. Wilkins,
1875	"	George Mather,	Charles B. Cowles,



Year.	High Priest.	King.	Scribe.
1876	Samuel H. Taylor,	George N. Bowman,	Abram H. Goodman,
1877	"	George W. Barrell,	"
1878	"	"	"
1879	"	"	Robert O. Wilkins,
1880	George W. Barrell,	Robert O. Wilkins,	Oscar Minn,
1881	"	George A. Newell,	Albert S. Warner,
1882	"	"	"
1883	George A. Newell,	A. S. Warner,	George B. Church,
1884	"	"	"
1885	"	I. M. Thompson,	"
1886	"	"	"
1887	"	"	"
1888	"	"	Robert Clark,
1889	"	"	"
1890	"	"	Robert Clark,
1891	"	"	"
1892	"	Gurdon W. Fitch,	Irving L'Hommedieu,
1893	"	Gurdon W. Fitch,	Irving L'Hommedieu,
1894	"	Orville H. Taylor,	Robert Clark.

The officers for 1894 are :

George A. Newell, E. H. P.; Orville H. Taylor, king; Robert Clark, scribe; George S. Hutchinson, treasurer; Alph H. Sears, secretary; James J. Mustill, C. of H.; Irving L'Hommedieu, P. S.; Homer J. Luther, R. A. C.; John G. Rice, Lyman S. Linson, Byron V. Botsford, M. of V's; Rev. F. S. Dunham, chaplain; John B. Bordwell, organist; R. O. Smith, tiler.

Alph-Omega Council No. 71 of Royal and Select Masters.—October 18, 1878, a dispensation was granted by Most Illustrious George M. Osgoodby, grand master, to Robert H. Brown as thrice illustrious master, George W. Barrell as illustrious deputy master, and Albert S. Warner as illustrious principal conductor of the work, to hold a council of Royal and Select Masters at Albion to be known as Alph-Omega Council No. 71. The council was instituted by the grand master on the evening of November 22, 1878, and a warrant was granted by the grand council September 2, 1879. Its ruling officers have been as follows :

Year.	Master.	Deputy Master.	P. C. of W.
1878	Robert H. Brown,	George W. Barrell,	Albert S. Warner.
1879	"	"	"
1880	"	"	"
1881	"	"	"

Year.	Master.	Deputy Master.	P. C. of W.
1882	Albert S. Warner,	George A. Newell,	Alex. Hays.
1883	George A. Newell,	Alex. Hays,	Charles D. Ross.
1884	"	"	"
1885	"	Charles D. Ross,	Robert R. Wilkins.
1886	"	"	"
1887	Charles D. Ross,	George S. Hutchinson,	Irving M. Thompson.
1888	"	"	"
1889	George A. Newell,	"	"
1890	"	"	"
1891	"	John Cunningham,	"
1892	"	Irving L'Hommedieu,	"
1893	"	"	"
1894	Irving L'Hommedieu,	James J. Mustill,	"

The officers for 1894 are as follows:

Irving L'Hommedieu, T. I. M.; James J. Mustill, I. D. M.; Irving M. Thompson, I. P. C. of W.; Alph H. Sears, recorder; George S. Hutchinson, treasurer; Homer J. Luther, C. of G.; Lyman S. Linson, C. of C.; William D. English, steward; Rev. F. S. Dunham, chaplain; John B. Bordwell, organist; Arthur Harris, sentinel.

A number of the brethren, residents of Orleans county, have been honored with higher official station beyond the subordinate bodies, as follows :

In Grand Lodge.—Hon. Henry A. Childs, district deputy grand master 1871, commissioner of appeals 1878–1883; Hon. Edmund L. Pitts, commissioner of appeals 1885–1890; George W. Barrell, district deputy grand master 1878; Albert S. Warner, district deputy grand master 1881; George A. Newell, grand steward 1882–1883, district deputy grand master 1885–86; Charles D. Ross, district deputy grand master 1889–1890; Edwin B. Simonds district deputy grand master 1894, assistant grand lecturer 1893; Edward Posson, assistant grand lecturer 1887–1891.

In Grand Chapter.—George A. Newell, grand master of second veil 1889.

In Grand Council —George A. Newell, most illustrious grand master 1894.

#### THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

As preliminary to the history of the order in this county, it may be appropriate to state that the American branch of the order was organized at Baltimore, Maryland, April 26, 1819, by five English Odd Fellows belonging to the branch known as the Manchester Unity in England. From this small beginning the order has extended into almost all parts of the habitable globe, and numbered January 1, 1893, 773,481 adult males and 96,312 females, making a total of 869,793. The

Manchester Unity at the same time numbered 709,405 adult males and 82,243 juveniles, both orders combined giving a grand total of 1,561,439 members, the most numerous and wealthy secret order in the world.

The first lodge organized in this county was at Medina. At one time five lodges existed in the county. One of these has long been defunct, another was merged in the lodge at Albion, and another remained dormant thirteen years, but was revived and is now a prosperous lodge. Owing to divisions of the order in this State but two lodges, Albion and Holley, maintained their integrity, and these have experienced their seasons of adversity. The three subordinate lodges in the county are now prosperous. The Encampment branch is also in a flourishing condition and the Rebekah lodges are doing finely.

SUBORDINATE LODGES I. O. O. F.—H. E. HATCH, D. D. G. M.

Orleans Lodge No. 217 was the first lodge chartered in the county. The petition was for Red Jacket Lodge No. 139, and was signed by James W. Otto, R. S. Castle, William Fonda, I. W. Swan and F. W. Barlow, and the charter was voted to it as Red Jacket No. 139, the petitioners being the first charter members. It is supposed that the charter when issued to them was, as Orleans Lodge No. 139, but no record can be found as to when or how the change was made. The charter bore date February 18, 1845, and the lodge was instituted March 14 of the same year by D. D. G. M. Edgar C. Dibble, of Batavia. It ceased to work in 1856 and remained dormant for thirteen years. It was resuscitated and reinstituted July 21, 1869, and the following, who were former members, are the names in the charter: D. W. Cole, E. Fuller, jr., John G. Bateman, Henry Williams, George Sutter, George W. Frary, John Alcorn and Hiram E. Sickels, now reporter of the Court of Appeals. The first elective officers under the new dispensation were: D. W. Cole, N. G.; D. Sherwood, V. G.; D. O. Phelps, secretary; and George W. Frary, treasurer. The present officers are: Ora Pratt, N. G.; J. Klino, V. G.; C. C. Hopkins, secretary; H. M. Colby, treasurer. Since its reinstatement the lodge has prospered continuously and is now an active and energetic lodge. It has purchased the Potter lot on Center street at a cost of over \$3,000, and intends to

erect thereon a fine lodge building. It will be seen from the lists given above that the lodge is and has been composed of prominent and influential citizens. Among those not mentioned above are the venerable John Ryan, Dr. Christopher Whaley, Elisha S. Whalen, a member of the Assembly, Andrew Ellicott, Roswell Star, William Russ, W. W. Potter, and Henry Williams. Of these older members R. S. Castle, John Ryan, Henry Williams, George W. Frary still survive.

Albion Lodge, No. 58, was the second lodge instituted in the county by dispensation from the Grand Lodge of New York. The ceremony took place at Albion, March 13, 1846, and was conducted by James W. Otto, special deputy. Its chartered number was 212 and the charter members were: H. J. Van Dusen, A. S. Delano, Charles James, Olney Gold, William K. McAllister, William Noble, S. E. Church, John Tanner and John B. Lee. Large delegations attended the institution from Lockport and Medina. The first officers were:

H. J. Van Dusen, N. G.; Charles James, V. G.; A. S. Delano, secretary; W. K. McAllister, P. secretary; Ben Field, treasurer; William Noble, W.; John B. Lee, C.; A. R. Quinby, O. G.; John L. Moulthrop, I. G.; Olney Gould, R. S. N. G.; Howard Abeel, L. S. N. G.; S. E. Church, R. S. V. G.; John Tanner, L. S. V. G.; George H. Stone, R. S. S.; Charles Baker, L. S. S.; M. Ballard, chaplain.

These lists contain the names of many who afterwards distinguished themselves. Sanford E. Church, late chief judge of the Court of Appeals; Col. James, Gen. John B. Lee, Dr. William Noble, W. K. McAllister, late judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois; ex-Senator Ben Field and Howard Abeel. A room was fitted up in Swan's block, corner of Batavia (now Main) and Bank streets, at a cost of \$700. The lodge room was over the north half of the block until the Orleans Republican newspaper removed from the south half, and since that time it has occupied the whole upper story of the block, except for a short time in 1882, after the block was burned, it occupied temporary quarters in Burrow's block, until the Swan block was rebuilt, when it returned to its old quarters, where it now remains. In the division of the State, which occurred soon after its organization, it attached itself to the Grand Lodge of Northern New York. After the reunion in 1865, its number was changed to fifty-eight. The prosperity of the lodge has been varied. Its membership was at one time reduced to

fifteen, all told, but its present membership is 146. Its revenue during the past year was \$1,068, and it expended for relief during the same period, \$357. The lodge has an invested fund of over \$2,500, and its furniture and paraphernalia are valued at about \$2,000. Among the oldest and best known members of the lodge during its existence, in addition to those above named, are :

Hon. Noah Davis, late justice of the Supreme Court, and ex-M. C.; Dan H. Cole ex-county judge and State senator; Henry A. Glidden, ex-clerk of the State Senate; John H. White, past grand sire of the order, past grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for nineteen years and author of the digest of the laws of Odd Fellowship, known as *White's Digest*; William J. Hanington, George H. Owen, William H. Pells, John Tanner, Charles H. Moore, Ward Buel, John H. Denio, Peter Galarnau, David Hardie, George W. Ough. The present officers of the lodge are: George W. Caswell, N. G.; Thomas Graves, V. G.; John B. Bordwell, secretary; John Bidelman, permanent secretary; W. J. Hanington, treasurer. The trustees are: John H. White, James Blott and Charles Bidelman.

Ridgeway Lodge, No. 283, was the third lodge chartered in this county. The charter was granted May 17, 1847, to B. Hix Mills, Robert L. Hill, J. McMartin, L. C. Grover, A. M. Frost, Folsome Richardson, William Wood, A. V. Belding, Joseph S. Swan, William North and Isaac Smith. This lodge was located at Knowlesville and continued to work until about 1856 when it ceased to work and has never been revived.

Holley Lodge, No. 42, comes next in order. It was chartered, November 17, 1848, the charter members being Dr. John W. Titus, Franklin Hinds, Jacob Sawyer, Jabez Allison and Nicholas E. Darrow, the latter of whom is the only survivor at this date, July, 1894. Col. Darrow still survives and resides at his home in the town of Clarendon honored and beloved by all who know him. He still retains his membership, and is, as he always has been, an ardent Odd Fellow. Dr. Titus was the first noble grand; Hiram S. Frisbie, secretary; Jacob Sawyer, permanent secretary; Jabez Allison, treasurer.

Immediately after the division in this State and in 1850 the number of the lodge was changed to 140, and after the reunion was again changed, this time to its present number, forty-two. In 1862 the lodge was incorporated by special act of the Legislature. Its original place of meeting was in the old Frisbie block on the east side of the square.

This block was burned in October, 1866, at which time the lodge lost its furniture and records. It then purchased of J. W. Robb and fitted up the second story of the building on the corner of State street and the public square, and occupied it until September, 1871, when it was again burned out, and suffered a total loss, including its charter. It occupied successively for various periods the Newton block, the Bliss block and the Buel block. In 1891 the lodge purchased a lot on the square and erected a hall at a cost of \$6,000, which is entirely paid for and is now occupied by the lodge, except the first story which is rented. Its furniture and paraphernalia are valued at \$1,000. This is one of the most prosperous lodges in the county and is emphatically a farmer's lodge, many of the members residing in the surrounding towns. Its present membership is 157.

Eagle Harbor Lodge, No. 387, was chartered July 23, 1849, with the following charter members: L. S. Whitney, A. S. Delano, John Cornes, L. A. Hitchcock, David H. Danolds, Charles A. Danolds, John Starkweather, Arthemias Chase, John M. K. Hilton, A. O'Harrow and Albert M. Lawrence, and was instituted at Eagle Harbor. The lodge ceased to work in 1860, and was afterwards merged in Albion Lodge.

SUBORDINATE ENCAMPMENTS, I. O. O. F.--W. J. RANDS, D. D. G. P.

Orleans Encampment No. 28 was instituted at Albion, January 25, 1848, as No. 60 and has continued its existence to the present time. In the division of the order in this State it has attached itself to the Grand Encampment of Northern New York and at the reunion of the order was numbered 28. Its first officers were:

H. J. Van Dusen, C. P.; Marcena Ballard, H. P.; Stephen Gates, S. W.; John B. Lee, J. W.; George H. Stone, scribe; Thomas J. Clark, treasurer.

Most of the prominent members mentioned as belonging to Albion were or are members of the encampment, besides the following from other lodges:

Jabez Allison, Charles Craig, O. C. Wright, Asabel Merriman, Rev. P. P. Kidder, N. E. Darrow, Charles A. Danolds, Ransom P. Orr, Daniel S. Ross, John B. Feezlear, Nathan O. Warren.

The encampment now numbers fifty-two members and has a good financial standing. Its present officers are:

Frank Tyler, C. P.; E. W. Bronson, S. W.; John W. Shourds, J. W.; John Mattinson, H. P.; John Bidelman, scribe, and Ward Buel, treasurer.

Medina Encampment No. 106, was instituted at Medina, October 4, 1887, by E. O. Caldwell, grand patriarch. The charter members were:

C. C. Hopkins, M. A. Bowen, C. S. Hoag, John E. Clark, F. C. Wilson, C. E. Shisler, and A. S. Broughton.

Nineteen were exalted at the institution. The first officers were:

C. E. Shisler, C. P.; F. E. Wilson, H. P.; John E. Clark, S. W.; C. C. Hopkins, scribe; M. A. Bowen, treasurer, and C. S. Hoag, J. W.

The present membership is fifty-seven, and its present officers are:

Thomas Platt, C. P.; F. C. Wilson, H. P.; J. Klino, S. W.; C. C. Hopkins, scribe; M. H. Colby, treasurer, and James Evans, J. W.

#### REBEKAH LODGES, I. O. O. F.—MRS. JENNIE GOFF, D. D. G. M.

Charity Rebekah Lodge No. 27 was instituted at Holley, June 29, 1871, by Henry A. Glidden, D. D. G. M. The charter members are:

John B. Feezlear, and Eliza his wife; Alvinza L. James, and Almira his wife; William N. Pratt, and Lucretia his wife; Nathan O. Warren, and Eliza his wife; D. R. Wright, and Betsey his wife; Ransom P. Orr and Elsie his wife; Daniel S. Ross, and Melina his wife. R. P. Orr was the first noble grand.

The present elective officers are:

Emma Bradford, N. G.; Anna Hard, V. G.; Eva Warren, Sec.; Emma Bronson, F. Sec.; and Mary Gaylord, Treas.

It has a present membership of one hundred and fifty.

Abeel Rebekah Lodge No. 131 was instituted at Albion, May 8, 1891, by William R. Spooner, G. M., with forty-four charter members. It was named in honor of Howard Abeel, then lately deceased, an old and zealous member of the order. Its first officers were:

Miss Maggie Hardie, N. G.; Mrs. Jennie Goff, V. G.; Mrs. Alma Caswell, Sec.; Mrs. Mary Woolford, Treas.

The present officers are:

Mrs. Anna L. Wilkins, N. G.; Mrs. Hattie Vandell, V. G.; Mrs. Dora Richmond, Sec.; Miss Maggie Hardie, Fin. Sec., and Mrs. Charlotte F. Griswold, Treas.

The present membership is ninety-one. Fifty brothers and forty-one sisters.



Welcome Rebekah Lodge No. 146, was instituted at Medina, February 6, 1893, by Charles H. Morgan, G. M. The charter members were :

Mrs. Alice Waterson, Mrs. Hattie Culver, Mrs. Helen Swart, Mrs. Emily Hamlin, Mrs. Ellen E. Evans, Mrs. Emma C. Callaghan, James Swart, Frank D. Hamlin, C. S. Hoag, James Evans, William Boyd, J. H. Klino, W. J. Culver, and James Waterson.

The first officers were :

Mrs. Ella Colby, N. G. ; Mrs. Helen Swart, V. G. ; Mrs. Alice Waterson, Sec. ; Mrs. Emily Hamlin, Treas.

The present officers are :

Mrs. Helen Swart, N. G. ; Miss Jennie Begole, V. G. ; Mrs. Charles Sikes, Sec. ; and Mrs. William Wheeler, Treas.

The present membership is seventy, thirty-eight brothers and thirty-two sisters.

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ORLEANS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—In years past and prior to 1850 there was an agricultural society in existence in this county, but no records of its operations are in existence, as far as can now be learned. This society never owned any real estate, but held annual fairs for some years north of the canal in Albion on a lot afterwards used for circus performances and other exhibitions, tents being used for shelter and protection. An annual plowing match was one of the features of the fairs. There was no race track on the ground. While this society was an unpretentious organization and its exhibitions were insignificant when compared with later societies, it was sufficiently successful to pay its current expenses.

In October, 1856, the present society was organized, with T. C. Bailey president and Hiram S. Goff, secretary. In 1857 the society purchased twelve acres of the present grounds, situated on the south side of State street, in the western part of Albion village, and there erected rude and inexpensive buildings for the accommodation of exhibitors at its annual fairs. A half mile track for trials of speed and other purposes was graded. These so-called trials of speed gradually became more and more prominent in the annual fairs of the society, while exhibitions of stock and other products attracted less and less attention, became steadily smaller, and the fairs ultimately seemed to

merit the term often applied to them of "agricultural horse races." Large premiums were awarded to winning animals in the races, and competitors from all parts of the country were invited. These large premiums kept the treasury of the society depleted, while the races drew hither large numbers of very undesirable characters. For a long time the farmers of the county permitted this course to be followed, but they finally protested and determined to inaugurate a different kind of administration. They elected officers pledged to carry out their wishes; more and larger premiums were offered for farm products and stock, and the fast horse was placed in the subordinate position to which he was in their estimation entitled. Predictions of early failure of this policy were freely made by its opponents, but the farmers of the county came forward in force to support their representatives, and during more than twenty years the prosperity of the society has been remarkable. A debt that had long existed against the society was soon paid off; new and commodious buildings replaced the original rude structures; sheds and pavilions for the convenience of exhibitors were erected; large additions were made to the area of the grounds; a new track was graded and a new and more capacious grand stand was erected. The exhibitions of the annual fairs steadily increased in quantity and advanced in quality, until they are now rivalled by few in surrounding counties. The sale of intoxicating beverages at the fairs is prohibited, and the farmers of the county feel a laudable pride in the prosperity of the society. The grounds of the society now comprise about twenty-six acres. There are now (1894) 241 life members, who in reality own the property of the society, though the annual members have a voice in elections. The officers of the society for 1894 are:

George S. Clark, president; Ora Lee, first vice-president; La Fayette H. Beach, secretary; Augustus W. Barnett, treasurer; William G. Mack, Elijah B. Lattin, Peter B. West, Hervey Blood, William Whipple, S. E. Howard, directors. Besides these officers there are ten vice-presidents, one from each town in the county.

**ORLEANS COUNTY POORHOUSE.**—The first action taken in this county towards the erection of a county poorhouse was at the fall meeting of the Board of Supervisors in 1829. A special meeting to consider this subject was called for the next February. At this meeting Nehemiah Ingersoll, Elisha Wright, and Avery M. Starkweather were appointed superintendents of the poorhouse, and the sum of \$2,000 was appro-

priated for the use of the "county poor establishment." The superintendents were directed to contract for a lot and to erect a building thereon. At another special meeting of the board on June 22, 1830, it was "Resolved, That the distinction between the town and the county poor be and the same is hereby abolished, and that the expense of maintaining all the poor shall be a county charge."

In pursuance of this action a farm was purchased about three miles south of Albion village, and there the first buildings were erected. These served their purpose until 1878 when the present building was erected.

**WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN.**—In 1890 an act was passed by the Legislature for the establishment of a reformatory institution under the above name, by the provisions of which the location was to be determined by the Board of Managers, of which Hon. E. Kirke Hart, of Albion, was president. Several places in the western part of the State competed for the site of the institution, and after ample consideration of the claims of each, the board fixed upon Albion as the most eligible. About ninety-seven acres of land adjoining the western boundary of the village corporation were purchased, and in 1892 the first buildings were erected at a cost of \$62,000. In the next year additional structures were erected at an expense of about \$30,000. A. J. Warner, of Rochester, was the architect. These buildings, all of which are of brick, have a total capacity of 150 inmates, the present number being about forty. The buildings are constructed on what is known as the cottage plan, viz.: A refuge, or prison building, and four isolated cottages, the latter being graded and occupied according to the deportment of the inmates; besides this, a regular order of promotion is maintained. There is also an administration building and a hospital. The institution is supported by the State and the officers are appointed by the governor. The Board of Managers for 1894 consists of:

William B. Dye, of Albion, president; Sarah J. Fee, of Rochester, secretary; George Sandrock, of Buffalo, treasurer; Hon. C. E. Walker, of Batavia, and Mrs. Ellen W. Ramsdale of Albion. The hospital physician is Mrs. Harriet Watson, M. D., and Mary K. Boyd is the superintendent.

## CHAPTER XV.

## SCHOOLS OF ORLEANS COUNTY.

BY FREEMAN A. GREENE, A. M.

EARLY SCHOOLS.—The district school in pioneer days was quite unlike the common school of to-day. The neat, well painted, well furnished, well ventilated, wood or brick school building now stands where the little log school house stood, with its high desks on three sides of the room, with seats behind for the big boys and girls, low seats in front for the small girls and boys, a big box stove in the center of the room, and the teacher's high desk in one end, usually opposite the front door. Slate and pencil instead of blackboard, quill pens, made by the teacher, took the place of the fine Spencerian or Gillott steel pens now in common use. Books were few. Daboll's arithmetic, Webster's spelling book, the old English reader and Porter's rhetorical reader, and an atlas with a geography proper separate, used by the older boys and girls, completed the list. Later came Colburn's mental arithmetic, Sanders's reader's, Brown's grammar and Mitchell's geography, still in strong contrast with the beautifully illustrated text books in the hands of every school boy nowadays.

Only small children attended school in the summer season, in winter both large and small. The large boys prided themselves more upon their physical strength than upon their ability to cipher or parse. Physical culture was acquired in those days by wrestling, jumping and running. The teacher must be a man of muscle as well as courage and brains, for the great sturdy, full grown boys too often would pick him up and pitch him out of the door or window.

Mr. J. B. Swett in writing of the district schools of forty years ago tells this true story:

A compactly built man by the name of Harman J. Tilden, now residing in Niles, Alameda county, Cal., was called to teach in the old brick school house, still standing,

but unoccupied, among the old oaks on the Ridge road, a mile east of Ridgeway Corners. His predecessor had been turned out.

The first morning Mr. Tilden called the school to order, and every seat was filled. That day went well, as the boys were sizing him up. About the middle of the afternoon of the next day six burly fellows rose from their seats and began a march around the big box stove. A mild remonstrance from the teacher was followed with whistling, singing and stamping as they marched. The next instant Mr. Tilden was among them like an untied thunderbolt. He caught one of the biggest by the coat collar and the seat of his pants, and, raising him at arms length over his head, threw him against the other five, who were standing, open-mouthed, watching this wonderful display of strength. As a consequence four of the bullies at once lay sprawled in a heap upon the floor. The other two faced the teacher with fists drawn to strike, and were at once promptly knocked down. By this time the other four regained their feet and started for the door, but Mr. Tilden was there first.

Backing up against the door, he spoke in a very mild and pleasant manner, while a sweet persuasive smile played upon his features.

"My young friends, will you now take your seats and remain there, or shall I be compelled to use force? I came here to teach and manage this school, and it pains me to find so many of the scholars insubordinate."

Taking out his watch and glancing at it, he continued: "It is now two minutes past 3 o'clock. If you are not in your seats in two minutes and six seconds past 3 o'clock I will proceed to administer to each of you the severest whipping you ever endured." At the word six seconds each one of the bullies started for his seat, and the school exercises proceeded as quietly as though nothing had occurred to disturb them. It is almost useless to say that Mr. Tilden's success was assured.

The above circumstance shows the condition of the district schools many years ago, for the older boys made it their main business to turn out the teacher if they could.

The general atmosphere of the school was sport and physical development, rather than mental excellence. Another instance occurs to us where the big boys rose in a mass and filed out in line to carry out the teacher, who pitched three of them out of the window before the rest concluded to take their seats.

Nowadays, we think that it is gambling to play marbles for keeps, but what would we think to see boys and girls gambling for pins in the good old-fashioned way. Who does not remember the little square top with the letters A, N, P and T, one on each square face? With a good supply of pins and a top all was ready. Each one spun the top, and if A was up when it stopped the lucky spinner took all the pins put down on the desk, chair or floor; if N, none: if T, one, and if P,

he put one down. All, often including the teacher, engaged in this game, morning, noon, recess and night.

There were many good features in the schools of long ago. Difficult problems were given out, and often days were spent in solving them. Independence of thought and much self-reliance were the result.

The old-time spelling schools awakened a deep interest in this important subject. The school exhibitions and debating clubs aroused ambition in those who became our prominent jurists and statesmen. Often the teacher was a college graduate or a man of unusual ability, as well as a man of muscle, and he would manage a school of seventy or ninety pupils.

Algebra, geometry, physics and physiology were among the subjects taught. Of course the younger children received more attention during the summer term. Many can remember the large and excellent schools taught by Hon. Abel Stilson, Almanzar Hutchinson, Nelson W. Butts, Hon. Henry A. Glidden and others.

To-day the attendance is much smaller, and the pupils found in our district schools are young. Many rural schools have but six or seven children in them and none exceed forty or fifty. The older children are sent to the village or union schools, a fact that makes the union school stronger and the district school weaker. Too often a young, inexperienced girl of fourteen or sixteen years of age is employed to "keep school," so that the average district school of to-day is not as strong as was the school of fifty years ago.

THE EARLY ACADEMIES AND PHIPPS UNION SEMINARY.—The following are the six early academies with the year in which each was organized :

Gaines Academy, organized in 1827 ; Albion Academy, organized in 1837 ; Millville Academy, organized in 1839 ; Yates Academy, organized in 1841 ; Medina Academy, organized in 1850 ; Holley Academy, organized in 1850 ; Phipps Union Seminary was organized in 1837, just before the Albion Academy.

GAINES ACADEMY, 1827.—A select school was conducted successively by Miss Clarissa Burbank, a Mr. Hooey, Hon. Almanzar Hutchinson and others. Gaines Academy, the first in Orleans county, was the outgrowth of this select school, and was incorporated April 14, 1827, and admitted by the Regents of the University of the State of

New York, January 26, 1830. William J. Babbitt was among the more prominent citizens who secured the charter and promoted the welfare of the school.

The academy was very prosperous for several years, especially under the principalship of Professors Julius Bates and Gazley. Hon. Noah Davis attended this academy one year, and each day walked back and forth to and from his home in Albion.

ALBION ACADEMY, 1837.—The organization of the Albion Academy in 1837 and its history, are necessarily intimately connected with that of Phipps Union Seminary, for both had a common origin and were built under the same subscription. To Miss Caroline Phipps, more than to any other one person, was due the establishment of the seminary, which led so soon to the organization of the academy.

The act incorporating the Albion Academy was passed May 1, 1837. The school was opened on the first Monday of February, 1838, in the basement of the old Baptist Church on Main street (afterwards known as Concert Hall).

The first Board of Trustees chosen were :

Orson Nicholson, president, John B. Lee, Harvey Ball, Roswell S. Burrows, Hugh McCurdy, Freeman Clarke, Abram Cantine, Thomas S. Clark, Franklin Doty, Sidney Burrell, Abram S. Mills, and Alexis Ward.

Hon. Edwin R. Reynolds, then a junior in Brown University, was the first principal. The following thirty-six students were in attendance the first term :

Isaac B. Beadle, Ezra Brown, Wm. C. Burrell, Charles R. Burrows, William Burrows, Freeman Butts, Elias Freer Burns, Ebenezer H. Brink, William Church, Warren Clark, Lamont Deland, Norman Davis, David M. Farr, Samuel B. Hard, Henry Wood, Corliss B. Gardner, Aaron Orr, William G. Swan, Charles Strong, Robert Stockdale, Henry Strong, George H. Ward, Norman Wadhams, Orville Leonard, Thomas Ledyard, Roscoe McConnell, Cyrus F. Paine, Orpheus A. Root, James Rathbun, Achilles Terry, Asher Terry, Oscar Wilcox, George H. Sickels, Francis Ball, William Kent, A. Phillips—36.

Latin, Greek, French, with English and mathematics were among the subjects arranged to be taught. In the fall of 1838 the school was transferred to the second story of a frame building, now standing on the corner of West Bank and Liberty streets. In the fall of 1839, it occupied the then unfinished academy building now used by the Albion High School.



An entire square of three acres had been purchased in 1839, and on it a four story brick building forty by sixty feet was finished in 1840. The funds for the purchase of lot, and erection of building were obtained in the following manner :

The enterprising citizens of Albion, in April, 1836, raised by subscription about \$4,500<sup>1</sup> and loaned it to Miss Caroline Phipps, for the purpose of founding Phipps Union Seminary. Miss Phipps gave a mortgage on the seminary property, when the building was erected, for the above amount to secure the loan, which subsequently she paid in full. This mortgage was sold and the proceeds used in the purchase of the academy lot and the erection of the building.

The entire cost of real estate, bell, furniture and apparatus was about \$6,000.

Mr. Reynolds having been elected to the newly created office of county school superintendent in the fall of 1841, resigned as principal and Rev. Justus W. French became his successor.

Following is a list of the principals and assistant teachers of the academy from 1837, to the establishment of the Albion Union School in 1876 :

1. Edwin R. Reynolds, principal from February 1, 1838, to July, 1840. Assistants, Samuel B. Taylor, Jonathan O. Willsea, Orlina M. Sturges, and James M. Kellogg.

2. Rev. Justus W. French, A. M., principal, 1841-44. Assistants, George W. Coann, since missionary to Persia for thirty-five years; Seth B. Cole, since county judge of Rockland county, N. Y.; Levi S. Fulton, since superintendent of House of Refuge, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Judson.

3. Associate principals, 1844 to July, 1846, Rev. Justus W. French, A. M.; Edwin R. Reynolds. Assistants, Orlina M. Sturges, since Mrs. Governor J. T. Lewis, Columbus, Wis.; Ann Eliza French, since Mrs. Judge Seth B. Cole; George W. Coann, Nelson W. Butts, afterwards a popular common school teacher.

4. Edwin R. Reynolds, principal fall term of 1846. Assistants, Oliver P. Henion, Martha Stone. Number of pupils in 1845, 232; number of pupils in 1846, 258.

5. Frederick R. Ward, A. M., principal from December, 1846, to February, 1848. Assistants, Rev. Justus W. French, for a time; Veramus Morse, A. B.; Abel Stilson, spring and fall of 1847.

6. Peres Brown, A. M., principal from February, 1848 to November, 1851. Assistants, Oliver Morehouse, Mortimer L. Brown, Florilla S. Reed.

7. Hiram Wheeler, A. M., principal with Mr. Brown, 1849 to 1852. Assistants, Ann Clarke, Florilla S. Reed, Emma N. Beebe.

<sup>1</sup> See Phipps Union Seminary.

8. Joel Whiting, principal 1852-60. Assistants, Harriet P. Guild, since Mrs. Dr. William McKennan; Philana A. Foster, three and a half years; Frances Thrall, Ann Clarke, Helen M. Baker, Alonzo J. Howe, Oliver Morehouse, Frederick Probst, teacher in German.

9. Franklin S. Lyon, A. M., began fall term 1856, assistant to Mr. Whiting four years, principal to 1864. Assistants, Alma O. Briggs, preceptress; Helen Prescott, preceptress; Emily H. Grinnell, since Mrs. Samuel W. Smith; Nelson W. Butts, Samuel W. Smith, W. Martin Jones.

10. James K. Bellamy, A. M., principal 1864 to spring term 1866. Assistants, Oliver Morehouse, George R. Smith, since a Presbyterian clergyman; Morell D. Dusenberre, Ellen Gates.

11. Oliver Morehouse, principal 1866-71. Assistants, Albert W. Morehouse, George W. Buck, Ann Clarke, Lelia J. Wood, Raymond Benedict, John V. B. Lewis, Mary Cauldwell, George W. Billings, Ellen Gates, since Mrs. Deming Sherwood; Sarah Sweet, since Mrs. W. R. Smith. Mr. Morehouse served, in all, twelve years as teacher and principal. Number of pupils in 1867, 368.

12. Theodore T. Chapin, A. M. principal, 1870-74, since professor in Cook Academy, Havana. Assistants, Philana A. Foster, preceptress; Mrs. Mary Jane Prudden, since Mrs. C. F. Curtis; Carrie R. Baker, Mary Letchell.

13. William T. Mills, A. M., principal, 1874-75.

14. Abel Stilson, principal, 1875.

15. Francis W. Forbes, A. M., principal one year to spring term of 1876.

The general act establishing State Normal Schools in this State was passed in 1866, and its effect, as now well known, was disastrous to the old academies and seminaries.

The State made larger appropriations to these institutions, thus diverting from academies and seminaries a portion of the funds which had been appropriated to them and establishing rival schools. In several places the academies became normal schools. Brockport Collegiate Institute was converted into a normal school.

The tuition and books were furnished free by the State in all normal schools, which the academies could not do. This necessitated the discontinuance in this State of over eighty prosperous academies. The principle of supporting by tax the common school with its academic department was soon adopted. Only those academies which had a sufficient endowment fund could be self-supporting. This gave rise to the establishment of our present system of union schools, which has so generally taken the place of academies.

The friends of the academy were constantly contributing liberally to its support. The following citizens of Albion subscribed for shares, at

\$25 each, in the school property as stockholders, to the amount of \$5,850.

Franklin Doty, 5 shares; Harvey Goodrich, 4; C. W. Swan, 5; Hugh McCurdy, 6; Freeman Clarke, 10; Elizar Hart, 2; O. Nicholson, 4; L. Burrows, 32; D. Swan, jr., 2; L. Warner, 7; S. Fitch, 2; A. Wall, 1; John B. Lee, 4; P. Dyer, 2; L. Bailey, 2; H. S. Goff, 2; Oliver Brown, 1; R. S. Burrows, 50; John Creen, 1; Artemas Loveland, 1; I. U. Sears, 1; Christopher Paine, 1; Asa L. Gale, 1; J. A. Lattin, 1; B. Farr, 1; Aaron Phipps, 1; Charles Lee, 1; B. Clapp, 1; Oliver Benton, 1; A. Hyde Cole, 1; William Gere, 1; Arad Thomas, 1; J. Jewett, 1; H. V. Prentice, 1; George Dorrance, 1; S. Field, 1; H. D. Tucker, 1; W. A. West, 1; J. C. Ledyard, 1; E. Platt, 2; Alexis Ward, 22; L. C. Paine, 5; Joseph M. Cornell, 31; Z. Clarke, 4; G. H. Sickels, 8. Total, 234 shares.

The above shareholders donated their shares to the village, when the property was purchased by the village trustees in the fall of 1876, for \$2,500, provided the village pay a mortgage resting on the academy building of \$2,000 and an accrued interest of about \$200. The Albion Academy was discontinued in the spring of 1876.

The Alumni Association of the Albion Academy, at whose instance Mr. E. R. Reynolds compiled his invaluable pamphlet, was organized in 1882. Since that time meetings have been held nearly every year, old friendships renewed, and congratulations tendered, and several valuable addresses have been delivered before the association, notably those of Rev. Corliss B. Gardner, of Rochester (1887), Rev. Dr. J. C. French, of Newark, N. J. (1888), Professor Lyon, of Fredonia (1889), and Hon. Rufus B. Bullock, ex-Governor of Georgia (1891).

The officers of the association for 1894 are:

Hon. Marcus H. Phillips, Hulburton, N. Y., president; Hon. Samuel W. Smith, Albion, N. Y., vice-president; E. Clark French, Rochester, N. Y., secretary; Frank Wood, Albion, N. Y., assistant secretary.

MILLVILLE ACADEMY, 1839—Millville Academy was organized in 1839 and in the same year erected a stone building. It was incorporated in 1840 under the State laws and recognized by the Board of Regents.

The academy was very prosperous for a number of years, receiving aid from the Regents annually, as high at one time as \$2,000. It was very popular and largely attended. In time a new structure was added to supply more room. The first corps of teachers consisted of James F. Cogswell, Charles G. Hazeltine, and Miss Clara S. Montague.

Hon. John G. Sawyer obtained a large part of his education at this popular institution and always speaks of it in the highest terms. The number of academies in different parts of the county increased and then this institution declined and finally forfeited its charter. District No. 7 of Shelby afterwards used the building for school purposes.

**YATES ACADEMY.**—Yates Academy, the fourth academic institution in the county, was organized in October, 1841, largely through the earnest and liberal efforts of Peter Saxe, brother of the poet, John G. Saxe. Mr. Saxe was a successful merchant at Yates Center for many years, and was always a faithful friend of education and contributed liberally to the support of the academy.

The academy was incorporated by the Regents of the University in August, 1842.

The first Board of Trustees were :

Peter Saxe, Thomas Jewett, esq., Richard Barry, James Parmelee, John L. Lewis, Philo Warner, B. H. Gilbert, esq., Gen. Grosvenor Daniels, James Lum, Chester Frost, Joel C. Parsons, Warren Chase and Joseph Cady.

Officers of the board.—Rev. Arah Irons, M. D., president; Thomas Jewett, esq., secretary; Peter Saxe, treasurer.

First corps of teachers.—Benjamin Wilcox, jr., A. B., principal; Silas Gilbert, assistant principal; Miss Harriet E. Rogers, preceptress; Burt Van Horn, Sluman S. Bailey, assistant pupils.

Attendance first year.—Ladies, 81; gentlemen, 80; total, 161. Attendance second year.—Ladies, 114; gentlemen, 119; total, 233. Attendance in 1845.—338.

Teachers of Yates Academy, from 1842 to 1856 as nearly as could be ascertained :

1. Benjamin Wilcox, A. B., principal from August 1841, to June 1845; Silas Gilbert, assistant principal, 1841-43; Levi Reuben, assistant principal, 1843-46; Miss Elizabeth F. Flagler, preceptress, 1841-44; Miss Fidelia M. Arthur, preceptress, 1845; Miss Julia Gage, assistant, 1843; Miss Adeline E. Nicholson, assistant, 1845; Paris O. Dolley, assistant, 1844.

2. William F. Bascom, A. M., principal, 1845; J. O. Willsea, assistant, 1845; Miss Roxena B. Tenny, preceptress, 1845; Mrs. Anna F. Bascom, teacher of music, 1845.

3. J. O. Willsea and Andrew G. Riley, A. B., associate principals, 1846-47; J. Collier Cobb, assistant; Mrs. A. F. Willsea, preceptress; Mrs. H. Gray, teacher of music.

4. William B. Brunnell, A. M., principal, 1848-53; Andrew G. Riley, A. M., M. D., assistant, 1848; Mrs. E. L. Bunnell, preceptress, 1848-53; Miss L. M. Clark, assistant, 1848-51; Miss Mary J. Blair, teacher of music; Miss Adalaide M. Harrington, teacher of music; B. L. Knowlton, A. B., assistant principal, 1850; Charles Fairman, A. B.,

assistant principal, 1852; Miss Eliza A. McClay, assistant, 1852; Samuel G. Stone, teacher of penmanship.

5. Charles Fairman, A. M., principal, 1853-62; William C. Pratt, assistant; Miss Mary E. Tappan, assistant; Miss Jessie H. Pratt, assistant; Mrs. Mary E. Fairman, preceptress, 1855-60; Mrs. Elizabeth A. McClay, preceptress, 1853-54; Miss Eliza R. Eastman, teacher of music; Miss Elizabeth C. Rees, teacher of music; Mr. George R. Frise, teacher of penmanship; Mr. George H. Shattuck, teacher of penmanship; Miss Cynthia A. Weld, preceptress.

The first year, in November, the school was divided into two literary societies, known as the Cleosophic and the Euglossian. These societies met alternately every Tuesday evening in the term for mutual criticism and encouragement. Those two co-organized societies constituted a single association called the Adelpbic Union, the object of which was reciprocal assistance in all that pertained to their general interest, as members of the academy.

A quadrennial catalogue of the officers and members of the Adelpbic Union, published in 1845, shows a membership of 565.

The academy was very prosperous for many years, and educated many eminent men and women. Hon. Burt Van Horn, of Lockport; Chauncey H. Lum, of Lyndonville; Hon. Edmund L. Pitts, of Medina, N. Y.; Hon. Eli S. Parker, of Washington, so intimately associated with Gen. Grant during the Civil War; Irving M. Thompson, esq., of Albion; Hon. Myron L. Parker, Hon. Henry M. Hard and Prof. A. B. Evans, so many years principal of Lockport Union School, were among the students here. The first principal was Prof. Benjamin Wilcox, and the last, Prof. Sherman Burroughs. Prof. William B. Bunnell, associate author of Adam's arithmetic; Dr. Charles Fairman, now professor of mathematics and acting president of Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Ill.; F. A. Greene, A. M., Burr Lewis, A. M., and Augustus Tuttle, were among the principals.

The Board of Trustees for the academic year, 1853-54, contain the names of many of the founders of the academy, and its life long friends.

Grosvenor Daniels, president; Asahel Johnson, secretary; Jonathan Blanchard, collector; Henry Barry, treasurer; Worthy L. Mead, Tunis H. Coe, Cyrus Clark, Philetus Snyder, Edwin St. John, Edwin Rockwell, A. Onderdonk, Grosvenor D. Church, Lyman Bates, Daniel Haner, Jefferson Edmunds, James Edmunds, Sherman Dibble, Abner Ray, Burt Van Horn, Henry T. Flagler, and Byron Densmore. Among its Board of Visitors were: Rev. Abel Haskell, Dr. Israel Chamberlayne, Merritt Hard, esq., Hon.

Samuel Tappan, Prof. Raymond, H. L. Achilles, esq., Rev. James O. Stokes, Rev. E. Savage, and Col. Jasper Grow. Dr. Hervey Blood was clerk of the Board for several years.

#### Board of Instruction, 1853-54:

Charles Fairman, A. M., principal, ancient languages, mathematics and German; William C. Pratt, assistant, natural sciences and mathematics; Elizabeth A. McClay, preceptress, modern languages, natural sciences, drawing and painting; Mary E. Fairman, teacher of English and French; Gerge P. Frise, teacher of penmanship.

Students came from abroad, so well-known was Yates Academy. They came this year from Connecticut, Vermont, New York city, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Canada, and Tennessee.

Attendance 1853-54.—Males 108, females 107; total, 215. Spring term, 124; fall term, 90; winter term, 125.

Students pursuing ancient languages 6. Students pursuing modern languages 23. Students taking drawing and painting 31.

Board in good families at \$1.75 per week, including all expenses.

Academic year embraced three terms of fourteen weeks each. Tuition per term: Primary department, \$3.00; common English, \$4.00; higher, \$5.00; ancient languages, French and double entry book-keeping, \$6.00. Extras per term: Spanish, German, Italian, and drawing from cards, \$2.00; crayon and other fine drawing, \$4.00; painting in water colors, \$6.00; painting in oil colors, \$10.00; music, \$8.00; incidental charge, 25c; penmanship by a master, for twelve lessons, \$1.50.

This institution for forty-eight years educated many young men and women for college and for life, and was the last academy in the county to surrender its charter. The last Board of Trustees consisted of:

E. E. Woolston, president; Edward L. Brininstool, secretary; Stephen A. Coe, A. B. Millis, John W. Day, Chauncey H. Lum, Walter A. Tuttle, Henry E. Breed, David Coon, Henry H. Vosseler, Charles Pettis and Hon. Henry M. Hard.

In 1886 it was combined with the district, and in 1889 the academy was discontinued. The building has since been unoccupied.

MEDINA ACADEMY, 1850.—Medina academy was incorporated by special act of the Legislature in 1850. The authors of this act were wise in establishing this academy on a solid basis. The schools of the village still continue under the same organization, known as the joint district number twelve of Ridgeway and Shelby. The trustees appointed under this act were: Christopher Whaley, Silas M. Burroughs, John Ryan, Daniel Starr, Isaac M. Swan, and Archibald Servoss, who constituted the first Board of Education of the village of Medina. They



were granted the power to establish and organize a classical school to be known as Medina Academy, with the same obligations and privileges of any other academy incorporated in the State. A three-story stone building was built on a lot, donated by Hon. Silas M. Burroughs, at the head of Pearl street, and fronting on Catharine street, where the present academy building now stands.

The first school was opened in 1851 with the following corps of teachers :

Thales Lindsey, A. M., principal; David H. Devoe, assistant principal; Ann D. Day, preceptress; Martha D. Lyman, primary department; H. Amanda Clark, assistant primary department; Eunice E. Husted, 2d assistant primary department; Mary E. Fargo, teacher of music.

Principals since the academy was opened in 1851 :

Thales Lindsley, A. M., 1851-55; Ira Buell, 1855; Marvin M. Baldwin, 1855-61; Robert L. Thatcher, 1861-62; Levi D. Miller, 1862-63; Charles Fairman, LL. D., 1863-68; Hon. Ira D. Edwards, 1868-69; M. H. Paddock, 1869-73; M. J. Keeler, 1873-75; Frank J. Squires, 1875-76; P. K. Pattison, 1878-80; John T. Cothran, A. M., 1876-78, 1880-82; Ralph H. Bowles, 1882-83; W. S. Smith, 1883-84; Charles E. Allen, A. M., 1884-91; Henry Pease, A. M., 1891-

The academy has been prosperous from the time of its organization and steadily grown in favor and strength, for it was founded upon the modern system of maintaining an academic department by tax upon the assessed valuation of the district. It has always been a free academy, by which title it is popularly known now. In 1884 the building was enlarged to nearly double its capacity to meet the needs of the school. It now has eight grades in which eight teachers are employed, besides the academic department.

Teachers in Academy.—Henry Pease, A. M., principal; Greek, History, Civics, Economics. Ida A. Clark, Natural Sciences. Emma L. Stone, French, German, Latin. Mary E. Phelps, English. Harriet A. Lounsbury, Mathematics, Bookkeeping and Penmanship.

Grades.—Ada Bennett, 8th grade; L. Alice Torrey, 7th grade; Hattie L. Pettit, 6th grade; Marian L. Brace, 5th grade; Ella N. Colby, 4th grade; Constance A. Bowen, 3d grade; Frances C. Gifford, 2d grade; Mary D. Hood, 1st grade.

Oak Orchard Street School.—Melinda C. Smith, principal; Kate L. Ryan, Margaret Lenahan, Hattie E. Prudden.

Laurel Hill School.—Margaret Ryan, principal; Kittie Tuohey.

Eagle Street School.—Hannah Tuohey, principal; Emma M. Griffin.

Elizabeth Street School.—Carrie L. Sutter.



Board of Education 1894-95.—Edward Munson, president ; M. A. Bowen, secretary ; Rev. William J. McNab, Roswell N. Post, John J. Ryan, Michael Slack, Seth G. Rowley, Hon. Edmund L. Pitts, Irving L'Hommedieu. Officers: George A. Newell, treasurer ; William Comerford, collector ; Charles N. Hood, district clerk ; F. T. Latham, regent's examiner. Visiting Committee: Miss Julia Merritt, chairman ; Mrs. L. Brennan, Mrs. A. F. Bush, Mrs. A. T. Smith, Mrs. J. N. Kersburg, Mrs. M. Cooper, Mrs. M. A. Bowen, and Mrs. H. A. Acer.

Former members of the Board of Education since 1861.—James Kearney, A. Bancroft, L. W. Merritt, A. K. Tuthill, Hon. Henry A. Childs, Oscar Whedon, J. C. Davis, A. J. Lyon, John Furguson, M. W. Ryan, William S. Tamblin, William Headley, Charles H. Headley, Dr. James Chapman, Lewis J. Ives, Bernard O'Reilly, Darwin Fuller, O. K. Johnson, C. A. McCormick, Albert L. Swett, Dr. R. S. Bishop, Albert J. Hill, Dr. E. P. Healey, B. Fairman, C. Farnham, C. S. Hoag, Hon. E. S. Whalen, J. C. Sheppard, Richard Becker, Albert Ball, M. McDonald, Owen Boyland, Col. Erwin A. Bowen, S. C. Brownell, J. K. Burroughs, Edward Posson, Albert M. Berry, E. Fitzpatrick, D. H. Abell, C. S. Murdock, William H. Lee, W. W. Patten, John W. Graves, Hon. John Parks, Dr. C. Whaley, S. C. Bowen, B. M. Anthony, Edward Davey, M. C. Bignall, J. D. Kearney, S. G. Purdy, John N. Kennan, S. E. Filkins, Jacob Gorton, Michael Cooper, L. Robinson, Manley Gaylord, Aaron B. Hunt, H. A. Fairman, Seth G. Rowley, Samuel E. Clark—61.

Twenty teachers are now employed in all the schools. In 1875 the Board of Education, by vote, made the schools wholly secular. For many years a parochial school was maintained but was discontinued in 1865, and since then all the children have regularly attended the public schools.

The district library contains about one thousand volumes and is valued at \$1,200. The philosophical, chemical and astronomical apparatus is estimated at eight hundred dollars. In 1889 and '90 1,100 children attended school out of a school population of 1,400, and about one hundred non-resident pupils some portion of the school year.

HOLLEY ACADEMY, 1850—In the fall of 1846 Worden Reynolds opened a select school in an old hotel building near the northwest corner of the public square. This led to the founding of Holley Academy, as other select schools had done elsewhere in the county. The citizens of Holley felt the need of an institution, at home, that would furnish instruction in branches higher than were then taught in common schools.

A public meeting was called for March 29, 1847, and at this meeting Hiram Frisbie, Augustus Southworth, and William Hatch were

chosen a committee to solicit subscriptions for the founding of an academy. They succeeded in securing the required amount in money, lumber, lumber at mill, timber, lime, brick, building stone, plows, village lot, boots and shoes, teaming, and "my work," so that the following summer a two-story brick building was erected on a lot donated by Hiram Frisbie, situated on Wright street, and valued at \$300.

It was conducted as a private school until March 28, 1850, when it was incorporated by the Regents as Holley Academy. The building cost \$2,406; library, \$161.25; apparatus, \$153.78; lot valued at \$300; total, \$3,021.25. The academy started free from debt. The first Board of Trustees were: Augustus Southworth, president; Col. John Berry, secretary; Luther D. Hurd, treasurer; James Benjamin, Horatio N. Keys, H. B. Perry, and Ransom P. Orr.

The first principal was Chandler T. Ford, A. B., a graduate of Williams College. His successors down to 1868, when the academy was changed to Holley Union School and Academy, were:

Loren Barnes, A. B., Edward O. Hall, William L. France, William D. Alle, A. M., Joseph Gile, Peter J. Carmichael, Hon. Ira Edwards, and George R. Smith. The presidents up to this time were: Augustus Southworth, H. N. Bushnell, William Hatch, Chauncey Robinson and H. N. Keyes. Secretary from 1850 to 1868, Col. John Berry.

For eighteen years this institution did most excellent work, but like many other academies was not financially a success.

The population of Holley had so increased that the common school accommodations were insufficient. It was therefore decided to unite the public school and the academy. April 6, 1868, the trustees of the academy turned over the academy property to the trustees of the Union Free School, "upon the express condition that an academical department shall be kept up therein without any vacation to exceed at any one time more than one year; and upon the failure to keep up said academical department as above provided, said academy property, both real and personal, shall revert back into the hands of the original contributors or their representatives." The institution was to be known as the Holley Union School and Academy. The first trustees chosen were: George W. Pierce, president; Jeffrey Harwood, secretary; Dr. E. R. Armstrong, James Farnsworth, Nelson Hatch, and D. H. Partridge. Col. John Berry, Augustus Southworth, and Horatio M. Keys

were made honorary members for their long and faithful labors for the benefit of the academy.

The following principals have served since 1868 :

Professor Gage, Burr Lewis, A. M.; D. J. Sinclair, A. B.; Abel Stilson, Lott Farnsworth, Marvin M. Baldwin, A. M.; A. W. Dyke, A. M.; George H. Kneeland, H. J. Pease, Henry Pease, A. M.; Willis E. Bond, A. M.; Herbert Reed, A. M.; and Henry D. Hopkins, A. M., the present principal. The presidents of the Board of Education since 1880 have been Hardni Beebe, Mrs. D. M. Partridge, Ira Edwards, J. D. Cogswell, C. A. Chase, Dr. E. R. Armstrong, and E. D. Bronson.

In 1882 the increased attendance necessitated better accommodations. An addition was then made to the building at a cost of \$4,500. In 1889 the board purchased the Coy house and lot adjoining the school lot for \$2,200. Two rooms were arranged for school use, but this was insufficient. In 1868 three teachers were employed for 100 pupils. There are now eight teachers and the number of pupils has increased to over 350.

The present Board of Education are :

C. A. Chase, president; George H. Savage, W. T. Pettingill, M. M. McCrillis, C. D. Bronson, and Horace Farewell.

Teachers—Henry D. Hopkins, A. M., principal; Anna L. Potter, preceptress; Jennie A. Coles, 7th Grade; Caroline E. Ridler, 5th and 6th Grades; Lina L. Warren, 4th Grade; Susan L. Love, 3rd Grade; Mary A. Maynard, 2nd Grade; Helen M. Orr, 1st Grade.

PHIPPS UNION SEMINARY, 1837—The founder of this once famous institution was Miss Caroline Phipps, daughter of Joseph Phipps, one of the early pioneers of Orleans county. She attended the district school at Eagle Harbor, and at the early age of fourteen taught her first school at Gaines Basin. In 1832 she attended the Gaines Academy and later the Nichols Ladies' School at Whitesboro, N. Y. In 1833 she began a select school in the old Eagle Tavern building in Albion, on the lot where her seminary afterwards was built (now a part of the Court House Square), near where the county clerk and surrogate's office now stands. She was an ambitious woman, with progressive ideas and great self-reliance.

In August, 1833, she boldly issued a circular letter announcing her intention of founding a female seminary in character similar to the famous Willard Seminary of Troy, N. Y. She met with considerable

opposition from leading citizens, who believed it better to establish an academy for boys and girls. It was not until April, 1836, that a subscription of about \$4,500 was raised for the purpose of founding the seminary,

The amount was loaned to Miss Phipps, who gave a mortgage on the seminary property and subsequently paid the debt in full.

Following is the original subscription, containing the names of many citizens who have been conspicuous for good works in Orleans county.

Alexis Ward.....	\$200	Jacob Iden.....	\$ 25
Franklin Doty.....	100	Hiram S. Goff.....	50
James Stevens.....	100	T. H. Blackwell.....	25
Hugh McCurdy.....	100	Samuel Whitcomb.....	25
Henry J. Sickels.....	50	Roswell S. Burrows.....	200
Freeman Clarke.....	200	Thomas C. Fanning.....	100
Norman Bedell.....	50	Harvey Goodrich.....	100
J. J. Orton.....	50	C. W. Swan.....	100
William James.....	100	Joshua Rathbun.....	100
Franklin Fenton.....	100	A. H. McKinstry.....	100
James Hazen.....	75	Roswell Clark.....	100
Seymour Treadwell.....	100	Elizur Hart.....	50
O. Nicholson.....	100	Thomas S. Clark.....	100
D. Holt, jr.....	25	Abram Cantine.....	100
Alpheus Barrett.....	25	T. and S. Burrell.....	100
George Champlin.....	50	James Holmes.....	50
Abel R. Torrey.....	50	A. B. Mills.....	100
David Swan.....	50	F. Holsenburg.....	25
E. T. Noble.....	25	Cyrus Farwell.....	50
Alderman Butts.....	75	Eliza Dana.....	25
Sheldon Hopkins.....	25	Harvey Ball.....	50
Moses Bacon.....	50	Lorenzo Burrows.....	100
Andrew Wall.....	25	Hiram Sickels.....	25
Benjamin Greig.....	25	Rice Warner.....	50
John B. Lee.....	100	Lewis Warner (goods).....	100
Samuel Fitch.....	50	Calvin Church.....	50
William Fisher.....	30	Oliver Brown.....	25
John Henderson.....	25	N. M. Miller.....	25
Pierpont Dyer.....	25	J. M. Andrews.....	25
Lansing Bailey.....	50	William H. Watson.....	25

Some more subscriptions were afterwards made, and by this fund and the public spirit and liberality of the above named citizens of Albion, the seminary and Albion Academy grew.

Miss Phipps erected a four-story brick building, 40x60 feet. The cost of the real estate was \$14,000, and the school furniture was valued at about \$3,000. The school opened in January, 1837. It met with signal success from the beginning. It soon had an attendance of 100 boarders and 100 day scholars. They came from far and near from all parts of the country. Miss Phipps was married in 1839 to Henry C. Achilles and they, assisted by her two sisters, Misses Mary and Sophronia Phipps, conducted the seminary about nine years. In July, 1848, it was sold to Rev. Frederick James, but soon reverted to its first managers. They continued again with flattering success until July, 1866, when it was sold to Rev. G. A. Starkweather. Three years later it again came back into the hands of its first managers. It steadily increased in popularity, and for over twenty years it ranked among the first institutions of its kind in the State. They employed ten teachers, whose salaries amounted to \$2,000.

In 1857 a large addition was made to the seminary building to meet the needs of the school on account of the increased attendance. The grounds were also enlarged.

A fire occurred in the seminary building in the autumn of 1874, and another in the spring of 1875 which so crippled the institution that it was discontinued. The property was purchased by the county and now forms a part of the Court House square. Following is a list of teachers of the seminary, as nearly as could be compiled by Mr. E. R. Reynolds.

Caroline Phipps, Sophronia Phipps, Mary A. Phipps, Martha A. Ballard, Helen Phelps, C. E. Church, Amelia F. Barnard, Damie A. Colburn, Jane M. Cole, H. M. Ellsworth, Martha Everts, L. H. Reed, Mary Jane Pratt, Alzina Farr, Mary White, Helen Doty, Jane Seaton, Harriet Stewart, Sarah Green, Charlotte Crittenden, Louisa Metcalf, Mary F. Waterbury, Maria Sheldon, Carrie Anderson, Louisa F. Sawyer, Minerva O'Harrow, Caroline B. Hoyt, Etta Alderson, Harriet M. Marshall, Francis H. Miller, Julia Paine, Mary Ingoldsby, Sarah Smith, Mary Jane Anderson, Minnie Hodge, Harriet Smith, Charlotte Goodell, Sarah Stewart, Anna P. Sill, Abba Barnard, Sarah E. Baker, Pamela Grey, Catharine C. Abeel, Maria Pollock, Ellen A. McKinstry, Mary Everts, Mary Salisbury, Camelia Leach, Mary Buell, Mary Howland, Martha Achilles, Anna C. Peak, Ellen H. Avery.

ALBION UNION FREE SCHOOL, 1876.—At the regular school meeting, the second Tuesday in August, held at the village hall, in Albion,

Hon. Sanford E. Church was chosen chairman and the following officers elected :

N. Z. Sheldon, trustee; Fred G. Beach, clerk; George Freame, collector, David Hardie, librarian.

On motion of Hon. John G. Sawyer, John H. White, Abel Stilson, Charles H. Moore, E. R. Reynolds, and Seth L. King were appointed a committee to examine the general laws on the subject of organizing a Board of Education and of procuring such amendments thereto as might be necessary for the organization of a Board of Education and the establishment of a Union School in the village of Albion. On motion of J. H. White, Hon. John G. Sawyer was added to the committee.

The following Monday evening a meeting of School District No. 1, of the town of Albion was held at the Court House, to take action in organizing a Union School. Hon. Daniel H. Cole was chosen chairman and Hon. Henry A. Glidden offered the following resolution :

*Resolved*, That a Union Free School be established within the limits of School District No. 1, in the town of Albion, Orleans county, pursuant to the provisions of title 9, chapter 555, laws of 1864, of the acts relating to public instruction as amended by the laws of 1876.

This resolution was adopted. A Board of Education, consisting of nine members, was nominated by Edward Porter, esq., and elected by a nearly unanimous vote :

For one year, Charles H. Moore, Henry A. Glidden; for two years, Joseph M. Cornell, George W. Ough, Charles A. Keeler; for three years, John N. Proctor, Abel Stilson, Abram H. Goodman.

Upon the organization of the above board, John H. White was elected president, and Abel Stilson clerk.

The Union School was organized with a course of study extending through twelve years, and divided into three departments, viz.: Primary Department, Grammar School, and High School, each embracing four years of the course of study, and therefore embracing four grades. The schools were then placed under the charge of a superintendent appointed by the Board of Education.

In August, 1876, the Board of Education purchased for \$2,500 the real estate of the Albion Academy. The academy occupied an entire square of three acres, bounded by West Bank, West State, Academy



and West Academy streets. The High School and Grammar School were placed in this building, and the primary schools in the four district school buildings, owned by the district. In 1878 an addition was made to the High School, 120 by 60 feet, and again in 1885, another forty by twenty feet. A fine two-story brick building just south of the Court House square was afterwards built, now known as the Central Primary. The Public and Town Libraries are on the second floor of this building.

School opened September 11, 1876, with the following corps of teachers :

Freeman A. Greene, A. M., principal, Latin, Greek and natural sciences (served as principal from 1876 to 1883, superintendent since 1883, eighteen years). James H. Mattison, assistant principal, mathematics and literature. Una Stilson, French, German and mathematics. Jennie J. Brown, reading and mathematics. Grammar School : Ella Wirt, Margaret McGuire, Fannie A. McCracken. Primary Department : Eliza C. Gillette, Cora M. Willsea, Libbie M. Fuller, Fannie E. Hubbard, Addie J. Briggs.

Superintendent and teachers 1894-5, with title and college from which they are graduates :

Freeman A. Greene, A. M. (University of Rochester), superintendent. High School : Charles Hamilton, A. M., University of Rochester, principal, Latin, Greek and mathematics. Anna F. Barrett, A. B., Cornell University, graduate of Albion High School, 1888, modern languages, literature and mathematics. Frances Olmstead Abbott, Normal, science, history and composition. Elizabeth Grace Fisher, A. B., Vassar College, German, Latin, rhetoric and history. Elvira O. Cousins, O. B. Emerson College, elocution, physical culture and vocal music. Carrie R. Baker, principal Intermediate Department. Sarah L. Hatfield, teacher of drawing throughout Union School. Grammar School : Teachers, with year of graduation from Albion High School. Lolah M. Barrell 1881, principal seventh and eighth grades. Alice L. Harris. 1886, assistant. A. Grace Harris, 1887, assistant. Etta Alderson, principal, sixth grade. Jennie H. Mattinson, 1880, principal fifth grade. Minnie B. Glenn, 1888, assistant. Primary Department : Anna L. Mason, 1889. Ida M. Bratt, 1884. Florence M. English, 1892. Mary F. Dowd, 1889. Nellie M. Bowles, 1893. Le Vanche Gallanneau, 1887. Cora R. Byington, Ella M. Hill, 1885. M. Jeannette Robertson, 1890. 12 teachers employed in 1876. 22 teachers and 1 superintendent in 1894.

Twenty-eight different teachers employed in Albion High School since 1876 with degree, college from which they graduated, and term of service.—Freeman A. Greene, A. M., Univ. of Rochester, principal 7 years, superintendent 11; James H. Mattison, 1 year; Una Stilson, 2 years; Jennie J. Brown, 3 years; Frances W. Forbes, A. M., Univ. of Rochester, 1 year, resigned to accept a professorship in Buffalo Normal School; Mary J. Hawthorne, 3 years; William P. L. Stafford, A. M., Hamilton, 3



years; Frank H. Hall, A. M., Hamilton, 2 years; Alice L. Hulburt, A. M., Vassar, 5 years; Helen M. Farrand, A. M., Univ. of Michigan, 3 years; Julia A. Sawyer, one year at Wellesley, 5 years; Helen L. McChesney, A. M., Ingham, preceptress 12 years, resigned June, 1894, to travel abroad; Lowell C. Smith, A. B., Hamilton, 1 year; William J. Rushmore, A. M., Harvard, 1 year; George W. Benton, Univ. of Indiana, 3 years; Abigail K. Wolcott, A. B., Elmira, 3 years; Emma J. Haney, 4 years; S. Ida Price, 2 years, taught 3 years in the Grammar School; Carrie R. Baker, 6 years, taught in Union School since 1878; Charles A. Hamilton, A. M., Univ. of Rochester, 6 years; Katharine M. Cochran, A. B., Vassar, 4 years, resigned to accept a position as teacher of Latin in New York Teachers' College; Albert C. Burrows, B. S., Univ. of Rochester, 1 year; Cora F. Herrick, 2 years, taught in Union School from 1878 to 1889; Seymour Olmstead, 2 years; Frances O. Abbott, 2 years; Elizabeth Smith, 2 years; Harriet C. Paul, 2 years; Sarah L. Hatfield, 3 years.

## IN MEMORIAM.

Sarah J. Hale, '79, graduate of Albion High School, died March 22, 1883; Fannie Hubbard, died September 23, 1883; Margaret M. McGuire, died February 22, 1885; Sarah E. Wall, '85, died March 2, 1889; Mamie E. Hubbard, '86, died May 22, 1892.

Board of Education 1894, with term of service.—John H. White, 16 years, president; Irving M. Thompson, 14 years, clerk; George W. Ough, 18 years; Franklin Clarke, 1 year; Albert C. Burrows, 1 year; Ezra T. Coann, 12 years; William B. Dye, 1 year; Orville H. Taylor, 4 years; Isaac S. Signor, 4 years.

Other members of the board since 1876.—Albert S. Warner, 5 years; Thomas Hales, 1 year; Seth S. Spencer, 7 years; John Bidelman, 1 year; John Cunneen, 5 years; Joseph M. Cornell, from 1876 till he died, July 4, 1890, trustee of Albion Academy for many years and contributed liberally to its support; Abram H. Goodman, 13 years, from 1876 till he died, February 17, 1891; Abel Stilson, 4 years; Henry A. Glidden, 6 years; Charles A. Keeler, 1 year; John W. Proctor, 4 years; E. Kirk Hart, 4 years, from 1889 till he died, February 18, 1893; Charles H. Moore, 17 years, from 1876 till he died, August 4, 1893. Twenty-two have served on the board since 1876.

Officers of board with term of service.—Presidents: John H. White, 1876–77, 1882–94; John N. Proctor, 1878–9; Charles H. Moore, 1880; Albert S. Warner, 1881.

Clerks—Abel Stilson, 1876–80; Henry A. Glidden, 1880–2; Seth S. Spencer, 1882–9; Irving M. Thompson, 1890–4.

Rev. A. C. Osborn, D.D., Regents' Examiner.

## IN MEMORIAM.

Members of the Board of Education.—Thomas Hales, died July 20, 1884; John N. Proctor, died February 11, 1889; Joseph M. Cornell, died July 4, 1890; Abram H. Goodman, died February 17, 1891; E. Kirk Hart, died February 18, 1893; Charles H. Moore, died August 4, 1893; Henry A. Glidden, died January 31, 1894.

But one year was needed to convince the people that the graded system of public schools was the best. The first year's school closed June 28, 1877, with promotions, awarding of prizes, appropriate public exercises and a picnic in the Court House Park. The following is the programme of the first closing exercises of the High School:

Piano solo, Minnie Powers. Quartette, Misses Tanner and Chester and Messrs. Howard and Stebbins. Essay, "Cross Roads," Fannie W. Burleigh. Essay, "Fences," Clinton Clark. Essay, "Improvement of Time," Clara Goodwin. Essay, "Envy," Dora Hannington. Oration, H. W. Lattin. Essay, "The End not Yet," Mollie Lattin. Piano duet, Minnie Powers and Clara Proctor. Essay, "Fate," Lena Van Voorhies. Essay, "Pleasures of Memory," Mary Tanner. Essay, "Labor," Jessie Thatcher. Essay, "Mysteries," Ida C. Young. Essay, "Footprints of Time," with valedictory, Carrie E. Thompson.

Eight of the above pupils afterwards graduated from the High School, and Miss Ida C. Young taught several years in the public schools of Albion and Rochester.

At the opening of the second year two rival literary societies were organized, known as the Kappa Phi and Alpha Phi, which did much to awaken a deeper interest in rhetorical work. The first public exercises the Kappa Phi had was October 10, 1877, with the following programme:

Singing by the school. Declamation, "Columbus," Warren Gordis. Recitation, "Her Letter," Grace Wirt. Essay, "Flies," Mollie Houghtaling. Song, "The Wolf at the Door," Clara Van Camp. Recitation, "The Messenger," Alice Torrey. Recitation, Nellie Winch. Declamation, "Lessons of History," Lewis Rogers. Song, "Gently Down the Stream of Time," Lizzie King. Recitation, "Our Folks," Addie Gibson. Recitation, "Song of Home," Lena Phelps. Song, "Jennie, the Flower of Killdare," Hattie Clark. Declamation, "Wounded," W. S. Hunt. Poem, "Make the Best of It," Carrie Thompson. Singing by the school. Recitation, "The Blue and the Gray," Lizzie King. Recitation, Mittie Straight. Essay, "Trip to the Moon," Gussie McGerald. Song, "Among the Hay," Alice Torrey. Declamation, Charles Cushing. Essay, "Driftwood," Sarah Hale. Recitation, Annie Lawrence. Declamation, Bennie Williams. Singing by the school.

John H. White, president of the Board of Education, was present and addressed the school.

October 27, 1877, occurred the first public exercises of the Alpha Phi society. Hon. Sanford E. Church addressed the school at the close of the following programme:

Song, "Geneveive," Getty Lewis. Declamation, "Sheridan's Ride," Henry Glenn. Essay, "Faith," Ide C. Young. Recitation, "Launching the Ship," Lillie Northrup. Song, "Take This Letter to My Mother," Minnie Mason. Declamation, H. W. Lattin. Essay, "I," Fannie Burleigh. Recitation, "Widow of Glen Cove," Julia A. Sawyer. Song, "Old Folks at Home," Louise Diem. Declaration, "Picturesque of Rome," George Glenn. Recitation, "Parson Avery," Clara Mason. Song, "Drifting With the Tide," Hattie Warner. Essay, "Good Breeding," Milo Root. Declamation, "Queer People," Louis Landauer. Poem, "Kiss Me First," Alice Daniels. Recitation, "Curfew," Kessie Buell. Select reading, Getty Lewis. Song, "Patriotic," Quartette. Select reading, Prof. Forbes. Song, Louise Diem.

Two literary papers were edited, one by each society. Sarah Hale was first editor of the Kappa Phi Herald, and N. S. Dibble of the Alpha Phi Scrap Box.

#### PRIZES.

Through the liberality and interest taken in the public schools by our citizens, over \$100 every year is distributed in prizes. The first prizes awarded were at the close of the first year, June, 1877.

The president's prize, a gold badge, gift of John H. White, esq., for highest standing, scholarship, deportment and attendance for the year, awarded to Fannie W. Burleigh; second prize, Bancroft's complete history of the United States, Sarah Hale; third prize, Dickens' complete works, Ida C. Young; fourth prize, Dickens' complete works, Carrie E. Thompson. Best declamation, Shakespeare's works and Life of Napoleon, George L. Glenn; second best declamation, Pope's poetical works, Eldridge Crego; third best declamation, Character Sketches, John Latta. Best recitation, four books, Getty Lewis [Miss Lewis took the prize at the Interacademic State prize contest held in Albany, N. Y.]; second best recitation, Tennyson's poems, Sarah Hale; third best recitation, "Starling," Clara Tanner. Best essay, four books, Jessie Thatcher; second best essay, two books, Fannie W. Burleigh; third best essay, Milton's poems, Ida C. Young.

June, 1880, William C. Bailey, M. D., now residing in Knoxville, Tenn., established a prize, \$10 in books, for excellence in physiology; (discontinued, June, 1892). In June, 1882, Ezra T. Coann, established two prizes \$5 each for the best oration and the best essay given at Commencement. June, 1885, Clark D. Knapp, esq., offered Webster's Unabridged Dictionary for proficiency in civil government. (Discontinued June, 1894.) June, 1889, Hon. Isaac S. Signor, three prizes \$5 each for excellence in rhetorical work in the High School. June, 1891, W. P. L. Stafford, esq., offered a prize of \$10 in books for proficiency in 1st year Latin. June, 1892, Lyman S. Linson, offered a prize in botany,

\$10 in books. Charles H. Moore a prize in drawing \$10 (discontinued June, 1894). Edwin L. Wage, esq., prizes in spelling amounting to \$15. June, 1893, Rev. E. H. Rudd, a prize of \$5 for best scholarship for the year in the High School to the student pursuing a regular course. George W. Barrell, a prize of five dollars in chemistry and laboratory work. The following persons have won the above prizes given in the order of the year in which the awards were made:

Bailey Prize—Jennie H. Mattinson, Milo Root, Frank H. Lattin, George P. Morehouse, Edith B. Winch, Minnie Goodnow, Luella Parmalee, Hattie M. Porter, Burrit A. Hunt, Nellie Osborn, Martha Braley, Gertrude Cardus, Edward Reade, Oscar Kenney, with honorable mention of William Allen and Blanche Harris.

Coann Prizes—Best Oration: Andrew Snyder, Warren Gordis, a graduate of University of Rochester; George P. Morehouse, Charles P. Worden, James Swart, Frederic M. Thompson, a graduate of Georgetown University School of Law; Homer B. Thompson, Edwin W. Hellaby, attending Hillsdale College; Thurlow W. Buxton, attending University of Rochester; Kirke G. Bumpus, and Ralph Mosher. Best Essay: Julia A. Pendry, Josie C. Robertson, a graduate of Wellesley, assistant librarian of Chicago University; Edith B. Winch, Nellie M. Eaton, Florence H. Beach, Minnie B. Glenn, Kittie B. Rowley, Anna L. Cole, a graduate of Syracuse University, in 1894; Florence Merrick, Stella Robertson, attending Chicago University; Nellie M. Bowles, Gertrude Hubbard.

Knapp Prize.—Anna F. Barrett, graduate of Cornell University, teacher in Albion High School; Frank J. Tanner, Anna L. Cole, Franc E. Barnett, Nettie A. Shook, Edna A. Young, Howard Chester, attending Colgate University; Margaret Toulson, Ethel Skinner.

Signor Prizes.—Best Declamation: Homer Thompson, Frederic M. Thompson, honorable mention; Louis Pickett, William H. Lennon, Thurlow W. Buxton, Kirke Bumpus, Ralph Mosher, George Galarneau, Charles Harding. Best Recitation: Arta Trow, two special prizes of \$5 each awarded to Anna Cole, and Belle Higginson by the committee; Belle Higginson, Florence Merrick, Sadie Smith, a special prize, Shakespeare's works to Hattie Squier, by the committee; Beth Reynolds, Bertha Baldwin, Velma Blobb, Lizzie Baldwin. Best Essay: Minnie Goodnow, (honorable mention of Addie Goodnow and Cora Cass), Belle Higginson, Homer B. Thompson, Robert J. Cole, graduate of Columbia College; Jessie Allen, Ralph Mosher, Louise S. Hart, Clarence Abbott.

Stafford Prize.—Edward H. Reade, Lizzie Baldwin, Fred Millsbaugh, Jennie Tibbetts.

Linson Prize.—Jessie D. Allen, Edward H. Reade, Frances Clark.

Moore Prizes.—1892: Lillian Francis \$5, Martha Braley \$3, Daisy English \$2. 1893: High School, William Allen; Grammar School 8th grade, Lelia Martineau; 7th grade, Robert Beresford; 6th grade, Jessie Haight; 5th grade, Gussie Nichols.

Wage Prizes.—1893: High School, Ralph Mosher; Grammar School 7th and 8th grades, Clark Babbitt; 6th grade, Joseph Bentley; 5th grade, Charles Brown, and

81 books awarded to pupils in the Primary schools. 1894: High School 1st, Mary Amelia Bates; 2d, Arthur Thomas; 3d, Florence Mattinson. Grammar School 8th grade, 1st, Ethel Bowlee; 2d, Robert Beresford; 7th grade, 1st, Joseph Bentley; 2d, Lenna Burke; 6th grade, Nellie Cahoon and Daisy Brown; 5th grade, Leon Beach, George Brown, Julia Miller, Beatrice Signor, Lalie Knott. Books were awarded to thirty-eight pupils in Primary Department.

The schools are well furnished with apparatus and reference books used in the several departments.

Department of Science.—There is a well-equipped laboratory for instruction in the sciences, where each student can perform experiments himself. The appointments in this department are valued at \$2,000.

There is also a museum, consisting of a large number of natural history specimens and a nearly full set of duplicates of the fossils and minerals of the State collection, presented to the school by Professor Hall, of Albany, State geologist, at the request and influence of Hon. Lorenzo Burrows, so long an honored member of the Board of Regents, and Hon. Henry A. Glidden, who was then a member of the State Legislature.

Department of Literature.—The increasing attention given to the study of the English language in all our public schools as well as in our higher institutions of learning, is one of the marked and hopeful signs of the times. It is the aim of the literature department of the High School, so long under the direction of Mrs. H. L. McChesney, not only to instruct the organized classes, but as far as possible to direct the reading of the whole school. The Board of Regents furnish a course in English reading and literature which is very valuable.

Teachers' Department.—By appointment from the State superintendent of public instruction a course of instruction in the art and practice of teaching is given for a period of thirty-two weeks each year. This training class is under the direction of Mrs. Frances O. Abbott, and has furnished a large number of teachers for the common schools. Its membership in one term has been composed of representatives from each town in the county.

Libraries.—Albion is justly proud of her excellent libraries. They consist of the public and town libraries located in the second story of the Central Primary Building, Miss Lillian Achilles librarian, and the school library, more especially for school use, in the second and third

stories of the High School building, Prof. C. A. Hamilton librarian. They contain 7,230 volumes. A dictionary catalogue, including author, subject and title, prepared by the librarian, has been published by the Board of Trustees, and a supplement of the 450 volumes recently added is in preparation. The number of books circulated from June, 1893, to June, 1894, was 9,000. There are about 500 regular patrons. A course of home reading required in all grades of the public schools makes the library in greater demand. It is an important factor in all school work at the present day.

The Albion Literary Association raised funds by entertainments and by subscription and accumulated a large library. This was burned, and the insurance money, about \$600, the association gave to the Board of Education, who put the money with an equal amount furnished by the Board of Regents, and thus added \$1,200 worth of books to the public and school libraries. The following programme was given for the benefit of the association in the village hall in November, 1887, by the "Old School Boys":

The Well of St. Keyne, E. R. Reynolds. Hohenlinden, Ezra T. Coann. Speech of Sempronius, Norman S. Field. Vocal Music, Dr. Balcom, G. W. Mitchell, Misses Diem and Northrup. Connecticut in 1776, W. W. Beckwith. Lochiel's Warning, E. R. Reynolds and Abel Stilson. Hunting Tower, Nellie Hale and Johnnie Bordwell. Napoleon Bonaparte, John H. Denio. Recitation, Hymn, Henry A. Glidden. Rhetorical Medley, R. H. Brown. Vocal Music, Messrs. Straight and Mitchell, Mrs. Higgerson and Miss Ella Wirt. The Death of Hamilton, John N. Proctor. Declamation, L. C. Hill. The Destruction of Sennacherib, Rufus B. Bullock. Song, James Lewis.

The farce "Box and Cox" concluded the entertainment, and the association realized nearly \$140 for the library.

Albion High School has had 194 graduates from 1879 to 1894. Twenty-one different colleges are represented by them as graduates or students. The Alumni Association was organized in June, 1880.

Officers, 1894.—Charles G. Mack, '89, president; Louis F. Greene, '93, vice-president; Florence M. English, '92, secretary; A. Grace Harris, '87, treasurer; Henry W. Fox, jr., '90, orator; Mrs. Florence Beach Church, '86, poet; Grace A. Crandall, '91, essayist; Franc E. Barrett, '88, statistician.

Knowlesville Union School.—Dr. H. C. Tompkins and A. L. Hill circulated a petition in 1859 in three districts, including the Knowlesville district, to unite and organize a union free school, under the gen-



eral act. At a meeting held the same year, the voters decided to organize.

In 1887 a fine, convenient and well furnished brick school building was erected.

The present Board of Education consists of Dr. H. C. Tompkins, A. L. Hill and Daniel Hitchcock. Officers: Dr. E. M. Tompkins, district clerk; E. E. Woodford, treasurer; J. H. Filer, librarian; principal, John H. Filer.

Lyndonville Union Free School.—The Lyndonville Union School House occupies a lot purchased of Samuel Tappan, in 1845, by the trustees of the district. June 25, 1835, Samuel Clark donated a plot of land in the rear of the Methodist Church for school purposes. This was sold and a new lot purchased, and the present building erected thereon by Elisha Sawyer and Simeon Hale, at a cost of \$1,149. The first trustees were Cyrus Clark, Calvin P. Clark, and Henry McNeal. Among the first teachers were: D. M. Kelsey, Louisa M. Brown, Caroline Close, Rowena L. Parks, Mrs. Ann Tappan Lee. Mrs. Cornelia Johnson Tuttle taught here early for \$2.00 a week.

The school was admitted by the Regents in the winter of 1893. Chauncey H. Lum, the president of the Board of Education, and for many years an active trustee of Yates Academy, was the prime mover in securing the charter.

The present board is: Hon. Henry M. Hard, president; Walter A. Tuttle, secretary; Charles E. Fairman, A. M., M. D., David S. Fraser, M. D., and R. S. Wright, D. D. S.; principal, Edson L. Moore.

Mr. C. H. Lum, August 21, 1894, says:

We have enlarged our school building in Lyndonville, and are going to try and make a first-class union school, also to supply a great need in our vicinity. We ought to do something to regain what we have lost, since the Yates Academy has ceased its great work in our town and vicinity. We must do what we can to fit our boys and girls for the responsible duties of life and citizenship.

The cause of education will not suffer where such strong friends of education reside.

Waterport Union School was organized at the annual meeting in 1887. Admitted by the Regents, June, 1893. First principal, John H. Filer, first president of board, G. S. Wilson.

The present board is D. D. Bromley, W. H. Parker, and F. G. Miller. Teachers: Augustus W. Behrand, principal; Miss Oatnan, assistant.



County Supervision of the Common Schools.—In 1841 the Legislature provided for the election of county superintendents of common schools. Edwin R. Reynolds became first superintendent and served from 1841 to 1843 Jonathan O. Willsea, 1844–5. John G. Smith, 1846

In 1847 the office was abolished by the Legislature, and the duties of the position devolved upon what was known as town superintendents chosen in each town.

In 1856 the office of school commissioner was created with jurisdiction throughout the Assembly district. That position has been filled by the following persons :

Oliver Morehouse, 1856–60. Marcus H. Phillips, 1861–65. Montraville S. Root, 1865. Abel Stilson, 1866–69. James H. Mattison, 1870–72. William W. Phipps, 1873–75. Edward Posson, 1876–85; 1890–93. Charles W. Smith, 1886–90. Elbert O. Smith, 1894.

Freeman G. Greene, A. M., has been superintendent of the Albion public schools since 1883. Since 1887 Albion has received \$800 a year for superintendent from the common school fund.

School Commissioner Posson in his annual report for 1893 to the State superintendent says :

The towns in the county with number of districts with school houses, and amount of money raised by local tax, are :

Albion, 10.....	\$10,204
Barre, 13.....	2,106
Carlton, 17.....	3,053
Clarendon, 9.....	1,445
Gaines, 12.....	2,929
Kendall, 10.....	1,960
Murray, 12.....	6,105
Ridgeway, 16.....	10,964
Shelby, 14.....	3,085
Yates, 13.....	2,370
Total.....	<u>\$44,221</u>

Amount of public money received from State, \$24,165; total expended for support of schools, \$68,386; assessed valuation of districts in county, \$17,159,363; number of trees planted in 1893, 104; value of school buildings and sites, \$185,810; whole number of children attending school, 6,529; aggregate days attendance during the year, 683,714; number of teachers employed, 185; number of official visits by Mr. Posson, 368.

The schools of Orleans are in a fairly prosperous condition. The village schools are doing excellent work, owing very largely to the employment of trained and experienced teachers. The rural schools cannot accomplish the best of work until the trustees employ a better grade of teachers and retain them as long as their work shows satisfactory results.

I believe that nearly all the teachers of this county are keeping themselves informed in the best methods of teaching, as seven are now attending State Normal Schools after having taught from three to five terms each.

#### EARLY DISTRICT SCHOOLS IN THE SEVERAL TOWNS.

Judge Thomas, in his excellent history of Orleans county, furnishes the following interesting facts of the early schools of the several towns of the county:

Albion and Barre.—Albion formed a part of Barre in the time of early schools. Dr. Cushing writes that the first school within the present limits of the town of Barre was taught by Sally, daughter of John Lee, in a log house at Lee's Settlement in 1818 and 1819. Miss Lee married Andrew Stevens, and died at Towanda in 1828. The destruction of the town records in 1866 prevents other knowledge of the formation of districts.

Luther Porter, of Porter's Corners, says: "There was no school in my neighborhood for several years after 1820. The first school house there was erected at Sheldon's Corners. The district was afterwards divided and a log school house built about a mile north of Ferguson's Corners. Again the district was divided, and in 1871 stood as district No. 12, with a good school house. The town of Albion now has ten good school houses and Barre thirteen.

Carlton, 1810-11.—The first school in Carlton was taught by Peleg Helms in the winter of 1810-11. This was the first school in Orleans county. At the present time Carlton has seventeen school houses, and with their sites are valued at \$13,000.

Clarendon, 1813.—Mrs. Amanda Bills had the honor of teaching the first school in the town of Clarendon.

Clarendon Village, 1813.—The first school building, 14 by 18 feet, was built in 1813, of logs, on a lot a short distance south of Farwell's Mills, now Clarendon village. In the summer of 1818 a frame school house was built at Farwell's Mills, near the site of the present stone one built in 1846, and Horace Streeter taught the first school there the following winter. In the summer of 1815, Minerva Tousley taught in the first school house in district No. 4, which was built of logs in 1815. Erastus S. Coann, in the winter of 1815-16 taught the first school in district No. 13, in a log school house built in the fall of 1815, just east of the Holley road near where A. L. Salisbury resided in 1878. The town of Clarendon contained nine school districts at the time of its organization. It now has nine school houses, which with their sites are valued at \$7,350.

Gaines, 1813-14.—Orin Gleason, in the winter of 1813-14, taught school in the first building used for school purposes in the town of Gaines. It was a log cabin built by a settler on the premises, since known as the Ezra Hunter farm. Miss Rebecca Adams taught the first summer school here.

East Gaines, 1815.—In 1815 Hannah Strickland taught the first school at East Gaines in a log school house south of the Ridge Road on the west branch of the creek near where William Billings lived in 1878. On what was Albert Randall's farm in 1878 stood the first school house in the adjoining district south.

Bullard District, 1816.—Miss Anna Frisbie taught the first school in the Bullard district in a log school house built in 1816, on the farm north of the Ridge Road, which was owned in 1878 by John Hyde. In 1822 a substantial brick building was built on a new site. This was superseded by a stone building a little further west.

Gaines Village.—Ira H. Beach taught the first school in the village of Gaines, in a log house. Miss Lucretia Downer taught in a new school house built in 1832, near the residence (in 1878) of Simon Kemp.

Five Corners, 1817.—Miss Ruth Haywood in 1817 opened a school at Five Corners in Frederick Holsenburgh's corn house. Four years later, on the site of the present building, was erected the first school house in that district.

Fair Haven, 1817.—Near the site of the present school building at Fair Haven, a school house was built in 1817. John McOmber was one of the first teachers. About this time the citizens of Gaines and Fair Haven districts united and built a school house a short distance west of the Burgess residence. The first school house in district number five was built a few rods east of where the Otter Creek crosses the Ridge. It was a board structure, rudely finished with two windows on each side, a door at one end, and a chimney at the other.

Gaines Basin, 1832.—On the east side of the road where the canal now passes, was built, in 1832, the first school house at Gaines Basin. It was nothing but a log shanty, with a shed roof and a floor of loose boards. Miss Nancy Bullard was the first teacher in that primitive school building. Miss Caroline Phipps, founder of Phipps' Union Seminary, taught her first school here at the early age of fourteen.

Eagle Harbor, 1822.—The first school house at Eagle Harbor stood on the west side of the street and was built in 1822. In 1841 a second house was built on the site of the present house, which was built in 1846.

Kendall, 1819.—Gordon Balcom taught the first school in the town of Kendall in a log school house on lot 123, built in 1819. This was burned in a few years, and a frame building placed on the same lot. The present stone building was built in 1839. At the organization of the town in 1837 there were thirteen districts, four of which were parts of other districts extending into other towns. The number of children taught the first year after the organization was 631. In 1850, 652. In 1878 there were sixteen districts, seven of which were joint districts. In 1894 there were ten school houses and 332 children were taught. About 1820 the first log house in district number five was built on lot 130. Miss Sarah Rice was the first teacher in summer and Owen Miner in winter. Emily Bassett taught the first school in district number nine, in a shed belonging to William R. Bassett.

Kendall Village.—The first school in Kendall village was taught in a part of a double log house on the northeast corner of lot 119, about the summer of 1824, on the site of the Baptist Church. Orin Miner, Saloma Roblee and Cornelia Merrill were among the very early teachers.

Murray, 1814.—The first school house in the town of Murray was

built in district No. 12, in 1814, and school was taught the same year by Fanny Ferguson.

Holley, 1815.—The first school house in the village of Holley was made of logs and built about 1815, and stood near the site of the railroad depot. Lydia Thomas was the first teacher. In 1840 a stone school house was built on the corner of Albion and North streets, which served for several years.

Hulburton, 1822.—In about 1822 the first school house was built of logs in Hulburton. Alfreda Smith and Ryan Barber were among the first teachers. This building was burned in the winter of 1827-8. The following summer school was taught in a barn on Main street, south of the canal, and the next winter in a log dwelling, north of the village. In 1828 a frame school house was built nearly opposite the one in present use, which was built in 1840. In 1894 Murray had twelve school houses, value \$6,105, and 705 children attending school.

Ridgeway, 1814.—In 1814 the town of Ridgeway was divided into seven school districts; district No. 1 was bounded on the east by Oak Orchard Creek, and on the west by the county line, making the district about eight miles long, and it extended as far each side of the Ridge road, as there were inhabitants. The first log school house was built in 1815 on lot 24, and the first school was taught there by Miss Lucy Judson. Daniel's district—Samuel Salisbury says in Judge Thomas' history (page 224), that he attended school two miles south of what is now Lyndonville; this school house was built of logs and was used for many years as a place of worship.

Knowlesville, 1817.—At Knowlesville the first log school house was built in 1817, a little north of where the brick school house was afterwards built, on the west side of the street north of the canal. Districts Nos. 5, 6 and 15 form the Union Free School. In 1894 Ridgeway had sixteen school houses, valued at \$10,964, and 1,700 children taught.

Shelby, 1815.—Cornelius Ashton taught the first school in the town of Shelby in the winter of 1815-6. Judge Penniman taught near Millville about 1820, and continued for several years. The first school house was south of Shelby Center, near Wordon's tannery. The first brick building in the town was the brick school house at Shelby Center. This was given to Robert Drake in payment for collecting the tax

for building the new school house. In 1894 there were fourteen school houses, valued at \$3,085, and 481 children attended school.

Yates.—The first brick building in the town of Yates was the first brick school house, now (1894) occupied by Arthur Phipany for a dwelling in Lyndonville. Yates has thirteen school houses, valued at \$2,370, and 490 children attended school during the school year ending July 31, 1893.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### THE TOWN AND VILLAGE OF ALBION.

The town of Albion was erected from Barre in 1875 and was named from the village of the same name—the county seat of Orleans county. The name is derived from that of the largest of the British islands. One ancient writer (Agathemerus) calls the largest two of these islands *Hibernia* and *Albion*; and Pliny says, “the island of Great Britain was formerly called *Albion*, the name of Britain being common to all the islands around it.” In poetry the name is still retained; the “hills of Albion,” and “Albion’s sons,” are not uncommon forms of expression. Philologists are not agreed as to its etymology. According to some it is derived from a Greek word which means white, and the name was given to this island because of the white, chalky cliffs on its coast. Others derive it “from a giant, the son of Neptune, mentioned by several ancient writers; some from the Hebrew *alben* (white); others from the Phœnician *alp* or *alpin* (high and high mountain), from the height of the coast. Sprengle, in his Universal History of Great Britain, thinks it of Gaelic origin, the same with *Albyn*, the name of the Scotch highlands. It appears to him the plural of *alp*, or *ailp* which signifies *rocky* mountains, and to have been given to the island, because the shore which looks toward France looks like a long row of rocks. The ancient British poets call Britain *Inis Wen* the white island.” Whatever view is adopted with regard to the etymology of the name, it is certain that it was the name of ancient England, and probably that fact or its poetic use led to its adoption here.

The town is bounded on the north by Gaines, on the east by Murray and a small portion by Clarendon, on the south by Barre, and on the west and a small portion on the north by Ridgeway, a small portion is also bounded west by Shelby. It has an area of 16,337 acres, and is traversed from east to west by the Niagara Falls branch of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. The Erie Canal also traverses the northern part of the town except for about two and one-half miles immediately west of Albion village, which is in Gaines. Flowing northerly through the west part of the township is Otter Creek, while through the center flows Sandy Creek, which courses through the eastern edge of the village. These are the only streams of importance in the town. Grain and fruit are the chief agricultural productions, and the soil is a clay loam. The surface is generally level and the soil is very productive. About two miles east from Albion village are a number of sandy hills, which have been utilized for the tasteful cemetery of Mount Albion. The town is especially noted for its extensive quarries of Medina sandstone, a stratum that underlies nearly its whole area.

During several years the question of holding the town elections in Albion instead of Barre Center, (which was near the geographical center of the town of Barre) had been periodically agitated. This change was favored by the political party that was strongest in Albion, and was opposed by the party that was dominant in the town; and a majority could not be induced to vote for the change. In 1875 a majority of the Board of Supervisors were of the same political party as a majority in the village, and a proposition was made to divide the town. After a bitter contest this was carried and the new town was erected from the north part of Barre. The line established between the two towns divided the northern tier of lots in the first and second ranges of the fourteenth township, leaving about one-third of each of these lots in the town of Barre. This location of the line was determined by party considerations. The meeting at which the supervisors voted to divide the old town of Barre, was held January 3, 1875. The first board of town officers, elected April 8 of that year, consisted of Norman S. Field, supervisor; Jay H. Sweet, town clerk; George A. Porter, Andrew L. Dibble, Arnold Gregory, and Leroy R. Sanford, justices of the peace; George Edmonds, collector; Hiram Reed, assessor; William A. Tanner, high-



way commissioner ; David Olmstead, overseer of the poor. The supervisors of Albion have been as follows :

Norman S. Field, 1875-77 ; John H. White, 1878-79 ; William B. Dye, 1880 ; William Hallock, 1881-82 ; David Hardie, 1883-84 ; Charles O. Hartwell, 1885-86 ; Kirk D. Sheldon, 1887 ; Henry D. Reed, 1888-90 ; Robert Clark, 1891-92 ; Coley P. Wright, 1893-94.

Originally the lands in the town were largely apportioned to settlers or purchasers by articles, which were negotiable, and in many instances these instruments were assigned several times before the purchase price was paid and deeds secured. They were not recorded, and therefore the records in the county clerk's office give no reliable information as to the first settlers. From original entries in the books of the Holland Land Company, however, the following account of sales by articles and deeds is gleaned. It must be remembered that the town includes the south three-fourths of the north tier of lots in the first and second ranges of the fourteenth township, and the north three tiers of lots in the same ranges of the fifteenth township, except lots 57, 58 and 59 in the fifteenth township and second range, which lie in Ridgeway :

The north part of lot 8, town 14, range 1 was sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828. George A. Love purchased by article 75 acres next south from the above, February 21, 1823 ; and William Love purchased 97½ acres, including this, October 28, 1831. This land was deeded in parcels to the Bank of Monroe, John D. Maxon, Leonard Williams and Thomas Grant, 1835-37. Philip Frederick purchased by article 100 acres of lot 8, March 22, 1822. December 30, 1830, a part, 55 acres, of this was transferred to Nathan Bathrick, and December 20, 1833, was deeded to Elijah Root. The south part, 100 acres, of lot 8 was articulated to Orrin Fuller, January 5, 1822. It reverted, and on the 24th of December, 1831, 80 acres were articulated to Jonathan French. December 8, 1833, this tract was deeded to Gershom Holdridge. November 3, 1832, 42½ acres were articulated to Daniel B. Austin, and afterward transferred to John D. Maxon.

The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 1, town 15, range 1, was sold by article to Alban Spencer, April 16, 1820. It was deeded to him November 29, 1833. The east middle part, 100 acres, of lot 1, was taken up by Joel Newman, April 11, 1820. It was deeded to Joseph A. Wright June 1, 1834. Alvah Benedict purchased by article the east part, 76 acres, of lot 1, April 25, 1820. It was again articulated to John Minckley, January 18, 1828. It was deeded to Orson Nicholson and Abraham B. Mills, October 11, 1833. John J. Andrews took up the western middle part, 100 acres, of lot 1, March 22, 1820. It was transferred to Salmon Dibble, January 18, 1828, and deeded to him November 6, 1833. The western part, 100 acres, of lot 1, was articulated to William Wright, May 7, 1816, and deeded to him August 27, 1835.

The northeast part, 190 acres, of lot 2, was sold by article to Artemus Thayer April 28, 1815. September 10, 1824, 100 acres of this were articulated to Moses Smith, and deeded to him December 6, 1833. The rest of the northeast part of lot 2 was several times transferred in parcels, and was deeded as follows: 50 acres to Washington Thayer, October 14, 1833;  $44\frac{1}{2}$  acres to John Minckley, December 23, 1834; and 30 acres to Joel Minckley, January 1, 1836. The west part of lot 2, 128 acres, was articulated to James P. Harkness, May 11, 1815. It was articulated to John P. Andrews, August 4, 1825, and to Joseph Bentley, January 31, 1828. The south part, 78 acres, of this was transferred to Ezekiel Root, February 12, 1832, and was deeded to him August 3, 1832. Fifteen acres were transferred to Moses Smith, February 12, 1833, and were deeded to him January 30, 1837. Thirty-five acres (north part) were deeded to Jedediah Phelps, February 12, 1833. The southeast part of lot 2, 88 acres, was sold by article to James P. Harkness, May 11, 1815, and transferred to Hix & Minckley December 29, 1824. It was divided between these partners and was finally deeded as follows: To Amma Whitmarsh, May 31, 1833; to Samuel Hoag, November 23, 1833; and to William Minckley, December 10, 1835.

Joseph Butterfield purchased by article the southeast part, 100 acres, of lot 3 December 9, 1814. He received a deed for 49 acres of this July 5, 1826. On the same day 51 acres were transferred to George W. Hetsler, and were deeded to him May 6, 1827. The northeast part, 100 acres, of lot 3, was articulated to James Hicks December 9, 1814. December 14, 1822, the article was renewed to John Nichols. March 6, 1828, it was transferred to Archibald Mahon, and was deeded to him November 28, 1833. John Mansfield purchased by article the northwest part, 140 acres, of lot 3, November 24, 1815. April 8, 1825, 50 acres of this were articulated to Orra Clark, who received a deed for  $23\frac{1}{2}$  acres November 13, 1830. Of the 50 acres transferred to Orra Clark  $26\frac{1}{2}$  acres were transferred November 19, 1833, to Cyrus Lagnith, who received a deed for the same November 29, 1835. April 8, 1825,  $90\frac{1}{2}$  acres of the northwest part of lot 3 were transferred to Jesse Munson and were deeded to Thomas Jones January 30, 1828. The southwest part, 142 acres, of lot 3, was articulated to John Phelps April 12, 1816, and deeded to him March 7, 1828.

The west part, 100 acres of lot 16, town 14, range 1, was taken up April 9, 1817, by Zerah Fenner and Johnson Carpenter, transferred to Daniel Furguson April 4, 1828, and deeded to Joseph House November 7, 1833. Fifty acres of lot 16 were articulated to Jacob Howe April 29, 1817, to Ira Bartholomew November 10, 1829, and deeded to Peter Storms December 21, 1832. November 5, 1817, Isaac Beech bought 50 acres of lot 16, and November 29, 1827, it was articulated to John Grant. It was deeded to Philip Green January 28, 1832. November 5, 1817, 100 acres of lot 16 were articulated to Rowley Beech, and again to Zebediah Heath March 10, 1828. The tract was deeded to Mr. Heath January 18, 1833. The east part,  $62\frac{1}{2}$  acres of lot 16, was taken up by John P. Babcock June 11, 1818. September 5, 1828, it was articulated to Thomas Grant, and September 8, 1835, it was deeded to Philip Green.

John Wright took up the northeast part, 100 acres, of lot 9, town 15, range 1, September 26, 1815. It was articulated to Barry Chase October 17, 1827, and deeded to him October 29, 1833. The northwest part, 100 acres, of lot 9, was sold by article to

George Griffith September 26, 1815. June 14, 1826, 50 acres of this were transferred to Justus Olmstead. The whole was deeded to Asa Williams November 8, 1833. Calvin Rich took up the southwest part, 69 acres, of lot 9, May 7, 1816. March 2, 1829, 49 acres of this were articulated to Joel Smith, and 20 acres to Joseph Davis. The whole tract was deeded to John Chase November 13, 1833. Jonathan Rich purchased by article the southeast part, 69 acres, of lot 9, December 2, 1817. It was articulated to Jacob Wright November 20, 1827, and deeded to him November 15, 1832.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 10, was sold to Nehemiah Blanchard April 16, 1816. Seventy-five acres of this were articulated to Jacob Annis May 28, 1828, and deeded to him November 7, 1833. Twenty-five acres of this north part were articulated to Willard Blanchard May 28, 1828, and to Samuel Bloss November 27, 1833. Mr. Bloss received a deed for this and a part of lot 11 November 27, 1833. The middle part of lot 10, 100 acres, was articulated to Jacob Annis August 26, 1816. Fifty acres of this were transferred to Jerome B. Annis October 7, 1824; to Thomas Annis December 28, 1831, and were deeded to Jacob Annis November 29, 1833. Fifty acres were transferred to Thomas Annis December 28, 1831, and deeded to him November 15, 1836. Josiah Shattuck took up the south part, 144 acres, of lot 10, December 2, 1820. Twenty-five acres of the west portion of this were transferred to Caleb Van Ness October 19, 1829; to Elijah Root November 18, 1833; and were deeded to Francis Root September 10, 1835. The east portion of the south part of lot 10, 119 acres, was transferred to Jacob Annis October 19, 1829, and 50 acres of this were deeded to Freeman N. Chase December 21, 1833. Sixty-nine acres were deeded to John F. Bisby December 21, 1833. The west part of lot 11, 208 acres, was articulated to John Phelps April 12, 1816. April 14 the south 71 acres was transferred to Samuel N. Tanner, and deeded to him March 27, 1826. April 13, 1828, 137 acres were transferred to Joseph Van Camp, and were deeded to him November 23, 1833.

The west part of lot 11, 130 acres was taken up by Abijah Newton, April 1, 1816; March 30, 1825, was transferred to Nathan F. Clark. It was articulated to Josiah Bloss, April 2, 1828, and a portion transferred to Cyrus Jaquith, November 19, 1830. It was deeded to him November 27, 1833. Seventy-one acres of this west part were deeded to Samuel Bloss, November 27, 1833.

The east part, 120 acres, of lot 24, town 14, range 1, was taken up by William Higbee, October 31, 1816. It was articulated in two parcels to Lancaster Gordon, August 22, 1828, and March 3, 1829. Several payments by Mr. Gordon were in wheat. The whole was deeded to William Hoyt, January 7, 1835. William Higbee also took up 116 acres of lot 24, February 22, 1817. The tract was articulated to Samuel Williams, March 31, 1828, and was deeded to him November 23, 1833. Jordan Smith purchased the west part, 120 acres, of lot 24, February 22, 1817. It reverted, and the east 60 acres were articulated to Experience Cass, November 25, 1829, transferred to Jeremiah Gates, December 4 1830, and deeded to Davis Bailey, September 5, 1836. The west 60 acres were deeded to Rensselaer Fuller, February 11, 1830.

The southwest part, 153 acres, of lot 17 was taken up by John Mansfield, November 23, 1815. The southeast part, 100 acres, was articulated to Arthur Barnes, October 17, 1815. The north part was taken up by John Barnes, September 26, 1815. These

parts were variously subdivided and transferred, and the lot was deeded as follows: Seventy-six and one-half acres to Anthony Tripp, April 2, 1830; 56 acres to William Chase, August 31, 1833; 49½ acres to Warren Chase, August 31, 1833; 50 acres to James Gibbs, September 6, 1833; 50 acres to Zophar Willard, October 11, 1833; 50½ acres to Julius Coy, November 23, 1833; 15 acres to William Wright, December 6, 1833; and 50 acres to Arthur Barnes, June 1, 1834.

The east part, 150 acres, of lot 18 was articulated to Jonathan Rich, September 26, 1815. The northwest 50 acres of this was transferred to Dyer F. Wickham, and was deeded to him June 25, 1829. Sixty acres were transferred to Dyer F. Wickham, and were deeded to him June 25, 1829. Sixty acres were transferred to Lyman Burley, and were deeded to him October 28, 1833. Forty acres were transferred to Anthony Johnson, and were deeded to him November 22, 1834. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 18 was taken up by Enoch Hyatt, May 1, 1816, and on the 31st of October, 1831, the south 50 acres of this part were deeded to him. The north portion, 50 acres, of this part was finally deeded, along with the north portion of the west part of the lot to Lyman O. Patterson, October 14, 1833. Isaac Rockwell took up the west part of lot 18, and after some subdivisions and transfers it was deeded; a portion to him, 50 acres to Phineas Briggs, November 23, 1833, and 35 acres to Elizabeth Barnes, December 6, 1833.

The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 19 was articulated to Hiram Johnson, May 1, 1816. March 7, 1825, the east half of this was transferred to Aaron Fuller, and was deeded to him January 6, 1834. The west half was transferred to Cyrus Angell, March 7, 1825, and was deeded to him June 1, 1834. Christopher Crandall took up the north part, 141½ acres, of lot 19, May 1, 1816. Of this the west 91 1-2 acres were deeded to him April 1, 1831. The east 50 acres were deeded to Francis B. Tanner, September 9, 1828. The north part, 150 acres, of lot 19 was articulated to William Yates, April 9, 1816. The east 100 acres of this were transferred to Samuel N. Tanner, April 14, 1824, and were deeded to him January 3, 1825. The west 50 acres were transferred to Benjamin Green April 14, 1824, and were deeded to him September 29, 1827.

The west part, 164 acres, of lot 32, town 14, range 1, was taken up by James Healy March 18, 1816, and deeded to Thoda Garret November 19, 1833. The east part, 100 acres, of lot 32 was taken up by Abraham Matteson November 16, 1816. One-half was articulated to Horace Fitch October 1, 1829, and the remaining 50 acres to Reuben Pierce, November 16, 1829. The east half was deeded to Henry Ingals September 14, 1835. The middle portion, 114 acres, of lot 32 was articulated to Jacob Howe April 12, 1818, and again articulated in parcels to Horace Fitch and to George Dorrance January 26, 1829. It was deeded to Horace Fitch January 6, 1834.

October 6, 1815, John Jones purchased by article the east part, 105 acres, of lot 25, town 15, range 1; July 13, 1824, the north half of this was articulated to Curtis & Sprague April 13, 1830, a part of this north portion was transferred to Ezra S. Curtis, then to Isaac Pope, and on the 13th of November, 1833, it was deeded to Nathaniel Root. Another parcel of this north portion was transferred to Vine Sprague April 30, 1830, and was deeded to him November 18, 1833. The south portion of this east part was deeded to Anthony Tripp July 13, 1824. The west part, 100 acres, of lot 25 was

taken up by Charles Crittenden August 24, 1815, and was deeded to Solomon Hartwell July 22, 1823. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 25 was articulated to Peter Robinson August 24, 1815. It was transferred to Solomon Hartwell November 5, 1823, and the north 50 acres of it were deeded to him December 14, 1832. The south 50 acres were transferred to William Hartwell December 3, 1827, and were deeded to him June 10, 1833.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 26 was articulated to William McAllister December 21, 1810. It was transferred to Orrin White November 21, 1822, and the west portion, 50 acres, of it to Robert Caswell October 6, 1828. This portion was deeded to Mr. Caswell June 6, 1834. The east 50 acres of this north part were transferred to Jonathan Hitchcock October 6, 1828, and were deeded to Samuel N. Tanner November 27, 1833. The middle part, 105 acres, of lot 26 was articulated to Lewis Hawley July 18, 1816. It was deeded to Philetus Bumpus June 30, 1829. The south part, 100 acres, of lot 26 was taken up by Jonathan Brown October 7, 1816. The west portion, 50 acres, of this was transferred to Philetus Bumpus June 30, 1829, and was deeded to Robert Caswell June 1, 1834. Twenty-five acres of the east half of this tract were transferred to Isaac Pope October 2, 1830, and deeded to Nathan Root November 13, 1833. The other twenty-five acres of this east half were transferred to Seneca Barnes October 30, 1830, and deeded to Phineas Briggs November 23, 1833.

The south half, 151 acres, of lot 27, was taken up October 16, 1810, by Abishai Annable. The east portion, 101 acres, of this half was transferred to Eleazer Risley October 17, 1820, and was deeded to him October 5, 1826. The west portion, 50 acres, was transferred to S. and B. Hudson October 17, 1820, and was deeded to Samuel B. Hall August 3, 1826. The north half of lot 27, 151 acres, was articulated to Anderson Rowland May 30, 1815, and June 12, 1815; was transferred to Oliver Brown November 15, 1825, and was deeded to him December 21, 1829.

The north part of lot 40, town 14, range 1, was taken up by Oliver Benton November 2, 1812. Mr. Benton's deeds for this were dated May 28, 1814, and August 12, 1826. Thomas Langley purchased by article 54 acres of lot 40 September 16, 1815. The land was articulated to Joseph H. Brown March 24, 1825, and deeded to him November 23, 1827. The south part of lot 40, 100 acres, was taken up by Philip Bonesteel October 16, 1815. It was deeded to John W. Holland September 1, 1824.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 33, town 15, range 1, was taken up by Anthony Tripp, October 19, 1811, and was deeded to him September, 16, 1819. Nathan Whitney purchased by article the middle part, 160 acres, of lot 33, October 27, 1813. It was deeded to Jonathan Whitney February 19, 1822. Jacob Young purchased by deed the north part, 100 acres, of lot 33, June 7, 1813. Joseph Hart took up lot 34, 358 acres, November 11, 1811. It was deeded to him November 12, 1819.

Lot 35, 358½ acres, was articulated to William McAllister, December 11, 1811. December 3, 1819, 266½ acres, the north and east part, were deeded to William and the southeast part to Joel Bradner.

The north part, 120 acres, of lot 8, town 14, range 2, was taken up by Eleazer West, October 29, 1813. August 11, 1825, the west portion, 80 acres, of this north part was articulated to James Storms, to whom it was deeded December 9, 1833. August 11,



1825, the east portion, 40 acres, of this north part was articulated to Andrew Rawson, and was deeded to him March 31, 1829. The middle part, 125 acres, of lot 8, was taken up by John Doak, May 21, 1815. It was articulated to Andrew Rawson August 11, 1825, and was deeded to Alvah Lewis October 12, 1835. The south part, 120 acres, of lot 8, was taken up by Bela Benton, May 29, 1815. The west portion, 60 acres, of this was articulated to Clara Munsee, August 9, 1826, to Alvah Lewis, December 3, 1828, and to Sherman Wells, November 15, 1824. It was deeded to him, with a part of lot 7, November 12, 1836. The east portion, 60 acres, of this south part, was articulated to Angell Paine August 9, 1826, and was deeded to him March 1, 1835.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 1, town 15, range 2, was taken up by Oliver Benton June 12, 1812. The east 50 acres of this part were articulated to James Brisban June 13, 1823, and the west 50 acres to Bela Benton June 13, 1823. The last was transferred to John Mervin, September 13, 1826, and was deeded to him March 12, 1828. Of the east portion, 20 acres were deeded to Eldridge Hubbard, September 24, 1835, and 30 acres to William H. Smith, December 10, 1835. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 1, was articulated to Reuben Darrow March 20, 1813, and deeded to him March 9, 1824. The north part of lot 1, and south part of lot 2, 303 acres, was articulated to Nathan Whitney, jr., November 23, 1813, and was deeded to him November 23, 1815.

The middle part, 110 acres, of lot 2, was articulated to Frederick Holsenburg April 20, 1812, and was deeded, April 21, 1820, to Ebenezer Rogers. Silas Benton took up the north part, 110 acres, of lot 2, April 20, 1812. It was deeded to John Bradner April 21, 1820.

The south part, 200 acres, of lot 3, was taken up by Elijah Darrow, April 20, 1812. The south half of this was deeded to Horace Bishop, April 21, 1820. The north half was deeded to John Hortsbarger, April 21, 1820. The north half of lot 3 was articulated to Jesse Bumpus August 12, 1815. The article was renewed to Philetus Bumpus, August 13, 1823, and the land was deeded to Roswell Burrows October 11, 1825.

Gregory Storms took up the east part, 120 acres, of lot 16, town 14, range 2, November 21, 1814. The north portion, 94 acres, of this was deeded to John H. Tyler and others, supervisors of the towns in Orleans county, November 28, 1833. The south portion, 28 acres, was articulated to Nehemiah Ingersoll, December 7, 1833, and deeded to Norman Ward November 17, 1836. The middle portion, 121½ acres, of lot 16, was articulated to Selah Belding, November 11, 1814. It was transferred to Asa Paine, November 26, 1822, and was deeded to him May 3, 1831. The west part, 122 acres, of lot 16, was articulated to Christopher Paine, November 26, 1822, and 96½ acres were deeded to him November 9, 1833. The balance had been deeded to him May 25, 1832.

The west part, 117 acres, of lot 9, town 15, range 2, was articulated to Windsor Paine November 6, 1815. The south 60 acres of this were transferred to Jonathan Sheldon November 7, 1822, and were deeded to him July 5, 1836. The north 57 acres were transferred to John J. Brown November 7, 1823, and 50 acres of this to Richard Stratton September 13, 1828. Forty-five acres were deeded to Ebenezer Rogers November 12, 1834. Seven acres were deeded to Christopher Benjamin September 13, 1828, and five acres to the same party November 11, 1834. The east and middle parts, 238 acres, of lot 9, were articulated to Samuel Goodrich June 3, 1815. One half of this tract

was deeded to John Melvin September 23, 1836, and the other half to Orrin Crane October 14, 1833.

The east part, 150 acres, of lot 10, was articulated to Bardwell Farr March 10, 1815. Seventy-five acres of this were transferred to Thomas Hebard May 10, 1823, and deeded to him August 30, 1830. The middle part,  $103\frac{1}{2}$  acres, of lot 10, was taken up by Eddy B. Paine July 26, 1815. Fifty-six and one-half acres of this were deeded to Lansing Bailey June 8, 1823, and 47 acres to George Howland September 3, 1833. The west part of lot 10, 100 acres, was articulated to Isaac Leland June 27, 1823, and deeded to him July 31, 1826.

The south part, 11 acres, of lot 11, was taken up by Stephen Abbott August 26, 1814, and deeded to Caleb C. Thurston August 24, 1821. The south middle part, 60 acres, of lot 11, was articulated to Elijah Devereaux December 10, 1814, and deeded to Lansing Bailey December 14, 1821. The north middle part of lot 11 was articulated to James St. Clair August 31, 1815, and deeded to him June 11, 1834. The north part, 77 acres, of lot 11, was deeded to Lansing Bailey April 22, 1823.

The west part, 200 acres, of lot 24, town 14, range 2, was taken up by William Gill May 2, 1815. April 29, 1825, 100 acres of this were articulated to Adonijah Bond, jr., and of this last 50 acres were transferred to Caleb Sailesbury September 8, 1828. This 50 acres was deeded in parts to Hugh McCurdy February 21, 1833, and to Gideon Hard February 25, 1833. The other 50 acres was deeded to Adonijah Bond, jr, November 13, 1833. April 29, 1825, 100 acres were transferred to Isaac Mason, and after several transfers this portion and the balance of lot 24 were deeded as follows: 70 acres to Stephen A. Knapp January 10, 1832; 76 acres to Jesse Mason February 15, 1833; 30 acres to Jonathan D. Sheldon December 18, 1835; 50 acres to Isaac Clark February 15, 1833;  $19\frac{1}{2}$  acres to Elisha D. Brown February 15, 1833, and 5 acres to Elijah P. Sill February 15, 1833.

The north part, 150 acres, of lot 17, town 15, range 2, was taken up by Truman Mason October 11, 1815, and 100 acres were deeded to him January 7, 1829. Fifty acres were transferred to Asa Parker March 5, 1824, and were deeded to Isaac Parker June 1, 1833. The south and middle part of lot 17 was articulated to Jesse Mason October 1, 1815. October 15, 1823, 129 acres of this were transferred to Nathaniel Brooks, and February 14, 1829, to David and Stephen Knapp. This parcel was deeded to David Knapp September 7, 1832. October 15, 1823, 50 acres were articulated to Artemas Loveland, and were deeded to him October 29, 1825. October 15, 1823, 78 acres of the same were articulated to Crosby Maxwell, and this portion was deeded as follows: 28 acres to Edward Dunham November 10, 1831, and 50 acres to Crosby Maxwell August 1, 1833.

The east part, 150 acres, of lot 18, was articulated to Eddy B. Paine September 12, 1815. September 11, 1823, it was deeded to Thomas Parker. The west part, 88 acres, of lot 18, was articulated to Enos Rice June 7, 1816. It was transferred to Asa Parker February 11, 1825, to Youngs A. Brown November 1, 1830, and was deeded to Thomas Parker June 1, 1833.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 19, was deeded to the trustees of the First Congregational Society of the town of Barre, March 8, 1822. The middle part of lot 19, 153 acres, was taken up by Thomas Witt, and John Shirley, February 27, 1822. October



16, 1830, 76½ acres of this were transferred to Thomas Witt, and were deeded to O. and A. N. Rogers, June 1, 1834. Seventy-six and one-half acres of the same were articulated to Azariah Loveland October 16, 1830, and deeded to Stephen B. Thurston November 25, 1833. The north middle part, 50 acres, of lot 19, was articulated to Joseph Carr, February 22, 1822. It was transferred to Stephen Sanderson June 24, 1831, and deeded to Davis Bailey April 10, 1835. The south part, 50 acres, of lot 19, was taken up by Alfred Denn, February 27, 1822, and transferred to Artemus Loveland, October 16, 1830. It was deeded to him January 7, 1834.

Lot 32, town 14, range 2, 240 acres, was purchased June 24, 1815, by Nathan Comstock. July 31, 1815, the article was cancelled by mutual consent, and on the same day the lot was articulated to Daniel C. Miller. October 22, 1830, 70 acres of this were transferred to Abiathar Mix, and June 1, 1834, to Charles and David Mix; and September 24, 1829, 120 acres were articulated to David Dunham and Cyrus Houghton. The lot was deeded as follows: Sixty acres to Edward Dunham, jr., February 15, 1833; 60 acres to Obadiah Luce, October 5, 1835; and 145 acres (including a part of lot 31) to Charles and David Mix, June 1, 1834.

The south part, 172 acres, of lot 25, town 15, range 2, was articulated to Nathan Comstock June 24, 1816, but the article was cancelled by mutual agreement. It was again articulated to David C. Miller, July 31, 1816. May 22, 1828, 70 acres were transferred to Anson Mason, and were deeded to Gideon Hard February 25, 1833. October 28, 1831, 85½ acres were transferred to Artemus Chase, and were deeded to him and Walter Sherwood November 2, 1832. December 27, 1833, 16½ acres were deeded to Abiathar Mix. The middle of the north part of lot 25, 100 acres, was articulated to Lemuel Willard November 15, 1815. September 27, 1825, 50 acres of this were transferred to Luther Parnly, and November 25, 1833, to Urban Thurston, to whom they were deeded November 25, 1833. November 25, 1825, 50 acres of the same were articulated to Horace B. Hibbard, and May 11, 1829, to Daniel Prout, to whom they were deeded October 7, 1833. November 15, 1815, the northeast part, 120 acres, of lot 25, was sold by article to Caleb C. Thurston. November 15, 1823, 64 acres of this were transferred to William Thurston, and were deeded to Lydia Thurston and others, February 12, 1829. November 15, 1823, 56 acres of the same were transferred to Scott Parker, and December 6, 1833, to Rufus Reed, to whom they were deeded December, 6, 1833. The west middle of the north part of lot 25, 100 acres, was articulated to Lemuel Willard, April 9, 1816, and 50 acres of this were transferred to David Wescott, June 2, 1828. They were deeded to him November 1, 1833; fifty acres were transferred to David Williams, 1829, and were deeded to Leonard and Houghton Warner December 1, 1838. The northwest part, 107 acres, of lot 25, was articulated to Silas Williams April 11, 1816. December 3, 1827, 67 acres of this were transferred to Leonard Warner, and September 2, 1833, to Leonard and Houghton Warner, to whom they were deeded, with 25 acres more, September 2, 1833. Forty acres of the same were transferred to Samuel Bailey December 3, 1827, and to Daniel Parker December 2, 1833. This land was deeded to him July 9, 1832.

The south middle part, 100 acres, of lot 26, was taken up by Asa Kelley, May 5, 1816. November 29, 1834, it was articulated to George C. Davis, and February 13, 1829,

to Jonathan Delano and others. It was deeded to Elijah Darrow. The north part, 122 acres, of lot 26, was articulated to Israel Hale, April 13, 1816. It was deeded to Asahel Fitch February 20, 1821. The north middle part of lot 26 was sold by article to Levi Hall, April 13, 1816. It was transferred to Arnold Pain February 27, 1828, and deeded to Archibald Daniels December 19, 1833. Sixty acres of lot 26 were articulated to Henry S. Allen June 18, 1816, and transferred to William S. Flint June 17, 1825. They were deeded to him December 12, 1835. The south part, 70 acres, of lot 26 was taken up by William Sherwood November 29, 1819. February 12, 1829, it was articulated to Elihu Mosher, to whom it was deeded June 17, 1833.

The east part, 124 acres, of lot 40, town 14, range 2, was sold by article to Joshua Porter, December 7, 1815, and the article was renewed to Allen Porter, December 6, 1823, and to Elkanah Porter, December 4, 1827. It was deeded to the latter November 29, 1833. The west part, 205 acres, of lot 40 was articulated to Joseph Rockwood, December 7, 1815. December 8, 1823, 102 1-2 acres were transferred to Stephen Porter, and were deeded to his heirs November 19, 1834. December 8, 1823, 102½ acres were transferred to Elisha Lazenby, to whom they were deeded November 20, 1832.

The west part of lot 33, town 15, range 2, 95 acres, was articulated to John Rose, February 3, 1817, and was deeded to William Sherwood, January 1, 1828. The east and middle part, 170 acres, of lot 33 was taken up by Joshua Porter, December 7, 1815, and was deeded to Elkanah Porter, December 6, 1823.

Silas Williams purchased by article, May 25, 1816, 80 acres of the west middle part of lot 34, and the land was transferred May 26, 1824, to Jarvis M. Skinner, and was deeded to him, May 10, 1832. The east part, 200 acres, of lot 34 was articulated to Almon A. Sweeting and Alexander Terrell, January 4, 1816. March 6, 1824, 63 acres of this were articulated to Silas Williams, and December 20, 1827, to Aaron Phipps, to whom they were deeded, November 9, 1833. March 6, 1824, 77 acres were articulated to Elijah Warner, and were deeded to him November 29, 1831. March 6, 1824, 60 acres were articulated to Jonathan Delano, jr., and were transferred to Michael C. Atwell, January 12, 1831. The land was deeded to Daniel R. Daniels, December 19, 1834. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 34 was articulated to Silas Williams, April 22, 1816, and transferred to Harvey Mosher, May 9, 1825. It was deeded to him February 9, 1830. The west part, 78 acres, of lot 34 was taken up by Windsor Paine, October 18, 1819. October 17, 1827, it was deeded to Jarvis M. Skinner.

The east part, 100 acres, of lot 35 was articulated to Horace Rood, October 6, 1815. Fifty acres of this was transferred to Edward Durfee, October 6, 1824, to Charles Carpenter, January 31, 1829, and to Amos A. Sanison, December 23, 1833. He received his deed December 22, 1836. October 6, 1824, 50 acres of the same were transferred to Ezra B. Delano, and December 23, 1830, to Norton Briggs. The west part, 100 acres, of lot 35 was articulated to Durfee Delano, April 3, 1816, and was deeded to him December 16, 1831. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 35 was taken up by Avery M. Starkweather, April 3, 1816, and was deeded to him November 28, 1823. The east middle part of lot 35, 57 acres, was articulated to John Granger, April 24, 1816, and to Norton Briggs, June 8, 1824. Twenty-five acres of this were deeded to Avery M. Starkweather, May 19, 1830. The balance, with 50 acres more, was deeded to Daniel R. Daniels, July 16, 1833.

The west part of lot 48, and the east part of lot 56, town 14, range 2, 100 acres, were articulated to Joseph Stoddard, July 6, 1815. The article was renewed to William H. Bigelow, May 26, 1823, and to James Ferguson, December 30, 1830. The tract was deeded to the latter June 1, 1834. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 48 was taken up by Joseph Stoddard, July 6, 1815. The land was divided and transferred, and was deeded, 50 acres to Henry Jewell Wirt, December 29, 1829, 25 acres to the same, June 1, 1834, and 25 acres to James Ferguson, June 1, 1834. The east part, 231 acres, of lot 48 was taken up by William Hutchinson, September 20, 1816. Fifty-eight acres of this were transferred to Henry R. Loomis, September 21, 1824, and deeded to him, September 2, 1833. Fifty acres were transferred to Russell Loomis, September 21, 1824, to Eliza Hart, December 30, 1830, and deeded to Walter Holmes, June 1, 1834. One hundred and fifteen acres were transferred to James Hutchinson, September 1, 1824, and 60 acres were deeded to him, January 10, 1833. Fifty-five acres were deeded to John Church, December 24, 1833.

Lot 41, town 15, range 2, after being variously divided and subdivided and transferred was deeded as follows: The north part,  $47\frac{1}{2}$  acres, to David Carr; the north middle part, 50 acres, to Henry Root, December 17, 1833, the middle part, in two parcels of 50 acres each, to William Breed, and Sally Raymour, both November 16, 1833; the southwest part,  $86\frac{1}{2}$  acres, to Elizur Hayes December 19, 1832; the southeast part, 50 acres, to Enos Rice October 7, 1835, and 11 acres to Enos Rice December 3, 1833.

Lot 42 was deeded: The northeast part, 56 acres, to Jotham Moore May 15, 1835; 50 acres east and south from that part to Joshua Ferris May 15, 1835; 50 acres next south from Amos S. Sampson January 1, 1835; 51 acres, southeast part, to Joseph Hart January 22, 1834; 25 acres, northwest part, to Jonathan Clark June 4, 1833; 50 acres, next south, to Caleb Case January 9, 1834; 58 acres, south middle of the west part, to Benjamin F. Foot November 11, 1836; and 50 acres southwest part, to William Foot September 1, 1835.

The northwest part, 75 acres, of lot 43 was articulated to Reuben Clark June 2, 1819. It was deeded to Luke Hitchcock October 12, 1824. The southwest part, 75 acres, of lot 43 was taken up by Zenas Lowry June 17, 1811. It was articulated to Benjamin F. Foot June 18, 1819, and was deeded to him June 18, 1819. The middle part, 70 acres, was articulated to Philip Davenport December 11, 1815, and again to Asher Freeman January 24, 1827. It was deeded to Stephen and John Case January 25, 1833. The east part, 140 acres, of lot 43, was deeded to Robert Allen November 26, 1823.

Jason Brundage took up the west part, 200 acres, of lot 56, town 14, range 2, April 28, 1815. Of this 86 acres were deeded to Warner Perkins April 10, 1834, and 14 acres to William Willets December 14, 1835. One hundred acres were articulated to Elizur Coon June 12, 1823, and were deeded to him December 31, 1837. Thomas Bennett took up the east middle part, 100 acres, of lot 56, July 1, 1815, and received his deed June 1, 1834. The east part of lot 56, with the west part of lot 48, was deeded to James Ferguson June 1, 1834.

The northeast part, 100 acres, of lot 49 was taken up by Joshua Ferris January 8, 1816. March 14, 1825, 50 acres of this were articulated to Joseph Root, and were deeded to him March 12, 1829. March 14, 1825, 50 acres of the same were articulated to

Levi Root, and were deeded to him March 12, 1829. The southeast part, 100 acres, of lot 49 was articleed to Jonathan Ferris, jr., January 8, 1816. It was transferred to Samuel B. Perkins December 24, 1827, and was deeded to him December 31, 1833. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 49 was taken up by Joshua Bailey March 12, 1816. The north portion, 64 acres, of this was deeded to John M. Ferris September 19, 1832. The south portion, 36 acres, was deeded to William E. Cook December 1, 1827. The west part, 113 acres, of lot 49 was deeded: The north 88 acres to Jonathan Ferris, and south 25 acres to Jonathan Morse, both May 14, 1824.

The north part, 50 acres, of lot 50 was articleed to Elijah Shaw August 1, 1816, and was deeded to Jonathan Clark March 3, 1823. The middle part, 200 acres, of lot 50 was taken up by Elijah Shaw August 1, 1816. November 17, 1827, 50 acres of this were articleed to David Foot, and January 20, 1834, deeded to Josiah Shaw. The balance, 150 acres, was deeded to Elijah Shaw November 19, 1833. The south part, 80 acres, of lot 50 was articleed to Joseph Root February 29, 1820, and was deeded to him December 29, 1835. The south middle part, 62 acres, of lot 50 was taken up by Gideon Freeman December 13, 1819. It was articleed to Cyrus Stewart January 13, 1830, and was deeded to James Butts May 15, 1835.

Lot 51, 249 acres, was taken up by Gideon Freeman December 18, 1811. April 19, 1811, 90 acres of this were articleed to William Stoddard. October 12, 1824, the middle part of the lot, 145½ acres, was deeded to Luke Hitchcock. April 19, 1819, 55½ acres of this lot were articleed to Michael Atwell, and May 6, 1828, to Obadiah Luce. This land was deeded to Luke Hitchcock November 4, 1830. April 19, 1819, 48 acres of lot 51 were articleed to Jonathan Clark, and were deeded to him March 3, 1823.

The west part, 179½ acres, of lot 64, town 14, range 2, was articleed to Elihu Church June 13, 1815. Of this part 50 acres were articleed to Robert McK. Burns June 14, 1823, and to Joshua Ferris December 24, 1827. Forty-eight acres were transferred to Roswell Burton June 14, 1823. Eighty-one and one-half acres of the same were articleed to Thomas S. Hill June 14, 1823. The lot was deeded: 75 acres to Alphens French September 1, 1830; 27 acres to William Willetts September 1, 1830; 50½ acres to John Stevens October 27, 1831; 98 acres to George Taylor May 8, 1832; and 25 acres to John Stevens February 26, 1833.

Not only is the area of the town of Albion, outside of the village, less than that of any other town in the county, but it immediately surrounds the village corporation and for this reason the territory has been kept largely in the condition of a suburban district. Its history, therefore, compared with that of other towns, is meager.

It will be observed from the foregoing list of grantees that the first article for land in what is now the town of Albion was recorded December 21, 1810, and conveyed to William McAllister the north 100 acres of lot 26, township 15, range one. In 1822 the east 50 acres of this were transferred to Orrin White and in 1828, the west 50 acres to

Robert Caswell. The first deed given by the Holland Land Company, in this town was given to Jacob Young, by original purchase, June 7, 1813, for the north 100 acres of lot 33, township 15, range one, on the east side of the Oak Orchard Road about one and one-half miles south from Albion village. Mr. McAllister also took an article for 358½ acres of lot 35, township 15, range one, December 11, 1811, and the same day Joseph Hart took up 358 acres of lot 34. William McAllister evidently settled here in the year 1811 and became the first permanent white settler in the town. He made the first clearing in the village of Albion and built the first house, a log structure, in the township, and in that rude cabin his wife died in 1812, which was probably the first death of a white person in the town. No clergyman was present to conduct the funeral obsequies and no coffin could be obtained in which to encase the remains. A substitute for the latter was improvised by splitting and hewing out a few rough planks and fastening them together with wooden pins. A few other articles for land were taken out in 1811 and 1812, and it is presumed that the purchasers settled upon their grants, but the war which broke out in the latter year, caused the westward tide of immigration to cease temporarily. The proximity of this section to the scenes of depredation and battles, rendered actual settlement very precarious, yet those who had come, braved the uncertainties of the frontier, and as soon as the war ceased, settlers began to arrive in large numbers. The famous ridge guided them into the vicinity, whence they turned to the southward into this town over the Oak Orchard road, which the Holland Land Company had caused to be surveyed as early as 1803 as far as the forks below Barre Center, mainly over an old Indian trail, but which, when they came, had become so thickly covered with an undergrowth that it was almost impassable. By the year 1819 nearly all the land in town had been articulated or deeded. Improvements were rapidly prosecuted and the wilderness quickly blossomed into productive farms and comfortable homes.

Up to the time when the Erie Canal was constructed no villages had come into existence in what is now the town of Albion. What were thought to be the nuclei of two had been established. In 1818 Abiathar Mix commenced the business of making potash at Porter's Corners, in

the western part of the town. He also opened a store for the sale of dry goods and groceries, and a tavern for the entertainment of wayfarers. His brother, Ebenezer Mix, a clerk in the land office at Batavia, furnished a part of the capital for these enterprises. This was the pioneer store and the first ashery in the town; and people living where the village of Albion now is went there to purchase goods. The pioneer saw mill was built by Dr. William White, in 1816, on lot 26, southeast from the village, on the east branch of Sandy Creek. About 1824 a grist mill was built at the same place by a Mr. Caswell. These were subsequently destroyed by fire, and in their place a Mr. Collins erected a stone building for a grist mill. No machinery was ever put in this structure and it has gone to ruin. A tannery and shoe shop were established just north from Porter's Corners about 1819 by William Sherwood, and quite a business in both branches was carried on for some years. The canal, and the location of the county seat, gave the death blow to the prospects of a city here, and no trace of these places of business now remains. The store and ashery have gone to ruin, and the tannery buildings have been removed. Two saw mills were built just north of this place, on Otter Creek, which runs by it, but both have long since been demolished, and the stream since the clearing away of the forest has dwindled to a brook. In 1819 Orris H. Gardner established a store at Benton's Corners, and continued the mercantile business there till he changed his location to Albion, when that village sprang up. In 1815 Abram Mattison opened a tavern on the west side of the Oak Orchard road, about one-fourth of a mile north from the "Poorhouse road." It was a double log house floored with "puncheons." At this primitive hostelry early settlers were entertained as they journeyed from the Ridge road to their future homes in the wilderness, and here, after the organization of the town of Barre, town meetings were held. Here, on the Fourth of July, 1819, the first ball in this region was held. Probably all of the company present on that occasion have passed away. This was the first tavern in town. Afterward another was kept at Benton's Corners by Oliver Benton, who was born in Ashfield, Mass., in 1791, and died in 1848. He came to Barre (now Albion) in 1812 and took up a large tract of land at what is still known as Benton's Corners, where he ever afterward resided. After some



years he built a large and commodious house and for a long time kept a tavern, at which town meetings, balls, and other gatherings were held. He was the first postmaster in the old town of Barre and held the office many years. He was the second sheriff of the county and served three years.

William Bradner came from Palmyra, N. Y., to Gaines, and soon afterward purchased from William McAllister his article for a part of lot 35 on the east side of Main street in Albion. On the 3d of November 1819, the Holland Land Company deeded  $266\frac{1}{2}$  acres of this lot to him, and 92 acres of the southwest corner of the lot to Joel Bradner. In 1822 William Bradner sold 100 acres of the northwest part of his tract to Ingersoll, Smith & Bucklen.

Anthony Tripp was a native of Rhode Island. In his childhood he went with his parents to Columbia county, N. Y., where he remained till adult age and married. He went thence to Delaware county and in 1811 came to Orleans county and purchased one hundred acres of land two miles south of the village. His was the second article for land in the town of Albion. By reason of the war he did not at once occupy his land. In 1817 his eldest son built a log house there, and in 1824 Mr. Tripp moved his family to the place, where he remained till his death. His wife was Mary Brown. Their children were: Samuel, Tabitha (Mrs. Sylvester Patterson); Stephen R., who married Ruth Mott; Anthony, Alvah, who married Jane H. Blakeley; Mary (Mrs. Psalter S. Mason); and Almeron, who married Sylvia Bruno. The wife of Alvah was killed in 1866 by the fall of a chimney through the roof of a store where she was trading.

Joseph Hart came to Albion in the fall of 1811 and purchased by article, on December 11, a part of lot 34. In 1812 he moved his family hither and remained during the war of 1812, in which he was several times called out to do military service. He was a very prominent man in the new settlement. At his barn the First Congregational Church of Barre was organized and services held there for some time. Subsequently he was largely influential in the organization of the Presbyterian Church of Albion, in which he was long a ruling elder. He became very wealthy. His son, Elizur Hart, became a constable at the age of twenty, and while performing the duties of that office judiciously in-



vested \$500 of his own money and a like sum belonging to his brother William. By shrewdness and remarkable business tact he accumulated considerable property, and in 1860, in partnership with Joseph M. Cornell, he founded the Orleans County Bank, which five years later became the Orleans County National Bank, of which he was president until his death. He left a large fortune, and in his will bequeathed to the Presbyterian Church in Albion for a church edifice the munificent sum of \$50,000, and \$5,000 for a Sunday-school fund. His son, E. Kirke Hart, succeeded him as president of the bank and held the position until his death, when his son, Charles E. Hart, the present incumbent, became the chief executive officer.

Stephen B. Thurston was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1808. In the spring of 1814 he removed with his father, Caleb Thurston, to what is now the town of Albion. In 1830 he purchased seventy-six acres of lot nineteen, about a mile and a half west from the village, and resided there till 1865, when he removed to Albion. His wife, to whom he was married in 1832, was Julianna Williams, who was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1812.

Lansing Bailey, a native of Rensselaer county, N. Y., at the age of seven removed with his father's family to Whitestown, N. Y. In 1809 he married Loda Parmelee, and in the autumn of 1811 came on foot to Orleans county, and purchased by article 250 acres on lot 12, range 2, a mile west from Albion, and soon returned home. In February, 1812, with his wife and child, and his brother, he came to settle on his purchase. They came on a sled drawn by two yoke of oxen, and they drove five other cattle. They lived in a shanty on their farm till the fall 1812, when they built a rude log house, cut a road to the ridge, where Mrs. Bailey had staid with a relative, and moved the family to the farm. The next winter their stock were kept on browse. In the fall of 1813 Mr. Bailey was one of the Election Board. The polls were opened at four places, several miles distant from each other, and the board traveled from one to another on foot. There was not then a horse in the town. His first children—a pair of twins—were cradled in the half of a hollow log. In August, 1813, his wife and brother died, and some two years later he was married to Miss Sylvia Pratt, of Whitestown. During the war of 1812 the few settlers in this county

were often alarmed by the reports of the approach of hostile parties, and on two or three occasions Mr. Bailey went out with a military company, on one of which occasions he was out a month. By industry and frugality Mr. Bailey acquired a competence. Of his twelve children nine lived to adult age. He was a prominent and influential man, and was ten times chosen supervisor of Barre. Many years before his death he sold the land where he first settled, which was in Gaines, and purchased the northeast part of lot 10, near the village of Albion, where he died in 1866.

Gideon Freeman was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1787. In 1799 he went with his father to Cayuga county, and in 1812 came to Albion and settled in the northwest part of the town. He was the first settler there, and the place was called from him the Freeman Settlement. He removed to Ypsilanti, Mich., where he died in 1832. His son, Chester Freeman, was born in Cayuga county in 1807, and came to Orleans county with his father in 1812. During most of his life he resided on lot 31, 2d range, in Barre.

Nathan Paine, the father of Stephen (the first settler in Barre), Nathan, Samuel, Christopher and Asa, was a resident of Rhode Island, where his sons were born. He removed with his family to Richfield, N. Y., whence, after some migrations, they came to Orleans county. Asa Paine was noted for his ready wit. Samuel finally moved to Yates, where he died.

Elijah Shaw, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1787, came to Orleans county in 1812, but returned to Cayuga county, and was drafted in the war of 1812-15, in which he served until its close. In 1815 he settled permanently in Albion, on lot 50, in the west part of the town, where he died.

Nathan Whitney was born in Massachusetts in 1791, came to Orleans county in 1813, and took up a part of lot 33, one mile south from Albion. In 1814 he was at the taking of Fort Erie. He was the first supervisor of the town of Barre, and held the office of justice of the peace several years. He was active and efficient citizen, was often placed in positions of trust, and always discharged his duties faithfully. In 1827 he removed to Elba, Genesee county, and afterward to Illinois.

Rev. Francis B. Tanner, a Baptist clergyman, came to Orleans county in 1815, and took an article for 100 acres of lot 29 in Gaines, northeast from Albion village. He removed to Albion in 1818, and located on lot 19, east from the village. He was the first of the Tanner family that came to the town. After a few years he removed to Chautauqua county, where he died. His nephew, Samuel N. Tanner, came to Albion in 1819, and purchased a part of lot 19, opposite Mt. Albion Cemetery, where he died. His father, William Tanner, a shoemaker, also died here, as did also his grandfather, William Tanner, sr.

Jesse Mason, a native of Cheshire, Mass., settled on lot 17, range 2, in Albion, in 1815, but subsequently removed to Ohio, where he died. He was an able and energetic man, and public spirited in all social matters.

Jonathan Clark was born in Rockingham county, N. H., in 1790. At the age of fifteen he went to live with an uncle in Salem, Mass., whence, in 1812, he started on a voyage to the East Indies. He had his share of the experiences of sea life, and reached Salem on his return January 1, 1816. In July of the same year he started on foot for Western New York. After reaching Auburn, he rode to Gaines with Gideon Freeman. He soon purchased the farm on which he afterward resided, a part of lot 50, in the western part of Albion. On this he cleared a small area, built a log house and returned to Salem. In that autumn he was married to Abigail Simonds, a native of Salem, and they returned to their future home with a span of horses and a wagon, making the journey in twenty-one days, and arriving January 1, 1817. They had neither table, chairs, nor bedstead, but Mr. Clark made these "in true genuine pioneer style." Mrs. Clark died in 1824, and he married, in 1825, Elizabeth Stevens. In the same year they moved "out of the old home into the new," where they afterward resided. They became members of the M. E. Church in 1829.

Christopher Crandall came from Truxton, N. Y., in 1816, and settled on lot 19, east from Albion. He had then a young but numerous family, most of whom grew to adult age. One of his daughters died young, and it is remembered that her coffin was made of a wagon box cut up for the purpose. Mr. Crandall resided on the farm where he first settled till 1840, when he removed to the western part of the town of Gaines, where he died.

Ebenezer Rogers, a native of Norwich, Conn., was born in 1769. His wife, also a native of Connecticut, was Betsey Lyman. They removed to Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1812, and to the place where he passed the rest of his life, in the south part of the village of Albion, in 1816. There were but few settlers in the present town then, and many who came afterward made their homes with him while building their cabins, in some instances several miles away. Of a strong physical constitution, he lived to the great age of ninety-six. He had strong religious convictions, and was active in the formation of religious societies of the New England creed, and was one of the constituent members of the First Congregational Church of Barre, afterward located at Barre Center, and subsequently of the First Presbyterian Church of Albion, of which he was long a ruling elder and a deacon.

Joshua Porter, the father of Allen, Elkanah and Samuel Porter, purchased by article for these sons nearly 300 acres on lot 40, 14th township, and lot 33, 15th township, 2d range, west from the county almshouse at what was afterward known as Parker's Corners. Samuel died early, and the land became the property of the other brothers. Allen Porter served in the War of 1812 under Maj.-Gen. Brown and Col. Peter B. Porter at Buffalo, and volunteered to assist in the defence of Fort Erie. He came to Albion in the spring of 1816, and during the remainder of his life lived on a portion of the land purchased by his father. Stephen Porter, a brother of Joshua, moved to Chenango county, N. Y., from New England, about 1812, with his wife and six children, and one year later came to Ontario county, whence he removed in the fall of 1815 to Albion, where he settled on 100 acres of lot 40, range 2, to which he brought his family in 1820. Luther Porter, second son of Stephen, was born in Ashfield, Mass., in 1805. He came to the farm in Albion, which his father purchased, and passed his life there. He was for five consecutive years supervisor of the town of Barre, and was twice married. His wives were Miss Lydia Scott, of Ontario county, and Caroline, daughter of Orange Culver, of Barre. Amos Porter, a half brother of Joshua and Stephen, was born in Tolland county, Conn., in 1788. He was drafted in the War of 1812, and served a short time. In 1815 he married Mary Geary, also of Connecticut. They removed to Orleans county in 1836, and located on lot 38, three miles west from Barre Center. There he died in 1866. His wife died in 1868.

Avery M. Starkweather, a native of Connecticut, came to Albion in 1816 and located on lot 35, near Eagle Harbor. For thirteen years he was an assessor in Barre and was supervisor of that town in 1842 and 1843.

Zenas F. Hibbard was of Scotch descent and was born in Scroon, N. Y., in 1804. His father afterward removed to Brandon, Vt., whence he came with his family to Albion in July, 1816, and settled on lot 10, one mile west of the village, where he lived sixteen years, when he moved to Barre Center, where he died in 1853. Zenas F. Hibbard attended the first school taught in this town where Albion village now stands. In 1828 he married Amanda Wrisley, in Barre, who was born in Massachusetts in 1809.

Jacob Annis, a son of Thomas Annis, of New Hampshire, was one of eighteen children. He was born in New Hampshire in 1790, and served three months as a teamster in the war of 1812. He came to Albion in 1817, and took up 100 acres of lot 10, two and one-half miles southeast from Albion village. On this, in 1818, he built a log house without nails, glass, door, or chimney; roofed it with bark and split the plank for a floor. In 1819 he married Mary Loudon, of Montgomery county, N. Y., and they commenced life together on the farm where they passed the rest of their lives. Their son, Joshua W. Annis, inherited the old homestead where he was born. He married Mary Hill, of Barre Center. He is now dead.

John Minckley was born on Grand Island, in Lake Champlain, in 1794. In 1817 he came to Orleans county, and in 1819 took an article for a part of lot 2, on the Transit line, four miles west from Albion. He afterward purchased other land on the same lot, and resided there till his death in 1875. In 1820 Mr. Minckley married Miss Amy Smith, a native of Massachusetts, who died in 1860. In 1820 Joel, Enoch, William and Elijah Minckley came to Albion. Of these the first remained about fifteen years and went west. Elijah died here in 1829.

Artemas Loveland, born in Massachusetts in 1795, removed to Smithfield, Madison county, N. Y., where he married Phoebe Paine, who was born in 1794. In 1817 they came to Albion and settled two miles west from the village, where they remained till their deaths. He came with

a yoke of oxen and a sled, and on his arrival had \$6 in money. He died in 1888. Azariah Loveland came some time after Artemas, and at first worked for him. He finally settled in the same neighborhood and remained during his life. He was twice married; the last time to Celestia Wells, of Shelby. They had five sons. Mr. Loveland was drowned in the canal in 1858. Mrs. Loveland died in 1871.

Mrs. Mabel Peck, a widow with six sons, settled in the town of Albion two and a half miles west of the Oak Orchard road in the autumn of 1818. They lived in a rude cabin, twelve by sixteen feet, during the first winter. Her elder sons labored to clear their land, and she, with her spinning wheel and loom, earned the means to gradually improve their buildings and surround her family with such comforts as could then be procured. She reared her sons to respectable and worthy manhood.

Nathaniel Braley was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1796. In 1802 he removed with his parents to Palmyra, N. Y., where his father soon afterward died. He resided with married sisters till the age of six years, when he and his mother resumed housekeeping. In 1819 they returned to their home on what was afterward known as the Cady place. They built a log house, covered with bark, and which when first occupied had neither door, window, nor chimney. Mr. Braley married Sarah Wickham, who was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1799, and came to Gaines in 1816 with her brother, Dyer Wickham, and her uncles, Daniel and Jonathan Brown. They had ten children, seven of whom were born in their original log house. These were: Charlotte, William S., John W., Alfred, N. Russell, Mrs. Cynthia E. Packard, J. Duane, Jeanette R., Mrs. Sarah B. Nichols, and Byron B. Byron B. Braley is now the owner and occupant of the paternal homestead. Nathaniel Braley brought with him a quantity of apple seeds, which he had washed from some pomace at a cider mill, and these furnished many of the pioneers with their first orchards. To his first purchase of eighty acres he added an adjoining lot of fifty acres, and on this built a frame barn and a substantial brick house. In 1836 he and Alfred H. Rice purchased the clothiery and saw mill of Smith & Lee. This afterward became the woolen factory of Braley & Northrup, succeeded by Braley & Sons, and latterly the grist mill of Robert Van

Stone. In 1837, by an exchange with Palmer Cady, Mr. Braley became the owner of what had been the Crandall farm, on which he resided till his death in 1880. There also his mother died in 1841, at the age of eighty-seven, and his wife in 1870.

Joseph Root, a native of Connecticut, and a Revolutionary soldier, moved to Whitestown, N. Y., where he married, and came thence to Genesee county, whence he removed in 1820 to Albion. He settled on lot 50, in the west part of the town, where he died. He had ten children.

William Penniman was born in Hillsboro county, N. H., in August, 1793, and received there a good common school and classical education. In 1816 he emigrated to Ontario county, N. Y., and in 1820 to Shelby. After eight years' residence in that town he removed to the village of Albion, and two or three years later to a farm near Eagle Harbor, where he ever afterwards resided. He was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1825 and served five years. He also held the offices of justice of the peace, and commissioner, inspector, and town superintendent of common schools. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1846. He was much interested in the subject of common schools and was for many years a teacher. He was a firm, just and impartial judge, and was upright, sagacious, and true in all his relations.

Alban Spencer was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1786. He came first to Alexander, Genesee county, and in 1820 removed to Albion. He purchased a portion of lot 1, in the southeast part of the town. He married Miss Abigail Griswold, of Litchfield, prior to his removal to Alexander, and reared nine children to adult age. Of these S. S. Spencer, an attorney and the present postmaster in Albion, is the only surviving son. Mr. Spencer died in 1861. His wife died some two years later.

Thomas W. Allis was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1798, but was reared from the age of seven years in Hampshire, Mass. With a younger brother, he came to Kendall in 1820, and located a mile east of the Transit line and three and one-fourth miles north from the Ridge road. They kept bachelors' hall on their ranch four years. In 1824 he married Miss Elizabeth Clements, of Warren county, N. Y. He added



to his first purchase of 100 acres till he was the owner of 250 acres of land, on which he made substantial improvements and acquired a competence. He held various town offices, including that of justice of the peace. In 1860 he sold his farm in Kendall and removed to Albion, where he passed his declining years.

Adonijah Bond was born in Conway, Mass., in 1788. In 1802 he went to Lenox, N. Y., and in 1816 he married Sally Jennings, of Saratoga county, N. Y. In 1820 he came to Albion and located on lot 24, a mile west from the County Almshouse, where he resided till his death, in 1854. His wife died in 1874. They reared seven children.

Mrs. Caroline T. Achilles, the daughter of Joseph Phipps, was born in Rome, N. Y., and came, with her father's family, to Albion at an early age. She was educated at home under the superintendence of her father, and afterward at the Gaines Academy, and at a ladies' school in Whitesboro, N. Y. She had already been a teacher in a common school, and on leaving Whitesboro she became an assistant in a classical school in Albion. This school, which was kept in a building on the present site of the county clerk's office, was transferred to her, and, with an elder sister, she commenced teaching on her own account in 1833. The school was at once a success, and was soon converted into a female seminary. By the aid of prominent citizens of Albion a large brick edifice was erected in 1836, and the Phipps Union Seminary was incorporated in 1840. Miss Phipps was married to Colonel H. L. Achilles in 1839, and for ten years they resided in Boston. In 1849 they returned and she resumed charge of the seminary, which became again prosperous under her administration. In 1866 she again transferred it to others, and three years later took charge of it once more. In 1881 the property was sold to the county of Orleans. The buildings were torn down, the grounds were graded, and the county clerk's and surrogate's office was erected thereon. Mr. and Mrs. Achilles both died in 1881.

Luke Hitchcock came to Albion at the beginning of the construction of the Erie Canal, of which he was a contractor on that portion passing through the western part of the town. In 1821 he bought a part of lot 51, but after finishing his work he returned to Oneida county, where he died. His farm here descended to his son, Lee A. Hitchcock, who still owns and occupies it.

Jeremiah Ingersoll was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1876. At the age of thirty he removed to Batavia, and a year or so later to Elba, Genesee county. In company with James T. Smith and Chilian J. Buckley he purchased from William Bradner for \$4,000 100 acres of land in Albion, fronting on Main street one-half mile, bounded on the north by the south line of Gaines and extending east 100 rods. Mr. Ingersoll soon became the sole owner and had a large part of it laid out in village lots. He erected a warehouse at the foot of Pratt street, which was for a time carried on by him and Lewis T. Buckley. He also erected a wooden store building on the corner of Main and Canal streets, and in company with Dudley Wells conducted mercantile business there several years. He was active in procuring the location of the county seat at Albion, and donated to the county the grounds where the court house stands. He came to Albion to reside in 1826, and remained till 1835, when he removed to Detroit; thence, in 1845, he went to Oneida county, New York, where he remained till his death in 1868. He always manifested a deep interest in the welfare of Albion and Orleans counties, and at his request his remains were interred in Mount Albion Cemetery. His first wife was Miss Polly Halsey, of Columbia county, New York. She died in 1831. His second wife was Miss Elizabeth C. Brown, of Oneida county, who died in 1869. She shared her husband's attachment to Albion, and in her will bequeathed \$10,000 to the Episcopal church of that village, of which she and her husband were members.

Justus Ingersoll, a brother of Jeremiah, was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1794. In his youth he learned the trade of a tanner. In 1818 he removed to Elba and soon afterward to Shelby Center, where he conducted a tannery and shoe shop. On the completion of the canal he removed to Medina and erected there a large tannery. In 1835, after the destruction of his tannery by fire, he went with his brother to Detroit, where they engaged largely in the leather business, but were not successful. He was a magistrate at Shelby Center, an Indian agent and a postmaster while at Medina, and was also a judge in Orleans county. He was an active, upright and courteous man. He died in 1845. Of his military career Judge Thomas says: "On the breaking out of the war with Great Britain in 1812 he entered the army as an

ensign in the 23d Regiment of Infantry. He served on the northern frontier in several engagements, and was in the celebrated charge on Queenston Heights. He was promoted to the rank of captain for meritorious service. In one of the battles in Canada in which he served as captain of infantry, he was wounded in the foot. Refusing to leave his company and being unable to walk, he mounted a horse and continued with his men. In another engagement he was shot through the body, the ball lodging in a rib. He refused to have it removed, as he was informed that a portion of the rib would have to be cut away, which would probably cause him to stoop ever after in his gait. He was a favorite with his company and much esteemed by General Scott, under whom he served."

Abraham Cantine was born in 1790, in Ulster county, N. Y., served as a captain in the war of 1812, and was wounded in the sortie at Fort Erie. After the war he served a term as sheriff of his native county, and about 1822 removed to Murray. In 1827 he was a member of the State Legislature, and in 1829 was appointed to resurvey the land belonging to the Pultney estate in the 100,000-acre tract. He was an associate judge of the Orleans County Court of Common Pleas during five years, and in 1835 was collector of canal tolls at Albion, to which place he had several years before removed, and where he died in 1840.

Asa Parker, a brother of Thomas, sr., came to Albion in 1821, and settled on the same lot (18) with his brother. Some years afterward he removed to Shelby, and still later to Michigan, where he died at the age of ninety-three. Elisha Parker, another brother of Thomas, sr., came to Orleans county ten years later, and settled near the line between Barr and Shelby, where he died. Richard Parker, son of Thomas, sr., was born in 1815, and came with his father's family to Albion when eight years of age. In 1848 he married Angeline Loveland, who was born in 1823, and who survives him. He died in 1894. Thomas Parker, another son of Thomas, sr., was born in Albion, and was sheriff of the county and postmaster of the village.

Jonathan Sheldon, a native of Massachusetts, settled in Albion on a farm west of the county almshouse in 1823, where he and his wife both died. The place where he located has since been known as Sheldon's Corners.

Roswell S. Burrows was born in Groton, Conn., in 1798. At the age of twenty he entered Yale College, but because of ill health did not complete his college course. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on him by his *alma mater* in 1867. His first business enterprise was in the manufacture of cotton, but this did not prove profitable, and in the sale of his factory he was defrauded of the capital he had invested. He came to Albion in 1824, and established a store in a small wooden building on the east side of Main street, on the present site of the Burrows block. In the same year his younger brother, Lorenzo, came, and in 1826 the firm of R. S. & L. Burrows was formed. In 1827 Mr. Burrows built the warehouse on the canal, next east from Main street, and the firm added warehousing and produce dealing to their mercantile business. About 1837 they sold their stock of goods. They established the Bank of Albion in 1834, which was the first bank in Orleans county. In 1863 Mr. Burrows founded the First National Bank of Albion, the first bank organized in the State west of Syracuse under the national banking system. Of both these banks Mr. Burrows owned a majority of the stock, and was their president and principal manager. During his long business career he was concerned in many business enterprises, and was director and trustee in several corporations. His clear-headedness, sagacity and coolness always led him to safe investments, and he accumulated an immense fortune. He was a munificent benefactor of the Rochester Theological Seminary. After the death of Professor Neander, of Germany, he purchased the library which that eminent scholar had collected, and presented it to that institution. He also donated to that seminary the sum of \$100,000 as an addition to its endowment. Lorenzo Burrows, previously mentioned, is noticed at length on another page of this volume. He was county treasurer in 1840, assignee in bankruptcy for Orleans County Bank under the law of 1841, supervisor of Barre in 1845, elected to Congress in 1848 and re-elected in 1850, elected comptroller of the State in 1855, became one of the Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1858, and was appointed one of the commissioners of Mt. Albion Cemetery in 1862. He discharged the duties of all these positions with singular ability and strict fidelity.

Harvey Goodrich, a son of Zenas Goodrich, who was a native of Massachusetts, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1791. While a young man he removed to Auburn, N. Y., where he worked at his trade of a hatter. In partnership with his brother-in-law, George W. Standart, he became a contractor on the Erie Canal, and in 1824 they came to Albion and engaged in the mercantile business. After the death of his partner, he was for many years a hatter and furrier and produce dealer in Albion. He was active and energetic and was an earnest Christian, and was active in the organization of the Presbyterian Church in Albion, and from the time of its formation till his death he was one of its ruling elders. He was commonly known as "Deacon Goodrich," though he was never chosen to that office. He was particularly noted for his kindness to the poor and to the sick, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was stricken with apoplexy in 1861, and died in 1863.

Hiram Sickels, a hatter by trade, came to Albion village in 1824 and opened a hotel. Later he became a merchant and still later went into partnership with Harvey Goodrich in the manufacture and sale of hats. More is said of Mr. Sickels and of his family elsewhere. William G. Sickels, a brother of Hiram and the father of Perry Sickels, was also an early resident of Albion. Peter F. Sickels, another brother of Hiram, settled in Albion in 1828, and was for many years a grocer. His son, Henry J. Sickels, was long a prominent citizen and an active business man, and was also an influential Democratic politician. He died about 1880.

Asa Howard came to Albion in 1825 and engaged in business as a cabinet-maker. From 1831 till 1838 he resided in Genesee county, but excepting that period he lived here until his death. In 1843 he engaged in the produce and forwarding business in a warehouse on the canal at the foot of Clinton street.

Timothy C. Strong was born in Massachusetts in 1790. At the age of sixteen he became a printer. At the age of twenty-one was married to Amelia Goodell, of Litchfield, Conn. In 1825 came to Albion (then Newport) and purchased from Mr. Cowdry the Newport Patriot. He published this paper under different names till 1844. Was chosen county clerk in 1834, and held the office by re-election three terms. He died in 1844.

Ambrose Wood was born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1803. In 1825 removed to Albion and engaged in shoemaking. After a few years became a grocer's clerk, and later engaged in the grocery business. In 1846, in partnership with J. H. Hollenbeck, he engaged in the hardware business. He held the office of county treasurer from 1850 to 1857; retired from active business in 1863, and died in 1881. He was a prominent member of the Baptist Church. In 1838 he married Mary C. Reynolds, of Albion. They reared four daughters and a son, Frank Wood, now of Albion.

Andrew Wall was born in London, England, November 22, 1811. In March, 1833, he left his native country and came to America, landing in New York city April 23, and arriving in Albion May 3. He went to work in David Swan's bakery, whose business he purchased two months later, and eventually established a large trade. At a point east of the bridge on the tow-path of the canal he built an oven and ice house, and about 1850 a candle factory, all of which he was obliged to abandon when the canal was enlarged, and from there he moved "up town" and established a similar business. For about forty years he was vestryman or warden of Christ Episcopal Church. He was a man widely known and greatly respected. He died November 21, 1882.

Joseph Woolford, who was born in Bath, England, October 26, 1808, is said to have been the first English settler in Albion, whither he came in 1830. A baker by trade, he was a brother-in-law of Andrew Wall, with whom he was associated in business. He died here March 23, 1886.

William Gere was born in Galway, Saratoga county, in February, 1799, being one of ten children born to Hon. Isaac Gere, at one time State senator. William married in Galway Miss Fanny Swan, moved to Albion at an early day, and was long a prominent merchant. For a time, and at his death, he was associated in the business with his son Isaac and his son-in-law, J. N. Proctor, who continued it after his demise. Their store was on Main street near the canal. His only son, Isaac Gere, died here about 1866.

Thomas S. Foster, son of John, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., August 27, 1806. In 1810 he moved with his parents to near Penn Yan and in 1814 to Palmyra, where he married Hannah D. Alexander on January 29, 1826. He was a blacksmith by trade, but during the

construction of the Erie Canal was a foreman of excavation, and during his active life was always engaged in canaling in various capacities. In 1837 he came to Rochester, where he was a station keeper, one of the appraisers of horses, and superintendent of horses between Albany and Buffalo four years. He moved to Fairport, and thence in 1852 to Clarendon, after which he was appointed superintendent of the canal between Brockport and Sulphur Springs, a position he held four years. In 1866 he removed to Albion, where he has since resided. He retains a memory rich in personal reminiscence. His daughter, who resides with him, was long a teacher in the Albion High School, and for some time has had a private school of her own.

Rice Warner, son of Lewis, was born in Conway, Mass., in 1797. With his father's family he removed to Phelps, Ontario county, where in 1818 he married Rebecca Scott Carson. In 1831 they came to Orleans county and located in Albion village, where they remained till the death of Mr. Warner in 1885. For many years he worked at the business of tanning, currying and shoemaking, in partnership with his brother Lewis. Their tannery was where the gas works are now located. In the later years of his life he engaged in lighter work, and he was for many years an overseer of the poor. He was noted for the cheerfulness and kindness of his nature. He died in 1885, his wife in 1879. They reared eight children, of whom Mrs. Edward Baker and Mrs. I. M. Thompson reside in Albion. Lewis Warner, a brother of Rice Warner, was born in 1803. He came to Albion in 1829. In the latter years of his life he was not engaged in active business. He died in 1887. He was twice married. His first wife died early, and his second wife died in 1873. He died some years ago.

Leonard Warner, a cousin of Rice, Lewis and De Witt C. Warner, was born in Orleans county, N. Y., in 1801. His wife was Lavina Thurston. They came to Albion in 1825 and settled on lot 25, a mile and a half from Eagle Harbor. Otter Creek passed through his farm, and he and his brother Houghton built on that stream a saw mill which they operated many years. He died on the farm where he settled in 1848. His wife died in 1883. They had seven children. Houghton Warner was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1808. He was married in 1831 to Mary Frary, and in the same year they removed to Albion and settled on lot 25. There Mrs. Warner died in 1854, and he in 1859.



Elihu Mosher, a brother of Harvey Mosher, came to Albion about 1827, and settled on lot 34, some two miles south of Eagle Harbor. His son, William Mosher, died May 17, 1894.

Noah Davis was a native of Connecticut. In his youth he removed to Massachusetts, and while there he was married to Mrs. Free love Barber, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., a daughter of Dr. Arnold, of that place. In 1826 they came to Albion, where he established a drug, grocery and dry goods store. His store was burned after a few years, and he never resumed the business. He was for many years a constable and the collector of the town. He died in 1858. His children were: Judge Noah Davis, born in Massachusetts, Naman, Free love, Ellen, Sarah and Lorenzo, born in Albion.

Spafford Field was born in Vermont in 1779. At the age of seventeen he became an apprentice to a tanner and shoemaker, named Collins. In 1811 he married Sarah, the daughter of Mr. Collins, and remained with his father in law till 1822, when he removed to Weedsport, N. Y., and there worked at shoemaking. In 1828 he came to Albion, and engaged in the marble business. While a resident of Vermont he had been incidentally connected with the production of commercial marble, and one of his sons, Ben Field, had learned the business of marble cutting. He continued in this business till 1860, when he retired. He died in 1869; his wife died in 1875. Of their children, Loraine, Jane, Ben, Norman S. and Huldah, were born in Vermont; Sarah in Weedsport, and Allen and Agnes in Albion. Loraine became the wife of Elizur Hart, and Jane married Henry A. King. Ben Field continued in the marble business till 1838, after which he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He never engaged in the active practice of his profession, but became a prominent and influential politician. He served one term as State senator, and was for many years an active member and secretary of the New York State Republican Committee. He died in 1879 at the age of sixty-three. He was not married. Norman S. Field was also engaged in the marble business many years at Albion and Lockport, and for three years was a hardware merchant. He retired from active business in 1878.

Orrin D. Crane was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1798. In 1830 he removed to Orleans county and settled in Albion on lot 9, opposite

the county almhouse, where he died in 1878. In 1826 he married Sarah Warner, who died in 1882. They reared three daughters: Mary A. (Mrs. George Mather), Caroline A., deceased, and Charlotte E., now Mrs. D. Brockway Day.

Mark H. Beecher was born in Connecticut in 1807. He entered the United States Navy in 1841, and was in active service during the Mexican war. In 1848 he became professor of mathematics, with the rank of captain in the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I., and was afterward on duty at the observatory in Washington, D. C. At the age of sixty-two he was retired from active duty and made his residence in Albion till his death in 1882.

Elsewhere in this volume will be found many other biographical notices of early settlers and prominent citizens of the town and village of Albion, and among them may be noted here the names of Dr. Orson Nicholason, Hon. Henry R. Curtis, Alexis Ward, Judge Noah Davis, Hon. Sanford E. Church, Judge Arad Thomas, Hiram S. Goff, Benjamin L. Bessac, Hon. Gideon Hard, Hons. A. Hyde and Dan H. Cole, Rev. Solomon Hartwell, Orra Clark, Aaron Phipps, Samuel Wright, Enos Rice, Jervis M. Skinner, Jeremiah Bailey, Ezekiel Root, Joseph A. Lattin, Cyrus Jaquith, Samuel Williams, and Harvey Mosher.

In the early settlement of this town almost the only method by which the pioneers could get money to pay their taxes, or to make the necessary payments on their lands, was by burning the timber and converting the ashes into black salts or potash, which was drawn to the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, and shipped thence to Montreal. Transportation by land was slow and arduous, and only ceased upon the completion of the Erie Canal, which gave a decided impetus to all agricultural and business interests. New markets were opened up to the struggling inhabitants, and better communication with the outside world was henceforth enjoyed. The long strings of wagons and the old stage coaches then became things of the past, and villages sprung up and created new avenues of industry. Gradually the wilderness was transformed into beautiful homes and re-echoed with the civilizing influences of a new era. The final spoke in the wheel of commerce came in the form of the railroad, which afforded still greater facilities for general traffic, and which materially hastened a development of the town's re-

sources, whose birth was contemporaneous with the construction of the canal.

The first highway in the town was the Oak Orchard road, which runs north and south through Albion village, where it is known as Main street. Intersecting this, near what is now the line between Barre and Albion, is the Salt Works road, which was opened by the Holland Land Company at a very early day to the salt works north of Medina. This highway has long since been discontinued.

The town of Albion has been the home of and still contains the dust of a goodly number of honored Revolutionary soldiers, the names of many of whom are mentioned in the foregoing pages of this chapter. During the War of 1812 the few inhabitants here courageously went to the front at the call of duty, and many more who served in that struggle afterward became citizens. In the great Rebellion large numbers of men gallantly volunteered and served with distinction on the field of battle. The ladies were equally as patriotic, and did all in their power to provide the comforts and even the necessities of life for those at the front. The first public meeting in Albion to take action on the war assembled April 18, 1861, when flags were unfurled on several buildings in the village. On May 13, the first company of infantry—Captain Hardie's—left and was followed on the 20th by another. The town always responded promptly to calls for troops and invariably filled her quota. The first draft came July 15, 1863, and Barre (including also what is now Albion) was given a quota of 197 men. With the end of the war came a sense of relief and the surrender of Lee was signalized here by an appropriate celebration. The town of Albion then formed a part of Barre, and in separating the names in the single list compiled for that township under State authority, it is quite possible that mistakes have been made, notwithstanding the care which has characterized the work. The soldiers who went out from what is now Albion were as follows:

William H. Allard, 17th Bat.  
H. L. Achilles, 105th Inf.  
H. L. Achilles, jr., 27th Inf.  
George Ambler, 17th Bat.  
Oliver C. Benton, 17th Bat.  
Jonathan Brott, 17th Bat.

Edwin Brumfield, 151st Inf.  
Henry B. Barnard, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
Joel P. Barnes, 151st Inf.  
Joel P. Barnes, jr., 4th H. Art.  
Albert L. Barnes, 8th Cav.  
William H. Barnes, 4th H. Art.

Addison G. Bessac, 17th Bat.  
 Clark R. Baker, 6th Sharpshooters.  
 Frederick Butler, 9th H. Art.  
 Frederick H. Baker, 8th Cav.  
 John Bradley, 4th H. Art.  
 Charles Benham, 8th H. Art.  
 Henry C. Beach, 8th H. Art.  
 Lewis M. Blackwell, 8th H. Art.  
 George W. Blackwell, 27th Inf.  
 Cassius Blanchard, ———  
 Orrin L. Blanchard, 8th H. Art.  
 Lyman P. Blanchard, 8th H. Art.  
 George D. Blanchard, 1st Art.  
 Daniel D. Blanchard, 8th H. Art.  
 Charles H. Beach, 8th Cav.  
 Hiram J. Buck, 17th Bat.  
 Frederick P. Buck, 151st Inf.  
 Thomas Bell, jr., 8th Cav.  
 Charles Carpenter, 151st Inf.  
 Hiram H. Bidwell, 17th Bat.  
 Horace W. Curtiss, 9th H. Art.  
 William N. Crann, 27th Inf.  
 Henry B. Cleveland, 17th Bat.  
 Thomas Carruthers, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Lewis M. Clifford, 27th Inf.  
 William Collins, 16th Cav.  
 Julius Connor, 8th H. Art.  
 George D. Curtiss, 8th Cav.  
 John H. Cole, 8th H. Art.  
 Daniel T. Deveraux, 8th H. Art.  
 William H. Dorrance, 27th Inf.  
 Henry J. Danforth, 8th H. Art.  
 Orson P. Derby, 151st Inf.  
 Lucian Dean, 8th H. Art.  
 William Emerson, 151st Inf.  
 Charles D. Elliott, 17th Bat.  
 William H. Elliott, 8th H. Art.  
 Charles W. Few, 151st Inf.  
 Stephen C. Gifford, 8th H. Art.  
 Lewis Gallaragh, 8th Cav.  
 George S. Gaskill, 27th Inf.  
 David Hardie, 28th Inf.  
 Isaac Halleck, 151st Inf.  
 George Harvey, 17th Bat.

Thomas Hales, 17th Bat.  
 William W. Hunt, 151st Inf.  
 George J. Holes, 58th Eng.  
 Henry Harrington, 27th Inf.  
 Charles B. Howard, 27th Inf.  
 George S. Hunt, 17th Bat.  
 William H. June, 8th H. Art.  
 Marcus M. June, 17th Bat.  
 Truman M. Jones, 151st Inf.  
 Samuel B. Joslyn, 33d Inf.  
 Sylvester King, 151st Inf.  
 Charles Albert King, 151st Inf.  
 John Kirby, 8th Cav.  
 Amasa Kellogg, 8th Cav.  
 George W. King, 151st Inf.  
 Stephen Lane, 28th Inf., 16th Cav.  
 Abel C. Lane, 26th Inf.  
 John J. Larwood, 8th H. Art.  
 James H. T. Lowry, 8th H. Art.  
 Henry Myers, 8th H. Art.  
 John Moye, 8th H. Art.  
 William C. Moore, 8th H. Art.  
 John Henry McCarthy, 8th H. Art.  
 William Henry Nichols, 17th Bat.  
 Jerry O'Brien, 8th H. Art.  
 George W. Pier, 28th Inf.  
 Joel Green Phillips, 8th H. Art.  
 Charles Phillips, 8th Cav.  
 William B. Redfield, 33d Inf.  
 Charles Willard Sickles, 27th Inf.  
 Charles H. Spencer, 17th Bat.  
 Robert Safford, 8th Cav.  
 Manly Safford, 8th Cav.  
 William Safford, 22d Cav.  
 George H. Stockton, 8th H. Art.  
 George H. Stone, 8th H. Art.  
 Warren Stone, 17th Bat.  
 Cyrus Eli Snyder, 8th Cav.  
 John Smith, 104th Inf.  
 Irving M. Thompson, 17th Bat.  
 Charles Henry Tucker, 27th Inf.  
 Henry V. Van Dusen, 11th Inf.  
 A. N. Van Antwerp.  
 Charles W. Wall, 151st Inf.

James Wilson, 8th Cav.  
 Martin G. Wood, 27th Inf.  
 George W. Wilson, 8th Cav.

George W. Whitney, 22d Cav.  
 Hobert Williams, 151st Inf.  
 Charles M. Wright, 8th H. Art.

In 1890 the town of Albion, outside of the village, contained a population of 1,304. In 1893 it had a total assessed valuation on real estate, including the village, of \$2,682,952 (equalized \$3,057,426), and on personal property of \$561,100. The total tax on roll aggregated \$24,191.72, which was apportioned as follows: State schools, \$3,038.68; State care of insane, \$1,033.57; general purposes and canals, \$3,927.54; county audits and appropriations, \$7,379.62; town audits, \$4,023.68; roads and bridges, \$2,231.87; support of poor, \$1,000; incidentals, \$1,547.06. The rate per cent. was .00737939. The corporations owning real estate in the village or town were assessed in 1893 as follows: Albion Gas Light Company, \$6,000; Albion Electric Company, \$13,000; Albion Water Works Company, \$22,000; Albion Stone Company, \$12,000; Albion Loan Association, \$1,100; Blanchard Vinegar Company, \$8,000 and personal property, \$5,000; Bell Telephone Company, \$4,500; Curtis Manufacturing Company, \$8,000; Mutual Life Insurance Company, \$1,100; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, \$335,000; Postal Telegraph Company, \$3,500; Rochester Medina Sandstone Company, \$2,700; Western Union Telegraph Company, \$9,000. The town officers for 1894 are: Coley P. Wright, supervisor; William G. Taylor, town clerk; Justus W. Wright, C. M. Church, W. C. Ramsdale, R. L. Thatcher, justices of the peace; William E. Frank, collector; George S. Clark, commissioner of highways; Alexander Cary, Spencer N. Tanner, Washington Simmonds, assessors; George Edmunds, overseer of the poor.

**EAGLE HARBOR**—This village had no existence prior to the construction of the Erie Canal. A Mr. Richardson, the contractor, who built the culvert and embankment over Otter Creek, established a store for the convenience of his employees, and that was the nucleus of the present village. An extended account of Eagle Harbor appears in the chapter devoted to the town of Gaines.

Eagle Harbor Station is a station on the New York Central railroad, west of Albion and south of Eagle Harbor village.

RICH'S CORNERS—This place was named from five brothers: Jonathan, Joseph, Calvin, Arad, and Joshua Rich. Jonathan came in 1815 and the others at different times soon afterward. They remained till about 1830, when they removed to Cattaraugus county.

The hamlet contains a post-office and a small cluster of houses. Here was organized the first Methodist Episcopal society in the present town of Albion. In 1818 a young clergyman, Rev. Joseph Sheppard, came to Rich's Corners and stopped at the house of Joshua Rich, who was at that time an exhorter. There was no school house there then and religious services were held in the dwelling of Mr. Rich, and a society was organized. It has been related that the clergyman's horse was fed, on the night of his arrival, with straw taken from a bed, and the next morning on browse. When he departed he crossed the run north from the corners on a foot-bridge, which was made for him, while his horse was led through the mud.

The First Christian church of Barre (now Albion) was formed about 1820. Among the constituent members were Jotham Morse, Jonathan Ferris, Mr. Cook (a deaf mute), Mr. Bonner, Dr. Willard, Eaton, Mr. Wetherell, and their wives. Rev. Jotham Morse, a very excellent man, was the first pastor. Services were first held in school houses and barns, but a church edifice was erected about 1830, where it still stands, a mile west from Porter's Corners.

The society has always pursued a very liberal policy, and has exerted a good influence.

#### ALBION VILLAGE.

The village of Albion, after which the town was named, lies mainly in the town of Albion and partly in the town of Gaines. It is in latitude  $43^{\circ} 41'$  north and longitude  $1^{\circ} 18'$  west from Washington. By rail it is distant thirty-one miles west from Rochester and fifty-one miles east from Buffalo. The village was first named Newport, after Newport, R. I. There was another post-office of the same name in the State, and the trouble and confusion in receiving mail induced the inhabitants to change the name at the time the village was incorporated. By the people in Gaines it was derisively termed Mudport, because of the condition of its streets in wet weather.

By reference to the record of sales by the Holland Land Company in Albion it will be seen that lot 34, a portion of which lies in the southern part of the corporation, and lot 35, the whole of which the village includes, were taken up, the former by Joseph Hart on November 11 and the latter by William McAllister on December 11, 1811. Mr. McAllister, it has been stated, article 100 acres of lot 26, town 15, range 1, December 21, 1810, but whether he ever settled on that purchase, or ever made any improvements on it, cannot be determined. It is quite certain, however, that he became a permanent settler in Albion in 1811, and was the first in the village as well as in the town, clearing the first land and erecting the first house. His primitive log cabin stood where the county clerk and surrogate's office now stands, and in it, as previously mentioned, his wife died in 1812, which was the first death of a white person in the village or town. Her funeral was attended by her sorrowing husband and three men, who then comprised all the inhabitants for many miles around. Shortly afterward Mr. McAllister sold his land to William Bradner, who soon cleared that portion on the east side of Main street north of the canal. Mr. Bradner sold 92 acres of the south part of his purchase to his brother, Joel, and both received deeds for their land from the Holland Company. Joel Bradner first built his log cabin just south from where the railroad now is. William sold 100 acres of the northwest part of his tract to Nehemiah Ingersoll and others. That portion of this purchase which bordered Main street and the canal was laid out in village lots, and Mr. Ingersoll, who had purchased the interest of his partner, and had employed Orange Riden to make a survey, opened streets and sold these lots to settlers in the village.

In 1815 Jesse Bumpus took up the land on the west side of Main street between Park street and the north bounds of the town, and in the same year built his cabin and commenced clearing his land. He afterward sold a large portion of his tract to Roswell Burrows, the father of Roswell S. and Lorenzo Burrows. He laid off and sold lots to meet the wants of purchasers and not according to any general plan. In 1812 Elijah Darrow took up 200 acres on the west side of Main street, south from the tract purchased by Mr. Bumpus. The north half of this Mr. Darrow sold to John Holtzbarger, and the south half to Horace Bishop.





*Amos Swan*



During the construction of the Erie Canal a small village (then New-port) sprung up here, but it was insignificant compared to the village of Gaines, near the junction of the two great thoroughfares—the Ridge and the Oak Orchard roads. This latter place, as has been stated, was the first village of importance in Orleans county, and until the completion of the canal it continued to attract the principal business of this whole section. In the days of teaming and stage coaches it was especially favored, but as soon as these began to disappear it rapidly lost its prestige. Albion was nearer the geographical center of the county, and from all appearances, it promised greater facilities in the way of transportation and communication with the outside world. The railroad was not then thought of, but a canal in those days was even more coveted than is the steam locomotive now. The people of Gaines did their best to retain their commercial importance, and when the county was organized they put forth every effort to secure the county seat. The canal, however, may be said to have decided the questions then agitated. Enterprising men saw the advantages offered by their village over those of the older town, and they eagerly availed themselves of valuable opportunities by selecting locations here. When the great ditch was completed the future of Albion was assured. It gave the embryo village a new and permanent impetus, and developed it steadily into one of the principal points between Rochester and Niagara Falls. It opened an immense trade in lumber, which consisted largely of white-wood, and the canal warehouse and store soon became important factors in the business community.

The land on which the village stands was originally very swampy. Over what is now Main street from Canal street north to the corporation limits a causeway of logs was laid at an early day for the convenience of travel, and even in later times large portions of the present Main street (then the Oak Orchard road) were made passable with corduroy. Subsequently stone was used to fill in the wet places. This condition early gave the place the derisive name of Mudport.

The first court in the county was held at Gaines in June, 1825, but in that year the county seat was located in Albion, and this, together with the completion of the canal, gave the village an assured importance it has ever since maintained. They brought hither a large influx of set-

tlers and opened up new avenues of industry. Warehouses sprang up along the south bank of the canal, and stores soon became numerous. The village then was largely confined to Main street, and the buildings were mostly wooden structures. The only brick building was the north end of the Burrows block, which was two stories high exclusive of the basement. The first warehouse stood about twenty rods east of Main street, and was built by Jeremiah Ingersoll. The next was erected by Carey & Tilden west of Main street. In 1826, according to the published recollections of an early resident, south of the Burrows block "was a row of wooden tenements several feet below the sidewalk. One of the occupants in this row was a shoemaker named John Green. The west side consisted of a warehouse on the dock, which was afterward burned, and one or two brick stores, extending as far as Beaver alley, on the corner of which Harvey Goodrich kept a hat store. The Albion Hotel stood on the lot where now is the store of Sickels, Day & Collins, and a frame store was on the side of Swan's block. Opposite stood a large frame dwelling and next to it the harness shop of Hugh McCurdy. Robert Shadders had a cabinet shop, in which McCurdy, who was postmaster, attended to the duties of his office. Across the street was Butts' tavern, and on the hill stood the old Eagle tavern."

Judge Thomas says:

The first hotel was kept on the northwest corner of Main and Canal streets, by --- Churchill. The next hotel, called the Albion Hotel, was built by Philetus Bumpus, about twenty rods south of the canal, on the west side of Main street, and kept several years by Bumpus & Howard, succeeded by Hiram Sickels. Mr. Bumpus then built the Mansion House, a hotel standing on the north side of the canal, on Main street, which he kept several years. Philetus Bumpus and his father, Jesse Bumpus, built the first frame dwelling house in Albion, on the west side of Main street, between Bank and State streets.

The Mansion House was subsequently kept by Calvin Church. The old Eagle tavern was erected on what is now the site of the County Clerk and Surrogate's office, and afterward moved further south by H. S. Goff and changed into a dwelling. Among the earliest merchants were Goodrich & Standart, O. H. Gardner, John Tucker, and Roswell S. & Lorenzo Burrows. The first saw-mill was built by William Bradner in 1819. He also erected the first grist-mill, the "mill-stones for which he cut in person from a rock in Palmyra." These

mills were taken down after a few years. The first tan-yard was established by Jacob Ingersoll about 1825, and was located on the lot now occupied by the gas works, which superseded it in 1858. In September, 1825, John Henderson started the first carriage and wagon shop; in 1834 he opened the first livery stable, and in 1837 he brought out the first horse and cart for public accommodation. Besides these, being a mechanic, he erected a dozen or more dwellings, barns, business shops, etc. The first blacksmiths were John Moe, Phineas Phillips and Rodney A. Torrey. Theophilus Capen was the first lawyer and Dr. Orson Nicholson the first physician in Albion. The latter came to the township in 1819, but removed to the village in 1822. About two years later Dr. William White, who had been in practice at Oak Orchard in Ridgeway, came here and opened a drug store and went into a professional and business partnership with Dr. Nicholson. The first school was taught by Mrs. Silas Benton, who is said to have "kept boarders, kept house, and kept school in the same building." In 1824 Franklin Cowdry commenced the publication of the Newport Patriot, which in February, 1825, passed into the possession of Timothy C. Strong, who changed its name to the Orleans Advocate. In February, 1828, he again changed it to the Orleans Advocate and Anti-Masonic Telegraph.

The village of Albion was first incorporated by the Legislature April 21, 1828, and the boundaries designated in that act were: "Beginning three-fourths of a mile west of the Batavia road on the south line of the town of Gaines, running thence south to and including a road running east and west to the southwest corner of Horace Bishop's lot of land; thence east, including said road, one and a half miles; thence north to the south line of Gaines; thence west on said line to the place of beginning." The first officers elected were: Franklin Fenton, Freeman Clark, William Bradner, Orson Nicholson and Alexis Ward, trustees; Hugh McCurdy, Lewis P. Buckley and Sheldon Hopkins, assessors; Philetus Bumpus, Benjamin Henshaw and John Henderson, fire wardens; Isaac F. Benedict, treasurer; Abraham B. Mills, clerk; Alvin T. Crossman, collector; Borden Wilcox, Jr., constable; William G. Sickels, pound keeper; Truxton Burrell, overseer of the highway. Alexis Ward was chosen president of the board of trustees for 1829.

In 1827 the first court house was built, of brick, on the site of the present structure, and on land donated for the purpose by Nehemiah Ingersoll. The building committee consisted of Gilbert Howell, Elihu Mather and Calvin Smith. This building was superseded by the present court house in 1856, which cost \$20,000, the building committee being Lyman Bates, Charles Baker and Henry A. King. The architect was W. V. N. Barlow. The first county clerk's office was built in 1836 and the jail in 1838. The first fire company was organized in 1831. In 1833 Ward & Clark erected a flouring mill on the canal. About the same time the old Orleans House was built on the corner of Canal and Main streets, and for those days it was regarded as an imposing structure.

The following description of Albion village was given in 1836:

It contains one Presbyterian and one Methodist Church, a high school, a seminary for females, a court house of brick, a neat edifice, in which are the county offices, erected upon the public square; a prison of hewn logs, a bank, incorporated in 1834, with a capital of \$300,000; four forwarding and commission houses, thirteen dry goods stores, one wholesale hardware store, two druggists stores, two shoe and leather stores, one book store, two tanneries, one ashery, two grist mills, three saw mills, one carding and cloth dressing mill, one furnace for casting iron, four taverns, one wholesale and several retail groceries, various mechanics, nine lawyers, and five physicians, two printing offices, two hundred and twenty-one dwellings of brick and wood, many of which are large, neat and commodious.

The population then was about 1,100.

Among the more important items recorded in the proceedings of the Boards of Trustees, as published in the Orleans Republican from year to year, the following are gleaned: 1842—Clerk, S. G. Barr; \$130 contingent expenses; \$70 appropriated for engine house bell; \$100 to improve and beautify academy grounds. 1843—John B. Lee, clerk; land for original Mt. Albion Cemetery purchased and \$125 voted to improve same. 1845—\$90 voted to pay old village debt; \$60 appropriated for reservoir; \$100 contingent fund; clerk, Jehiel Clark. 1846—West end of State street opened; \$150 contingent fund; \$1,000 voted to buy lot and premises of H. W. Lee on State street for fire department. 1847—West Academy street opened. 1848—New bridge built over canal; resolution passed authorizing an application to the Legislature for permission to raise \$1,000 to buy an engine and equip a second fire company. 1849—W. G. Swan, clerk.

1850—W. G. Swan, clerk; \$500 contingent fund to pay debts; Board of Health organized. Among the industries recorded in the Orleans Republican, J. O. Willsea editor and proprietor, were G. H. Sickels & Co., merchants; Munger & Dorrance, jewelers; Nichoson & Paine, drugs; Boston City Store; C. S. Potter, 10 Burrows Block; W. Emerson, pine lumber; C. R. Berry, dry goods; William Haywood, wool carding and cloth dressing at Eagle Harbor; Agricultural Society, P. Dyer secretary; Beebe & Remington, books (sold out in 1851 to G. M. Harvey); Ezra T. Coann & Co., merchants; Dr. H. Gumold, botanical medicines for the blood; A. Gilmore, Orleans book and drug store; Dr. J. Randall, "attended four courses of lectures," Prentice Block; Platt House, corner Canal and Market streets, Harry Gould, proprietor; M. L. Warner, boots and shoes; Mrs. L. Hall, milliner, Main street; A. D. Armstrong, paint shop; Millville Academy, Matthew Gregory secretary; Dr. S. Gates, at home after absence; G. M. Harvey, daguerreotypes; Yates Academy, G. Daniels president; Royce & Morehouse, hardware in vessel (and other goods),

With haste and speed, o'er dale and mead,  
Come quick to Albion.  
When you draw near there will appear  
A sign with "Hardware" on;

Swan & Cornell, paints, etc.; M. A. & S. A. Harrington, lumber; Benoni Bennett, jr., harness, saddles, etc., over Joslyn's dry goods store; J. H. Hollenbake had recently associated with him Ambrose Wood, hardware and groceries; C. H. Smith & Co., clothing; C. A. Harrington & Co., dry goods and groceries; George Sipes, general stock and real estate; A. R. Torry, Torry Hall, hats; B. E. Van Buren, bookbinder, successor to A. C. Beebe; Phelps & Harvey, books and paper; H. P. Cooley, watchmaker; G. W. Bedell & Co., hats and caps, removed from "Goodrich Block to Hopkins' attractive block" (became Miller & Bedell and sold in 1851 to G. H. Sickels); E. R. Benson, sash and blind manufacturer; Peak Family Concert; E. Platt & Co., stages to Rochester; Alexis Ward, money to loan; M. L. Fuller, Fairless saloon; markets—wheat, 94 cents; corn, 40; barley, 56; oats, 34; potatoes, 25; butter, 15; cheese, 6; lard, 8; eggs, 12; wool, 24 to 34; notice in December of meeting at court house to consider method of



enlarging canal in village ; " we have now two fire companies—Champion and Albion—and a hook and ladder company. The engines are of the best manufacture, and the men are of the best kind to manage them. No 2's men, we may say, are a gallant set of fellows, while at the same time we think No. 1 can compete with the rest ;" town audits. \$241 71.

1851.—Applied to Legislature to raise additional \$1,000 to make reservoir and improve fire department ; large reservoir placed in front of the Episcopal Church ; contingent fund indebtedness, \$669 49 ; contingent and cemetery expenses, \$353.38 ; gross receipts, \$1,258.47. January 8, " Our village presents indeed a businesslike aspect. The streets are literally choked with sleighs, of which at least 100 can be counted from our office window. Smiling faces, prancing horses, and noisy urchins pass in rapid and continuous procession before us. Everything bears the appearance of prosperity, and we may safely challenge any county of nine towns in the State to show a more thriving village than Albion. Vive la petite Orleans !" February 3, books for subscribers to plank road opened (to be built under act of 1847 from Batavia to brick school house in Barre), signed by R. E. Mix ; October, Beebe & Hooker purchased the American ; November, " Editor visited furnace and plow factory of Hiram Curtiss ;" three furnaces were in operation—King & Root's on Canal street, making chiefly stoves, over 4,000 yearly, car wheels, etc., employing thirty-three men ; Bedell & Berry's on Canal street, making twelve stoves daily, employing twenty men ; and the Curtis foundry on Batavia street, Albion, making plows, employing fourteen men ; three school districts, each having a substantial school house of two departments, average attendance 400 ; population of village about 3,000.

1852.—W. G. Swan, clerk ; June 30, first train on the Rochester and Niagara Falls Railroad.

1853.—W. G. Swan, clerk ; \$875 contingent fund ; Hook and Ladder Company reorganized and made a permanent feature of the fire department ; H. J. Sickels, postmaster.

1854.—Hard times commenced and extended to 1857 ; wheat, \$2.25 ; W. G. Swan, clerk ; \$150 for fire department ; \$250 contingent fund ; \$25 for charge of clock ; \$15 to fire wardens ; \$150 to pay indebted-

ness; \$230 for additional hose; street signs put up by Mr. Fell; Alexis Ward died.

1855.—W. G. Swan, clerk; Peter F. Sickels died January 10; Hon. Henry R. Curtis died September 20.

1856.—H. S. Goff, clerk; sewer in State street, cost \$176; resolved to purchase lot north of engine house for not more than \$1,000, and to apply to the Legislature to raise money to build engine house and hall; lighting village by gas proposed by Henry Fuller, of Chicago; Gas Company formed; new court house finished in September.

1857.—H. S. Goff, clerk; \$1,000 contingent fund and to pay officers; ordinance enacted to prevent cattle running in the streets; reservoir forty feet long, eight feet wide, six feet deep, built in front of Mr. Pullman's; prospects of a run on bank and doors closed September 11 and 12 as a precaution; thousands of bills offered for redemption. A few days later it suspended. "Since the suspension of the Bank of Orleans there has been a perfect stagnation in business; nobody is buying goods; nobody paying debts; nobody has work."

1858.—S. A. Andrews, clerk; first horse show August 27; first gas distributed November 25.

1859.—A. R. Patterson, clerk; \$1,000 to be raised by taxation; A. R. Harrington bought Platt house; first flagman at railroad crossing in May; Packet Company to Rochester organized and first boat, City of Buffalo, ready in August; boat launched September 2, captain, William Waters, of Eagle Harbor; dividend of 35 per cent. from Bank of Orleans declared in March, and banking house sold to J. M. Cornell in November; O. Bennett, formerly proprietor of the Mansion House, took the Kingsland House, near depot, in October; bridge over canal on Main street fell September 28, killing fifteen people; new bridge erected; Pierpont Dyer killed in his grocery December 24.

1860.—George Bullard, clerk; bell for clock and fire alarm at \$360; new Baptist Church dedicated in January; sewer in Clinton street and reservoir north of canal constructed; another dividend of 35 per cent. from the Bank of Orleans declared January 26; Orleans County Bank opened in February; "not three vacant houses inside corporation;" everything is prospering; theater at Kingsland Hall; Gen. John B. Lee died September 10; apple crop enormous.

1861.—A. F. R. Braley, clerk; \$1,000 raised by tax; sewer constructed in south side of Water street; in July resolved to raise \$1,600 for roads.

1862.—A. G. Bessac, clerk; charter amended; Fire Company No. 2 reorganized; June 7 fire started in Platt House stables, burned Platt House and barn, went south on Market street, thence on Canal street, also west from hotel, burning J. Bordwell's large house, a wagon shop and paint shop; engines came from Medina, Gaines and Brockport; loss over \$20,000; insurance about \$10,000.

1863.—A. G. Bessac, clerk; Bordwell block erected; public meeting June 12 to provide for police protection, and resolution passed asking trustees to organize night police, which was done, and Aaron L. Vandekar was made the first chief; O. Tousley died June 5; fall of Vicksburg celebrated July 7; 87,462 barrels of apples were shipped from Albion this year; First National Bank organized in December 23, as the successor of the old Bank of Albion, which passed safely through the crisis of 1857.

1864.—S. C. Bessac, clerk; sewer on south side of park constructed; public meeting to consider a revision of the charter February 2; Mansion House burned March 29; post-office made a money order office; Albion Petroleum Company organized December 27.

1865.—Jerome Porter, clerk; last remains removed to new cemetery; William Gere died July 22; meeting and celebration on close of Civil War; owners of "Albion Peat Bed" began operations; Masonic Hall dedicated, June 1, by P. P. Murphy; apples high; J. A. Lattin sold his orchard of 100 acres for \$12,000; Linus J. Peck sold apples for \$5 25 per barrel.

1866.—Jerome E. Porter, clerk; \$1,200 contingent expenses; \$3,000 for roads; act of Legislature enlarged village limits by taking in the Rogers farm; Mechanics' Fire Company No. 3 organized in May with Thomas Beebe foreman; June 3 fire broke out in rear of Field's block; burned twenty stores; loss nearly \$75,000.

1867.—Jerome E. Porter, clerk, at \$50 per year.

1868.—J. E. Porter, clerk; Albion House bought in January by D. A. Wilkinson, of Batavia; about \$2,000 collected for Monument Association; Nehemiah Ingersoll, founder of village, died February 21; Har-

rington House being kept by R. Pattin; fire on corner of Canal and Main streets burned several stores and shops, including American office; loss about \$35,000; Sawyer & Gould's planing mill on Canal street burned December 31; loss \$8,000; rebuilt.

1869.—Charles A. King, clerk; attempt to bore for oil three and one-half miles from South Barre in August developed mineral spring; engine house built; \$2,300 turned over in June to the Monument Association, of which H. A. King was made president; E. K. Hart, secretary, and J. M. Cornell, treasurer, and plans for monument secured.

1870.—Charles A. King, clerk; contingent fund, \$2,000; \$1,500 for roads; sewers placed in King, West and Park streets; business interests advertised or mentioned in village papers at this time were buildings erecting or just finished—M. J. English, two story block; Royce's block, with hall; Sickels's "Hemlock store" soon to give place to new building, and W. D. Perry, Charles Baker, G. H. Sickels, J. Harris; J. D. Cook and Sawyer & Gould all building residences; C. F. Curtiss, successor to Barnett & Curtiss, dry goods, 47 Main; N. E. Gilbert, confectionery and toys, two doors from post-office; Landauer & Brother, dry goods, Main and Canal; C. T. Foster, third store from Main, on canal; O. Royce & Sons, agricultural tools, hardware, etc., 67 Main; H. A. King, insurance, 11 Canal; George P. Hopkins, photos, Sickels block; E. Bradshaw, hats and caps, 57 Main; Batles & Millard, liquors, two doors north of Bank of Albion; Franklin S. Wood, nurseries; Mrs. W. W. Huff, sewing machines, over G. H. Sickels's new store; George A. Porter, money to loan; L. W. Bingham, dry goods, 71 Main; D. Hardie, books, P. O. newsroom; Mrs. M. F. Kelsey, Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, one door west of Sickels; J. T. Brown, watches and jewelry, 66 Main; Mason, Barnard & Co. (A. J. Mason, manager), closing out clothing, 1 Canal; Rivenburg & Hopkins, dry goods, 15 Canal; A. Turner's band; Wilber lumber yard; George S. Hutchinson & J. Bidleman, grocers; Thomas Bell, insurance; N. Z. Sheldon, hats, 62 Main; H. W. Preston, watches; G. W. Ough, furniture and crockery, "new brick block east side of Main"; P. J. Mathewson, photos, successor to J. R. Porter, 71 ½ Granite block; G. E. Lockwood, clothing, 53 ½ Main; A. H. Goodman, successor to Goodman & Farnham, clothing and tailor, Burrows block; A. B. Bailey, paints, fruit

jars, etc., 61 Main ; Sickels & Co , "for past twenty years at Main street. have removed to Bank street till new store can be erected"; C. C. Tanner, Orleans Insurance agency ; J. L. Northrup, dentist, 54 Main ; Doolittle & Straight, dentists, over Orleans County National Bank ; Beckwith & Miller, stoves and hardware, 72 Main ; Darrow & Foster, Densmore's block, Canal ; S. D. Shrouds, coal yard, opposite Harrington House ; J. W. Randall, A. B. Botsford, (A. L. L. Potter homeo.), physicians ; H. D. & H. C. Tucker, Leroy R. Sanford, S. S. Spencer, Henry Armstrong, lawyers ; Charles D. Ross, insurance ; M. Duffy, barber ; Warren's flour store, Sickels block ; B. June, shoes, 64 Main ; Bingham Brothers, carpets, wall paper and dry goods, 71 Granite block ; Glidden & Waterman, hardware, 50 Main ; Littlefield & Fravel, tools, 64 Main. "The village of Albion wants its 6,000 inhabitants. Ever since it was built it has grown steadily in size and importance, and let any one now come within its limits on any day, and he cannot fail to perceive the signs of commercial and social prosperity on every hand. It is a Democratic stronghold. Main street is a miniature Broadway on Saturdays." Philetus Bumpus, son of Jesse Bumpus, the pioneer, died February 13 ; bill for swing bridge passed Legislature ; Dr. Orson Nichoson died May 7 ; Hiram Curtis, proprietor agricultural works, died May 17 ; Elizur Hart, banker, died August 16

1871.—John V. Lewis, clerk ; Main street improved ; arrangements made to build new engine house on corner of Platt and Canal streets, two stories high, with basement and tower, and town hall in second story ; steps taken to establish public library.

1872.—Isaac S. Signor, clerk ; Norman Bedell died in October ; levied by tax \$6,500.

1873.—D. N. Frye, clerk ; first cry for a water system ; Lemuel C. Paine, druggist, died January 2 ; Hiram E. Sickels died at Albany October 31 ; ground broken for new engine house in September, and corner stone laid October 18 ; Albion Library Association organized March 24.

1874.—John Cunneen, clerk ; soldiers' monument commenced ; village hall subject discussed, and hall opened November 14 ; extension of village limits agitated ; Presbyterian church building ; steps taken to macadamize West State street from Clinton street to fair grounds, and East State street from McKinstry street to Hall's Corners ; fire depart-

ment reorganized; effort made to divide town of Barre; Hon. Charles H. Holmes died October 1; apples \$1.95 per barrel.

1875.—F. G. Beach, clerk; scenery put into village hall, and building dedicated by Rochester Opera Company March 21; new depot erected; \$8,000 voted for contingent fund; resolved to raise \$800 for hook and ladder truck; meetings in December at Two Bridges and Fairhaven to organize railroad from Batavia to Oak Orchard Harbor.

1876.—J. J. Larwood, clerk; hook and ladder truck purchased in March; George A. Porter died May 9; Union School building erected; \$6,000 voted to improve streets; \$2,000 contingent fund.

1877.—J. J. Larwood, clerk; \$6,000 road fund; \$500 divided between fire companies; \$2,500 contingent fund.

1878.—J. J. Larwood, clerk; Central steam flouring mill erected on Main street by John H. Denio and the Messrs. Collins; Dr. William Noble died April 18; Waldo Joslyn, merchant, and Nelson W. Butts, teacher, died February 1; new high school building finished and dedicated November 9; John N. Proctor, president Board of Education; Charles A. Danolds & Son built new flouring mill at Eagle Harbor.

1879.—New village charter passed in March; H. C. Tucker, police justice; Sylvester King, chief of police, two officers and two night watchmen; March 26, voted to raise \$3,000 for steamer and \$2,000 for hose, and same bought and tested August 23; Albion Steam Fire company No. 2 organized; Dr. William McKennan died August 21; total village receipts, \$19,253 91; road fund paid out, \$4,011.71; contingent expenses, \$2,470.73; school fund, \$11,094 40; fire, \$340.28; R. S. Burrows, banker, died March 30. By the act of incorporation passed this year the corporate limits were made to include

All that district of country in the towns of Albion and Gaines in the county of Orleans, and being lot number 35 and parts of lots numbered 26, 27, 28, 34 and 36 in township 15 and range 1, and lot numbered 3 and parts of lots numbered 2 and 4 in township number 15 and range 2 of the Holland company's land. Also that part of the town of Albion aforesaid, being part of lot number 18, township number 15 and first range of the Holland Land company's land and now owned by the village of Albion and used by said village for the burial of the dead and known as Mount Albion cemetery. The act also provided that "whenever any additional land shall be purchased by the village of Albion contiguous to said cemetery for the uses and purposes of a cemetery, the land so purchased shall thereupon become and form a portion of the corporate limits of the village of Albion."



1884.—S. C. Bessac, clerk: Stone sewer in Albion street constructed, cost \$1,600; one night policeman; contingent fund, \$9,000; \$7,000 for schools.

1885.—Reservoir built for \$800; contingent and road fund, \$9,000.

1886.—Resolved to enter into contract with some company for the construction of water works; April 22 resolved to entertain application from Bassett Brothers and others to organize a water works company, pursuant to law and to agreement between said proposed company and the village of Albion; company must give bond for \$15,000; accepted and agreement executed July 25; later the Lattin spring was approved.

1887.—Appropriations, gas for streets, \$1,275; police, \$800; streets, \$500; salaries, \$825; contingent fund, \$3,000; schools, general, \$2,500; building, \$2,000.

1888.—Electric light company organized; October 11, resolution adopted accepting the water works, first contract dated August 1; accepted for fire protection at \$3,000 annually, beginning October 1; company required to maintain signal bell between fire department and pump house; October 29, George B. Bassett complimented by resolution; Charles Diem died in November; annual estimates: making and improving streets, \$2,000; water rents, \$3,000; police justice, \$600; contingent, \$3,000.

1889.—East Bank street extended; November 11, Edwin L. Wage appointed sewer commissioner for five years, J. E. Barrett for four years, J. H. White for three years, Peter Gallarnau for two years and Franklin Clarke for one year; Wage and White did not qualify and W. G. Swan and George W. Barrett were appointed in their places.

1890.—George L. Baker, clerk; Clark D. Knapp, village attorney; estimated tax to be raised, gross, \$18,625; Edwin Van Stone appointed chief of police and poundmaster; Sandstone Hose Company admitted a member of fire department; water mains extended; Park street sewer laid.

1891.—Estimated budget, \$19,950; schools, \$7,200; May 4 committee wanted permission to extend water mains; pound lot sold; electric fire alarm instituted; Hart Protectives housed in Maloney building in January; W. C. Ramsdale, village clerk. 1892.—Estimated budget, \$19,500; steamer advertised for sale in April. 1893.—Bailey street



water main extended; stone crusher purchased. 1893—Estimated budget, \$2,300.

The boards of trustees of Albion village, and the presidents of the same, have been as follows:

1829—Alexis Ward, president; Orson Nichoson, William Bradner, Freeman Clarke, Franklin Fenton.

1830—Alexis Ward, president; William Bradner, Franklin Fenton, Hugh McCurdy, Harry Gilmore.

1831—Henry R. Curtis, president; Hugh McCurdy, Lewis Warner, Franklin Fenton, Philip Nichols.

1832—Henry R. Curtis, president; Hugh McCurdy, Lewis Warner, Isaac F. Benedict, Roswell Clark.

1833—Harvey Goodrich, president; John Hubbard, Freeman Clarke, Hugh McCurdy, Abraham B. Mills.

1834—Harvey Goodrich, president; John Hubbard, Hugh McCurdy, Rodney A. Torry, Alderman Butts.

1835—Harvey Goodrich, president; Hugh McCurdy, John Chamberlain, Hiram Cowles, John B. Lee.

1836—Harvey Goodrich, president; John B. Lee, Benjamin L. Bessac, Franklin Fenton, Coddington W. Swan.

1837—Benjamin L. Bessac, president; John B. Lee, Abraham Cantine, Henry R. Curtis, Orson Nichoson.

1838—Jonathan Elkins, president; Benjamin L. Bessac, John Boardman, Gideon Hard, Truxton Burrell.

1839—Benjamin L. Bessac, president; Abraham Cantine, Jonathan Kingsley, Calvin Church, Alderman Butts.

1840—Arad Thomas, president; Jonathan Kingsley, Coddington W. Swan, David Holt, jr., Elijah Dana.

1841—Arad Thomas, president; Elijah Dana, Roswell Clark, Aruna Smith, Hiram Baker.

1842—Arad Thomas, president; Roswell Clark, Jonathan Kingsley, Asher Flint, jr., Abner Sheldon.

1843—Henry A. King, president; Charles Baker, John B. Lee, Lorenzo Burrows, John Boardman.

1844—Henry A. King, president; Lorenzo Burrows, Henry J. Van Deusen, Abraham B. Mills, William V. N. Barlow.

1845—Henry A. King, president; Zephaniah Clark, Abraham B. Mills, Jonathan Edgcomb, Asher Flint, Jr.

1846—Henry A. King, president; George H. Stone, Lewis Warner, Robert Lewis, Lorenzo Burrows.

1847—George H. Stone, president; Seth L. King, Roswell Clark, William G. Gardner, Aruna Smith.

1848—George H. Stone, president; Benjamin L. Bessac, Aruna Smith, William Butler, Seth L. King.

1849—Joseph M. Cornell, president; Lewis Pullman, Roswell Clark, Charles H. Moore, Zerah Webb.

1850—Charles H. Moore, president; William K. McAllister, Erastus Root, A. R. Quimby, Horace Washburn.

1851—Henry J. Sickels, president; Roswell Clark, David Bettis, John B. Lee, Charles Baker.

1852—Joseph M. Cornell, president; Charles Baker, Henry A. King, Roswell Clark, Lewis Pullman.

1853—Joseph M. Cornell, president; Henry A. King, Aruna Smith, Roswell Clark, Charles Baker.

1854—John H. White, president; Aruna Smith, Henry A. King, Charles Baker, Roswell Clark.

1855—John H. White, president; Henry Sears, Harvey Goodrich, Harlow W. Lee, David Smith.

1856—Henry L. Achilles, president; Henry Sears, Nelson W. Butts, Waldo Joslyn, Andrew J. Chester.

1857—Henry Sears, president; N. W. Butts, Jerome Lee, Waldo Joslyn, F. A. Day.

1858—Arad Thomas, president; P. W. Collins, Robert P. Bordwell, Willard F. Warren, Jerome Lee.

1859—Henry J. Sickels, president; R. P. Bordwell, Howard Abeel, Hiram W. Lewis, Calvin G. Beach.

1860—Walker Mattinson, president; A. F. R. Braley, Dan H. Cole, H. J. Sickels, R. P. Bordwell.

1861—Roswell Clark, president; John Smith, Isaac Lee, George L. Burrows, Jonathan Blott.

1862—Henry A. King, president; Nelson W. Butts, Howard Abeel, Simon Adler, John N. Proctor.

1863—Henry A. King, president; Andrew J. Chester, Alexander Stewart, Jeremiah Smith, Cornelius Ward.

1864—John N. Proctor, president; Walker Mattinson, Simon Adler, Seth L. King, Jerome Lee.

1865—H. J. Van Deusen, president; H. A. King, George S. Hutchinson, A. B. Bailey, Merritt Brooks.

1866—H. J. Van Deusen, president; H. A. King, G. S. Hutchinson, A. B. Bailey, Henry J. Danforth.

1867—Charles H. Moore, president; Ferdinand A. Day, A. J. Chester, Jesse P. Bumpus, Patrick Glenn.

1868—Edwin Porter, president; Simon Adler, Thomas S. Porter, Jesse P. Bumpus, G. W. Ough.

1869—Seth L. King, president; G. S. Hutchinson, George W. Wilcox, Martin E. Rawson, Edwin R. Tanner.

1870—H. A. King, president; Howard Abeel, J. N. Proctor, Owen McCarthy, Isaac Gould.

1871--J. N. Proctor, president; H. A. King, Howard Abeel, Horatio A. Ball, E. Kirke Hart.

1872--John Bidleman, president; G. W. Ough, Isaac Gould, John A. Higginson, Charles Vandekar.

1873--John H. White, president; Simon Adler, Lewis M. Loss, George L. Baker, H. J. Reynolds.

1874--John H. White, president; Simon Adler, L. M. Loss, G. W. Ough, G. M. Waterman.

1875--George S. Hutchinson, president; Nelson Warner, H. W. Preston, E. R. Tanner, Thomas Hales.

1876--George M. Waterman, president; William S. Pierson, William B. Dye, John Bidleman, Thomas Hales.

1877--H. J. Danforth, president; John Bidleman, G. M. Waterman, David Hardie, L. D. Mitchell.

1878--David Young, president; Simon Adler, Ashley Blake, G. M. Waterman, Morris Landauer.

1879--(Under the new charter the president is elected for three years and the trustees for four years each) J. N. Proctor, president; E. K. Hart, four years; J. E. Barrett, three years; P. Gallarneau, two years; Hiram W. Preston, one year.

1880--J. N. Proctor, president; E. K. Hart, J. E. Barrett, P. Gallarneau, Edward C. Cole.

1881--J. N. Proctor, president; E. K. Hart, J. E. Barrett, George W. Barrell, Edward C. Cole.

1882--William B. Dye, elected president; E. K. Hart, George W. Barrell, George B. Church, Edward C. Cole.

1883--W. B. Dye, president; George W. Barrell, George B. Church, E. K. Hart, Edward C. Cole.

1884--William B. Dye, president; George W. Barrell, W. S. Danolds, George B. Church, E. K. Hart.

1885--William B. Dye, re-elected president; Charles Diem, E. K. Hart, W. S. Danolds, George B. Church.

1886--William B. Dye, president; George B. Church, E. K. Hart, W. S. Danolds, Charles Diem.

1887--William B. Dye, president; W. S. Danolds, Charles Diem, H. Eugene English, George B. Church.

1888--William B. Dye, re-elected president; H. Eugene English, George B. Church, Robert W. Van Stone, Charles Diem.

1889--William B. Dye, president; H. Eugene English, Robert W. Van Stone, Lorenzo D. Leonard, George B. Church.

1890--William B. Dye, president; R. W. Van Stone, L. D. Leonard, H. Eugene English, G. L. Merrill.

1891--H. Eugene English, elected president; R. W. Van Stone, G. L. Merrill, Patrick Maloney, L. D. Leonard.

1892--H. Eugene English, president; John W. Hart, G. L. Merrill, Charles C. Downs, Patrick Maloney.

1893—H. Eugene English, president; John W. Hart, C. C. Downs, George H. Wilson, appointed in place of L. D. Leonard, deceased; Patrick Maloney.

1894—H. Eugene English, re-elected president; John Beyhan, C. C. Downs, John W. Hart, Patrick Maloney.

The other village officers for 1894 are :

Thomas A. Kirby, police justice; James E. Barrett, Ozro H. Bates, Ashley Blake, assessors; George S. Hutchinson, treasurer; W. C. Ramsdale, clerk; Richard Dumphy, street commissioner; Henry Brink, collector; Adam Shoemaker, James A. Kennedy, John Cain, fire wardens; Sylvester King, Arthur Harris, Dwight M. Brush, Board of Health; Dr. Daniel H. Brennan, health physician.

Budget for 1894: For improvement of streets, \$3,500; water rentals, \$3,550; police justice's salary, \$480; contingent expenses, \$5,470; fire department, \$1,000; schools, \$9,000; total tax, \$23,000. Assessed valuation of real and personal estate \$2,214,965; population about 5,000.

In 1829 the Board of Trustees of Albion village adopted an ordinance defining the powers and duties of the fire wardens, and prescribing regulations to be observed by the inhabitants. The only means for extinguishing fires then were the leather fire buckets, which each householder was required to keep in case of fire. In 1831 Champion Engine Company, was organized. The first engine with which this body was provided was what was called, from the shape of the spout or pipe on the top of it, a goose neck engine. Subsequently an engine of more modern construction was purchased from Button & Co., of Waterford, N. Y. With this machine the first hose cart was procured. In 1838 the trustees voted \$2,000 to build an engine house. Spartan Hook and Ladder Company was organized in 1843. Subsequently several of what were known as Babcock fire extinguishers were purchased for the use of the hook and ladder companies. A chemical engine was afterward procured and it is still in use. In 1879 a steam fire engine was bought and remained in use till the water works were completed, since which time suitable hose has been sufficient. The hose and hook and ladder companies were then made more efficient and now constitute one of the best volunteer fire departments in western New York. These companies are: Young America Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, George Whelan, foreman; C. D. Knapp Hose Company No. 2, Lewis Gallarneau, foreman; Hose Company No. 3, Hart Protectives, Conrad Rem-

inger, foreman ; Warner Chemical Company No. 4, Philip Stock, captain ; Dye Hose Company No. 5, George Lee, foreman ; Sandstone Hose Company No. 6, John Cuddy, foreman. The chief engineers of the department since 1881 have been: Albert Achilles, 1882 ; George Waterman, 1883-84 ; George N. Taylor, 1885 ; Harry Hendricks, 1886-87 ; James Bailey, 1888-89 ; Frank O'Brien, 1890-91 ; Ward S. Buell, 1892-93 ; Frank P. Maloney, 1894.

In 1873 a lot was purchased on the northwest corner of Bank and Platt streets, and a tasteful and capacious brick building erected upon it for a village hall, which opened November 14, 1874. In the second story is a large auditorium for meetings and entertainments. The ground floor is used for village offices, a public reading room, and for the storage of the fire apparatus.

The Albion Water Works Company was organized in 1887. A contract was made with the corporation for a supply of water fire protection and street and sewer flushing, and the company bound itself to supply pure water for domestic and sanitary purposes. These works were completed in the autumn of 1888. The supply of water is obtained from a gang of twelve wells north from the canal, and a mile west from the village. Here is a pumping station with two engines, each having a daily capacity of one million gallons. A street water tower, seventy five feet in height, and having a capacity of 250,000 gallons, was built near the south bounds of the corporation and a few rods west from Main street. The top of this tower is 160 feet above the level of Bank street, giving a pressure of sixty-five pounds to the square inch. Ten miles of cast iron water mains have been laid, leading from this tower to all parts of the village, and 101 hydrants have been set, each with two outlets capable of throwing inch streams to a height of 100 feet. There are now 540 private consumers. The stock of the company is \$100,000, and the value of the plant is \$105,000. It was placed in operation by Messrs. Bassett Brothers, of Buffalo. The treasurer is George B. Bassett, of Buffalo, and the local superintendent is Oscar D. Eddy.

In 1856 the Albion Gas Light Company was incorporated with a capital of \$30 000, which was subsequently increased to \$40,000, Roswell Clark was president and V. V. Bullock superintendent. A plant

was established in an old tannery building, near the foot of Ingersoll street, and mains were laid so that gas was first distributed November 25, 1858. At first the length of the mains aggregated no more than a mile and a half, and gas was furnished at \$5.00 per 1,000 meters. From a few street lamps the number increased to about sixty when electric lights were introduced, and the annual consumption aggregated 2,000,000 feet. The original building occupied by the plant was replaced by the present brick structure in 1870. In June, 1894, a majority of the stock passed into the control of New York parties. The new president is Andrew L. Fennessy, of New York city, and the local superintendent is William R. Curry. The works have a capacity of about 16,000 cubic feet of gas every 24 hours. There are about five miles of mains and some 200 consumers.

August 37, 1888, Philip K. Stern proposed to put into operation five arc and eighty-two incandescent electric lamps, with sufficient power to run them, the former twenty nights each month, and the latter every night, for \$2,000 per year, but his proposition was not accepted. It opened an animated agitation of the question, however, and in the summer of 1889 active steps were taken to organize a company. Early in the year 1890 the Albion Electric Light Company was incorporated with the following officers and stockholders: William G. Swan, president; E. K. Hart, treasurer; and G. W. Barrell, secretary. The works were immediately erected on the south side of the canal, and are equipped with two Westinghouse compound condensing engines of forty-five horse power each, two boilers of 210 horse power, one 750 and one 500 light incandescent dynamos, one sixty arc lamp, 2,000 candle power alternating current dynamo, and other apparatus. There are now fifty arc street lamps and 2,346 incandescent lamps in operation, supplying 120 patrons. There are twelve miles of incandescent, and thirteen and one-half of arc wire. The capital is about \$45,000, owned by William G. Swan, president; G. T. S. Foote, secretary, and Charles E. Hart, treasurer. The superintendent is J. Herbert Rollins.

In the summer of 1890 the authorities ordered a survey of the village for a system of sewers. This was made and the maps and plans were approved by the State Board of Health, but so far the system has not been put in operation.

It is not known when the first school district in the village of Albion was organized. A record now in existence shows that in 1826 school district No. 1 of the town of Barre had within its limits 105 children of school age. The public schools of the village continued under the common school system without special registration or change till 1876. A more complete sketch of the educational institutions of Albion appears in a previous chapter.

Initiatory steps were taken November 27, 1871, towards establishing a public library, and in December it was suggested that the school library be added. During the year 1872 entertainments were given for the purpose of raising funds and on March 24, 1873, the Albion Library Association was incorporated, the first trustees being E. K. Hart, John A. Straight, F. D. Ingersoll, A. B. Bailey, C. A. King, J. V. Lewis, and G. F. Sawyer. Five hundred shares of stock of \$10 each were issued and taken, and by July of that year the association had over 1,000 volumes. The library was opened to the public in rooms in the Hemlock Sickels block on Main street on August 6, 1873. This library was afterward burned with the block. A village library now occupies quarters in the Union Free School building in connection with the regular school library, which contains 4,000 volumes. The public library comprises 2,500 volumes, and both are under the supervision of the Board of Education. A portion of this library was purchased with insurance money from the old library. In 1892 a charter was granted under the laws of the State to J. H. White, George W. Ough, Charles H. Moore, I. M. Thompson, John Cunneen, E. T. Coann, E. K. Hart, O. H. Taylor, and Isaac S. Signor, members of the Board of Education, and their successors in office, and the library is now a village library under the State law, subject to the rules and regulations of the Regents of the University.

The Albion Historical Society was instituted in 1871 chiefly through the active instrumentality of Rev. Dr. Walsworth, then pastor of the Presbyterian church. At the meetings of this society papers and essays were presented and oral discussions were had on historical and literary topics, and these exercises were so fruitful in good results that the society soon came to number more than a hundred members, too many for the greatest mutual profit that might be derived from such an



association. It was therefore deemed proper to divide the society, and to limit the membership to fifty. Accordingly, in 1876,

The Albion Historical Conversation Club was formed, and both societies have since been highly prosperous, and they are exceedingly popular among the most highly cultivated gentlemen and ladies of the place. The last named limits its exercises, as indicated, by its name, to conversations on and oral discussions of such topics as are deemed of historical, literary, or scientific interest. The first president of the original society was Rev. Dr. Walsworth, followed by George H. Sickels, Irving M. Thompson, and Freeman A. Greene, who now occupies the position at present. E. T. Coann has been president of the Conversation Club from its organization.

MOUNT ALBION CEMETERY.—During more than thirty years after the first settlement in Albion interments were made in the different burial places that were established in the vicinity, in accordance with the custom of those times. The people of this village buried their dead in the old graveyard near the stone mill ; but as time went on the unsuitableness as well as the narrow limits of this burial place became evident. At that time, too, people were coming more than ever before awake to the propriety of selecting for places of sepulture localities, the natural beauty of which rendered them desirable for this purpose, and of establishing cemetery associations on a financial basis that would render certain the proper care of these cemeteries in future time. The project of starting such a cemetery here was for some time talked of, but no definite action was taken till early in 1842, when a meeting was held and a committee consisting of Arad Thomas and Lorenzo Burrows was appointed to formulate such amendments to the village charter as would authorize the trustees to purchase land without the limits of the corporation for cemetery purposes. Instead of proposing amendments the committee drew up an entire new charter, which was passed by the Legislature April 1, 1842. Soon afterward, at another meeting of the citizens, Alexis Ward and Lorenzo Burrows were appointed a committee to select a locality for the proposed cemetery. After the lapse of nearly a year they decided to recommend the ground since occupied, some two miles east and south from the village. They learned the terms on which the property could be purchased, and at a meeting

called for the purpose made their report, and recommended an immediate purchase. The meeting almost unanimously adopted the report and passed a resolution authorizing the trustees to make the purchase, which they did in May, 1843. The ground included twenty-five acres, and was purchased of Jacob Annis and Lyman O. Patterson at forty dollars per acre. It consisted of sand hills and glens, and a portion of it had never been improved. A more beautiful locality for a cemetery could not be found in this region. The cemetery was laid out and was dedicated on the 7th of September, 1843. Lots were at once sold, and the sales aggregated an amount nearly equal to the cost of the tract. The first lot graded and occupied was prepared for the burial of Coddington W. Swan, esq., in October, 1843. During the first nineteen years the cemetery was in charge of the trustees of the village. The grounds were enclosed, but the improvements in the way of grading and ornamentation of lots was done by the owners of such lots, without supervision, and what little was done was not in accordance with any regular plan. A receiving vault was built, and also a keeper's house.

The necessity for a reform in the administration of the affairs of the cemetery became apparent, and in 1862 an amendment to the charter was procured authorizing the appointment by the trustees of three commissioners to manage these affairs, and defining their powers and duties. These commissioners are appointed one each year, and each holds office during three years. The first commissioners were: Lemuel C. Paine, for one year; Lorenzo Burrows, two years; and Henry J. Sickels, three years. These have been succeeded as vacancies have occurred by death or otherwise, by Charles H. Moore, Hon. E. Kirke Hart, William Hallock and others. The present commissioners are: William Hallock, president; William G. Swan, treasurer; and C. M. C. Reynolds. The secretary is W. C. Ramsdale.

The first act of the commissioners was the appointment of Michael Hanley as superintendent of the grounds. Under an arrangement with the trustees he had previously occupied this position, and was recently succeeded in it by John Bidelman. In 1874 fifteen acres were added on the west side of the original purchase, and in 1884 thirty acres lying west from that were purchased, making a total of seventy acres. The

grounds are beautifully laid out and ornamented, and are traversed in all directions by walks and drives. A chapel has been built for burial services, and in the rear of this, and opening into it, is a capacious receiving vault. An acre of land on the opposite side of the road from the cemetery has been purchased, and on it a house and barn have been erected, and the house on the cemetery land, which the sexton previously occupied, has been removed. This cemetery is the place of burial, not only for the people of Albion, but for those of a large region adjacent. Many costly and imposing monuments have been erected by surviving friends in honor of those interred here, and on the highest ground in the cemetery stands a turreted monument eighty-five feet in height, erected in honor of the soldiers and sailors of the county who were killed or died in service. "This was erected in 1874-76. An association was formed for the purpose in 1864 and an attempt was made to raise the necessary funds for its erection. It was slow work, and the amount raised was small. Finally an organization, which in 1868 was incorporated as the 'Orleans County Monument Association,' was formed. The incorporators were: E. T. Coann, H. J. Vandusen, E. K. Hart, J. M. Cornell, C. G. Beach, J. N. Proctor, C. A. Harrington, J. H. White, Walker Mattison, S. S. Spencer, H. A. King, H. E. Sickels. The work was commenced in 1874, the association then having on hand about \$3,000, which amount was supplemented by \$2,000 from the Cemetery Association. The monument was dedicated in the spring of 1876. From its top, which is reached by spiral stairs inside, and at an altitude of 400 feet above the waters of Lake Ontario, may be seen the shores of Canada on the north, the villages of Le Roy and Batavia on the south, Holley and Brockport on the east, and the mists of Niagara on the west. On tablets on the inner walls of the monument are inscribed the names of the soldier dead of Orleans county."

The Ladies' Union Charitable Society was organized September 9, 1864, to aid in contributing relief to soldiers' families in the village and vicinity. The first officers were Mrs. Julia A. Smith, president; Mrs. Spencer, first vice-president; Mrs. Charles Harrington, second vice-president; Mrs. William G. Swan, treasurer, and Miss Lena Graves, secretary. The first Board of Managers consisted of Mrs. Lorenzo





*E. K. Hart*

Burrows, Mrs. Roswell S. Burrows, Mrs. J. Roraback, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. A. J. Grover, Mrs. William Beckwith and Mrs. H. W. Preston. During the first year it aided thirty-five families, and so important a factor did it become as a charitable institution that it continued its operations after the war closed, and on April 19, 1883, was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. Since then the society has received two legacies—one of \$50 from Abram H. Goodman and another of \$100 from Mrs. Julia Smith. The present membership is about forty, and from twenty-five to forty families are aided each year. Mrs. William G. Swan served as treasurer from the organization till 1887, since which time she has been the secretary. Mrs. G. H. Sickels, sr, the present president, succeeded Mrs. S. P. Morehouse in that position in 1883. The other officers are Mrs. H. W. Preston, first vice president; Mrs. Charles E. Millspaugh, second vice-president.

The Bank of Orleans was incorporated April 30, 1834, with a capital stock of \$300,000. It was the first banking institution in Orleans county, and was established by Roswell S. and Lorenzo Burrows under the so-called safety fund system. Its place of business was in a building on the present site of the Orleans County National bank, and it continued in operation until it suspended in 1857.

The Bank of Albion, organized and incorporated under the general banking law, commenced business July 15, 1839, and, according to its charter, was to continue operations until January 1, 2039. December 23, 1863, however, it was reorganized and incorporated as the First National Bank of Albion, with a capital of \$100,000, which was the first national bank formed in Orleans county. Of both these banks Roswell S. Burrows owned a majority of the stock, and of the latter he was president until his death in 1879, when Alexander Stewart succeeded to the position. He died in 1884, and Albert S. Warner became president. The bank failed in 1884.

The Orleans County National Bank was incorporated August 9, 1865, with a capital of \$100,000, and with the following officers: Elizur Hart, president; J. M. Cornell, cashier. Upon the death of Mr. Hart Mr. Cornell became president, and was succeeded at his death in 1890 by Hon. E. Kirke Hart. He died in February, 1893, when his son, Charles E. Hart, became the executive officer and still holds the position. J.

W. Cornell is cashier and George T. S. Foote is teller. This bank has now a capital stock of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$80,000, and is regarded as one of the most substantial financial institutions in Western New York. Its place of business is on the southwest corner of Main and West Bank streets.

Coann's Bank.—October 11, 1870, E. T. Coann commenced business as a private banker. His first place of business was on the north side of Bank street, a few doors east from Main. Thence, in 1875, he removed to the Granite block and subsequently to Swan's block. In 1884 the increase of his business had come to require more ample accommodations, and he removed to the place that had been occupied by the First National Bank of Albion in the Burrows block, on the east side of Main street, where he has since been located. E. T. Coann is president and R. T. Coann is cashier, and C. R. Sawyer is teller.

In 1833 Ward, Clark & Rathbun built the stone grist mill where the canal crosses Sandy Creek. They operated it for a time and were succeeded by Alexis Ward. It then became the property of Ward & Wilson, who were succeeded by Orson Tousley and John B. Lee. James Lee succeeded Mr. Tousley in this firm, and afterward Jerome Lee, son of James, became the sole owner. The property then passed to Hannah Smith, who, in 1885, sold it to its present owner, George Sprague, who refitted it in 1886.

In 1877 John H. Denio built the Central flouring mill. It was a stone structure three stories in height, and it had four runs of stones. It was conducted for a time by Collins & Collins, but it has ceased to be used as a mill, and the building is utilized for a shoe manufactory and for mercantile purposes. It stands on the east side of Main street, between State and Bank streets. R. W. Van Stone has a small frame grist mill on Sandy Creek, in the east part of the village.

About 1845 Hiram Curtis built a foundry on the southeast corner of Main and Orchard streets, north from the canal. In addition to a general foundry business he engaged in the manufacture of plows, which were long in general use among the farmers of Orleans county. During the latter years of his life he also manufactured mowing machines. He died in 1870, and for the period of a year the business was conducted by the administrator of his estate. In the spring of 1871 the







John W. Hart

Curtis Manufacturing Company was organized with a capital of \$50,000, and they purchased the Curtis property. They engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, including mowers and reapers, and to some extent of general machinery. The works have been twice destroyed by fire, but were each time promptly rebuilt. The company failed a year or two ago, and the property has been purchased by Clark & Willyoung, who have since conducted the establishment.

In 1881 H. F. Cady built a dry dock near where the canal crosses the west branch of Sandy Creek. This consists of two slips, each capable of receiving boats of the largest size drawing seven feet of water. At this dock Mr. Cady follows the business of building and repairing boats. He has built eleven here, and has made repairs on an average of 500 each year. From ten to twenty hands are employed. Mr. Cady has built two other hydraulic docks on the Rochester level—one at Lockport and another at Middleport. He is the oldest boat builder on the canal, and since 1846 has constructed a total of 290 canal boats.

Sears Brothers' wagon and carriage manufactory was established in a part of their present building by their father, Henry Sears, in the fall of 1840. The present proprietors assumed sole charge upon the death of the father in February, 1893.

The Rogers evaporator and cider-mill was built in 1886 by L. R. Rogers, on McKinstry street, in the eastern part of the village. It was at first an evaporator only, but machinery for making cider was added in 1889, and a large business is done in both branches.

The Blanchard Vinegar Company was organized in the autumn of 1889 by seven citizens of Albion, with a paid-up capital of \$16,000, which has since been increased to \$25,000, all paid up. The company purchased a plant which Kirk S. Blanchard had established in the preceding summer. The business of this company is the manufacture of cider and pure cider vinegar, and the evaporation of fruit. The works have a capacity for producing daily 300 barrels of cider and three tons of evaporated fruit. Eighty hands are employed during the working season. The officers of the company are William Hallock, president; Kirk D. Sheldon, vice-president; Webster D. Hatch, secretary, and E. L. Wage, treasurer.

September 1, 1888, the Albion Shoe Manufacturing Company was organized with a capital of \$10,000. William G. Swan was president until December, 1890, when D. W. Blood and George W. Potter purchased the business. December 7, 1892, Mr. Blood became sole owner, and has since conducted it. Children's and infants' shoes are made exclusively.

In 1881 E. D. Skinner erected a warehouse opposite the depot. This was burned in 1885, and the present structure was built on the same site, and to it a feed-mill was added in 1890. Mr. Skinner carries on business as a wholesale dealer in produce and as a retail dealer in coal, wood and feed.

The Albion Mineral King Spring was opened on the old Bailey farm by its present owner, John H. Denio, in 1889. The water from this spring compares favorably with the celebrated "steel water" and "iron springs" of Pyrmont and Wiesbaden in Germany, and is not dissimilar as a drink to the Apollinaris water of that country. A confirmed analysis of this water presents the following medicinal character: Water Alkaline and Chalybeate. One gallon of the same contains the mineral substances named and the quantity of each and all as specified:

Sulphate of Iron.....	7.75
Sulphate of Magnesia.....	2.50
Carbonate of Calcium.....	2
Sulphate of Sodium.....	5.25
Phosphate of Alumina.....	2
Chloride of Stannous.....	1.25
Organic Matter . . . . .	2.55
Potassium Arseniate.....	traces
Carbonic Acid Gas.....	fair quantity
Grains.....	23.00

The water is bottled and used for medicinal and table purposes.

C. M. Mallory started a factory for the manufacture of the "Victor" carpet stretcher in January, 1889. He also makes cabinets and tables, and occupies a building 36 by 100 feet, an engine house 22x25, and a storage 20x50, and when in full operation employs fifteen to twenty men. Mr. Mallory is also lessee of the Albion Mineral King Spring.

In 1887 B. Frank Morgan succeeded Warner & Sheldon as proprietor of a warehouse near the depot, and in 1891 he admitted Lyman S.

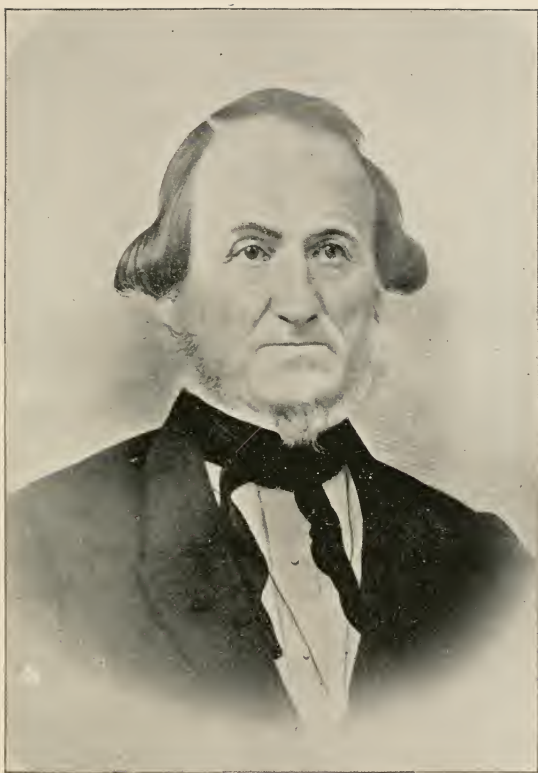
Linson under the firm name of Morgan & Linson. Mr. Morgan built their present elevator in 1888. The firm are extensive dealers in coal, mason's supplies, and produce, and handle large quantities of beans each season.

The First Presbyterian Church of Albion.—The First Congregational Society of Barre was organized at the house of Joseph Hart on the 5th of November, 1816. Some of the members of this church preferred Presbyterian form of government, and the village of Newport had begun to give promise of future importance. It was therefore resolved to form a Presbyterian Church here, which was done on the 22d of July, 1824, and the place of worship of the Congregational Society was changed to "Benton's Corners," two miles south. The constituent members of the First Presbyterian Church of Albion were: Jedediah Phelps and Deborah, his wife; Joseph Hart and Lucy, his wife; Ebenezer Rogers and Elizabeth, his wife; Harvey Goodrich and Lucy, his wife; Franklin Cowdry and Amanda, his wife; James Smith and wife, Artemas Thayer, Fay Clark, Lavina Bassett, and Miss Betsey Phelps. In 1849 Mr. Phelps, in whose house the church was organized, died at the age of ninety years. One week after the organization of this church Jedediah Phelps, Joseph Hart, and Harvey Goodrich were chosen elders, and Joseph Hart deacon. On that occasion Alpheus Barrett, the first person received into the church on profession of faith, was admitted. Mr. and Mrs. Milton W. Hopkins were received by letter, and their infant daughter (Flora Ann) was baptized—the first infant baptism. At the close of 1824, or six months after the organization of the church, the number of members was twenty-two. The place of worship was then a school house standing on the west side of Main street, a few rods north of the railroad. Subsequently it was at times held in a barn till 1827, when an arrangement was made for the use of the court house. In 1826 the society connected with this church was first organized. Sixty-six persons subscribed their names, agreeing to become supporters of public worship in connection with this church. Of these none are living. In 1830 the first move was made in the direction of building a house of worship. In February of that year, at a meeting held for the purpose, it was resolved to erect a brick church edifice, the cost of which should be within \$4,000. The corner

stone was laid in August of that year ; the basement was used for service in October ; and the house was dedicated in the autumn of 1831. It stood on the west side of Main, between State and Park streets, and in 1845 it was sold to the Episcopalians, who still occupy it. In 1845-46 the society erected their second church building. It stands on the north side of State street, opposite the court house, and has been converted into a chapel, a large Sunday-school room, and a suite of parlors. The expense of erecting this building was \$9,160, and among its furnishings were an organ and bell costing \$1,950. East from this, on the corner of State and Platt streets, stands the parsonage ; west, and adjoining the brick church building, stands the large stone church on the corner of State and Main streets. It was built in 1872, at a total cost of \$80,000. B. C. Deane, of Buffalo, was the contractor, and A. J. Warner, of Rochester, the architect. The erection of this magnificent edifice was largely due to the munificence of Elizur Hart, who, in his will, bequeathed to the society the sum of \$50,000 for this purpose, and an additional \$5,000 as a permanent fund for the Sunday-school. The church edifice is of Medina sandstone quarried from the immediate vicinity, and is surmounted by a symmetrical spire. It is of the buttressed Gothic style of architecture, and stands on a lot purchased by the society for \$10,000. The interior is tastefully decorated and furnished and supplied with a powerful pipe organ. The old brick parsonage was replaced by the present structure in 1893 at a cost of \$20,000, a large part of which was subscribed by E. Kirk Hart and John W. Hart. It is one of the finest parsonages in Western New York. E. Kirk Hart, John W. Hart, and Jane E. Luther comprised the building committee.

The pastors of this church have been ·

Revs. William Johnson, Lewis Cheeseman, B. J. Lane, Luke Lyon, Gilbert Crawford, F. D. Ward, E. R. Beadle, John Keep, John Buckridge, D. D.; W. H. McHarg, A. L. Brooks, J. T. Coit, B. R. Welch, H. E. Niles, Lyell T. Adams, Samuel F. Bacon, Anson G. Chester, E. B. Walsworth, D. D., and George F. Cain. Mr. Cain died in the pulpit September 21, 1890. Rev. Edward Huntting Rudd has been pastor since April, 1891. The ruling elders are G. H. Sickels, William H. Pendry, C. J. Day, Alexander Cary, Henry Bingham, D. S. Beckwith, and Veder Cole. The constituent members of this church at its formation numbered sixteen ; the present membership is about 400.



*Elias Hark*





The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Albion.—The first Methodist preaching in the district embracing Albion was in 1816, by Revs. D. Sheppardson and W. Locke; and in 1818 a class of twenty members was formed in what was known as the Brown district. In 1826 Rev. John Copeland preached in the village school house, and three years later, through the efforts of Hon. Gideon Hard, the court house was secured as a place of worship. The first class and society, consisting of eleven members, was soon afterward organized, and the result of a revival at about that time was the conversion of about 100 persons. The first quarterly meeting in the village was held by Rev. Asa Abell P. E., of Buffalo, in 1830. Measures were soon afterward adopted for the erection of a church building, and a sufficient sum was subscribed to warrant the undertaking. Nehemiah Ingersoll donated for the purpose a lot on the corner of State and Market (now Platt) streets, and the house was completed and dedicated in 1832. In 1833 Albion became a station under the pastorate of Rev. Philo Woodworth, and in 1844 it was part of the Niagara district. In 1845 a parsonage on State street was purchased. The membership was 192 in 1852, but in 1854 discord entered the society, and in 1859 a large number seceded. In 1860 61 the church was rebuilt at an expense of \$6,000, and in the latter year the Genesee Conference held its session in Albion. In 1865 the old parsonage was exchanged for a lot on State street, adjoining the church, and on this a parsonage was erected at a cost of \$3,500. In 1873 the Western New York Conference held its session here. In 1876 there was a large addition to the membership, which then came to number more than 300. This increase necessitated larger accommodations, and in 1877 78 the church building was enlarged and refurnished at an expense of \$8,000. It was dedicated as enlarged April 11th of the latter year. The present membership is about 350. The following pastors have served this society since 1832:

Revs. P. Woodworth, S. P. Keyes, W. J. Kent, E. B. Fuller, D. F. Parsons, C. S. Davis, A. M. Fillmore, D. Nutting, J. F. Arnold, H. N. Seaver, P. E. Brown, A. D. Wilbur, J. M. Fuller, C. D. Burlingame, P. Woodworth, W. C. Kendall, B. T. Roberts, Loren Stiles, G. De La Matyr, Schuyler Seager, S. Hunt, G. G. Lyon, Allen Steele, H. R. Smith, E. C. Rice, A. D. Wilbur, R. E. Brownlee, S. McGerald, E. E. Chambers, E. H. Latimer, J. W. Sanborn, Thomas Cardus, and Charles E. Millsbaugh, the present incumbent. L. H. Beach is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Baptist Church of Albion.—The first church of any denomination organized in Orleans county was a Baptist Church, organized in Gaines in 1820. From this grew the Baptist Church of Albion, and by the church at Albion it was finally absorbed. In 1824 the Baptists and Congregationalists of the county united in building a house of worship in Gaines. Gaines, at that time located on the Ridge road, the main thoroughfare then between the east and west, was the chief center of population and influence in the county. After the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, the center of population and influence began to change, and Albion soon became the more important point. A few Baptists were living there. Rev. Arah Irons, pastor at Gaines, came occasionally to Albion and conducted worship in the school house, that then stood on the west side of Main street (then Batavia street), a little north of where the railroad now crosses.

Desiring more regular services the Baptists living in Albion proposed to the church at Gaines to join with them in the support of a pastor, whose time and labor should be divided between the two points. The spirit of rivalry then prevailing between the two villages, and the desire of the Gaines church to have the undivided services of a pastor, caused them to decline the proposition. Measures were then taken to organize a separate church in Albion. The first meeting toward such organization was a conference of resident Baptists held on April 2, 1830, at the residence of Alderman Butts, on Main street near the school house. After the appointment of a committee to request letters of dismission from the Gaines church, the meeting adjourned to meet in the court house on April 17. The church at Gaines acceded to the request, and in the Orleans county court house, on April 17, 1830, the organization of the First Baptist Church at Albion was effected. Eddy B. Paine was elected clerk and Phinehas Briggs and Barnuel Farr were elected deacons, and a formal call was extended to Rev. Arah Irons to become pastor of the new organization, he having at that time been succeeded in the pastorate at Gaines by the Rev. Hervey Blood. At the same meeting an ecclesiastical council was called for the formal recognition of the newly organized church. The council met in the court house May 6. Rev. Zenas Case, jr., was moderator; Rev. Calvin Bateman, clerk. Rev. Jirah D. Cole preached from Ps. 20, 5: "In

the name of our Lord we will set up our banners." The First Baptist Church of Albion was duly recognized. The following twenty-six persons were the constituent members :

Rev. Arah Irons, pastor ; Phinehas Briggs and Barnuel Farr, deacons ; Eddy B. Paine, church clerk ; Alderman Butts, Lydia Butts, Hannah Farr, Sally Paine, Isaac F. Leland, Rachael Leland, Veluria Leland, William Irons, Jesse Mason, Hannah B. Mason, Unice L. Mason, Jesse Bumpus, Sarah Bumpus, Alpheus French, Nancy French, David Dunham, Sarah Dunham, Robert Beaver, Eleazer Risley, Lydia Loomis, Matilda Loveland, Phoebe Loveland,

The church was legally incorporated as a religious society on December 22, 1830, with Alderman Butts, Lewis Warner, Barnuel Farr, Roswell S. Burrows and Sydney Barrell as the first Board of Trustees. The first Sunday school was held in January, 1831, with Barnuel Farr as superintendent. For several months after the organization all services were held in the school house. After that the court house was used until the first house of worship was dedicated in 1832. The first Baptist meeting house of Albion stood on the west side of Main street, on the lot next north of the Burrows mansion. The church worshiped in this edifice twenty-eight years, until 1860, when under the pastorate of Rev. A. C. Barrell the present fine edifice was dedicated.

The following tabulated statement shows the purchases by the church of real estate and chief improvements :

First church lot, bought of Sidney Barrell March 30, 1831.....	\$ 400
First church edifice on said lot, 1832 ; first cost.....	7,000
First parsonage, State Street, bought of M. L. Warner October 8, 1850.....	2,625
Present church lot, Park street, bought of Presbyterian Church August 4, 1858.....	3,000
Present church edifice, built 1860 ; first cost.....	22,167
Present parsonage, Park street, bought of O. Nichoson, 1865.....	4,500
Organ built by House, 1883.....	4,200
Chapel, Sunday school room, parlors, etc., built 1887.....	9,800

The present church edifice with chapel, organ and furniture, cost about \$40,000. Since the organization of the church to July, 1894, there have been received into its membership as communicants 2,239 persons. The present number of communicants is 537. The church has been greatly favored with a succession of able devoted and successful pastors. The following have filled the pastoral office during the time and for the terms given,

Arah Irons, May 1, 1830, to May 1, 1833; Whitman Metcalf, May 1, 1833, to January 1, 1838; John E. Maxwell, August 1, 1838, to May 1, 1839; Eleazar Savage, May 1, 1839, to May 1, 1840; Aaron Jackson, May 1, 1840, to May 1, 1844; John Smitzer, January 1, 1845, to January 1, 1846; John N. Murdock, January 1, 1846, to September 1, 1848; Silas Ilsley, July 1, 1849, to January 1, 1854; Almond C. Barrel, January 1, 1855, to January 1, 1863; John B. Jackson, May 1, 1863, to January 1, 1867; Everett R. Sawyer, June 1, 1867, to December 1, 1869; J. W. B. Clark, April 27, 1870, to April 28, 1879; William H. Sloan, October 1, 1879, to October 1, 1884; Abraham C. Osborne, January 1, 1885, present incumbent.

Those who have served the church as deacons are the following with the date of their election to the office :

Phineas Brigg, April 17, 1830; Barnuel Farr, April 17, 1830; Rufus Reed, April 15, 1840; Archibald L. Daniels, October 26, 1842; Samuel Williams, October 26, 1842; Lemuel C. Paine, October 26, 1842; Justus Barber, October 26, 1842; Ambrose Wood, April 5, 1848; Paul Pratt, February 2, 1856; William P. Morgan, February 2, 1856; James H. Getty, March 5, 1864; Nelson W. Butts, March 5, 1864; Solmon L. Farr, February 1, 1873; W. H. Dorrance, February 9, 1873; J. Madison Barker, February 1, 1873; Nelson J. Hale, April 30, 1881; Andrew J. Robinson, April 30, 1881; Eldredge S. Chester, March 3, 1883; Franklin Goodnow, March 3, 1883; Vinton Walworth, March 3, 1883; George R. Williams, July 3, 1886; George W. Barrell, June 3, 1891; B. Franklin Morgan, January 3, 1894.

Of the above the following are at present time (July, 1894) in office :

James H. Getty, Solmon L. Farr, Nelson J. Hale, Eldredge S. Chester, George R. Williams, George W. Barrell, B. Franklin Morgan.

The Sunday school superintendents have been :

Barnuel Farr, Sidney Burrell, Ambrose Wood, William D. West, Hiram S. Goff, Joseph M. Cornell, Henry L. Achilles, Oliver Morehouse, Franklin S. Lyon, John G. Sawyer, George W. Barrell, Edwin L. Wage, B. Franklin Morgan, Lyman S. Linson, Gardon W. Fitch.

The present Board of Trustees (July, 1894) are William G. Swan, chairman, E. L. Wage, W. E. Barker, A. Loveland, B. F. Morgan. The clerk of the board and also clerk of the church is George W. Barrell.

Christ Church (Protestant Episcopal) of Albion.—In June, 1844, Rev. Orrin Miller and Rev. Samuel Bowles, the latter rector of St. James's Church, Batavia, visited Albion with a view of establishing an Episcopal church. They at first found but two church people and the outlook was not encouraging. Nevertheless, they resolved to make the effort. Mr. Miller removed his family to Al-

bion and engaged earnestly in the work of seeking out church families and others who favored the organization of a church. On the 16th of June service was held in the assembly room of the gentlemen's academy, but for some reason now difficult to appreciate an opposition to the formation of a society was developed among other denominations, and the trustees of the academy "unceremoniously shut the building against the service of the church without giving previous notice of their intention." The congregation met on the common and retired to a private house (the residence of the late Charles A. Harrington, then residing on Bank street), where services were held. This act aroused public sympathy, and the friends of the church rallied, rented a room, filled it with seats, railing, altar, pulpit, etc. At the meeting held to organize the parish July 29, 1844, the following named gentlemen were elected wardens and vestrymen:

Senior warden, Marsena Ballard; junior warden, William Walker; vestrymen, Thomas S. Clark, Joshua Rathbone, John Mattinson, Edwin Wilbur, Charles A. Harrington, George W. Bedell, Hercules Reed and Charles Thurston.

At this meeting there were present, beside those elected officers, Henry C. Woolford, Andrew Wall, Miles Sill, W. D. Gale, Thomas Larwood and Zephaniah Clark, Charles A. Harrington being appointed secretary. At the diocesan convention which met that year on the 31st of August, the parish was admitted into union with the diocese. So efficiently did the vestrymen and friends of the parish work that within four months a lot was purchased and preparations were made to build a church. At that time the Presbyterian society had grown too large for its house of worship and they proposed to exchange their "meeting house" for the lot and materials which Christ Church had procured. The exchange was made, the building on Main street was remodeled to accord with the requirements and tastes of its purchasers, and it is still the place of worship of Christ Church.

"August 18. Baptism was administered to three infants." A list of thirty-three communicants "admitted and received at this time, most of whom were present," as given by the Rev. Mr. Miller, is as follows:

Males: Marsena Ballard, Ebenezer Lockwood, Thomas S. Duning, William Walker, John Mattinson, Hercules Reed, Romuel Rawdon. Females: Mrs. Lavinia Ballard,

Mrs. Mary Louisa Wilbur, Mrs. Sophia E. Wall, Mrs. Nancy A. Benjamin, Mrs. Caroline Hardin, Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, Miss Margaret Walker, Mrs. Hannah Harrington, Miss Angeline St. Clair, Mrs. Joanna Larwood, Mrs. Lucinda Reed, Mrs. Hardin, Mrs. Sarah Sill, Mrs. Margaret Walker, Mrs. Ann Mary Woolford, Mrs. Eunice Lockwood, Mrs. Matilda Bingham, Mrs. Mary Mattinson, Miss Hannah Mattinson, Mrs. Mary Jane Benton, Mrs. Patience St. Clair, Mrs. Sarah Rathbone, Mrs. Ann Miller, Mrs. Mary Rawdon, Mrs. Elizabeth Dochery, Miss Jane Bird.

The congregation has gradually increased, and now (1894) numbers 208 communicants. To the church there is attached a guild house, and the parish possesses a rectory. It has an endowment of \$11,000. The church property is valued at \$15,000, and the parish has a Sunday-school of over 100 scholars. The present wardens are Franklin Clarke and W. Crawford Ramsdale. The rectors of the parish have been Revs. Oren Miller, Pascall Pembroke Kidder, Malcolm Douglass, William M. Carmichael, Andrew Mackey, Robert N. Park, Levi Ward Smith, George W. Southwell, Edwin Coann, Michael Scofield, Reynold M. Kirby, Francis Gelhart, Elihu T. Sanford, James H. Barnard and Francis S. Dunham.

The Rev. Francis S. Dunham became rector of this parish September 15, 1883. The following summer the spire was remodeled and other improvements made both to the exterior and interior of the church. 1885, a chapel was erected, the late Mrs. Abby Lord Bruen having left a request that \$500 from her estate be devoted to that purpose. At the laying of the corner stone there were present of the reverend clergy, besides the rector, the Rev. Dr. Doty, Dr. Seibt, W. W. Walsh, S. H. Cook, G. W. Southwell, Noble Palmer and Sidney Wilbur. 1888, the ceiling of the church, which was of plaster, was removed, and replaced by one of wood, at a cost of over \$1,000, and a surpliced choir was introduced.

"Very mindful have been the families and friends of those dear departed ones who for years were laborers in our spiritual vineyard, and who now are at rest. We here give a list of the memorials which loving hearts have given to the parish in their honor:

1. The font—an unusually beautiful one—was given by the parish in memory of Thomas S. Clark, who was for many years a warden of this church.

2. A white marble altar is the gift of Dr. Samuel R. Cochrane in loving remembrance of his father, William Cochrane.



3. The altar shelf or gradine is from Mr. and Mrs. William W. Almy, commemorating a daughter, Eliza Almy, who early "fell on sleep."
4. The beautiful altar cross, the loving tribute of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Moore to their daughter, Alice Kidder Moore.
5. The first pair of vases, the gift of a bereaved mother, and which at both Christmas and Easter are filled with rarest flowers, is in memoriam Frank Green, aged six years.
6. The alms basin, given by the Sunday school in memory of the faithful Sunday school teacher, Mrs. Vienna Howard Stiles, who left a legacy of \$1,000 to the parish.
7. An altar book-rest, a memorial presented by Mrs. Lydia Green Warner.
8. The artistic and costly altar rail, given by the late Charles H. Moore, to commemorate the devotion and love for the church of his wife, Marcia Harrington Moore.
9. The lectern, in memory of Nehemiah Ingersoll and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ingersoll.
10. A pulpit lectern in memory of the rectors of Christ Church parish who "rest from their labors."
11. The font cover, a memorial of Mrs. Bella Wilson, presented by her husband, Frank Adelbert Wilson.
12. A brass ewer for the font, in memory of two lambs of the fold, Louis and Edna Brown, from their parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Brown.
13. A solid silver communion service, the loving memorial gift to the parish of Mrs. Samuel R. Cochrane of her parents, the Hon. Sanford E. Church and Ann, his wife.
14. A stained glass window erected to the memory of Zephaniah Clark by his children.
15. A stained glass window, the gift of Mrs. Hiram W. Preston, in remembrance of her husband and daughter.
16. An organ for the chapel and Sunday school, in memory of Emma Blott, the loved and cherished daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Blott, the donors.
17. The church organ, in memory of Jonathan Blott.
18. The service books, given by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Abeel, memorials of their deceased children.
19. Edward H. Clark, M. D., of New York, the eldest son of the late Mr. Zephaniah Clark, a number of years ago gave to the parish a valuable silver communion service—paten, chalice and flagon—to be used in administering the blessed sacrament to the sick. Accompanying it was a complete set of linen, corporal, pall and chalice veil.
20. Two mural tablets perpetuate the memory of three of the first members of the church, who were identified with its best interests until from the church militant they found rest in the Church in Paradise. The first was erected to the memory of Charles A. Harrington and Harriet J. Harrington his wife, the other to Jonathan Blott.
21. A copy of the Holy Scriptures—the Oxford edition, "appointed to be read in churches," given by Mrs. W. Crawford Ramsdale—in memory of her parents, Mr. Andrew and Mrs. Sophia Elizabeth Wall.
22. The beautiful hymn tablet is in memory of the late Miss Lizzie Wall, a greatly loved teacher in the village schools. It was erected by her fellow pupils in Miss Foster's Bible class.

The first marriage was solemnized by the Rev. Orrin Miller, October 27, 1844, and was that of Eunice Edmund to Cyrus Hull. The second marriage recorded, dated April 14, 1846, was that of Mary Jane Ballard to Freeman Butts, solemnized by the Rev. Pascal P. Kidder. During the past fifty years three hundred and fifty-eight burials are recorded in the parish register. The first was a child—Joseph A. Latin Lount, died August 2, 1844.”<sup>1</sup>

St. Joseph's Church (Roman Catholic).—Two Catholic families, those of John Welch and John Creen, were residents of Albion in 1829, and soon afterward Felix McCann and Samuel McCaffery with their families came. In 1833 the first mass was celebrated here, in a private house, by Rev. Father Weingan, of Lockport. A mission was established, here in that year, and it was attended at first from Lockport and afterward from Medina. Mass was celebrated at first once a month in a private house, but as the congregation increased a room over one of the stores was hired. In June, 1849, Rt. Rev. Bishop Timon paid his first visit and selected the site for the church, which Rev. Father O'Connor completed in 1852, and the first mass was celebrated in it on Palm Sunday, March 20, in that year. The first resident pastor was Rev. Father Byrne, who came in February, 1858; succeeded in November following by Rev. Father Bradley: followed in April, 1860, by Father Barker and he in December, 1861, by Father Stevens. The latter remained till the appointment of the present pastor, Rev. John Castaldi, in January, 1862. In the same year the present house was built, and was used as a pastoral residence till 1870, when it was occupied as a convent by the Sisters of Mercy, who came to Albion in that year, and Father Castaldi occupied a small office in the rear of the church. In 1876 the residence of Mrs. M. J. English, with eight acres of land, on the west side of Main street, was purchased at a cost of \$10,000, and the house is occupied as a convent by the Sisters. The Sisters took charge of the parochial school in 1870, and it still continues in their care. The Sister Superior, Sister Mary Alacogne, died in July, 1876, and Sister Mary Austin has ever since been at the head of the convent.

The first religious reception and profession of a Sister of Mercy in St. Joseph's church took place in February, 1871. In March, 1876, two others were received here and two were also received in May, 1878.

<sup>1</sup> From memorial sermon by Rev. Francis S. Dunham.

The original cost of the school house and furniture, in 1870, was \$3,000. An addition was made to it in 1872 at a cost of \$1,500. In 1862 the church was repaired, in 1864 an addition to it was built, in 1867 the interior was tastefully decorated, and in 1884 it was again thoroughly repaired. Father Castaldi visited Europe in 1868, Rev. P. Moynihan officiating in his absence. He went again in 1881, Rev. Michael Cunningham acting as pastor, and again, in 1887, he, in company with Bishop Ryan, went to Europe and the Holy Land, Rev. A. R. Barlow taking charge in his absence. On the 26th of March, 1888, Father Castaldi and Bishop Ryan were made Knights of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. In 1887 the pastor of St. Joseph's church was made irremovable except with his own consent. The church now numbers about 1,000 members, or 800 communicants. April 1, 1874, a tract of land covering 26 acres was purchased for burial purposes, and was consecrated the Holy Sepulchre Cemetery.

The Free Methodist Church of Albion.—In the fall of 1859 Rev. Loren Stiles, jr., pastor of the Methodist church in Albion, and a member of the Genesee Conference of the M. E. church, was expelled from the conference and church during what were known as the "Genesee Conference troubles." He soon after organized a new church, and 185 members of the church from which he was expelled became members of the new organization. It was at first called the "Congregational Free Methodist church," but about a year after its formation it joined the Free Methodist Conference and dropped the word "Congregational" from its title. The first place of worship was the old academy, but the society at once proceeded to erect a church edifice, and in the spring of 1860 they occupied the basement. The house was soon completed and was dedicated on May 18 in that year. It stands on the southeast corner of State and Platt streets. Its cost including lot and sheds, was \$10,000. In 1875 a parsonage was purchased at a cost of \$1,800. It stands on the west side of Platt street, south from the jail. The pastors of this church have been: Revs. Loren Stiles, jr., Cornelius D. Brooks, John D. Reddy, A. O. Curry, James Matthews, George W. Coleman, George W. Marcellus, William Jackson, Anthony N. Moore, Joseph Travis, Samuel K. J. Chesbrough, Wilson T. Hogg, M. D. McDonald, J. G. Terrill, A. H. Bennett, C. C.

Eggleston, and John O'Regan. The society now has about 120 members and a Sunday-school with an average attendance of seventy-five, and with W. H. Grinnell as superintendent. Rev. A. K. Bacon, a charter member of this church, has been its local preacher most of the time since the organization.

The Pullman Memorial Universalist Church of Albion was legally incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on August 18, 1891, with about 100 members, and with the following Board of Trustees: Three years, Charles A. Danolds, John Lattin, Mrs. Joseph S. Hart; two years, Sheldon E. Warner, Mrs. S. S. Spencer, William A. Tanner; one year, J. D. Billings, Adelbert P. Chapman, Mrs. F. E. Kittredge. George Reed was treasurer and F. E. Kittredge clerk. This incorporation was the result of a Universalist conference held in the court house on the 15th and 16th of July of the same year, when a temporary organization was effected. Since then the society has had occasional preaching, but has never had a settled pastor. Shortly before the conference convened in Albion, Charles A. Danolds was a guest of Mrs. E. C. Pullman, at her summer home on the St. Lawrence River. Her son, George M. Pullman, was visiting her at the time, and the subject of Universalism in Orleans county, and the prominent part taken in it by his father, came up for discussion. The result was an offer by Mr. Pullman to build a church here as a memorial to his parents, on condition the Universalists would raise a fund adequate to provide for its care and maintenance. The requisite sum of \$5,000 being subscribed by December, 1892, Mr. Pullman was formally advised to that effect, and in July, 1893, he bought as a site the residence lot of Mrs. Charles Burrows, on the corner of Main and Madison streets, at a cost of \$7,500. This is one of the best locations in Albion. The house was removed, and early in the year 1894 the construction of the edifice was commenced after plans drawn by S. S. Beman, the well-known architect of Chicago. On May 19, 1894, the corner stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, the ritualistic exercises being performed by Grand Master Frederick A. Burnham, Grand Marshal E. A. Miller and Grand Treasurer John J. Gorham, all of New York city; Acting D. G. Master E. J. Taylor, of Lockport; S. G. Warden William A. Sutherland, of Rochester; Acting Grand Secretary George A. Newell, of Medina; and Act-

ing Grand Deacon G. W. Fitch and Grand Chaplain F. S. Dunham, of Albion. The ceremonies were concluded at the court house, where the Rev. Dr. Royal H. Pullman, of Baltimore, delivered the address of the day, taking as his theme, "Character Building." In closing he said: "The desire of my brother in the erection of this church is to establish a memorial of the father and mother who believed in the doctrines of the Universalist Church, and who lived their religion among the people of this community."

The building is of rock-faced sandstone, and the style is old English Gothic. It will seat 400 persons. In the west transept is a memorial window. The structure represents an expenditure of some \$60,000, and when finished will be deeded to the society organized to receive it.

St. Jacob's Evangelical Lutheran Church (N. A. C.) of Albion.—In October, 1886, Rev. A. T. Hanser, of Lockport, held the first Lutheran service in Albion in the Sunday school chapel of the Presbyterian church, and a society was afterward organized. In 1887 Rev. G. Bartling took pastoral charge. In 1889 the people of Albion presented to this society the so-called Quarry chapel for a place of worship, and it was dedicated in December of that year. The parish is connected with the Medina charge of this denomination.

The African A. M. E. church of Albion had its nucleus in a mission started in 1873 for the benefit of the colored population of the village and vicinity. The prime mover was Judge Arad Thomas and the first trustees were Stephen Dickus, William McIntyre, and Jacob Carter. In the fall of 1888 it was recognized and attached to the Bethel A. M. E. Conference, to which it has ever since belonged. The first settled pastor was Rev. Peter Stewart, his successor (in January, 1894,) and the present incumbent being Rev. William J. Johnson. The society now has about sixty members. Services have been held in a school house. In 1893 the society purchased a frame parsonage on the north side of the canal. In the spring of 1894 this building was moved a few feet south and the erection of a frame church edifice commenced, which will cost about \$1,800.

St. Mary's Assumption Church (Polish Roman Catholic) was started as a mission about 1890, and on July 21, 1891, was regularly organized by Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo. The first and present resi-

dent priest, Rev. Bart. Swinko, was appointed in December, 1892. Services were held in school houses until the present brick edifice was erected in 1892, and dedicated February 8, 1893. The lot cost \$3,500 and the church building \$14,000. At the organization the parish had 150 families, which number has since decreased to 100. Connected with the church is a parochial school for Polish children, taught by the priest and one assistant.

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## CHAPTER XVII.

### THE TOWN OF RIDGEWAY AND VILLAGE OF MEDINA.

Ridgeway derives its name from the Ridge, which traverses it in an easterly and westerly direction. The town was erected from Batavia, Genesee county, June 8, 1812, and included the present towns of Shelby, Ridgeway, Yates, Barry, Albion, Gaines and Carlton, or all of Orleans county within the limits of the Holland purchase. It now includes ranges 3 and 4 of the 15th township and the west tier of lots in the 2d range, which last were added in 1836 in order that the village of Knowlesville might be altogether in one town. Its area is about forty-six and one half square miles. Population in 1892, 5,882. The surface is generally level, and the soil is a sandy loam. The town is crossed by Oak Orchard Creek, which affords excellent mill privileges, and in the northwest corner by Johnson's Creek.

The first town meeting in Ridgeway was held at the house of John G. Brown, at Oak Orchard, April 6, 1813, at which the following officers were chosen :

Oliver Booth, supervisor ; Israel Douglass, town clerk ; Lansing Bailey, James Carpenter, Henry Lovewell, assessors ; John Proctor, collector ; John Anderson, Otis Turner, overseers of the poor ; Samuel Clark, Gideon Freeman, William White, overseers of highways ; John Proctor, Minoris Day, Otis Turner, Robert Garber, constables ; James Mather and Eli Moore, pound keepers.

Three weeks later, at a special town meeting held at the house of William Sibley, Eli Moore was elected assessor to fill the vacancy occa-

sioned by the death of Henry Lovewell. Israel Douglass was a justice of the peace for the town of Batavia prior to the organization of Ridgeway. There were then sixteen road districts in the town and seven school districts in 1814. When it is remembered that the town then included all of Orleans county west of the east transit line, now divided in seven towns, an idea of the size of these districts can be formed.

The supervisors of Ridgeway, have been as follows :

Oliver Booth, 1813; Samuel Clarke, 1814-15; Israel Douglass, 1816-17; Elijah Hawley, 1818; Jeremiah Brown, 1819; Israel Douglass, 1820-21; Jeremiah Brown, 1822-24; Lyman Bates, 1825; Jeremiah Brown, 1826; Lyman Bates, 1827-31; William C. Tanner, 1832-34; Seymour B. Murdock, 1835; Lyman Bates, 1836; William V. Wilson, 1837; Nathan S. Wood, 1838-39; Josias Tanner, 1840-41; Job Fish, 1842; William V. Wilson, 1843; Dexter Kingman, 1844-45; Roswell Starr, 1846; Allen Bacon, 1847; William C. Tanner, 1848; John F. Sawyer, 1849-50; Christopher Whaley, 1851; Allen Bacon, 1852; Mason Weld, 1853; Borden H. Mills, 1854; John R. Weld, 1855; Lyman Bates, 1856; Alexander H. Jamison, 1857; Luther Barrett, 1858-59; Dyer B. Abell, 1860-61; Hezekiah Bowen, jr., Stephen Barrett, 1862; Henry A. Glidden, 1863-64; Samuel C. Bowen, 1865; William W. Potter, 1866-67; Allen T. Scott, 1868-69; Henry A. Glidden, Daniel D. Tompkins, 1870; E. S. Whalen, 1871-72; Allen P. Scott, 1873-74; E. S. Whalen, William H. Watson, 1875; Allen P. Scott, 1876; E. J. Potter, 1877; Julius Harris, 1878-81; Henry Webster, 1882; Adelbert J. McCormick, 1884-86; Henry S. Ostrander; 1887-88; Joseph Stork, 1889-90; Adelbert J. McCormick, 1891; Henry S. Ostrander, 1892-94.

From the records of the Holland Land Company it appears that the land lying in this town was conveyed to purchasers as follows:

Lot 57, 408 acres, in the second range was taken up by Darius Comstock, June 24, 1815. This lot was divided, subdivided, and transferred many times; and was ultimately deeded as follows: 79 acres to Charles Wickham, January 1, 1836; 30 acres to Thaddens Kirkham, December 26, 1835; 49 acres to Morehouse B. Thorp, December 26, 1835; 30 acres to Azel H. Shepard, October 26, 1833; 50 acres to Stephen Welsh, November 14, 1833; 20 acres to A. H. Shepard, February 11, 1832; 20 acres to Jane Welsh and others, June 31, 1837; 25 acres to Joseph Willetts, November 17, 1832; 30 acres to Robert M. Burns, January 3, 1837, and 25 acres to Eli Farr, November 27, 1832.

The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 58 was taken up by John Canniff, March 21, 1815 May 11, 1824, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres were deeded to Peter Clark and on the same day, 93 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres were articulated to Canniff & Cook. This last tract was deeded to John Aldrich, May 11, 1830. The north part, 100 acres, of lot 58, was taken up by John Canniff, March 21, 1815, and articulated to William Nash June 14, 1827. Sixty-nine acres of this were deeded to Hiel



Brockway, November 11, 1833, and 5 acres to William Knowles on the same day. Twenty-six acres were on the same day articulated to Truman Shaw, and were deeded to Roswell Burton April 16, 1839. Andrew Stevens took up the south part, 153 acres, of lot 58, and it was deeded to him November 5, 1831.

Lot 59, 101 acres, was taken up by John Severs October 7, 1815. June 30, 1828, it was articulated to William Knowles. November 23, 1833, 50 acres were deeded to Charles Ryan; and on the same day 51 acres were deeded to Harvey Elwell.

The north part, 150 acres, of lot 60 was taken up by Andrew Jacobs February 24, 1810. The south part, 147 acres, of lot 60, was taken up by John Hood September 8, 1810. The lot was deeded as follows: The west part, 90 acres, to Josiah Hood January 31, 1834, and the east and middle part, 207 acres, to Nancy Hood and others January 30, 1837.

Lot 61, 149 acres, was taken up by William Sibley February 24, 1810. January 27, 1823, 49 acres of this lot were articulated to Giles Slater, and were deeded to Samuel Stanley October 25, 1828. January 27, 1825, 100 acres were articulated to Giles Slater. and January 15, 1829, to Eleazer T. Slater, jr., to whom this land was deeded November 15, 1831.

The west part, 50 acres, of lot 62 was articulated to Dyer Sprague October 20, 1810. to Ichabod Perry October 21, 1820, to Samuel Grant November 24, 1829, to Josiah Watkins December 25, 1833, and was deeded to Azor Rowley May 15, 1835. The 57 acres of lot 62 next east from the above was articulated to Newbury Chaffee March 18, 1811, to Dyer Sprague March 19, 1819, to Joshua Church November 9, 1830, and was deeded to the latter November 10, 1836. The west middle part, 51 acres, of lot 62, was taken up by Cornelius M. Vanderhoef September 10, 1811. It was articulated to Robert Anderson July 11, 1822, to Smith Stevens December 6, 1830, and was deeded to him November 5, 1833. The middle part, 106 acres, of lot 62, was taken up by Elijah Daniels May 30, 1814, and was articulated to Abishai Gleason July 3, 1823. December 26, 1829, 40 acres of this were transferred to John McAllister, and were deeded to Zelotes Sheldon October 25, 1832. December 26, 1829, 66 acres of the same were transferred to Zelotes Sheldon, and with 49 acres of the northeast part of the lot were deeded to him October 5, 1831. The east part, 100 acres, of lot 62, was articulated to Elijah Daniels June 5, 1813, and transferred to Zelotes Sheldon September 29, 1823. The southwest part, 51 acres, of the lot was deeded to Samuel Stanley October 3, 1831.

The east part, 100 acres, of lot 63, was taken up by James Barber October 21, 1813. It was articulated to Ray Marsh June 17, 1823. December 31, 1829, 50 acres of this part were transferred to Zelotes Sheldon, and December 31, 1833, to Lewis Soper, to whom they were deeded October 3, 1834. December 30, 1831, 50 acres of the same part were transferred to John Simpson, and were deeded to him May 15, 1835. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 63, was taken up by Levi Wilson March 15, 1815. After being divided and transferred it was deeded as follows: 50 acres to Samuel Grant, November 5, 1834; and the balance to Reuben L. Gunn December 7, 1835. The east part, 70 acres, of lot 63, was taken up by Ira Webb June 27, 1815, and was articulated to Victor Briggs January 18, 1833. It was deeded to Reuben L. Gunn December 7, 1835. The

west middle part, 70 acres, of lot 63, was articulated to Orange F. Fargo December 9, 1815, and to William NeAllister October 29, 1830. It was deeded to him May 15, 1835.

Lot 64, 105 acres, was deeded to Jesse Smith March 1, 1833.

The east part of lot 65, 120 acres, was articulated to Robert Power June 5, 1815. The west part, 22 acres, of the same lot was articulated to Elliot and William Bassett September 18, 1815. The lot was deeded as follows: The east part, 120 acres, to Reuben L. Gunn January 19, 1836; the south portion of the middle part, 54 acres, to Samuel Danolds October 29, 1833; the north portion of the middle part, 66 acres, to Simeon Cummings and Amasa Jackson, June 16, 1835; the south portion, 44 acres, of the west part to Robinson S. Lockwood August 22, 1834; and the north portion, 56 acres, of the west part to John Rose September 12, 1835.

In the second range of the fifteenth township: The south part of lot 1, 120 acres, was articulated to Benjamin Boots April 12, 1815. March 9, 1825, 70 acres of this were articulated to Gideon Hawley, and of this 50 acres were deeded to Samuel A. Anderson December 3, 1833. The balance, of 20 acres, was deeded to Reuben Haines December 3, 1833. The east part, 119 acres, of lot 1 was articulated to David Hood March 9, 1825, and deeded to him January 30, 1837. The north part of lot 1, 119 acres, was taken up by Jacob Dinturf April 11, 1815. March 9, 1825, the west 50 acres of this were transferred to Dennis Kingsley, and, with 30 acres of lot 2, were deeded to him May 28, 1832.

The east part of lot 2, 111 acres, was articulated to Thomson Rideout May 10, 1815. May 5, 1825, 71 acres of this were articulated to Chauncey Brinsmaid, and were deeded to him December 20, 1833. The south portion, 40 acres, of this part was articulated to William Braman May 5, 1825. December 20, 1830, 19 acres of this portion were articulated to Charles Harback, and were deeded to him October 31, 1831. December 30, 1830, 21 acres of the same portion were articulated to Theodore Wickman, and were deeded to William Parker December, 1836. The middle part, 160 acres, of lot 2 was taken up by Joseph Pennock March 5, 1816. February 19, 1827, 80 acres of this part were articulated to Dennis Kingsley, and were deeded to him May 28, 1832. February 19, 1827, 80 acres of the same were articulated to Edward Raymour, and were deeded to him November 22, 1833. The west part, 100 acres, of lot 2 was taken up by Joseph Pennock March 26, 1816. It was articulated to John G. Dane June 18, 1827, and 70 acres were deeded to him December 3, 1833. Thirty acres were deeded to Dennis Kingsley, with 80 acres of the middle part, May 28, 1832.

The north part, 200 acres, of lot 3 was taken up by William Knowles January 26, 1815. Sixty acres of this were deeded to Amos Breed May 6, 1829. The south part, 141 acres, of lot 3 was taken up by Newbury Chaffee July 13, 1815. May 11, 1824, 41 acres of this were transferred to Eli Gates, and were deeded to Benoni Grover October 5, 1832. The balance of lot 3 was deeded to William Knowles as follows: 140 acres May 10, 1824; 40 acres August 27, 1830; and 60 acres October 21, 1835.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 4, was taken up by Philip Matoon December 20, 1814. It was articulated to Jonathan Stevens February 26, 1828, and, with 50 acres additional, was deeded to Charles Edwards and Nathan S. Wood September 29, 1835. The south part, 100 acres, of lot 4 was articulated to Thomas Bennett April 22, 1815, and

transferred to John Stevens July 19, 1823. It was deeded to Rufus Humphrey December 31, 1832. The middle part, 150 acres, of lot 2 was taken up by Ezekiel Brown October 30, 1815. February 27, 1828, 50 acres of this were articulated to David Stevens, and were deeded to William N. Gage October 15, 1835. February 27, 1828, 58 acres of the same were transferred to William Parker, and were deeded to him December 3, 1833.

The middle of the north part, 100 acres, of lot 5 was articulated to Thomas Hawley, October 25, 1810, and deeded to Lyman Turner, October 26, 1820. The northwest part, 100 acres, of lot 5, was taken up by Joseph Kellogg, October 25, 1810. It was articulated to Orrin White, November 21, 1822; to Zerah Webb, February 24, 1830, and was deeded to him, December 26, 1833. The southeast part, 100 acres, of lot 5, was taken up by Cyrus Daniels, August 3, 1811, and articulated to Amasi L. McConnel, August 4, 1819; September 8, 1828, 50 acres were transferred to Simeon Jewett, and were deeded to Jesse Wandell, May 20, 1829; November 12, 1828, 50 acres were transferred to Daniel Thurston, jr., and were deeded to Franklin Frost, November 12, 1834. The northeast part, 113 acres, of lot 5, was taken up by Zelotes Sheldon, August 18, 1813; November 21, 1821, it was articulated to Abraham Perry, and December 14, 1829, 63 acres were transferred to Abel Perry, to whom they were deeded December 29, 1836. December 24, 1833, 50 acres were transferred to James Wilkins, and were deeded to Marvin Burton, November 4, 1834. The southwest part, 76 acres, of lot 5 was taken up by Joseph Vickery, July 14, 1815. September 8, 1829, 38 acres were articulated to Sarah Ward, and December 12, 1829; 38 acres were articulated to Elijah Fitch, jr. The whole was deeded to Israel Salter, March 12, 1833.

The west part, 200 acres, of lot 6, was articulated to Horace Church, July 3, 1813, and deeded to Richard Talcott June 28, 1821. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 6 was articulated to Ira Webb June 15, 1815, and transferred to Joseph Judson January 7, 1826. It was deeded to him December 28, 1830. The east middle part, 100 acres, of lot 6 was articulated to Ira Webb June 15, 1815, and transferred to Joseph Judson December 28, 1830. October 3, 1834, it was transferred in parcels of 50 acres each to Daniel Fellows and David Crippen, and the whole was deeded to D. Burnett, jr., September 18, 1835. The east part, 127 acres, of lot 6 was taken up by George Anderson January 15, 1815. December 8, 1829, 63½ acres of this were articulated to Daniel Thurston, jr., and January 9, 1834, to Asa Rowe, who received a deed May 15, 1835. April 7, 1831, 63½ acres were articulated to Samuel Leming, and were deeded to Abraham M. Schermerhorn Dec 7, 1835.

Lot 7, 146 acres, was articulated to Stephen Gleason October 4, 1828, and deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835.

The south part, 195 acres, of lot 8 was articulated to George Oman June 20, 1815. The north part, 101 acres, of the same lot was articulated to Joseph Parker August 1, 1815. The whole lot was deeded to Samuel Danolds October 29, 1833.

The south part, 220 acres, of lot 9 was taken up by Reuben Haines July 14, 1815. The east portion, 120 acres, of this part, with 20 acres of lot 1, was deeded to Mr. Haines December 3, 1833. The west portion, 100 acres, of the same part was articulated to Peter Hoag December 27, 1824, and was deeded to him December 4, 1835. The

north part, 142 acres, of lot 9 was articulated to William Tanner March 30, 1816. It was transferred to Josias Tanner March 24, 1826, and was deeded to him November 14, 1833.

The east part, 105 acres, of lot 10 was articulated to Oliver Wolcott April 30, 1816. It was transferred to Parley Gillett May 30, 1828, and was deeded to him November 25, 1835. The middle part, 118 acres, of lot 10 was taken up by Oliver Wolcott April 12, 1816; five acres of this were deeded to Thomas Bayne May 30, 1828. Eighty-three acres were articulated to David Bayne May 30, 1828; to Cynthia Bayne January 1, 1834, and were deeded to Sidney S. Starkweather December 14, 1835. Twenty-nine acres, the north portion of this part, were deeded to John Howe March 12, 1833. The west part, 128 acres of lot 10 was taken up by William and Stephen Simonds April 23, 1816. It was articulated to Joseph Vickery January 5, 1830, and deeded to Archibald McIntyre December 17, 1833.

The east part of lot 11, 133½ acres, was taken up by Andrew Jacobs March 14, 1816. January 31, 1828, 83½ acres were articulated to William C. Tanner, and November 25, 1833, to John Howe, to whom they were deeded May 15, 1825. January 31, 1838, 5 acres of this were articulated to Moses Cole, and were deeded to Russell Doane, February 14, 1834.

The middle part, 123 acres, of lot 11, was taken up by Flint T. Keith, May 18, 1816. It was articulated, February 6, 1827, to John Howe, to whom 61½ acres were deeded, March 12, 1833. September 27, 1833, 61½ acres were articulated to Richard Fancher, and were deeded to Catherine Fancher September 25, 1837. The west part, 112 acres, of lot 11, was taken up by Henry Wilcox, April 16, 1816. June 23, 1825, 62 acres of this were articulated to Avowry V. Andrews, and were deeded to him October 19, 1830. June 23, 1825, 50 acres of the same were articulated to Felix Guild. Thirteen acres of this were deeded to Avowry V. Andrews December 1, 1830. On the same day 37 acres were transferred to Samuel Stanley, and were deeded to Luther Parker December 2, 1836.

November 8, 1827, William Ellsworth took up the east part, 105 acres, of lot 12. He received his deed July 2, 1829. The west part, 80 acres, of lot 12, was articulated to Martin Hiesrodt June 21, 1827, and was deeded to him December 1, 1837. The middle part, 52 acres, of lot 12, was articulated to him February 11, 1833.

The west part, 71½ acres of lot 13, was articulated to Artemas Houghton December 27, 1811. It was transferred to Milo Bennett December 29, 1819, to Warren Thompson June 14, 1831, and to De Witt C. Warner November 28, 1833. It was deeded to Mr. Warner March 16, 1836. The east part, 380 acres, of lot 13, was articulated to Aaron Adams June 25, 1812. It was deeded to Isaac Bennett June 26, 1820.

Lot 14, 422 acres, was taken up by John G. Brown December 25, 1811. It was divided and transferred, and was deeded as follows: Sixty-two acres in the south part of the lot to Gilbert Howell, November 6, 1815; the north 100 acres and 110 acres of the southern part to Samuel Danolds, October 29, 1833; and the middle part, 140 acres, to Alfred Achilles, December 22, 1837.

The south part, 56½ acres, of lot 15, was taken up by George Mills, jr., April 4, 1815. September 20, 1831, it was articulated to John Aldrich, and October 29, 1833, to Samuel

Danolds. The north part,  $318\frac{1}{2}$  acres, of lot 15, was articulated to Levi Davis April 4, 1815, and the middle part, 100 acres, was transferred to William Vanhousen November 25, 1829. It was deeded to him February 14, 1834. February 7, 1833, the balance of the lot was transferred to David Danolds, and October 29, 1833, the south  $106\frac{1}{2}$  acres and the north 164 acres of lot 15 were deeded to Samuel Danolds.

The east part of lot 16, 100 acres, was taken up by Richard Stoddard May 21, 1816. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 16, was articulated to George Mills, jr., October 7, 1816. Both parts were deeded to Samuel Danolds October 29, 1833. The west part, 99 acres, of lot 16, was deeded to Jesse Smith March 1, 1833. The middle part, 130 acres, of lot 16, was taken up by William Tanner June 15, 1815. August 31, 1826, 80 acres of this were articulated to Ephraim Martin and were deeded to him October 29, 1836. August 31, 1826, 50 acres of this middle part were articulated to Jonah Hoyt, and October 19, 1830, to Ephraim Masten, to whom they were deeded October 10, 1836.

The west part, 100 acres, of lot 17 was articulated to John Peterson June 15, 1815, December 31, 1825, it was transferred to John Keith, to whom it was deeded November 18, 1833. The east part, 133 acres, of lot 17 was taken up by William Tanner June 15, 1815. It was articulated to William C. Tanner January 4, 1825, and was deeded to him December 29, 1828.

The west part, 167 acres, of lot 18 was taken up by James Himes May 1, 1815. December 2, 1829 the west half of this was articulated to Sylvester Himes, and was deeded to him January 6, 1834. The south half of this part was articulated to Nathan B. Peterson December 2, 1829, and was deeded to him January 6, 1834. The east part, 139 acres, of lot 18 was articulated to Josias Tanner April 11, 1816, and was deeded to him June 8, 1826. The middle part, 151 acres, of lot 18 was taken up by William and Stephen Simonds April 23, 1816. It was deeded to Jonah Hoyt March 17, 1824.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 19 was taken up by Calvin C. Phelps June 8, 1816. It was transferred to William Hicks, jr., April 7, 1826, and after several divisions and transfers was deeded: 65 acres to William Hicks; 30 acres to Nathan Peterson; and 10 acres to Avowry V. Andrews, all on the 23d of December, 1833; and 25 acres to Avowry V. Andrews December 5, 1836. June 1, 1816, Isaac Craw took up the south middle part, 50 acres, of lot 19. June 7, 1826, it was articulated to Geo. W. Wright, and December 28, 1830 to William C. Tanner. It was deeded to Avowry V. Andrews October 7, 1833. Danforth Bugbee took up the middle part, 100 acres, of lot 19 June 1, 1818. It was articulated to Calvin Chapman June 2, 1824, to Gordon Case February 11, 1833, and was deeded to him January 7, 1834. The north part, 100 acres, of lot 19 was articulated to John F. Taylor January 1, 1816, was transferred to John H. Tilden February 8, 1827, and was deeded to Delazon Tomlinson January 7, 1834.

The south part of lot 20, 120 acres, was articulated to Anson Jackson April 22, 1816. It was deeded to Levi Blackman March 19, 1824. The south and middle part of lot 20 and middle part of lot 21, 100 acres, were deeded to the trustees of the first Presbyterian Church of Ridgeway September 6, 1822.

The east part of lots 20 and 21, 197 acres, was articulated to Reuben Rowley August 28, 1813. The east part of lot 21, 32 acres, was articulated to David Pratt June 14, 1833, and was deeded to Charles Butler January 26, 1837. The east part of lot 20 was conveyed

to Keyes Wilder by two deeds: January 13, 1832, 100 acres, and January 3, 1834, 65 acres. The west part of lot 20 and 21, was articleed to Benjamin Severns September 6, 1822. It was deeded to Parley Gillett November 3, 1835.

The west part of lot 22 and south part of lot 23 were deeded to Jesse Smith March 1, 1833. The east part of lot 22, 60 acres, was articleed to Zephaniah H. Judson July 5, 1815. The 60 acres next west from this were articleed to John McMillan October 13, 1815. Both parcels were transferred to Dorus Curtis May 9, 1833. They were deeded to Edward A. Nicoll May 1, 1841. The east middle part, 100 acres, of lot 22, was taken up by Gilbert Howell November 6, 1815. January 20, 1833 it was articleed to John G. Brown, and June 16, 1835, it was deeded to Simeon Cummings and Amasa Jackson. The west middle part, 100 acres, of lot 22 was taken up by James Brown December 15, 1815. September 30, 1830, 49 acres of this were articleed to Friend Curtis, and June 16, 1835, were deeded to Simeon Cummings and Amasa Jackson. January 26, 1833, 55 acres of this west middle part were articleed to Solomon Jordan, and were deeded to Charles Butler and Bowen Whiting March 15, 1841.

The north part, 50 acres, of lot 23 was articleed to William McCollister January 2, 1828, and was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835.

The east part, 126 acres, of lot 24 was taken up by Hugh Alexander January 28, 1828. November 15, 1833, it was articleed to Joseph Aixson, and was deeded to John McKay, jr., December 29, 1837. The west part, 150 acres, of lot 24 was taken up by John Frisbee May 23, 1819. It was articleed to Michael Norton March 3, 1831, and was deeded to Jesse M. Schofield July 16, 1832.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 25 was taken up by George Bayne June 29, 1815. December 5, 1825, the east portion, 60 acres, of this was articleed to Thomas Bayne, and was deeded to him October 7, 1833. December 5, 1825, the west portion, 40 acres, of the same part was articleed to Samuel L. Hastings. November 27, 1829, it was transferred to Ephraim Masten and was deeded to him November 17, 1835. The south middle part, 100 acres, of lot 25 was taken up by Ezra Whitney September 29, 1815. March 7, 1829, 75 acres of this part was articleed to Arnold G. Lewis, and April 16, 1832, were deeded to Elisha Boardman. March 7, 1829, 25 acres of the same were articleed to Amasa Fitch, and December 24, 1833, transferred to John Bayne, to whom they were deeded January 1, 1836. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 25, was taken up by Nahum Loring September 27, 1815. November 14, 1827, 50 acres of this were articleed to Orrin Carpenter, and were deeded to him January 6, 1834. November 14, 1827, 50 acres of the same were articleed to Thomas Penn, and were deeded to Isaac Barnes December 6, 1831. The north middle part, 100 acres, of lot 25 was taken up by Nathaniel Loomis April 27, 1815. April 25, 1828, 30 acres of this part were articleed to Thomas Bayne, and were deeded to him September 20, 1831. April 25, 1828, 70 acres of this part were articleed to Sylvester Loomis, and were deeded to John Kirby November 13, 1833. The south part, 88 acres, of lot 25, was taken up by Joseph Hoag February 24, 1819. December 7, 1829, the east portion, 50 acres, of this was articleed to Horace Perkins, and November 1, 1834, to Norman Herrick, to whom it was deeded October 6, 1837. December 7, 1829, the west portion, 38 acres, of this same part, was deeded to Samuel Bostwick, and was deeded to Hannah Bennett December 13, 1833.



The east part, 123 acres, of lot 26 was taken up by Jessie B. Brand April 10, 1815. January 6, 1825, it was deeded to Ellery Hicks. The west and middle part, 261 acres, of lot 26 was taken up by Charles Palmer March 20, 1816. November 20, 1827, 80½ acres of this were articulated to Dudley Watson, and were deeded to Hiland Hibbard April 6, 1832. June 4, 1828, 50 acres of this part were articulated to Elisha Boardman, and were deeded to him June 2, 1834. December 4, 1829, 131 acres of this east and middle part were articulated to Charles Palmer and were deeded to Horace Hubbard September 7, 1831.

The west part, 147 acres, of lot 27 was articulated to Joseph Willett March 27, 1815, and was deeded to Lyman Bates March 28, 1833. The east and middle part, 294½ acres, of lot 27 was articulated to Harry Boardman March 17, 1815. March 28, 1823, the article was renewed to Elisha Boardman, who received his deed June 4, 1828.

The west parts of lots 28 and 29, and the east parts of lots 36 and 37, 140 acres, were articulated to Elijah Brown June 5, 1811, and were deeded to Otis Turner. The west middle part of lots 28 and 29, 118 acres, was taken up by Hezekiah Coon July 1, 1811. December 31, 1828, that portion lying in lot 28 was articulated to Milo Coon, and was deeded, with the part in 29, to Otis Turner April 16, 1836. The middle part of lots 28 and 29 was taken up by William White January 11, 1812. March 13, 1824, it was articulated to Orlando Bates. December 1, 1835, the portion lying in lot 28, 40 acres, was deeded to William V. Wilson, and on the same day the part lying in lot 29, 10 acres, was deeded to Obed Hubbard. The west middle part of lots 28 and 29, 126 acres, was taken up by Hezekiah Coon July 1, 1811. December 31, 1828, that portion in lot 28, 71 acres, was articulated to Milo Coon, and December 20, 1823, was deeded to Samuel Whittaker. May 7, 1837, the portion in lot 29, 55 acres, was deeded to Obed Hubbard.

The east part of lot 28, 192 acres, was taken up by Orlando Bates April 18, 1822. May 20, 1824, the west portion, 100 acres, of this was deeded to Irene Bates. June 24, 1830, 92 acres of this was articulated to Lyman Bates, and was deeded to Harry Scott February 19, 1832.

The west part of lot 30, 160 acres, was taken up by Stephen Titus June 27, 1819, November 9, 1832, 100 acres of this were articulated to Burrage Bulkley, and deeded to Friend Curtis January 20, 1834. The middle part, 160 acres, of lot 30 was taken up by Amos Satterlee June 27, 1814. May 24, 1823, it was articulated to Lanson Watkins, and March 12, 1833, it was with 60 acres of the west part, deeded to Mr. Watkins. The east middle part, 61 acres, of lot 30 was taken up by Eli Moore November 25, 1814. It was articulated to Betsey Sprout March 13, 1833, and, with 31 acres of lot 29, was deeded to John Wilson January 13, 1836. The east part, 100 acres, of lot 30 was taken up by Solomon Gould June 15, 1815. It was articulated to Justus Welch April 13, 1830, to Richard Wilkins May 12, 1835, and was deeded to John N. Fish November 3, 1837.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 31 was taken up by Farley Coon October 8, 1833. It was articulated to Friend Curtis October 8, 1833, and was deeded to Walter Durkee October 27, 1838. November 22, 1821, Nathaniel Fisher took up the north part, 50 acres, of lot 31. December 28, 1830, it was articulated to Curtis W. Stockwell. It was



deeded, with the south part of lot 32, to Mr. Stockwell December 9, 1835. The north middle part, 60 acres, of lot 31 was articulated to Eliphalet Lewis March 29, 1823. It was transferred to Philo Elmer October 14, 1831, and to Curtis B. Stockwell December 6, 1833. It was deeded to Philo Elmer November 17, 1836. The middle part, 96½ acres, of lot 31 was taken up by Nathaniel Fisher April 2, 1823. April 5, 1832, it was articulated to Daniel H. Seeley, and December 6, 1834, to Daniel Tolford, to whom it was deeded December 6, 1837.

The north part, 150 acres, of lot 32 was articulated to William Parker April 22, 1816. The article was renewed June 29, 1824, to Asel Parker, who received his deed May 20, 1833. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 32 was articulated to Hollis Maynard September 13, 1816. It was transferred to Electa Maynard January 16, 1834 and was deeded to her March 15, 1839.

The south part, 52 acres, of lot 32 was taken up by Hollis Maynard January 4, 1817. November 6, 1829, it was articulated to Curtis W. Stockwell, and was deeded to him December 1, 1835.

Lot 33 and the south part of lot 34, 425 acres, was articulated to Otis Turner January 22, 1822. This land was deeded as follows: 222 acres to Isaac Bennett and Hannah, his wife, January 28, 1830; and 148 acres to Jacob B. Bennett June 4, 1835.

Joseph Hoag took up the middle part, 125 acres, of lot 34 January 21, 1822. December 28, 1830, it was articulated to Isaac Hoag, and December 14, 1833, to William Wilson, March 9, 1835, it was, with 100 acres of lot 42, deeded to Philander Corset. The north part, 85 acres, of lot 34 was articulated to Elisha Sheldon January 30, 1822. It was transferred to Elisha Boardman January 18, 1831, and was deeded to Adam Kingman November 27, 1833.

The south part of lot 35, 158 acres, was taken up by Joseph Willitt March 27, 1815. March 28, 1823, it was articulated to Lyman Bates, and September 7, 1831, 58 acres were deeded to Adam Kingman. September 7, 1831, 100 acres of this part were deeded to Charles Palmer. The south part, 150 acres, of lot 35 was taken up by Thomas Bills March 11, 1815. It was articulated to Otis Turner June 10, 1823, and to Bennett Bates, jr. December 3, 1830. Fifty acres were deeded to Adam Kingman February 12, 1833, and 100 acres to Job Fish December 1, 1837.

The middle part of lots 36 and 37, 105 acres, was taken up by Israel Douglass March 13, 1811. It was deeded: 66 acres to David Hooker April 16, 1816, and 39 acres to Gideon Hard July 20, 1830. The west part, 61 acres, of lots 36 and 37 was taken up by Ezra Barns June 26, 1810. It was articulated to Israel Douglass September 5, 1823, and to Harry Boardman December 28, 1830. The portion, 25 acres, in lot 37 was transferred to Samuel Perry October 23, 1834, and deeded to Perley H. Hooker September 15, 1837. The portion, 36 acres, in lot 36 was transferred to Samuel Perry January 10, 1835, and deeded to him April 24, 1835.

The east part of lots 36 and 37, and west part of lots 28 and 29 were articulated to Elijah Brown June 5, 1811, and deeded to Otis Turner April 16, 1816.

The west part of lot 38, 100 acres, was taken up by John Jinks. It was articulated to William Campbell June 7, 1819, and was deeded to William Murdock December 22, 1833. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 38 was articulated to Jonathan Cobb July 24,

1811, and was deeded to David Hooker July 26, 1819. The east part, 78 acres, of lot 38 was taken up by Roswell Kelsey July 20, 1812. It was articulated to Roxana Kelsey July 20, 1822, and to Jonathan Swett November 22, 1830. It was deeded to Mr. Swett October 13, 1832.

The north part, 150 acres, of lot 39 was articulated to Orange Walker May 16, 1816. January 20, 1827, the article was renewed to David Talford, who received a deed October 13, 1830.

James Briggs purchased by article 42½ acres of lot 39 November 25, 1822. On the same day George Dodge took up the south part, 42 acres, of the same lot. Both parcels were deeded to James Briggs January 24, 1833.

June 27, 1815, the south part, 120 acres, of lot 40 was articulated to Enoch Richardson. On the same day the north part, 119 acres, of the same lot was articulated to Jeremiah Wilson. The lot was deeded as follows: 159 acres to Philo Elmer October 13, 1830, and 80 acres to William Cobb November 11, 1830.

The south and west part of lot 41, with a small part of lot 42, 230 acres, was taken up by Benjamin Ellicott June 26, 1821. It was deeded to Joseph Ellicott October 14, 1824. The northeast part, 130½ acres, of lot 41 was taken up by William Cook January 18, 1823. It was articulated to Joanna Cook December 28, 1830, and to Jacob Bennett November 29, 1833. It was deeded to Mr. Bennett November 12, 1834.

The north part, 153 acres, of lot 42 was taken up by William Cook January 18, 1823. January 2, 1831, 50 acres of this were articulated to Remington Whitney; December 14, 1833, to John Kirby, and were deeded December 29, 1836, to James O. Stokes. June 11, 1832, 103 acres of this north part were articulated to Salmon Rutherford. June 19, 1833, this portion was articulated in equal halves to Mordecai Leighton and Enoch Leighton. It was deeded: 51½ acres to Joseph Nixon January 9, 1837, and 51½ acres to Joseph Ross November 1, 1838.

The south part of lot 42, 100 acres, was articulated to William Cook January 2, 1823. It was deeded, with 125 acres of lot 34, to Philander Corset March 9, 1835.

The north part of lot 43 was taken up, 75 acres, by Henry Boardman January 29, 1822, and 26 acres by Otis Turner June 10, 1823. Of this the east portion, 50½ acres, was articulated to Mordecai Leighton December 14, 1830, and deeded to Smith W. Nelson May 11, 1833. The west portion, 50½ acres, was articulated to Enoch Leighton October 18, 1831, to Daniel Ostrom December 18, 1833, and was deeded to James H. Knapp December 12, 1836. The south part, 100 acres, of lot 43, was taken up by John Conant November 18, 1822. December 17, 1833, the east portion of this, 50 acres, was articulated to William Clark, and was deeded to Abner Bixbe October 31, 1835. The west portion, 50 acres, of this south part was articulated to Farley F. Coon November 17, 1831, and was deeded to him December 23, 1833. The middle part, 110½ acres, of lot 43, was taken up by Ephraim Darling and William Pixley March 20, 1823. May 6, 1831, 55¾ acres of this were articulated to Elisha Sheldon, and were deeded to Silas Winchester December 26, 1835. July 11, 1831, 55¾ acres of the same were articulated to Solomon Gere, and were deeded to John Alcorn March 16, 1836.

Lots 44 and 45, 173 acres, were articulated to Ebenezer Mix July 10, 1811.

The west part, 175 acres, of lot 46 was articulated to Eli Moor April 5, 1810, and was deeded to Peter Covert March 17, 1818. The east part, 171 acres, of lot 46 was sold

by article to Isaac Sheldon August 5, 1811. It was transferred to Elijah Hawley August 6, 1819, to William Campbell November 26, 1832, and was deeded, 150 acres to John Morse, April 29, 1834, and 20 acres to William Campbell, May 3, 1834.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 47, was articleed to Robert Simpson June 16, 1815. The article was renewed to Samuel Church June 27, 1823, and the land was deeded to him December 19, 1833. June 16, 1815, Grosvenor Daniels took up the north part, 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> acres, of lot 47. March 10, 1824, 50 acres of this were articleed to Betsey Toal, and were deeded to her December 19, 1833. March 10, 1824, 92 acres of the same were articleed to Orange Walker, and 70 acres were deeded to him November 16, 1835. Twenty-two acres of this north part were deeded to Grosvenor Daniels November 18, 1830.

The north part, 97 acres, of lot 48, was articleed to David D. Owen May 1, 1815, and to Jacob L. Wild October 30, 1828. It was deeded to him May 20, 1833.

The south part, 150 acres, of lot 48, was taken up by Eliphalet Lewis April 21, 1815. Seventy-five acres of this were deeded to him September 29, 1831. March 22, 1825, 75 acres of the same were articleed to Damer Lewis and were deeded to him February 26, 1829.

Lots 1 and 2, 500 acres, range 4, township 15, were articleed to William Peacock September 14, 1821, and were deeded to Joseph Ellicott October 14, 1824.

The east part, 160 acres, of lot 3, was articleed to Ebenezer Mix April 30, 1821, and was deeded to Joseph Ellicott October 14, 1824. The northwest part, 100 acres, of lot 3, was taken up by Carter Wright November 23, 1821. July 15, 1830, it was deeded to Chauncey Mears. The southwest part, 90 acres, of lot 3, was taken up by Edward Wright November 23, 1821. August 3, 1832, 50 acres of this were articleed to Oren Britt, and were deeded to him December 29, 1832. December 24, 1833, 40 acres of the same were articleed to Horace Hubbard, and were deeded to Ebenezer Daniels September 30, 1836.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 4, was articleed to Arunah Lewis November 10, 1821, and transferred to Jarvis Hurd December 30, 1829. It was deeded to him December 28, 1835. The north part, 88<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> acres, of lot 4, was articleed to Richard Combs May 6, 1822. The west portion, 53<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> acres, was deeded to Frederick McCord January 12, 1837. The east portion, 35 acres, of this north part, was articleed to Henry Hammond December 23, 1833, and was deeded to Joseph Nixon January 9, 1837.

Jonathan Brown took up lot 5, April 2, 1814. After several divisions and transfers it was deeded: 44 acres to Julia Ann Perry October 15, 1832; 100 acres to Joseph L. Perry June 27, 1833; 36 acres to Jasper Murdock November 14, 1833; 87 acres to Ezra Pennell January 6, 1834; and 100 acres to Samuel Bachelder March 4, 1834.

The east part, 189 acres of lot 6 was articleed to Eli Moore June 11, 1810. One hundred and seventeen acres of this were deeded to him January 3, 1818. November 26, 1824, 72 acres of the same were articleed to Mr. Moore, and October 18, 1828, to Joseph L. Perry. They were deeded to Julia Ann Perry July 6, 1832. The west part, 184 acres of lot 6 was taken up by Abel P. Sheldon May 27, 1810. May 25, 1819 it was deeded to Elijah Hawley.

Lot 7 and the south part of lot 8, 150 acres, were articleed to Hiram Doolittle June 8, 1812. The land was deeded to David Talmadge June 10, 1820. The north part, 133

acres, of lot 8, was articulated to Peter Ryther June 18, 1812. The article was renewed to William A. Preston November 1, 1821, and December 30, 1833, to Willston Preston, to whom 52 acres were deeded November 11, 1836. Sixty-one acres of the same were deeded to Grosvenor Daniels November 11, 1836. The south middle part, 200 acres, of lot 8 was articulated to Peter Ryther June 18, 1812, and 50 acres were deeded to Benedict Alford, jr., June 19, 1820. On the same day 50 acres were deeded to Daniel F. Hunt, and 100 to Grosvenor Daniels.

The south part, 75 acres, of lot 9 was articulated to Eli Moore June 24, 1812, and the article was renewed to Hiram Nichols June 26, 1820. August 15, 1828, it was articulated to Grosvenor Daniels, to whom it was deeded August 12, 1834. The south middle part, 100 acres, of lot 9 was articulated to James T. Hill April 20, 1815. The article was renewed June 27, 1823, to William Cochran, who received his deed November, 16, 1833. The north middle part, 100 acres, of lot 9 was taken up by Luther Hill April 20, 1815. April 25, 1829, it was articulated to Luther and James Hill. Fifty acres were deeded to John Lewis November 14, 1853; and 50 to Eliphalet Lewis on the same day.

The north part, 106 acres, of lot 9 was articulated to Thomas Weld March 20, 1816. November 26, 1833, it was articulated to Elias Weld, to whom it was deeded September 14, 1835.

Lot 10, with lot 20, was taken up by Justus Ingersoll April 2, 1821. November 21, 1829, 53 acres of this were articulated to Nathan Bancroft, and were deeded to him October 25, 1832. November 21, 1829, 75 acres were deeded to Anthony Mason, and were deeded to him January 7, 1832. December 28, 1829, 25 acres were articulated to Orin Butt. December 21, 1830, 69 acres were articulated to John Knapp, and, with the last mentioned 25 acres, were deeded to him November 28, 1831. December 25, 1830, 50 acres were articulated to Nathaniel Tupper, and were deeded to John C. Osborn March 23, 1836. December 24, 1833, 50 acres were sold to James Jackson, and were deeded, with 100 acres of lot 20, to William Jackson, December 24, 1833.

Lots 11 and 12 were articulated to David E. Evans August 2, 1821. December 22, 1829, 200 acres of lot 11 were articulated to Thomas Dunlap, and deeded to him December 22, 1829. December 22, 1829, 100 acres of lot 11 were articulated to Daniel Brown and were deeded to John C. Osborn December 17, 1835. January 12, 1831, 126 acres were articulated to John J. Snell and were deeded to Hezekiah and Ambrose Bowen January 31, 1834. Lot 12, 135 acres was articulated to Artemus Allen December 22, 1829, and was deeded to Otis Turner December 25, 1832.

The south middle part, 93 acres, of lot 13 was taken up by Amadon Holden November 2, 1821. November 12, 1830, 47 acres of this part were articulated to George Jared, and were deeded to Lewis Marshall June 6, 1832. The south part, 100 acres, of lot 13 was taken up by Amadon Holden November 2, 1821. December 21, 1830, it was articulated to John Gambel, and was deeded to Isaac L. Ostrom November 27 1833. The west part, 75 acres, of lot 13 was taken up by Amos Barrett November 15, 1821. November 12, 1830, 45 acres were articulated to George Dodge, to whom they were deeded January 6, 1834. September 3, 1832, 30 acres were articulated to John Willets, jr., and were deeded to him December 15, 1835. The west middle part, 100 acres, of lot 13 was taken up by Amos Barrett November 15, 1821. This part, and a portion of the south middle part were deeded to Nathaniel Fisher January 6, 1834.

The middle part, 50 acres, of lot 14 was taken up by Thomas Bayne August 20, 1829, September 3, 1832, it was articulated to William Willits, and was deeded to Luther Barrett March 21, 1834. The west part, 100 acres, of lot 14 was articulated to Amos Barrett July 31, 1821, and was deeded to Lucius Barrett November 25, 1833. The east middle part, 44 acres, of lot 14 was articulated to George Jarred November 16, 1821. It was again articulated September 3, 1832, to Jeremiah Hill to whom 25 acres were deeded July 2, 1836. On the same day 19 acres were deeded to Milo Coon. The east part, 50 acres, of lot 14 was taken up by Joseph Asherd November 22, 1821. February 2, 1831, it was articulated to Joseph Willets, and January 10, 1835, to George Dodge, to whom it was deeded December 10, 1835.

Jonathan Cobb took up lot 15, 378 acres, September 6, 1810. After many divisions and transfers it was deeded: 50 acres to Amos Barrett November 25, 1833; 61 acres to Zimri Murdock November 25, 1833; 90 acres to Luther Barrett December 25, 1833; 100 acres to Calvin Barrett February 25, 1834; and 80 acres to Betsey Breed December 23, 1835.

Jonathan Cobb also took up lot 16, 363½ acres October 2, 1810. It was articulated to Bastion Weatherwax October 3, 1820. It was divided and subdivided, and finally was deeded as follows: 100 acres to Amos Barrett November 25, 1833; 100 acres to Stephen E. Angevine December 12, 1833; 100 acres to Amos Angevine January 18, 1834; and 63 acres to Amos Barrett December 1, 1838.

George Shephard took up lot 17, 139 acres, June 20, 1817. October 10, 1833, 89 acres of this were articulated to Daniel F. Hunt, and were deeded to him November 30, 1835. The balance, of 50 acres, was articulated to Daniel F. Hunt May 26, 1834, and was deeded to Ezra Pennell August 28, 1837.

Lot 18, 332 acres, was sold by two articles to Bastion Weatherwax October 25, 1816. After being divided and transferred it was deeded: 132 acres to Joseph L. Perry July 6, 1832; 100 acres to Grosvenor Daniels September 20, 1832; 50 acres to Asa Hill June 20, 1834; and the balance with a part of lot 19, to William Foster August 1, 1834.

The east part, 127 acres, of lot 19 was taken up by Charles Dufoe June 16, 1815. September 22, 1829, 100 acres of this were articulated to Daniel F. Hunt, to whom they were deeded December 2, 1833. November 19, 1830, 27 acres of the same part were articulated, with 50 acres of lot 18, to William Foster, and were deeded to him August 1, 1834. The middle part, 127 acres, of lot 19 was taken up by Ransom Prentice June 16, 1815. June 29, 1824, it was articulated to Elisha Weld, and was deeded to him May 20, 1833. The west part, 127 acres, of lot 19 was taken up by Thomas Lowden August 4, 1816. January 1, 1831, 63½ acres of this were articulated to William Lowden, and November 30, 1832, the other half, 63½ acres was articulated to him. The whole was deeded to Allen J. Culver November 25, 1833.

Lot 20, with lot 10, was taken up by Justus Ingersoll August 2, 1821. February 10, 1830, 100 acres were articulated to James Jackson, and with 50 acres of lot 10 were deeded to him December 24, 1835. August 26, 1830, 235 acres of lot 20 were articulated to Christopher Servoss and were deeded to him December 24, 1833.

July 27, 1821, John H. Stone took up the south part, 100 acres, of lot 21. January 12, 1831, it was articulated to Christopher Servoss, and December 24, 1833, 60 acres were deeded to Archibald Servoss, December 24, 1833; 40 acres of the same part were deeded to Montraville A. Harrington. Christopher Timmerman took up the south middle part, 50 acres, of lot 21, November 14, 1821. November 1, 1830, it was articulated to Samuel Price, and March 21, 1834, was deeded to Daniel Flagler. The north part, 100 acres, of lot 21 was articulated to Joseph Brink November 10, 1821, and transferred to William Jackson September 10, 1830. It was deeded to Mr. Jackson October 25, 1832. The north middle part, 100 acres, of lot 21 was articulated to Cornelius Ashton July 5, 1822. October 12, 1830, it was transferred to William Jackson, to whom it, with the north part of the lot was deeded October 25, 1832.

The north part, 90 acres, of lot 22 was taken up by Ira Brown August 23, 1821, It was articulated to Osgood Kittredge December 28, 1830, and was deeded to Francis M. Davis May 7, 1834. The south middle part of lot 22, 100 acres, and the north middle part, 50 acres, were articulated to Ziba Needham August 11 and 13, 1821, and the south 100 acres were articulated to Levi B. Pratt July 31, 1821. The tract thus articulated was deeded as follows: 150 acres to Isaac Kittridge September 19, 1833; 50 acres to Thomas De Mott September 19, 1833; 25 acres to Alvah Flagler November 26, 1835; and 25 acres to Lewis Marshall December 14, 1835.

July 5, 1820, Jeremiah Brown took up lot 23, 127½ acres, and it was articulated to Joseph Davis May 28, 1829. It was deeded to him May 25, 1835.

The west part, 134 acres, of lot 24 was sold by article to Boaz Lambson May 22, 1810. November 10, 1821, it was articulated to Henry Reynolds, and March 6, 1828, to Seymour B. Murdock, to whom it was deeded November 14, 1833. The middle part, 134 acres, of lot 24 was articulated to Seymour Murdock October 24, 1809, and was deeded to John Huggins June 27, 1827. The east part, 130 acres, of lot 24 was taken up by Seymour Murdock May 21, 1810, and was deeded to him May 22, 1820.

Stephen Lombard took up the west part, 133 acres, of lot 25 November 16, 1810. It was deeded to John Weld July 29, 1818. The east part, 100 acres, of lot 25 was articulated to Amos Barrett June 5, 1815. It was deeded to Roswell Reed November 24, 1827. The west middle part, 61 acres, of lot 25 was articulated to Isaac Penoyer December 4, 1815. It was again articulated to John Weld February 14, 1833, and with 10 acres next west from it that were taken up July 29, 1818, by Mr. Weld, was deeded to him October 15, 1835. Charles De Witt took up the east middle part, 98 acres, of lot 25 November 26, 1818. April 4, 1833, it was articulated to Amos Barrett, and 49 acres were deeded to Seymour B. Murdock December 28, 1837. The balance of 49 acres, was deeded to Sidney Barrett December 28, 1837.

Lot 26, 130 acres, was articulated to Nathaniel M. Lombard March 6, 1819. November 12, 1832, it was again articulated to Calvin Barrett, and was deeded to Amos Barrett December 6, 1838.

The east part, 100 acres, of lot 27, was articulated to Samuel Smith, May 25, 1816. December 3, 1832, it was transferred to Alsop Palmer, to whom 273½ acres of the lot were deeded January 7, 1834. George Robinson purchased by article the west part, 100 acres, of lot 27, July 15, 1818. January 19, 1833, 50 acres were articulated to Alsop



Palmer. The other parcel of 50 acres were article to Henry Fox January 10, 1834, and was deeded to Harvey G. Fox December 1, 1835. George Robinson also took up the middle part, 123½ acres, of lot 27, July 15, 1818. October 17, 1832, it was article to Alsop Palmer, and, with other tracts amounting to 273½ acres was deeded to him as before stated.

The west part, 100 acres, of lot 28, was article to Stephen Lowden, November 11, 1815. September 12, 1832, it was transferred to Darius Hill, and was deeded to him December 19, 1833. Thomas Lowden took up the east part of lot 28, 274 acres November 11, 1815. It was deeded to him September 27, 1822.

October 13, 1821, David E. Evans and Joseph Ellicott, jr., took up lots 29, 30 and 31. These lots were deeded as follows: 148 acres of lot 29 to Jacob L. Taylor, October 17, 1833; 150 acres of the same and a part of lot 30, to John Drew, January 20, 1835; 91½ acres of lots 29 and 30 to John Le Valley, May 25, 1836; 100 acres of lot 30 to Calvin Russell, October 23, 1832; 80 acres of lot 30 to Gardner Salisbury, October 25, 1832; 50 acres of the same to Hiram Barrett, January 14, 1836; 50 acres to David Balch, September 19, 1833; 100 acres of lots 30 and 31 to Osgood Kitteridge, October 25, 1832; 169 acres of lot 31 to Orin Arnold, June 8, 1833; and 131 acres of lot 31 to Joseph B. Arnold, June 8, 1833.

William Davis purchased by article the east part 134½ acres, of lot 32, November 19, 1809. It was deeded to Israel Murdock, April 16, 1816. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 32, was article to Israel Murdock, July 31, 1821, and was deeded to Sally Murdock, June 4, 1835. April 4, 1822, Milton Warner took up the west part, 107 acres, of lot 32. November 16, 1830, it was article to Edward Miller, and it was deeded to Samuel Hoag July 1, 1834.

The east two-thirds, 256 acres, of lot 33 was taken up by John Murdock June 25, 1810. It was article to Israel Murdock June 26, 1820, to Jessie M. Scofield, December 3, 1832, and was deeded: To Sally Murdock 54 acres, June 4, 1835; 122 acres to Abraham M. Schermerhorn, December 11, 1837; and 80 acres to Jonathan E. Robinson February 1, 1840. The west one-third, 129 acres of lot 33 was article to Goodwin & Mix November 27, 1811, and deeded to Jeremiah Brown April 16, 1816.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 34, was taken up by Joseph Davis, July 27, 1822. The north middle part, 66 acres, of the same lot was taken up by Aaron Parker, November 20, 1822. Both were article to Daniel Morris, September 30, 1833, and were deeded as follows: 60 acres to Cyrus Clark, November 19, 1835; 40 acres to Elizur Coann, December 2, 1837, and 63 acres to William Mudge, November 5, 1839. Aaron Parker took up the south middle part, 100 acres of lot 34, November 20, 1822. It was article to Joseph Perry, January 29, 1834, and deeded to Gideon Hard, October 19, 1835. Aaron Parker took up the south part, 100 acres, of lot 34, November 20, 1822. October 3, 1832, 50 acres of this were article to Daniel Dodge; and on the same day 50 acres to Seth Churchill. October 11, 1834, the whole tract, 100 acres, was article to Seymour B. Murdock, and was deeded to Daniel Burnett, jr., September 17, 1835.

February 21, 1823, George Robison purchased by article the south middle part, 50 acres, of lot 35. December 12, 1833, it was transferred to Seth Warren. November 13, 1822, the south part, 100 acres, of lot 35 was article to John Moore. It was article to Major Churchill September 28, 1832, and, with the preceding 50 acres, was



deeded to Daniel Burnett September 17, 1835. William Robinson purchased by article the north part, 50 acres, of lot 35 May 10, 1825. May 9, 1833, it was articulated to Furman Case, and December 28, 1827, to William Murdock. It was deeded to John S. Barry December 28, 1837. December 26, 1837, Emery W. Dennison took up a part, 50 acres, of lot 35. It was articulated to Addison Grow February 26, 1834, and December 1, 1835, was deeded to him. The north middle part, 42 acres, of lot 35 was articulated to Henry Williams November 27, 1832. It was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835. The middle part of lot 35 was deeded to Jesse Smith March 1, 1833.

The west part, 50 acres, of lot 36 was taken up by John Grow September 23, 1834. September 12, 1832, it was articulated to Addison Grow, and September 9, 1835, to Newell A. Hubbard. It was deeded to Andrew Weld August 24, 1838. William Annett took up the east part, 100 acres, of lot 36 August 5, 1816. June 25, 1832, it was articulated to William Dodge, and November 10, 1834, to Silas Wood, to whom it was deeded November 9, 1837. The east middle part, 100 acres, of lot 36 was articulated to Jacob Houseman April 25, 1825. April 3, 1833, it was articulated to Simeon Case, and December 20, 1837, it was deeded to Allen F. Culver.

John H. Stone took up the east part, 129 acres of lot 37 July 24, 1821. May 19, 1832, the north portion,  $95\frac{1}{2}$  acres, of this was articulated to Alden Baker, and December 14, 1833, it was deeded to Jeremiah Porter. December 29, 1830, 24 acres of the south portion of this east part were articulated to Orrin Abbot, and December 30, 1830  $9\frac{1}{2}$  acres were articulated to Reuben Wright. This portion, which lay south from the canal, was deeded to Jerome Phillips December 14, 1833. The west part, 129 acres, of lot 37 was taken up by John H. Stone July 24, 1821. December 22, 1830, it was articulated to Francis B. Lane, and  $115\frac{1}{2}$  acres were deeded to him December 28, 1833.

The south part of lot 38 was taken up by John H. Stone July 27, 1821. September 15, 1828, it was articulated to Lemuel H. Ames, and December 3, 1833 was deeded to John Levally. The north part of lot 38, 182 acres, and south part, 98 acres, of lot 39 were taken up by William J. Shippen October 4, 1821. The part of lot 38 was articulated to Joseph Shippen December 27, 1830, and was deeded to him February 8, 1834. December 27, 1830, the part of lot 39 was articulated to Jacob Shippen, and was deeded to him January 30, 1834.

The north part, 109 acres, of lot 39 was articulated to James Sheldon August 4, 1821. November 1, 1830, it was transferred to Jeremiah Brown, and was deeded to him January 8, 1834.

September 14, 1821, the east part, 190 acres, of lot 40 was articulated to Seymour Murdock. It was deeded to Jeremiah Brown November 1, 1830. James Sheldon purchased by article, August 4, 1821, the west part, 100 acres, of lot 40. November 22, 1830, it was articulated to Joseph Wheeler, and was deeded to him January 28, 1834. February 20, 1822, Samuel P. Judson took up the middle part, 106 acres, of lot 40. December 29, 1830, it was articulated to Grosvenor Daniels and was deeded to James Edwards, jr. October 2, 1835.

The east part, 200 acres, of lot 41 was articulated to Zephaniah Judson September 26, 1811. It was deeded: 100 acres to Charles Webb, jr., September 7, 1821; and 100 acres to Jeremiah Brown September 14, 1821. The west middle part, 80 acres, of lot

41 was articulated to Amos Spencer February 8, 1812. February 9, 1820, the article was renewed to Martin Lambert, and the land was deeded to Daniel Miller November 5, 1825. The west part, 66 acres, of lot 41 was sold by article to William McCormick, July 28, 1821, and was transferred to Hiram Dolittle November 26, 1830. January 15, 1834, 23 acres of this were articulated to Otis Heartwell, and were deeded to William Johnson April 28, 1836. September 21, 1835, 43 acres of the same were deeded to James Salisbury.

The south part, 60 acres, of lot 42 was taken up by John Cool June 17, 1822. February 21, 1831, it was articulated to Benjamin J. Cornwall, and Nov. 7, 1835, to John Levally. The north part, 61 acres, of lot 42 was articulated to John Cool September 9, 1822. It was again articulated to Amelia Sheldon October 14, 1833. Both parts were deeded to John Drew December 27, 1837.

Samuel Bullen, jr., took up the north part, 100 acres, of lot 43 June 8, 1816. It was articulated to Peter Warner, December 1, 1829, and was deeded to him May 15, 1835. The north middle part, 100 acres, of lot 43 was sold by article to Grassal Robinson July 22, 1822. Twenty-five acres of this were articulated to Joseph Bullen December 23, 1830, and to Levi Woodford January 7, 1835. This parcel was deeded to Robert L. Benson October 22, 1835. The balance of the lot, 250 acres, was deeded to John B. Lee, September 1, 1834.

Samuel Bullen, jr., took up the west part, 200 acres, of lot 44 April 20, 1815. December 1, 1829, the south portion of this was articulated to Ambrose G. Morehouse, and was deeded to him July 7, 1837. December 1, 1829, the north portion of the same was articulated to Samuel Hawkins, who received his deed January 8, 1834. The west middle part, 100 acres, of lot 44 was articulated to Chester Perry September 17, 1818. It was again articulated to James Seamans September 14, 1832, and was deeded to Samuel B. Kittridge May 15, 1835. The east part, 74 acres, of lot 44 was articulated to John Grow, jr., December 14, 1825, and was deeded to Dewitt Clark December 27, 1833.

July 5, 1817, Simeon Spencer took up the west part, 100 acres, of lot 45. December 3, 1834, the south portion, 50 acres, of this was articulated to Samuel Pierce, and was deeded to William A. Pierce November 15, 1836. May 15, 1835, the north portion, 30 acres, of the same part was articulated to William Jackson, and was deeded to him May 15, 1835. The east middle part, 100 acres, of lot 45 was articulated to Thomas Wheeler May 15, 1820. December 22, 1829, it was transferred to Thomas Dunlap, and was, with 60 acres more, deeded to him November 12, 1833. The east part, 100 acres, of lot 45 was taken up by Henry Shaver August 9, 1820. September 12, 1832, 70 acres, of this part were articulated to John Grow, jr., who received his deed November 1, 1836. November 22, 1830, the west middle part, 60 acres, of lot 45 was articulated to Samuel Wheeler, and was with the east middle part deeded to him November 12, 1833. Sixty-six acres of lot 45 were deeded to Jesse Smith March 1, 1833.

In 1814 there were in Ridgeway 681 inhabitants, of whom 130 were electors, and five were freeholders or owners of property to the value of \$250. A bounty of \$5.00 per head for wolves taken in the town was voted in 1816; in 1817 this was increased to \$15.00. In 1813 there

were 178 taxable inhabitants in Ridgeway, and according to the assessment roll of the "real and personal estates" completed on July 1st of that year, by Eli Moore and Lansing Bailey, assessors, these were as follows :

Description of Real Estate.					Description of Real Estate.							
Names of persons or reputed owners.	Lots.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Names of persons or reputed owners.	Lots.	Town.	Range.	Acres.			
Arnold, David,	w p 3	14	4	100	3.70	Chamberlin, Fitch,	5 6, Sec. 6	16	2	175	5.65	
" "	e p 40	14	4	100	3.40	Delevergerne, Theodorius R.,	Sec. 8	14	4	50	3.45	
Adams, Joseph,	m p 14	15	2	116	3.50	Demara David,	n p 34	14	4	150	4.90	
Anderson, Robert,	m p 22	15	2	100	3.90	Davis, Sumner,	w p 14	15	2	40	1.20	
Adams, Aaron,	w p 23	15	2	100	3.48	Daniels, Elijah,	e p 62	15	2	100	3.00	
Alcorn, John,	s p 35	15	1	58½	3.65	Deveraux, Elijah,	m p 36	15	2	100	4.05	
Abbott, Stephen,	s p 36	15	2	150	4.95	Darrow, Elijah,	m p 2	15	2	100	3.20	
Atwell, Levi,	w p 44	15	2	100	4.15	Darrow, Reuben,	m p 1	15	2	100	2.50	
Anderson, John,	w p 22	15	2	100	3.30	Downer, Elijah,	m p 38	15	2	166	7.40	
Ashton, Cornelius,	w p 19	14	4	100	4.05	Drake, Henry,	" "	28	15	2	996	34.15
Barrett, Amos,	w p 15	15	4	50	2.10	" "	s p 27	" "	" "	" "	" "	
Barnes, Ezra D.,	m p 16	15	4	50	1.50	" "	w p 24	" "	" "	" "	" "	
Belding, Nathaniel,	e p 16	15	4	100	3.50	" "	m p 23	" "	" "	" "	" "	
Bullock, Hezekiah,	28 20	15	3	50	1.50	" "	s w p 38	" "	" "	" "	" "	
Brown, John G.,	14	15	3	470	15.66	" "	m p 22	" "	" "	" "	" "	
Brown, Elijah,	1 3 5 7 9 11	16	2	206	7.40	" "	n w p 37	" "	" "	" "	" "	
Brown, James,	1 3 5 7 9 11	16	2	320	14.50	" "	m p 22	" "	" "	" "	" "	
Brown, Paul,	1 3 5 7 9 11	16	2	103	4.05	Durkee, Ebenezer,	e p 46	15	2	175	5.60	
Brown, Robert, n p	1 3 5 7 9 11	16	2	206	7.05	Davis, William,	e p 32	15	4	134	7.00	
Brown, Widow T.,	15	16	2	2½	1.00	Delevergerne Egbert,	w p 24	15	4	136	4.10	
Birdsley, Siba,	2	16	2	116	3.85	Douglass, Israel,	w p 36	14	3	36	2.90	
Bent, Elijah,	m p 8	14	4	98	—	Dunham, Matthew,	" "	16	2	480	21.50	
" "	s p 18	14	4	100	3.95	Day, Minor,	Sec. 16	16	2	92	5.00	
Benet, Franking,	s p 9	14	4	100	3.90	Eaton, John,	m p 1	16	3	191	4.80	
Belinger, Adam,	m p 35	14	4	200	6.50	Ellicott, Andrew A.,	38	14	3	800	35.60	
Bentley, Caleb,	s p 37	14	4	336	15.00	Far, Chester W.,	s p 5	15	2	118	3.75	
Bradner, William,	w p 33	15	2	310	12.60	Fairfield, Walter,	m p 5	15	2	59	1.75	
Burgess, Noah,	e p 6	15	2	190	7.30	Fairfield, Ezra,	n p 5	15	2	59	1.75	
Booth, Oliver,	w p 15	15	2	200	8.40	Freeman Gideon,	52	15	2	377	18.65	
Bullard, William,	w p 22	15	2	100	3.25	Foot, William,	s p 45	15	2	214	6.55	
Blak, David,	m p 20	15	2	100	7.55	Frary, Eleazer,	n p 29	14	4	185	6.85	
" "	w p 30	15	2	100	—	Freeman, Samuel,	m p 38	14	4	100	2.95	
Brundage, Jason,	w p 39	15	1	100	5.75	Freeman, Jacob,	s p 39	14	4	210	6.05	
Bricon, Moses,	s p 37	15	1	200	6.75	Fuller, Reuben,	1 2, Sec. 3	16	2	238	8.95	
Benton, Silas,	n p 2	15	2	210	6.15	Fuller, John,	2 4 6, Sec. 8	16	2	259	16.65	
Boothe, Oliver Gee,	e p 23	15	2	100	5.26	Fuller, Thomas,	2 4 6, Sec. 8	16	2	100	3.20	
Benton, Oliver,	m p 40	14	1	110	3.00	Foster, Adam,	2	16	2	123	4.00	
Benton, Elijah,	n p 40	14	1	100	2.80	Foster, Chris John,	4, Sec. 12	16	2	128	4.00	
Bailey, Lansing,	s w p 12	15	2	125	5.25	Foster, Jacob,	6, Sec. 12	16	2	126	3.65	
Braley, Joel C.,	s e p 12	15	2	125	3.55	Foster, George,	8, Sec. 12	16	2	118	2.95	
Brooks, Clarkson F.,	e p 23	15	1	117	2.90	Foster, Coonrod,	e p 8	16	2	240	10.50	
Blane, Joseph,	e p 24	15	1	75	4.80	Griffing, John W.,	w p 30	14	4	100	3.70	
Burlingham, Wm.,	m p 53	15	2	120	8.00	Gates, Daniel,	n p 30	15	2	100	3.90	
Briggs, John,	s p 14	14	4	99	2.90	Garter, Henry,	n p 16	14	4	200	6.80	
Brigs, James,	m p 14	14	4	75	2.65	Gleason, Orin,	w p 64	15	2	60	2.80	
Coon, Alexander,	s p 17	14	4	200	9.00	Gleason, Thomas F.,	m p 64	15	2	40	1.20	
" "	s p 18	14	4	184	—	Gorham, Herman,	m p 22	15	2	50	1.50	
Carpenter, James,	s p 28	14	4	150	5.30	Hart, Joseph,	34	15	1	358	10.77	
Carpenter, Samuel,	n p 36	14	4	250	7.45	Holsenburgh, Frederick,	s p 3	15	2	200	5.60	
" "	s p 37	14	4	100	—	Huff, John,	m p 7	15	1	100	5.25	
Chaffee, Noah,	s p 36	15	1	200	5.45	Hawley, M.,	m p 5	15	3	300	10.05	
Cass, Ephraim,	w p 53	15	2	50	2.70	Hagerman, Joseph,	n w p 14	14	4	130	4.75	
Clark, Jane,	n p 36	15	1	100	4.05	Houghton, Artemas,	w p 14	16	3	10	45	
Clark, Reuben,	n w p 43	15	2	75	3.50	Hooker, David,	37.36	16	3	66	2.88	
Curtis, James,	m p 6	15	2	200	6.90	Hunt, John,	2	16	2	225	4.05	
Crippen, Darius,	m p 37	15	2	59	2.80	Hunt, Elijah,	12, Sec 9	16	2	130	5.55	
" "	m p 30	15	1	100	3.30	Hausman, John,	11	16	2	120	3.30	
Chaffy, Newberg,	m p 53	15	2	75	2.45	Jacobs, Andrew,	e p 53	15	2	100	3.75	
Cobb, Jonathan,	15	16	15	4	541	19.25	Judson, Zephaniah,	41	15	4	200	7.80
Coon, Hezekiah,	28 29	15	3	118	3.70	Jenks, John,	w p 38	15	3	100	3.85	
Coon, Farley F.,	n p 8	14	4	166	1.95	Kelsey, Roswell,	e p 38	15	3	175	6.60	
Clark, Samuel,	4 6 8 10, Sec. 11	16	2	481	14.25	Lambert, Stephen,	w p 25	15	4	134	4.15	

Description of Real Estate.					Description of Real Estate.						
Names of persons or reputed owners.	Lots.	Town.	Range.	Acres.	Names of persons or reputed owners.	Lots.	Town.	Range.	Acres.		
Lowell, Henry,	8, Sec. 9	16	2	150	12.30	Stodard, Joseph,	53	15	2	248	8.45
Leopard, Samuel,	n p 13	14	4	100	2.50	Sibley, Samuel,	e p 61	15	2	100	4.00
Lozey, James,	6	15	1	344	33.05	Sheldon, Petolomy,	e p 30	15	2	87	3.25
Lowewell, Zacheus,	e p 33	15	2	50	1.95	Simmons, Isaac,	m p 29	14	4	100	2.50
Luse, Henry,	e p 7	15	1	101	8.40	Simmons, Isaac, jr.,	s p 29	14	4	100	2.50
McAlister, William,	n p 35	15	1	400	13.00	Scot, Jacob,	m p 36	14	4	100	2.75
Mather, James,	e d 14	15	2	537	17.80	Smith, Nicholas,	s p 31	14	4	100	3.70
Matoon, Phillip,	w p 61	15	2	49	2.50	Turner, Otis,	26 28	15	3	70	2.70
Maxwell, Crosby,	w p 53	15	2	40	2.00	Thomas, John,	11 9 7, Sec. 13	16	2	336	9.30
McCarte, Eleazar,	m p 37	15	2	120	4.80	Tobey, Elnathan,	s p 9	15	4	75	4.85
Murdock, John,	e p 33	15	4	256	9.20	Timmerman, John,	s p 16	14	4	185	8.90
Murdock, Seymour,	e p 24-7	15	4	414	16.45				100	—	
Moore, Eli,	e p 6	15	4	189	16.15	Wadsworth, James,	37	15	3	444	24.85
Mix, Ebenezer,	44 45	15	3	180	6.15	Walker, Levi,	m p 37	14	4	166	4.15
Mansfield, Joseph,	e p 8	16	2	124	3.85	Whitherwax, Peter,	n p 25	14	4	150	5.50
Miles, Anthony,	m p 8	16	2	124	3.85	Whitherwax, David,	n 26	14	4	288	8.70
Nelson, John,	n p 25	14	4	100	2.25	Wing, Thomas,	w p 53	15	2	50	1.65
O'Ber, William,	n e p 14	14	4	100	3.55	Witherel, John,	e p 15	15	2	79	3.35
Pichsley, Ebenezer,	s p 38	14	4	200	5.75	White, William,	37 36	15	3	70	2.70
Perry, Joseph,	m p 40	14	4	100	2.50	Woodard, Joshua,	n p 31	14	4	100	2.50
Prockter, John,	e p 23	15	2	200	1.40	White, Turman, Hooker & Co.	36 36	15	3	63	1.90
Rowley, Reuben,	e p 45	15	2	100	4.55		w p 37	15	2	100	4.35
Reynolds, Simon,	n p 37	14	4	200	5.75		s p 34	14	4	50	1.25
Read, William,	n p 17	14	4	200	6.05	Nickerbocker, Dennis,	s p 34	14	4	230	6.20
Rosure, Samuel,	e p 29	15	2	100	—	"	e p 8	16	3	50	2.00
Root, Moses,	8 Sec. 12	16	2	123	10.00	NON-RESIDENT LANDS.					
Spensor, Amos,	m p 41	15	4	70	2.40	Bennet, Isaac,	e p 6 14 15	15	1	907	27.21
Shelding Abel,	w p 6	15	4	189	6.65	"	e p 13	15	3	38	12.15
Sheers, James,	46	15	3	175	6.15	Bassett, John,	w p 30, p 31	15	1	210	7.50
Shelding, Isaac,	e p 46	15	3	178	5.90		m p 62	15	2	50	2.40
Shipman, Job,	10 12, Sec. 2	16	2	173	3.85		n p 4	15	2	200	5.00
Slighter, Ebenezer,	12, Sec. 12	16	2	123	3.03		n p 36	15	2	100	2.95
Slighter, Giles,	13, Sec. 6	16	2	114	3.75		n p 30	15	2	50	1.80
Sheldon, Zelotes,	m p 45	15	2	100	5.75		e p 7	15	2	50	1.95
Sibley, William,	m p 45	15	2	147	6.60		w p 30	15	1	67	2.60
Sprague, Dyer,	w p 62	15	2	50	2.50		e p 33	15	1	100	2.50
Shilley, Aaron,	e p 83	15	2	120	5.45		e m p 30	15	1	100	3.00
Stillwell, Elijah,	m p 53	15	2	70	3.00						
Shaw, Elijah,	e p 44	15	2	268	6.70						

The first permanent settler in Ridgeway was Seymour Murdock, who was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1764. His wife was Miss Catherine Brick, of the same county, born in 1768. It is stated in Thomas's Pioneer History that Mr. Murdock first came to Ridgeway in the spring of 1810, and purchased from two brothers named Sampson their rights to a portion of lot 24, fourth range, which they had taken up. In this statement there is evidently a confusion of dates. Mr. Murdock first purchased by article a part of that lot in October, 1809. May 21, 1810, he took an article for another portion adjoining this, and the next day, May 22d, Boaz Sampson took an article for another portion of the same lot. In the spring of 1810 Mr. Murdock's family, consisting of twelve persons, come to Ridgeway with an ox-team and a Pennsylvania wagon. Their journey lasted more than a month. From the Genesee River west the forest was almost unbroken. Only at long intervals had clearings been commenced and settlers' cabins erected. No bridges

spanned the streams, and fording was sometimes quite difficult. After their arrival they lived nearly six weeks in their wagons till they could build a log house.

The entire region was then a dense forest. East on the Ridge the nearest clearing was two miles east from Oak Orchard Creek; west, at Johnson's Creek. Five miles distant, was a log house and a small clearing; south the families of Mr. Coon and Mr. Walsworth, near Tonawanda swamp, were their nearest neighbors; and north there was no one till the lake shore was reached. The nearest store and post-office was at Batavia, the nearest gristmill at Niagara Falls, and the nearest school house was near Lockport. Such were the surroundings into the midst of which Mr. Murdock brought his family. They had eight sons and four daughters. The sons were Israel, John, Seymour B., Henry, Zimri, Jasper, Hiram, and William. In 1813 Mr. Murdock erected the first frame barn in the town, a portion of which is still standing. It was a heavy frame and there were not settlers enough to raise it. Mr. Murdock asked General Izard, who was in command of troops on their way to the Niagara frontier, to furnish men to assist in the raising, which he did. In the summer of the same year Betsey Murdock, a daughter of Seymour, taught the first school in Ridgeway, in this barn. Mrs. Murdock died in 1823. His death occurred ten years later.

Seymour B. Murdock was born in Dutchess county in 1796, and came with his father to Ridgeway in 1810. At the taking of Fort Niagara he, with others of the family and neighbors who were capable of bearing arms, went to the defence of the country. June 1, 1825, just fifteen years after his arrival in Ridgeway, he was married to Miss Eliza Reed, of Cayuga county, N. Y., and they took up their residence near where his father built his first cabin. There they passed the balance of their lives.

William Davis took up land on the lot next west from Mr. Murdock in the autumn of 1809, and began the erection of a log house on it in the spring of 1810, but did not bring his family to the place till the autumn of the same year.

Soon after the advent of Murdock and Davis two men came and occupied a log house that had been erected at the salt springs on the

bank of the Oak Orchard Creek, south from the Ridge road. In the same summer Ezra D. Barnes came and boarded with Mr. Murdock while he built his house, some two miles farther east, on lot 37; for his board he worked two days each week. There were at that time in the town of Ridgeway only five horses, two yoke of oxen and three cows, all brought by Mr. Murdock.

Eli Moore purchased a portion of lot 5, at Ridgeway Corners, in the summer of 1810. On this, in 1811, he erected a block house, or house of hewed logs, which he opened as a tavern. This stood upon the site of the present hotel at that place. In the same year he started a store, the first in Ridgeway, and probably the first in the county. Another store was soon afterward opened at Oak Orchard. In 1812 Colonel Howell kept a tavern in a log house at Oak Orchard. In the same year a tavern was kept at Jeddo, then Batesville, in a small log house.

The first death in the town was that of a daughter of William Davis, in 1810. She died of hydrophobia and was buried in the cemetery west of Ridgeway Corners. The first birth was a daughter of John Murdock. The first tanner and currier was Isaac A. Bullard, who was also the first shoemaker. His tannery was erected in 1812, a short distance west of the Corners. A tannery was built at Oak Orchard in 1813, by Zera Webb. There is now no tannery in town. A distillery was built in 1811, a short distance west of Ridgeway Corners, and soon afterward one at Knowlesville. Several others have been carried on, but all have long since ceased operation. Sholes and Cheny were the first blacksmiths, followed by Blanchard Douglass, and others.

Otis Turner came from Wayne county, N. Y., and settled on the Ridge road, east from Ridgeway Corners, in 1811. He was an intelligent and able man, and was often placed in official positions. He was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Genesee county before the formation of Orleans and was a member of Assembly for that county in 1823. He was one of the constituent members of the Baptist church of Medina. Soon after coming to Ridgeway he, in company with his brother-in-law, Dr. William White, and David Hooker, built a saw-mill between the Ridge and Medina. This was the second mill in the town. He died in Rochester in 1865. Dr. William White, who came to Ridgeway soon after Mr. Turner, was distinguished as the first resi-



dent physician in Orleans county. A sketch of him appears elsewhere in this volume.

It has been said that a saw mill was built in 1805 by the Holland Land Company near Medina. In view of the fact that there was not a white settler in Ridgeway or Shelby till four or five years later, there is reason to suspect an error in the date. In 1812 Colonel Howell erected a saw mill at Oak Orchard, and during the same or the next year Turner, White and Hooker built another further up the stream, near where one was afterward established by Dunbar & Clark. In 1827 Orlando Bates built one at what is now Jeddo. In 1838 S. M. Spencer erected one at Oak Orchard. This was burned in 1851, and at once rebuilt. In 1813 a clothiery was built by Lyman Turner on a small stream crossing the Knowlesville road east of Oak Orchard Creek. Like all old clothieries, it has gone to decay.

The town was divided into school districts in 1814. One of these districts extended on the Ridge from the west line of the town, a distance of about seven miles, and indefinitely on the north and south, and in this district, in 1815, the first school house, a log building, was erected.

Israel Douglass, a native of New Milford, Conn., was born in 1777, and removed to Scottsville, Monroe county, N. Y., in 1806. In 1810 or 1811 he came to Ridgeway, which was then Batavia. He was appointed a justice of the peace for the last named town prior to 1812, and held the office three terms. At the first town meeting in Ridgeway he was chosen town clerk, the first town officer elected in the county, and was several times elected supervisor of Ridgeway. He was regarded as honest and candid, and was one of the best business men in the county. He resided on the Ridge road, near Oak Orchard Creek, till his death in 1844.

Amos Barrett was born in New Hampshire in 1778. In 1802 he married Lucy Thayer. His first wife died, and in 1807 he married Huldah Winegar. In 1811 he purchased 50 acres of lot 15, a mile west from Ridgeway Corners. For this he paid \$3 per acre. Foreseeing the appreciation in the price of land he bought other parcels and afterward sold them at an advance. He brought his family here early in the spring of 1812. They were the guests of his neighbor, Jonathan



Cobb, till he built a log house on his own lot. Mr. Cobb's house was 18x24 feet in size, and at this time had twenty-six inmates. On their journey hither with horse and ox-teams, one of his oxen broke his leg. He made a single yoke for the other ox and drove him by the side of a horse through the balance of the journey. The yoke is still preserved as a relic. Mr. Barrett was one of the party that went with Captain McCarthy to the defense of the frontier in the war of 1812. He reared to adult age seven sons and one daughter, and lived to see twenty-two grand-children. He died in 1860.

Sidney S. Barrett, eldest son of Amos, was born in Fabius, N. Y., in 1804, and came with his father's family to Ridgeway in 1812. In 1828 he and two younger brothers purchased a portion of lot 24, west from Ridgeway Corners. After a few years this land was divided among them, and Sydney ever afterward resided on his portion. In 1832 he married Miss Lydia H. Fox.

Lucius Barrett, a son of Amos, was born in Fabius, N. Y., in 1807. At the age of five years he came with his father to Ridgeway. In 1831 he purchased the farm on which he ever afterward resided. In 1833 he married Electa B. Chase, of Clarkson, N. Y.

Nathan Barrett, a brother of Amos, born in New Hampshire in 1777, married Sally Bennett, of the same State, in 1805. In 1815 they removed to Tioga county, N. Y., where she died in 1820. In 1828 he removed to Ridgeway, where he died the same year.

Luther Barrett, son of Nathan, was born in Windham county, Vt., in 1806. He went with his father's family to Tioga county, in 1815, and in 1825 came to Ridgeway, where he labored by the month till 1831. In that year he purchased the farm on which he afterward resided, three-fourths of a mile west from Ridgeway Corners. In 1835 he married Miss Almira Flood, a native of Vermont, born in 1807. Their children were: Sylvester J., Elsie A. (Mrs. Henry Tanner), Medora P., and Lodema A. (Mrs. Andrew Weld). In 1857-58 he was the supervisor of Ridgeway.

Hezekiah Coon, a native of Rhode Island, removed to De Ruyter, N. Y. In 1811 he came to Ridgeway and took an article for 100 acres of lots 28 and 29, a mile east from Ridgeway Corners. His son, Milo Coon, who was born in De Ruyter in 1799, came with him.

He married Edith Willetts in 1823, and purchased a portion of his father's farm.

David Hooker, a native of Connecticut, was born in 1771, and was married to Betsey Sanders in 1795. She died in 1813, and in 1814 he married Polly Pixten. He came to Ridgeway in 1812 and settled on lot 37, east from Oak Orchard. He served in the war of 1812, and was at the battle of Fort Erie. Soon after he settled in Ridgeway, he, in company with Dr. William White and Otis Turner, built the mills on Oak Orchard Creek that were afterward known as the Morris Mills. He died in 1847. Perley H. Hooker, a son of David, was born in Wayne county, N. Y., in 1804, and came to Ridgeway with his father in 1812. He married in 1835 Lydia J. Craine, of Cayuga county, and succeeded his father in the ownership of the place.

George Bayne came from Scipio, N. Y., in 1812, and located near Middleport, Niagara county. The war which then came on rendered residence here undesirable, and after a year he went back. Subsequently he returned and purchased a farm on lot 25, a mile east from Medina, where he died about 1825. His wife, Mehittebel (Davis) Bayne, died here in 1864. John Bayne came to Ridgeway with his father and died here in 1843. His brothers, David, Thomas, George and Jonas, came soon afterward, and all settled in the vicinity. The wife of Jonas Bayne was Mary Runciman, to whom he was married in 1836. Of their six children two were killed in the army during the civil war.

William Knowles was born in Sanderfield, Mass., July 19, 1790. In 1814 he came to the residence of his brother in Riga, Monroe county, N. Y., and a year later, or early in 1815, to Ridgeway. He took an article for 200 acres of lot 3 where is now Knowlesville, which was named from him. He afterwards received deeds for 240 acres of this lot and built a rude log house more than a mile from any other house or highway, or even foot path. His first summer was one of severe labor. His housekeeper, the wife of a hired man, died, and his hired help left him. Late in the autumn of 1815 he returned to Massachusetts, and early in 1816 was married to Miss Mary Baldwin. They removed to the house he had built, and brought with them what was then regarded as a great luxury—a set of splint-bottomed chairs; but

their first sleeping place was a "Genesee bedstead," and their first table a board laid on the end of a barrel. In the summer of 1816 the surveyors of the route for the canal made their camp for a time on his farm, and the line was finally established through the center of it. He was a contractor on the canal east of Holley. The first framed house in Knowlesville, south of the canal, was built by him in 1825, and was several years kept by him as a hotel. In the same year he built the first warehouse in Knowlesville, and from this he shipped the first boat load of wheat that was sent from Orleans county. He helped to erect the first log school house in Knowlesville, and this house was also used as a place of worship. When the brick church in that place was erected, in 1830, he furnished fully one-half of the funds for building it. Mr. Knowles never had any children, but he adopted and educated several, among them Rev. T. O. Fillmore, on whom he bestowed a liberal education. In 1820 Mr. and Mrs. Knowles became members of the Presbyterian Church at Knowlesville, and for forty years he was a ruling elder in that society. In 1861 his first wife died, and he afterward married Mrs. Sarah Crippen. He died some years since.

William C. Tanner was born in Rutland county, Vt., in 1793. In the spring of 1815 he came west to "look land," and in June took an article for a part of lot 17, two miles southwest from Knowlesville. Early in 1816 he and his brother, Josias, came and took possession of the land he had purchased, and kept bachelor's hall there two years. In the autumn of 1817 he returned to Vermont, and brought back with him, the next spring, a younger sister for a housekeeper. She afterward became the wife of Avery V. Andrews, and the mother of a large family. Mr. Tanner was commissioned a lieutenant in the militia in 1817, and was promoted in regular gradation till in 1826, he was made a brigadier-general. In 1821 he married Esther, a daughter of Judge John Lee, of Barre. She died in 1835, and he afterward married Julia A., daughter of Rev. J. S. Flagler, of Genesee county. Mr. Tanner died in 1869. Josias Tanner was born in Rutland county, Vt., in 1795. He came to Ridgeway in 1816, with his brother, William C., and ever afterward resided there. In 1825 he married Miss Lucy Baldwin, and they had four children. Their youngest son, Lieut. B. B. Tanner, of the 151st N. Y. Volunteers, in the civil war, died in the service.

Grosvenor Daniels was a native of Pembroke, N. H., born in 1793. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1813, was a native of Vermont. She died in 1854, and in 1855 he married Florinda Hicks. In the spring of 1815, in company with Robert Simpson, he came to Ridgeway and took up a part of lot 47, a mile and a half north from Ridgeway Corners, and Mr. Simpson took up a parcel adjoining his. They built a camp and commenced clearing their land, but hard times and fever and ague compelled Mr. Daniels to return to Vermont in the fall. The next winter he brought his family to his new home, arriving after a tedious journey without money and in debt. The famous cold season of 1816 was a hard time for all settlers on the Holland Purchase, and Mr. Daniels found it difficult to provide food for his family. He was a prominent man, and was chosen to various town offices. He had a taste for military exercises, and soon rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the militia. James Daniels, a brother of Grosvenor, settled in North Ridgeway, and after many years removed to Michigan.

Eleazer T. Slater was a native of Massachusetts, whence he removed to Geneseo, Livingston county, at an early day. In 1815 he came to Orleans county and settled on lot sixty-one, north from Knowlesville, where he remained till his death, some forty years since. His wife was Polly Taft, a native of Connecticut. Their children were: Levira (Mrs. Wilder), Eleazer T., jr., and Melissa Ostrander.

Peter Hoag, a native of New Jersey, was born in 1822. When quite young he removed with his father's family to Ontario county, where he received a good education for those times, and taught district school several terms. In 1815 he came to Ridgeway and took up a part of lot 17, two miles east from Medina, and built thereon a log house. In the following winter he married Hannah Vanduzer, of Ontario county, and in the spring of 1816 they removed to the home which he had prepared. They came with a yoke of oxen and a sled, bringing a few necessary articles of furniture. Mr Hoag died in 1876. His first wife died in 1831. In the same year he married Maria Palmatur. She died in 1866.

Elijah Hawley, born in Bridgeport, Conn., in 1782, was married to Rhoda Spencer in 1805, and in 1815 settled on lot 46, near Ridgeway Corners. He was one of the earliest land surveyors in the county. He

was appointed a justice of the peace in 1816, and in 1818 a judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Genesee county, which position he held at the time of his death. He was also supervisor of Ridgeway in 1818. October 22, 1816, the post-office of Oak Orchard (the second in the county) was established at Ridgeway Corners and Mr. Hawley was appointed postmaster. This was the first post-office in what is now the town of Ridgeway. Mr. Hawley died in 1820, leaving a widow and six children.

Grindal Davis was a son of Rev. Paul Davis, who was a Revolutionary soldier. He was born in Massachusetts in 1786. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Plattsburg as well as in other engagements. His wife was Suviah Corbin, a native of Vermont. In 1816 they came with their three children and a few household goods in a lumber wagon, drawn by a yoke of oxen to Ridgeway Corners. A year later he removed to Yates and remained there till 1869, when he came to Medina and died in that village the same year. He was an efficient member of the Baptist church of Yates, was an active temperance worker, and a man of sterling integrity. His daughter, Mrs. Clorinda Harper, became a resident of Medina.

Joseph Davis, born in Massachusetts in 1782, was also the son of Rev. Paul Davis. In 1809 he was married to Dolly Maynard, also a native of Massachusetts. The same year they went to Vermont, whence, in 1820, they removed to Ridgeway. They came in a wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen and a horse, and loaded with a few household goods, necessary farming utensils, and the family, which consisted of five children. They brought with them also a cow and were twenty days on the road. They located two miles north from Shelby Basin, on lot 23, where they erected their log cabin covered with bark, in which they resided two years. On this place they remained till the death of Mr. Davis, in 1869.

Their children were Francis M., Almira (Brown), Paul H., Dolly A., (Arnold), Joseph C. (drowned in 1887), Henry G., Sarah V. (Reuben), Seraphine M. (Le Valley), and Simeon C. The youngest of these was born in 1831.

Levi Davis, the son of a Revolutionary soldier, was born in Wardsborough, Vt., in 1793. With his father's family he went to New Salem,

Mass., and in 1814 served a short time as a soldier in the war with England. In 1816 he was married to Miss Lorana Hunt, and soon afterward started, with an ox team, for Chautauqua county, N. Y., where they arrived after a journey of thirty-five days. He cleared and improved a farm there, and reared a family of eight children. Business reverses overtook him, and in 1833 he removed to Ridgeway, where for several years he worked at the trade of a mason.

Jeremiah Brown, the son of a Revolutionary officer, was born in Cheshire, Mass., in 1780. In 1799 he made a journey on foot to Farmington, Ontario county, and again in 1807. In 1809 he married Abigail, daughter of Rev. Paul Davis, of New Salem, Mass., and in 1811 they removed to Farmington. He was an officer in the militia, and in the war of 1812 he was called into service and went to Buffalo. In 1815 he removed to Massachusetts, and the next year came to Ridgeway. During the first few years they suffered much from sickness, and encountered many privations. They sometimes subsisted on unripe grain, boiled, and on the flesh and fat of raccoons. Mr. Brown related that in the sickly summer of 1828 he did not undress at night during eight consecutive weeks, being constantly engaged in the care of the sick. In 1816 he was chosen commissioner of highways, and assisted in laying out five roads from the ridge to the lake. At different times he was elected to all the offices in the town except clerk, constable and collector. In 1822 he erected a furnace in which he cast the first iron plough ever made in the State west of Rochester. He was a man of large stature, with a firm and vigorous constitution. He was the father of Albert F. Brown, once mayor of Lockport, and of Colonel Edwin F. Brown, of the 28th Regiment New York Volunteers. He died in 1863.

Daniel F. Hunt was a native of Vermont, born in 1790. His wife was Abigail Batcheller, a native of New Hampshire. They came to Ridgeway in 1816, and located three and one-half miles north from Ridgeway Corners, where they remained till their deaths. She died in 1851, and he in 1878. Of their nine children who lived to adult age Daniel F. settled near his father, Aaron B. in Medina, and Hannah (Mrs. John H. Mean) on the Ridge road west of Ridgeway Corners.

Andrew Stevens was a native of New Hampshire, born in 1789. In 1810 he removed to Riga, Monroe county, N. Y., and in 1816 to Ridgeway, where he took up a part of lot 58, at Knowlesville. His father, Jesse, and his mother, Martha (Seaton), came with him and remained till their deaths. He died in 1826, and she in 1837. In 1819 Andrew Stevens married Sally, daughter of Judge John Lee, of Barre. Their children were: Charles L., Sarah W. and Clarissa O. Charles L. became the owner of a portion of the old homestead. He was born in 1820 and was the first white male child born in the village of Knowlesville, and was during all his life a prominent citizen of that village, and for many years a justice of the peace. Mrs. Stevens died in 1828, and in 1829 he married Sophronia Harding, of Barre. They had five children, of whom the youngest, John, settled on a part of the homestead. Mr. Stevens died about 1870. His wife had died ten years previously.

David Hood, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1794. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Romulus, N. Y. In 1813 he was drafted and served three months. In 1816 he came to Ridgeway, and in 1817 purchased an article for 119 acres of land. In 1818 he built a log house, and in 1819 was married to Miss Elizabeth Burroughs, of Shelby.

Samuel Church settled in North Ridgeway in 1816. His wife was Ann Daniels, and they reared four sons.

William Cobb and his wife, who was Hannah Heminway, were natives of Massachusetts, and settled on lot 40, north from Ridgeway Corners, in 1817. In 1855 Mr. Cobb died at the age of sixty-six years. His family consisted of four sons and one daughter.

William M. Alcorn was born in Northumberland county, Pa., in 1808. In 1817 he came to Ridgeway with the family of Judge Turner, to whom he had been bound. They settled on the Ridge, about a mile east from Ridgeway Corners, and he remained there till the age of twenty-six, when he removed to Palmyra, N. Y., where he married Electa B. Howland of that place. They at once came to Medina. They reared three daughters: Frances (Mrs. David Parks), Mary A. (Mrs. Charles E. Clark), and Helen A. (Mrs. Edward O. Draper).



Edward Raymour, a native of Vermont, was born in 1801. At the age of thirteen he removed to Ontario county, N. Y., and in 1818 to Ridgeway. In 1825 he married Almira, daughter of George Bayne. She died in 1835, and in the same year he married Abigail Davis, a native of Connecticut, who came to Ridgeway in 1817.

William N. Preston, born in Lyme, N. H., in 1781, married Sarah Daniels, who was born in Pembroke, N. H., in 1785. They came to Ridgeway and settled a mile and a half north from the Ridge in 1819. Their sons were Isaac, Samuel and Williston. Mrs. Preston died in 1831, and he died ten years later.

Ephraim G. Masten and his wife, Nancy G., were married in 1815, and settled in Bethlehem, Albany county, N. Y. In 1819 Mr. Masten came to Ridgeway and purchased an article for land on lot 17, two miles east from Medina. He made some improvements, and in the same year moved his family there. They lived in a log house till 1831, when they built a stone residence on the same site. Mr. Masten died in 1860.

William Cochrane, a native of New Hampshire, was born in 1781. He married Rhoda Wright, of the same State, and they settled in Ridgeway in 1819. Their family consisted of four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, William, became a resident of Waterport in Carlton.

Lyman Bates, or Judge Bates, as he was commonly called, was born in Palmyra, N. Y., in 1798. In 1819 he came to Ridgeway and began the career of a farmer, which he afterward followed when not discharging official duties. He was a justice of the peace several terms, nine years supervisor of Ridgeway, five years a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, was a member of the Assembly in 1828, and president of the Farmers' Bank of Orleans. His wife, to whom he was married in 1821, was Abinerva Kingman, who was born in Palmyra in 1796.

Avery V. Andrews was born in New Hampshire in 1798. In 1802 his father removed with his family to Vermont, and in 1817 to Gaines, where they arrived after a journey of thirty days with two yoke of oxen. In 1819 Avery V. purchased an article for 50 acres of land in Ridgeway, and in 1821 another for 62 acres, the last parcel having on it a small log house. Seventeen years later he built a stone residence, in which he passed the balance of his days. His wife was the sister of

Gen. William C. and Josias Tanner. She came to Ridgeway with her brothers in 1818.

Parley Gillette was born in Madison county, N. Y., in 1805. He removed with his parents to Dansville, N. Y., in 1816, and to Ridgeway in 1820. He afterward purchased a farm on lot 20, one and a half miles northwest from Knowlesville. He was first married in 1835 to Miss Emeline H. Bottom, of Vermont. She died in 1853, and in 1854 he married Miss Sarah Whittaker. She died in 1855 and in 1856 he married Mrs. P. Dow, who died in 1881. He had four children: Willis, Dyer, Mrs. Mary Brace, and Emma. Nelson and Joab Gillette, brothers of Parley, came to Ridgeway with him, and all first settled on lot 10, one and one-half miles southwest from Knowlesville. Joab died more than twenty years since, and his widow and three children moved to Kansas. Nelson died in 1882, leaving a widow (second wife) and five children.

Richard Fancher was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1793. He came early to Ridgeway and took an article for a part of lot 12, a mile and a half northwest from Knowlesville, and resided on that farm till his death in 1871. His son, William, removed to Knowlesville, and a daughter, Mrs. Jennie Ough settled at Eagle Harbor. Mr. Fancher was twice married. His last wife died in 1875.

Solomon Newell was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1778. His wife was Sarah Stedman, a native of Rhode Island. They went to Chenango county, N. Y., then came to Gaines in 1820, whence they removed to Middleport, Niagara county, and in 1845 settled in Medina. He died in 1846, she in 1875. A grandson, George A. Newell, was nine years county clerk, is cashier of the Union Bank of Medina, and eminent in the Masonic fraternity and now county treasurer.

Joseph L. Perry was a native of Huntington, Conn., born in 1794. With his father's family he removed to near Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1804, and in 1819 was married to Julia Ann Reed. In 1820 they removed to Ridgeway and located on lot 24, half a mile west from Ridgeway Corners. He held offices in the town prior to the organization of the county of Orleans, and was a deputy sheriff in this and Genesee counties. In 1825 he became a merchant and hotel-keeper at "the Corners" and continued to keep a tavern many years. He was

also a manufacturer of potash, a partner in the old stage line on the Ridge road, postmaster, mail contractor, and produce dealer. He owned, ran, and sometimes commanded boats on the Erie Canal, and was noted for shrewdness, wit, and joviality. He died in Ridgeway in 1845.

James Jackson was born in Duanesburg, N. Y., in 1798. He removed with his mother's family to Onondaga county, and in 1819 married Maria Marlette. In 1823 they came to Ridgeway and settled on lot 20, west from Medina, where their six sons and four daughters were born. His wife died in 1870. Of their ten children two sons and three daughters settled in and near Medina. Mr. Jackson was a man of energy and industry, and achieved success as a farmer.

William Jackson was born in Duanesburg, N. Y., in 1799, and was married to Martha Comstock in 1822. They had eleven children. In 1826 he came to Ridgeway and bought an article for a part of lot 21, north from Shelby Basin. He built a log house, returned to Onondaga county for his family, and brought them to their new home the next year. He remained on this place till about 1880, when he removed to Holley.

Richard Gordineer, son of a colored woman, Jacob Gordineer's slave, was born in 1794. He and his mother were sold when he was two months old to Joseph Grant, the father of L. A. G. B. Grant, of Shelby, and both were made free by law in 1825. In 1823 he came to Medina and was a cook in the family of Walter Grant, on a farm south of that place. He remained with the Grants till 1824, after which he worked on the canal till 1839, when he settled in Medina. He was a good cook, and his services in that capacity were often required on important occasions. He was a cartman and whitewasher many years, and by industry and frugality accumulated a comfortable property, but in 1862 he lost everything. He lived to be over ninety-two years of age.

Benjamin Jackson was born in Duanesburg in 1803, and removed to Onondaga county, N. Y., with his mother's family in 1805. At the age of twenty-two, or in 1825, he came to Ridgeway, returned to Onondaga county, and in 1828 came again to Ridgeway, and resided on different farms west from Medina till 1842, when he removed to the village. He first married Wealthy Ann Terry, of Onondaga county, in

1823. She died in 1842, and in the same year he married Clarissa McCormick. They had five daughters.

Simeon Bathgate was born in Scotland in 1788. In his native country he learned the trade of a millwright, which he followed there till 1818, when he came to America. He first lived at Caledonia, afterward in Batavia, and early in 1825 he came to Medina. In that year he built the machinery for D. E. Evans's mill, and afterward established a foundry and machine shop near the canal for the manufacture of mill machinery. In this business he continued till his retirement in 1850. He died in 1865. He was married in Scotland to Euphemia Atchinson. They had ten children, three of whom died in infancy. Allison, the oldest daughter, born in Scotland, married C. R. Ganson, and died in Buffalo in 1890. George succeeded his father in the foundry, and died in Medina in 1854. William, a partner with George in the foundry, sailed for California in 1852, and died at sea of yellow fever. Sarah Atchinson, who married Reuben Castle, was born in Medina in 1826, and was the first white child born in that village. Margaret married George Shattuck and resided on the Bathgate homestead. Jane Ann married Waldo Stebbins, and died in Medina in 1858. Cornelia Euphemia settled in Medina. Mrs. Bathgate died in 1869.

Simeon Downs was born in Vermont in 1800. In 1825 he removed to Medina, where he engaged in general blacksmithing. He afterward became a manufacturer of edged tools, and subsequently a daguerrean artist, and finally an insurance agent, in which business he continued till his death in 1876. His wife, to whom he was married in 1826, was Sophronia Bailey, born in Essex county, N. Y., in 1808. She came to Medina in 1826. Of their four children three lived to adult age: Lester C. married Susan Garter, and died in 1861, leaving two sons, Frank and Fred; Henrietta married M. W. Ryan, of Medina, and Pleuma P. married Edwin H. Sanborn.

Chauncey Brinsmaid was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1799. In 1823 he married Rachel Cannon and in 1825 they came to Ridgeway and located on lot 2, near Knowlesville, where he remained till his death in 1883. His first wife died in 1840, and in 1842 he married Eunice Stevens. She died in 1858, and in 1859 he married Susan A. Taylor, who after his death removed to Salt Lake City. He had eight

children. Samuel Brinsmaid, a younger brother, came here in 1836. He was born in 1811.

John Ryan was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1801. In 1810 he went to Lycoming county, where he learned the trade of a mason, at which he worked there till 1825, when he removed to Batavia, N. Y., and in the same year to Medina. He followed his trade and was a contractor from time to time. He built all the bridge abutments on the enlarged canal between Lockport and Albion, and had many other large jobs. He was for five years superintendent of repairs on the canal. His wife was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1811. They were married in 1837. Ten children lived to adult age.

Moses S. Hicks was born in Rhode Island in 1804. With his father's family he removed in succession to Oneida county, N. Y., to Onondaga county, to Wayne county, and in 1825 to Ridgeway, and followed the trade of a carpenter and joiner. He was first married in 1833 to Mary Adams. She died in 1847, and in 1850 he married Ellen Barlow. He resided in Knowlesville.

Stephen Welch was a native of New England. In his childhood he was adopted by a Quaker in Pennsylvania and remained with him till he reached his majority. In 1823, with his wife and one son, he removed to Western New York and located within what is now the city of Lockport. In 1825 they removed to Ridgeway, near Knowlesville, and in 1833 he purchased a part of lot 57, a mile south from that village. He died there in 1835. His wife was Jane Jacobs, a native of New England. She continued to reside on this place till her death in 1866. Their children were John and Benjamin, who settled on the old homestead, and Elizabeth, who died in 1866.

Botsford Fairman, born in Massachusetts in 1806, was educated in the common schools of his native State, and early in life became a clerk. In 1823, he removed to Cooperstown, N. Y., and in 1826 to Medina. He at once engaged in mercantile business, which he followed about thirty-five years, and in that time, in company with T. R. Austin, he built the Medina Falls mill. He was then a banker and produce dealer till 1870, when he removed to New York city and was again engaged in mercantile business till 1885. He then retired from business, removed to Albany and resided with his daughter, Mrs. H. E. Sickels, till his

death, in 1889. His wife, to whom he was married in 1828, was Delia A. Austin, Otego, N. Y. Their children were: Carrie (Mrs. H. E. Sickels), of Albany; George, of Chicago; Henry, of Medina; Delia, (Mrs. L. J. Ives); Charles, Elizabeth, Richard, and Susan.

Joseph Nixon was born in England in 1796. He received a liberal education and graduated at Cambridge. He then studied theology for a time, but abandoned the idea of becoming a clergyman and studied medicine. He came to America in 1819, landing at Baltimore, where for a time he practiced as a physician. He there became acquainted with the Seneca chief Red Jacket, and was by him adopted, in the presence of a large concourse of people, into the Seneca tribe. The name given him was "Wy-nish-e-u, signifying "a fair day," the name by which he was ever afterward known by the Senecas, who visited him in Medina. He removed to Brownsville, Pa., and thence, in 1824, to Batavia, where he engaged in teaching. In 1826 he came to Medina and erected a brewery and distillery and also the stone tenement house long known as the nunnery. He continued in business till 1848, and died in 1850. In 1819 he was married, in England, to Mary Anderson who died in 1848. Of their seven children who lived to adult age, Elizabeth married George H. Thatcher; Mary married Benjamin Thom, and died in Albion; Sarah married Louis Isbel, and died in Albany; Joseph Carr Nixon died in Medina; Alice married Daniel Clark; Alderson Nixon settled in Medina; and William H. died in Nebraska.

Isaac Caswell was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1800. In 1825 he married Betsey Sternberg, and in 1827 they came to Murray, in this county. During the first few years of their residence here they suffered much from sickness and endured many privations. In 1849 he removed to Ridgeway, where his wife died in 1852. In 1854 he married Adaline Tuttle, a native of New London county, Conn. Mr. Caswell died in the autumn of 1872.

Henry A. Hess was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1791. His great-grandfather, John Hess, a relative of John Hess, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, came from his native country to Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1709, where the grandfather of Henry, Augustin Hess, was born in 1719; his father was also born in that county. They removed to Herkimer county and during the Revolution his father was engaged in the de-



fense of Fort Stanwix, and at the battle of Oriskany received a wound which caused his death in 1805. His grandfather was killed in the defense of Fort Herkimer, their buildings were burned, and their stock killed or driven away. In 1798 they moved to Onondaga county, N. Y., where his father died in 1805. On the breaking out of the war with England in 1812, he enlisted in the army and became a first lieutenant. He was honorably discharged in 1814. In 1815 he married Prudy Harvey, of Herkimer county. His mother died in 1821, and in 1822 he removed to Clarendon. In 1847 he came to Ridgeway and located about midway between Medina and Knowlesville. The farm which he purchased there he sold to his son, James Hess, in 1865.

Mrs. Ann McKean was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1799, and was married to Pierce N. McKean in 1828. She settled in Medina and lived on Orient street, in a log house where the nunnery now stands. Joseph Nixon lived in the house north. All woods around there then. On the other side of the race was a slaughter house and a brewery built of logs, also a saw mill belonging to Joseph Ellicott. Mr. McKean removed to Middleport, then to Ridgeway, and in 1839 returned to Medina, where he died in 1854. Their youngest daughter married J. N. Card, of Medina village.

Nathan Bancroft was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1803. His father's family removed to Avon, N. Y., in 1806. In 1823 he removed to Elba, N. Y., and thence, in 1828, he came to Ridgeway and purchased land just west of Medina. He engaged, during several years, in the manufacture of brick, and was afterward a farmer. In 1867 he removed to a place within the present limits of the village of Medina, where he died in 1886. In 1826 he married Hulda E. Turner, of Elba. They reared five sons and two daughters to manhood and womanhood. Of these the daughters settled on the place where he died. Mrs. Bancroft died in 1888.

James Kearney was a native of Tipperary, Ireland, born in 1810, and in his youth he learned the trade of a stonemason. He removed to Canada in 1828, and to Medina in 1830. He worked at his trade there for some years, then became the proprietor of a quarry, which he operated till within a few years of his death. He died in 1866. His wife was Ann Kelly, also a native of Tipperary, born in 1815. She



came to Canada in 1824, and to Medina in 1825. Of their eleven children nine lived to adult age. John D. married Jennie Mead and died in 1882; Ellen married, first, Michael Shanley, then Patrick Horan, and died in 1876; James A. married Kate Lahey, and removed to California; Anna E. married Daniel Barret, of Niagara Falls; Michael is deceased; William E. married Mary E. Smith and moved to Pennsylvania; Richard married Evangeline Gardner and settled in Boston; Sara M. became a resident of Medina with her mother; and Margaret A. (now deceased) married Charles A. Gorman.

John Parsons was born in the city of New York in 1809. His father was an Englishman and a sea captain, and his mother was a native of Scotland. They became residents of New York in 1804. The son learned the trade of a coppersmith in his youth, and in 1832 he removed to Medina, where he followed the trade of a copper, tin, and sheet iron worker. In 1832 he married Elizabeth Cogswell, a native of Monroe, county, N. Y. They reared two children: Mary and John C. The latter died at the age of twenty. Mrs. Parsons died in 1888.

Lewis Marshall was a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., born in 1806. In 1826 he married Sarah Angevine, also a native of Dutchess county, born the same year. In 1831 they removed to Palmyra, N. Y., and in 1832 to Ridgeway, two miles north from Medina. Thence he removed to Jeddo, where he was many years the owner of the mills at that place, and where he died in 1888. His wife died there also in 1879. Five of their children were: Susan (Smith), John L., Edward, William H., and Angevine.

David Danolds came to Avon in 1816 and was engaged for two years in making brick. He then removed to Stafford, Genesee county, where he became a hotel keeper, a merchant, a miller, a distiller, and a manufacturer of potash. He removed thence to Batavia, where he remained two years, then went to Elba, where he became a merchant and a manufacturer of potash, having four asheries in different towns, and also carried on a flouring mill, clothiery, saw mill, distillery, and ashery at Rushville. At his distillery he did a large business buying, fattening and selling cattle and swine. In 1832 and 1833 he purchased 2,600 acres of land near Oak Orchard, in Orleans county, and engaged on a large scale in clearing land, farming and getting out timber, lumber, and

staves. He built two single mills and a double one, built and carried on a large ashery, where he made potash from the ashes of the timber which he burned the first year, and cleared and sowed to wheat about 200 acres in one year. He employed many men; and built a school house and employed a lady teacher for their children. He furnished most of the timber for the Medina and Akron horse railroad. He continued his large business here till 1835, when, by reason of circumstances which he could not control, he was compelled to make an assignment, and his extensive property was sold at a sacrifice. He then went to Black Rock, where he engaged in brick making, but lost heavily by the failure of Rathbone, the great contractor and builder. He returned to Oak Orchard for a time, then went to Galena, Ill., prospected for lead, and struck the best claim ever found there, but became involved in litigation with those to whom he sold his claim, and pending this he died. His son, Charles A. Danolds, cared for his father's family, and during ten years kept a hotel at Oak Orchard, while the Ridge road was still a thoroughfare for stage coaches and emigrants. In 1848 he removed to Eagle Harbor, where he sold goods and run four canal boats. In 1850 he became a contractor, and continued in that business for thirty-five years. He had large contracts on the Welland Canal, and he has probably constructed more miles of canal than any other man in the State of New York. He was for a time engaged in the milling business at Eagle Harbor, but is now living comfortably on a farm at that place.

Allen Breed was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1793. In 1817 he married Betsey Lincoln, also a native of Connecticut, and in the same year they removed to Chenango county, N. Y. In 1827 they came to Parma, Monroe county, and thence, in 1834, to Ridgeway. He purchased an article for a portion of lot 15, on the Ridge, a mile west from Ridgeway Corners. In 1834 he died, and the land was deeded to his widow. They had six children, whom she reared to maturity, and two of those are David A. Breed, the eldest, and Mrs. Marietta French.

Levi L. Childs, a native of New Hampshire, was born in 1812, and there learned the trade of a blacksmith, removed to Wyoming county, N. Y., thence, about 1834, to Carlton, in Orleans county. He died in Gaines in 1857. His wife was Ann M. Wright, a native of Vermont, born in 1803. She died in Buffalo in 1887. Their children were:

Louisa F., who married Calvin P. Hazard, of Buffalo; Hon. Henry A., of Medina, now a judge of the Supreme Court; and Mary, now deceased, who married Edwin Wilson.

Moses M. Nash, a descendant of Thomas Nash, who settled in New Haven in 1640, was born in Madison county, N. Y., in 1815; was married in 1836 to Esther E. Porter, and in the same year settled in Yates. In 1847 he removed to Ridgeway. He filled various town offices, and was for some time postmaster at Ridgeway Corners.

George Kennan, the celebrated Siberian traveler, lecturer and writer, spent a number of his earlier years in Medina, where he held the position of cashier of the Union Bank at a period when his brother, John M., was president of that institution. Mr. Kennan was born in Norwalk, O., February 16, 1845. His father was a lawyer; his mother was the daughter of a Connecticut clergyman and a relative of Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse. In 1879 he married here Miss Emeline Rathbone Weld, a daughter of an eminent citizen of Medina.

Numerous other biographical sketches of early settlers and prominent citizens of Ridgeway and Medina appear on other pages of this volume, and among these will be found the names of Hon. Henry A. Childs, Edmund Fuller and Edmund Fuller, jr., Arthur W. Newell and his son, George A., Dr. Christopher Whaley, Thomas and Andrew Weld, the Parker family, John Levalley, and many others.

The town of Ridgeway, according to the census of 1890, contained a population, exclusive of Medina village, of 2,902. The total assessed valuation of real estate in 1893 was \$2,997,468 (equalized \$3,127,312), and of personal property \$406,025. The total tax on roll aggregated \$20,902.14, which was distributed as follows: State: Schools, \$2,907.16; State care of insane, \$1,009.24; general purposes and canals, \$3,835.10; county audits and appropriations, \$7,205.94; town audits, \$4,097.67; roads and bridges, \$1,132.74; other purposes, \$684.29. The corporations doing business in the town are assessed on real estate as follows: Postal Telegraph Company, \$6,370; Bell Telephone Company, \$10,458; Western Union Telegraph Company, \$4,940; Union Bank of Medina, \$2,000, and personal property, \$48,000; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, \$20,500; Niagara Grape Company, \$5,700; Bignall Manufacturing Company, \$15,000, and per-

sonal property, \$15,000; Medina Gas and Electric Light Company, \$17,000; Medina Water Works Company, \$25,000.

As early as 1805 the salt springs on lot 3, north from Medina, were operated by the Holland Land Company, but without great success. It is elsewhere noted that roads, called salt spring roads, were opened by the company to these springs from different directions. From 1818 to 1823 Isaac Bennett conducted these works and furnished most of the salt used in the northern part of the Holland Purchase. He sunk a well 150 feet, and obtained brine of greater strength than had appeared at the surface. He contracted with Israel and Seymour B. Murdock to furnish him sixty-four kettles by a certain date. They purchased the kettles at Utica, and sent them by lake to the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, where they arrived only the day before the time stipulated for delivery. The Messrs. Murdock hired a sufficient number of teams to bring the kettles to the works at one trip, and thus fulfilled their contract and received their pay in gold. In 1823 Mr. Bennett sold the works to Henry Boardman, but they were abandoned on the completion of the Erie Canal, by which salt from Salina (now Syracuse) could be more cheaply brought here. A salt spring was early discovered near where Oak Orchard Creek crosses the Ridge, and salt was manufactured there by Mr. Bennett in 1813, but the enterprise was not successful.

The first highway through the town was the famous Ridge road, from which the Holland Land Company cut a thoroughfare south to their salt works in 1805. In 1813 \$250 were voted for roads and bridges. The first public conveyance run through this locality was owned and operated by a Mr. Hildreth, who also carried the mail between Lewiston and Rochester. In 1816 he had four four-horse coaches in daily use. In 1873 the town constructed an arched stone bridge across the Oak Orchard Creek at Medina at a cost of \$4,000, and in 1876 an iron bridge was erected at Oak Orchard on the Ridge road at an expense of \$1,000. Since then a large number of substantial iron bridges have been built in various parts of the town. The Ridgeway, Medina and Alabama plank road was chartered in 1850. For a few years this road proved a failure, but that portion (three miles) between Medina and Ridgeway Corners was purchased by William

Pells, who covered it with stone, earth and gravel, and continued its operation as a toll road until the expiration of its charter in 1880. He made it one of the best roads in town.

In the great War of the Rebellion the town of Ridgeway contributed a large number of brave volunteers to fight the nation's battles, and to each call for troops nobly and promptly responded with a full quota. The amount of money expended by the town for war purposes aggregated \$95,125. The following is the list of soldiers from Ridgeway and Medina:

Elon L. Andrews, 151st Inf.	John Baker, 14th Art.
Oliver M. Allen, 151st Inf.	A. Erwin Bowen, 151st Inf.
Alfred Achilles, 151st Inf.	Dennis Bowden, 28th Inf.
Sylvester T. Axtell, 151st Inf.	Frederick Boyne, 14th Art.
Arnold Axtell, 151st Inf.	Robert Boyne, 14th Art.
Frank R. Axtell, 17th Bat.	James Burns, 14th Art.
Reuben Andrews, 17th Bat.	Michael Burns, 14th Art.
Wallace Aldridge, 8th H. Art.	Nathaniel Briggs, 17th Bat.
George R. Achilles, 8th Cav.	George H. Boyne, 8th H. Art.
William Andrews, 17th Bat.	Frank Bennett, 17th Bat.
Peter Allen, 3d Cav.	William Becks, 8th Cav.
Robert A. Allen, 14th Art.	Warren Bent, 31st Inf.
James Arnold, 14th Art.	James Baker, 8th H. Art.
Nicholas Albro, 14th Art.	John Bucknell, 164th Inf.
Peter Arnold, 14th Art.	William Barton, 164th Inf.
Edward S. Aiken, 17th Bat.	Philo Burch, 8th Cav.
George E. Allen, 17th Bat.	Hezekiah Bowen, 151st Inf.
John P. Andrews, 2d Bat.	H. C. Boyne, 8th H. Art.
Charles Andrews, U. S. Navy.	Edwin T. Brown, 8th H. Art.
John F. Andrews, U. S. Navy.	Lucas William Berry, 8th H. Art.
Anson Ackley, U. S. Navy.	Charles Beales, 3d Cav.
Samuel Ames, 17th Bat.	John Bolster, 17th Bat.
Miles B. Ameden, 149th Inf.	Charles Bogardus, 151st Inf.
Albert Angevine, 28th Inf.	Albert Benjamin, 151st Inf.
George T. Anthony, 17th Bat.	Tabor Benjamin, 151st Inf.
Lineus T. Alford, 19th Inf.	Roman Barnes, 151st Inf.
Thaddeus Antis, 2d Mounted Rifles.	Eugene Barnes, 151st Inf.
Alexander Antis, 2d Mounted Rifles.	James Ballyman, 151st Inf.
Hurlbert Bowen, 8th H. Art.	John Brown, 8th Cav.
Martin Bookner.	James Burrill, 8th H. Art.
Ira Brighton, 8th H. Art.	John Boothraid, 25th Cav.
Almon Brighton, 8th H. Art.	Lewis Burch, 8th Cav.
— Braddock, 8th H. Art.	John Bolt, 3d Cav.

Peter Bradt.  
 Seth Beman, 151st Inf.  
 Henry R. Bliss.  
 Arba Bridgeman, 90th Inf.  
 Travatt Bayne, 9th Inf.  
 Franklin Bowen, 90th Inf.  
 James Ballard, 90th Inf.  
 Josiah Brown.  
 Seymour Burton, 90th Inf.  
 James S. Bayn, 157th Inf.  
 William O. Barrett, 65th Inf.  
 Abbott Bent, 3d Cav.  
 George Bacon, 17th Bat.  
 James C. Brown.  
 Leander Bacon, 49th Inf.  
 Henry Bennett, 26th Inf.  
 Edward A. Bowen, 28th Inf.  
 Rich Bark, 8th Pa. Col. Inf.  
 Ovid Barry.  
 Alle H. Braddock, 8th Cav.  
 Peter Brackett.  
 Ezedor Bass.  
 William H. Brown.  
 Byron G. Bartlett.  
 Thomas H. Brickford.  
 Peter Brice.  
 William Breen.  
 John Bates.  
 Richard Butler.  
 Robert Barclay  
 Aseph Brown.  
 Edwin F. Brown, 18th Art.  
 Philo N. Barnes, 17th Bat.  
 Franklin Bennett, 17th Bat.  
 Owen Boyland, 4th Art.  
 Charles E. Bentley, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Charles V. Brown, 8th H. Art.  
 Charles Bland, 17th Bat.  
 Edwin F. Brown, 28th Inf.  
 William L. Bathgate, 25th Inf.  
 Linn Barker, 3d Cav.  
 Charles W. Boyce, 28th Inf.  
 Thomas Collins, 14th Art.  
 Charles E. Clark, 17th Bat.

Lewis J. Chase, 17th Bat.  
 Michael Collins, 17th Bat.  
 Thomas Collins, 14th Art.  
 Charles E. Clark, 17th Bat.  
 Henry G. Chamberlain, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Thomas Carroll, 90th Inf.  
 Henry G. Clemmons, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Lyman A. Cook, 151st Inf.  
 Milo M. Conklin, 151st Inf.  
 Job Croos, 129th Inf.  
 Cornelius Collins, 17th Bat.  
 James Clark, 151st Inf.  
 George C. Cook, 17th Bat.  
 Samuel Coleman, 17th Bat.  
 John Conham, 9th Art.  
 Elijah Cooper.  
 John F. Cole, 151st Inf.  
 Patrick Connor, 14th Art.  
 Erwin J. Cook, 14th Art.  
 John Connell, 14th Art.  
 Charles Clark, 8th H. Art.  
 James Collins, 14th H. Art.  
 Henry B. Cleveland, 17th Bat.  
 Truman J. Cook, 17th Bat.  
 Patrick Carey, 14th H. Art.  
 James B. Coleman, 3d Cav.  
 Amasa Cops, 151st Inf.  
 Edson Clark.  
 Albert Chichester, 20th Inf.  
 John Cox.  
 John Coleman.  
 Henry Cox.  
 Cornelius R. Case, 90th Inf.  
 Marcus Caswell, 65th Inf.  
 William J. Cooper, 90th Inf.  
 Robert Canham, 90th Inf.  
 Henry Culver, 90th Inf.  
 John Crout, 90th Inf.  
 Felix Caten.  
 Charles Church.  
 John Cleary.  
 John Copeland.  
 William Carr.  
 John Craft.

William Cobb.  
 Edgar Demary, 151st Inf.  
 Edwin B. Dewey, 14th H. Art.  
 Edwin O. Draper, 17th Bat.  
 John Davis, 8th H. Art.  
 Faber Davis, 8th H. Art.  
 George Dykeman, 151st Inf.  
 William H. Davis, 151st Inf.  
 William E. Donaldson, 151st Inf.  
 Proctor Davis, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 William F. Deline, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 William Davis, 8th H. Art.  
 Mark Downing, 8th H. Art.  
 Abram Dorrey.  
 John W. Deitz, 90th Inf.  
 George Douglass, 90th Inf.  
 Morris Davis, 160th Inf.  
 Albert Demary.  
 George W. Davis.  
 Denison Dolly, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 James Duffy.  
 Rev. George De La Matyr, 8th H. Art.  
 Byron A. Davey, 17th Bat.  
 Jacob William Delong.  
 Samuel Demming.  
 George Davis, 28th Inf.  
 George S. Douglass.  
 Michael Dockery.  
 John Doyle.  
 Patrick Donohue.  
 William Emperor, 124th Inf.  
 Thomas Elliott, 94th Inf.  
 Thomas Englesby, 29th Inf.  
 James W. Elwood, 29th Inf.  
 Elon M. Elmier, 151st Inf.  
 Charles Eaton, 23d Cav.  
 Joseph Enhorn.  
 Thomas F. Enterta, 25th Bat.  
 George G. Ellicott, 17th Bat.  
 John Fifer, 14th Bat.  
 John Fifer, jr., 11th Inf.  
 Francis H. Finch, 1st Art.  
 Henry C. Fuller, 17th Bat.  
 Thomas Ferguson, 17th Bat.

Henry J. Fuller, 17th Bat.  
 John C. Flanders, 25th Inf.  
 Thomas Flaherty, 151st Inf.  
 Patrick Flaherty, 8th H. Art.  
 Otis Fuller, 8th H. Art.  
 John Ferrule, 25th Bat.  
 H. J. Fox, 25th Bat.  
 James Fitzgerald, 151st Inf.  
 Johnson Flattery, 94th Inf.  
 David M. Frazier, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Judson P. Fret, 21st Cav.  
 John Furnace, 8th H. Art.  
 James Furnace, 12th Inf.  
 Welcome Fish, 7th Cav.  
 Winifield Fuller, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 William Fuller.  
 Brian Finney, 17th Bat.  
 William Felsted, 14th H. Art.  
 Eugene French, 3d Cav.  
 George H. Fox.  
 James Fanning.  
 George W. Fish.  
 James Ford, 17th Bat.  
 John Flattery, 94th Inf.  
 John W. Foot, 8th H. Art.  
 George Forbes, 151st Inf.  
 John Fifer, 90th Inf.  
 James Fitzpatrick.  
 Patrick Fallen.  
 John Ferarkie.  
 Elmore Gage, 151st Inf.  
 Nathaniel Gillott, 22d Cav.  
 Egbert B. Goodwin, 8th H. Art.  
 Walter Gray, 127th Inf.  
 Edwin G. Gillen, 3d Cav.  
 Edward M. Gillott, 3d Cav.  
 John W. Grow, 25th Bat.  
 Benjamin Grimes.  
 William H. Graham.  
 Simon Graham.  
 Jacob Gallus.  
 Oliver M. Goold, 17th Bat.  
 Daniel Goos, 8th H. Art.  
 Delos A. Graves, 17th Bat.



- George Goold, 151st Inf.  
 Eugene A. Gulham, 13th Inf.  
 Dyer Gillott, 103d Ohio Inf.  
 Jerome Gorra.  
 George Gage, 14th H. Art.  
 Patrick Gulbra.  
 Lewis Grampner.  
 James Graham.  
 John Geary, 17th Bat.  
 Patrick Geary.  
 Robert Geary, 90th Inf.  
 George Genan, 8th H. Art.  
 Jesse Genan, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Monroe R. Grammon, 19th Inf.  
 Samuel Gott, 17th Bat.  
 William T. Healy, 21st Cav.  
 Allen D. Hevenor, 17th Bat.  
 Thomas Hart, 21st Cav.  
 Daniel C. Haines, 17th Bat.  
 Henry C. Hill, 8th H. Art.  
 Harron P. Hurst, 17th Bat.  
 Levi Hurst.  
 Edwin A. Hewes, 3d Cav.  
 Charles C. Holden, 90th Inf.  
 Charles K. Hawkins, 3d Cav.  
 Isaac S. Hawkins, 54th Inf.  
 Edward Hartford.  
 Patrick Hamilton.  
 Mortimer Hanson.  
 Charles Harkneth.  
 Horace Harrington, 8th H. Art.  
 Franklin H. Hunt, 8th H. Art.  
 Ruel Hawley, 151st Inf.  
 Robert Haywood, 8th H. Art.  
 James Hart, 164th Inf.  
 Edward Horan, 17th Bat.  
 James Hanlon, 17th Bat.  
 Samuel Hood, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Silas M. Hood, 3d Cav.  
 George M. House, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Charles H. Hulbert, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Sabina Hun, 8th H. Art.  
 Willis Herman, 8th Cav.  
 George W. Hinds, 14th H. Art.  
 Thomas Hart, 21st Cav.  
 William Heath.  
 Ezra Howell, 1st Bat.  
 Silas S. Hill, 8th Cav.  
 Thomas Heath, 90th Inf.  
 James Hastings, 90th Inf.  
 Thomas Hudson, 9th Art.  
 William Heth, 9th Art.  
 Minot Hill, 192d Inf.  
 Andrew Harper, Mich. Regt.  
 Frank S. Haddin, 29th Inf.  
 William G. Hunt.  
 James Ireland, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 H. M. Johnson, Bat. M.  
 Peter Johnson.  
 William Johnson.  
 Thomas Jackson.  
 George Jackson, 8th H. Art.  
 Edwin W. Johnson, 151st Inf.  
 Daniel Johnson, 3d Cav.  
 Peter Johnson, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 William Johnson, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Thomas P. James, 2d Inf.  
 John C. James, 155th Inf.  
 William J. Jeffers, 3d Cav.  
 Henry Johnson, 17th Bat.  
 James A. Johnson, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Quintow Jackson, 8th H. Art.  
 John Kennedy, 17th Bat.  
 Henry Ketchum.  
 Charles Kate, 17th Bat.  
 Morris B. Kenyon, 8th H. Art.  
 Dewitt C. Keeler, 28th Inf.  
 James Kelley, 8th H. Art.  
 Peter Kelly, 8th Cav.  
 J. B. Keeler, 21st Bat.  
 Patrick Kirby, 14th Art.  
 William Kinney.  
 Edward Kinna.  
 Robert Kirby.  
 John Kelley.  
 Peter Kelley, 8th Cav.  
 Charles Koykendall, 8th H. Art.  
 Henry J. Knapp, 151st Inf.

Martin Kerwin, 17th Bat.  
 John Keeler, 28th Inf.  
 William Lewis, jr., 17th Bat.  
 John Lake, 151st Inf.  
 George Laphlen, 102d Inf.  
 William Lewis, 28th Inf.  
 James Lewis, 17th Bat.  
 Daniel Lyon, 90th Inf.  
 Hugh Lyon, 90th Inf.  
 Patrick Laneton, 8th H. Art.  
 Napoleon Lockhart, 90th Inf.  
 William Lott, 90th Inf.  
 Frank Laywut, 5th Inf.  
 James Lyov, 6th Inf.  
 John Lettes, 164th Inf.  
 Patrick Lavin, 28th Inf.  
 William Lozier, 17th Bat.  
 Harmon H. Lozier, 17th Bat.  
 Michael Leahy, 17th Bat.  
 John McGurn, 8th H. Art.  
 James McGurn, 14th Art.  
 Edwin E. Miles, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Philip McGrath, 164th Inf.  
 James Maloney, 17th Bat.  
 Henry J. Merwin, 17th Bat.  
 Robert Montgomery, 17th Bat.  
 Wesley McIntyre.  
 William McIntyre.  
 John McDonald, 17th Bat.  
 Patrick Murphy, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Horatio H. McGowen, 17th Bat.  
 Edwin Morton, 17th Bat.  
 Angervine Marshall, 15th Inf.  
 John Murphy, 14th H. Art.  
 Milton H. Merrill, 151st Inf.  
 John McCarty, 17th Bat.  
 James McQueny, 14th H. Art.  
 Martin Maloney, 28th Inf.  
 Patrick McCarin, 17th Bat.  
 Michael McBride, 14th H. Art.  
 James McBride, 3d Cav.  
 Henry H. Martin, 90th Inf.  
 Daniel O. Sullivan, 17th Bat.  
 Thomas Oderkirk, 3d Cav.

James O'Maley, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 William O'Brien, 16th Cav.  
 James Oaks, 90th Inf.  
 William Onderdonk.  
 Edwin A. Olds, 17th Bat.  
 Charles Oecobock, 3d Cav.  
 Patrick O'Maley, 66th Inf.  
 Silas W. Pitts, 17th Bat.  
 Charles Pine, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Winslow W. Paddock, 8th H. Art.  
 John Paul, 17th Bat.  
 David Parks, 25th Art.  
 Eugene Perkins, 9th Inf.  
 William M. Park, 8th H. Art.  
 Alexander Parnell, 17th Bat.  
 Charles Pitts.  
 Henry Palmer.  
 Matthew H. Paupen.  
 Henry Peckham, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Orrin Parker, 8th H. Art.  
 James Pepper, 17th Bat.  
 Thomas Purcell, 28th Inf.  
 Archibald O. Paul, 17th Bat.  
 John Pettengill, 3d Cav.  
 Lyman R. Patterson, 17th Bat.  
 Patrick Pendergast, 90th Inf.  
 Elisha W. Pratt, 19th Inf.  
 Henry Perry, 8th H. Art.  
 Burns Parkhurst, 14th Inf.  
 Charles Peas, 1st Bat.  
 Charles Pentany.  
 John Rose.  
 William J. Rubedaux, 17th Bat.  
 Mason Raymond, 8th H. Art.  
 James Roach 164th Inf.  
 Jerry Reed, 31st Inf.  
 Samuel Root, 94th Inf.  
 William H. Reily, 151st Inf.  
 David Rose, 151st Inf.  
 Guy C. Rix, 8th H. Art.  
 David W. Reno, 17th Bat.  
 Peter Russell, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Charles Reghnaldt, 8th H. Ar.  
 Godfrey Reghnaldt, 8th H. Art.

William Rowley, 151st Inf.  
 Albert Rukman, 24th Cav.  
 Michael Ryan, 14th H. Art.  
 Joseph J. Rogers, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Josiah A. Roght, 8th H. Art.  
 George Reed.  
 James P. Robinson.  
 Preston Ryan, 151st Inf.  
 Charles W. Riley, 114th Inf.  
 Charles Starks, 8th H. Art.  
 John W. Shelly, 8th H. Art.  
 William A. Shepard, 17th Bat.  
 Morris Sullivan, 164th Inf.  
 Henry D. Smith, 17th Bat.  
 John Steele, 151st Inf.  
 John Simmons, 17th Bat.  
 Matthew Stillwell, 151st Inf.  
 Christopher Spaulding, 151st Inf.  
 Solomon S. Story, 151st Inf.  
 James Small, 151st Inf.  
 John Stevens, 151st Inf.  
 James Spaulding, 8th H. Art.  
 Frank Seywick, 14th H. Art.  
 Thomas Shorton, 28th Inf.  
 Daniel Stockwell, 28th Inf.  
 Eugene Sheppard 28th Inf.  
 Whiton Southworth, 8th Cav.  
 Zachariah Smith, 8th Cav.  
 Alexander Swenson, 8th Cav.  
 Charles Smith.  
 Charles Stone.  
 Charles Scraggs.  
 George W. Smith.  
 John Stuart, 90th Inf.  
 George Swan, 90th Inf.  
 George Stratton, 90th Inf.  
 Thomas Simons, 90th Inf.  
 Mortimer Spaulding, 8th Cav.  
 John Smith, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 James Swartout, 14 h H. Art.  
 Joseph Spoor, 90th Inf.  
 Moses Strickland, 90th Inf.  
 William Shaver, 90th Inf.  
 Jonathan Salisbury, 14th H. Ar .

David Spaulding, 90th Inf.  
 John A. Soper 90th Inf.  
 Albert Saber.  
 Henry Shelton.  
 Joseph Smith.  
 John B. Stren.  
 Martin Stanley, 36th Inf.  
 John J. Serviss, 90th Inf.  
 Cyrenus Snell, 97th Inf.  
 William H. Salisbury, 151st Inf.  
 William Simpson, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Henry M. Starr, 8th H. Art.  
 Michael Slack, 17th Bat.  
 Linns G. Sutler, 17th Bat.  
 David Shanley, 17th Bat.  
 Charles Stratton, 17th Bat.  
 Hiram E. Sickles, 17th Bat.  
 William Sterry.  
 Charles H. Stocking, 17th Bat.  
 Hiram D. Smith, 17th Bat.  
 Henry Smith, 151st Inf.  
 Orin Smith, 8th Cav.  
 John O. Swan, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Lorenzo Smith, 17th Bat.  
 Michael Smith, 94th Inf.  
 Bartley Salmond, 28th Inf.  
 George A. Smith, 3d Cav.  
 John Slade, 79th Inf.  
 Hiram Slack, 14th Art.  
 Erwin Starr, 3d Cav.  
 Jonathan Storks, 14th Art.  
 Charles H. Temple, 50th Cav.  
 William Taylor, 8th H. Art.  
 Benjamin B. Tanner, 151st Inf.  
 John C. Temple, 8th H. Art.  
 Frank Ticknor, 17th Bat.  
 James Ticknor, 90th Inf.  
 Samuel S. Thorn, 151st Inf.  
 Andrew H. Todd.  
 Henry Turner, 93d Inf.  
 William Trow, 151st Inf.  
 James E. Tompkins,  
 James P. Thorn, 8th Cav.  
 Jacob Tilliah.

Abraham Thomas.	Charles S. Williams, 90th Inf.
Richard Taylor.	Charles Ward, 90th Inf.
Peter Vandyke, 8th H. Art.	John Wells, 2d Mounted Rifles.
James Valentine, 75th Inf.	James Walworth, 14th H. Art.
Robert Vorhess, 14th H. Art.	V. Wilson, 151st Inf.
James Vaugn, 154th Inf.	Henry Walters, jr., 151st Inf.
John S. Vosburgh, 17th Bat.	William E. Wilson, 151st Inf.
Richard Vedder, 3d Cav.	Jeremiah Wait, 17th Inf.
Willard Waldron, 2d Mounted Rifles.	George A. Weldon, 31st Inf.
Alden H. Warren, 151st Inf.	John Wilson, 8th H. Art.
Napo'leon Webber, 2d Mounted Rifles.	Christopher Waterbury, 125th Inf.
George N. Wilkinson, 90th Inf.	Christopher Wireman, 129th Inf.
George Warner, 17th Bat.	James Wiggins, 129th Inf.
Luke Waldron, 17th Bat.	H. H. Whiting, 25th Bat.
Calvin Warner, 8th H. Art.	Joseph Woodroe, 151st Inf.
Reuben F. Wickham, 90th Inf.	John Welsh, 28th Inf.
Gilbert Woodhall, 151st Inf.	Henry Wariand, 9th Inf.
Henry Whipple, 17th Bat.	F. M. Walworth, 17th Inf.
George Ward, 100th Inf.	George Weldcn, 116th Inf.
Asahel P. Weld.	Robert Watkins, 8th Cav.
Mortimer Wilson, 3d Cav.	George Warland, 9th Cav.
Joseph Welch, 90th Inf.	Wallace Weld.
James Westbrook.	William Wanorke, 151st Inf.
Charles West, 8th H. Art.	David L. Waring.
Ralph Wood, 90th Inf.	William Walsh.
Henry A. Williams, 90th Inf.	Alonzo P. Wilson.
William Ward, 90th Inf.	

Knowlesville took its name from the pioneer settler and founder of the place, William Knowles, of whose life a full sketch is given in the preceding pages. In 1825 he built the first warehouse in the place, and in it the first store was kept by William Van Dorn. In the same year Nathan S. Wood and O. H. Gardner opened other stores there. In 1825 Moses Huxley kept a small grocery store on the bank of the canal, and in 1840 he opened another of the same kind. In 1830 Andrew Betts was engaged in tanning and shoemaking here. Blacksmithing was carried on by Daniel Batty, and the carpenter and joiner trade by Henry Ryan. Mr. Knowles built an ashery in 1816, and for about four years manufactured potash solely for black salts. In 1827 he shipped the first boat load of wheat from Orleans county. The first school house at this place was built in 1817. It was a log building and stood a short distance north from where the brick school house was

built, on the west side of the street, north of the canal. The post-office was established in 1826, and was called Portville, but the name was soon changed to Knowlesville. The village now contains three stores, three churches, one blacksmith shop, a cooperage, an evaporator and feed mill, a steam saw and planing mill, two warehouses, one hotel, and other business establishments usually carried on in villages of its size. It has a union school, and three teachers are employed during each term.

Jeddo is a small village located on the Ridge road, where that highway passes between lots 40 and 41, in the west part of Ridgeway. The original grantees of lot 40 were Seymour Murdock, James Sheldon, and Samuel P. Judson. Zephaniah Judson in 1811, Amos Spencer in 1812, and William McCormick in 1821 were original purchasers of land on lot 41. Jeremiah Brown, Daniel Miller, Joseph Wheeler, James Salisbury, and James Edwards afterward received deeds for the land on these lots. In 1827 Orlando Bates built a grist mill at this place, with two runs of stones. The building was of stone, and is still standing, having been several times repaired. It has now two runs of stone for grinding feed and rollers for the manufacture of flour. It is considered one of the best mills in the county. A saw mill was built here at about the same time, and there is now one on the same site. An evaporator has recently been established near this saw mill. The water which runs these mills was obtained by cutting a ditch across the Ridge at this place and draining the large swamp that lay on the south side of it, thus utilizing the water and at the same time reclaiming hundreds of acres that has since become some of the best farming land in the county. Formerly a portion of the water of this swamp ran through Oak Orchard Creek. The fall here is a little more than ten feet, furnishing ample power for the mills. This village was first known as Batesville. When a post-office was talked of a meeting of the citizens was held to decide on a name for the office. Several names were proposed, but none were unanimously agreed on until a school boy named Warren proposed that of Jeddo. As a joke the name was adopted by the crowd and the meeting dispersed, no one thinking that this would be the name; but soon afterward Zechariah Haskins received a commission as postmaster at Jeddo, which settled the question.

Ridgeway (locally known as Ridgeway Corners).—The first purchaser of land at Ridgeway Corners was Eli Moor, who received an article for 189 acres on the north side of the Ridge in 1811. Subsequently Joseph L. Perry became the owner of 22 acres of this. A year later Abel P. Sheldon took up 184 acres lying next west from Mr. Moore's tract, and in 1819 it was deeded to Elijah Hawley. The land on the south side of the Ridge, lot 5, was taken up by Jonathan Brown in the spring of 1814. Of this 144 acres were afterward deeded to Julia Ann Perry and to Joseph L. Perry. The first house was built by Eli Moore, where the east wing of the hotel now stands, and was used for a tavern and store. Previous to 1820 the village contained a tavern, currier, blacksmith, and boot and shoe shops, doctor's and lawyer's offices, and a few other buildings. At present there is a church, a school house, a store, two blacksmith shops, a post-office, and about thirty other buildings. The first post-office in the town of Ridgeway was established here October 22, 1816, under the name of Oak Orchard, with Elijah Hawley as postmaster. William J. Babbitt had been appointed postmaster at Gaines the July previous. These two were the first post-offices in what is now Orleans county. Previous to this the settlers went to Batavia for their mail.

Oak Orchard.—By reference to the account of original sales of land in Ridgeway it will be seen that the land on the south side of the Ridge at Oak Orchard was taken up by Artemas Houghton in 1811, and by Aaron Adams in 1812; and that on the north side by John G. Brown in 1811. The latter became the property of Gilbert Howell in 1815. The east part of that on the south side was deeded to Isaac Bennett in 1820, and the west part was transferred successively to Milo Bennett, Warren Thompson and De Witt C. Warner. For more than a decade after its first settlement this was the business place of the town. Here were a tannery, a distillery, a grist mill, a saw mill, an ashery, three taverns and three stores; and here, in 1813, was held the first town meeting for Ridgeway, which at that time included all of Orleans county west of the east Transit line. At Colonel Howell's tavern in this place Capt. Wilber Stewart quartered his men over night while on his way to the Niagara frontier in 1812. Here the Presbyterian Society of Knowlesville was organized and its "gospel lot" was located

about a mile up the creek from the village. When the Erie Canal was opened and Knowlesville came into existence, business left the flourishing village of Oak Orchard, and it now contains only a church, two stores and a few scattered dwellings. A post-office was established here August 24, 1817, with James G. Brown as postmaster.

The Presbyterian Church of Knowlesville was organized August 27, 1817, with eleven members, mostly New Englanders. It was first a Congregational Church, but on June 10, 1820, it adopted the Presbyterian form of church government, and it now belongs to the Presbytery of Niagara. The first ruling elders were John Hood, Zelotes Sheldon and Archie B. Lawrence, and the last named was the first clerk. The society was organized July 22, 1821, with Gilbert Howell, Amzi L. McConnell, John Hood, Abel Perry, Lyman Turner and Daniel Hooker as trustees. It was the first religious society organized in the town, and as such received the donation of 100 acres of land (the gospel lot) from the Holland Land Company. For several years meetings were held alternately at Knowlesville and Oak Orchard in school houses; but in 1832 a brick church edifice was erected at Knowlesville. The original building committee consisted of William Knowles, A. H. West and Dennis Kingsley. The structure has since been remodeled and much improved. The society also owns a good parsonage in the village. The pastors of this church have been :

Revs. Eleazer Fairbanks, David Pratt, ——— Kendrick, David Page, E. Mead, John Thalimer, John Partington, S. Payne, David Ames, J. J. Ward, R. S. Eggleston, I. O. Fillmore, A. A. Graley, A. L. Greene, T. M. Hodgeman, S. A. Whitecomb, William McBeth, E. T. Salmon and Seth Cook.

The Baptist Church of Knowlesville.—As early as the decade between 1820 and 1830 several Baptists resided in Knowlesville and its vicinity, and preaching was occasionally had. In 1832 the number had so increased that it was thought a church here should have public recognition, which was done in that year. Of the constituent members at that time Mrs. Clarissa Hicks was the last survivor.

The first pastor was Rev. William Sawyer, followed in succession by Revs. E. P. Griswold, S. Marshall, A. H. Stowell, William Sawyer again, W. F. Parrish, E. P. Griswold again, H. Fish, J. Withall, C. A. Skinner, William Darker, P. Goo, William Elgin, J. H. Langville, J. M. Jones, C. B. Parsons, H. H. Thomas and Spencer Fisher.



Since the organization of the church there have been periods when it has been destitute of a pastor and was served by supplies. Since 1832 about 800 have been received into the church, very largely by baptism. The present membership is about 200. The church edifice was erected within two years after the organization of the society. It had only ordinary repairs till 1872, when it was remodeled and enlarged by the addition of a session room, and a baptistery was placed in it.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Knowlesville was legally organized in 1833, and Dennis Kingsley, Sidney Starkweather, George Andrews, Edward Reymour and John Page were elected trustees. The society at Eagle Harbor, which has always been a part of this charge, was organized several years previously. The first Board of Trustees was made a building committee, and in 1835 a church edifice was completed. It was a wooden structure and stood on the site of the present brick edifice. In 1863 it was burned and the present church building was erected. Since the organization of this society the Knowlesville and Eagle Harbor charges have been served by the following pastors, in the order named :

Hiram May, Josiah Towler, Josiah Brakeman, John B. Lankton, S. Salsbury, E. C. Sanborn, P. Powers, J. W. Vaughn, D. Nichols, Amos Worcester, W. D. Buck, J. B. Hoyt, A. W. Luce, D. B. Lawton, Allen P. Ripley, D. F. Parsons, B. F. McNeal, K. D. Nettleton, R. E. Thomas, E. S. Furnham, J. McClelland, Philip House Kinecht, L. Packard, C. D. Burlingham, Zenas Hurd, G. W. Terry, J. O. Willsea, J. Timmerman, Philo E. Brown, C. B. Sparrow, William Barrett, William Wolgemuth, A. Staples, E. S. Furman, J. D. Requa, I. B. Hudnut, E. Cook and L. T. Hawkins.

The Universalist Church of Ridgeway.—It is remembered that Revs. Glezen Fillmore and Z. Paddock, itinerant Methodist clergymen, labored in this region prior to the organization of the Universalist Church at Ridgeway, and that this was one of their preaching stations. After the formation of the Universalist Church most of those who had constituted the Methodist society here became attendants at that church. It was organized December 14, 1833, at the house of Jasper Murdock. Philo Elmer, Daniel F. Hunt, Samuel Bidleman, Nathan Sawyer, and Seymour B. Murdock were the trustees chosen at the organization. The pastors, in the order of their pastorates, have been :

Revs. Charles Hammond, Russell Tomlinson, M. B. Smith, L. L. Spaulding, Thomas J. Smith, William B. Cook, D. C. Tomlinson, Joseph Hemphill, Alanson Kelsey, Nelson

Snell, James Amies, Henry B. Howell, J. P. Maclean, W. B. Randolph, William Knott, O. F. Alvord.

The church edifice was erected in 1834 at Ridgeway Corners on a site donated by Mrs. Julia A. Perry. In 1854 it was repaired, and in 1871 it was again remodeled and improved.

The Seventh day Adventist Church of Jeddo was organized in 1871 with twenty-eight members. Worship was held in the houses of members of the society till 1887, when a church edifice was erected. Although this belonged to the Adventists, it is free to all other denominations, when not used by them. The society has occasional preaching, but no regular pastor is employed.

The Baptist Chapel at Jeddo.—Prior to 1887 the Baptists in Jeddo, who were somewhat numerous, were members of the Baptist Church at Johnson's Creek, Niagara county, but held services in the school house at Jeddo. In that year they erected a chapel there, a tasteful wooden edifice, with a seating capacity of 150. Services are held weekly in this house by the pastor of the Baptist Church at Johnson's Creek.

The Baptist Chapel at Oak Orchard.—Previous to 1876 there was no house of worship in the village of Oak Orchard, but the people attended church at Knowlesville, and had occasional preaching in the school house here. In that year a revival occurred, and the result was the erection soon afterward of a chapel by the Baptists. It is a brick structure, with a seating capacity of about 300. The society here is a portion of the church at Knowlesville.

Within a few years a Methodist class has been formed at Oak Orchard, with William Kenyon as leader. Their place of worship is a hall, built by the Good Templars in 1880.

#### VILLAGE OF MEDINA.

Medina is centrally located at the point where the lines between townships 14 and 15, and ranges 3 and 4 cross each other. No village existed here prior to the construction of the Erie Canal. At the time when the Holland Land Company's land was surveyed it was believed that the falls of the Oak Orchard Creek at Shelby Center gave promise of becoming an important village, and Joseph Ellicott secured for him-

self and his relatives a large portion of the land in that vicinity. When the canal was located two miles north from that point, it became evident that this was the place where a village must spring up, and Mr. Ellicott and other agents of the company, at once took articles for the land here. The west part of lots 39 and 40, 14th township and 3d range, was articulated to Joseph Ellicott, jr., in 1820, and was deeded to Joseph Ellicott in 1822. The west part of lot 41, 15th township and 3d range was articulated to Benjamin Ellicott in 1821, and was deeded to Joseph Ellicott in 1824. These purchases included the course of Oak Orchard Creek through the present corporation and through the next lot south from it. Lots 1 and 2, 15th township and 4th range, which include the north-west quarter of the village and the land through which Oak Orchard Creek runs north from it, were articulated to William Peacock in 1821, and were deeded to Joseph Ellicott in 1824. Seventy-seven acres west from Gwinn street and south from West Center street were articulated to Cornelius Ashton in 1816, to D. E. Evans and J. B. Ellicott in 1825, and were deeded to David E. Evans in 1833. The dates of these purchases show that it was the project of a village here that prompted them.

It has been said that a saw mill was built here in 1805 by Samuel F. Gear. That such a mill was built here is certain; for many now living remember having seen its ruins. There was not, however, a settler in the present towns of Ridgeway or Shelby till four or five years after that date, and there is little probability that a mill was built four years before a white man lived within twenty miles of it. The date was probably some years later. It was a rude structure, and it soon went to decay. The salt works north from the village have been elsewhere spoken of.

The houses in Medina were at first unsubstantial structures, built for the laborers on the canal. These remained after settlement commenced, and some of them were temporary residences of permanent settlers.

Trade began here before the opening of the canal. In 1824 Sylvanus Coan opened a small store, and others soon followed; but of course only a limited business could be done before navigation commenced. The village began on the bank of the canal east from Shelby street and north from Center street. This was the point where passengers disem-

barked from boats and landed their goods, where merchandise was received and where the surplus produce of this region was shipped.

In 1824 Ebenezer Mix was employed by Mr. Ellicott to survey and lay out a village here. He commenced this survey in that year and completed it later. Some of the principal streets were laid out and named as early as 1826. It is said that he gave the place the name, probably because of its euphony; but the story was told that the name was suggested by his saying to a colored woman who was frightened at his sudden appearance in the hotel: "It's me, Dinah!"

Of the beginnings in Medina Judge Thomas says:

Mr. Sylvanus Coan opened the first store in 1824, before the canal was finished, and some small establishments for selling goods to those working on the canal soon followed; but the opening of navigation was the signal for improving the water power on the creek and building up the town. Uri D. Moore kept the first hotel on Shelby street in 1824. Asahel Woodruff and brother were merchants here in 1826. Artemas Allen came to Medina in 1822, and was the first mason who settled in the village. He had charge as master mason in building the aqueduct for the Erie Canal over Oak Orchard Creek. The stone for this work were mainly obtained from the bank of the creek, north of the canal. The remaining stone were from Shelby Center or from Clarendon, and a few from Lockport. Mr. Allen built a large brick tannery and dwelling for Justus Ingersoll, and a large stone building called the Eagle Hotel, which was burned some years since.

John Ryan, mason, came here in 1825; Simeon Downs, blacksmith, in 1825; Dr. Rumsey, the first regular physician, in 1827; Dr. Lathrop soon afterward. The first attorney was Nathan Sawyer; the first carpenter was Samuel F. Gear; the first iron founder was Simeon Bathgate. The post-office was established in Medina in 1829, and Justus Ingersoll was the first postmaster. The present official is J. D. Brennan.

David Ford and John Parsons were tinsmiths; Otis Turner and Chase Britt were grocers; Clark & Fairman were early merchants. The first fire company was organized August 16, 1832. The first bell in a steeple was raised on the Presbyterian Church in 1836. This was the first bell in the village and the only church bell between Albion and Lockport for several years. It was rung several times every day to regulate the hours of labor and rest of the inhabitants. A town clock was afterward procured and placed in the steeple of the Methodist Church to serve in place of so much bell ringing. The clock proving a poor machine was soon given up.

Justus Ingersoll moved to Medina in 1826 and built a large brick building for a tannery west of the creek, on the north side of East Center street. This was afterward converted into a flouring mill, and was burned in 1858. Mr. Ingersoll was justice of the peace, postmaster, Indian agent, and judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county and an active man in village affairs.

In 1832 the village had between forty and fifty dwellings, stores, shops, etc., and of these twenty-six were on Shelby street north from the railroad. Since that time the village has had a healthy, though not a steadily uniform growth. It has been visited by many destructive fires and in periods of financial depression that have prevailed in the country, it has suffered as well as other places. With the return of better times it has promptly recovered from temporary business depression, burned buildings have been replaced by better structures, others have been torn away to make room for the spacious and elegant blocks which increasing business demanded, and good taste dictated, and now Medina, in all things, compares quite favorably with any place of its size in Western New York.

In 1849 William Hedley purchased 78 acres of unoccupied land in in the southwest part of the village, laid out streets, surveyed lots, and erected dwellings thereon. These have been sold as well as other lots on which the purchasers have erected houses, and the area is covered with tasteful and pleasant residences. In 1871 Henry Bancroft made a similar addition in the northwest part of the village, and others in different quarters have disposed of village lots as the increasing population has required, and the expansion of the place is now as rapid as at any period in its history. Its principal business streets are bordered by blocks of buildings most of them erected on sites that have been burned over once or more, which are a credit to the enterprise of the citizens. Among the more conspicuous of these are French's block, Bent's block, the Fuller block, J. D. Kearney's building.

Medina was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, passed March 3, 1832. Its limits were defined as :

All that district of country in the town of Ridgeway and county of Orleans contained within the following boundaries, that is to say : Commencing at the point where the Erie Canal crosses Oak Orchard Creek ; thence south along the west margin of said creek to the south line of Oak Orchard street ; running thence west to the mill race ; thence north along said race to the south line of Mill street ; thence west to the west line of Prospect street, thence north to the canal, thence westwardly along the south margin of said canal to the place of beginning.

This charter was from time to time amended to meet exigencies arising by reason of changing circumstances and to keep pace with improved methods in municipal government. In 1874 a commission was

appointed to revise the charter and the several acts amendatory thereof, to recommend such changes as they might deem expedient, and to condense the whole into a single charter. The result was the present charter, which was enacted by the Legislature on the 28th day of February, 1874. This charter with some amendments and supplementary provisions, is still in force.

OFFICERS OF THE VILLAGE OF MEDINA FROM ITS ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

1832.—Trustees, Justus Ingersoll, Nathan Sawyer, Asabel Woodruff, James C. Evans, Halsted H. Parker; clerk, H. Yerrington (part of the term), Henry Phelps (vacancy).

1833.—Trustees, Botsford Fairman, Roswell Starr, Justus Ingersoll, Uri D. Moore, John Bagley, jr.; clerk, Henry Phelps; treasurer, Henry Phelps.

1834.—Trustees, Artemus Allen, Otis Turner, Orin Britt, Botsford Fairman, Simeon Bathgate; clerk, Henry Phelps; treasurer, Nathan Sawyer.

1835.—Trustees, Justus Ingersoll, Uri D. Moore, Artemus Allen, Orin Britt, John A. Ross; clerk, Silas M. Burroughs; treasurer, Nathan Sawyer.

1836.—Trustees, Joseph Nixon, Silas M. Burroughs, John A. Ross, Charles Warner, Roswell Starr; clerk, Charles J. Rumsey; treasurer, Nathan Sawyer.

1837.—Trustees, Orin Britt, Halsted H. Parker, John A. Ross (resigned), Charles Warner, Joseph Nixon, Justus Ingersoll (appointed); clerk, R. C. Baker; treasurer, Cornelius M. Van Doren; attorney, Charles J. Rumsey.

1838.—Trustees, Samuel F. Geer, Horace Chase, William R. Gwinn, Botsford Fairman, Myron P. Hopkins; clerk, A. Hogeland (resigned), George H. Thatcher (appointed); treasurer, Christopher Whaley; attorney, Henry Angevine.

1839.—Trustees, John A. Ross (died), John Patterson (died), Joseph Craig (resigned), Green R. Lewis (appointed to fill vacancy), William Walsh (appointed), Silas M. Burroughs (appointed), Orin Britt (appointed), Charles Warner; clerk, Nathan Sawyer (resigned), R. C. Baker (appointed); treasurer, Christopher Whaley; attorney, Charles J. Rumsey.

1840.—Trustees Joseph Craig, John Parsons, Simeon Bathgate, Caleb Hill, James Hamilton; clerk, J. H. Denio; treasurer, Christopher Whaley; Attorney, Henry Angevine.

1841.—Trustees, William R. Gwinn, Roswell Starr, Simeon Bathgate, Green R. Lewis, William Bidleman; clerk, Elisha S. Whalen; treasurer, Christopher Whaley; attorney, Charles J. Rumsey.

1842.—Trustees, Charles J. Rumsey, Orin Britt, Charles Warner, Roswell Starr, William Walsh; clerk, T. C. Smith, I. F. Taft (last half of term); treasurer, Elisha S. Whalen; attorney, Ephriam Garter.

1843.—Trustees, Simeon Bathgate, William Bidleman, Charles Warner, Silas M. Burroughs, John Ferguson; clerk, Elisha S. Whalen; treasurer, Ephraim Garter; attorney, Ephraim Garter.



1844.—Trustees, William Baker, William Walsh, Roswell Starr, James Hamilton, Levan W. Merritt; clerk, Alexander Pike; treasurer, Christopher Whaley; attorney, George C. Northrop.

1845.—Trustees, William Baker, M. W. Clark, Silas M. Burroughs, Roswell Starr, Chandler Farnham; clerk, Alexander Pike; treasurer, George C. Northrop; attorney, Silas M. Burroughs.

1846.—Trustees, Silas M. Burroughs, John Ryan, Charles Warner, Roswell Starr, George Bathgate; clerk, Edwin Masten (resigned); William M. Gibson (appointed); treasurer, Smith Vibbard; attorney, Silas M. Burroughs.

1847.—Trustees, John Ryan, Roswell Starr, George Bathgate, Silas M. Burroughs, George C. Northrop; clerk, William L. Gibson; treasurer, Smith Vibbard; attorney, Silas M. Burroughs.

1848.—Trustees, Archibald Servoss, Cabel Hill, Isaac W. Swan, William Baker, Charles Warner; clerk, I. F. Taft; treasurer, Hiram M. Beers; attorney, Archibald Servoss.

1849.—Trustees, Levan W. Merritt, Elisha S. Whalen, Isaac W. Swan, Oliver E. Watson, George Bathgate; clerk, Horatio Stewart; treasurer, Edmund Fuller, jr.; attorney, George C. Northrop.

1850.—Trustees, George Bathgate, P. V. Fox, Elisha S. Whalen, William Brown, William P. Foster; clerk, L. Timmerman (removed), William L. Bathgate (appointed); treasurer, John S. Jennings; attorney, George C. Northrop.

1851.—Trustees, Asa P. Stanford, Charles Warner, Abram Stratton, Solomon G. Purdy, William Van Keuren; clerk, James Depuy; treasurer, John S. Jennings; attorney, James Depuy.

1852.—Trustees, Charles Warner, Solomon G. Purdy, Abram Stratton, Darius W. Cole, William A. Bent; clerk, Daniel D. White; treasurer, John S. Jennings; attorney, James De Puy.

1853.—Trustees, Robert L. Hill, Edward Hedley, Chandler Farnham, William A. Bent, Benedict H. Alford; clerk, Lafayette Carver; treasurer, John S. Jennings; attorney, Lafayette Carver.

1854.—Trustees, Benedict H. Alford, Elisha S. Whalen, John W. Graves, William Brown, Mortimer W. Ryan; clerk, Curtis Barnes; treasurer, Absalom F. Bush; attorney, John W. Graves.

1855.—Trustees, Robert L. Hill, Solomon G. Purdy, John R. Weld, William S. Tamblin, Jonah Allen; clerk, Curtis Barnes; treasurer, Absalom F. Bush; attorneys, Sickels & Graves.

1856.—Trustees, John Ryan, Henry Flagler, John Firth, Sylvester S. Sherman, Benjamin M. Anthony; clerk, Prentiss D. Knight; treasurer, Alexander Pike; attorney, Archibald Servoss.

1857.—Trustees, Samuel C. Bowen, Benedict H. Alford, Edward Davey, Joseph Clyde, Hiram E. Sickels; clerk, Solomon G. Purdy; treasurer, Alexander Pike; attorneys, Sickels & Graves.

1858.—Trustees, John Ryan, Erastus B. Knapp, Edwin F. Brown, William W. Potter, Arthur Newell; clerk, Erastus B. Knapp; treasurer, Marcus Chase; attorneys, Sickels & Graves.



1859.—Trustees, John Ryan, John Parks, William W. Potter, Eugene Smith, Thurman S. Shaw; clerk, Simeon Downs; treasurer, Marcus Chase; attorneys, Sickels & Graves.

1860.—Trustees, John Ryan, John Parks, William W. Potter, Eugene Smith, Daniel Starr; clerk, Simeon Downs; treasurer, Alexander Pike; attorneys, Sickels & Graves.

1861.—Trustees John Ryan, Augustus M. Ives, John Parks, Eugene Smith, William W. Potter; clerk, Simeon Downs; treasurer, James C. Sheppard; attorney, Hiram E. Sickels.

1862.—Trustees, John Ryan, Augustus M. Ives, John Parks, Elisha S. Whalen, Henry A. Childs; clerk, Simeon Downs; treasurer, John M. Kennan; attorney, John W. Graves.

1863.—Trustees, Richard Becker, Benjamin M. Anthony, John D. Kearney, Solomon G. Purdy, Elisha S. Whalen; clerk, Simeon Downs; treasurer, Henry A. Fairman; attorneys, Bowen & Pitts.

1864.—Trustees, Marcus Chase, Spencer Jackson, Edwin F. Brown, Benjamin M. Anthony, Samuel C. Bowen; clerk, Simeon Downs; treasurer, John M. Kennan; attorney, Henry A. Childs.

1865.—Trustees, Darius W. Cole, B. C. Blake, John M. Pitts, John D. Kearney, Solomon G. Purdy; clerk, John W. Card; treasurer, John M. Kennan; attorney, Adna Bowen.

1866.—Trustees, Mortimer W. Ryan, Hiram E. Sickels, Edwin P. Healy, Solomon G. Purdy, B. C. Blake; clerk, Simeon Downs; treasurer, Henry A. Fairman; attorney, Henry A. Childs.

1867.—Trustees, Henry A. Childs, Edwin M. Card, Absalom F. Bush, Edward Davey, James Kearney; clerk, Simeon Downs; treasurer, John M. Kennan; attorney, Hiram E. Sickels.

1868.—Trustees, Elisha S. Whalen, Edward Davey, Oscar Whedon, Henry A. Childs, John Kearney; clerk, Simeon Downs; treasurer, Jacob Gorton; attorney, Stanley E. Filkins.

1869.—Trustees, John R. Weld, George W. Frary, Henry A. Childs, Hiram Deuel, John Bacon; clerk, Simeon Downs, treasurer, Jacob Gorton; attorney, Henry A. Childs.

1870.—Trustees, George W. Frary, James S. McCormick, Alfred Dawson, John D. Kearney, Henry A. Childs; clerk, Simeon Downs; treasurer, Jacob Gorton; attorney, Henry A. Childs.

1871.—Trustees, John Filer, John Bacon, William Lozier, James A. Hanlon, Fred M. Ives (failed to qualify); clerk, Burrie Swift; treasurer, Jacob Gorton; attorney, Henry A. Childs.

1872.—Trustees, John Bacon, John R. Weld (failed to qualify), Jacob Gorton, Samuel C. Brownell, John W. Graves (appointed), Patrick Horan; clerk, Burrie Swift (part of term), George A. Newell (appointed); treasurer, Smith Tucker; attorney, Henry A. Childs.

1873.—Trustees, Lewis J. Ives, John Bacon, Lafayette Robinson, Isaac M. Knapp, John Kearney; clerk, Thomas A. Burke; treasurer, Smith Tucker; attorney, Henry A. Childs.

1874, village officers elected and appointed under the new charter.—President, Henry A. Childs; trustees, Timothy O'Brien, Michael Cooper, Jacob Gorton, Lyman F. Zimmerman, George W. Frary, James Chapman; clerk, George A. Newell; treasurer, Smith Tucker; attorney, Edmund L. Pitts; chief of police, Edmund Fuller.

1875.—President, Joseph Clyde (failed to qualify), Henry A. Childs (appointed); trustees, Michael Slack, Michael Cooper, Jacob Gorton, Erwin A. Bowen, George W. Frary, James Chapman; clerk, George A. Newell; treasurer, Smith Tucker; attorney, Edmund L. Pitts; chief of police, Edmund Fuller.

1876.—President, Edward Posson; trustees, Graham H. Hill, Erwin A. Bowen, Jacob Gorton, Michael Cooper, Michael Slack, James Chapman; clerk, George A. Newell; treasurer, E. Chapin Bennett; attorney, Edmund L. Pitts; chief of police, Edmund Fuller.

1877.—President, George W. Frary; trustees, Graham H. Hill, Edward Davey, Jacob Gorton, Michael Cooper, Michael Slack, Alfred Dawson; clerk, George A. Newell; treasurer, E. Chapin Bennett; attorney, Edmund L. Pitts; chief of police, Edmund Fuller.

1878.—President, George W. Frary; trustees, Michael Cooper, Graham H. Hill, Alfred Dawson, Edward Davey, Oscar K. Johnson, Jacob Gorton; clerk, John Allen; treasurer, E. Chapin Bennett; attorney, Edmund L. Pitts; chief of police, Edmund Fuller.

1879.—President, George W. Frary; trustees, Graham H. Hill, Edward Davey, Alfred Dawson, Michael Cooper, Oscar K. Johnson, Jacob Gorton; clerk, Myron S. Newell; treasurer, E. Chapin Bennett; attorney, Edmund L. Pitts; chief of police, Edmund Fuller.

1880.—President, Edward Posson; trustees, Alfred Dawson, Graham H. Hill, Edward Davey, Charles H. Hedley, Michael Cooper, Oscar K. Johnson; clerk, Myron S. Newell; treasurer, E. Chapin Bennett; attorney, Henry A. Childs; chief of police, Edmund Fuller.

1881.—President, Edward Posson; trustees, Alfred Dawson, Graham H. Hill, James Chapman, Charles H. Hedley, Michael Cooper, Oscar K. Johnson; clerk, Myron S. Newell; treasurer, E. Chapin Bennett; attorney, Henry A. Childs; chief of police, Edmund Fuller.

1882.—President, Edward Posson; trustees, James Chapman, Alfred Dawson, Graham H. Hill, Oscar K. Johnson, Charles H. Hedley, Isaac Landauer; clerk, Myron S. Newell; treasurer, E. Chapin Bennett; attorney, Henry A. Childs; chief of police, Edmund Fuller.

1883.—President, George W. Frary; trustees, Graham H. Hill, James Chapman, Michael Griffin, Isaac Landauer, Oscar K. Johnson, John R. Weld; clerk, Myron S. Newell; treasurer, E. Chapin Bennett; attorney, Henry A. Childs; chief of police, Edmund Fuller.

1884.—President, George W. Frary; trustees, Michael Griffin, Graham H. Hill, James Chapman, John R. Weld, Isaac Landauer, William Comerford; clerk, Myron S. Newell; treasurer, Homer J. Luther; attorney, Edmund L. Pitts; chief of police, Edmund Fuller.

1885.—President, Nelson McCormick; Trustees, Soloman H. Goodman, David McDonald, James Chapman, Fred L. Downs, Michael Griffin. William Comerford; clerk, Myron S. Newell; treasurer, Homer J. Luther; attorney, Edmund L. Pitts; chief of police, Edmund Fuller.

1886.—President, Oscar K. Johnson; trustees, George A. Beach, Fred L. Downs, James Chapman, William Callaghan, Soloman H. Goodman, William Comerford; clerk, Frank J. Kearney; treasurer, Homer J. Luther; attorney, Edmund L. Pitts; chief of police, Edmund Fuller.

1887.—President, Oscar K. Johnson; trustees, Lawrence Brennan, George A. Beach, Fred L. Downs, William Comerford, William Callaghan, Soloman H. Goodman; clerk, Frank J. Kearney; treasurer, Earl W. Card; attorney, Edmund L. Pitts; chief of police, Edmund Fuller.

1888.—President, O. K. Johnson; trustees, Robert Nichol, Joseph Stork, William Comerford, William Callaghan, George A. Beach, Lawrence Brennan; treasurer, George A. Newell; clerk, F. J. Kearney; attorney, E. L. Pitts; chief of police, Edmund Fuller.

1889.—President, Albert J. Hill; trustees, William Callaghan, James M. Frary, Robert Nichol, Joseph Stork, Lawrence Brennan, William Comerford; clerk, F. J. Kearney; treasurer, George A. Newell; attorney, E. L. Pitts; chief of police, E. Fuller.

1890.—President, Albert J. Hill; trustees, William Comerford, Charles A. Gorman, James M. Frary, Robert Nichol, William Callaghan, Joseph Stork; clerk, F. J. Kearney; treasurer, George A. Newell; attorney, E. L. Pitts; chief of police, E. Fuller.

1891.—President, Albert J. Hill; trustees, William Comerford, Robert W. Nichol, James M. Frary, J. D. Brennan, Charles A. Gorman, William Callaghan; clerk, F. J. Kearney; treasurer, George A. Newell; attorney, E. L. Pitts; chief of police, E. Fuller.

1892.—President, Fred L. Downs; trustees, William Comerford, Charles A. Gorman, R. W. Nichol, John D. Brennan, Edward Maloney, Fred C. Wilson; clerk, F. J. Kearney; treasurer, George A. Newell; attorney, E. L. Pitts; chief of police, E. Fuller.

1893.—President, Fred L. Downs; trustees, William Comerford, Charles A. Gorman, R. W. Nichol, John D. Brennan, Edward Maloney, Fred C. Wilson; clerk, J. W. Cooper; treasurer, George A. Newell; attorney, E. L. Pitts; chief of police, E. Fuller.

1894.—President, Fred L. Downs; trustees, William Rands, Joe Brook, William Comerford, Charles A. Gorman, Fred C. Wilson, Edward Maloney; clerk, J. W. Cooper; attorney, Irving L'Hommedieu; treasurer, George A. Newell; collector, Edmund Fuller; street commissioner, George E. Allen; assessors, Reuben S. Castle, Michael Walsh, Roswell W. Post; police justice, Morgan L. Brainard; chief of police, Peter Arnold; board of health, I. H. Geballe, president; F. E. Colborn, secretary; D. F. Butts, treasurer; health officer, Dr. F. W. Scott.

There was not even an informal fire organization in Medina till after the incorporation of the village in 1832. The canal and the race afforded an abundant supply of water for the extinguishment of fires, but buckets constituted the only means for utilizing this water. On August 16, 1832, some six months after the village was incorporated, a fire



Paul L. Downs



company was organized with the following members: Rufus Ingersoll, Simeon Downs, Frederick Comstock, M. S. Harrington, Eleazer Thomas, John Parsons, Leander Woodruff, Marcena W. Clark, William Hotchkiss, jr., Richard Martin, Simeon Bathgate, Alexander Clum, James E. Evans, A. W. Eddy, M. P. Hopkins, Henry Phelps, Sylvanus Coan, Uri D. Moore, David Dudley and George Willoughby. Of this company John Parsons was chosen foreman, Simeon Bathgate, assistant foreman, and James E. Evans, secretary. This company was equipped with one of the primitive crank engines which was necessary to supply with water by buckets passed from hand to hand along lines of men. It was called the Mercury, and were it now in existence it would be an interesting relic of olden times. In 1835 a larger and better engine, called the Neptune, was purchased. The next engine procured was the Cataract, afterward known as the Frary engine. At times for want of systematic organization, the leadership fell on a few, among whom were John Parsons, S. G. Purdy and E. M. Card. The foremen of the original company, after Mr. Parsons, were Andrew Ellicott, M. W. Clark, George Bathgate and others. For a long time engines were supplied with water directly from the canal or race, but after some years a water main with hydrants was placed in Shelby street through the business part of the village. This main was supplied with water when necessary by pumps driven by the power in Becker's flouring mill, near the railroad. In 1874 the pumps were changed to the Bignall works, and the mains were extended on Center street to Orient street on the east and Catherine street on the west. By the use of these pumps and mains water could be thrown directly from hydrants on fires in their immediate vicinity, or supplied to engines at some distance through hose.

In 1880 the fire department of Medina was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, and the control of it was vested in a Board of Trustees, for which the act made provision. As at present constituted the department consists of the following companies:

Alert Hose Company, first organized in 1859, and reorganized in 1875. Officers: President, I. L'Hommedieu; vice-president, F. T. Gates; secretary, M. L. Brainard; treasurer, M. L. Brainard; foreman, C. F. Hurd; 1st assistant, Fred H. Meade.

Citizens' Hook and Ladder Company (successor to the Dawson Hook and Ladder Company, which was organized in 1877 and disbanded). Officers: President, George L. Owens; vice-president, J. W. Cooper; secretary, M. B. Sutter; treasurer, Thomas O'Malley; foreman, J. D. Brennan; 1st assistant, Thomas Owens; 2d assistant, John B. Griffith.

Gorman Hose Company.—Officers: President, Michael Kearney; vice-president, Myron Chase; secretary, Thomas F. Owens; treasurer, Thomas F. Owens; foreman, Owen Boyland; 1st assistant, H. Nurenberg; 2d assistant, Fred Ryan.

Protective Hose Company.—Officers: President, John Keebler; vice-president, B. L. Servoss; secretary, Charles Fletcher; treasurer, Arthur Cheney; foreman, William Dewey; 1st assistant, H. M. Seeley. This company is the successor of the Protective Company which had charge of a chemical engine, organized in 1877 and disbanded when the new water works were established. The Frary Engine Company, successor of the old Cataract Company, was also disbanded when the water works were completed.

The chief engineers of the department have been, as nearly as can be determined, prior to 1880, Simeon Bathgate, John Parsons, S. G. Purdy, E. M. Card, E. A. Bowen, and probably others. Since 1880 they have been Myron S. Newell, Thomas Hale, Edward Hanlon, Fred M. Ives, Fred C. Ryan, Michael Kearney. The present assistant chief is T. O'Malley; fire wardens, R. W. Nichol, F. R. Downs, C. N. Hood.

Many years since a small gas plant was constructed by William Bent near the canal, a short distance south from the foot of Pearl street. Mains were laid for the supply of gas along Shelby street, but not elsewhere at first. Some years later a stock company was formed, the works were purchased and enlarged, and the mains were extended so as to supply gas to most of the principal streets of the village. Gas was supplied from these works during more than fifteen years, in which time changes occurred in the company and a serious explosion took place at the works. In 1890 the plant was sold to the Medina Gas Light Company. The same year works were erected by the Medina Electric Light Company for the purpose of supplying the village with electric light. In April, 1891, the two companies were consolidated



under the name of the Medina Gas and Electric Light Company, the control of which, by a transfer of a majority of the stock, passed into the hands of New York parties in April, 1894, the new officers being A. L. Fennessy, president; J. F. Moffett, vice-president; C. E. Fennessy, secretary. William R. Curry is local manager. The electric plant is equipped with one incandescent and two arc light dynamos and two engines and two boilers of 100 horse power each. There are about sixteen miles of wire used in the arc direct system, supplying fifty-eight lamps, and ten miles in the incandescent alternating system, using some 800 lights. The plant occupies a modern fire-proof building just north of the railroad, between Shelby and Church streets. The gas plant has a capacity of about 40,000 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours, though it is not necessary to reach that amount. There are some four miles of mains and nearly 150 consumers. The electrical plant has over 100 patrons.

Water Works.—The lack of an ample supply of pure water for domestic and fire extinguishing purposes was felt in Medina many years before the present works were established. The village had suffered from several disastrous fires, one on September 19, 1869, causing a loss of about \$100,000; another December 26, 1870, destroying the Presbyterian church and other property, besides numerous others, and public-spirited citizens finally determined to inaugurate a better condition of affairs in this respect. A public meeting was called July 15, 1889, to consider the subject and decide upon the most feasible plans. On October 14 of that year a meeting was held at which authority was voted to the trustees to contract with parties for water works, and on the 17th of the same month John J. Neagle, of Washington, D. C., and Frederick Collin, James H. Costello, P. H. Dempsey, Lewis M. Smith, John B. Stanchfield, and P. J. Neagle, of Elmira, submitted a proposal to organize a company with a capital of \$70,000, and establish water works for the village, to be supplied from wells or springs in the southwest part of the village. This application was granted, but the action was rescinded on November 25. Resolutions were afterwards adopted to publish in the local newspapers proposals for bids to establish a water system, bids to be delivered to E. L. Pitts on December 17, the works to be built according to contract and specifications on file in his office.

Several bids were offered, among them that of Bassett Brothers, of Buffalo, who proposed to build the works, put in eighty hydrants, and supply the village for \$3,000 annually. Their bid was accepted, and work was begun by driving wells and experimenting, continuing through the summer of 1890, without satisfactory results. They then proposed taking water from Fish Creek and were granted an extension of time to complete the works. After further abortive experiments, their time was again extended to the spring of 1891; but the unsatisfactory outlook for the whole enterprise led to its transfer to the Medina Water Works Company, as it is at present organized, and on February 3, 1892, the Board of Trustees resolved to contract with this company, cancelling the former action. The company were to take the water supply from the Ross farm near Knowlesville, and this source of supply was approved March 18, 1892. The plant was promptly established, including a large standpipe on the high ground in the southwest part of the village, the streets laid with pipe, hydrants set and every facility provided to give the people a splendid supply of pure water and the authorities an ample supply under sufficient pressure to extinguish fires at any point in the village. The officers of the company are: William F. Ross, president; Thomas A. Smyth, vice-president; James L. Bruff, secretary; Charles F. Pond, treasurer.

Drainage.—It may be safely said that no village in the State similar in size to Medina is better drained. This desirable result has been accomplished quite recently; indeed, the work is still in progress. The first Sewer Commission was selected at a meeting held August 16, 1889, to act under provisions of the general law. This commission was composed of Graham H. Hill, one year; Roswell W. Post, two years; William U. Lee, three years; Morton A. Bowen, four years; A. L. Swett, five years. The commission employed Olin C. Gillette to map the village, showing the lines of the old sewers and all the proposed new ones. This map was approved December 14, 1889, and sent to the State Board of Health, by which it was approved April 9, 1890. After the adoption of resolutions locating sewers on all the principal streets of the village, work was begun on their construction, and is not yet wholly finished. The drainage is into Oak Orchard Creek and under such conditions as to make it a perfect system. The Board of Sewer

Commissioners in 1894 is as follows: M. A. Bowen, president; Thomas Cleary, C. S. Hoag, Roswell W. Post, Darwin Fuller; Edward Posson, clerk.

**Public Houses.**—One of the earliest taverns in Medina was the Medina House, which was built by Otis Turner, who kept it many years. It stood about on the site of the present Union Bank. Another prominent early hostelry was the Eagle Hotel, built in 1838, on the corner of Canal and Main streets, south of the present White's Hotel. It was burned in the winter of 1841-42. At a very early date, probably in 1828, a wooden hotel was built where Ives' produce warehouse now stands. It was begun by the father of Grant Decker, and was kept by various persons before it was finally burned.

The building that is now White's Hotel was originally without the tower and was occupied by three stores. H. N. Bancroft erected the tower and changed it into a hotel, naming it the Bancroft House. H. N. Hopkins kept the house some years and in 1886 it was purchased by A. H. White, the present proprietor.

The present Hart House was built by Jacob Gorton, who kept it several years, and upon his failure the property passed to E. Kirk Hart. H. N. Hopkins became its manager and continued to February, 1892, when W. Babcock & Son took it. Under their management it has been refitted and is kept as a first-class hotel. There are several other public houses in the village besides these.

The Medina Driving Park Association was organized in 1871. The first officers were M. Harmon, president; N. T. Healy, secretary; S. Tucker, treasurer. Grounds were laid out about one mile west of the village, and for some years the association flourished, but it finally disbanded. The property is now owned by James McCargo.

**BANKS IN MEDINA.**—John M. Kennan, who had been a banker in Lockport, came to Medina in 1854 and organized the Medina Bank, which was chartered under the laws of the State of New York. This was conducted, with varying success, till 1861, when it failed. Soon after the establishment of the national banking system the First National Bank of Medina was organized, but after an existence of a few years it also failed, and its depositors lost heavily. Prior to the failure of the Medina Bank Mr. Kennan had withdrawn from it, and before the

incorporation of the National Bank he organized the Union Bank of Medina, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. William W. Potter was the first president of this bank. He died in 1871 and was succeeded by John M. Kennan who, some five years later was succeeded by William H. Watson. After the death of Mr. Watson, in 1888, Hon. E. L. Pitts became the president. The career of the bank to the present time has been successful. The present officers of the bank are: George A. Newell, president; Homer Luther, cashier; Harry F. Welton, assistant cashier. The capital is now \$50,000 and the surplus the same amount. It is a State bank.

In 1880 Earl W. Card & Co. established a private bank in Medina. Its business was conducted in the second story of a building on the east side of Shelby street till the summer of 1890, when the firm removed to their present quarters in the first story of the McKnight block. This institution is, in the present year (1894), being changed to a national bank, under the name of the Medina National Bank, with the following officers: E. W. Card, president; Watson F. Barry, first vice-president; J. W. Card, second vice-president; B. D. Timmerman, cashier. The capital is \$50,000.

Mercantile.—From its first inception Medina has contained mercantile establishments conducted by men of enterprise and progress. One of the first of these, if not the first merchant in the place, was Sylvanus Coann, who accumulated wealth in his business. Agur Clark and Botsford Fairman were long associated in successful trade, and Richard Yarrington also. On the corner now occupied by Landauer & Co., where has always been located a leading store, Asel Woodruff carried on business in 1829. William Baker was a merchant there a long time, as was also A. W. Newell, father of George A. Newell; he began business where the Eagle Hotel burned. Heath, Gillette & Bennett succeeded at that location, and were followed by Landauer & Marshall, and that firm by Mr. Landauer. Fairman & Wiswell were early merchants in hardware; and Wiswell & Hulburd were traders in that line early; James Otto, also, who came here from Batavia, and was located where the Boston store is now. At the present time the village of Medina has among her business men a number of firms and individuals whose establishments are conducted upon modern lines and whose success is commensurate with their efforts.



*George A. Hurst.*



Water power, mills, and manufactories.—At the time of the construction of the canal the State authorized the building of a dam across Oak Orchard Creek and a race from it to the canal for a feeder. It was afterward found that the elevation of this was not sufficient, the banks of the canal having been raised, and it was abandoned. Some relics of this dam are still to be seen. In 1825 David E. Evans entered into a contract with the State for the construction of a dam farther up the creek. This was built and it is still standing. A race conveys the water from this pond to the canal; and it is utilized for driving the machinery of many mills and manufactories.

At about the same time the State built a dam across Tonawanda Creek, below Indian Falls in Genesee county, and excavated a race from this dam to Oak Orchard Creek, about four miles distant. This was for the purpose of diverting so much of the water from Tonawanda Creek as should be necessary to furnish a sufficient supply for the canal at all times. It was found that this dam was some three feet higher than was necessary, and that consequently a large area was, in times of high water, overflowed. It was therefore contemplated to destroy this dam altogether. It was found, however, that at the time this dam was constructed the State had entered into a contract with the Holland Land Company, by the terms of which the latter conveyed to the former a large tract of land in consideration of the improvement which the turning of this water into Oak Orchard Creek would make in the water power of that creek as it passed through Orleans county. A legal controversy followed, and the State abandoned the project of removing this dam. It was, however, made three feet lower to prevent the overflow of lands which had been complained of, and thus it has continued till the present time.

The first mill for which the water from the race which Evans excavated was utilized was a stone flouring mill built by Mr. Evans. The foundations were laid in 1825, and it was completed in 1826. John Ryan was the master mason, Simeon Bathgate the millwright, and Captain Samuel F. Gear the carpenter. From this mill a raceway was excavated to the canal. This raceway had a sufficient breadth and depth to float boats to the mill, which had an elevator for taking grain from the boats. This mill became the property of William R. Gwinn,



and was operated by him many years. It was finally purchased by T. W. Swan, A. M. Ives, and Elisha S. Whalen, and soon afterward, in 1859, was burned.

Just south from the site of this mill, and close to the railroad, on the east side of Shelby street, an oil mill was built in 1862, and was conducted for some years by Richard Becker, who converted it into a grist-mill, and it was burned in 1873.

The stone mill near Race alley, north from East Center street, was built by Mr. Gwinn in 1830. The contractor was John Ryan. It was afterwards owned by Levan Merritt, Simeon Bathgate, Robert Hill, Wilcox & Alcorn, John Alcorn alone, and by him was sold to B. A. Gilbert about 1863. He operated it until 1887, when he sold to O. K. Johnson, who now operates it.

A wool carding and cloth-dressing mill was built at an early date on the east side of Orient street, just north from the railroad, and it was afterward, during some years, conducted by Daniel Starr. With the decline of domestic manufactures in the country, this establishment went out of use; was changed to a custom flouring mill, and was operated by Mr. Starr. It was purchased by A. A. Lowber, who added to it a kiln for drying corn. Mr. Lowber sold it to A. S. De Lano, who enlarged it and converted it into a merchant and custom flouring mill. It was burned some years since. William A. Wetmore built a pail factory on the site of it, and this was also burned. The site is now occupied by one of the departments of Maher Brothers' lounge factory.

In an early day a saw mill was built on the south bank of the canal near the aqueduct. It was for many years supplied with logs from the canal, as well as from the surrounding country. It was owned and used by William Hedley. It was burned about 1877, and in place of it was erected a stone planing mill. Adjoining this Mr. Hedley built a custom flour mill. This was burned in 1884, but was repaired and used as a machine shop.

About 1826 Justus Ingersoll built a large brick tannery on the south side of East Center street, just west from Oak Orchard Creek. It was afterward converted into a flouring mill by T. S. Wilcox & Co., and was burned in 1858. In 1880 William A. Wetmore built a custom flouring mill on the same site. This was burned in 1883, and in the

same year C. S. Hoag built another on the same site and conducted it, both as a stone and a roller mill.

The Medina Falls Mill was built in 1840 by Botsford Fairman and T. R. Austin. They conducted it till 1846, when it became the property of Mr. Fairman alone. In 1848 John R. Weld came to Medina, and in 1853, in company with Asa P. Stanford, purchased the mill. L. A. G. B. Grant became a partner in 1854, R. L. Hill in 1867, and the style of the firm was changed to Weld & Hill in 1868. Mr. Hill died in 1871, leaving his interest in the business to his sons, A. J. and G. H. Hill. In the summer of 1872 the mill was burned, and in the winter of 1872-73 was rebuilt with seven runs of stones. G. H. Hill withdrew from the firm some years since, but the firm name continued the same. In 1882 the roller process was adopted. The firm received the award for farina at the centennial exhibition in 1876. From fifty to seventy thousand barrels of flour have been annually manufactured at this mill, the firm making their own barrels.

Nixon's brewery and distillery was built in 1826 by Joseph Nixon. It stood east of Orient street and near the foot of Starr street. It was a substantial stone building, and the brewery and distillery were in different parts of it. It was twice burned and rebuilt. Distilling was finally abandoned and the distillery part was converted into a wood turning shop. In connection with this was at one time a large wooden building, in the lower part of which Mr. Nixon kept a store, and the upper stories were used for storage. Just south from this brewery, fronting on Orient street, Mr. Nixon built a long stone structure divided into eight tenements, each with a basement opening to the east. This was for the residence of his employees and others. It was known as "The Nunnery," though many of the dwellers there were anything but religious recluses. But little of this quaint old structure remains.

Remde's brewery was built in 1868 by Frederick Remde on the corner of Orient and Oak Orchard streets. He operated this brewery till 1872, when he was succeeded by his cousin, William Remde, the present proprietor. In place of the original wooden structure Mr. Remde has erected a substantial brick building, and his machinery is driven by a steam engine. He manufactures some sixteen hundred barrels of beer annually.

Bathgate's Foundry.—At a very early date Simeon Bathgate built and operated a foundry on what was then known as Center alley (now Race alley). It was conducted by Mr. Bathgate and his sons many years. Shaw & Oliver succeeded the Bathgates in 1855; William Bennett succeeded them in 1859, and John W. Mount became proprietor in 1861. After the death of Mr. Mount, in 1873, Oscar K. Johnson conducted the works till 1886. The establishment was burned, and rebuilt by the Mount estate in 1886. In 1887 the property was purchased by Hanlon Brothers. It is not now operated.

The Bignall Manufacturing Company was begun in 1850, when Benjamin M. and George T. Anthony established a foundry east of the junction of Orient and Starr streets. Their business at first was mainly the manufacture of stoves and agricultural implements. In 1861 the Messrs. Anthony sold their foundry to M. C. & L. C. Bignall, who changed it to a manufactory of iron pumps, sinks, barn door hangings and wagon trimmings. Their machinery was propelled by water from the canal feeder. In 1865 Lewis J. Ives became a partner in the company, which was known as Bignall & Co. In 1869 a joint stock company was organized under the name of Bignall Manufacturing Company. This company at once commenced the erection of a factory a short distance below Medina Falls, and that has been their place of business since 1871. At the organization of the company W. H. Watson was chosen president and L. J. Ives secretary and treasurer. John M. Kennan succeeded Mr. Watson as president, and soon afterward Mr. Watson was again chosen. W. J. Chatham became president, treasurer and general manager in 1876, and Mr. Watson again became president in 1876. He was succeeded by F. A. Burke in 1881, and he by James Jackson, jr., in 1890. The present officers of the company are: E. L. Pitts, president; L. C. Bignall, vice-president; W. B. Robbins, secretary and treasurer. The company now manufactures principally pumps, sinks, soil pipes and fittings, and wagon skeins and boxes. Seventy hands are employed, and the goods manufactured are sold in all parts of the country.

Staves and Heading.—In 1859 Charles M. Simmonds established in Medina the first manufactory of staves and heading in the the county. His first manufactory was on Church street in a building that had been





*Albert L. Swett*

a saw mill. In that he placed machinery for sawing and turning heading. He made several changes in the location of his manufactory, and finally, in 1867, purchased land and established his manufactory on Church street just north from the railroad. There he introduced machinery for cutting staves and soon afterward established his present heading factory on East Center street.

Ide's planing mill was established by Warren Ide on the site of the old Gwinn mill at the race near the railroad. He continued business there till his mill was burned in 1873. He then erected a stone building just south from the railroad, on Shelby street, where he still continues business. In the spring of 1890 he established a foundry in the rear of his mill, and there plumber's ware is manufactured.

Medina Manufacturing Company.—In 1873 Albert L. Swett and William H. Samson, who had been employees of the Bignall Manufacturing Company, established in the old works of that company, east of Court street and north of the railroad, a manufactory of light hardware. They started with a capital of \$2,500 and employed one hand besides themselves. Their business increased steadily and in 1879 they found it necessary to build a factory with greater capacity, and they purchased the next water privilege north from the present Bignall manufactory. They at once erected their works there and commenced operations in the spring of 1880. In January, 1890, Mr. Swett purchased the interest of his partner, and he conducts the business under the style of the A. L. Swett Iron Works. From the modest beginning in 1873 the business has increased till now more than 100 hands are employed. Some of the specialties made are steel door hangers, door rails, chain pumps, tire benders, tuyere irons, bolster plates, etc.

The Ives Paper Pail Company.—In 1875 the Ives and Hubbard Pail Company was organized with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars. A. M. Ives, L. J. Ives, F. M. Ives and E. Hubbard were the owners of this stock. A manufactory was erected on the east side of Shelby street, a short distance north from Pearl street, and operations were commenced in the same year. The power for running the machinery was transmitted by cable from the Bignall works. Straw pulp was at first used, but in 1887 wood fiber was added. The daily capacity of the factory is eighty dozen pails, and about forty hands are required

to operate it. A. M. Ives was the president of this company. In 1877 it was changed to a private firm, known as the Ives Paper Pail Company. In 1889 A. M. Ives died, and afterward L. J. and F. M. Ives purchased the interest of Mr. Hubbard. Since then it has been operated by a company, but at present is not in operation.

Johnson-Nichols Paper Pail Factory.—In 1880 Herbert A. Johnson and John S. Higley commenced the manufacture of paper pails in an old plaster mill on the north side of East Center street, near Oak Orchard Creek. A year later the manufactory was removed to the opposite side of the street, in a part of the flouring mill. In 1882 R. W. Nichols purchased the interest of Mr. Higley, the firm becoming Johnson & Nichol. On November 1, 1891, the Johnson Pail Company was organized, which continued to April 1, 1892, and was succeeded by Cottrell & Culbane. November 1, 1892, S. R. D. Cottrell bought out his partner. May 1, 1893, he removed the works to what was the Simmonds heading factory. About twenty hands are employed, and the capacity of the factory has been greatly extended. Straw pulp, rag stock and wood fibre are used in the manufacture of pails for all purposes.

Bowen & Beach manufactory of plumbers' ware was established in 1880 by Erwin A. Bowen, La Fayette Robinson and George A. Beach, on the north side of East Center street, and on the west bank of Oak Orchard Creek. Mr. Robinson withdrew from the firm in 1885. Mr. Bowen died in January, 1889, but his estate maintains its interest in the business. The products of this factory are plumber's iron goods; forty hands are employed.

Maher Brothers' Manufactory of Upholstered Furniture.—In 1882 John, Francis, Joseph and Robert Maher removed from Middleport to Medina and opened a furniture store on Main street. In 1886 they commenced the manufacture of lounges in the same building where their store was kept. This business so increased as to necessitate greater facilities, and in 1887 they commenced business on Orient street, just south from the railroad. A building one hundred by forty feet, two stories in height, was erected, and this is used for the upholstering department. The old Bignall factory was used as a manufactory of woodwork. In 1888 a building was erected just north of the rail-





*John Maher*

*Francis J. Maher Joseph Maher*

*Robert Maher*







Chas. H. Bidwell

road on the east side of Orient street, and in this machinery was placed for manufacturing, the old Bignall mill being used for storage and packing. In 1889 the Messrs. Maher erected still another building in the rear of the one first built. It is 100 by 40 feet, three stories in height, and it is used for manufacturing parlor furniture. On an average 100 hands are employed in this establishment, which is only exceeded in the amount of work produced by one similar manufactory in the State of New York. The work is sold in about twenty States of the Union. The works of this firm were all burned in the spring of 1894, but are being rebuilt on a still larger plan. It is one of the most prosperous and important industries in Western New York.

Empire Manufacturing Company.—In 1882 Edward Maloney, Thomas Maloney, Lewis Wood and Frederick Wilson formed a copartnership for the manufacture of plumbers' supplies. They first established their works at the old Bignall factory, at the foot of Starr street. Within the first year Messrs. Wood and Wilson retired, and the firm has ever since been E. & T. Maloney. In the spring of 1887 they removed to their present works, on the east side of Shelby street, north from the railroad, where a prosperous business is carried on.

In 1888 L. F. Zimmerman built an evaporator on the north side of the railroad, a short distance east from Oak Orchard Creek. The machinery in this evaporator is driven by an engine of four horse-power, and steam is passed through about 9,000 feet of gas pipe to furnish heat for evaporating. The daily capacity of the evaporator is 500 bushels of apples, and twenty hands are employed in the busy season.

Bidwell Bean Thresher.—In 1885 Charles H. Bidwell commenced the manufacture of bean threshers in Albion. In 1889 he established a manufactory in Medina, on the north side of East Center street, near Oak Orchard Creek, where J. L. Spencer had manufactured separators. The industry has been successful from the start and sales of the machine have greatly increased. Various other agricultural implements are also manufactured.

The Swett & Card Manufacturing Company was started in the autumn of 1889, with a capital of five thousand dollars. The business is the manufacture of condensed mince meat. They commenced in the Hanlon Brothers' foundry building, between the canal and Shelby street

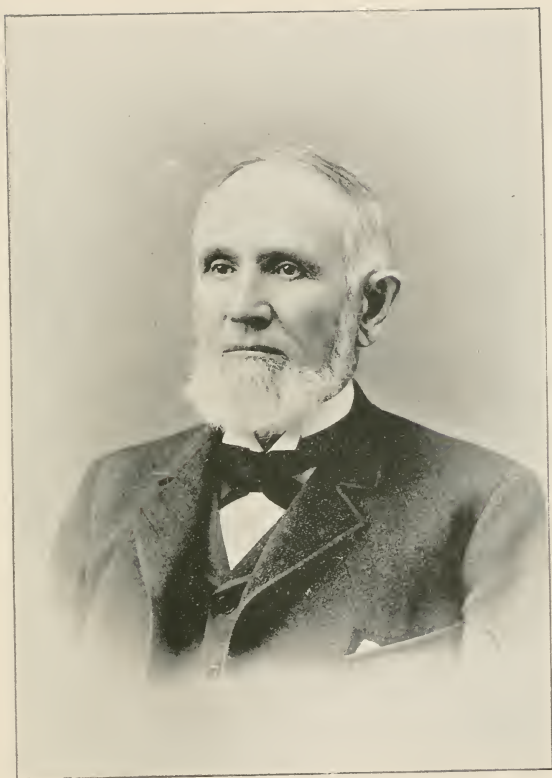
on Race alley, but in the fall of 1890 they removed to a building which joins the Medina Manufacturing Company's works on the north. Owing to sharp competition and other causes this industry was abandoned.

Carriages.—On the 4th of March, 1849, Edward Davey began making wagons about on the site of the Medina House, East Center street. From the beginning has grown one of the important industries of the village. A handsome three story brick block, sixty by ninety feet, is occupied as a repository, offices, finishing rooms, etc., and several other large buildings are in use for other parts of the business. The work turned out is generally of a light grade and is sold largely to livery men and actual consumers. A large share of the present responsibility of the business rests upon the shoulders of Mr. Davey's son, Edward H. Davey.

Produce buyers.—The Ives Produce Company was organized in 1892 for the purchase of all kinds of produce. The company consisted of Fred M. and Lewis J. Ives, sons of the late A. M. Ives, who was identified with the leading business interests of Medina nearly a half a century. Among these were the foundry business, begun in 1875 by Ives & Son; the succeeding firm of Ives & Hubbard, which manufactured pails, and the buying of produce of all kinds. In the latter business Mr. Ives was a member of the firm of Swan, Ives & Whalen; later Ives & Whalen, and still later Ives & Sons. The foundry business mentioned was closed out about 1875.

Samuel C. Bowen, who had previously kept a store in Lyndonville, came to Medina, where he carried on business a few years, and in 1857 began produce buying, and in 1890 erected his handsome and commodious structure at a cost of \$16,000. Mr. Bowen is a son of Dr. Elisha Bowen, one of the prominent early physicians of the county, and a native of the town of Yates.

CEMETERIES.—The first place of burial in Medina was near the southeast corner of Center and West streets, nearly opposite the Baptist church. This was never set apart or dedicated as a place of interment, but was used informally by the early inhabitants. In 1830 David E. Evans, by his agent, W. R. Gwinn, donated an acre of ground on the east side of Gwinn street, south from the railroad, for burial purposes. The first interment here was of Mrs. Edmund Fuller, mother



*Edward Dacey*





of Edmund Fuller, jr., now of Medina. The forest was then unbroken there, and the lady was carried over a footpath that passed near the place. The ground has been used only as a burial place since that time, though but few bodies have been buried there for many years. Many memorial stones stand there, some of them mossy with age, and bearing the names of those who sought their homes here when the wilderness was almost unbroken. The area is partly surrounded by a stone wall. The surface is thickly carpeted with laurel, and a dense growth of young trees shades it. An appropriation of \$500 has recently been made to pay for removal of remains from the grounds.

A short distance north from Medina, on the east side of the road leading to Ridgeway, is Boxwood Cemetery. The land was purchased in 1848, while yet a forest, for cemetery purposes by Messrs. S. M. Burroughs, George Northrup, Caleb Hill, and others. It was sold to the village for \$600, and was laid out and opened for burials in 1850. The first person buried in it was David Card, in 1849. It is the principal burial place for the village and vicinity, and many bodies have been removed to it from other cemeteries. The revised village charter of 1874 named a board of commissioners for the government of the cemetery, and provided for the appointment of their successors by the Board of Trustees. The commissioners named were Elisha S. Whalen, Edward Davey, George A. Newell, Albert L. Swett, and Joseph C. Davis. The presidents of this commission have been: Elisha S. Whalen, Albert L. Swett, and George A. Newell.

The cemetery commissioners for 1894 are as follows: A. L. Swett, president; E. H. Hill, treasurer; G. A. Newell, secretary; J. R. Weld, G. H. Shattuck.

St. John's Episcopal church was incorporated November 12, 1827, under the name of St. Luke's Episcopal church, but the name was afterward changed to St. John's. The first Episcopal service by a bishop in Orleans county was held in this church by Bishop Hobart September 7, 1828, and the first confirmation in the county was of seventeen persons by Bishop Onderdonk August 19, 1831. The first officers of the church were: Justus Ingersoll and Richard Van Dyke, wardens; Christopher Whaley, Elijah Beach, John B. Ellicott, Joseph Nixon, Henry Yerrington, Benjamin W. Van Dyke, Jonas S. Billings,

and Hezekiah Warner, vestrymen. During the first five years of its existence the church had several places of worship. One of these was in a house opposite the present site of the church, another in an unfinished room of a dwelling on Church street, and another in an upper room of a house on Shelby street, near the Presbyterian church. In 1828, when the number of communicants was only fifteen, steps were taken for the erection of a house of worship, and a site was donated by David E. Evans. In 1832 more active measures were adopted, and in the autumn of 1833 the present stone church had been enclosed and the basement was fitted up for service. The contractor who built this church was Joseph Nixon. The building was completed in 1836, and on the 13th of September, in that year, Bishop Onderdonk baptized five persons, confirmed eleven and consecrated the church. A costly communion service had been presented to the church by Mrs. David E. Evans in 1828. The period of greatest depression in this church was from 1848 to 1851, when the parish was embarrassed by a heavy debt and the church was closed. The rectors of this church have been: Revs. Richard Salmon, B. Northrup, J. M. Rogers, James O. Stokes, William Allenson, Stephen Douglass, Philemon E. Coe, R. D. Stearns, Warren W. Walsh, Edward Dolloway, John J. Andrew, and George W. West. At the present time the church is without a rector. Of these Rev. Mr. Stearns was rector during seventeen and one half years. At the close of his rectorship the number of communicants was ninety-three. In the latter part of Mr. Stearns' rectorship a memorial font of Caen stone was donated by Mrs. J. R. Weld, and a bishop's chair by George H. Shattuck. Memorial windows were also placed in the church: One by Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Weld, in memory of their daughter; one by the ladies of the church, in memory of Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D. D.; one by Mrs. Edwin L. Blake, in memory of her husband, Major Blake, who was killed in the War of the Rebellion; one in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth B. Stokes, by her children; one in memory of Andrew B. Cook, by his widow, Mrs Sarah Cook; one in memory of William R. Stearns, infant son of the rector, Rev. Mr. Stearns; one in memory of Dr. Christopher Whaley, by his widow; and one in memory of Dr. C. Whaley and Sophronia, his wife, by their children. In 1869 a bell weighing 2,100 pounds and costing \$900 was placed in the tower.

In 1890 Mrs. J. R. Weld donated a new and elegant altar, and in the same year a new organ was purchased at a cost of \$1,800. For some years the church has had a surpliced choir. The present number of communicants is 120.

The First Baptist Church of Medina was organized in 1829. There had been, for some years, a Baptist church in Ridgeway, about two miles east of Ridgway Corners, but this had become too weak to support a pastor. There were then a few Baptists in Medina, and after consulting together it was resolved to call a meeting of the church at Ridgeway and of other Baptists in the vicinity. The meeting was held at the house of Cook Hotchkiss, and it was resolved that the meetings of the church at Ridgeway should be held in Medina, and that it should thereafter be known as the First Baptist Church of Medina. The constituent members were Charles Warner, John Knapp, Rufus Reed, Lorin Hotchkiss, Lewis Warner, Faren Wilson, Mamri Knapp, Hannah Knapp, Polly Reed, Louisa Reed, Hannah Gamble, Sally Farnham, Sally Bullard, E. Pees and wife, Bennett Baker and wife, and R. Nickerson and wife. The first deacons were Charles Warner and Cook Hotchkiss. Social worship was held in the houses of members, and public worship in a building that had been erected for a barn near the southwest corner of Center and Shelby streets. This served them till their first church building was completed, which was in 1832. The present elegant church edifice was erected between 1870 and 1873, at a total cost, including site and furniture, of more than forty-five thousand dollars. Members have been dismissed from this church to form three others: One at Knowlesville, in 1831; and two in Michigan, in 1835. Several members have become clergymen. The pastors and supplies of this church have been Revs. E. Savage, E. Weaver, J. Chadwick, S. Wilkins, Rev. Mr. Otis, Rev. Mr. Irons, R. K. Bellamy, C. T. Johnson, S. Gilbert, C. B. Smith, P. C. Dayfoot, Rev. Mr. Murphy, Daniel Reed, P. B. Haughwout, D. Van Alstyne, E. W. Lounsbury, C. E. Becker, Wm. F. Taylor, Seth F. Farnham, F. G. McKeever, and Frank T. Latham. The membership is 400. A new bell and interior repairs have recently been added at a cost of \$1,200.

The First Presbyterian Church of Medina was organized March 19, 1829, with Theophilus Cook and wife, Thomas Fenn and wife, Colton

Denio and wife, Ephraim Scovell and wife, Orin Scovell, Vina Scovell, John Burden, Titus Coann, Mrs. E. A. Bathgate, Miss Adeline Warner, Miss Sally Hotchkiss, Miss Anna Jewell, and Miss Huldah M. Moore constituent members. It became a part of the Niagara Presbytery in 1830. The first church edifice was built in 1832. It was a frame building, and stood on the north side of Cross street, near the corner of West, and it was the first building erected for public worship in Medina. After the erection of its successor it was occupied as a school house for several years, and was finally sold to the Roman Catholics who removed it to their church lot, enlarged it, used it as a place of worship, and finally converted it into a school. We quote from a former historical sketch of this church :

The story of the erection of this church is an interesting one. It is related that Deacon Theophilus Cook commenced alone and unaided getting out the timber for this house, and that seeing his zeal showing itself in both faith and works Mr. Ephraim Scovell joined him in his labors. Others followed with aid and contributions till a building about thirty by forty-five feet was erected in which the Presbyterians worshiped until 1836, when it gave place to a stone edifice which was dedicated February 17th of that year. The first bell in the village was raised in the steeple of this church in the year last mentioned. For several years it was the only one between Lockport and Albion, and it was rung several times each day to regulate the hours of labor and rest. The stone church was destroyed by fire December 26, 1871, and the present church building was erected the same year; the congregation meeting for the first time in the audience room March 13, 1872.

The pastors of this church have been: Revs. George Coan, Maltby Gaston, H. A. Read, Milton Buttolph, Rev. Mr. Danforth, C. E. Furman, Edgar Clark, L. I. Root, C. R. Wilkins, Alfred A. Graley, George P. Merrill, Henry T. Miller, William K. Tully, George Harkness, J. D. Countermain, E. P. Gardner, Charles H. Lester. The society is without a regular pastor at the present time.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Medina was organized on September 27, 1830. An informal organization had existed several years, but on that day a legal legal organization was effected, and Halstead H. Parker, Ephraim Masten, Cyrus Rumsey, Elijah Bent, and Seth Morris and H. Morris were chosen trustees. A stone church building was erected in 1833, by Messrs. Ryan and Schuyler, contracting masons. The building covered an area of forty-five by sixty feet. Of the eighty-one subscribers for funds to build this church the following gave \$50 or more,

and the first two subscribed three hundred dollars each: James Jackson, Elijah Bent, H. H. Parker, Cyrus Rumsey, Jonah Hoyt, Daniel Timmerman, Ephraim Masten, Thomas Payne, George Codd, James Hamilton, Mercy Day, Joseph Zimmerman, David Zimmerman, Cornelius Ashton, John Ryan, J. V. Schuyler, John Zimmerman, David E. Evans, Phebe Drew, Philo Gregory, and S. Gregory. In 1850, this church was taken down and the stones of which the walls were composed were used for the basement of a wooden structure which was built in its place. It was fifty by eighty feet and its cost was \$7,000. In 1868 the same sum was expended in reconstructing it. It was burned in 1874. It stood on the west side of Shelby street, in the heart of the business part of the village. The lot was sold, another on West Center street was purchased, and the present brick edifice, sixty-five by one hundred and twelve feet and two stories in height was erected, at a cost of \$32,000. It was dedicated December 8, 1876. In 1888 it was repaired, renovated and refurnished, at an expense of \$3,000. In 1894 a new bell was presented by Mrs. William Underhill. The pastors of this church have been: Revs. Thomas Harker, Rev. Mr. Durham, A. N. Fillmore, John Gulie, J. B. Lancton, D. F. Parsons, Jonathan Benson, H. R. Smith, S. C. Church, E. E. Chambers, A. P. Ripley, P. E. Brown, John Bowman, J. McEwen, J. G. Miller, G. De Lamatyr, A. Steele, E. M. Buck, J. B. Wentworth, K. D. Nettleton, P. R. Stover, S. McGerald, James E. Bills, G. W. Paddock, J. E. Williams, G. E. Jones, G. W. Peck, G. H. Dryer, C. E. Winchester, L. E. Rockwell. The membership is 300.

St. Mary's Church, Medina, N. Y.—About sixty-three years ago Rev. Fr. McNamara, on his way to Lockport, stopped here and celebrated mass for the first time at the home of William Welsh, father of Mrs. James Kearney, now the residence of Mrs. Colonel Bowen, Main street. He baptized the first Catholic child, Margaret Welsh, sister of Mrs. James Kearney. Rev. Bernard O'Reilly visited here and said mass at the residence of William Welsh on Center street, now the home of Dr. Everett Baker, and also officiated at the first Catholic marriage. The parties were Miss Anna Kelly and James Kearney. Father O'Reilly afterward became bishop of Hartford, Conn. On a voyage to Europe he was lost at sea.

Over fifty years ago Rev. Fr. Mannion celebrated mass at the home of James Cullen on Laurel Hill. In 1848 and 1849 Fr. McMullen, of Lockport, occasionally attended to the spiritual wants of the people. He was succeeded by Rev. John Boyle, of Youngstown, N. Y. Rev. Edward Dillon came from Batavia about 1847, and services were held every two months for two years. Fr. Fitzgerald was here a short time. In 1837 there were about ten or twelve Catholic families. We will mention those of James Cullen, Cornelius A. Hern, William Welsh, Dennis Bradley and James Kearney. Hon. Silas M. Burroughs donated a lot on Orient street to the Catholics, which was afterward sold, and a committee composed of the following gentlemen, viz.: Dennis Bradley, James Cullen, John Rodgers, Michael Roche, John Clark and William Welsh, bought a small Presbyterian Church located on Pearl street, between Main and West streets, and it was moved on to a lot bought by Fr. Dillon on West street, or where E. S. Sutphen's house now stands. Services were held in it about two years, when it was again moved to the church property bought of James Skinner, on Eagle street. About the year 1849 Rt. Rev. John Timon visited this parish for the first time and celebrated mass, assisted by Fr. Boyle, in the church located where Herbert Johnson's residence now is. At a later period the bishop confirmed a class of children in the Beecher house, corner of Park avenue and West street. Rev. Richard Harmon, a strong temperance advocate, came in 1850. He was the first resident priest. He died of fever at the Vandemark Hotel, on the corner where now stands the Union Bank. Rev. Martin O'Connor, a very charitable and zealous clergyman, came in April, 1851, and remained until January, 1855. During his pastorate the present stone edifice was commenced. He was assisted by Rev. William Hughes for a few months in 1856, and in 1857 by Rev. George McMahan, and also by Rev. Fr. Clark, formerly of Wellsville. Fr. O'Connor was given charge of St. Bridget's parish, Buffalo, for several years, and while on a visit to the Seminary of Angels, Suspension Bridge, he died suddenly. In the summer of 1854 the corner stone of the church was laid by Bishop Timon, and it was finished and dedicated in November of the same year. In the sanctuary beside Bishop Timon, were Rev. Martin O'Connor, Rev. Edward O'Connor, and Mr. Thomas Hynes, now pas-



tor of St. Raphael's Church, Suspension Bridge. The choir for the occasion came from Buffalo. The first child baptized in the church was Adelia Shanley, by Rev. Edward O'Connor. The stone used in building the church was taken from the Kearney quarry and Matthew Welsh was principal mason. Rev. Fr. O'Connor purchased six acres of land at \$50 per acre, on the gravel road, from Austin O'Malley, for a cemetery. About \$100 was paid for right of way in the burying ground, and Dennis Bradley donated \$37.50 to pay a mortgage on the same. It has been enlarged and beautified by the present pastor. Fr. O'Connor attended to the spiritual wants of the people at Middleport, Gasport, Somerset, Holley and Albion, and built the church at the latter place. He organized the first Catholic school and the first teacher was Mr. Quinn. Thomas Hynes, John Ryan, and from 1855 to 1857 Miss Kate Maloney also taught. In 1855 a melodeon was bought. Professor Werner, of Buffalo, was first organist. His brother Anthony was organist of the cathedral at Boston and also compiled a music book called the Memorare. In 1857 he was succeeded by Miss Maria Cooper until 1864, when Miss Helen Pike, now Mrs. Seneca Baker, took charge of the choir. Miss Margaret Mehan, from Seneca Falls, played the organ a short time. January, 1855, to June, 1859, Rev. Nicholas Byrnes, the dignified and warm hearted pastor, took charge. He was followed by Rev. Thomas McGuire, who remained about six months. Rev. Thomas Brady was pastor from 1859 to 1860. He went to Grand Rapids, Michigan, and afterward became chaplain in the army. His nephew, John Brady, was a physician here. In the winter of 1858 Sisters Angela McKay and Bridget, of the Bridgetine order, and a young lady, Miss Magin, came to teach school under the supervision of Fr. Byrne. The gentlemen who acted as trustees at different periods from 1851 to 1860 were Thomas Owens, Dennis Bradley, Peter Shanley, John Rodgers and James O'Brien.

In 1860 Rev. John O'Mara came here and left for Lockport in 1867. He remained there about two years and then took charge of the Immaculate Conception Church, Buffalo. From there he went to Owego, where he died in 1884. Fr. O'Mara was very generous. The poor and helpless found a friend in him, and the words of scripture, "And if a man take away thy coat, let go thy cloak also unto him," were car-

ried out to the letter by him. The first trustees were appointed by Bishop Timon, and they were: Dennis Bradley, Patrick Horan and John Rodgers. They served three years and were re-elected by the people for another year. In 1863 the transept of the church was built by Fr. O'Mara, and Patrick O'Grady was the architect. Among the workmen were Martin Hickey, James Casey, Cornelius Hoy, Michael Kearney and Joseph Doyle, of Albion. The altar was consecrated by Bishop Timon the first Sunday in Advent, 1864.

About the year 1866 a pipe organ was purchased at a cost of \$750. The organists at this time and to 1873 were Misses Anna Summers and Kate Hays, of Lockport, and Mr. Walters, a fine musician, of Buffalo. The teachers were Mrs. Smith and Miss Anastasia Finegan, of Buffalo. Miss Margaret Hanlon taught school and also had charge of the Sunday-school for eleven years.

Joseph O'Connor, a graduate of Rochester University, now the editor of the Post Express, taught for a few months in 1863. Thomas J. Neville, of Rochester, who for eight years did reportorial and editorial work on the Democrat and is now clerk of the Executive Board, taught from 1863 to 1866. Rev. Martin McDonnell became pastor July 12, 1867, and left for Buffalo August 29, 1873. In 1872 he bought the property of Mark Chase, corner of West and Eagle streets. The price was \$3,500. It became the convent of a branch of the Grey Nuns of Buffalo. They established an academy for young ladies, and also had charge of the parochial school for some years. In the academy the advanced English course was taught, beside French, music, painting, crayon work and needlework. The superiors were Sisters Shanley, Theresa and Mary St. Patrick. The sisters were here until 1884. The Misses Ellen Sullivan and Cecilia Dwyer, of Rochester, Miss Cummings, of Elmira, Miss Anna Kelly, Mr. Manning, Mr. Condon and Mr. Case were teachers during Fr. McDonnell's time previous to the coming of the Sisters. Miss Cecelia Dwyer and Mr. Smith, of Lockport, were organists for a short time. From January, 1872 to 1873, John Slack and Owen Boyland were trustees. In 1872 two fine sanctuary windows were given by Patrick Horan. In the same year two beautiful statutes one of the Blessed Virgin and the other of St. Joseph, were bought in Munich, Germany, and placed in the church by

Fr. McDonnell. He also organized a temperance society which lasted three years. The good effects of this work were very soon seen. Fr. McDonnell resides in Iona, Minn. He has established the Home of the Sacred Heart for boys, and has compiled two volumes called "The Echo," published for the home. Rev. William J. McNab took charge of the parish August 29, 1873. In 1875 he was assisted by Rev. Thomas Carragher for a few months. Rev. Patrick O'Meara was assistant about one year. Rev. John Fitzpatrick was here from September, 1876, to April, 1877. Rev. John O'Reilly came April, 1877, and remained until December of the same year. Rev. Dennis Daly came September, 1884, and left for Buffalo in 1885.

In 1873 and for a few years after, at different times, the Misses Margaret Sennett, Mary O'Brien and Alice O'Hara, William Kirby and Frank Gallagher were teachers in the parochial school. From December 7, 1873 to 1883 Catherine Hanlon was organist. She also held the same position a year and nine months in Fr. Donnell's time. She was succeeded by Miss Margaret Ryan until 1886, when Miss Margaret O'Brien, the present organist, took charge of the choir. Among the many singers of St. Mary's choir, who have very excellent voices, are the Misses Mary Hanlon, Ellen Murphy, Anna Slack, Josephine Sutter, Carrie Sutter, Catherine Gallagher, Kate Sutter, Sarah Smith, Joseph Maher, Thomas Smith, William Cooper, Joseph Kearney, Edward Hanlon and James Hourigan. From the fall of 1885 to 1892 the Misses Elizabeth Conley, Ellen Gribben, Margaret Leahey, Emma Griffin and Hannah Toughey, also Edward O'Malley, were the teachers.

An Altar Society was formed January, 1874. A society of the Children of Mary organized January 25 of the same year. It was composed of a large number of young ladies. From 1873 to 1877 Fr. McNab attended Middleport. He purchased the Presbyterian Church at Middleport March, 1875, at a cost of \$1,750, and it was dedicated in the summer of the same year by Rt. Rev. Bp. Ryan. Rev. W. J. McNab celebrated mass at the dedication. In the sanctuary were Rev. Patrick Cannon, Rev. Matthew Darcy, Rev. Thomas Brougham and Rev. J. A. Lanigan. Middleport was made a separate parish December, 1877, and Rev. John C. O'Riley appointed pastor in the same year. The sanctuary was frescoed in 1878 at a cost of \$300, which was paid by

Rev. W. J. McNab, Mrs. James Hanlon, James Kennedy and Patrick Dockery, and \$50 given by the congregation.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was organized here in February, 1878, with thirteen members. There are now one hundred and twenty. Rev. W. J. McNab spiritual adviser. The Ladies' Catholic Benefit Association was organized March, 1891, also the Sacred Heart Society on June 13 of the same year. The Catholic Benevolent Legion was formed August 21, 1887. New stations of the cross were bought in 1886. A new main altar was donated by James Kennedy in 1889, and Miss Bridget Kelly, of Buffalo, gave beautiful statues of the Sacred Heart, St. Patrick and Adoring Angels. A handsome residence was built by Rev. W. J. McNab in the spring of 1887. It is surrounded by a spacious lawn and well laid walks, while pretty white birch and mountain ash trees gave the home a picturesque appearance. Rt. Rev. Bp. Ryan visited Medina for the first time in 1869. He was accompanied by Fr. McNabb, then his secretary. He was met at the station by a large concourse of people. The following day he confirmed a class of children.

During Rev. Fr. McNab's pastorate a great many of the clergy have assisted him on several occasions. We will mention Rev. Fr. Conway and Rev. Fr. Osterrath of Canisius College, Buffalo; Rev. Fr. Rice, one of the founders of the Mutual Benefit Association (who died in Europe and was buried at the Seminary of Angels on the bank of Niagara River); Rev. Francis Sullivan, of Perry; Rev. James Roche, of Middleport; Rev. Jeremiah McGrath, of Portageville; Rev. Richard Story, of Brockport; Rev. Fr. Sullivan, of Williamstown, Mass.; Rev. John Stewart, of Rochester; Rev. Fr. Hennelly, Rev. Fr. Grace and Rev. Fr. Miller of the Seminary of Angels; Rev. Dr. Quigley, of Buffalo; Rev. Fr. Hendricks, of Livonia; Rev. M. Kean, of Bergen; Rev. Michael Pyne, of Elmira; and Rev. John Castaldi, the zealous pastor of Albion. Rt. Rev. Bp. Ryan gave a fine lecture on "Christian Education" in 1876. Rev. Patrick Cronan, the brilliant editor of the Catholic Union and Times, also gave a lecture on the Blessed Virgin in 1878. Rev. Fr. Koop also assisted us. He was an eloquent speaker, a fine theologian, and one of the best critics on mental philosophy. He went West where he afterward died. We have had several excellent and fruitful

missions given by Rev. Fr. Shaw in 1874, Rev. Frs. Turner and O'Neil in 1886, Rev. Fr. Dunphy in August, 1878, Rev. Fr. Riordan in November, 1881, and Rev. Frs. Kreidt and Best, of Falls View, September 20, 1891.

Rev. Fr. McNab, the beloved and very charitable pastor of St. Mary's, who had labored faithfully for nineteen years, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood on January 20, 1892. The occasion was welcomed by clergy and people. Fr. McNab was born in New York city, and graduated at the college of St. Francis Xavier. He studied theology at the Seminary in Montreal, Can., and also at the college of Our Lady of Angels at Niagara Falls. He was ordained by Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia. He was one of the first members of the C. M. B. A., and is now one of the five members of the State Board of Grand Trustees.

The congregation of St. Mary's numbers about 1,400, and the Sunday school 300. The tie which has bound pastor and people for these many years has been strong. We only hope that it may not be broken until we all meet in that beautiful city not made with hands.

During Fr. McNab's administration the following young men of parish have been ordained to the priesthood: Rev. James McNally, now of Elkton, S. Dak.; Rev. Jeremiah McGrath, now at Buffalo, N. Y.; Rev. James Hennelly, now at Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Michael J. Pyne, now of Elmira, N. Y.; Rev. David J. Ryan, now at Niagara Falls, and Rev. Edwin Morgan, at Erie, Pa.

The following young ladies of the parish have become members of the following religious bodies: Miss Elizabeth Flannigan, of the Sisters of St. Joseph; Miss Mary O'Brien, of the Grey Nuns; and Miss Anna Peel, of the Dominican Sisters.<sup>1</sup>

Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church (U. A. C.) of Medina.—In May, 1885, the first German Lutheran service was held in Loke's Hall, on Shelby street, Medina, by Rev. A. T. Hanser of Lockport, and a society of Evangelical Lutherans was formed. The constituent members were F. Boots, C. Lindke, H. Lindke, H. Ewald, H. Rahn, E. Koch, K. Greier, H. Pronalth, J. Kams, H. Vieritz, J. Stube, and Aug.

<sup>1</sup> The foregoing article is kindly furnished by Catherine Hanlon, of Medina.

Ewald. In 1887 Rev. G. Bartling was called from Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., to the pastorate of this church. The corner stone of the church building was laid in April, 1889, and the edifice was dedicated in July of the same year. It is a neat Gothic structure, with a seating capacity of 350. The society numbers forty-two active members, and 450 souls. The church property has a value of \$4,500. Rev. Paul Graupner assumed the pastorate in 1892.

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## CHAPTER XVIII.

### THE TOWN OF MURRAY.

In 1802 the town of Northampton was erected. It included the three eastern towns of Orleans county and a large portion of the western part of the county of Monroe. April 8, 1808, the town of Murray was formed from Northampton, and when organized included the towns of Murray, Kendall, Clarendon, Sweden, Clarkson, and Hamlin. Sweden, including Clarendon, was set off in April, 1813; Clarkson, including Hamlin, in April, 1819; and Kendall in April, 1837, leaving Murray with its present area of 18,033 acres. It was named in the honor of John Murray, who was a merchant of New York city, and who was large land owner in the town when it was erected. It lies wholly within the Connecticut or Hundred Thousand acre tract, and is bounded on the east by Monroe county and a small part of Kendall, on the south by Clarendon, on the west by Albion and Gaines, and on the north by Kendall. Thus it is seen that Murray is the senior town in Orleans county.

The surface is generally level, and drainage is afforded by Sandy Creek, the two branches of which unite at the village of the same name, in the north part of the town. In some places this stream has worn a deep channel. At Holley the gulf is crossed by an embankment over seventy-five feet high. The soil is a clayey and sandy loam, underlaid with Medina sandstone, which in many instances approaches near the surface.

The land in Murray was owned jointly by the State of Connecticut and the Pultney estate, and that belonging to the latter was not surveyed and put in market until 1821. The Connecticut lands were sold earlier. No records of articles or contracts with the early settlers on the Hundred Thousand acre tract are accessible, hence it is possible to give only a list of the first deeds. The lots in the town north from the Ridge road, and one tier of lots south of the same, are numbered from west to east and from north to south. South from that road, except the one tier, they are numbered from south to north and from east to west; and the same order in each case is followed here regardless of chronological arrangement. These lots were deeded as follows:

Lot 184, Oliver Van Kirk, 74, 14 acres, Sept. 1835.

L. 185, Joseph Fellows, 120, 47 a., Apr. 10, 1835.

L. 189, Barnard Sewyer, 19, 23 a., Jan. 1, 1862.

L. 190, William H. Ward, 95, 57 a.

L. 199, Daniel Young, 100, 12 a., July 9, 1850.

L. 201, Elizabeth Nichols, 65, 36 a., Oct. 1, 1840; Bank of Orleans, 65, 31 a., June 1, 1839.

L. 202, Hooker Sawyer, 98, 86 a.

L. 210, Hooker Sawyer, 49, 73 a., May 21, 1817; Wm. Weyburn, 49, 73 a., Aug. 22, 1823.

L. 211, Wm. Weyburn, 57, 32 a.; Ansel Frost, 57, 82 a., June 20, 1836.

L. 219, Paris Eddy, 5 a., Nov. 1, 1848; David C. Foster, 46, 41 a., May 1, 1850.

L. 220, Eri Wood, 114, 68 a., Feb. 1, 1836.

L. 221, Isaac Clark, 108, 18 a., Oct. 24, 1851; Robert S. Perry, 4, 39 a., Oct. 8, 1828; Alpha O. Rose, 10 a., Dec. 25, 1841.

L. 222, Abraham M. Schermerhorn, 107, 28 a., Apr. 2, 1839; William H. Ward, 50 a., Dec. 8, 1821.

L. 223, Ebenezer K. Webster, one-half of 98, 47 a.; July 1, 1829; David Arnold, one-half of 96, 47 a., Jan. 1, 1835.

L. 225, Franklin Hines and others, exrs., 98, 53 a., Oct. 1, 1853.

L. 226, John Hartshorn, 25 a., Dec. 10, 1853.

L. 227, Ebenezer K. Webster, 98, 98 a., July 1, 1848.

L. 228, David Arnold, 4, 41 a., Jan. 1, 1835; Calvin Churen, 29, 99 a., June 1, 1860; Calvin Church, 3, 9 a., June 1, 1860.

L. 229, Arthur Harris, 100 a., May 1, 1852.

L. 230, Thomas Turner, 25 a., Jan. 9, 1828; John Duset, 25 a., Aug. 12, 1835.

L. 232, Asa and Stephen Jennings, 49, 67 a., Sept. 2, 1854.

L. 234, Allyn Boardman, 48, 36 a., June 23, 1826; Napoleon B. Reed, 11, 36 a., Nov. 23, 1858.

L. 235, John Clapp, 100 a., Nov. 8, 1842.

L. 236, Harley N. Bushnell, 51, 05 a., Apr. 1, 1845; Giles B. Cropsey, 19, 37 a., Nov. 1, 1853; T. J. Jewett, 6 a., March 1, 1853; Nathan Birdsey, 25, 08 a., Nov. 1, 1850.

L. 237, William H. Ward, 24, 47 a.; Ezra Brainard, 75 a.

L. 238, John Dikeman, jr., 105, 02 a., Feb. 9, 1826.

L. 239, Giles B. Cropsey, 42, 25 a., Nov.



1, 1858; Zimri Perrigo, 7, 75 a., Nov. 1, 1853.

L. 240, Guy Gibson, 66, 19 a., Dec. 1, 1851.

L. 241, Enoch Eastman, 50, 96 a., Sept. 26, 1826; Jonathan Wilcox, 50, 96 a., March 4, 1841.

L. 242, John Dikeman, 105, 02 a., July 4, 1825.

L. 243, Theophilus Tayler, 22, 63 a., May 12, 1827; Jonathan H. Tayler, 32, 63 a., Apr. 15, 1828.

L. 244, Peleg Sisson, 113, 02 a., Apr. 27, 1812.

L. 245, Harrison Hatch, 141, 44 a., Jan. 1, 1835.

L. 246, Harry J. Hollister, 157 a., Apr. 1, 1836.

L. 273, Oliver Van Kirk, 50 a., May 15, 1824; Oliver Van Kirk, 42, 79 a., Jan. 16, 1838.

L. 274, Joseph Fellows, 80, 62 a., Apr. 10, 1835; Heirs of John Barker, 83, 63 a., Aug. 18, 1838.

L. 275, James F. Penniman and Lewis K. Bridge, 125, 48 a., Aug. 1, 1845.

L. 276, Richard B. Rhodes, 75, 39 a., Oct. 1, 1856; Percy Eddy, 9, 35 a., May 5, 1851; Percy Eddy, 32, 04 a., May 1, 1859; Nathaniel P. Rhodes, 32 a., May 1, 1852.

L. 277, Richard B. Rhodes, 60, 38 a., Oct. 10, 1850; Lewis D. Ferry, 60, 37 a., Nov. 2, 1854.

L. 278, Ontario Bank, 60, 32 a.; Levi A. Ward, 60, 33 a., Apr. 12, 1856.

L. 281, Phena Phelps, 30 a., Apr. 12, 1837; Charles Kelley, 20, 23 a., Apr. 16, 1834; Lyman Colt, 50, 73 a., Oct. 28, 1839.

L. 282, Henry Van Wormer, 85, 04 a., May 29, 1818.

L. 283, Lyman Purdy, 48, 51 a., Jan. 2, 1833; R. S. Perry, 13 a.; K. Adams, 32,

9 a., June 1, 1855; Robert S. Perry, 17, 50 a., Jan. 1, 1835.

L. 284, Eri Wood, one-half of 97, 70 a., March 1, 1849; Daniel Smith, one-half of 97, 70 a.

L. 285, Daniel Smith, 19, 27 a., Apr. 11, 1839; John Dussett, 19, 97 a., Aug. 12, 1835; Richard S. Jewell, 19, 97, Aug. 1, 1846.

L. 286, Aaron Baldwin, 35 a., Sept. 22, 1826; A. & M. Hard, 19, 24 a., March 10, 1853.

L. 287, John Ducett, sr., 86, 17 a., May 2, 1833.

L. 288, Hiram Densmore, 40, 05 a., May 31, 1828; Epaphras Pennell, 40, 24 a., May 31, 1828.

L. 289, John Dalton, 2, 20 a., Oct. 1818; Samuel Clark, 25, 43 a., Dec. 1, 1841.

L. 290, Nathan Birdseye, 17 a., Oct. 3, 1846; Daniel Reed, 33 a., Oct. 16, 1827.

L. 291, William James, 58, 78 a., Jan. 30, 1829.

L. 292, William James, 68, 52 a., June 30, 1829.

L. 293, Ozro T. Hill, 23, 03 a., Dec. 6, 1833; Theophilus Taylor, 23, 33 a., Aug. 9, 1831; William and Eri Jennings and Jacob Coursen, 43, 33 a., Sept. 28, 1832; J. H. Taylor, 10 a., June 12, 1832.

L. 294, Russell Farwell, 2 a., June 12, 1833; Enoch McComber, 9 a.; Roland Farnsworth, 31, 75 a., Oct. 13, 1835; Chas. Farnsworth, 2, 25 a., June 12, 1832; Sally and Roland Farnsworth, 50, 06 a., Apr. 16, 1834.

L. 295, Harrison Hatch, 74, 80 a., Nov. 1, 1824.

L. 296, Susannah Perry and others, 62 16 a., Dec. 20, 1820.

Commencing now in the southeast corner of the town and proceeding northward and westward :

- L. 13, Thos. G. Carpenter, 51, 27 a., May 3, 1822; Spencer C. Higgins, 51, 27 a.
- L. 14, Thomas G. Carpenter, 97, 49 a., Feb. 22, 1825.
- L. 15, Selee Potter, 53, 33 a., June 12, 1832; Chester Brace, 7 a., Thomas K. Roby and Ralph W. Gould, 42, 32 a., June 20, 1836.
- L. 16, William James, 93, 29 a., Feb. 23, 1830.
- L. 17, Levi Beardsley, 6, 20 a., Aug. 21, 1837; Libeus Austin, 1 a., Nov. 15, 1855; Thomas W. Avery, 17, 70 a., Sept. 20, 1826.
- L. 18, Thomas W. Avery, 51, 20 a., Sept. 20, 1836; Jeremiah Acker, 51, 21 a., Nov. 1, 1849.
- L. 19, Asabel Whited, 39 a., Oct. 11, 1832; Robert S. Perry, 20 a., Sept. 29, 1834; David Northrup, 56, 62 a., Feb. 12, 1828.
- L. 32, ——— Carpenter, 104, 16 a.
- L. 33, Harley N. Bushnell, 20 a., Jan. 21, 1839; Levi Ward, jr., 80, 16 a., Dec. 19, 1814.
- L. 34, Roswell H. Woodbridge, 34, 18 a., Oct. 15, 1832; James Orr, 50 a., June 16, 1831; D. W. Read, 10, 84 a., Apr. 22, 1848; James Orr, 12 a., Feb. 11, 1824.
- L. 35, Roswell H. Woodbridge, 47, 19 a., Oct. 15, 1832; John Lake, 47, 19 a., June 12, 1832.
- L. 36, John Lake, 96, 65 a., June 12, 1832.
- L. 37, Enoch Eastman, 101, 80 a., March 28, 1814.
- L. 38, Joanna Hill, 59, 78 a., Apr. 10, 1835; Gustavus Clark, 50 a., Sept. 3, 1828.
- L. 51, Levi Ward, jr., 101, 83 a., Dec. 19, 1814.
- L. 52, Levi Ward, jr., 99, 63 a., Dec. 19, 1814.
- L. 53, Harley N. Bushnell, 24, 07 a., Aug. 21, 1833; Samuel Clark, 27, 76 a., Apr. 16, 1834; J. H. Taylor, 26, 16 a., Feb. 22, 1825; Charles T. Whippo, 26, 27 a., Apr. 1, 1829.
- L. 54, Joseph Baker, 70, 51 a., June 12, 1832; Jesse Evarts, 25 a., March 3, 1823.
- L. 55, Henry Ketchum, 50 a., June 20, 1836; Enoch Eastman, 49, 21 a.
- L. 56, Nancy Starr, 92, 88 a., July 4, 1842; Asa Sprague, 10 a., Oct. 8, 1831.
- L. 57, Paul king, 57, 59 a., Oct. 8, 1831; Samuel Clark, 50 a., Sept. 8, 1831.
- L. 58, Alvinzo L. James, 48 a., May 1, 1837.
- L. 71, William Hatch, 50, 75 a., Sept. 21, 1843; Luby Eldridge, 52, 49 a., Apr. 10, 1828.
- L. 72, Lyman N. Warren, 10 a.; Lawrence Brainard, 88, 71 a., March 22, 1834; Hiram Frisbie, 1, 28 a., Dec. 29, 1828.
- L. 73, David Hume, 61, 75 a., Aug. 14, 1847; Charles T. Whippo, 45 a., Apr. 1, 1829.
- L. 74, Charles T. Whippo, 73, 75 a., Feb. 22, 1825.
- L. 75, Henry Ketchum, 49, 41 a., Aug. 31, 1837; George W. Tift, 49, 56 a., March 15, 1836.
- L. 76, Morris Sprague, 104 a., Sept. 7, 1815.
- L. 77, Theodore Ellis, 55, 14 a., June 12, 1832; William Burnham, 50 a., Aug. 3, 1823.
- L. 78, Daniel Reed, 32, 46 a., Jan. 20, 1846; Daniel Reed, 69 a., Apr. 17, 1834.
- L. 79, Eli Wait, 96, 63 a., July 8, 1845.
- L. 80, John B. Fuller, 53, 69 a., Jan. 5, 1847.
- L. 93, Geo. McCrillis, 54, 11 a., June 12, 1832; William Hatch, 50 a., Apr. 13, 1832.
- L. 94, Moses N. Stoddard, 100, 84 a., Sept. 14, 1841.
- L. 95, Silas Sanborn, 52, 38 a., Feb. 13, 1840; Austin Day, 52, 37 a., May 4, 1847.
- L. 96, Austin Day, 93, 36 a., Apr. 5, 1831.

- L. 97, Paphyrus Beebe, 97, 96 a., Apr. 5, 1831.
- L. 98, Morris Sprague, 52, 25 a., June 12, 1832; Darius Sprague, 32, 25 a., June 12, 1832.
- L. 99, Morris Sprague, 25 a., June 12, 1832; Davis Ingals, 79, 63 a., Oct. 8, 1831.
- L. 100, Medad Ferry, 60, 32 a., Nov. 1, 1845; William James, 40 a., June 15, 1827.
- L. 101, Cornelius Cole, 50 a., Sept. 1, 1838; Cornelius Cole, 23, 82 a., Sept. 1, 1838; Cornelius Cole, 23, 81 a., Nov. 1, 1850.
- L. 102, John B. Fuller, 50 a., Jan. 1841; James D. Coolidge, 57, 08 a., Apr. 1, 1841.
- L. 115, Cyrus Hood, 51, 15 a., June 20, 1836; Alexander Milliken, 51, 15 a., Aug. 21, 1833.
- L. 116, James Masten, 50, 18 a., Sept. 2, 1853; Amos Ludden and others, 50, 18 a., Sept. 24, 1852.
- L. 117, Horatio N. Perry, 52, 09 a., Samuel Rundle, 52, 07 a., May 12, 1827.
- L. 118, Austin Day, 46, 88 a., Apr. 25, 1825.
- L. 119, Oliver Day, 49, 76 a., June 12, 1832; Austin Day, 20 a., June 12, 1832; Austin Day, 30 a., Apr. 6, 1826.
- L. 120, Darius Sprague, 105, 17 a.
- L. 121, Jonathan Sprague, 109, 19 a., Nov. 12, 1814.
- L. 122, William Burnham, 42, 85 a., Apr. 20, 1833; Eli Wait, 58 a., Dec. 22, 1854.
- L. 123, Cornelius Cole, 79, 40 a., Jan. 29, 146; George Squire, 18 a.
- L. 124, Justin Day, 106, 59 a., May 15, 1824.
- L. 125, Cornelius Cole, 12, 33 a., Apr. 13, 1839; Horace Stiles, 26, 76 a., May 24, 1847; Horace Stiles, 49, 69 a., June 12, 1832.
- L. 138, Abraham Cantine, 101, 62 a., June 1, 1839.
- L. 139, Abraham Cantine, 100, 70 a., July 18, 1822.
- L. 140, Abraham Cantine, 102, 10 a., Jan. 14, 1824.
- L. 141 John B. Mills, 93, 50 a., Feb. 23, 1826.
- L. 142, Austin Day, 50 a., Feb. 23, 1828; James Budd, 49, 40 a., May 1, 1857.
- L. 143, William Alderson, 50 a., July 1, 1852.
- L. 144, Robinson T. Garrison, 105, 30 a., Sept. 1, 1845.
- L. 145, Joseph Budd, 105, 05 a., June 12, 1833.
- L. 146, George Squire, 84, 71 a., Apr. 1, 1836; George Squire, 9, 30 a., July 1, 1835; Joseph Napoleon Bonapart Graham, 1 a., May 1, 1830.
- L. 147, C. Gascoin, 8 a., Jan. 1, 1861.
- L. 148, Horace Stiles, 50, 29 a., March 1, 1838; Abner Trumbull, 50, 29 a., Nov. 1, 1845.
- L. 161, Isaac Smith, 101, 06 a., July 1, 1841.
- L. 162, Aretas Pierce. jr., 49, 84 a., Feb. 1, 1836; Daniel Pierce, 50, 44 a., Feb. 1, 1836.
- L. 163, Sarah J. Daggett and others, 50, 80 a., Aug. 10, 1830; Sarah J. Daggett, 50, 80 a., Dec. 20, 1830.
- L. 164, Catherine Rundell and others, 47, 27 a., Dec. 20, 1830; Joseph Hard, 47, 27 a., Nov. 1, 1847.
- L. 165, James B. Wood, 98, 63 a., July 20, 1831.
- L. 166, Wm. Alderson, 13, 04 a., Oct. 1, 1851; Wm. Alderson, 24, 06 a., Oct. 1, 1837; Ezra H. Keys, 26, 07 a., July 1, 1851; Jos. Hard, 15 a., June 1, 1853.
- L. 167, Amos Hard, 39, 19 a., July 1, 1847; Edward Mulford, 60 a., Jan. 1, 1844.
- L. 168, Noah Newman, 78, 50 a., July 8, 1847; Noah Newman, 25 a., Nov. 15, 1836; Isaac M. S. Hurlburt, 3 a., June 12, 1832.

- L. 169, Joseph Budd, 24, 56 a. Aug. 28, 1844; Garrett Barry, 20 a., Oct. 11, 1852.
- L. 170, William Densmore, 103, 53 a.
- L. 171, Isaac Underhill, 50, 44 a., Jan. 2, 1851; Abijah Reed, 50, 44 a., May 9, 1845.
- L. 172, Charles Kelly, 83, 81 a., Apr. 5, 1831.
- L. 186, Joshua Garrison, 101, 44 a., Sept. 1, 1838.
- L. 187, Joshua Garrison, 50, 37 a., Oct. 1, 1853; David Carpenter, 50, 37 a., Oct. 1, 1853.
- L. 188, D. Carpenter, 20 a., Nov. 1, 1855.
- L. 189, Warren Webster, 106, 26 a., Nov. 1, 1836.
- L. 190, Warren Webster, 25 a., Jan. 1, 1839; Horace Balcomb, 20, 34 a., May 1, 1851; Jeffrey A. Harwood, 60 a., May 1, 1851.
- L. 191, James Budd, 10 a., Sept. 1, 1845.
- L. 191 and 192, Skilman D. Dickinson, 89, 75 a., Sept. 1, 1845; Cornelius Thomas, 108, 07 a., Dec. 1, 1853.
- L. 193, David Moore, 4 a., July 1, 1853; David Moore, 30 a., Dec. 1, 1851; Polly Mansfield, 11, 91 a., Sept. 1, 1858.
- L. 194, Samuel M. Harwood, 46, 50 a., July 1, 1853; Chauncey Harwood, 58, 54 a., Nov. 1, 1849.
- L. 195, Samuel M. Harwood, 57, 43 a., July 1, 1853; Chauncey Harwood, 45, 19 a., Nov. 1, 1849.
- L. 196, Thomas E. Hooker, 103, 28 a., Dec. 2, 1861.
- L. 197, Daniel Young, 78, 94 a., March 1, 1849.
- L. 210, Fortunatus Hubbard, 50, 04 a., Nov. 1, 1880; Caleb Hallock, 50, 04 a., Aug. 1, 1850.
- L. 211, Wm. W. Woodworth, 50, 34 a., Oct. 1, 1853.
- L. 212, Isaac Smith, 50, 85 a., May 1, 1840; Aretus Pierce, 25, 41 a., May 1, 1847; Joshua Garrison, 25, 43 a., Nov. 1, 1849.
- L. 213, John Caswell, 96, 74 a., Aug. 1, 1833.
- L. 214, Elijah Root, 102, 80 a., Feb. 1, 1836.
- L. 215, Martin Loomis, 111, 34 a., Aug. 1, 1839.
- L. 216, Joseph F. Lee, 101, 35 a., Dec. 1, 1834.
- L. 217, Horace Balcom, 50 a., May 21, 1817; Horace Balcom, 50 a., Sept. 22, 1826.
- L. 218, Gurdon Balcom, 97, 40 a., Sept. 9, 1815.
- L. 219, Alanson Mansfield, 117, 17 a., June 12, 1832.
- L. 220, Aaron Warren, 26, 04 a., Sept. 1, 1840; Hiel Brockway, 25 a., Sept. 13, 1835; Oliver VanKirk and Andrew Weld, executors, 51, 05 a., June 30, 1836.
- L. 221, Daniel Young, 51, 14 a., Sept. 29, 1841; Abner Balcom, 29, 09 a., Jan. 7, 1859; Jonathan Church, 25, 05 a., April 23, 1853.
- L. 222, H. D. Williams, 25 a.; Justus W. Williams, 53, 30 a., May 3, 1822.
- L. 235, Amos W. Rowley, 49, 81 a., Aug. 1, 1850.
- L. 236, Abraham Cantine, 100, 70 a., Feb. 1, 1826.
- L. 240, Esther Brockway, and others, 25 a., Dec. 1, 1837; Levi Smith, 78, 31 a., Nov. 1, 1837.
- L. 241, Ira Ducett, 49, 37 a., July 1, 1835; Warham Whitney, 49, 37 a., Apr. 1, 1836.
- L. 242, Francis Love, 107, 70 a., Nov. 7, 1825.
- L. 243, Jonathan Church, 46, 29 a., Nov. 1, 1845; Jacob Hinds, 45, 54 a., Jan. 1, 1861.
- L. 244, Jonathan Church, 47, 31 a., Nov. 1, 1845; Ziva Martin, 51, 31, Nov. 1, 1837.

L. 246, Franklin Hinds and others, ex-ecutors, 95, 31 a., Oct. 1, 1853.

L. 247, Nathaniel P. Rhodes, 72, 80 a., Oct. 1, 1840.

L. 260, Oree Crittenden, 49, 43 a., Nov. 1, 1853; Daniel P. Baldwin, 49, 44 a., Nov. 1, 1849.

L. 261, James L. Prouty, 71, 01 a., Sept. 1, 1854; Warham Whitney, 30 a., Dec. 1, 1838.

L. 262, Sylvester Brown, 79, 29 a., Nov. 1, 1849.

L. 263, Ira M. Randal, 42 a., June 1, 1861.

L. 265, John Lyon, 50 a., March 22, 1832; Caleb Thayer, 54, 70 a., March 1, 1841.

L. 266, Samuel Clark, 70, 56 a., Jan. 1, 1845; Dan. Stockdale, 25 a., Aug. 23, 1821.

L. 267, Joel Hinds, 58 a., Sept. 11, 1832; P. G. Childs, 34, 41 a., Ransom Rowley, 15, 17 a., May 12, 1827.

L. 268, Samuel N. Othout & Richard Thorp,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and Wm. Mansfield,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 91, 51 a., Jan. 16, 1838.

L. 269, Samuel Mansfield, 108, 07 a., March 23, 1815.

L. 270, Dan. Stockdale, 103, 57 a., Aug. 19, 1831.

L. 271, E. Harris, 50, 86 a., Sherman Dibble, 50, 88 a., Aug. 8, 1844.

L. 272, Dan. Stockdale, 50 a., July 13, 1832; Oliver VanKirk, 29, 71 a., June 12, 1832.

The first town meeting in the old town of Murray was held in the barn of Johnson Bedell, about four miles south from Brockport. The names of the officers chosen cannot be learned, for the records prior to 1880 are lost. The supervisors since the formation of Orleans county have been:

Asahel Balcom, 1826; William Allis, 1827; Amos Randall, 1828; Hiram Frisbie, 1829; William James, 1830; Asa Clark, 1831, '32, '33, '34; Robert Nicholson, 1835, '36; George Squires, 1837, '38; Joshua Garrison, 1839, '40; Cornelius Thomas, 1841, '42; John Berry, 1843; George Squires, 1844; Alijah Reed, 1845; Hercules Reed, 1846; Abner Balcom, 1847, '48; Harrison Hatch, 1849; Benjamin F. Van Dake, 1850; Jabez Allison, 1851, '52; Ezra N. Hill, 1853; Danly D. Sprague, 1854, '55; Benjamin F. Van Dake, 1856; Jabez Allison, 1857, '58, '59; Ezra N. Hill, 1860; Jabez Allison, 1861; Linus J. Peck, 1862; Roland Farnsworth, 1863, '64, '65, '66, '67, '68, '69, '70, '71; Danly D. Sprague, 1872, '73; Edwin Bliss, 1875, '76; Danly D. Sprague, 1877; Burton Keys, 1878, '79, '80; Robert McCargo, 1881; Ira Edwards, 1882; George N. Bowman, 1883, '84; Hoffman Ruger, 1885, '86; John Alderson, 1887, '88; Lott Farnsworth, 1889, '90; Nathaniel Rhodes, 1891, '92; Harry O. Jones, 1893; Nervill E. Cole, 1894.

The first settlements in the town were made on the great natural thoroughfare, the ridge. Sandy Creek, where it crosses the ridge, affords eligible mill sites, and mills were erected there soon after settlement commenced. The establishment of these mills attracted mechanics and business men to the place, and a village sprang up there called

Murray. It was the chief business center of the town till the construction of the Erie Canal brought Holley into existence.

The first permanent settler in the town was Epaphras Mattison, who came in 1809 with his family. He located on the ridge near the town's east line, where he built the first log house and afterward opened it as a tavern.

In 1810 Peleg Sisson, Daniel Wait, Joshua Rockwood, Samuel Daggett and Channcey Woodworth were settlers. Mr. Sisson located on lot 244, Mr. Daggett near Sandy Creek, and Mr. Woodworth on lot 286.

John Johnson and John Stivers were settlers in 1811. The former came from Vermont and located on lot 38; he left ten years later. The latter settled on lot 57. He remained about two years and then returned to Cayuga county, whence he came. In the same year Ira Carter came and built a house on lot 74, near Holley. He remained only two years. William Rice and Stephen Lewis, brothers-in-law from Onondaga county, came and took up lots 72 and 73. The latter passed the winter of 1812-13 in the house with Mr. Carter.

William Rice came from Pompey, Onondaga county, in 1812, and settled on a lot near Holley. There he remained till about 1830, when he went to Ohio and afterward died there. Mr. Rice was a native of Massachusetts, where his wife, Polly Anger, was born. Hubbard Rice, their son, was born in Onondaga county in 1795, and came with his father to Murray in 1812. In 1813 he was a volunteer in the party that went to Lewiston to repel the British forces, but the village had been burned before their arrival. He married Irena Day, of Murray, in 1819. She died in 1831, and in 1833 he married Mrs. Mary Van Winter. In 1825 he removed to Clarendon, where he had purchased a farm of 100 acres. In 1863 he returned to Holley. He was known as Colonel Rice, a title which he acquired in the militia.

Artemus Daggett located on lot 163 in 1813. Ebenezer Fox came in 1815 and settled east from Murray Station. In the celebrated cold season of 1816 his family suffered greatly for want of food. Charles Kelly, from Delaware, and Aaron Warren, from Vermont, settled near Balcom's mills in 1815 and 1816, and David Tryon, William Alexander and Holden Eldred were early settlers at or near Hulberton.

Horace Styles was born in Massachusetts in 1791. In 1816 he came with his father and brother from Vermont, and all settled near Sandy Creek. Horace purchased 100 acres of land on which they lived till, late in life, he retired from active business and resided in the village of Sandy Creek. In 1817 he married Hannah Shaffer, of Murray. She died about 1820, and he afterward married Hannah Stedman.

Horace Balcom was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1791. In 1812 he came to Murray and purchased land a mile and a quarter west from Hulberton. The dangers of the war induced him to go back, but he returned the next year and remained till his death, in 1861. He was one of a party of volunteers to start for Fort Niagara. He was married in 1813, and reared to maturity seven children, of whom Darwin resides on the farm which his father originally took up, and Julia, wife of Hon. Marcus H. Phillips, resides in Hulberton.

Abner Balcom was born in 1796, and was reared in Ontario county, N. Y. In 1812 he came to Orleans county and settled first in Ridgeway, but removed to Murray prior to the construction of the Erie Canal. In company with Hill Brockway he built the saw mill and grist mill on the west branch of Sandy Creek, since known as Balcom's Mills. He was a prominent citizen of the town and, it is said, held every town office except that of clerk. He was supervisor in 1847-48, and was a member and a deacon of the Transit Baptist Church. He was three times married; to Ruth Williams, in 1816; to Philotheta Baker, in 1822; and late in life to Mrs. Philina Waring. His son, Francis, was a volunteer in the Civil War, and was killed in battle.

Solomon Carpenter, born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1787, came early to Murray, and took up land joining Holley on the east. In 1823 he moved to Wisconsin, where he died in 1846. Of his eight children only David is living.

Elijah W. Wood, born in Pelham, Mass., in 1782, removed to Murray at an early day, and for many years served as constable and justice of the peace, and during a term of five years he was a judge in the old Court of Common Pleas of Orleans county. "He was a shrewd and successful pettifogger in justices' courts, where he made up in wit and natural sagacity any lack he may have suffered in legal attainments." He died in Murray at the age of eighty years.



Abijah Dean, a son of Luther Dean, was born at Danbury, Mass., in 1800, and removed with his father's family to New Hampshire. During his residence in that State he worked by the month eight years. On the breaking out of the war with England he volunteered in the United States service, and at Portsmouth was a waiter to Capt. Kimball. In 1813 he came to Murray. In 1818 he married Susan Clough, of Brattleboro, Vt., and they had one child.

John Lake came to Murray from Hoosac, N. Y., at an early day, and purchased a farm of 140 acres on lots 35 and 36, where he remained till his death, in 1871, at the age of eighty-five years. His wife died in 1876, aged eighty-six. Mr. Lake was a soldier in the War of 1812. His character through life was that of a good man.

Abram Bradley was a native of Vermont. In 1814 he came to Murray and located on the Ridge, near Sandy Creek. He was a millwright and worked on many of the mills in this region. He died in Michigan about 1840. His eldest daughter became the wife of Epaphrias Pennel, and another daughter, Elvira, is the wife of Clinton Sheldon, of Holley.

Joshua Vincent, a native of Rensselaer county, N. Y., settled in Holley in 1816, when the site of the village was mostly covered by the forest, which he aided in subduing. He was a carpenter and in 1819 he built a saw mill on Sandy Creek, near where the pumping station now is. He was a public-spirited citizen. He organized the first military company in town, and at a later day he became a brigadier general of militia. He had charge of the cannon here when the completion of the Erie Canal was celebrated.

Linus Jones Peck was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1816, and in 1817 his father's family removed to Clarendon. In his childhood he was subjected to all the privations incident to pioneer life. He was educated in the common schools of his town, and in the Middlebury Academy at Wyoming, N. Y. He read law in the office of his brother, Luther Peck, of Nunda, N. Y. In 1848 he first became a canal contractor, and he followed the business of jobbing till 1861. In 1856 he became a resident of Holley.

George W. Peck was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1811, and came with his parents to Clarendon in 1817. In 1834 he married Anna A. Peck, of Clarendon, a native of Connecticut. In 1844 he be-

came a hotel keeper in Clarendon village, and in 1853 a contractor on public works. When the canal was enlarged the construction of the embankment over Sandy Creek at Holley was awarded to him. He removed to Holley in 1855, and twenty years later to a farm some distance west from that village.

Aaron Baldwin was born in Connecticut in 1790. In 1806 he came alone to Churchville, Monroe county, and apprenticed himself to a tanner and shoemaker. He continued till the breaking out of the war of 1812, when he became a government express messenger between Clarkson and Fort Niagara. In 1817 he purchased and located on a farm a short distance southwest from Sandy Creek, where he remained till his death, and where his son, D. C. Baldwin, succeeded him. Soon after he came here he built a tannery and for many years carried on tanning and making shoes for the Canadian and western markets.

David Arnold was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1803. At an early age he was left an orphan and was reared by an elder brother. At about eighteen years of age he came to Murray and settled about a mile north from Sandy Creek, where he died in 1877. His wife was Sally Webster, a native of Saratoga county. She died at the age of eighty-two. Three of their sons are now living: William resides in Sandy Creek, and John and George W. live in Holley.

Judson Downs was born in Scipio, N. Y., in 1797. With his father's family, he removed to Clarkson, Monroe county, in 1809, and to Sandy Creek in 1819. He learned the trades of tanner and shoemaker and carried on both till his health failed, after which he was for several years a constable. In 1814 he enlisted in a company of cavalry and served in the U. S. army on the Niagara frontier till the close of the war of 1812. He afterward became an active officer in the militia and was for a time a brigade inspector of cavalry, with the rank of major, from which he was called Major Downs. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, notwithstanding his sixty-four years, he raised a company of cavalry at the head of which, as captain, he served some time in Maryland and the vicinity of Washington, shrinking from no hardship or danger. Failure of his health compelled him to resign and return home, where he died in 1864.

Major Downs was of a proud, ardent spirit, always ready to do what duty required. He was thorough and energetic as a constable, and was always entrusted with all the business he could do. As a military officer he was beloved by his men. Though a strict disciplinarian, resolute and wideawake when anything was to be done, he would never require his men to go where he would not lead. As a citizen he was affable, courteous, and obliging, and he gained and kept many friends.

Austin Day was born in Vermont in 1789. He married Polly Chapman in 1810, and moved to Murray in 1815. He was made a constable and prior to the advent of professional lawyers he did quite a business pettifogging in justice's courts. For some years after the completion of the Erie Canal he was engaged in buying and shipping wheat. He held the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas five years, and was elected sheriff of Orleans county in 1847. He removed to Albion in 1848, and was supervisor of Barre in 1852. His wife died in 1858. He died in 1874. His son, Ferdinand Austin Day, served one term as sheriff and nine years as under sheriff of Orleans county.

Oliver Day came from Bennington, Vt., in 1815, when he was twenty-one years of age. He came with his brother-in-law, Paphyrus Beebe, and at first lived with him. In 1817 he purchased lot 119, adjoining that on which Mr. Beebe settled, and resided there during the remainder of his life. In 1818 he married Lydia, daughter of Thomas Stedman, who came in the spring of that year.

Ambrose Ferguson was a native of New Jersey, and the son of Ephraim Ferguson, who was killed and scalped by the Indians while scouting. When about fifteen years of age Ambrose became the servant of an officer in the Revolutionary army, and drifted into Vermont, where he was followed by the rest of the family after the close of the war. In Vermont he married Hannah Perry, a native of Massachusetts, and they removed to Murray in 1815. They settled a mile and a half east from Sandy Creek, on the Ridge, and there he died in 1823. Mrs. David Hatch is a granddaughter of Ambrose Ferguson.

Capt. Paphyrus Beebe and his family removed from Bennington, Vt., to Murray in the spring of 1815. His brother-in-law, Oliver Day, came with them. They came with two yoke of oxen and a horse, drawing a wagon which bore the family and their goods. They were thirty days making the journey. They left the Ridge road about a mile east from Sandy Creek, and cut their road through the woods to where Mr.

Beebe had purchased a lot, No. 97, a mile northwest from Holley. On this there had been partly built a log house, into which they all moved. This was the permanent residence of Mr. Beebe.

Reuben Bryant was born in Massachusetts in 1792, and graduated from Brown University, R. I., about 1815. He removed to Livingston county, N. Y., studied law in Caledonia and became the pioneer lawyer in Holley in 1823. He was appointed a master in chancery and held that position when the Court of Chancery was abolished in 1846. He removed to Albion in 1849, and in 1855 to Buffalo, where he died in 1863. He was a thorough classical scholar. Judge Thomas says of him: "As a lawyer he had a clear perception of the law and the facts, and their bearing on his cases; but he was too exact, cautious and diffident of himself to be an advocate. All his life he suffered from a malady which was a perpetual burden and cross to him, and annoyed him in his business."

Augustus Southworth, born in Massachusetts in 1801, came from Palmyra to Holley in 1822, as an assistant engineer on the canal under Myron Holley, who was commissioner of the western division. In 1823 he engaged in mercantile business here and continued about fifteen years. He was an active and useful citizen of Holley, and died here in 1879. His first wife, also a native of Massachusetts, was Marilla Bull. They were married in 1823, and she died in 1867 at the age of sixty-nine. Of their seven children William Southworth died in Holley in 1889. In 1868 Mr. Southworth married Margaret Lothrop, of Rochester. She died in 1874.

Harley A. Bushnell was born at Starksborough, Vt., in 1796. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to his brother, a clothier, in Connecticut, and served five years. In 1817 he came to Batavia, Genesee county, worked at his trade, and did business as a constable and justice of the peace till 1823, when he removed to Holley and located just north of where the canal now runs. He at once built a house, and by the first of May, 1824, he completed a saw mill. In company with Samuel Clark he built a clothiery, and in 1828 purchased the interest of his partner. He conducted the business till 1833, when he sold the clothiery and purchased a farm. After a few years he sold his farm and removed to Holley, where he followed the business of an insurance

agent. He was one of the founders and for many years the president of the Orleans County Pioneer Association. He was genial, kind-hearted, benevolent and philanthropic. He died in 1868.

Isaac H. S. Hulbert was born at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1804. In 1824 he removed to Murray and located at Sandy Creek, whence he went to Hulberton in 1825. At the latter place he was a dealer in produce, etc., in which business he was prosperous. His wife, to whom he was married in 1825, was Margaret Plumb, of Albany. Mr. Hulbert was a prominent citizen and was for many years a justice of the peace. From him the post-office at Hulberton received its name, which has also been applied to the settlement there.

Bishop Cramer was a native of Connecticut, born in 1776. He married, in 1805, Charlotte Raymond. They removed to Granville, N. Y., where they had ten children, all born in the same house and the same room. In 1826 he came to Holley, where he followed his trade as a cabinetmaker. He died in Holley in 1857. His wife died in 1848.

James Miller was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1797. He removed to St. Lawrence county, where he kept a hotel; and in 1826 to Holley where he was a grocer and farmer. He died in Holley in 1871. In 1826 he married Caroline Cramer. They had three sons, of whom James H. Miller resides in Holley. His first wife died in 1837, and in 1838 he married Adeline Cramer, a native of Washington county, N. Y.

Chauncey Robinson, a native of Durham, Conn., was born in 1792. In 1794 his father's family removed to Oneida county, N. Y., and in 1813 he came to Clarendon. In 1851 he removed to Holley and resided there till his death in 1866. In 1814 he was in the military service and was in the battle and sortie of Fort Erie. He was active in public matters, was an advanced thinker, and was zealous in the promulgation of his views. He was industrious, frugal, and temperate. In his old age he said: "I have never used one pound of tea, coffee, or tobacco, and but little liquor; none for the last thirty years. My constant drink at home and abroad is cold water."

Levi Smith was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1801. In 1826 he married Laura Chase, a native of Oneida county and the same year they removed to Murray and settled three-fourths of a mile west from Murray Station. There Mr. Smith died in 1872. Seven of their children lived to adult age.

Hannibal Hitchcock was born in Herkimer county in 1799. He removed to Ontario county and thence in 1827, to Murray. He purchased a farm on lot 143, where he remained till his death in 1838, which was caused by the falling of a tree. He married, in 1825, Margaret Newman. His son, Hannibal N. Hitchcock, succeeded him on the farm where he settled.

H N. Keys was born in 1805 in Windham county, Conn. He went thence to Waterville, Oneida county, N. Y., and in 1827 came to Holley. He was a tailor, and carried on his business there till 1870, when he retired to a farm a mile northwest from that village. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1832, was Marietta Beebe. She died in 1836, and in 1837 he married Althea Beebe. His son, Ezra, was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg; and another son, Paphyrus, was captain of a company of Illinois volunteers.

Thomas E. Hooker was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1813. In 1818 he removed with his father's family to Tioga county, thence in 1823, to Ontario county. In 1827 they came to Murray and settled six miles northwest from Holley. On this place his father and mother died in 1856. In 1839 he married Lucy Hyde, a native of Wayne county. She died in 1861 at the age of forty two, leaving eight children. In 1863 he married Susan Brown of Rochester. She died in 1886, leaving three children.

John B. Fuller, of English descent, was born in Connecticut, and was a soldier in the war of 1812, in which he was wounded and made a prisoner. About 1828 he came to Murray and settled on lots 80 and 102, where he remained till his death, in 1848. His son, Nelson Fuller, became the owner of the paternal farm and died on it in 1862. His son, John B. Fuller, is now the owner of this place.

Sherman Dibble was born in Connecticut in 1807. In 1830 he was married to Caroline Holcomb of the same State, and on the day of their marriage they started for Orleans county. After their arrival he purchased a farm in Murray on the Transit line, one and a fourth miles south of the Ridge, where he died in 1867. Their children were John A., Thomas T., James L., and Judson.

Sylvester Brown was born in Broome county, N. Y., in 1807. His wife was Betsey Maxson, a native of Vermont. Soon after their mar-



riage they came to Murray and settled on the Transit road in the southwest part of the town. There they made their home in the woods, cleared their farm, and remained till their deaths. She died in 1869, he in 1873. They had nine children.

James Dalton, a native of Ireland, was born in 1789. In 1830 he came to America and settled at once in Murray, three-fourths of a mile east from Sandy Creek, where he remained till his death, in 1867. He was married in Ireland to Margaret McNamara, who died in 1877. They reared six children: One son, James, was a soldier in the civil war and lost a leg at the battle of Cedar Creek.

William Alderman was born in Westmoreland, England, in 1810. In 1835 he came to America, and in the same year located half a mile south from Hulburton. His father, Jonathan Alderman, came a year later and settled on the same lot, where he remained till his death, in 1878. Some eight years after he came here Mr. Alderman married Mary Kerr, a native of Scotland. They reared seven children.

Amos M. Rowley was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1805. At the age of seven he was left an orphan, and when quite a young man came to Sweden and lived with an uncle. In 1826 he was married to Clarissa Preston, of Clarendon. In 1835 they removed to Murray and settled near the southwest corner of the town, where they remained till their death. He died in 1871, she in 1814. Their only daughter, Mrs. Lucinda Whitbeck, afterwards resided on their old homestead.

Daniel B. Baldwin was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1796. When a young man he married Susannah Hall, a native of that county, born in 1803. They removed to Wayne county, thence to Monroe county, and in 1840 to Murray, locating in the southwest corner of the town, where he died in 1855 and she in 1884. They had three sons.

Nathan Birdsey was a native of Connecticut. At early day he removed to Oneida, county, N. Y., thence in 1840 to Oswego county and in 1844 to Murray, and located on the Ridge, three-fourths of a mile east from Sandy Creek. He died there in 1872 at the age of seventy-six. His wife, Irene Parmelee, was born in Oneida county in 1800. She died in 1882. They had four children, of whom the only survivor is Noah P. Birdsey who owns the farm which his father purchased in 1844.



Biographical notices of many other early settlers and prominent citizens of the town appear on succeeding pages of this volume, and among those may be mentioned here Alanson Mansfield, Daniel and Daniel W. Reed, Harrison Hatch, Aretas Pierce, Aaron and Aaron Warren, jr., Medard Ferry, Hiram Frisbie, George Squire, Jacob Hinds, Daniel Young, Nathaniel Rhodes, Col. John Berry, the Potter family, Samuel Copeland and many others. A Dr. Hill came from Vermont in 1817 and settled on lot 245, where he erected a distillery, which was the first one built in town. The first house was Epaphras Mattison's log cabin, which he opened as a tavern. Solomon C. Wright and Tryphena Farnsworth were the first couple married; the second was Zimri Perrigo and Lucetta Spofford, whose wedding occurred January 17, 1815. Mrs. Daniel Reed died in 1814, which was the first death in town. The first birth was that of Betsey Mattison. Aaron Baldwin erected the first tannery in 1817.

The advent of the Erie Canal, the actual development of the town's valuable resources, and the beginning of the present village of Holley may be considered as cotemporaneous. Transportation, until then conducted by slow moving wagons, was quickened, and settlers seeking homes were not slow in taking advantage of the many opportunities this beautiful section afforded. The pioneers, like those of other towns, were a hardy, resolute class of men and women, many of them of New England birth or parentage, who imparted to their children and grandchildren sterling traits of character and habits of thrift and industry. The fruits of their labors are seen on every hand—in the well-tilled fields, the luxurious homes and the pretty villages of the present generation. About a quarter of a century after the canal came the railroad, and the two have ever since afforded the inhabitants of Murray fine transportation privileges.

All through the dark years of the Rebellion large numbers of brave volunteers from this town fought and bled on Southern battlefields. Some were starved to death in Confederate prisons, some were killed or maimed for life in the fierce conflict, and others have died since the closing scenes of 1865, but a few still remain, honored and respected, to tell the story. Murray sent her quota to the front, a list of which is as follows :

Robert Aggas, 8th H. Art.  
 Michael Anderson, 8th H. Art.  
 John Anderson.  
 Robert Alongton.  
 Samuel Anderson.  
 James A. Austin, 8th H. Art.  
 Christian Burger, 8th H. Art.  
 Henry Briggs.  
 Lewis N. Blanchard, 8th H. Art.  
 Orrin L. Blanchard, 8th H. Art.  
 George Bradley, 151st Inf.  
 Cary Brace, 105th Inf.  
 William S. Ball, 4th H. Art.  
 James H. Bushnell, 105th Inf.  
 Daniel M. Burnett, 151st Inf.  
 Francis Balcom, 151st Inf.  
 Henry Bidwell, 97th Inf.  
 Henry B. Bacon, 8th H. Art.  
 Elisha D. Bronson, 151st Inf.  
 George Blym, 151st Inf.  
 George Blyth, 1st Mounted Rifles.  
 Michael Calligan.  
 John Corbett.  
 Edward Coleman.  
 Henry Carter.  
 Joye H. Clark.  
 Charles D. Cornell, 8th H. Art.  
 George F. Clark, 14th Inf.  
 Daniel Caton, 8th H. Art.  
 William H. Chapman, 151st Inf.  
 Orrin B. Coville, 4th H. Art.  
 George F. Copeland, 8th H. Art.  
 Michael Collins, 105th Inf.  
 Hiram J. Cady, 105th Inf.  
 Nathaniel Conner, 105th Inf.  
 William Davis.  
 Charles Deleman.  
 William Dailey.  
 James Droyer.  
 William Dreary.  
 Joseph Doyen.  
 James Dalton, 151st Inf.  
 Ira G. Davis, Ind. Sharpshooters.  
 William Dewolf, 151st Inf.

Joseph Dows, 105th Inf.  
 Judson Downs, 3d Cav.  
 Charles Delow, 8th H. Art.  
 Jeremiah Enright.  
 Thomas Enright, 151st Inf.  
 William Ely, 94th Inf.  
 Alexander Falkner, 22d Cav.  
 O'Neil Flanders, 22d Cav.  
 Samuel C. Francis, 151st Inf.  
 Bruce Fortinance, 151st Inf.  
 Lyman J. Glazyer, 105th Inf.  
 John Gwynne, 151st Inf.  
 Patrick Glancy.  
 John Gibson.  
 Myron S. Hooker, 8th H. Art.  
 William Harden.  
 J. B. Hutchinson.  
 William Holmes.  
 George House.  
 Leonard Henry, 8th H. Art.  
 Reuben Harrington, 105th Inf.  
 Wallace B. Hard, 8th H. Art.  
 John W. Hulbert, 22d Cav.  
 Alexander Hosbury, 28th Inf.  
 Edwin S. Housington, 105th Inf.  
 George E. Harwood, 151st Inf.  
 George Haggard, 151st Inf.  
 Lyman Howe, 8th H. Art.  
 Joseph Jerol, 105th Inf.  
 Martin Knight, 8th H. Art.  
 John Kelly, 112th Inf.  
 Patrick Kelly.  
 Patrick Kinney.  
 Ezra Keyoy, 105th Inf.  
 John Kelly, 151st Inf.  
 Cyrus M. Knight, 17th Bat.  
 Darwin S. Littlefield, 151st Inf.  
 Nelson Lee.  
 Albert Lanfield, 7th Inf.  
 John Longhney, 151st Inf.  
 Levi M. Lawrence, 151st Inf.  
 Hosea Lawrence, 151st Inf.  
 Orrin Mansfield, 8th H. Art.  
 James McNinney, 3d Art.

Francis Murphy.	Sabastain Stearns, 105th Inf.
James Morrison.	Robert Spansburg, 8th Cav.
Peter Meyer.	Thomas Strogan, 8th H. Art.
John Mahon.	Lowell Snyder, 2d Mounted Rifles.
John Murphy.	Elijah Smith, 105th Inf.
William E. McGuire, 1st Art.	Henry E. Snyder, 2d Mounted Rifles.
William Miller, 105th Inf.	Arrill H. Snyder, 8th H. Art.
William H. Mason, 151st Inf.	Henry Smith, 105th Inf.
Benjamin F. Miller, 151st Inf.	Peter Shipp, 97th Inf.
John Niston.	Henry Shipp, 2d Mounted Rifles.
Thomas Nolan.	George H. Snow, 1st Bat.
Benjamin F. Nichols, 8th H. Art.	Henry E. Smith, 105th Inf.
Michael O'Brien.	Franklin M. Stone, 8th H. Art.
George E. Ostrander, 14th H. Art.	Alonzo Stedman, 105th Inf.
James B. Pratt, 8th H. Art.	James F. Trumble, 22d Cav.
Reed A. Pierce, 8th H. Art.	Daniel K. Trumble, 22d Cav.
Charles E. Roake.	William Thompson.
Daniel Ram.	Wellington Tibbitts, 151st Inf.
James Rodney.	Edward T. Vallance, 151st Inf.
Samuel Reed, 105th Inf.	Charles S. Wood, 8th H. Art.
Lyman A. Reed, 105th Inf.	John Welch.
Lewis Rice, 105th Inf.	Joshua Wood.
John H. Reigar, 151st Inf.	Michael Welch.
William Ryan, 22d Cav.	William Warren.
Michael Ryan, 22d Cav.	Andrew Willson.
Edward Reed, 8th Art.	Edgar J. Wiat, 105th Inf.
John A. Ross, 151st Inf.	Mark Ward, 14th Inf.
Walter B. Rhodes, 151st Inf.	William Wood, 8th H. Art.
William Smith.	Joseph White, 8th H. Art.
Samuel Smith.	

The town of Murray, including the village of Holley, had a population in 1890 of 3,465, an increase since 1880 of 653. Its real estate in 1893 was assessed at \$1,868,337 (equalized to \$1,592,562) and its personal property at \$159,025. The taxes aggregated \$11,601.72; the rate per cent. that year was .0054216. The following incorporated companies doing business in town were assessed on real estate: Bell Telephone Company, \$1,770; N. Y. Life Insurance Company, \$3,725; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., \$226,000; Postal Telegraph Company, \$3,120; Western Union Telegraph Company, \$2,280; Brockport Loan Association, \$750; Holley Electric Company, \$3,500; Holley Water Works Company, \$4,000; Rochester Milling Company,

\$6,000 ; Genesee Fruit Company, \$12,000. The town audit for 1893 amounted to \$2,067.29, of which \$2,009.14 was allowed.

The town officers for 1894 are : Nervill E. Cole, supervisor ; Jay D. Burns, town clerk ; Danly S. Webster, George W. Arnold, L. G. Burns, James H. Rowe, justices of the peace ; L. J. Whitney, collector ; Frank D. Petrie, commissioner of highways ; Charles A. Tillman, overseer of the poor ; Delos Smith, Huffman Ruger, Lott Farnsworth, assessors.

**SANDY CREEK.**—This village is located at the confluence of the east and west branches of Sandy Creek, from which streams the place received its designation. The name of the post-office here is Murray, but the original name of the village still clings to it. As early as 1815, prior to any other hamlet in the town, it began to assume the appearance of a village, and it was for a time the principal business place in this region. In 1815 Isaac Leach erected and opened a store here, which was the first in the town, and soon afterward Orlando Keys engaged in mercantile business. In 1816 Robert Perry and Henry McCall built a grist mill, but it was soon afterward abandoned. Ephraim Rose erected another in 1828, and it was in use till about 1850. In 1836 Southworth, Frisbie & Adams erected the present mill, which is now conducted by S. B. Pike. McCall & Perry, at an early day, built a saw mill and a distillery and operated both for a time. The first saw mill in the town was built here by Simeon Daggett in 1811. A clothiery was erected here about 1819 by Wyman & Clark, which was the first of the kind in town, but with the decline of domestic manufactures it ceased operations. The first hotel was built and kept by Elijah and Eli Root. It stood on the site of the present one. In 1818 Dr. Woodworth built another. Hotel keeping was then a brisk business. A plank school house was built here about 1817, and among the first teachers in it was Benjamin Allen.

Sandy Creek was at first a very unhealthy place. Judge Thomas says: " Mr. Andrew H. Green, of Byron, Genesee county, relates that several families were settled at Sandy Creek in 1811. In the fall of that year settlers in Byron heard that these people in Sandy Creek were nearly all sick and in great suffering, and they made up a company of six or eight and went over to help them, carrying a load of necessaries. They found them the most helpless company they ever saw." Again he says:

"In 1817 some fifteen or twenty families had located at Sandy Creek, and in that year Henry McCall and Robert Ferry built mills on the creek, raising the water so as to overflow eighteen or twenty acres, then covered with heavy trees which were left standing. The water killed the timber, and as a result a terrible sickness followed among the inhabitants, about one quarter of whom died in one season. The well persons were not numerous enough to take care of the sick and bury the dead, and settlers from other neighborhoods came and helped the needy ones. The mill dam was taken down and the sickness disappeared." But for several years it was regarded as a very unhealthy locality. The first physician in town was Dr. Eri Wood, who came to Sandy Creek in the fall of 1816, and the first post-office was established here under the name of Murray, which designation it has always retained. The present postmaster is A. H. Dusett, who has held the office since 1864. The village now has a Baptist church, a store, one hotel, two blacksmith shops, a grist mill, and some thirty houses. The store kept by George Arnold was burned in 1880. It was a stone building, and was replaced by a wooden structure, which was also burned in 1888. The present frame store was erected on the same site.

HOLLEY.—The village of Holley is conveniently located on the Erie Canal and on the Niagara Falls branch of the New York Central Railroad, nine miles east from Albion and four miles west from Brockport, Monroe county. It stands mostly on lots 52, 53, 72 and 73. The east branch of Sandy Creek runs through a portion of the village and its water power was utilized at a very early date. Judge Thomas says that the site of the village was originally covered with a heavy growth of hemlock timber, most of which was standing when the route for the canal was surveyed. The first settlers here were Stephen Lewis on lot 72, and William Rice on lot 73, born in the spring of 1812.

Prior to the commencement of work on the canal settlement here had not been rapid, for in the spring 1822 there were only two framed residences and four log houses. The salt springs, which existed on lot 52, near where the railroad crosses the creek, were thought to be valuable, and the land was for a time withheld from market by the State of Connecticut, and when it was sold all minerals, mines and salt springs were reserved. By an arrangement with that State, under which he was to



Ira Edwards





share half the avails, John Reed, in 1814, commenced the manufacture of salt here, and at one time he had sixteen kettles in use. The works were continued till the opening of canal navigation, when they were abandoned. Though much salt was made from the comparatively weak brine which this spring afforded, the business was never profitable. Erastus Cone, several years later, bored for stronger brine to a depth of about 100 feet, but his effort proved futile. The sulphur springs were never developed. In 1827 Areovester Hamlin purchased this lot containing 100 acres, and in the same year built a framed house and an ashery and opened a store. In 1822 he employed Elisha Johnson, a surveyor of Rochester, to lay out a village. He erected a warehouse on the canal, and procured the establishment of a post-office, in which he was the first postmaster. "He was an enterprising, active business man, but he attempted to do more business than his means would permit and failed."

In 1828 Hiram Frisbie and James Seymour purchased what then remained unsold of Mr. Hamlin's real estate, and Mr. Frisbie afterward purchased the interest of Mr. Seymour, and continued to sell village lots during many years. He commenced the mercantile business here on his removal to this place from Clarendon in 1828, and continued in trade most of the time till his death. John W. Strong became a merchant here soon after Mr. Hamlin, and failed at about the same time. Major William Allis was a clerk in the store of Mr. Strong. After the failure of the latter Mr. Allis became a produce dealer, and was afterward sheriff of Orleans county. Mower & Wardwell, and Selby & Newell were also early merchants here. Samuel Cone and his brother erected a brick building which they opened as a tavern in 1823; then a Mr. Barr built and kept another at about the same time. Both these hotels were established prior to the opening of canal navigation. Alvah Hamlin, George A. Porter, S. Stedman and E. Taylor were among the first carpenters and joiners. John Avery and his brother were the first blacksmiths, and John Onderdonk was the first tailor. Reuben Bryant was the first lawyer, and Dr. McClough was the first physician.

In the spring of 1824 Harley N. Bushnell built a saw mill, and in 1825 he and Samuel Clark erected a carding and cloth-dressing mill. The first grist mill was built about 1836 by Jonathan Waddams, who

carried on distilling in the same building. A few years later David Morris succeeded Mr. Waddams and used the mill as a distillery exclusively. About 1846 it became the property of Thomas Rutherford, who converted it into a tannery and used it as such till about 1853. Like other tanneries in this region it ceased operations when the supply of bark failed.

Prior to the commencement of work on the canal there was no appearance of a village here. A great embankment, the highest on the line of the canal, was required over Sandy Creek, and Col. Ezra Brainard was the contractor. Many men were required to do this work, and while it was in progress many settlers established themselves here. The nucleus which was then formed has expanded till the present beautiful and thriving village occupies the site where seventy-five years since the wind sighed through the branches of the giant hemlocks that shaded the soil. The first warehouse was built by Areovister Hamlin at an early date. It was owned by various parties and was burned in 1866. The second was built by Darwin Hill soon after the erection of the first. This was burned in the great fire that destroyed the south part of the village. In 1836 another was built which was also burned in the same fire. A warehouse was erected early on the point between the slip and the old canal. After a few years it was converted into a canal grocery and was burned in the great fire. After the conflagration of 1866 Simon and Jeffrey A. Harwood built what is known as the stone warehouse at the junction of the old and new canals. Two warehouses were erected about 1850, one by H. H. Goff and the other by Augustus Southworth. About 1862 John Berry and D. H. Partridge erected a fruit warehouse and excavated a basin with about 250 feet of dockage. In 1890 it was converted into a cheese factory.

In 1834 Hiram Frisbie and Augustus Southworth built a flouring mill on the east side of Sandy Creek, just north from the present line of the railroad. At first it had three runs of stone, to which another was soon added. Messrs. Frisbie and Southworth conducted this mill about ten years. Mr. Frisbie then purchased the interest of Mr. Southworth and carried on the mill till 1853, when it was purchased by Edward Farrell, Colonel John Berry and others under the firm name of Farwell, Berry & Co. Four years later Mr. Farwell purchased the

interest of his partners, and a few years afterward he sold the property to Charles Pratt and Byron Gilbert. Mr. Pratt afterward became sole proprietor, and in 1869 he sold to Elijah Drake, W. H. Bull, and W. K. Moore. In 1870 Mr. Moore sold his interest to Drake & Bull, who conducted it till 1885, when the Rochester Milling Company purchased the property, and they still own it.

In 1867 Luther Gordon, of Brockport, established a lumber and coal yard in Holley, and in 1879 erected a planing mill and grist mill. He died in 1881, and his son, George C. Gordon, succeeded him as proprietor. Edwin Bliss has been the manager of these mills since their establishment.

Holley has suffered much from the ravages of fire. October 25, 1866, nearly all the business places on the southeast corner of the public square, together with a warehouse in the rear of these buildings, were burned. These places were speedily rebuilt. In 1871 all the business buildings at the south end of the square were destroyed. July 23, 1874, nearly the same territory was burned over, and again in 1885 the buildings on the same ground were a third time destroyed. In 1888 a block at the south end of the east side of the square was burned.

At an early day a very rude fire engine was purchased, and this was the only apparatus here for protection against fire during many years. A second hand engine, with a hose cart and a quantity of partially worn hose were purchased in Rochester, and this, with the old machine, was the only apparatus till 1887, when a Remington horse-power engine and 100 feet of hose were purchased by subscription and the use of these was tendered to the village. In 1888 a fire organization was completed and the corporation purchased two hose carts and the necessary apparatus for a hook and ladder company, which, as well as two hose companies, was then formed. These have since been superseded by the present system of water works, which require only suitable hose, and which have sufficient pressure to throw a stream of water above any building in the village.

The Exchange bank of Holley was established as a private banking institution by C. W. Gibson and George N. Bowman in January, 1868. A year later G. W. Stoddard took the place in the bank of Mr. Gib-

son, and in 1873 L. W. Hurd succeeded Mr. Stoddard. In 1882 John Downs and O. A. Eddy purchased the interest of Mr. Hurd, and on the death of Mr. Eddy, in May, 1884, Mr. Downs purchased from his estate his interest, and the firm has since been Downs & Bowman. They transact a general banking and insurance business. The capital aggregates \$150,000. The bank has occupied its present quarters since 1868.

In 1889 the corporation entered into a contract with the Holley Water Works Company, which was organized for the purpose of supplying the village with water. This company made an arrangement with the Brockport Water Works Company whereby the villages were to be supplied from the same source. A supply of water was found in the town of Clarendon, about a mile south from Holley, where two wells were sunk. In 1890 the company converted an old mill on the bank of Sandy Creek into a pumping station, and erected a wrought steel water tower on a height of 100 feet above the village. This tower has a capacity of 190,000 gallons, and at a height of seventy-five feet a similar tower was erected near Brockport. Connected with the pumping station and water tower a system of cast iron mains and pipes was laid in 1890, and thirty hydrants were set in various parts of the village, each capable of throwing two one-inch streams to a height of 100 feet. In March, 1894, the entire plant of Holley became the property of the Rochester Consolidated Water Supply Company, of which William F. Ross is president and general manager. The local superintendent is J. F. Bradt. Two new wells were sunk in the fall of 1893. There are now about five miles of mains and some 250 patrons. The station equipment consists of two pumps aggregating 150 horse-power which are driven by steam from two boilers having the same capacity.

The Holley Electric Company was incorporated April 27, 1889, with a capital stock of \$7,500, and with Harry O. Jones, John Downs, George N. Bowman, Edwin Bliss, John H. Taylor, Charles W. Blodgett, E. R. Armstrong, John D. Arnold and Burton Keys as directors. The executive officers were H. O. Jones, president; John Downs, vice-president; C. W. Blodgett, secretary, and G. N. Bowman, treasurer. The plant was placed in operation that year at a cost of \$8,500. The Western electric direct current was used until the spring of 1893, when





Ogden J. Miller

a Westinghouse alternating system was substituted at a cost of over \$5,000. Only the incandescent series is employed with eight miles of wire and more than 700 lamps. The equipment consists of one 850 light dynamo, a seventy-five horse power engine, and a 100 horse power boiler. The present general manager, Henry J. Buell, was appointed in November, 1892. The directors are: Edwin Bliss, John Downs, Walter T. Pettengill, Ely H. Cook, Henry H. Sawyer, James P. O'Brien, Harry O. Jones, Henry J. Buell, and George N. Bowman. The officers are: Edwin Bliss, president; E. H. Cook, vice-president; H. J. Buell, secretary, and G. N. Bowman, treasurer.

The cider and vinegar factory and evaporator of Miller & Pettengill was first started at Clarendon in 1874. In 1886 a branch of this was established in Holley, on the railroad, a short distance west from the station. The business here was increased till the branch has become larger than the parent trunk. The latest improved machinery has been introduced in all the departments, the annual output aggregates several hundred thousand gallons of cider and vinegar and in the neighborhood of 300 tons of dried fruit, furnishing employment to a large force of operatives. In the fall of 1890 the plant became the property of the Genesee Fruit Company.

About 1815 a log school house was erected near where is now the railroad station. It had neither chimney nor fire place, and during several years school was kept in it only in the summer. Miss Lydia Thomas, afterward Mrs. Henry Hill, was the first teacher in the building. A stone school house was built on the corner of Albion and North streets in 1840, and during ten years it was used for school purposes. In the autumn of 1846 Worden Reynolds opened a select school in a building that had been used as a hotel, near the northwest corner of the public square. He and his cousin, Hascall Reynolds, continued this school about two years. The facilities thus afforded for a higher grade of education brought about the establishment of the Holley Academy in 1847. This institution flourished until 1868, when it was combined with the public school under the name Holley Union School and Academy. A more detailed account of the educational interests of the village appears in a previous chapter.



At an early date there was a burial place on a knoll twelve or fifteen feet in height, a short distance northeast from the railroad station in Holley. There were but few graves here, and when the railroad was constructed the knoll was removed to make a part of the embankment through the valley of Sandy Creek. A second burial ground was located on the east side of the Clarendon road on the line between Clarendon and Murray. Though burials commenced here at an early day the ground was not formally set apart for cemetery purposes till 1844, when William Hatch and wife for an expressed consideration of \$100, deeded one acre and seven hundredths of land to Silas Day, Lewis K. Churchill, Alva Morgan, Moses N. Stoddard, George W. Dutcher and Justin Day, trustees, of the first Presbyterian Society of Murray for burial purposes. It was used as a cemetery for many years, but no interments have been made there since 1867. December 11, 1866, the Holley Cemetery Association was incorporated. The first Board of Trustees consisted of John Berry, S. Ensign, S. Harwood, E. H. Cook, N. E. Darrow, N. Hatch, H. Ruggles, S. Spurr, and O. A. Eddy. In 1867 eight acres of land adjoining the corporation on the south were purchased and about one-half of this tract was at once laid out, graded and prepared for use as a cemetery. On the 16th of August in that year the grounds were formally dedicated and the place was named "Hillside Cemetery." The balance of the tract was afterward laid out and tastefully terraced and ornamented. Many rich, stately and beautiful monuments have been erected. A fountain, which is fed from pure springs, has been placed near the main entrance, and the grounds present a neat and tasty appearance. In 1885 six acres on the west side of the road which passes southward on the west side of the cemetery, was purchased. A portion of this has been graded and the whole is held in reserve for future needs. In 1888 an additional tract of eleven acres was purchased. The total cost of these grounds and the improvements amounts to more than \$10,000. Col. John Berry was president of the association from its organization until his death in 1892 and had the immediate supervision of the grounds. He was succeeded by Edwin Bliss. The present officers are: Edwin Bliss, Isaac S. Bennett, Ely H. Cook, Francis D. Cogswell, Harrison E. Kibling, Berton Keys, Alfred Millard, David H. Partridge, and James B. Pratt,

trustees; Edwin Bliss, president; H. E. Kibling, vice-president; I. S. Bennett, treasurer; Berton Keys, secretary.

Holley village was first incorporated in 1850, and included within its limits lots fifty-two, fifty-three, seventy-two and seventy-three. The first president was Harrison Hatch. In its central business part is a public square from which streets radiate in different directions. Just east from this was the canal as originally constructed. When it was enlarged a new route was adopted, but the old canal is still in use for local purposes. A number of destructive fires have occurred here. In one of which, that of 1866, the village records were destroyed. Since that year the following have been chairman of the board of trustees. 1867, O. A. Eddy; 1868, J. C. Esmond; 1869, Edwin Bliss; 1870, E. S. Curry; 1871, John Berry; 1872, G. N. Bowman; 1873, Alfred Millard; 1874, L. D. Hurd; 1875, Alvah S. Morgan; 1876, John Berry; 1877, S. E. Howard; 1878, G. W. Pierce; 1879, D. H. Partridge; 1880, F. D. Cogswell; 1881, H. M. Latimer; 1882, T. Carr; 1883, A. Millard; 1884, T. Carr; 1885, Timothy O'Brien; 1886, William Wescott. In 1887 the village adopted a new charter, and the presidents have since been: 1887, Burton Keys; 1888-89, O. S. Miller; 1890-91, Ira Edwards; 1892-93, N. L. Cole; 1894, E. C. Crego. The other village officers for 1894 are: E. R. Jackson, T. H. Fowler, John Nelligan, trustees; George N. Bowman, treasurer; A. G. Southworth, clerk.

The Press, the fraternal societies, the academic schools, the quarry interests, the legal and medical practitioners, and other subjects concerning the village of Holley and the town of Murray are noticed at length in previous chapters. From Major Holley, one of the canal commissioners when the Erie Canal was constructed, the village received its name. In early days it was sometimes called "Salt Port." The place has always been an important market for the rich farming country surrounding it. It now contains a bank, a union school, five churches, a weekly newspaper, a first-class hotel, two dry goods stores, three hardware stores, six groceries, a clothing store, a merchant tailor, two drug stores, two milliners, two furniture and undertaking establishments, three shoe stores, three feed stores, two shoe shops, three produce dealers, three blacksmiths, a wagon shop, electric light and water

supply systems, a broom factory, a cheese factory, three harness shops, two liverys, two bakeries, three meat markets, four lumber yards, four coal yards, four warehouses, a monumental works, two flouring mills, two planing mills, a vinegar factory and fruit evaporator, three barber shops, three lawyers, three physicians, a dentist, the usual complement of mechanics, and about 1,400 inhabitants. The Downs Hotel was erected by its owner, John Downs, in 1892, and cost, including the lot on which it stands, about \$30,000. It is probably the finest hotel building in Orleans county.

HULBERTON.—The commencement of the village of Hulberton was in 1828. In May, 1826, Joseph Budd, who came from Rensselaer county, N. Y., purchased from a previous settler named Degollier, 130 acres of land, lying on both sides of the canal. His first residence was a log house which Degollier had built, but he subsequently erected and resided in the stone residence since owned by Hon. Marcus H. Phillips. In 1828 he excavated in the south bank of the canal a basin of sufficient capacity for boats to turn around and also commenced the sale of village lots. In the same year, Isaac H. S. Hulbert, who had settled here in the spring of 1825, built and opened the first grocery on the canal. The same year, Orsemus Squires erected, near the tow path, a building in which he opened the first general store. In 1832 this building was remodeled and converted into a hotel, and was first kept by Timothy Tuttle. The first framed building in Hulberton was located on the north bank of the canal east from the bridge. It has been replaced by a large store and warehouse. The original building was erected by George Squire, who settled here 1825. Dr. Frisbie built the first warehouse on the basin in 1830. In 1833 Mr. Budd employed A. Cantine, a surveyor, to lay out the land along the road near the canal into village lots, and George Squire gave to the young village the name of Scio. Prior to 1835 there was no post-office nearer than Sandy Creek. Through the efforts of I. H. S. Hulbert, a post-office was established here in that year. There was then an office called Scio in the State and this was named Hulberton in honor of Mr. Hulbert, who was the first postmaster, and the citizens adopted that name for the village. Mr. Hulbert was an active, enterprising, shrewd business man. In addition to his mercantile business, he was a dealer in farm produce,



*Mr H. Phillips*



staves, lumber, etc. The first school house in this vicinity was a log building erected in 1822. Alfreda Smith and Ryan Barber were among the first teachers. This house was burned in the winter of 1827-28. A barn on Main street south from the canal, was utilized for a school house the next summer, and the next winter the school was taught in a log house north from the village. In 1828 a framed school house was built on the opposite side of the street from the present one, which was erected in 1840. The village now contains three general stores, a hotel, a shoe shop, two blacksmiths, a wagon shop, a milliner, two churches, a public hall, and a post-office with Martin L. Kerwin, postmaster, who succeeded Frank Moore, July 5, 1893. The importance of Hulberton as a business place is largely due to the extensive quarry interests in the immediate vicinity.

**HINDSBURG.**—This hamlet was founded by Jacob Hinds, who in 1829 purchased of Jacob Luttenton the land on which the village stands, and on which Mr. Luttenton had built the first house there. In 1830 Mr. Hinds built the first warehouse at the place and commenced dealing in produce. In 1832 this had become quite an important point for the marketing of produce, and in that year it was, at a meeting of the settlers, named Hindsburg. In 1835 Mr. Hinds built and opened a large frame hotel, and the same year he and his brother Joel built the first store, and opened it for business in the year following. In 1836 W. Whitney, of Rochester, built the second warehouse here and engaged in the produce business. Jabez Allison also became a produce dealer here at an early day. He was a justice of the peace for more than twenty years, and was five times elected supervisor of Murray. Samuel N. Othout, of Rochester, was a merchant and a hotel keeper here at an early day. Hindsburg was an active business place and an important produce market till the completion of the Rochester and Suspension Bridge railroad, but since that time it has not increased in population and its trade has diminished. It now contains one store, two warehouses, a blacksmith shop, a post-office, and about fifteen dwellings. The present postmaster, Ernest D. Burns, succeeded Charles Scharping in that position in July, 1893.

**BALCOM'S MILLS.**—In 1834 Hiel Brockway, assisted by Abner Balcom, erected a stone grist mill on the west branch of Sandy Creek on

lot 220. In 1836 this had become the property of John Caswell, and in that year he erected near it a saw mill, which has gone to decay. In 1839 the grist mill was purchased by Peter Bush. In the winter of that year he died, and Abner Balcom leased the mill from the estate during ten years. Jabez Allison purchased it and in 1853 sold it to G. W. Cook, and in 1854 A. Balcom & Sons became the owners. Abner Balcom died in 1873, and the mill became the property of A. J. Balcom, his son. In 1875 it was purchased by Lapp & Salisbury, and by John W. Young in 1880. In 1889 Fred Ruggles became a partner, and in that year and 1890 a new mill was erected near the site of the original one. A pleasant rural hamlet, known as Balcom's Mills, has sprung into existence here.

**BROCKVILLE.**—A small settlement of this name lies about three quarters of a mile east of Hindsburg, and owes its existence mainly to the extensive stone quarries in the neighborhood. It was named from Hiel Brockway.

**MURRAY STATION.**—This is a rural hamlet on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., a few miles west of Holley, containing one store, a coal yard, and a few dwellings. It has become quite an important shipping point, especially for the several quarries lying along the canal a short distance north.

**The First Presbyterian Church of Holley.**—The "First Congregational Church of Murray" was organized in March, 1816, in what is now Clarkson (then Murray). Clarkson was set off from Murray in 1819, and the name of this church was changed to Clarkson. On the 5th of January of that year the "Congregational Church of Sandy Creek" was organized, a portion of the members of the Clarkson Church having withdrawn for the purpose. The names of the constituent members of the new organization were: Theophilus Taylor, Theodore Ellis, Samuel Reed, Harrison Hatch, Joseph Farnsworth, Timothy Smith, Isaac Cady, Mary Perry, Ruth Densmore, Patience Ellis, Polly Rice, Sally Reed, Azerbah Taylor, Phila Barker, Jerusha Sprague, Thankful Smith, Electa Stiles, Eunice Whitcomb, and Polly Day. Theophilus Taylor and Samuel Reed were chosen deacons, and Harrison Hatch clerk. In October of the same year George Wood, Betsey Cady, Susanna Broughton and Rebecca Rice were added to the



number, making a total of twenty-three. At that time there was a small settlement at Sandy Creek, but none at Holley; and the whole region was missionary ground. In 1820 a number of the members of this society withdrew and formed a church in Clarendon. In 1828 the Sandy Creek Church was reduced to five members. In 1830 Rev. William T. Torrey, Mrs. Betsey Torrey, and Chauncey Harwood were received by letter. In the spring of 1831 what was known as the "great barn revival" occurred, and added seventy-four to this church and about the same number to the Baptist Church of Holley. July 13, 1831, the church of Sandy Creek and the church of Clarendon were, by an act of the Presbytery of Rochester, to which they both belonged, united in one, to be called the church of Murray. Prior to 1831 the society held its meetings in the school house at Holley. In that year measures were taken for the erection of a meeting house, and it was commenced on a lot purchased from Hiram Frisbie, in the north part of the village. In 1832 it was completed at a cost of about \$2,500. The first trustees of the society were Reuben Bryant, William Allis, Harley N. Bushnell, Austin Day, Joseph Parker, Morris Sprague, and Abram Cantine. About 1856 the edifice was repaired and refurnished at an expense of \$750. In 1869 it was raised, a basement was built under it, and the auditorium was rearranged, all at an expense of \$5,000. In 1878 an alcove was added to the east end, at a cost of \$400, and an organ placed in it at an expense of \$1,100. In 1821 this church connected itself with the Presbytery of Rochester on the "plan of union." In 1836 it voted almost unanimously to change from the "plan" to the Presbyterian form of government. The carrying out of this resolution was delayed, and finally postponed indefinitely; so that although the church has been Presbyterian in name it has been Congregational in fact. A Sunday school was organized in 1827, with S. B. Ayers as superintendent. Harley N. Bushnell served in that capacity many years. The present attendance averages about 100 and Charles W. Chough is superintendent. The church has 190 members and these deacons: J. H. Ruggles, C. W. Clough, Isaac Allen, and E. H. Cook. In 1888 a frame parsonage was erected on a lot adjoining the church at a cost of \$3,000. The pastors have been as follows; Rev. John F. Bliss till 1821; Rev. Stephen Williams in 1827; followed by Revs. —

Child, William T. Torrey, Hiland Hubbard, Robert H. Conklin, O. S. Powell, Richard Kay, R. S. Compton, John Copeland (whose pastorate continued nearly sixteen years), E. M. Toof, F. Drake, Nathan Boswell, C. C. Johnson, F. A. Bacon, J. W. Marcusson, J. R. Rankin, H. C. Hazen, E. Allen, G. G. Galbraith, and James W. Fenner (since June, 1891).

The First Baptist Church of Holley.—November 12, 1825, a meeting of Baptists was held in the school house of district number four, about a mile north from Holley, and the few present resolved to form a church. Another meeting was held two weeks later at the same place, and a society was formed with Arah Irons, Daniel Reed, Davis Ingles, John Sprague, Silas Everts, Abel Belding, Ezra Hall, Joseph Reed, and ten women as constituent members. Three days afterward, or November 29, a council duly recognized the church. In June, 1826, it was received into the Niagara Baptist Association, and on January 20, 1830, it was incorporated as the "First Baptist church and society of Holley." Hiram Frisbie, Harley N. Bushnell, C. D. Bivins, Daniel Reed, James Benjamin, and John Sprague, were chosen trustees. On February 24, 1832, some thirty members withdrew to form the Gaines and Murray Baptist church. During the first eight years of its existence the church worshiped mostly in the school house of district number four, or the Sprague school house as it was called, though for a year meetings were held alternately at that place and at Sandy Creek. January 7, 1831, a building committee consisting of Hiram Frisbie, Daniel Reed, and John Sprague was appointed, and a wooden church building was erected in the northeast part of the village of Holley, at a cost of \$3,000. It was completed in the spring of 1834 and dedicated May 29th. A parsonage costing \$950 was purchased in 1858, and in 1866-67 the church edifice was enlarged, remodeled, refurnished, and a baptistery put in at a total expense of \$3,200. In 1844, at the organization of the Orleans Baptist Association, this church was included in that body, to which it has ever since belonged. In 1890 a new church building was erected on Geddes street at a cost, including the lot, of \$13,000, and was dedicated January 21, 1891. It is a tasteful structure of Medina sandstone. The old edifice was converted into flats for dwellings. Dr. J. G. Willson, in his will, generously bequeathed the society a house and lot for a parsonage,

subject to the life use of his widow, who died in January, 1894. The building was repaired at a cost of \$350 and is now occupied by the resident pastor. The society has about 225 members and a flourishing Sunday school under the superintendency of F. M. Bishop. At intervals the church has been without a pastor. Arah Irons, a licentiate, was ordained November 30, 1826, and was installed the first preacher in charge. The pastors who followed in their respective order have been: Revs. Zenas Case, James E. Eldridge, Martin Coleman, Alfred Handy, Hobart Leavenworth, S. A. Estee, Franklin Woodard, Charles Clutz, Mr. Bailey, W. S. Clark, Alfred Handy, again; E. Savage, S. Hill, Samuel Gilbert, R. C. Palmer, Ira Bennett, G. W. Divoll, B. W. Rogers, M. P. Forbes, W. Dunbar, Louis Agassiz Gould, D. D. Brown, and A. D. Abrams since November, 1887.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Holley was organized on the 11th of May, 1869, and Mortimer Taylor, Augustus Southworth, Richard Huff, James Gibson, Isaac Garrison, Richard P. True, and Frank A. Marsh were chosen trustees. It had already been resolved by a few Methodists in that vicinity to build a church, and \$3,200 had been pledged for the purpose. A building committee consisting of Mortimer Taylor, Richard Huff, and Isaac Garrison was appointed, a site was purchased of Hiram Frisbie, a brick edifice north of and fronting the public square was at once commenced, the corner stone was laid July 20, and the structure was completed and dedicated April 27, 1870. Its cost was \$12,000, and on the completion of the building the society owed \$7,000. It is a remarkable fact that that amount was subscribed on the day of dedication. In the spring of 1870 a class was formally organized at Holley, consisting of Nelson Coe, leader, R. P. True, Richard Huff, J. C. Allis, and twelve ladies, and was a branch of the Clarendon and Hulberton circuit. This society continued to be a part of that circuit till the fall of 1875, when the membership had increased to 100, and it then became and has since continued an independent charge. A Sunday-school, with seventy scholars, was organized on the Sunday following the dedication of the church, and Ira Edwards was the first superintendent, the present one being L. D. Bartlett. It now has an average attendance of 120 scholars. In 1883 a parsonage was purchased at a cost of \$1,600. In 1889

the roof of the church building was recovered with slate, and the interior was repainted, frescoed and refurnished at a total expense of \$800. The society has about 120 members, and the entire church property, exclusive of the endowment fund, is valued at \$15,250. Nelson Coe, at his death, left an endowment of \$4,000, the income of which was available for twenty years; after that it was to become the property of the society. This sum, having been invested in western mortgages, has decreased about one-half. The church also has a fund of \$800 to be used in placing a bell and clock in the tower. The pastors of the society have been Revs. E. M. Buck, William Barrett, C. B. Spencer, G. W. Terry, Henry C. Woods, W. O. Peat, H. F. Osborne, L. S. Atkins, William Armstrong, F. A. Tripett, N. R. Hamer, R. W. Copeland, W. B. Pickard, W. B. Wagoner, F. W. Hemingway, and E. M. Snodgrass (since October, 1893.)

St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) Church of Holley.—Prior to 1855 the Roman Catholics in Holley and vicinity were occasionally visited by priests whom Bishop Timon sent from Buffalo. In that year a mission was organized and was attended by Rev. Father McGowan, the resident priest at Brockport. He soon purchased the site on which the present church stands, and converted a dwelling house that stood thereon into a place of worship. From 1858 to 1862 Rev. Dr. Barker, pastor at Albion, supplied this mission. In the latter year he was succeeded by Rev. John Castaldi, who supplied the mission till 1875. In 1863 Father Castaldi erected a church building, and in 1875 the number of Catholics here having increased to forty-five, he enlarged it. In 1875 Rev. David F. Lasher was appointed resident pastor, but within a year his failing health compelled him to resign, and he was succeeded by Rev. James T. Lasher. During the first year of his pastorate he erected a parochial residence and made other improvements at a total cost of \$4,000. In 1879 the number of souls in this congregation had increased to 500. The pastorate of Rev. Father Lasher closed in 1880, and he was succeeded in 1881 by Rev. P. A. Maloy, who made an addition to the church at a cost of about \$2,500. In November, 1887, he was succeeded by Rev. James H. Leddy, the present pastor. The parish has about 400 members, comprising some sixty families. It is the only Roman Catholic Church in Orleans county east of the Transit.

Connected with it is a neatly-fenced cemetery located near Holley village in the edge of Clarendon, in which about 170 interments have been made since March, 1881.

St. Paul's (Protestant Episcopal) Church of Holley was started as a mission in September, 1890, by Rev. James A. Skinner, rector of St. Luke's Church, Brockport, and until the spring of 1894 remained unorganized. Early in the year 1891 a class of twenty-six persons was confirmed, and soon afterward two lots on the corner of Main and Jackson streets were purchased at a cost of \$2,500. On these was a frame dwelling, which was converted into a house of worship, and which is intended for a rectory as soon as the contemplated church edifice is completed. In August, 1893, Rev. Mr. Skinner was succeeded by Rev. G. Sherman Burrows, the first and present resident rector. The society, consisting of thirty-six communicants, was legally incorporated May 7, 1894, with Edwin Bliss and Charles C. Hayden as wardens, and John Downs, Charles A. Chace, William P. Quackenbush, George N. Bowman, Byard Clough, Dr. Frank B. Storer, and James Robb as vestrymen. Plans have been drawn and donated to the parish (May, 1894), by Architect Addison Forbes, of Rochester, for a church edifice which will cost about \$3,000, and which is expected that it will be erected during the present year.

The Gaines and Murray Baptist Church, sometimes known as the Transit Church (from its location on the Transit in the northwest part of the town), is an offshoot from the first Baptist Church of Holley. On the 24th of January, 1832, that society dismissed thirty-one of its members, who met on the 31st of the same month at a school house near Balcom's Mills and organized a conference. By a council held at the same place on February 29th, this conference was recognized as a church under the title of Gaines and Murray Baptist Church. Three days later the organization was completed by the choice of Alanson Mansfield and Salmon Dibble as deacons, and Abner Balcom as clerk. The society was incorporated December 31, 1834, and Sherman Dibble, Salmon Dibble, Oliver Vankirk, Josiah Lamont, and Abner Balcom were chosen trustees. Until 1835 meetings were held in school houses. In that year a framed church building was erected on the east side of the "Transit," on lot 273 in the town of Murray, at a cost of \$1,500. In

1859 it was repaired and remodeled at an expense of \$1,000; again in 1868 to the amount of \$180; and in 1876 at a cost of \$600. A parsonage was purchased in the town of Gaines in 1838 at a cost of about \$600. A session room was added to the church in 1885 at an expense of about \$600, and the entire property of the society is now valued at \$6,000. In June, 1832, it was received under the care of the Niagara Baptist Association, but upon the formation of the Orleans Baptist Association in 1844 it became a member of that body. The present membership, including non-residents, aggregate about 140. It has maintained a Sunday school for more than half a century, the present attendance being 80. The pastors of this church in the order of their pastorates have been Revs. Charles S. Randall, S. Stillwell, R. Kimball, J. W. McDonald, Franklin Woodward, E. T. Manning, Mr. Stoughton, Jacob Blair, I. Fargo, S. Marshall, J. M. Burt, Charles Clute, William B. Downer, A. Woodhams, David Moore, jr., E. C. Brown, J. Chesbrough, O. F. A. Spinning, E. Holroyd, B. H. Damon, G. C. Walker, F. A. Vanderburg, H. H. Emmet, E. B. Cornell, W. P. Decker, and W. T. Hughes (since April, 1893).

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Hulberton.—Through the efforts of Elder Ferry a class was formed at his house, one mile east from Hulberton, in 1823. In 1827, at the solicitation of Joseph Budd, Elders Hemingway and Wooster, he established a preaching station at Hulberton, and the result was the formation at that place during the same year of a class which soon absorbed the others. The church was incorporated under the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Society of Scio on the 8th of February, 1830, at which time Joseph Budd, George Squire, I. H. S. Hulburt, Ezekiel Root, and Joseph Doolittle were chosen trustees and Hannibal Hitchcock clerk. A site for a meeting house was donated by Joseph Budd, and in 1830 a church building was erected. A loose, rough floor was laid and the auditorium was furnished with rude benches; and thus it was used for several years. It was completed in 1836 at a cost of about \$2,000. It has since been repaired, and in 1890 a session room and parlors were added to the rear at an expense of \$600. The society formed a part of Clarendon and Hulberton circuit till 1870, when it became an independent station. In 1875 it was made a part of the circuit. The



clergymen who served the class in its early years were Revs. Hemingway, Wooster, Merritt Preston, Hiram May, Israel Chamberlain, John Copeland, Josiah Breakman, George Wilkinson, John H. Wallace, Medad Ferry, Glezen Fillmore, Micah Seager, and others. The present pastor is Rev. W. H. Robinson. The society here has a frame parsonage, which they rent.

The Free Methodist Society of Hulberton was organized in 1874, with about twenty constituent members, prominent among whom were Henry Roraback, Hannibal Hitchcock, Henry Allen, and Theodore Johnson. During the first ten years the society worshiped in the school house at Hulberton, and in private dwellings. In 1885 the society was legally organized, with those already named as trustees, and in that year a house of worship was erected on the main street, south from the canal. The pastors of this church have been: Revs. Henry Hornsby, C. D. Brook, G. W. Marcellus, William E. Brown, S. K. W. Chesbrough, William H. Manning, C. W. Bacon, A. A. Burgess, R. S. Phillips, O. C. Blowers, C. L. Wright, and T. L. Slocum. It forms a part of the Hulberton and Brockport charge, the pastor residing in the latter place. It now has about twenty members. Lewis Goff is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Free Will Baptist Church and Society of Sandy Creek was organized by Rev. William Taylor, of Rochester, at a meeting held in the school house in that village March 21, 1875. Meetings were held in the school house till May 2, 1877, when a framed church edifice that had been commenced in 1876 was dedicated. The Rochester Free Will Baptist Conference received this church under its care in June, 1877, and met with it the following September in its house of worship. In 1878 Milton L. Soper and Norman Pier were chosen deacons, and Milton L. Soper was elected clerk and treasurer. Among the pastors have been Revs. William Taylor, Orrin Wildy, Joseph Kettle, Isaac Hyatt, Chester K. Akeley, E. C. Pimlott, Hiram Whitcher, E. W. Hellaby, and Mr. Tanner. It is connected with the East Kendall charge. A Sunday-school, with Samuel Pike as superintendent, was established soon after the formation of the church.



## CHAPTER XIX.

## THE TOWN OF GAINES.

Gaines and Albion are the only interior towns in Orleans county. By an act of the Legislature the town of Gaines was erected from Ridgeway on the 14th of February, 1816, and comprised within its limits the present towns of Gaines, Albion, and Barre, and a large part of Carlton. Barre—including Albion—was set off in 1818 and a portion of Carlton in 1822, leaving this town with its present area of 21,138 acres. Upon the original organization of Gaines William J. Babbitt, who was prominently identified in creating the new town, suggested the name in honor of Gen. E. P. Gaines, who, in the war of 1812, distinguished himself by holding Fort Erie nine days against siege of General Drummond's British troops. The town is bounded on the east by Kendall and Murray, on the south by Albion, on the west by Ridgeway, and on the north by Carlton. The surface is comparatively level. Excellent drainage is afforded by Otter Creek, which flows north through the west part of the town; by the two branches of Marsh Creek, both of which flow northwardly, one near Fairhaven, the other near East Gaines; and by the west branch of Sandy Creek, which flows easterly through the southeast corner of the town. In the extreme northwest corner is Oak Orchard Creek, of which Otter and Marsh Creeks are tributaries. The soil is a sandy loam, well adapted to farming purposes. Indeed, this is one of the richest agricultural towns in the county. Fruit, grain, hay, garden stuff, potatoes, beans, etc., are produced in large quantities and extensively shipped to distant markets.

The first town meeting was held at Booth's tavern, at what was then Gaines Corners, now Gaines Village, on the 2d of April, 1816. At that meeting the following officers were elected: Samuel Clark, supervisor; Daniel Pratt, town clerk; Eilas Joy, John Proctor, Oliver Benton, assessors; Nathan Whitney, John Proctor, overseers of the poor;

Nathan Whitney, Gideon Freeman, commissioners of highways ; Eleazer T. Slater, collector ; Eleazer T. Slater, Henry Luce, John Proctor, constables ; Samuel Clark, Lemuel Daniels, Gideon Freeman, school commissioners ; Jesse Beech, Festus Giddings, Oliver Booth, inspectors of common schools. The supervisors have been as follows :

Samuel Clark, 1816, '17 ; Robert Anderson, 1818, '19, '20, '21, '22, '23, '24, '25, '26 ; Daniel Pratt, 1827 ; Arba Chubb, 1828, '29 ; William J. Babbitt, 1830 ; John S. Wallbridge, 1831, '32 ; Russell Gillett, 1833 ; William J. Babbitt, 1834 ; Arba Chubb, 1835 ; William W. Ruggles, 1836 ; Joseph Billings, 1837, '38, '39, '40 ; Palmer Cady, 1841 ; Samuel Bidleman, 1842 ; William W. Ruggles, 1843 ; Daniel Brown, 1844 ; Samuel Bidleman, 1845, '46 ; Arba Chubb, 1847 ; Henry Miller, 1848 ; Benjamin Chester, 1849 ; Aram Beebe, 1850, '51, '52 ; Samuel Bidleman, 1853, '54 ; Gersham R. Cady, 1855 ; Jonas Sawens, 1856 ; Samuel Bidleman, 1857 ; Nahum Anderson, 1858, '59, '60 ; Almanzor Hutchinson, 1861 ; Nahum Anderson, 1862 ; Charles T. Richards, 1863, '64 ; Nahum Anderson, 1865 ; Matthew T. Anderson, 1866, '67 ; Samuel W. Smith, 1868, '69 ; Elijah B. Lattin, 1870, '71 ; Gates Sherwood, 1872, '73, '74 ; Jonas Sawens, 1875, '76 ; Gates Sherwood, 1877, '78 ; Charles A. Danolds, 1879 ; Charles Bidleman, 1880, '81, '82 ; John A. Dibble, 1883 ; B. Frank Morgan, 1884, '85, '86 ; John H. Pratt, 1887, '88, '89 ; John B. Crandall, 1890, 91, '92 ; John H. Pratt, 1893, '94.

Gaines includes the north five tiers of lots in ranges 1 and 2 of the fifteenth township, except lots 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64, in the second range, which are in Ridgeway. The land in this town was sold by the Holland Land Company as follows :

The east half, 300 acres, of lot 4 was articleed to Samuel Mansfield June 20, 1814, and was deeded to Thomas Plues January 30, 1828. John Spalding took up the west part, 159½ acres, of lot 4 September 8, 1815. It was deeded to Ozias B. Culver June 1, 1822.

The west part, 245 acres, of lot 5 was taken up by Asa Standish June 29, 1815. November 20, 1827, 50 acres were articleed to Orlando Kelly, who received a deed for the same November 5, 1831. The rest of the west part of lot 5 was several times transferred in parcels and was deeded as follows : 50 acres to Aaron Beebe, June 26, 1832 ; 50 acres to Isaac Allen, June 1, 1834 ; 94 acres to William Kims, December 12, 1855 ; and 31 acres to Daniel Rhodes December 13, 1837. The east part, 242 acres, of lot 5 was sold by article to Joseph Randall, jr., March 22, 1815. March 22, 1823, 8½ acres were articleed to Albert Randall, and were deeded to him March 26, 1829. March 22, 1823, 80½ acres were articleed to John S. Randall, and were deeded to him October 26, 1833. March 22, 1823, 81 acres were articleed to Joseph Randall, and were deeded to him February 24, 1829.

Isaac Bennett, took up the west part of lot 6, the north part of lot 14, and lot 15, June 24, 1809. He received a deed for these tracts June 9, 1819. The east part, 244 acres, of

lot 6, was sold by two articles, April 18, 1810, to John Proctor. It was deeded to James Lacey, November 4, 1811.

The east one-third of lot 7, 172 acres, was articleed April 18, 1810, to John Proctor. It was deeded to John Huff April 15, 1820. The east middle part, 130 acres, of lot 7, was taken up March 15, 1811, by William Bradner. It was deeded to Henry D. Luce, June 11, 1818. The west part, 50 acres, of lot 7, was articleed to Clarkson F. Brooks, November 30, 1815, and was deeded to him June 20, 1854. November 30, 1815, Clarkson F. Brooks also took up the part, 50 acres, of lot 7 lying next east from the above and received a deed for it June 4, 1833. David G. Crawford, purchased by article the west middle part, 100 acres, of lot 7, November 30, 1815. It was articleed to Jason Kent and Charles Barret, May 5, 1828, and to Clarkson F. Brooks, June 20, 1834.

The northwest part, 100 acres, of lot 8, was taken up by Jere Wilson, June 24, 1823, and was deeded to him November 15, 1833. Chauncey Woodworth took up the east part, 60 acres, of lot 8, May 20, 1829, and received a deed for it February 15, 1837. Horace Wilson purchased by article 50 acres of lot 8, November 28, 1825. The article was renewed to William Barrett November 28, 1831, and the land was deeded to Warren Sweet December 26, 1833. The southwest part, 43 acres, of lot 8, was taken up by Ransom Rowley July 3, 1826. It was deeded to Clarkson F. Brooks June 20, 1834.

The east part of lot 12, 160 acres, was articleed to Darrell E. Evans, March 10, 1817. Sixty acres were transferred to Eri Green, November 10, 1829. Fifty acres of this east part were transferred to Stephen Crawford, November 10, 1829, and deeded to Roswell Crawford June 1, 1834. Fifty acres of this east part were transferred to David Strickland and William C. Jones November 10, 1829, and deeded as follows: 25 acres to Cyrus Jaquith October 1, 1836; and 25 acres, with 100 acres of the north part of the lot, to Eri Green June 1, 1834. The west part, 163 acres, of lot 12, was articleed to David E. Evans March 10, 1817. It was several times transferred by parcels, and was deeded as follows: 30 acres to Nathaniel Braley November 25, 1833; 93 acres to George A. Love November 27, 1833; and the balance to Eri Green, as before stated.

The middle part of lot 13, 100 acres, was sold by article to Stephen Parkell November 23, 1815. June 2, 1828, 50 acres of this were transferred to John Maxfield, and deeded to Aaron Beebe December 5, 1833. April 11, 1829, 50 acres of this middle part were articleed to Peter Taylor, and were deeded to him November 9, 1829. The south part, 150 acres, of lot 13, was taken up by William Standish November 23, 1815, March 21, 1828, 70 acres of the east part of this were transferred to Henry Packard, and were deeded to Aaron Beebe June 20, 1834. November 23, 1829, 70 acres of the same north part were articleed to Russell Stacy, and were deeded to him January 22, 1834. The north part, 100 acres, of lot 13, was taken up by William Stacey November 1, 1815. The east portion, 50 acres of this, was transferred to Josias Lamont March 31, 1828. It was deeded to Daniel Rhodes, October 2, 1833. The west portion, 50 acres, was articleed to Platt T. Lamont March 25, 1827, and deeded to Josias Lamont December 6, 1833.

Josias Lamont took up the south part 140 acres of lot 14, August 31, 1815. It was deeded to him December 7, 1831. The balance of lot 14 and the whole of lot 15 were deeded to Isaac Bennett, June 9, 1819.

Lot 16, 169 acres, was articulated to William P. Esquet June 10, 1817. It was transferred to Henry Nesbitt December 29, 1830; to James Grear October 27, 1835, and was deeded to James and Levi Grear, December 1, 1838, by the F. L. & T. Co.

The west part, 85 acres, of lot 20, was taken up by Jonathan Brown December 15, 1815, and was deeded to him December 29, 1834. The west middle part, 100 acres, of lot 20, was taken up by Jonathan Brown September 29, 1815, and was deeded to John Wickham March 29, 1823. The east middle part, 100 acres, of lot 20, was sold by article to James Enos September 14, 1815. The article was renewed to Dyer F. Wickham July 20, 1824, and the land was deeded to him November 4, 1833. The east part, 100 acres, of lot 20, was taken up by Nehemiah Cone September 12, 1815. March 15, 1825, \$230.25 "increase" was charged, and the land was deeded to him January 28, 1833.

The north part, 125 acres, of lot 21, was articulated to Jeremiah Cummings October 16, 1816. March 5, 1824, the article was renewed to Orrin Osborn, to whom the east 69 acres were deeded November 25, 1833. Fifty acres of the same portion were deeded to Sylvester H. Webster October 30, 1833. The east 100 acres of the middle of lot 21 were articulated to John Proctor February 6, 1816; were transferred to William Stacy January 9, 1830, and deeded to him October 27, 1831. The west 75 acres of the middle part of lot 21 were taken up by John Proctor February 6, 1816; transferred to Jarvis Kimball July 11, 1825, and deeded to Floyd Hobby November 27, 1833. Seth Jaques took up the south part of lot 21 June 20, 1816. It was deeded to Nathaniel Braley June 14, 1824.

Lot 22, 169 acres, was articulated to Nehemiah Newton September 16, 1815. October 6, 1825, the west 69 acres were articulated to William Howard. The same parcel was articulated to Michael Sheldon November 23, 1831, and was deeded to him November 15, 1833. October 6, 1825, the northeast 50 acres of the lot were articulated to Alfred G. Burch, and were deeded to Joshua Rockwood November 23, 1833. The southeast 50 acres were transferred to Asa Thomas October 6, 1825, and deeded to Orrin Osborn November 5, 1827.

The west part, 100 acres, of lot 23, was taken up by Jabez Deming July 28, 1804. The east 50 acres of this were articulated to James Clark July 29, 1819, and deeded to him July 19, 1825. The west 50 acres of the same were articulated to John Clark July 29, 1819; to Philip Thompson December 26, 1827, and were deeded to John A. Rowley October 24, 1833. Henry Drake took up the middle part, 196 acres, of lot 23, July 28, 1809. He received his deed for the same September 25, 1829. The east part, 100 acres, of lot 23, was taken up by Levi Leach July 28, 1809, and on the 19th of February, 1828, it was articulated to Henry Drake, who received a deed for it December 21, 1831.

The east half, 175 acres, of lot 24, was articulated to Gideon Elliott December 14, 1809. The east 75 acres of this were transferred to Joseph Blair, who received his deed November 17, 1817. The west 100 acres were transferred to Henry Drake, to whom they were deeded November 11, 1833. The west half, 175 acres, of lot 24, was articulated to Clarkson Brooks January 2, 1811. January 5, 1821, the east 75 acres of this were deeded to Daniel Williams. The west 100 acres were articulated to Daniel Gorton January 3, 1821; to John Hutchinson March 13, 1828, and were deeded to him December

5, 1833. Of the north part of lot 24, between lots 16 and 32, 105 acres were deeded to Rodney A. and Abel R. Dorrey October 8, 1833; and 75 acres to Joseph Blair October 31, 1835.

Lot 28, 293 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, was taken up by William McAllister July 23, 1810. It was deeded, the east half to Jonathan Brown and the west half to Daniel Brown, both on the 20th of March, 1819.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 29, was taken up by Francis B. Tanner November 7, 1815. It was deeded to John L. Crandall, in equal parts, August 31, 1833, and September 3, 1835. The middle part, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, of lot 29, was articulated to James Pearce November 13, 1815. It was transferred in equal parts to Pulasky Pearce and Benjamin Pearce September 13, 1826, and the whole to Jarvis Kimball August 25, 1828. It was deeded to him November 11, 1833. The south part, 100 acres, of lot 29, was articulated to Joseph Noble October 21, 1815, and was deeded to Joseph Noble, jr., October 21, 1823.

The west middle part of lot 30 was articulated to Abigail Sager May 10, 1809, and deeded to Phinehas Rowley July 3, 1815. The east middle part of lot 30, 100 acres, was taken up by William J. Babbitt March 16, 1813. He received his deed February 4, 1819. The east part of lot 30, 66 acres, was articulated to John Anderson March 22, 1815. It was transferred to Stephen N. Chubb September 10, 1824, and to William J. Babbitt October 8, 1831. It was deeded to Mr. Babbitt, in two parcels, October 8, 1831, and November 25, 1833.

The west part of lot 31, 175 acres, was sold by article to Lemuel Daniels November 26, 1813. One hundred acres of this was deeded to Amasa Whitmarsh October 11, 1833. Seventy-five acres were transferred to Archibald L. Daniels November 27, 1821. The east part, 135 acres, of lot 31 was articulated to Levi Hale March 30, 1815, and 95 acres were deeded to him June 4, 1834. The balance, and 75 acres of the middle part were conveyed by deed to Philip Thompson, February 11, 1834.

The west part, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, of lot 32 was taken up by Daniel R. Daniels January 31, 1832. The middle part of the same lot was articulated to Phinehas Rowley February 3, 1830. Both were deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835. The east part, 50 acres, of lot 32, was articulated to Andrew Durkee October 19, 1822. November 9, 1833, it was articulated to Asa Thomas, and was deeded to him May 15, 1835.

The north part, 200 acres, of lot 36, was articulated to Noah Chaffee, June 23, 1810. This part was subdivided and transferred and was deeded as follows: 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres to Silas Benton February 10, 1822; 39 acres to Freelove Chaffee May 15, 1824; and 59 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres to Amos Kelsey March 16, 1836. The middle part, 80 acres, of lot 36 was articulated to Sylvester W. Starr May 30, 1815. It was transferred to John Boardman August 18, 1823. The east half of it was articulated to Oliver Brown December 17, 1827, and was deeded to him November 11, 1833. The west half was deeded to Ephraim Leonard December 7, 1833. The south part, 73 acres, of lot 36 was sold by article to James Leonard August 28, 1815, and was deeded to him August 20, 1832. The south part of lot 37, 200 acres, was articulated to Moses Bacon May 21, 1810, and deeded to him May 22, 1820.

The north part, 163 acres, of lot 37 was taken up by Philip Bonsteel May 24, 1815. After some divisions and transfers it was deeded: 96 acres to Joel Finch October 31, 1833; and 58 acres to James Moore, October 8, 1834.

The north part of lots 30 and 38, was taken up by Isaac Bennett June 24, 1809, and was deeded to Hannah Bennett March 17, 1818. The west part of lot 30 and east part of lot 38, 210 acres, were article to Elliott and John Barrett April 5, 1808, and deeded to Ebenezer Barrett February 20, 1815.

The west part of lot 38, 172 acres, was taken up by Elijah Downer, June 28, 1809. It was transferred in equal parcels to Oliver Tibbits, Orange Butler, and Moses Bacon, and finally deeded entire to George E. Everett May 10, 1834.

The east part of lot 39, 123½ acres, was article to Elizabeth Gilbert, March 3, 1807. It was transferred to Francis Farwell March 4, 1817, and to John Boynton June 10, 1828. It was deeded to Mr. Boynton November 27, 1833. The west part of lot 39, 67 acres, was article to Samuel Crippin June 28, 1809, and deeded to John Proctor April 13, 1819. Jason Brundage took up the middle part, 100 acres, of lot 39 February 10, 1812. He secured a deed for the same February 11, 1820. He also took up the 48 acres next west from the middle part May 3, 1814, and the parcel was deeded to him May 5, 1831. Fifty acres of lot 39 were article to Oliver Hamblin June 23, 1809. This land was deeded to Henry Van Liew May 24, 1812.

Lot 40 was taken up in two equal parcels, of 100 acres each, by Orrin Osburn March 12, 1817, and Bradley T. Stearns July 4, 1821. The lot was deeded to Vernon Stearns November 16, 1833.

The middle part, 120 acres, of lot 4, town 15, range 2, was taken up by Benjamin Enos June 7, 1810. June 1, 1820, it was article to Ovid Pinney, and November 19, 1827, in two parcels to Silas Benton and Samuel Hill. It was deeded to Mr. Hill June 3, 1834. The south part, 120 acres, of lot 4 was article to Seth Leonard August 28, 1815. Sixty acres of this were transferred to Ephraim Leonard November 17, 1823, and deeded to him January 22, 1828. The other 60 acres were deeded to Seth Leonard August 31, 1837. The north part, 119 acres, of lot 4 was taken up by Abel F. Andrews June 7, 1810. June 8, 1820, it was article to Frederick Holsenburg, to whom it was deeded November 9, 1830.

The north part of lot 5 and northeast part of lot 13, 237 acres, were article to James Mather August 20, 1810, and 93 acres were deeded to him October 2, 1835. The south part, 118½ acres, of lot 5 was article to Chester W. Farr September 5, 1810, and the middle part, 118 acres, to Ezra Fairfield August 23, 1810. After various subdivisions and transfers the lot was deeded as follows: 15½ acres to Sylvester W. Farr August 12, 1829; 68 acres, to Eli Farr October 24, 1829; 29½ acres to Cyrus Lawrence October 11, 1830; 64 acres to Lewis W. Gates August 13, 1833; 10 acres to Walter Fairfield August 13, 1833; 20 acres to Walter Fairfield August 13, 1833; 32 acres to Cyrus Lawrence November 10, 1834, and 29½ acres to the heirs of Joseph Winch November 10, 1835.

The east part of lot 6, 100 acres, was sold by article to Whitfield Rathbun May 10, 1809. It was deeded to John Proctor February 6, 1816. Noah Burgess purchased by article the east middle part, 100 acres, of lot 6 April 2, 1810, and received a deed for



the same April 4, 1820. Samuel Smith took up a tract, 206 acres, of lot 6 October 10, 1810. One hundred acres of this were transferred to Seth Smith October 11, 1820, and were deeded to him November 28, 1821. One hundred acres of the same were transferred to Betsey Hutchinson October 11, 1820, and deeded to her November 17, 1826. The west part, 83 acres, of lot 6 was taken up by Henry Luse January 3, 1810, and was deeded to James Mather November 4, 1820.

The east part, 50 acres, of lot 7 was deeded to John Proctor April 15, 1819. The east middle part, 90 acres, of lot 7 was articulated to Noah Burgess April 3, 1810, and deeded to John Proctor, April 5, 1820. The west middle part, 120 acres, of lot 7 was articulated to Henry Luse November 11, 1811, and was deeded to Russell Gillett February 17, 1834. The east part, 100 acres, of lot 7 was taken up by Jacob Burgess November 21, 1810, and deeded to Vincent Tomlinson April 29, 1820.

The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 8 was taken up by Alexander Nickerson October 30, 1816, and deeded to Noah Burgess September 12, 1843. The south part, 100 acres, of lot 8 was articulated to Elijah Gilbert August 7, 1816, and deeded to Jarvis Kimball June 1, 1835. The north part, 81 acres, of lot 8 was sold by article to Jacob Moore October 1, 1822, was transferred to John Stevens January 29, 1834, and was deeded to him February 13, 1835.

The south part, 250 acres, of lot 12 was taken up by Lansing Bailey November 18, 1811, and the east half of this part was deeded to him January 4, 1819. The north portion, 70 acres, of the west half was deeded to Roswell Lewis November 19, 1819. The south portion, 55 acres, was transferred to Oliver Booth August 1, 1826, and deeded to him December 19, 1827.

The northeast part of lot 13 was deeded to James Mather October 2, 1835. Of the southwest part 45 acres were deeded to Jeremiah V. K. Morefoort May 5, 1835, and 15 acres to Cornelius Cornell on the same day. The middle part 100 acres, of lot 13 was articulated to John Loveland, April 28, 1815, was again articulated to Ray & Walbridge June 24, 1827, and to Zelotes Sheldon May 10, 1830. It was deeded to Cornelius Cornell May 31, 1832. The south part, 128 acres, of lot 13 was taken up by Arba Chubb October 7, 1815. November 28, 1833, 98 acres were transferred to John C. Ostrom, and were deeded to him November 26, 1836. Thirty acres were deeded to Jacob Iden June 4, 1835.

The east part, 200 acres, of lot 14 was taken up by James Mather Aug. 7, 1810, and was deeded to him Jan. 6, 1823. The west part, 97 acres, of lot 14 was articulated to Joseph Adams March 3, 1815. It was transferred to Jonathan Brunt March 5, 1821, and was deeded to Elijah Brunt Apr. 5, 1827.

The west part, 177 acres, of lot 15 was articulated to Oliver Booth March 15, 1811, and deeded to him Jan. 14, 1817. The east part, 200 acres, was deeded to Oliver Booth March 17, 1825.

The north middle part, 100 acres, of lot 16 was taken up by Elijah Devereaux Oct. 31, 1811. The south middle part of lot 16, 150 acres was articulated to Clarendon Rathbone Apr. 27, 1813. The south part, 100 acres, of lot 16 was taken up by Gayfield Phelps Apr. 8, 1816. Sixty acres near the north part were articulated to Ezekiel Hale Dec. 22, 1824. The north part, 60 acres, was taken up by Heman Logan March 14, 1825.



After various divisions and transfers the lot was deeded as follows: 75 acres to John J. Walbridge Nov. 1, 1831; 30 acres to Jabez Hibbard Nov. 19, 1833; 75 acres to John H. Nichols July 1, 1835; 75 acres to Charles B. and John Taylor Sept. 30, 1835; 100 acres to John J. Walbridge Oct. 10, 1837; and 30 acres to John H. Nichols Dec. 27, 1837.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 20 was taken up by David Bullard July 10, 1815, and was deeded to Brigadier Bullard and to Elizabeth Bullard and others Dec. 1, 1834. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 20 was articulated to Elias Clift Oct. 7, 1815. It was transferred to Amos Clift Nov. 16, 1829, and was deeded to him Sept. 11, 1834. The southeast part, 79 acres, of lot 20 was sold by article to Benjamin Johnson, May 18, 1816. It was transferred successively to Oliver Booth 2d, V. R. Hawkins, and to James Mather, and was deeded to Obadiah Luce Nov. 11, 1833. The southeast part, 100 acres, of lot 20 was taken up by Lansing Buck Apr. 17, 1816. Nov. 28, 1827, 50 acres of this was articulated to Jeremiah Buck, and were deeded to Lucius S. Cobb Sept. 8, 1834. Nov. 28, 1827, 50 acres of this southeast part were articulated to Gideon Lewis, and were deeded to him Dec. 28, 1833.

Lot 21, 164 acres, was taken up by John Anderson March 30, 1815. Apr. 22, 1823, 50 acres each of this were articulated to Lansing Bailey and Lodema Geddings. They were deeded to Lodema Geddings March 8, 1825, and to David Bullard Sept. 3, 1835. April 22, 1823, 64 acres of lot 21 were articulated to John Anderson, jr., and December 28, 1830, to William Bullard, to whom they were deeded November 5, 1834.

Lot 22, 402 acres, was taken up by Cotton Leach June 28, 1809. June 28, 1819, 302 acres of this were deeded to Robert Anderson, and on the same day 100 acres were articulated to John Anderson. They were deeded to him October 13, 1836.

The west part, 246 acres, of lot 23, was articulated to Noah Burgess July 17, 1809. July 19, 1819, 100 acres, were articulated to Hull Tomlinson and were deeded to him July 14, 1825. On the same day, 100 acres were articulated to John Anderson and were deeded to him October 13, 1836. The balance of 146 acres was articulated to Jonathan Lay July 19, 1819, and was deeded to Roswell Hart March 6, 1824. The east part, 117 acres, of lot 23 was articulated to Oliver Booth October 9, 1811, and was deeded to him January 14, 1817. Sixty-seven acres of the eastern part of lot 23 were articulated to Jesse Beach April 26, 1815. The tract was again articulated August 8, 1826, to William Hayden, to whom it was deeded October 2, 1835.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 24 was articulated to Amos Wooster April 29, 1816, and rearticled to David Hale May 30, 1832. It was deeded to John J. Walbridge December 29, 1836. The south middle part, 50 acres, of lot 24 was taken up by John E. Smith October 15, 1816. December 1, 1829, it was articulated to Lewis Grover, and 90 acres were deeded to Israel Gregory April 8, 1837. The north middle part, 90 acres, of lot 24 was articulated to Nathaniel Squires December 2, 1817, and to Jabez Hubbard December 1, 1829. Forty-four acres were transferred to Lewis Glover August 2, 1834, and was deeded to Jabez Hibbard November 19, 1833. The balance of 46 acres with a part of lot 16, was deeded to Jabez Hibbard June 1, 1834. The north part, 50 acres, of lot 24 was taken up by Elijah Blount May 14, 1818. It was articulated to William Ruggles January 8, 1831, and deeded to Perry Davis March 21, 1836.

The south part, 200 acres, of lot 27 was sold by article to David Smith July 24, 1815. It was deeded to James Mather November 27, 1829. The north part, 176 acres, of lot 27 was articulated to Matthew Anderson April 9, 1816, and deeded to Robert Hunter January 31, 1828.

Lot 28, 167 acres, was taken up by Daniel Gates June 20, 1815. The east part of this lot, 50 acres, was articulated to Daniel Hunter December 25, 1829, and deeded to him February 12, 1833. The west part of the same lot, 117 acres, was transferred to Jonathan Delano February 18, 1832, and to Lucas A. Merrill, January 2, 1834. It was deeded to Willis S. Collins December 29, 1836.

The east part, 200 acres, of lot 29 was articulated to Samuel Rosier September 22, 1809, and the east half of it was deeded to Jonathan Gates September 25, 1819. The west half of this part was deeded to Daniel Pratt March 5, 1814. The west part, 94 acres, of lot 29 was articulated to Daniel Gates July 12, 1809, and was deeded to him October 13, 1814.

The east part of lot 30, 137 acres, was taken up July 14, 1809, by Darius Crippen. The article was renewed July 15, 1819 to Ptolemy Sheldon, to whom it was deeded January 29, 1823. The east middle part, 100 acres, of lot 30 was sold by article to Daniel Pratt December 22, 1809. It was deeded to Judah Colt September 20, 1819. The west part, 100 acres, of lot 30 was taken up by Jonathan Gates February 6, 1816. It was articulated to Ashbel Kellogg June 11, 1828, and was deeded to John Hyde November 11, 1833. The west middle part, 81 acres, of lot 30 was deeded to Elisha Mather July 1, 1835.

The southwest part, 49½ acres, of lot 31 was deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834. The north part, 75 acres, of lot 31 was taken up by Brigadier Bullard November 5, 1821, and was deeded to him January 8, 1827. The southeast part, 50 acres, of lot 31 was articulated to Arba Chubb September 5, 1822. It was transferred to Darius Rosier December 28, 1830, and to Robert Anderson February 5, 1835. It was deeded to James Mather November 3, 1837.

The south part of lot 32, 84 acres, was deeded to Isaac Murwin October 8, 1822. Fifty acres of lot 32 were articulated to Alonzo Barns May 24, 1824. This lot was transferred to John W. Anderson, and on the 30th of July, 1834, was deeded to Montgomery Crofoot. The middle part, 70 acres, of lot 32 was articulated to Calvin Ellenwood December 15, 1823. Twenty-four acres were deeded to Brigadier Bullard January 6, 1832. Forty-six acres were transferred to Holman Jackson, and of this 30 acres were deeded to Brigadier Bullard, Nov. 17, 1834, and 16 acres December 20, 1833. The south middle part, 50 acres, of lot 32 was taken up by Rowland Merwin December 4, 1823. December 22, 1830, it was articulated to Chandler Farnham, and was deeded to him January 26, 1837. The north part, 169 acres, of lot 32 was deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834.

The south part, 150 acres, of lot 36 was taken up by Stephen Abbott October 31, 1811. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 36 was taken up by Elijah Deveraux October 31, 1811. The north part, 118 acres, of lot 36 was articulated to Benoni Bennett November 11, 1811. The lot was deeded as follows: The southeast part, 80 acres, to Harvey Smith November 1, 1819; the southwest part, 116½ acres, to Burden Hix November 1,

1819; the north part, 118 acres, to Macey Platt November 29, 1819, and 53½ acres to Stephen Chubb September 6, 1834.

The northwest part of lot 37, 120 acres, was articulated to Henry Wilcox April 24, 1809, and to Aaron Shelley April 26, 1819. Seventy acres were deeded to Aaron Shelley April 22, 1825; and 50 acres to Nathan Shelley on the same day. The middle part, 113 acres, of lot 37 was taken up by Orin Gleason November 2, 1809. Sixty acres of this part were deeded to Elijah Babbitt November 5, 1819. Fifty-three acres were articulated to Aaron Shelley November 3, 1819, and were subsequently deeded to him. Reuben Rowley took up the south part, 103 acres, of lot 37. Fifty-one and one-half acres of this were deeded to Nehemiah Pratt August 19, 1826. The balance, 51½ acres, was articulated to Alexander Forsyth September 9, 1820, and was deeded to Nehemiah Pratt November 8, 1833. The east part, 119 acres, of lot 37 was sold by article to Joseph Adams March 31, 1810. April 11, 1820, 59½ acres were articulated to Abigail Sagor, June 26, 1826, to Stephen Marks, and January 4, 1828, to Matthew Anderson, to whom they were deeded September 24, 1830. November 9, 1829, 59½ acres were articulated to Stephen Chubb. March 6, 1834, one-half acre was deeded to Jonathan Delano, and on the same day 59 acres were deeded to Silas Wilcox. This parcel was deeded to Mr. Wilcox September 24, 1836.

The west part of lot 38, 100 acres, was articulated to Henry Drake November 4, 1811, and transferred November 5, 1819, to Aaron Shelley. It was deeded to John Proctor November 9, 1825. The west middle part, 100 acres, of lot 38 was taken up by Darius Crippen, jr., March 10, 1814. It was articulated to John Nichols April 26, 1834, and was deeded to John H. Nichols July 1, 1835. The east middle part, 50 acres, of lot 38 was articulated to Isaac Connell March 2, 1815. It was articulated to Betsey Rosier March 3, 1826, to Winslow Pratt April 12, 1832, and was deeded to Ariel Wilcox January 19, 1836. The east and next to the last parts of lot 38 were taken up, the latter 90 acres by Adam Sanderson March 22, 1815, and the former, 68 acres, by Jonathan Gates October 7, 1815. They were deeded, the east 98 acres to William Lewis February 1, 1834, and the west 60 acres to John Dolly January 29, 1838.

The south part of lot 39, 60 acres, was taken up by Walker Fairfield November 13, 1816. The middle part, 56 acres, was articulated to Ira Atwell October 20, 1823, and the north part, 56 acres, to Ambrose Shelley November 17, 1823. The lot was deeded, the southeast part, 70 acres, to Amos S. Samson January 1, 1835, and the balance, 102 acres, to James Seaton May 9, 1837.

The south middle part, 50 acres, of lot 40, was articulated to John Farnham November 12, 1823. The north middle part, 50 acres, of lot 40 was articulated to John Farnham November 12, 1823. It was deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834. The south part, 50 acres, of lot 40 was articulated to Salmon Kingsley November 12, 1823, and deeded to John Young July 1, 1835. Fifty acres in the southern part of lot 40 were articulated Samuel Kingsley November 12, 1823. They were deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834. Fifty acres in the southern part of lot 40 were articulated to Oliver Chapel April 6, 1823, and transferred to Samuel Anderson June 7, 1834. The land was deeded to John Farnham November 18, 1835. Fifty acres in the northern part of

lot 40 were articulated to Hiram Burch April 6, 1825, transferred to Johnson Brown January 3, 1831, and deeded to John A. Rowley May 15, 1835. The north part, 57 acres, of lot 40 was articulated to John W. Van Vranken October 4, 1826, and transferred to Winter Jackson March 11, 1835. It was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835.

Levi Atwell took up the southwest part, 50 acres, of lot 44 April 8, 1811, and received his deed May 31, 1832. Levi Atwell also took up the northwest part, 50 acres, of lot 44 April 8, 1811. It was deeded to him December 3, 1833. The east part, 268 acres, of lot 44 was taken up by Elijah Shaw September 6, 1811, and was articulated to John Freeman September 8, 1819. It was deeded to him June 2, 1825.

The north part of lot 45, 327 acres, was taken up by William Sibley April 24, 1809. It was deeded to William B. Sterling and Alphonse Sterling April 23, 1819. The south part, 139 acres, of lot 45 was articulated to Joseph Crofoot July 30, 1810. It was again articulated July 31, 1820, to Constant Woodworth, and January 14, 1828, the west portion, 80 acres, was transferred to David Calkins, to whom it was deeded November 16, 1835. The east portion, 59 acres, of the same was transferred to David Earl August 21, 1828, and to Nathan Shelley January 10, 1834. It was deeded to him December 31, 1835.

The east part, 100 acres, of lot 46 was sold by article to Cotton M. Leach April 3, 1810. April 4, 1820, it was articulated to Ebenezer Durkee, to whom it was deeded, January 17, 1834. The east middle part, 100 acres, of lot 46 was taken up by Ebenezer Durkee July 13, 1815. Sixty acres were articulated to John Dolley July 13, 1823, and were deeded to him January 29, 1828. Forty acres of this east part were articulated to Zebulon Whipple July 12, 1823, and were deeded to John Dolley February 19, 1835. The middle part, 76 acres, of lot 46 was articulated to Spencer Whipple October 25, 1822, and was deeded to him December 5, 1835. The west middle part, 89 acres, of lot 46 was sold by article to Reuben Gunn October 30, 1822. October 23, 1832, 42 acres of this were articulated to Harry Noble and were deeded to him May 13, 1835. Forty-seven acres of this part were articulated to Zelotes Sheldon October 8, 1835; to Abraham Montrose December 28, 1837, and were deeded to the latter December 28, 1837. The west part, 50 acres, of lot 46, was articulated to Joseph Griffith October 25, 1852, and transferred to Griffith Williams July 28, 1834. It was deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834.

The south part, 75 acres, of lot 47 was articulated to Joseph Sawdey Oct. 11, 1823, and deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834. The middle part, 50 acres, of lot 47 was articulated to Jeremiah Woodmancer December 26, 1825. December 24, 1834, it was again articulated to Stephen N. Chubb to whom it was deeded December 1, 1835. The north part, 68 acres, of lot 47, and the north middle part, 62½ acres of lot 48 were deeded to Jesse Smith March 1, 1833.

The south part, 50 acres, of lot 48 was taken up by Daniel Darrow May 5, 1826, and articulated to Mary Darrow October 28, 1834. It was deeded to Elisha Hiscock November 23, 1841. The north part, 50 acres, of lot 48 was articulated to Charles Gillam February 6, 1828. It was transferred to George Graves April 22, 1834, and was deeded to Ambrose Shelley September 1, 1838. Fifty acres in the southern part of lot 48 were articulated to David Ackerson, February 11, 1828, and were deeded to John Lowber May

1, 1835. The south part, 50 acres, of lot 48 was articulated to Thomas Acquerson November 3, 1828, and was deeded to him June 18, 1835. The middle part, 50 acres, of lot 48 was articulated to George Acquerson August 19, 1830, and was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835. Fifty acres in the northern part of lot 48 were articulated to Spencer Whipple September 29, 1831, and deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835.

Lot 52, 377 acres, were taken up by Truman Shaw April 9, 1811. April 10, 1819, 100 acres of this were articulated to Robert Tompkins, and August 19, 1826, transferred to Stephen Warner, to whom the land was deeded October 20, 1831. April 10, 1819, 177 acres were articulated to Robert Tompkins and February 27, 1828, transferred to Stephen Warner. February 1, 1834, the east portion, 117 acres, of this was deeded to Daniel Shaw, and January 3, 1834 the west portion, 60 acres, to Samuel Main. April 10, 1819, 100 acres, of lot 52 were articulated to Robert Tompkins, and July 13, 1826, transferred to Isaac Stoddard. Half of this was deeded to Caty Stoddard and heirs, July 12, 1826, and half to Christopher Crandall May 23, 1837.

The middle of the north part of lot 53, 120 acres, was articulated to Whitfield Rathbun April 28, 1809, and was deeded to William Burlingame April 9, 1819. The north part, 120 acres, of lot 53, with a large part of lot 45, was articulated to William Sibley April 24, 1809. This northeast part was deeded to Zelotes Sheldon April 23, 1819. The northwest part, 125 acres, of lot 53, was taken up by Benjamin Deming March 19, 1810. March 20, 1820, it was articulated to William Sherwood, and December 30, 1831, 78½ acres were transferred to Milo Coon, to whom they were deeded November 16, 1835. August 12, 1833, 50 acres of the same were transferred to Israel Douglas, and were deeded to him May 15, 1835. The south part, 181 acres, of lot 53, was taken up by Cass & McCarthy November 2, 1809. November 3, 1819, 50 acres of this were transferred to Andrew Stanley, to whom they were deeded December 24, 1824. November 3, 1819, 71 acres of this were articulated to Silas A. Wade, and November 2, 1826, transferred to Ambrose Shelley, to whom they were deeded November 4, 1830. November 18, 1819, 60 acres of this south part were articulated to Keyes Wilder and were deeded to him June 11, 1823.

October 20, 1809, Andrew Jacobs took up the west part of lot 54. October 21, 1819, it was articulated to Moses Hubbard, jr., and October 28, 1833, 50 acres were transferred to John Ackerson, and were deeded to him May 15, 1836. February 19, 1835, 49 acres of the same were transferred to John Ackerson, and were deeded to him May 15, 1836. February 19, 1835, 49 acres of the same were transferred to Israel Douglas, and were deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835. October 28, 1833, 40 acres of the same were transferred to Wright Douglas, and were deeded to him September 20, 1835. April 26, 1833, 60 acres of this same land were transferred to John H. Nichols, who received his deed July 1, 1835. The east middle part, 110 acres, of lot 54, was taken up by Jonathan Stout September 18, 1810. It was articulated to Zelotes Sheldon November 13, 1822, transferred to Seth Tucker October 10, 1831, and was deeded to Zelotes Sheldon October 5, 1835. The east part, 112 acres, of lot 54, was taken up by John W. Perry October 23, 1822. November 4, 1830, 50 acres of this were deeded to Zelotes Sheldon and on the same day 62 acres of the same land were articulated to Samuel Stanley. They were deeded to Zelotes Sheldon November 15, 1831.

The south part, 50 acres, of lot 55, was articulated to Amasa Wright December 31, 1823, and transferred to Keyes Wilder December 27, 1830. It was deeded to him December 24, 1824. The north part, 67 acres, of lot 55, was articulated to Keyes Wilder June 6, 1825. It was deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834.

The north and middle part of lot 56, was deeded: 200 acres to Reuben L. Gunn December 21, 1833, and 50 acres to him January 19, 1836. The south part, 52 acres, of lot 56, was articulated to Joseph Sandy, jr., July 27, 1825. It was deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834. The south middle part, 56 acres, of lot 56, was articulated to Enos Curtis July 27, 1825, and transferred to Jesse Rose August 15, 1833. It was deeded to Abner Carpenter October 1, 1838.

The Ridge, which at the beginning of this century was the avenue of travel between the eastern and western country, passes through this town from east to west, and an examination of the foregoing account of sales of land shows that the first purchases and settlements were made along this great highway. It appears that on the 3d of March, 1807, Elizabeth Gilbert received an article for 123½ acres of lot 39, half a mile east from Fairhaven on the north side of the road. In this case tradition agrees with the record that Mr. Gilbert was the first settler in the town. Probably he came at or near the time when their purchase was made. In the early winter of 1809 his dead body was found in the road, and it was supposed he died in a fit, as he was known to be subject to epileptic seizures. His family, consisting of his wife and Amy Scott, a niece, cut browse during the winter of 1809-10 for their stock, which consisted of a yoke of oxen and some cows and young cattle. Mrs. Gilbert sold the place in 1811 or 1812 and removed to Canadaigua. On the 5th of April, 1808, Elliot and John Bassett received an article for 210 acres, the west part of lot 38, on the south side of the road, and immediately opposite to Mr. Gilbert's purchase. It is to be presumed that they settled there then or soon afterward. Seven years later the land was deeded to Ebenezer Bassett.

In 1809 articles were taken for land in the town by Isaac Bennett, Jabez Deming, Henry Drake, Levi Leach, Gideon Elliott, Abigail, Sager, Elijah Downer, Samuel Crippen, Oliver Hamblin, Whitfield Rathbun, Cotton Leach, Noah Burgess, Samuel Rosier, Daniel Gates Darius Crippen, Daniel Pratt, Henry Wilcox, Orrin Gleason, William Sibley, Earl H. McCarty. Turner's History of the Holland Purchase says: "Whitfield Rathbun was the pioneer upon all that part of the Ridge road in Orleans county embraced in the Holland Purchase." It



has been shown that actual settlers were there two years prior to the time when Mr. Rathbun took an article for land. He was one of the earliest who came in 1809. Of the twenty who received articles in 1809 probably nearly all became actual settlers. Elijah Downer came in that year and located on lot 38, opposite Gilbert's. Samuel Crippen came at the same time and took up land on lot 39, at the present village of Fairhaven. Mr. Crippen sold to John Proctor, who cleared three acres and planted it with corn in the spring of 1811. In the fall of the same year he sowed five acres with wheat. Gideon Elliott came in 1809 and took up land on lot 74, about two miles east from Fairhaven. Mr. Elliott and a man named Sweet lived in a log house on this place. In 1809 Noah Burgess came from Canada. He coasted along the shore of the lake to the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, which he ascended to the head of still water. Thence the widow Gilbert with her oxen removed his effects to his place, on lot 23, second range, on the Ridge. Mr. Burgess was sick, but his wife, who was a stalwart woman, cut logs for a cabin and Mrs. Gilbert drew them together with her oxen. and they were notched and rolled up by some men who were passing and volunteered their assistance. Mr. Burgess soon sold this place and removed to where he had taken up land on lot 6, between Gaines village and Fairhaven. There he kept a tavern for several years, and there he died some forty years since.

In 1810 John Proctor, William McAllister, Noah Chaffee, Moses Bacon, Abel F. Andrews, James Mather, Chester W. Farr, Samuel Smith, Henry Luse Jacob Burgess, Joseph Adams, Joseph Crofoot, Cotton M. Leach, Benjamin Deming and Jonathan Stout received articles for land in Gaines.

In 1811 the grantees were William Bradner, Clarkson Brooks, Lansing Barley, Oliver Booth, Elijah Devereaux, Stephen Abbott, Benoni Bennett, Henry Drake, Levi Atwell, Elijah Shaw and Freeman Shaw.

John Anderson, the ancestor of most of the families of this name in Gaines, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Londonderry, N. H., in 1757. He was a Revolutionary soldier and was in the battle of Bunker Hill and at the taking of Ticonderoga. In 1782 he married Jane Archibald, and then settled in Ira, Vt., which town he represented in the Legislature of that State eight or ten years. He was a man of



good intellect, of energy and perseverance, of great physical strength, and of cool and determined courage. In 1821 he removed with his family to Gaines and located on the Ridge, a mile and a half west from Gaines village, where he died in 1827. His children were Ann, Jane, John, Robert, Matthew, Betsey, Thomas A., Margaret, Nancy, Eli B. and Samuel F. Betsey died in Malone, N. Y., in 1813. All the others were early settlers in Gaines. Ann married Daniel Gates, of Rutland, Vt. In 1811 they came to Gaines and settled on lot 29, west of Gaines village. A few years later they removed to Carlton, where he died in 1858 and she in 1866. They were the parents of John, N. F., and Matthew A. Gates. The latter resides in Yates. Jane married Phineas Rowley, of Rutland, Vt. They removed to Gaines in 1815 and settled on lot 30, east from Fairhaven. John Anderson, jr., born in Vermont in 1785, came to Gaines in 1810 and settled on lot 22, west from the village. He was a man of positive character.

Hon. Robert Anderson was born in Ira, Vt., in 1787. He was a magistrate in his native town, and was a volunteer in the war of 1812. He came with his family to Gaines, where he had purchased 150 acres of lot 22, west from Gaines, with his brothers, Matthew and Dr. Thomas A. and their families, the latter driving a two horse lumber wagon with the women and children of the party, the other brothers driving each a team of four oxen, drawing each a wagon loaded with their goods and leading a cow behind. Robert moved into the house, the logs for which were cut by Mrs. Noah Burgess in 1809. The next year he built a small frame house. In 1817 he was appointed a justice of the peace and held the office till 1822, when he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Genesee county. He was supervisor of Gaines from 1818 to 1826 inclusive. He was a member of Assembly from Genesee county in 1822. Judge Anderson was not an office seeker.

Matthew Anderson was born in Ira, Vt., and represented that town in the Legislature of that State in 1814 or 1815. He was captain of a militia company which volunteered with him to go to Plattsburg in 1812. He removed to Gaines in 1816, and settled on lot 27 near Eagle Harbor. He died in September of that year.

Dr. Thomas A. Anderson was born in Vermont in 1792. He practiced medicine in Rutland, Vt., several years. He married Sarah Whipple, of Malone, N. Y., and in 1816 came, with his two brothers, to Gaines and located at Fairhaven, where he practiced his profession for some years. He never had robust health. He died in 1829.

Samuel F. Anderson was born in 1802, and came with his father to Gaines. In 1836 he was married to Miss Mahala Phipps of Albion and they removed to Cassopolis, Mich. He was a representative in the Legislature of that State several years, and was a county judge.

Moses Bacon was born in Burlington, Conn., in 1787. In 1810 he came to Gaines and took up 200 acres of the south part of lot 37 at five corners. In part payment for his land he worked for the company on the Oak Orchard road. He was one of Capt. McCarty's company in the expedition against the British and Indians at Molyneaux tavern in December, 1813. In 1814 he went out again, and was in the battle of Fort Erie, where he was wounded in the neck, taken prisoner, and carried to Halifax. At the close of the war he returned home with his constitution impaired. He never fully recovered. He drew a pension from the U. S. government. He married Miss Sarah Downer in 1814. He sold to his brothers, Hosea and Elias, a part of his farm and resided on the balance till his death in 1848.

John Proctor was born in Dunstable, Mass., in 1787. In 1810 he came to Gaines and purchased land near the Transit line. There he built a cabin and kept bachelor's hall. His nearest neighbors were seven miles distant east, two miles west, and at Batavia on the south. He returned to Dunstable on foot in December 1811. February 11, 1812, he married Polly Cummings of that place, and the next day they started in a sleigh for their new home. In the winter of 1813-14 he went, with others, on an expedition against the British and Indians near Lewiston, and in September, 1814, with several others, he volunteered to go to Fort Erie. They made several attacks on the enemy, and were engaged in the sortie. In these actions several bullets passed through his clothes, and one grazed his finger. Mr. Proctor was a prominent man at an early day in this region. He died in 1868.

Daniel Pratt, born in Oneida county in 1788, married Polly Bailey in 1809, came to Gaines in 1810 and settled on lot 30, west

from the village. His wife died in 1812. Like many others he went east during the war of 1812, but returned after two years. In 1815 he was again married to Caroline Smith, who died in 1831. He died in 1845, on the farm which he first took up. During many years he was the town clerk.

Walter Fairfield was born in Pittsford, Vt., in 1788. In 1809 he married Polly Harwood, a native of the same place. In 1810 he bought a part of lot 5, on the Oak Orchard road, south from the Ridge, and early in the spring of 1811 brought his wife to Gaines, and occupied the house in which James Mather was then keeping bachelor's hall. By midsummer he had built a log house on his farm, covered it with bark, and floored with basswood puncheons a sufficient space to set a bed on, and into this they moved. Their nearest neighbors south on the Oak Orchard road were south of Tonawanda swamp. In the spring of 1812 several located at Albion, and he entertained at his house at one time, while they were building their cabins, Joseph Hart, William McAllister, Silas Benton, Elijah Darrow, and Frederick and John Holsenburg, and some of their families. He died in 1865, on the farm where he settled.

To no one was the town of Gaines, and, indeed, the people of the entire county of Orleans, more indebted at a very early period than to James Mather, who became an actual settler in 1811. Mr. Mather had been a manufacturer of potash in Herkimer county, and had found his market in Canada. On coming here he engaged in the same business. He purchased from the early settlers the "black salts" which were made from their ashes and paid for them in money, iron, salt, leather, chains, and other things that the people required. The only means by which these settlers procured the money with which to pay their taxes and to pay for many articles with which they could not dispense was the sale of these salts, and their only market was with Mr. Mather. These salts he converted into potash, which he took to the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek and shipped to Montreal. After non-intercourse with Great Britain was established he managed, by the use of money among government officials, to secure the transmission of his goods from shore to shore, and his profits were larger than in ordinary times. Mr. Mather had purchased some 400 acres of land at

what was afterward Gaines village, and on his arrival in 1811, with his younger brother, Rufus, they at once commenced making improvements. They built a house in which they kept bachelor's hall for more than a year. Mr. Mather was said to be a descendant of Rev. Increase Mather, one of the presidents of Harvard College. In the winter of 1810 11 he came to Gaines with his brother, Rufus, driving two yoke of oxen with a sled on which, among other things, were three potash kettles. These were the kettles afterward used for converting black salts into potash. Although he never kept a tavern, his house was always open to wayfarers, and was often full of immigrants who were waiting for the erection of their own cabins. Oliver Booth, afterward the tavern keeper at Gaines, was one of these. About 1824 Mr. Mather built at Gaines a large brick tannery, the same afterward conducted by Mr. Bidleman. He never worked at the business, but was interested in it with his brothers. He was also a dealer in real estate, and became quite wealthy.

Elihu Mather, a brother of James, was a tanner, was born in Marlboro, Vt., in 1782, and in 1825 removed to Gaines, where he became a partner with James in his tannery. He was a Free Mason, and in the time of the anti-Masonic excitement he was indicted as an accessory to the crime of kidnapping William Morgan. He was tried at Albion and acquitted. His trial occupied ten days. In 1851 he removed to Coldwater, Mich., and died there in 1866.

Oliver Booth came to Gaines from Wayne county in the spring of 1811 and settled on the farm north from the Ridge in Gaines village, where he built a double log house and opened a tavern, which he kept for many years. The region was being rapidly settled, and this was the stopping place for emigrants on their way farther west, as well as those that located in the vicinity. Whisky was a common beverage in those days, and he dispensed it in large quantities; and the food that was placed before his hungry guests was relished by those who did not look into the kitchen. He was illiterate, but he kept his accounts in chalk, and the walls were his account books. He had hieroglyphics of his own for different items, such as meals, lodging, horse feed, drinks, etc. The village grew, another and better hotel was opened, and after

a time Booth sold his property and left. He finally removed to Michigan, where he died.

Judge Thomas says :

No description of Booth or his tavern would be complete without including Sam Wooster. Sam's father lived in the neighborhood, and he (Sam), then a great lazy boy, strayed up to Booth's tavern, where by hanging about he occasionally got a taste of Booth's whisky in consideration of bringing in wood for the fire and doing a few other chores. For these services and the pleasure of his company Booth gave him what he ate and drank, with a place to sleep on the bar room floor. His clothes did not cost much. He never wore a hat of any sort, and seldom had on stockings or shoes. No body can remember that he wore a shirt, and his coats and pants were such as came to him, nobody could tell how or from whence. Sam never washed his face and hands or combed his head; and his general appearance, shirtless and shoeless, with his great black, frowsy head bare, his pants ragged and torn, and his coat, if he had any, minus one sleeve or half the skirt, to one who did not know him might befit a crazy prisoner, just escaped from bedlam. Yet Sam was not a fool or crazy. His wit was keen and ready, and his jokes timely and sharp. He would not work, or do anything which required much effort anyway. He was a good fisherman, however, and, with his old friend Booth, he would sit patiently by the hour and angle in the Oak Orchard or any other stream that had fish, perfectly content if he had an occasional nibble at his hook. Although Sam loved whisky and drank it whenever it was given to him, for he never had money to buy anything, he never got drunk. He never quarreled or stole, or did any other mischief. Bad as he looked, and lazy and dirty as he was, he was harmless.

Oliver Booth, 2d, better known as 'Squire Booth, though not related to the tavern keeper, located in 1810 on the north side of the Ridge west of the Oak Orchard road, at Gaines village, and was elected the first supervisor in Orleans county, representing Ridgeway in 1813. During several years he was a justice of the peace, and was regarded as an upright and honest man. He died in Michigan in 1833, aged fifty-four.

Henry Drake was the builder of the pioneer saw mill in Gaines in 1812. It stood a few rods north from the Ridge, on Otter Creek. Mr. Drake was a clothier by trade, but a farmer by occupation. He was born in New Jersey in 1770 and settled in Gaines in 1811. He married Betsey Parks, of New Jersey, who died in 1843. He died in 1863.

Levi Atwell was a native of Columbia county, N. Y. He came to Gaines in April, 1811, and took an article for a part of lot 44, west from Eagle Harbor. His brothers-in-law, Gideon Freeman and Joseph Stoddard, came with him and took up land. He cut the timber on a





A. W. Shulley



few acres and built a log house in the summer of 1811. In February, 1812, he brought his wife (whose maiden name was Mabel Stoddard) and their children, Ira, Abbey, Roxy, Joseph, and Martin. They brought a yoke of oxen and some other cattle, and took possession of their house, which was roofed with "shakes" held by transverse poles, and had no windows. A large hole in the roof let out the smoke and admitted the light. They filled the crevices between the logs with chips and hung a blanket for a door. It was a shelf taken from this house that was used to make a coffin for Mr. Crofoot, who died in the fall of 1812. Mr. Atwell remained on the farm where he settled till his death in 1847.

Aaron Shelley came from Washington county, N. Y., to Wayne county, and thence, in 1812, to Gaines, where he kept a tavern in a log house with three rooms. Mr. Shelley and his family retired eastward after the battle of Queenston, but returned two months later. He soon removed to near Fairhaven, where he erected a house without boards or nails. Here the family lived at first on corn meal ground in a primitive Genesee mill (*i. e.*, a stump mortar), and fish from Oak Orchard Creek. Afterward he removed to a place on the Ridge road near Otter Creek, where he built a saw mill and where he died.

Zaccheus Lovewell, a native of New Hampshire, was a Revolutionary soldier. After the close of the war he went to Canada and thence to Wayne county, N. Y. From there he came to the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, but after a short stay returned to Wayne county. In 1812 he came to Gaines and located on the Ridge, a mile west from Gaines village. Thence after several removals, he went to Cattaraugus county, where he died 1834. His son, Samuel Lovewell, settled on the homestead on the Ridge where his father located in 1812, and died there March 16, 1891.

Gideon Freeman, born in Stillwater, Saratoga county, January 11, 1787, removed with his father to Ledyard, Cayuga county, in 1799, whence he came to Gaines in March, 1812, settling in the southwest corner of the town. He was the first settler in that locality, which was long known as Freeman settlement. During the winter of 1816-17 he chopped fifty acres of woods to browse his cattle but having nothing to feed his large stock of hogs many of them died of starvation. He owned

at one time considerable land, but finally became involved in business reverses, removed to Ypsilanti, Mich., and died there in 1832.

John L. Crandall, son of Christopher Crandall, was born in New Berlin, N. Y., in 1803. He came with his father to Albion and resided in that town a few years. He then purchased a farm on lot 29, in Gaines, northeast from Albion village, where he remained till his death, in 1851. In 1829 he married Hannah Brown, a native of Canada, born in 1808. They reared nine children.

Hon. William J. Babbitt learned from his father the trade of a blacksmith. He came to Gaines in 1813 and took up the farm where he resided till his death,—a part of lot 30, on the Ridge, east from Fairhaven. He was not a professional lawyer, but he possessed a large endowment of native shrewdness, and at an early day was frequently employed to try cases in justices' courts, and he became one of the most skillful pettifoggers in this part of the county. He was active in procuring the act of organization of the town of Gaines, and was the first postmaster in the town; he was appointed a justice of the peace in 1815, and was chosen by the people after the office became elective, holding it in all twenty-three years. He was twice elected supervisor of Gaines, and was a member of assembly for Orleans county in 1832. He acquired a large property. He was born in Providence, R. I., in 1786, and was married to Eunice Losey in 1810. He died in 1863, she in 1867.

David Bullard, the progenitor of the numerous family by that name in Gaines, was born in Dedham, Mass., whence he removed to Vermont. He entered the Revolutionary army when fourteen, in the capacity of an officer's servant. On reaching the proper age he shouldered a musket and served till the close of the war as a regular soldier. In 1814 he came to Gaines with as many of his children as had not preceded him, and settled west from Gaines village, where his son William had taken up a farm. A year or two later he removed to a place on the Gaines Basin road, where he died. William Bullard, his son, was born in Vermont in 1789. In January, 1812, he came with two yoke of oxen and a sled to Gaines and located north from Gaines Basin. His brothers Brigadier, David, and Ransom came soon afterward and settled in the vicinity. William served in the service during the War of 1812. After

a few years he removed to a farm a mile west from Gaines village, on the Ridge road, and died there in 1861. He was distinguished for his benevolence and kindness to the poor. David Bullard, jr., another son, born in 1805, came to Gaines in 1815 and located on the Gaines Basin road, where he remained till his death, in 1886. His wife died in 1888. Ransom Bullard, also a son of David, sr., became a physician. He practiced a short time at Gaines Basin, then removed to Michigan, where he died.

Phinehas Rowley was a native of New Hampshire, and in his youth removed to Vermont. In 1815 he came to Gaines and purchased a farm on lot 30, near East Gaines. In 1817 he brought his family to this place and was a resident here till his death in 1851. His wife, Jane Anderson, was a native of Vermont, and five of their children were born in that State. The eldest son, John A. Rowley, was also a purchaser from the Holland Land Company.

Josias Lamont was born in Columbia county, N. Y. When a young man he removed to Schoharie county, and in 1815 to Gaines. He located on lot 14 in the east part of the town, where he remained till his death in 1856. His children, who came here with him, were Platt, Archibald, Smith, Fanny and Major T. Four children were born after he settled in Gaines. His wife was Anna Tyler, a native of Columbia county; she died in 1864.

Sylvester W. Farr was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1797. In 1815 he removed to Gaines and settled at Five Corners. In 1847 he removed to Michigan, where he died in 1872. His wife was Anna Parshall, a native of Palmyra, N. Y.

Samuel C. Lewis was born in Poultney, Vt., in 1796. When seventeen years of age he enlisted in the war of 1812, and served in the company of Captain Miller, afterward the founder of the sect called Millerites. He served about two years and fought at Plattsburg and French Mills. In February, 1816, with his brothers, Gideon and Roswell, Amos and Elias Clift and their sister, Esther, afterward Mrs. Guy C. Merrill, he came from Poultney to Gaines in a lumber wagon, drawn by two yoke of oxen. They were twenty-five days on the road. The first night after their arrival the Messrs. Lewis slept in a house that Samuel's brother-in-law, Arba Chubb, who arrived the day before, had

moved into. It was built by Mrs. Burgess, and it had not been occupied for some time. They cleared away the snow, built a roaring fire against the stoned-up end of the house, and lay down with their feet toward it. The fire thawed out the chimney back, which fell forward into the room. Samuel and Gideon purchased an article for 175 acres that had been taken up by Lansing Bailey at Gaines Basin. During the summer they worked for Mr. Bailey every seventh day to pay for their cooking and washing. Samuel resided on this farm during the rest of his life. He married Anna Frisbie in 1819. She died in 1820, and in 1824 he married Anna Warner, of Cornwall, Vt. She died in 1841. He died in 1877. It is said that he made the journey between Gaines and Poultney, Vt., twelve times on foot.

George A. Love was born in Preston, Conn., in 1792. His parents removed to Bridgewater, Oneida county, N. Y., in 1793. At the age of twenty he entered the army, and served through the war of 1812. In 1816 with his brother, Maj. William Love, he came to Orleans county and located in the southeast part of the town of Barre. In 1830 he removed to Gaines and settled on lot 12. He remained till his death in 1885. His first wife was Louisa Ferguson, of Barre. She died in 1828, and in 1829 he married Mary Button, a native of Washington county, N. Y. He had eight children.

Ebenezer Hutchinson, a native of Connecticut, removed with his father's family to Oneida county, N. Y., about 1800, and in 1816 came to Gaines and purchased a farm on lot 6 near Gaines village, where his son, Almanzor Hutchinson, succeeded him. He died in 1820 and the care of his family devolved on his widow. Her maiden name was Betsey Phelps, who was a native of Connecticut. Their children were: Almanzor and Seymour. Mrs. Hutchinson was the administratrix of her husband's estate, and took a deed of the farm in her own name. She married again in 1834, and in 1864 her husband died, after which she returned to the farm where she first settled, and died there in 1873. Almanzor Hutchinson from early life took a lively interest in political questions. He assisted in the organization of the Whig party, was one of the earliest anti-slavery men in Western New York, and was active in supporting all the great reforms of his day. From the first of its organization he was an active member of the Republican party. He

was a member of the Assembly during three sessions and of the State Senate one term. He died June 12, 1893.

Arba Chubb, a native of Poultney, Vt., was born in 1791. In 1816 with his wife and child, he came to Gaines and purchased a farm between the Ridge and Gaines Basin. In 1832 he removed to Gaines Basin and became a merchant and produce dealer. In 1840 he removed to Gaines village, and in 1856 to Michigan. In 1813 he married Emily Frisbie. She died in 1829, and he married Sally Bullard. He represented Gaines on the Board of Supervisors five years, was a justice of the peace in the town thirty-three years and held the same office in Michigan till his total service amounted to about half a century. He held every other town office in Gaines except that of constable. In 1848 he was elected member of Assembly.

Daniel Brown was a resident of Canada West from 1800 till 1816. In the War of 1812 he refused to bear arms against his native country, and was tried for treason, but was acquitted. He was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1787, and went with his father's family to Canada in 1800. He married there, Mary Willsea, in 1807, and they removed to Gaines in 1816, locating a mile northeast from Albion. Mr. Brown was regarded as a man of strict integrity, and was much honored and respected. He was the supervisor of his town in 1844. His brothers, who resided near him, were Oliver and Jonathan. Their father was Benjamin Brown.

Samuel Bidleman, son of Henry Bidleman, was born in Manheim, Herkimer county, in 1806, and came with his father's family to Shelby in 1818. In 1820 he went, alone bare-footed, wearing an old straw hat, tow-cloth pantaloons and a second-hand coat, to Ridgeway Corners for the purpose of learning the trade of tanner and currier and shoemaker with Isaac Bullard. He remained there till after Mr. Bullard's death in 1827, when he purchased the establishment and conducted the business on his own account. In 1835 he sold out and purchased from James Mather a tannery in Gaines village, where he employed four or five men in his tannery and five or six in his shoe shop. In 1841 Mr. Bidleman admitted Robert Ranney as a partner, and they enlarged the business. The partnership was neither profitable nor pleasant, and it ceased at the end of five years. The business was afterward conducted

by Mr. Bidleman and his sons. Ready-made shoes took the place of those manufactured in country shops, and with the failure of the supply of tan bark the business of tanning here became impracticable. Mr. Bidleman took a lively interest in the "Patriot" war for the aid of Canadian rebels in 1838. A hunters' lodge held its meetings in the old Free Masons' lodge room in his tannery, and he contributed liberally in support of the movement. He gave an old cast-iron bark mill to be cast into cannon balls, and fitted out a soldier with the last gun he ever owned and a pair of boots and sent him to Canada to join the insurgents. Mr. Bidleman had been a lieutenant of an artillery company in Yates, which owned a cannon which was sent to the Patriots. During this excitement Gen. Winfield Scott passed through here with a detachment of United States troops to maintain peace.

Joseph Billings, sr., the ancestor of this family, Judge Thomas says, was born in Somers, Conn., and settled in Chenango county, N. Y., where he resided till his death. He purchased of Isaac Bennett a large quantity of land in Gaines, which Mr. Bennett had taken up, which he divided among his sons, Joseph, Timothy and Lauren. Joseph and Timothy settled on this land in 1817, and Lauren in 1822. Joseph, Timothy and Lauren lived on adjoining farms, which they cleared and improved. Joseph and Lauren each held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years; Joseph was supervisor of Gaines from 1837 to 1841, inclusive, and Lauren was a colonel in the State militia.

Rev. Simeon Dutcher, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., was born in 1772. Arriving at the age of manhood, he worked during fifteen years at the trade of a millwright, although he never served an apprenticeship. He then became a Baptist preacher, and in 1817 came to Carlton. In 1820 he removed to Gaines, where he resided till his death in 1860. When he came to the Holland Purchase the Baptists had no church organization in Orleans county, and he served as a missionary among the poor and scattered people, preaching in the cabins of the settlers or in school houses after such were built. He received but little compensation for his clerical work, but maintained his family by labor on a farm. He officiated at nearly all the weddings and funerals in this region for many years. A Baptist church was organized in Gaines at a very early day, and Elder Dutcher was its pastor. He



continued in that relation till the breaking out of the anti-Masonic excitement. He was a Free Mason, and was required to renounce Masonry. He declined to do so, and the church excommunicated him. He afterward became a Universalist in sentiment. He was always considered a good man, and was highly esteemed by the early settlers.

Hull and Zerah Tomlinson were born in Connecticut, the latter in 1792. They came to Gaines in 1817, and located on the Ridge half a mile west from Gaines village, where they remained the rest of their lives. Zerah died in 1871, and Hull some years previously. The three children of Hull removed to Michigan. The wife of Zerah was Sarah Stone, a native of Connecticut. Of their five children four lived to maturity. David died on the old homestead.

Rev. Samuel Salsbury was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1804, and came to the Holland Purchase, with his father, Stephen, in 1817. He was educated in the common schools, and in his early manhood was a farmer and school teacher. He became a preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1832, and in 1843 joined in the organization of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of America, in which connection he remained during the rest of his life. He married Miss Electa Beal in 1829.

John Wickham was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1774. When a young man he removed to Canada, where he married Lucy Brown, who died in 1814. In 1818 he came to Gaines and settled on lot 20, east from Albion, where his grandson, Lewis Wickham, now resides. His second wife was Mrs. Polly Rice, who was born in Massachusetts. He reared seven children, of whom Dyer Wickham, who also purchased a part of lot 20, was the eldest. The youngest son was Case Wickham who resided on the farm which his father purchased till his death, in 1883. His wife was Marietta Butts, of Albion. They reared six children.

Anthony Sterling was born in Lima, N. Y., in 1795. About 1818 he came to Gaines and purchased a farm on lot 45, three miles west from Gaines village, on the Ridge. His brother, William B. Sterling, came at the same time, but removed west after a few years. Mr. Sterling remained on this farm till his death, in 1885. His wife, Mary Horton, was a native of Wayne county, N. Y., born in 1808. She



died in Gaines in 1880. They reared ten children, of whom three live in Gaines.

Keyes Wilder, a native of Vermont, was born in 1790. His wife, to whom he was married in 1820, was Levira Slater, born in Massachusetts in 1802. They came to Gaines in 1820 and purchased the farm on which they ever afterward resided—a part of lot 53 in the southwest part of the town. Here Mr. Wilder died in 1844. They reared six children, none of whom resides in Gaines. Their eldest son, H. H. Wilder, died here in 1890.

Zebulon and Spencer Whipple came to Gaines about 1820 and located on lot 46, west from Gaines village. A granddaughter of Spencer Whipple, Mrs. Fred Stanley, still resides on the Ridge in the west part of the town.

Perry Davis, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1773, removed to Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., then to Palmyra, and in 1823 to Gaines. He first took up land near the mouth of Otter Creek, but in 1825 purchased a farm at Gaines village, north from the Ridge and west from the Oak Orchard road. "He was an active business man, being engaged at different times as a merchant, farmer, school teacher, and manufacturer; and while residing in Gaines superintending at the same time three farms, a saw mill, a grist mill, and a small iron foundry, all in operation." He married Rebecca Potter, who died in 1825, and in 1827 he married Sarah Toby, of Stockton, N. Y. He had eight daughters, seven of whom lived to adult age.

Samuel Hill, a native of Barrington, N. H., was born in 1793, and was married to Miss Olive Knight in 1815. They came to Gaines in the winter of 1823, and settled on the farm where they ever afterward resided. In the spring of that year they built a log house without chimney or window, the crevices between the logs admitting light and a hole in the roof permitting the escape of smoke. In this house they passed their first summer here, but made it comfortable for the winter by "chinking and mudding" the spaces between the logs. They prospered and acquired a competence.

John Hyde, a native of Worcestershire, England, born in 1779, came to America in 1832, and in 1833 purchased a farm on lot 30, two miles west from Gaines village, where he resided till his death in 1864.

His wife was Harriet Muckro, also a native of England. His son, Alfred Hyde, and his daughter, Mrs. Fanny Breeze, are residents of Gaines.

Orrin Osborn, who came to Gaines and located on lot 21 about 1823, was a native of New Hampshire. He remained on the farm which he first purchased till his death, in 1879. His wife was Naomi Wolcott. She died in 1883 at the age of eighty-seven. Of their eight children who lived to maturity, Norman resides on the old homestead and Lorenzo lives in Albion.

Jere Wilson was born in 1799. In 1823 he came from Penfield, N. Y., to Gaines and took up 100 acres of lot 8, in the northeast part of the town. He married, in Penfield, Laura Crippen, a native of Herkimer county, N. Y. Their children were William, Jane (Mrs. D. A. Porter), and Betsey (Mrs. S. E. Williams). Mr. Wilson died in 1884; Mrs. Wilson in 1875.

Amos Kelsey, a native of Onondaga county, N. Y., born in 1800, came to Gaines in 1825, and ten years later purchased a portion of lot 36, near Albion, where he died in 1884. His son, Addison Kelsey, was born in Onondaga county in 1824 and came here with his father's family.

Stephen Crawford was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1769. His wife was Anna Olmstead, of Pittsfield. They removed to Vermont, and thence, in 1826, to Gaines, settling on lot 12, in the eastern part of the town, where he died in 1854, and she in 1857. They had three daughters, all of whom are dead; and one son, Roswell. The latter, who was born in Vermont in 1810 and came with his father to Gaines, In 1834 he married Asenath, a sister of Eri Green. They had two sons: Robert Bruce, who died at the age of twenty; and Walter. Mrs. Asenath Crawford died in 1859, and in 1860 he married Mrs. Eunice Stewart. He died September 20, 1890.

William Hayden was born in 1793. His wife was Rowena, daughter of Perry Davis, born in 1791. They lived in Farmington till 1826, when they removed to Gaines and located on lot 23, half a mile west from Gaines village on the Ridge. After many years he removed to Rochester and thence to Albion, where he died in 1871. Of his nine children Perry Davis Hayden became the owner of the west part of the farm which his father originally purchased, and resided on it till his death in 1872.

Benjamin Stacy, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1774, removed to Vermont, and thence in 1826 to Gaines, where his son William had already settled. His wife, also a native of Massachusetts, was Lydia Cooley. Both died in Gaines; she in 1827 and he in 1856. Their nine children, all of whom were born in New England, came to Western New York. Of these William came to Orleans county about 1815 and remained on the place which he first purchased till his death in 1880. Benjamin was the well-known court crier during forty years, a constable fifteen years and a justice of the peace twelve years. He was a deputy sheriff, a notary public and a collector in Gaines.

Richard Treadwell, born in Connecticut in 1783, married in 1809 Miss Temperance Smith, of Palmyra, who lived but a few months, and in 1809 he married Frances Bennett. In 1827 he went to Shelby and a few years later removed to Gaines, where he died in 1866.

Wright Lattin, son of Benjamin and Free love (Wright) Latin, natives of Long Island, was born in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1790. With his mother he came to Gaines in 1828. His wife was Maria Flagler. Their children were Horace, Mary, Cordelia, Eunice and Dorcas. William Lattin, also a son of Nathaniel, was born in Pleasant Valley in 1808 and removed to Gaines in 1834.

Albert Bennett removed from Sandlake, Rensselaer county, N. Y., to Ohio in 1816. He soon afterward went to Virginia, and in 1828 came to Monroe county, N. Y. In 1829 he removed to Orleans county and settled a mile south from Gaines village. Albert L. Bennett, his son, was born at Sandlake in 1815, and with his father's family became a resident of Gaines in 1829. At first he engaged in distributing newspapers through the county, then he became a clerk in a grocery store, then a farmer, and afterward, during thirty-five years, a banker in Albion and Buffalo. In 1874 he retired from business and he has resided at Eagle Harbor. He died August 12, 1894. He married in 1835, Adaline Farr, who was born at Five Corners, in Gaines, in 1818. They had four children.

James Grear was born in New Hampshire in 1799. In 1830 he came to Murray in Orleans county, and five years later removed to Gaines and purchased lot 16 in the northeast part of the town. There he resided till his death in 1863. His wife was Sophia Clark, a native of

Vermont. They reared to maturity one daughter and six sons. His wife died in 1875.

Floyd Hobby and his brother, Ebenezer, were natives of Connecticut. Floyd was born in 1800 and Ebenezer in 1811. In 1830 they came to Gaines and purchased a farm in the east part of lot 21, where they resided many years, and where Ebenezer died in 1885. His wife was a native of Canada, born in 1809. Floyd went to Ohio, where he died in 1875.

It has been stated that the first death in the town was that of the pioneer, Gilbert, in 1809. In the fall of 1812 a man named Crofoot, died. Lumber could not be found with which to make his coffin. In the cabin of Levi Atwell was a shelf made of a board that had been a side-board to his shed when he came here. This and a shelf from the cabin of another settler were utilized for the purpose, and the man was entombed in this rude casket thus manufactured. The first birth in Gaines was that of Samuel Crippen, jr., whose father had, in 1809, located on lot 39, at Fairhaven. In 1810 or 1811 Andrew Jacobs and Sally Wing were married. July 4, 1812, the marriage of Cyrus Daniels and Elizabeth Freeman was celebrated. These were the first marriages in town.

There have been in the town four grist mills and nine saw mills. Henry Drake built the first saw mill on Otter Creek, in 1812, and Justus Welch erected a saw and shingle mill in the same vicinity soon afterward. At later dates saw mills were built by David Smith, Pratt, Dealne & Northrup, James Mather, Brown & Farnham, Matthew Anderson, and Elias & Bacon, the last on a small stream that crosses the Albion road near Five Corners. These mills have gone to decay. The changes which changed circumstances have effected in the customs of the people have rendered the small grist mills no longer necessary, and they too have ceased to exist.

In 1809 Daniel Gates took up the west part of lot 29, about two miles west from the village of Gaines. On this a log cabin, twelve feet square, was built, with a single roof. In this building Orrin Gleason taught the first school in town, in the winter of 1813. Miss Rebecca Adams taught the first summer school. A log school house was erected in East Gaines, south from the Ridge, in 1815, and Hannah Strickland and

Ira H. Beach were the first teachers there. A log house, built in 1816, was the first school house in the Bullard district, and the first teacher there was Miss Anna Frisbie. In 1817 a school was taught at Five Corners in Frederick Holsenburg's corn house by Miss Ruth Haywood. In the same year a school house was built at Fairhaven, and John McOmber was one of the first teachers. About 1818 a board school house was built on the Ridge near the crossing of Otter Creek. It was 18x22 feet, with windows in the sides, a door in one end, and a fire place and chimney at the other. This was a stylish school house for those times. Among the early teachers in Gaines the names are remembered of Hull, Culver, Joseph and Orson Tomlinson, John Pratt, Lewis Gates, Almon Backus, Ziba Ruggles, Lauren K. Hewitt, Lyman Lovewell, Scott Bacon, Nancy Bullard, Betsey Gillett, Laura Terrell, Caroline Chubb, Nancy Holland, Cynthia Daniels, Phebe Bennett, Emily Hale and Helen Hoyt. The town was organized into school districts in 1819.

On a thoroughfare like the Ridge, inns for the entertainment of the incoming settlers were necessary at an early period, though the cabin doors of the earliest immigrants were always open to those who came after them. As early as 1809 William Sibley opened a tavern in the western part of the town, on lot 45. Tradition says that it was first a thatched booth of hemlock boughs, and that a log house was soon erected. It is believed that this was the first tavern in Orleans county. Another hotel was built in 1825 by Robert C. Green, on the same lot, at the present crossing of the roads. Another, at about the same time, was established on the opposite corner by Zelotes Sheldon. Four years later a larger hotel was erected by Harvey Noble, a few rods farther east. All these have ceased to be used as hotels. At East Gaines what was known as the Five Mile House was built by John Huff in 1816. It was subsequently kept by William Huff, Jerry Dunn, and Horatio N. Ball. During many years Hon. A. Hyde Cole was the owner of this house. It was closed in 1873.\* The Perry House at East Gaines, so named from one of its landlords Silas Perry, was built by Peter Runion in 1826. In its day it was a popular house, but it was long since abandoned. As already stated, Noah Burgess established a tavern at Fairhaven in an early day. In 1824 Samuel Percival built a hotel there, and hospitalities have since been dispensed by many landlords.

Mention is made of many other early settlers and representative citizens and families of the town in subsequent pages of this volume, all of whom, as well as the previously noticed, have materially contributed to the steady growth and development of one of the richest rural sections of the State. Thickly dotted with beautiful homes, which present a striking contrast to their archetypal cabins, rude and humble, of three-quarters of a century ago, the Gaines of to day is a veritable garden blessed by generous nature. Surrounded by substantial buildings, fertile farms, productive orchards, and unexcelled means of communication with the outside world, the present generation enjoy a life not even dreamed of by those who braved the hardships and privations incident to pioneer times.

During the War of the Rebellion the town of Gaines sent forward to fight the nation's battles a large number of her brave sons, many of whom gave their life's blood to the cause. Of those who returned, crowned with honor and decorated with scars, a few still remain to tell the story of that sanguinary struggle. The following is a list of those who volunteered from this town:

Charles Ashby, 27th Inf., 14th H. Art.	Philip Brown, 188th Inf.
Jacob Anderson, 8th H. Art.	Henry Baker, 188th Inf.
John Bannister, 27th Inf.	Charles Blakely, 161st Inf.
Albert L. Bean, 28th Inf.	Alfred Bailey.
Benjamin Barker, 28th Inf.	William J. Buchanan.
Victor M. Ball, 105th Inf.	George Buzzing.
William Bowman, 27th Inf.	William Blunt.
Orrin D. Beach, 27th Inf., 3d Cav.	William Brown.
William Barber, 3d Cav.	George Barry.
Merrett Brackett, 28th Inf.	Henry Burbanks, 188th Penn.
Joseph Burrill, 28th Inf.	Orrin E. Babcock, 129th Inf.
Joseph Ball, 27th Inf.	Frank Ball, 105th Inf.
—— Burbanks, 11th Inf.	Graham Ball, 19th Bat.
Albert Brown, 151st Inf.	Galusha Chapman, 27th Inf.
George A. Burnett, 1st Inf.	Amos Cliff, 27th Inf.
Martin H. Burnett, 4th H. Art.	William Collins, 28th Inf.
Henry J. Babbitt, 151st Inf.	Jefferson Chapman, 28th Inf.
John W. Bradley, 4th H. Art.	Dwight Cook, 27th Inf.
Gairahan Ball, 17th Bat.	Warren H. Crego, 28th Inf.
Edwin Broomfield, 157th Inf.	William H. Chapin, 28th Inf.
Levi Bentley, 4th Art.	William Canhan, 28th Inf.
Charles Bassinett.	Thomas Coleman, 12th Inf.

Charles Churchill, 8th H. Art.  
 Lewis Clukey, 8th H. Art.  
 George Cunningham, 1st Inf.  
 Charles Cole, 151st Inf.  
 Patrick Crane, 8th H. Art.  
 Oliver C. Clark, 8th H. Art.  
 Amassa Cupps, 151st Inf.  
 Robert Canhan, 3d H. Art.  
 Orland Clark, 8th H. Art.  
 Charles Cupps, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Arnold Cole, 19th Inf.  
 William Connolly.  
 David Cowan.  
 Thomas Connors.  
 Robert Crombie.  
 Charles Dwinell, 27th Inf.  
 Dempster Doane, 31st Inf.  
 Oscar L. Doane, 27th Inf.  
 George Day, 8th H. Art.  
 Thomas Donohue, 8th H. Art.  
 Daniel Deveraux, 8th H. Art.  
 John H. Dunn, 151st Inf.  
 Albert Dinehart, 114th Inf.  
 Hugh Doyle, 114th Inf.  
 Daniel Doyle, 8th Cav., 8th H. Art.  
 Thomas Doyle, 8th H. Art., 4th H. Art.  
 William Dickerson, 19th Inf.  
 Frederick Decker, 188th Inf.  
 John Dayley, 22d Cav.  
 Barnard Doughland.  
 William Dailey.  
 William Davies.  
 Charles O. Dotta.  
 George Everett, 151st Inf.  
 John Everett, 17th Bat.  
 Edmond Furdon, 28th Inf.  
 Charles G. Furdon, 27th Inf.  
 John C. Fowler, 27th Inf.  
 William Fields, 151st Inf.  
 Daniel D. Frisby, 17th Bat.  
 Jarvis Ford, 17th Bat.  
 Cass Fuller, 8th H. Art.  
 Michael Fields, 151st Inf.  
 Patrick Flaherty, 151st Inf.

Thomas Flansburg, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Patrick Flanda, 151st Inf.  
 Nicholas Flansburg, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 William Fisher.  
 Richard H. Forman.  
 Robert Goaring, 8th H. Art.  
 Jerome Gummer, 8th H. Art.  
 John Graham, 4th H. Art.  
 Peter Goodrich, 14th H. Art.  
 Thomas Gilmore.  
 Job Gibson.  
 Horace J. Harding, 27th Inf., 8th H. Art.  
 Frank Hayden, 27th Inf.  
 John Hemietta, 28th Inf.  
 William Harrington, 106th Inf.  
 John Hurburger, 8th H. Art.  
 George S. Hutchinson, 151st Inf.  
 George A. Hoyt, 8th H. Art.  
 Chester Harding, 8th H. Art.  
 Horace Hayden, 151st Inf.  
 Horace House, 1st N. Y.  
 James Hammon, 4th H. Art.  
 Charles Hills, 8th H. Art.  
 George W. Hewitt, 4th H. Art.  
 William Hubbard, 151st Inf.  
 Harving Harding, 8th H. Art.  
 William Hayman, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Martin Henry.  
 George Halphinte.  
 James Healey.  
 Thomas Kyne.  
 George S. Iden, 8th H. Art.  
 Edwin Johnson, 151st Inf.  
 Henry G. Jackson, 151st Inf.  
 Edwin D. C. Jones, 27th Inf., 14th H. A.  
 John June.  
 Levi S. Johnston.  
 James Kensella, 47th Inf.  
 William Kemp, 24th Inf.  
 Frederick Kruse, 28th Inf.  
 Norman Kneeland, 151st Inf.  
 Albert Kingman, 27th Inf.  
 Daniel Kimball, 8th H. Art.  
 Alanson Kimball, 18th Bat.



William Kelly.  
 Joseph Kehoe.  
 John Kesler.  
 George Lawrence, 47th Inf.  
 Milton Ludwig, 151st Inf.  
 Thorne Lapham, 17th Bat.  
 Henry Levins, 151st Inf.  
 Elnathan Lynden, 4th H. Art.  
 Nathaniel Lattin, 8th H. Art.  
 Orrin P. Loomis, 17th Bat.  
 Major Lemont, 8th H. Art.  
 Ora B. Mitchell, 48th Inf.  
 Orra H. Moore, 47th Inf., 8th Cav.  
 Jay Mudge, 77th Inf.  
 Volney Mudge, 27th Inf.  
 Benjamin Marsh, 11th Inf.  
 Clinton Murphy, 77th Inf.  
 Henry Maxwell, 49th Inf.  
 Ernest Mansfield, 28th Inf.  
 Jacob Myers, 105th Inf.  
 Samuel Merritt, 28th Inf.  
 Shepard R. Malone, 28th Inf.  
 Darius Maxwell, jr., 8th H. Art.  
 Alexander McClandish, 151st Inf.  
 Jared W. Martin, 4th H. Art.  
 Ichabod Mansfield, 26th Bat.  
 Patrick McSweeney, 8th H. Art.  
 James T. Maxwell, 14th H. Art.  
 Dick F. McComber, 8th H. Art.  
 George Moore, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Frederick McOmber, 8th H. Art.  
 Edward Murray, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Galveis Martin.  
 Thomas Morrissey, 8th H. A.  
 James Maloney.  
 Charles A. Miller.  
 Alexander McGuire.  
 John Mongowins.  
 James Maloney.  
 Thomas McDonough.  
 Charles Nash, 27th Inf.  
 John Normile, 17th Bat.  
 John R. Neyn.  
 David W. Onderdonk, 18th Maryland

Michael Omal.  
 William Patterson, 28th Inf.  
 Arthur Presant, 28th Inf.  
 Daniel E. Pratt, 151st Inf.  
 Harrison Pangburn, 151st Inf.  
 Charles Pangburn, 8th H. Art.  
 George M. Pangburn, 151st Inf.  
 Edward Pangburn, 151st Inf.  
 Nelson Pierce, 151st Inf.,  
 Orlando Pride, 8th H. Art.  
 Frank Packard, 8th Cav.  
 William Phillips, 8th H. Art.  
 Smith Pratt, 151st Inf.  
 Joshua Payne, 151st Inf.  
 James Paul, 27th Inf.  
 Andrew A. Patnode.  
 Albert Rykeman, 24th Cav.  
 Jacob Radner, 1st Cav.  
 Reuben Reed, 4th H. Art.  
 Frank Ruggles, 8th H. Art.  
 Edward Rookey, 17th Bat.  
 Henry Robinson.  
 Wallace M. Sterling, 28th Inf.  
 Selam Squires, 27th Inf.  
 Alfred Sargeant, 79th Inf.  
 Hiram Shingler, 27th Inf.  
 Aaron W. Shelly, 151st Inf.  
 Andrew S. Shelley, 151st Inf.  
 Jacob Stephens, 14th H. Art.  
 Sampson Samuel.  
 Appleton Starkweather, 1st Sharpshooters.  
 William Scotney, 8th H. Art.  
 Terril H. Clair, 151st Inf.  
 Selam G. Squires, 151st Inf.  
 Samuel W. Smith, 4th H. Art.  
 Judah M. Smith, 151st Inf.  
 William H. Smith, 151st Inf.  
 Hiram Starkweather, 12th Bat.  
 John H. Soper, 90th Inf.  
 George Starkweather, 40th Inf.  
 Charles Stilson.  
 George W. Kelly, 120th Inf.  
 Charles H. Tibbitts, 27th Inf.  
 William H. Terry, 8th H. Art.

Orville H. Taylor, 8th H. Art.	Peter R. Williams, 108th Inf., 2d Mounted Rifles.
Aretins Terril, 4th H. Art.	Datus Wright, 151st Inf.
Laphan Thorne, 7th Bat.	George Weaver, 151st Inf.
Daniel W. Ticknor, 8th H. Art.	Leonard Wells, 8th H. Art.
Benjamin P. Ticknor, 8th H. Art.	John C. Wood, 8th H. Art.
William Taylor, 8th H. Art.	Anthony J. Weaver, 17th Bat.
Henry D. Taft, 12th U. S. Inf.	Albert Waters, 151st Inf.
Rathbun Tonsley, 27th Inf.	Gilman Warner, 4th H. Art.
Patrick Tunney.	Luther D. Williams, 162d Inf.
John Velie, 104th Inf.	Edmund N. Wood, 49th Inf.
Henrie Velie, 27th Inf.	Chandler Welton, 15th Eng. Corps.
Abram Van Arman, 151st Inf.	Edmund G. Weller, 17th Bat.
Henry L. Vandresser, 27th Inf., 8th H. Art.	William Willis.
Mark Woolston, 28th Inf.	Wellington Wiltsey, 76th Inf.
John Welch, 28th Inf.	William Wilson.
Charles Washburn, 105th Inf.	Thomas Whalen.
Asa Williams, 105th Inf.	William Willicks.
William A. Waters, 151st Inf.	George Washington.
George W. White, 4th H. Art.	John White.
John G. D. Whipple, 151st Inf.	Charles S. Whipple, 11th U. S. Inf.
Nelson Wickham, 17th Bat.	
John A. Wheeler, 151st Inf.	

In 1890 the town had a population, exclusive of the portion of Albion village included within its limits, of 1,953. Its assessed real estate in 1893 aggregated \$1,112,820 (equalized \$1,349,746), personal property, \$158,100; total tax on rolls \$10,219.36; rate per cent. .0077557; town audits, \$2,745.14 claimed, \$2,661.92 allowed. The town officers for 1894 are as follows: John H. Pratt, supervisor; Alvah A. Fuller, town clerk; Daniel D. Frisbie, R. S. Eggleston, Benjamin F. Baldwin George W. Bennett, justices of the peace; John E. Morton, collector; Richard Andrews, commissioner of highways; William J. Prussia, Arthur T. Starkweather, Walter Crawford, assessors; William Briar, overseer of the poor.

**GAINES VILLAGE.**—At the organization of Orleans county Gaines village was a place of more trade and business than any other within its limits, and up to the time of the completion of the canal it had given promise of maintaining its position as the principal village in this section. The first court in the county sat here at the house of Selah Bronson, the Mansion House. The first newspaper in Orleans county, the Gazette, was established here in 1822 by Seymour Tracy, but was dis-

continued about four years later. The Orleans Whig was started in Gaines by John Fisk in July, 1827. A steam grist mill, with a foundry attached, was operated several years, and about 1850 a steam saw mill was built by Anselmo Tenney, on what was called the "old flat-iron lot." The first school here was taught by Ira H. Beach in a log house. A new school house was erected about 1820 in the west part of the village, and in this Miss Lucretia Downer was the first teacher. Select schools were taught at an early day, and Hon. Almanzor Hutchinson is remembered as one of the teachers. Through the exertions of several of the enterprising citizens an academy was established in the village. It was incorporated April 14, 1827, and placed under the care of the Board of Regents of the State of New York January 26, 1830. William J. Babitt was largely instrumental in securing its incorporation. It had a prosperous existence during several years, and among its efficient preceptors Professors Bates and Gazley are remembered. The first teacher in the present village school house was Paris Dolley, whose assistant was Miss Mary Short. The first physician was Dr. Jesse Beach. The first attorney was Orange Butler, who was followed by Elijah Foote and W. W. Ruggles.

In 1811 Oliver Booth built the first tavern in the village, near where the present hotel stands. It was a large log structure with one story and an attic. This was the stopping place for the early immigrants especially those who left the Ridge road here to settle in the country, north and south. It was soon replaced by a frame building. Booth was followed by Woodworth, Pemberton, Martin, Starr, and others. Sanford's History says: "The Mansion House, which stood on the northwest corner of the Ridge and the Oak Orchard roads, was erected by William Perry in 1816. It is described as a large three-story wooden building, with high Grecian columns, and one of the oldest and most imposing structures of the kind between the Niagara and Genesee Rivers. This hotel was, during the most prosperous days of the village, the leading place of entertainment. It was the stage house and the principal place of resort for the leading citizens of the village, and at different times its roof sheltered many distinguished visitors from abroad, among others General Scott and Henry Clay, the latter of whom gave an informal reception in its parlors to many of the leading men of the

county. Among those who did the honors of the Mansion House in the days gone by may be mentioned, William Perry (its builder and owner), Selah Bronson, P. McOmber, E. Curtis, Bronson & Collins, Samuel Scoville, ex-Sheriff E. S. Butler, H. E. White and S. D. Walbridge, formerly proprietor of the Eagle Hotel of Rochester. This house was kept open until 1842. In the following year it was burned." The Pioneer House, built about 1825, on the south side of the Ridge, was kept for a time by Mrs. Agrippa M. Furman, and a brick dwelling on the same side of the road was occupied as a hotel by Dr. Edwin Babcock.

On the 26th of April, 1832, the village of Gaines was incorporated by an act of the Legislature. It embraced an area of a mile square, through the center of which the Ridge road passed. The first village election was held on the 28th of May, 1832, and the following officers were chosen: James Mather, Orange Butler, John J. Walbridge, Perry Davis and Alfred Babcock, trustees; Chauncey Woodworth and Levi Gray, assessors; W. W. Ruggles, clerk; William Hayden, constable and collector; Eldad S. Butler, treasurer; Elijah Foot and Jacob D. Chandler, overseers of highways; Eldad S. Butler, pound keeper; Elijah Foot, justice of the peace. At a meeting held subsequent to the election, Orange Butler was chosen president of the board. In the exercise of their corporate powers the village authorities provided for proper drainage, for the purchase of fire apparatus and for the construction of a reservoir. This latter was located north from the Ridge and east from the crossing of the Oak Orchard road. It was supplied with water conveyed in pump logs from a spring on James Mather's land. No traces of it now remain. Prior to the incorporation the "Great Ditch" had been dug along the south line of the village to drain a depression in the land on that side of the Ridge.

Dr. John H. Beach says: "At the organization of Orleans county [1824] the village of Gaines contained three stores, three asheries, three tanneries, two taverns, one chair factory, one carriage factory, one cabinet shop, three blacksmith shops, one distillery, one cloth dressing and wool carding establishment, two brick yards, one printing office where a newspaper was published, one hat factory, and one saddle and harness shop. Works requiring motive power were driven by horses." In

1835 there were some seventy houses and more than 400 inhabitants. There were four lawyers, two physicians, one saddler, two tailors, one painter, four blacksmiths, one cabinet maker, three tanneries, three wagon shops, three scythe snath factories, an ashery, four dry goods stores, two groceries, four shoe shops, two hotels and an academy. That same year, through the efforts of Judge Thomas and Dr. Mason, the main street was ornamented by locust trees, some of which still remain.

The Farmers' Bank of Orleans was incorporated at Gaines village October 29, 1838, but after a career of some years it failed. The first chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Orleans county was organized here in 1826 by Dr. Jesse Beach in the brick tannery on the south side of the street. It was closed during the anti Masonic excitement, and was never reorganized. In 1824 the first circus in the county pitched its tent here. About 1820 a puppet show, Sickels's Wax Figures, representing the "Babes in the Woods," was exhibited in the ball room of the Mansion House. The first school entertainment was managed by Professor Gazley in 1829, when the "Lady of the Lake" was produced with Hon. Alfred Baccock, Richard McOmber, Miss Laura Davis (afterward Mrs. Babcock) and others as the principal characters.

Of Gaines village Judge Thomas says: "The hotels were well patronized, stage coaches were plenty on the famous Ridge road, and everything considered, the good people of Gaines, and in most of the county in fact, excepting Newport, since named Albion, thought the court house would be built in Gaines village surely, and they put up the price of village lots accordingly, while the people of Newport, or Mudport, as Gaines men called it when contrasting places as sites for a court house, offered to give away lots and do many other generous acts if the court house was located there. But the court house went to Albion, and the stream of travel which once went on the Ridge took to the boats on the canal, and the post coaches hauled off; villages grew up along the canal and trade went there. The resolute business men of Gaines tried hard to retain their high position; they got their academy and their village and a bank incorporated by the Legislature, and lowered the price of building lots. But their glory had departed, their academy stopped, village franchises were lost by non-user, and

their bank went to the bad, but their fine farms, choice garden spots, and unrivaled Ridge road remain as good as ever."

Gaines Village now contains two churches, a hotel and livery, a public hall, three general stores, one harness shop, a jewelry store, a meat market, one blacksmith, two cooperages, a shoe shop, one dry house, a physician, a dentist, and about 300 inhabitants. The first post-office in town was established here July 1, 1816, upon an application from William J. Babbitt, who was appointed the first postmaster and held the office five years. A later incumbent was Arba Chubb. The present postmaster is B. Frank David, who was appointed in the fall of 1893.

EAGLE HARBOR.—This village is said to have been so named because a large nest of a bird, supposed to be that of an eagle, was found in a tree there when the canal was surveyed. The original grantees of land where the village now is may be learned by reference to the account given of sales by the Holland Land Company in lots 27 and 36, second range, in Gaines, and 26 and 35 in Barre. A clearing was made here by Stephen Abbott in the winter of 1811-12. The locality gave no indication of becoming a village till after the construction of the Erie Canal was commenced. A Mr. Richardson built the large embankment over Otter Creek, and for the accommodation of his workmen he opened a store. This was the pioneer mercantile establishment of the village. It was sold to Hicks & Sherman, and by them the business was conducted for a time. Mr. Hicks, who was an active business man here at an early period, built the first warehouse in the village, on the south side of the canal. It afterward became the property of A. S. Samson. In 1832 W. P. Collins purchased it, and occupied it as a store about six years, but afterward built and occupied a warehouse and store on the east side of the street. Col. Jonathan Delano was the first carpenter and joiner, a Mr. Hurd the first blacksmith, Samuel Robinson the first shoemaker, David Smith the first hotel keeper, Samuel Robinson and Jonathan Delano the first grocers, Dr. James Brown the first physician, and Willis T. Collins the first postmaster. A school house was erected in 1822 on the west side of the street. Another was built in 1841, and the present one was erected in 1846. James Smith built the first saw mill here, on Otter Creek, north

from the canal. In 1825, Pratt, Delano & Northrup built the lower dam and saw mill, and in 1826 James Mather built a saw mill on the north side of the canal.

Collins & Leighton built the first grist mill at Eagle Harbor, and conducted it many years. It was sold by them to Gen. E. S. Beach. It was burned and rebuilt by him, and after his death it became the property of Collins & O'Hara and subsequently of O'Hara alone. Albert Collins and A. M. Backus purchased it from O'Hara, and after about seven years sold it to Rackham Brothers, of Waterport. Two years later, or in the winter of 1879, it was burned. In 1880 it was rebuilt by Charles A. Danolds, and was conducted by him as a custom and flouring mill till 1889, when it was purchased by Powell Brothers, the former proprietors of a mill at Waterport that was burned, who still own and operate it. In 1845 Collins & Beach built a flouring mill on the bank of the canal, one-fourth of a mile east of the village. It was carried on by different firms till 1867, when it was burned. Another was built on the same site, but this was destroyed by fire two years later. In 1890 Frank Ellicott erected on the site a churn and washing machine factory. September 6, 1893, a fire destroyed a portion of the village, on which stood the stores of A. S. Reed and William Putt, a blacksmith shop, a warehouse, and William Walter's dwelling house. On the site of Reed's store Bennett Brothers have built a large frame building which they use as a general store and dwelling. In 1861 Charles Bennett bought a barn and converted it into a cooperage, and about five years later took in as partners William H. Bennett, William Lee, and Nathaniel Cole, who have since conducted a large barrel manufactory. It was originally started to manufacture flour barrels for the Collins mills. Eagle Harbor village now contains three general stores, a hotel and livery, a large barrel factory, two blacksmiths, a wagon shop, a churn and washing machine factory, a meat market, one grist mill, a warehouse, two churches, two school houses, and about 350 inhabitants. The post-office was established here about 1837 with Willis P. Collins as postmaster. The present incumbent, William Putt, was appointed November 1, 1893, succeeding William H. Bennett.

**EAST GAINES.**—This is a small hamlet on the Ridge road in the northeast part of the town containing a post-office and store, a black-



smith shop, a Baptist church, and twelve or fifteen dwellings. The first school house here was built of logs in 1815; the first term of school was taught by Hannah Strickland and the next by Ira H. Beach. Peter Runion in 1826 erected the East Gaines Hotel, better known as the Perry House from Silas Perry, one of its early landlords. This hostelry made the place quite an important point for immigrants. The present postmaster is Harry Lattin.

WEST GAINES.—Situated on the Ridge road in the western part of the town, West Gaines formerly contained a hotel and some business interests, but these have long since ceased to exist. A little west of here was started the first public house in Orleans county. It is now a quiet rural hamlet comprising a few dwellings.

FAIRHAVEN.—This is a small hamlet a little northeast from the center of the town, on the Ridge road, containing a store, hotel, church, school, and about a dozen dwellings.

FIVE CORNERS.—The intersection of three roads gives the name of Five Corners to a pretty rural hamlet in the south part of the town a little north from the limits of Albion village. It contains several fine residences, a number of which are of brick, and formerly ranked as a manufacturing point by the erection of a large stone building, in which Scott Bacon conducted a steam saw mill and a foundry and machine shop. These industries have been partially abandoned and the structure shows signs of decay.

The Baptist and Congregational Churches of Gaines.—Probably the first religious society in town was the Baptist. The date of its organization is not known, but it is believed to have been prior to 1821. Deacon Lemuel Daniels, Archibald and Ebenezer Daniels, his sons, Rufus Reed, a Mr. Durkee and his wife, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Levi Hale, and Hull Tomlinson are remembered as very early members, and Elders Dutcher, Davis, Irons, Blood and Beckwith were some of the ministers. Services were held in private houses and afterward in the old Union church building erected in Gaines village in 1824. This edifice, in a slightly remodeled form, is still in use and is one of the most interesting landmarks in Orleans county. Deaths, removals, and withdrawals weakened the Baptist society, and it ceased to exist some thirty-five years since.

During the first ten years after the active settlement of Gaines commenced the Congregationalists and Baptists here were supplied with preaching by missionaries and local elders, and the Methodists by circuit preachers. Prior to 1824 services were held in such places as were temporarily available. In August, 1821, the first Congregational society of Gaines was organized by Rev. Mr. Fairbanks with Samuel Percival, Moses Bacon, Daniel Gates, Oliver Booth 2d, Zelotes Sheldon and Jacob Moore as trustees. It united with the Presbytery of Rochester, April 16, 1822, and when the Presbytery of Niagara was organized it was transferred to that body. October 13, 1840, it was dismissed from the Presbytery to unite with the Genesee convocation. In 1824 an association was formed consisting of Elisha Nichols, Elijah D. Nichols, James Mather, Van Rensselaer Hawkins, Elijah Blount, Jonathan Blount, Oliver Booth 2d, Zelotes Sheldon, John J. Walbridge, Romeyn Ostrander and Asahel Lee for the purpose of building a house of worship. The last two named were the contractors. 'Squire Booth donated the site, and the building was erected and finished at a cost of \$1,200. By a sale at auction of the pews and slips this sum was realized, leaving six slips for free use. The Congregational and Baptist denominations were given the use of the house for worship on alternate Sundays, and other denominations when not used by them. In 1834, after the Congregational society had erected their church edifice in the east part of the village, they transferred their interest in the old church building to John Stevens and John Hinckley in trust for the Methodist Episcopal society. This society failed to pay these gentlemen the money they had advanced, and in 1840 they deeded their interest to John Proctor for \$250. During some years Mr. Proctor granted the use of the church to the Universalists and to others who desired to use it. Robert Anderson and Almanzor Hutchinson purchased the house from Mr. Proctor about 1848 for \$150, and held it in trust for the Free Congregational society of Gaines, which was formed in 1847. The building was thoroughly repaired, and in 1853 Messrs. Anderson and Hutchinson quit-claimed it to the society. This was the first house built for religious worship north of Batavia and the first one on the Ridge road between Rochester and Lewiston. It was used for the semi-centennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence in 1828, for the closing

exercises of the academy in its early years, for the meetings of six different religious societies at various times, and for its own semi-centennial celebration August 26, 1874, when Alamanzor Hutchinson read a paper he had prepared upon its history. On this occasion the sole survivor of its building committee, Romeyn Ostrander, was present. Miss Charlotte Cummings, a sister of John Proctor's first wife and afterward the wife of 'Squire Booth, and one of the first members of this church, organized in 1817, in the school house near there, the first Sabbath school in town and probably the first in Orleans county. Her class book was the New England Primer.

The first Congregational Church Society of Gaines, which was organized August 9, 1821, resolved at a meeting held February 4, 1834, to build a new house of worship, and one was accordingly erected that year at a cost of \$2,500. In 1869 \$3,884 were raised, and \$2,400 were expended in repairs on the church building. The residue was laid out in refitting and refurnishing the parsonage. Both are still in use. In 1822 the Gospel lot (*i. e.*, 100 acres of land given to the first religious society in town) was deeded by the Holland Land Company to the Board of Trustees of this society previously named. Tradition says that although the Baptist Society was presumably the first religious organization in Gaines, while the Baptists were talking about getting the Gospel lot, the Congregationalists organized and secured it. In 1825 this church had thirty-one members; in 1836 they numbered 187. January, 26th of the latter year the society in Kenyonville was united with the Congregational church of Gaines, but it has long since ceased to be an active organization, though the present Congregational society in Gaines still owns an interest in the Union church property there. The pastors of this church were Revs. Fairbanks, Cook, Winchester, Rawson, Evans, Joel Byington, Hiland Hulbert, J. P. Hovey, Milton Buttorph, Horatio N. Short, Buttorph again, J. S. Barrs, Rev. Mr. Judson, D. J. B. Hoyt, E. A. Keeler, Rev. Mr. Erdman and M. H. Wilder.

The First Free Congregational church of Gaines was organized in December, 1847. In the spring of that year some members withdrew from the First Congregational church, and others followed in the autumn. These withdrawals were the result of differences of opinion which had arisen among the members on the subjects of slavery, tem-

perance, etc., and the seceders organized the above named society. The constituent members were: Robert Anderson, Anson Backus, Flavel Loomis, Mrs. Margaret Loomis, Rev. A. S. Shafer, Mrs. Almira Shafer, Miss Amaretta Ketchum, Miss Clarissa Burbank, Mrs. Abigail Willard, Daniel D. Sherman, Samuel Scovil, and Mrs. Betsey Lovewell. The church adopted articles of faith in accordance with views held at Oberlin, Ohio, and also very strong resolutions in opposition to slavery and intemperance. The society occupied the old Union church edifice during its existence, a title to which it acquired by a quit-claim deed given by Messrs. Anderson and Hutchinson in 1853. On February 3, 1864, the following resolution was adopted:

*Whereas*, The providence of God has prepared a way for a harmonious union with the members of the Presbyterian church in Gaines in a new Congregational church; and,

*Whereas*, Fifty-one of the members of this church have asked letters of dismission and recommendation that they may unite in a new church to be called the Congregational church of Gaines, therefore,

*Resolved*, That the First Free Congregational church approve of the proposed organization.

This resolution was carried out, the First Free Congregational Society ceased to exist, and their interest in the old Union church property was formally conveyed by deed to the trustees of the Free Methodist Society. The pastors of this church were: Revs. A. S. Shafer, William Dewey, and William Richardson.

From the foregoing paragraphs it would seem that the First Congregational Society of Gaines worshiped under a Presbyterian form of government, but when or how long can not be determined. The present Congregational church, however, sustains in reality a direct and continuous succession of the original organization of 1821, but nominally it is the result of the consolidation proposed in the above resolution, at which time Rev. M. H. Wilder was pastor. His successors have been: Revs. H. M. Higley, R. S. Eggleston, Mr. Burrit, George Anderson, H. B. Frye, and G. S. Merrick (since May, 1886). The society now has about 130 members and a Sunday-school with an average attendance of 100 scholars. It is free from debt and owns a neat frame parsonage.

The Free Methodist church of Gaines was organized about 1868 by Rev. George P. Marcellus. In 1869 the trustees purchased the old Union church building from the Free Congregational Society, and at once made some needed repairs and improvements on it. As the result of a revival in 1870 the membership was doubled. The pastors have been: Revs. George W. Marcellus, William Jackson, N. A. More, Joseph Travis, Samuel Chesbrough, R. S. Phillips, G. W. Marcellus again, C. B. Essex, G. W. Worthington, J. K. Chesbrough, J. J. Thompson, W. T. Hoag, J. G. Terrill, W. Manning, Frank Chamberlain, and A. G. Matthewson. The society has about forty members and a well-attended Sunday-school. The society in Kenyonville, which owns a parsonage there, is connected with this charge.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Eagle Harbor.—In 1827, at a meeting held for the purpose, a society was incorporated under the name of the "First Union Society of Episcopal Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians of Gaines." Durfy Delano, Jonathan Clark, Stephen N. Chubb, George C. Davis, and Ezra B. Delano, constituted the first Board of Trustees. It was resolved at once to build a house of worship, and within a year a brick church building was erected. This was used by the union society about twenty years, when it was taken down and the present edifice was erected. Worship was held by the different denominations separately, at different stated times or hours, and there was no record of discord or lack of harmony. Gradually, by reason of deaths and removals, the Baptists and Presbyterians became fewer and fewer in number until they ceased to hold services. The Methodists continued to occupy the house and they still do so, though they have acquired no separate title to the property. The name and style of the organization has not been changed. This society has long been a part of the Knowlesville charge. Harvey L. Shook is superintendent of its Sunday-school.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of Eagle Harbor was organized in July, 1843, with H. J. Wirt, Aaron Phipps, and Nathan Shelley as trustees. In 1845 and 1846 a framed church building was erected south of the canal. The following have been pastors of this society: Revs. Asa Warren, Samuel Salisbury, Mr. Masten, Jonathan Sibley, Joseph A. Swallow, Benjamin Rider, D. B. Douglas, P. Glanson, C. W. Swift,

D. B. Baker, L. W. Krah, John Randolph, A. F. Dempsey, H. S. Besse, E. J. Pope, J. B. Fleming, R. F. Dutcher, O. Wight, F. S. Lee, and H. W. McDowell (since April, 1891). The society has about fifty members and owns a frame parsonage in the village. The Sunday-school has some sixty scholars with Charles Bennett superintendent. The Wesleyan Methodist church in the southeast corner of the town of Yates is connected with this charge.

The Church of the Good Shepherd (Universalist) at Fairhaven was organized July 1, 1877, with about 125 members, and with Rev. T. D. Cook as pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Borden. This denomination had an organization here nearly fifty years prior to this. John Proctor, at his personal expense, built the present stone house of worship and donated it to the society. Over the entrance is a tablet bearing this inscription: "Erected by First Universalist Society A. D. 1834. God is Love." For a time the organization increased in numbers, but deaths, removals, etc., caused it to cease holding regular services for several years, and many of its members have recently united with the new church in Albion.

The Freewill Baptist Church of East Gaines has a neat frame house of worship and sustains regular services. Rev. C. H. Hoag, the present pastor, assumed the charge in the spring of 1891. David Nesbitt is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

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## CHAPTER XX.

### THE TOWN OF BARRE.

This town was erected from Gaines by an act of the Legislature dated March 6, 1818, and formed a part of Genesee county until the county of Orleans was organized in 1824. It was named by Hon. John Lee from Barre, Mass., where he was born. Judge Lee came here in 1816 and located in that part of the town since called Lee's Settlement. Dr. Thomas Cushing says:



There was a time when surnames, or family designations, were not used. Then it often happened that several persons in the same neighborhood had the same name, and it became necessary to distinguish one from another by adding to the name something expressive of some peculiarity concerning him; such as his complexion, his form, occupation, parentage or residence. These designations came afterward to be family names; thus, in Normandy, a man named Jean or Pierre, to distinguish him from some other of the same name, was called Pierre De La Barre, or Peter of the Bar, from certain heraldic marks in the coat of arms of his family. This was adopted as his surname. In time the De (of) was dropped, and the name was La Barre. Some of the family emigrated to England and after a time dropped the prefix La (the) and left the name simply Barre, which is the exact equivalent of the English bar. There was at the time of the American Revolution a Colonel Barre, who was a member of the English Parliament and a firm friend of the colonies. In honor of him the town of Barre, Mass., received its name.

The town of Barre, at the time of its organization, was bounded on the north by Gaines, on the east by Murray and Sweden (a part of which is now Clarendon), on the south by the present Genesee county, and on the west by Ridgeway (a portion of which became the town of Shelby on March 6, 1818). In 1830 three lots on what is now the western boundary of Albion were annexed to Ridgeway, and in 1875 the town of Albion was set off, leaving Barre with its present area of 33,764 acres and bounded as follows: On the north by Albion, on the east by Clarendon, on the south by Genesee county, and on the west by Shelby. The line between this town and Albion extends east and west near to where the Niagara limestone stratum crops out. This rock underlies nearly the whole of Barre.

The surface is gently undulating, and the soil is generally a clay loam on the uplands and muck in the swamps. Being very fertile it produces abundant crops of grass, beans, grain, fruit, etc., large quantities of which are annually shipped to distant markets. In the west part of Barre is a locality called Pine Hill, from the fact that it is the hilliest portion of the town. The soil there is largely sand, yet it contains a number of fine farms. In the south part is the Tonawanda swamp, which is generally covered with timber, which furnishes large quantities of elm, oak and soft maple for heading and black ash and cedar for fencing. The portions that have been cleared produce coarse grass and other marsh vegetation. Much of the timber has been consumed by fires, which continue to sweep over parts of the swamp each year.



In several places the land rises to moderate elevations, and some of these, which are known as islands, have been converted into excellent farms. The swamp is gradually being drained by natural and artificial methods, and its area is becoming more and more available for agricultural purposes. There are no streams of any importance in the town, but lying as it does in the middle of what was formerly the famous Genesee country, it early became an extensive wheat growing section, and has always maintained a front rank as a profitable farming locality. Of late years it has become noted for its large apple orchards, which produce fruit of unexcelled quality, and from which thousands of gallons of cider and vinegar are annually manufactured. These industries, and the growing of peas, beans, onions and potatoes for market, have instituted extensive cooperage interests, which have developed since about 1860.

The first town meeting in Barre, which then included Albion, was held at the dwelling of Abram Mattison on the Oak Orchard road, a mile and a half south from Albion village, in the spring of 1818. Judge Lee presided. The old records were burned in 1866 and hence a list of the first town officers cannot be obtained. Later town meetings convened at Benton's Corners and still later at Barre Center. The supervisors of Barre have been as follows :

Nathan Whitney, 1818, '20; Calvin Smith, 1821; Nathan Whitney, 1822; Ithamar Hebard, 1823; Nathan Whitney, 1824; O. H. Gardner, 1825; Nathan Whitney, 1826; Lansing Bailey, 1827, '28, '29, '30, '31, '32; A. Hyde Core, 1833; Alvah Mattison, 1834, '35; Lansing Bailey, 1836, '37, '38, '39; Alvah Mattison, 1840, '41; Avery M. Starkweather, 1842, '43; Elisha Wright, 1844; Lorenzo Burrows, 1845; Warren Parker, 1846; Willham Love, 1847, '48; Anthony Brown, 1849, '50, '51; Austin Day, 1852; Henry M. Gibson, 1853, '54, '55; John D. Buckland, 1856, '57; Luther Porter, 1858, '59, '60, '61, '62; John D. Buckland, 1863, '64; Norman S. Field, 1865; Orpheus A. Root, 1866, '67, '68; Charles H. Mattison, 1869, '70, '71; A. Gregory, 1872; Ozro Love, 1873, '74; H. D. Waldo, 1875, '76, '77, '78; E. E. Allis, 1879, '80, '81; Sylvester Bragg, 1882, '83, '84; Asahel D. Bannister, 1885; John A. Raymond, 1886, '87, '88; Oman Everts, 1889; John Grinell, 1890; George W. Posson, 1891, '92, '93; William Luttenton, 1894.

The town includes ranges one and two of township 14 of the Holland Purchase, except the north three-fourths of the northern tier of lots in these ranges, which are included in the town of Albion. The first range in this township was divided into forty lots, which were articulated and

deeded according to the books of the Holland Land Company, as follows :

Lots 1, 2 and east part of 3 were purchased by Charles E. Dudley, esq., on the 26th of January, 1828. These were assigned to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company July 3, 1854.

The west part of lot 3, containing 100 acres, was articulated September 6, 1825, to William Snyder, who held it till 1833. November 28, of that year, it was articulated to Lewis Burgess. The part of the same lot, 100 acres, lying next east from this was articulated to Lyman Fletcher September 6, 1825. October 9, 1833, it was transferred to Thomas Burgess, and \$65 in cattle was paid. December 27, 1837, the west 200 acres of lot 3 were deeded to Channcey Woodworth and Levi Gray.

February 28, 1817, the north part of lot 4, 100 acres, was articulated to Samuel Bidwell, jr., August 7, 1830, the east half of this part was articulated to Lyman Fletcher, and October 31, 1833, was deeded by the company to Eli E. White. November 20, 1833, the west half was deeded to Clark Fuller. October 13, 1817, the part of lot 4, next south from the above, 100 acres, was articulated to Amos Dodge, jr., and in 1829 it reverted. A portion of this was articulated to Walter Bradley September 25, 1830, but it reverted in 1834. A portion was articulated to Orson Tousley, but it subsequently reverted. The next tract south from this, on the same lot, was sold by article to Amos Palmer March 19, 1818. He was followed, in succession, by Walter Bradley, Jacob B. Hill, Abner Bishop and George Mills. The east part of these, 32 acres, was deeded to Volentine Tousley December 3, 1833. The middle part, with the middle part of the south tract, 100 acres, was deeded by the F. L. & T. Co. to Trumbull Cary Jan'y 1, 1839. The west part, 82 acres, was deeded to Jacob B. Hill December 4, 1835. The southwest part of lot 4 was sold by article to John R. Sturdevant November 2, 1818. Forty acres of this were transferred to James Barber November 27, 1827, and to Jonathan Perry December 2, 1833. December 4, 1835, this, with 40 acres more, was deeded to Jacob B. Hill. The southeast part of lot 4, 126 acres, was articulated to Nathaniel W. Cole October 8, 1818, and 50 acres of this were transferred to John Cesler October 19, 1829. Payments were made in cattle, wheat and cash; but it reverted July 1, 1839. Seventy-six acres of this part were transferred to Abner Bishop, jr., and Bradley Bishop October 19, 1829, and to Lyman and Ephraim Fletcher October 7, 1834, and were deeded to Aaron Orr November 21, 1837.

August 1, 1819, the north part of lot 5, 125 acres, was articulated to Richard Hogan. November 9, 1829, it was transferred in two parts to Caleb White and Horace Peck. Nathan McCumber purchased the north part of lot 5 and the east part of lot 13, 181½ acres, and received a deed February 14, 1834. One hundred acres next south of the above were articulated to Cornelius Claflin March 1, 1820, transferred to Clark Fuller March 18, 1829, and deeded to Jonas Buxton December 25, 1833. The south part of lot 5 was articulated to Nicholas Snyder October 6, 1820. April 15, 1831, 50 acres (west part) of this were transferred to Clark Fuller, and December 12, 1833, were deeded to Robert Staines. January 8, 1834, 75 acres (east part) were transferred to John Reamer, and were deeded to Nicholas Snyder August 8, 1836. One hundred and ten acres next south from the last named tract were deeded to Alphonso Parker December 5, 1835.

The northwest part, 150 acres, of lot 6, was articulated to William Love October 7, 1816. Payments were made in cattle and cash, and he received a deed May 8, 1828. The northeast part, 100 acres, of lot 6, was articulated October 7, 1816, to William Morgan. The article was renewed to Avery Brown April 2, 1825, and the land was deeded to him March 12, 1833. A tract of 100 acres lying next south of the two before named was articulated October 21, 1818, to Hiram Sherman. November 21, 1827, it reverted and 62½ acres were articulated to George L. Chaplin. Thirty-two acres were articulated January 5, 1828, to Increase Claffin and transferred January 5, 1833, to Clark Fuller. A tract of 116 acres, next south of the last mentioned, was articulated March 30, 1819, to Cornelius Claffin. November 21, 1827, 40 acres of this were transferred to Hiram Sherman. These were deeded, in parcels, to Nathaniel Stimson, Sally Stimson and Clark Fuller in 1832-3. The south part of lot 6, 121 acres, was articulated to Gideon Van Nocker August 24, 1822. April 15, 1831, it was transferred to Silas W. Huffent, and was deeded to Avery Dolbear December 1, 1838.

March 3, 1817, the west part, 100 acres, of lot 7, was articulated to William Love. The north half of this was transferred to Erastus Day November 17, 1829, and was deeded to Thomas Grant December 4, 1833. The south half was transferred to Silas Loomis April 23, 1830, and was deeded to Jonathan French January 28, 1833. A tract of 100 acres in lot 7, next east from that taken up by William Love, was articulated to Joseph Perry March 10, 1817. March 10, 1829, 75 acres of this were transferred to Andrew Harwick, to whom 50 acres were deeded January 16, 1834. March 10, 1829, 50 acres were transferred to William Love, who received a deed September 8, 1835. March 21, 1817, a tract of 100 acres in the middle, between east and west, of lot 7, was articulated to Philip Green. March 7, 1827, the article was renewed to Simeon Howard, and October 31, 1828, it was transferred to Benjamin Whipple. It was deeded to Samuel G. Oaks June 24, 1833. October 23, 1817, the 100 acres next east of the middle, in lot 7, were articulated to Spencer Green, and were transferred to Daniel Carpenter on the 31st of October, 1828. He received a deed November 5, 1833. The east part of lot 7, 90 acres, was articulated to Frederick Foot November 12, 1817. It was again articulated to Samuel G. Oaks November 23, 1829, and was deeded to Dennis Evarts November 19, 1833.

Three-fourths of lot 8 are included in the town of Albion and the early purchasers of the whole lot are recorded in the account of the settlement of that town.

The west part of lot 9 was articulated to Nathan Andrews November 22, 1825. It was transferred to Washington Wright November 30, 1831, and deeded to him November 8, 1837. The southwest part of lot 9, 50 acres, was articulated to Samuel Bailey December 29, 1826. January 25, 1834, it was transferred to Hiram Fargo, who received a deed February 10, 1838. The southeast part of lot 9, 103 acres, was sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828.

The north part of lot 10 was articulated to William Vandebogart July 22, 1822, and transferred to Pliny Hitchcock (executor) February 14, 1828. It was deeded to Almyra Randall and others June 19, 1839. Next south in lot 10 a tract of 100 acres was articulated to Joel Palmer October 1, 1823, and transferred to Nathan Andrews December 12, 1831. It was deeded to Mr. Andrews December 1, 1835. On the 11th

of March, 1824, Jacob Rosecrans purchased by article 104 acres next south of the preceding. This was transferred to Lanson Cole December 2, 1833. Mr. Cole made payments in wheat and cash, and received a deed November 18, 1835. March 11, 1824, Henry Haines purchased by article the south part of lot 10. It was deeded to Roswell Goff November 19, 1833.

March 2, 1819, Elias McNary purchased by article the north 100 acres of lot 11. November 27, 1827, this tract was transferred to Stephen Angevine, who made payments in cattle and cash, and received a deed November 11, 1833. The next tract south in lot 11, 130 acres, was articulated to Cornelius Claflin August 31, 1820. It was transferred to Lewis Genung January 23, 1830. Next south was a tract of 50 acres that was articulated September 8, 1821, to Lewis Genung who received a deed for 180 acres April 26, 1833. The south part of lot 11 (79½ acres) was articulated to Henry Hainer February 21, 1822, transferred to Jonathan Berry (administrator) December 12, 1833, and deeded to Dorus Hinkston October 6, 1836.

The north 100 acres of lot 12 were articulated to Solomon Hopkins June 20, 1817. On the same day the next tract of 120 acres south of that was articulated to Dyer Heath. Both tracts, 220 acres, were transferred to Orange Culver March 7, 1828. February 18, 1822, a tract of 84 acres in lot 12, lying next south from the last two named, was articulated to Thomas Hayes. November 23, 1830, 40 acres of this were transferred to Orange Culver, and 44 acres to Lyman E. Young. The last was transferred to Samuel S. Young. The south 50 acres of lot 12 were articulated to Miller Mills December 1, 1821, and transferred to Orlando Bradley January 6, 1831. The tract reverted and January 8, 1834, it was articulated to George Pike to whom it was deeded September 9, 1835. The balance of lot 12 was deeded to Orange Culver November 17, 1833, and December 13, 1837.

January 6, 1817, 100 acres of the west part of lot 13 were conveyed by article to Joseph Noble. January 6, 1827, 50 acres were transferred to Daniel D. Delano, and November 21, 1829, a like amount to Samuel Eddy, who made a payment on that day of fifty dollars in cattle. He received deeds for both parcels February 21, 1831, and July 18, 1833. January 6, 1827, the northwest part of lot 13, 100 acres, was articulated to James M. Fone. April 28, 1828, it was transferred to Grove Benjamin, and November 7, 1833, was deeded to Daniel Olney, jr. May 3, 1817, 100 acres of lot 13 were articulated to Seth Miller, and transferred, February 1, 1828, to William Miller. November 15, 1833, 50 acres of this tract were transferred to Seth Miller and to Abijah Miller; both of whom received deeds December 22, 1835. The east part of lot 13, 62½ acres, were articulated to James Henry August 13, 1817, and transferred to Caleb White April 14, 1828. It was deeded to Nathan McCumber February 14, 1834.

The east part of lot 14, 100 acres, was articulated to Jesse Bates March 14, 1817. Fifty acres of this were transferred to George A. Love July 5, 1825, and were deeded to Abijah Miller December 22, 1835. Mr. Bates received a deed for 50 acres November 15, 1833. The middle 100 acres of lot 14 were taken up by Briant White April 12, 1817, and were deeded to him June 25, 1832. The west part of lot 14, 158 acres, was articulated to Sylvester Huffent April 2, 1818, and again to David Patchen January 31, 1828. It was deeded to Harvey Swift October 21, 1833.

The south part of lot 15, 100 acres, was conveyed by article to Boothe Perry November 9, 1818; and was transferred to Andrew Harwick November 26, 1827. The east 50 acres of this were deeded to Thomas Grant October 30, 1833, and the west to Harris Smith Dec. 2, 1834. Erastus Day took up 100 acres of lot 15 May 20, 1819; Nov. 14, 1829, 50 acres of this were transferred to Jesse Bates; and November 26, 1829, 50 acres to Horace Cutter. Mr. Cutter received a deed January 12, 1833, and Mr. Bates November 15, 1833. Samuel Ferguson purchased by article 63 acres of lot 15 March 2, 1819; and November 16, 1829, the land was article to William Love, to whom it was deeded February 20, 1836. February 25, 1819, Oliver Korah purchased the north 100 acres of lot 15. August 27 the west 50 acres of this were transferred to Harris Smith, and November 17, 1829, the east 50 acres were article to Erastus Day. The whole was deeded to Peter Nelson April 1, 1836.

For so much of lot 16 as lies in Barre, see Albion.

Lot 17 and south part of lot 18 were sold January 26, 1828, to Charles E. Dudley. Thirty-two and one half acres of lot 17 were deeded by the F. L. & T. Company to Asher Rosseter October 22, 1844.

The northwest part (100 acres) of lot 18 was taken up by John Doak March 3, 1819, and article to Roswell Goff September 25, 1829. It was deeded to Ogden Sears October 15, 1834. Fifty-one acres of lot 18 were article to Cyril Wilson February 12, 1819, and transferred to William G. Collins December 19, 1827. This land was deeded to Ambrose Alexander June 10, 1828. The northeast part (100 acres) of lot 18, was taken up February 12, 1819, by Enoch Sears. It was deeded to L. C. Harding and Thomas Clark September 1, 1835.

November 28, 1816, Salmon Pattison took up the west 100 acres of lot 19. May 14, 1827, the south 51 acres of this tract was transferred; to Seymour B. Treadwell and November 30, 1829, to John A. Buckland, who made payments in wheat and cash. This, with 11 acres of lot 20, was deeded to Mr. Buckland November 26, 1830, and November 4, 1836. March 27, 1817, 100 acres of lot 19 were article to Adam Foster. It was deeded in parcels to Ogden Sears, Samuel Eddy and James Reed in 1832-33 and 36. November 16, 1818, the northeast part (100 acres) of lot 19 was article to Peter Hazelton, and May 14, 1827, was transferred to Jonathan Berry, to whom it was deeded (with the south part of lot 20) December 5, 1832. January 12, 1819, the southeast part (50 acres) of lot 19 was taken up by Cyril Wilson. It was article to Elijah G. Doak September 25, 1829, and to James Reed December 9, 1833. It was deeded to Mr. Reed November 30, 1836.

October 23, 1817, Isaac Demond took up the south part, 100 acres, of lot 20, and May 14, 1827, 60 acres of this were transferred to John A. Buckland. All except 11 acres of this was deeded to Jonathan Berry December 5, 1832. A part, 60 acres, of lot 20 was taken up by Peter Hazelton November 25, 1817, and a part, 75 acres, of the same lot by Zelotes Moffit November 28, 1817. These were transferred to Pliny Hitchcock February 9, 1827, and deeded to him December 24, 1832. The north part, 118 acres, of lot 20 was article to Mr. Garret March 24, 1819, and transferred to Jacob Flint June 4, 1832. It was deeded to Hiram Fargo December 14, 1832.

The west part of lot 21, 125 acres, was purchased by article November 11, 1816, by Samuel Griffith; and 50 acres were transferred to Loring Fuller June 28, 1827. May

31, 1833, 100 acres were articulated to Erastus Truesdell. The west 50 acres of this were deeded to Mr. Truesdell May 31, 1833, and the east 75 acres to Hosea Allen November 13, 1833. Lacky Morrow purchased 125 acres of lot 21, November 11, 1816. The article was renewed to Martha Barker January 23, 1827, and June 5, 1833, 50 acres were deeded to Henry Pelton. The east part of lot 21, 153 acres, was articulated to Hoshea Moffit and Reuben Pierce December 16, 1816. Fifty acres of this were transferred to Hoshea Moffit January 9, 1827, and deeded to Moses B. Swift November 12, 1834. One hundred and one acres were articulated to Samuel Eddy November 22, 1827. The north 52 acres of this were deeded to Ebenezer P. Allen November 8, 1832; and the south 51 acres to Samuel Eddy July 18, 1833.

Alanson S. Newton took up the east part of lot 22, 100 acres, April 27, 1818; and it was transferred to Moses B. Swift January 29, 1828. Mr. Swift made his payments in wheat and cash, and received a deed November 20, 1835. Alexander Newton purchased 50 acres of lot 22 June 19, 1818; and the tract was transferred to Edmund Harris November 23, 1829. The east 35 acres of this were deeded to Isaac Harris December 2, 1833. October 28, 1818, Philip Green purchased 66 acres of lot 22; and on the 23d of November, 1829, they were transferred to Isaac and Edmund Harris. Payments were made in cattle and cash, and Edmund Harris received a deed for 81 acres (66 and 15) December 2, 1833. Gideon F. Smith took up 95 acres of lot 22 November 9, 1818. October 1, 1829, 45 acres were transferred to Ebenezer Eggleston, and 50 acres to Trueworthy Avery. These parcels were deeded to Isaac Pope June 1, 1834, and David Sager February 1, 1837. The next 50 acres of lot 22 were taken up by Daniel Morse January 12, 1819. January 12, 1829, the article was renewed to Martha Barker, and January 6, 1833, the land was deeded to Levi Barnard.

Potter Shaw took up the north part, 100 acres, of lot 23 November 6, 1818. October 2, 1829, 50 acres of this were transferred to Samuel Tanner, and November 27, 1833, to Abraham Pierson. November 28, 1829, 50 acres were articulated to Booth Perry, and transferred to Abijah Miller November 15, 1833. These were deeded to Roswell Burrows September 12, 1837; and to Abraham Pierson December 19, 1837. Fifty acres of lot 23 were articulated to Joseph B. Carr January 13, 1821, and transferred to Laurin Martin November 6, 1829. This land was deeded to Elizur Hart June 18, 1833. Joseph B. Carr purchased 50 acres of lot 23 February 22, 1822. The land was transferred to Justus H. Cole February 11, 1833, and was deeded to Orville Thompson March 16, 1836. Fifty acres of lot 23 were taken up by Jesse Powell May 15, 1823, and deeded to Elizur Hart June 18, 1833. John Smith took up a tract of 50 acres of lot 23 June 2, 1825. December 20, 1833, it was transferred to Alpheus Foster, and deeded to him November 12, 1836. The south part of lot 23, 58 acres, was purchased January 26, 1828, by Charles E. Dudley.

For lot 24 see Albion.

Lot 25 was sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828. Twenty-five acres of this were articulated by the F. L. & T. Co. to Asher Rossiter January 16, 1841.

William Gates took up the west part of lot 26, 100 acres, April 22, 1819. March 7, 1828, it was transferred to Orange Culver, and deeded to him November 18, 1833. The middle part, 122 acres, of lot 26 was taken up by Coelens E. Crosby April 22, 1819.



June 13, 1827, the article was renewed to Amos Wells, to whom it was deeded January 7, 1834. Henry Bigelow purchased the east part, 100 acres, of lot 26 June 13, 1821. It reverted, and was article'd to William Marsh December 27, 1830. The land was deeded to Mr. Marsh November 19, 1833.

Joshua Raymond took up the west part, 100 acres, of lot 27 October 5, 1816. It was deeded to Joseph Griffith, jr., September 15, 1835. One hundred acres of lot 27 were article'd to Joshua Crosby October 5, 1816, and rearticle'd to Seymour B. Treadwell October 24, 1827. Seventy-five acres of this tract were article'd to John D. and William A. Buckland November 16, 1833, and were deeded to them February 27, 1834. The east part of lot 27, 76 acres, was taken up by Amasa Austin November 20, 1816. The article was renewed to James Cole July 12, 1825. Payments were made in wheat, cattle, and cash, and it was deeded to Mr. Cole December 20, 1833. Twenty-five acres lying next west of Mr. Cole's land were deeded to Henry Buel March 15, 1831.

The west part, 130 acres, of lot 28 was taken up by Darius Peck October 5, 1816, Sixty-five acres of this were article'd to Dyer Ramsdell October 6, 1824, and the whole to Azor Forsyth March 6, 1828. It was deeded to Joshua Raymond (with a small part of lot 27) December 16, 1833. The middle portion, 100 acres, of lot 28 was article'd to Orange Starr October 12, 1816, and, with a small portion of lot 27, was deeded to him December 15, 1826. The east part of lot 28, and the northeast part of lot 27, 138 acres, were article'd to Daniel Stoll March 12, 1817. They were again article'd to Benjamin Bliss March 21, 1828, and transferred to John C. Young December 12, 1833. They were deeded to Mr. Young October 8, 1835.

Caleb Northrup took up the north part, 150 acres, of lot 29 October 7, 1816; and it was article'd to Pliny Hitchcock February 11, 1828. The east 50 acres of this were deeded to Levi Barnard January 6, 1834. The west 100 acres were deeded to Abraham Fowler December 1, 1835. May 9, 1818, 100 acres of lot 29 were article'd to Walter Palmer and Benjamin Church. Of this tract 50 acres were article'd to William Gibson January 26, 1828. Fifty acres were deeded to Alonzo Gibson, January 6, 1834, and 50 to Lewis Gibson December 1, 1835. Benjamin W. Martin took up the south part, 80 acres, of lot 29 October 13, 1821. It was deeded to him March 6, 1836.

Fifty acres of lot 30 were article'd to Abel Austin November 28, 1822. The land reverted, and was deeded to Isaac Pope June 1, 1834. The south part, 50 acres, of lot 30 was article'd to Chester Knapp October 17, 1821, and transferred to Alden Darling December 23, 1830. May 31, 1823, it was deeded to Erastus Truesdell. July 7, 1825, the north part, 50 acres, of lot 30 was article'd to Ebenezer Eggleston. It reverted. Arad Knapp took up 50 acres of lot 30 July 13, 1825; and July 17, 1833, this tract, with the 50 acres taken up by Eggleston, was article'd to Alderman Butts. September 19, 1855, the tract was conveyed by deed to Freeman Clark. Fifty acres of lot 30 were taken up by Voman Felt July 13, 1825. It reverted and was article'd to Amos Cope December 17, 1833; and was deeded to Trumbull Cary January 1, 1839, by the F. L. & T. Co. Eighty acres of lot 30 were article'd to Chester Knapp January 23, 1827. The tract was sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828.

The east part, 50 acres, of lot 31 was purchased by Jesse Powell August 13, 1822. It reverted; and with the adjoining 50 acres was deeded to Albert Jaques July 1, 1833.



Fifty acres were article to Thomas Saxton, October 7, 1822. The tract reverted. Isaac Slocum took up 100 acres of lot 31 November 14, 1822. This land was again article December 28, 1830, to Stephen Skinner, and it was deeded to Joseph Luce May 15, 1835. April 22, 1823, Alanson Newton purchased 72 acres of lot 31; and December 12, 1833, the land was again article to Alvah Lewis. It was deeded to Freeman Clark September 19, 1835. The west part, 50 acres, of lot 31 was article to Booth Perry April 1, 1823; to Stephen Skinner December 28, 1830; and was deeded to Jonas Holland May 15, 1835.

See Albion for lot 32.

Lot 33 was conveyed to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828.

John Brown purchased the west part, 100 acres, of lot 34 April 25, 1822. September 20, 1833, it was deeded to Abraham Schermerhorn. The east part, 50 acres, of lot 34 was article to Walter Gates November 30, 1822; and transferred to David Storm April 6, 1831. It was deeded to John A. Buckland August 26, 1835. One hundred acres of lot 34 were purchased by John A. Buckland November 4, 1823, and deeded to John D. and William A. Buckland February 14, 1834. Fifty acres of lot 34 were article to John Child December 16, 1823; transferred to Samuel Child December 20, 1833, and to Nahum Collins September 24, 1838. This land was deeded by the F. L. & T. Co. to Luther Billings April 30, 1852. Warren Joy purchased 63 acres of lot 34, September 20, 1824, and the tract was deeded to Nahum Collins November 15, 1832. John Lowber purchased by deed, 26 acres of lot 32 May 1, 1835.

The east part of lot 35 was article to Ebenezer Pattison November 28, 1816. The south 50 acres of this were transferred to James H. Hanford March 14, 1829. Amos Cope purchased 150 acres (east part) August 21, 1833. Amasa Spring purchased 50 acres of lot 35 June 20, 1817. November 15, 1828, this parcel was transferred to Thomas Clark. July 2, 1817, Henry Edgerton took up 100 acres of lot 35. This land was article in parcels to Luther Porter November 23, 1833; and conveyed by deed to Charles M. Hoyt June 11, 1835. Joshua Raymond purchased 50 acres of lot 35 September 29, 1817. The west part of lot 35 (60 acres) was article to Amasa Cox March 29, 1819, and transferred to Lucius and Chapin Street June 2, 1828. It was deeded, in equal parcels, to these parties September 12, 1833. Warren Joy purchased, in three parcels, 109 acres of lot 35 in 1825-26, and 1828.

John Orcott purchased, by deed, the southwest part of lot 36 (50 acres) November 29, 1827. Cyril Wilson purchased two parcels; one of  $44\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and another of 52 acres, in the west part of lot 36. His deeds were dated November 24, 1830, and February 25, 1831. Henry Clark purchased 53 acres in the southeast part of lot 36. His deed bore date: December 14, 1832. Simeon Bigelow purchased 51 acres next west from H. Clark on lot 36. His deed was dated June 1, 1834. Hiram Fargo purchased  $46\frac{1}{2}$  acres of lot 36 March 12, 1827; and received a deed November 15, 1852. Nathaniel Crosby took up the north part (60 acres) of lot 36 October 5, 1816. April 25, 1825, it was article to Daniel P. Bigelow, and was deeded to him October 9, 1830.

March 18, 1816, Nathan Angell purchased, by article, the north part (120 acres) of lot 37. October 28, 1825, it was article to Robert L. Conklin, to whom it was deeded January 23, 1827. Asa Phillips took up the middle part (114 acres) of lot 37 May 13,

1816, and it was transferred to Alvah Matison November 24, 1827. Mr. Matison and his brother Benjamin, received a deed November 5, 1836. The south part (120 acres) of lot 37 was articleed to Eli Pain May 13, 1816, and transferred to Aden Foster August 3, 1826. Payments were made by Mr. Foster in cash, wheat and cattle, and he received a deed for the west 80 acres October 9, 1830. The east 40 acres was deeded to Daniel T. Bigelow August 20, 1831.

Elijah Cheney purchased, by article, 100 acres of lot 38 January 12, 1820. December 14, 1827, it was conveyed by deed to Jason Richards. April 9, 1821, the north part (60 acres) of lot 38 was articleed to William Rawson. The article was renewed to Trenck Mason March 31, 1831. The first payment by Mr. Mason was in "sundries. say cash." It was deeded to him May 20, 1834. Charles Jackson took up the south part, 100 acres, of lot 38, November 1, 1821. It was articleed to Isaac Hathaway April 26, 1828, and deeded to Richard Rood June 25, 1831. One hundred acres of lot 38 were articleed to Daniel Chapel September 24, 1822. Seventy acres of this tract were transferred to Ransom S. Smith December 21, 1830, and to Richard Rood September 8, 1834. Mr. Rood received a deed for 70 acres September 8, 1834. Thirty acres of the tract were articleed to Ransom S. Smith November 9, 1831, and deeded to him December 31, 1835.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 39 was articleed to Stephen Pain October 18, 1815. It was deeded to John Bradner September 5, 1823. Avery Downer took up 80 acres of lot 39 October 10, 1820; and this tract was transferred to Oliver Wolcott November 24, 1829. Mr. Wolcott received his deed June 14, 1834. Alfred Bullard purchased, by article, 100 acres of lot 39 October 9, 1820, and this land was deeded to Oliver Benton November 28, 1829. The south part, 78 acres, of lot 39 was articleed to Jameson Henry October 10, 1820; and transferred to Hiram Sturgis September 24, 1828, and deeded to him August 1, 1833.

For lot 40, see Albion.

Range 2 of the 14th township was divided into sixty-four lots which were sold as follows:

Lot 1 and the east part of lot 9 were sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1824.

The west part of lot 2, 100 acres, was articleed to Clark Mansfield April 11, 1822. Fifty acres of this were deeded to Calvin Gillett, October 2, 1829, and on the same day 50 acres were deeded to Jehiel Hughes. The east middle part, 83 acres, of lot 2 was taken up by Uriah Fox and Asahel Lusk April 13, 1822. It was transferred to Sidney Sawins February 4, 1830, and was deeded, with 50 acres of the east part, to Bela and Harry Shearer February 23, 1833. The east part, 100 acres, of lot 2 was taken up by Joseph Boies February 28, 1827. Fifty acres of this part were transferred to John Gibson March 29, 1829, and deeded to Ananson Schermerhorn September 20, 1833. The balance of this part was transferred to Alanson Demmick September 17, 1829, and deeded to Bela and Harry Shearer, as before stated. The west middle part, 75 acres, of lot 2 was taken up by Chester Wood November 20, 1821. June 19, 1819, 62 acres of this were articleed to Morris E. Powell, and were deeded to John Wire November 9, 1829. Thirteen acres of the east middle part were deeded to Jehiel Hughes August 5, 1829.

The east part, 100 acres, of lot 3 was taken up by Lucius Street May 28, 1818. It was articulated to Lucius and Chapin Street May 29, 1826. On the 8th of April, 1830, 60 acres of this part were deeded to Lucius Street, and 40 acres were transferred to Chapin Street, who received his deed December 29, 1837. The east middle part of lot 3, 100 acres, was articulated to Lyman Hill April 3, 1819. January 14, 1828, 50 acres of this were transferred to Lucius Street, and were deeded to him November 4, 1833. January 14, 1828, 50 acres of this east middle part were articulated to Horace Street, and were deeded: 30 acres to Lucius Street November 10, 1833, and 20 acres to Chapin Street November 4, 1833. The west middle part, 100 acres, of lot 3 was articulated to Sylvanus Lumb April 25, 1820. Fifty acres of this were transferred to Abraham Filkins October 30, 1828. The other 50 acres were transferred to Morris Hubbard May 5, 1833. These tracts were respectively deeded to Hiram Fargo June 24, 1833, and to Jason Fellows November 19, 1833. The west part, 69 acres, of lot 3 was taken up by Erastus Bardwell October 5, 1821, and, with 50 acres of lot 11, was deeded to him July 2, 1833.

The east part, 100 acres, of lot 4 was articulated to Nathan Cole March 25, 1817. Fifty acres of this were transferred to Luke Grover March 13, 1827, and to Lucius Street October 9, 1828, and were deeded to Aden Foster January 6, 1834. Fifty acres of this east part were transferred to Aden Foster March 13, 1827, and of this 10 acres were transferred to Asa Fellows November 4, 1827, and 40 acres on the same day to Roderick Hill, who received his deed June 1, 1834. Mr. Fellows received his November 24, 1835. The east middle part, 50 acres, of lot 4 was articulated to Amasa Fox June 4, 1817, and transferred to Cyril Wilson, administrator of the estate of Lyman Hill, November 16, 1829, and deeded to the heirs March 28, 1832. The west part, 97 acres, of lot 4 was sold by article to Asa Newton March 3, 1819. March 28, 1831,  $48\frac{1}{2}$  acres of this were transferred to William Eaton, jr., and June 1, 1834, were deeded to Alvin Crossman. The other part,  $41\frac{1}{2}$  acres, was transferred to Orris Eaton July 1, 1835, and deeded to Joel Benedict March 16, 1836. The west middle part of lot 4, 98 acres, was articulated to Eliakim Frissell March 3, 1819, and 50 acres of it were transferred to the estate of Lyman Hill November 16, 1819. Forty-nine acres were deeded to James Rolins March 14, 1833, and 50 acres to Jason Gibbs July 24, 1834.

The north part of lot 5, 64 acres, was taken up by Ezeriah Parmely November 26, 1810. It was transferred to John Raymond September 10, 1828. The north middle part of lot 5 was articulated to Caleb Tooley November 26, 1810. It was transferred to John Raymond, who received a deed for 128 acres December 13, 1833. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 5 was taken up by William Kelley October 23, 1816. It was transferred to Jacob S. Flint December 31, 1827, and deeded to Orrin and Alfred Raymond April 1, 1834. Montgomery Crofoot took up the south part, 134 acres, of lot 5 December 29, 1817. After several transfers this land was deeded as follows: 10 acres to Aden Foster January 20, 1831; 60 acres to Jeremiah Wood April 2, 1833; and 64 acres to Aden Foster May 31, 1833.

The south part, 150 acres, of lot 6, was taken up by John Smith and Giles Grover December 12, 1815. February 28, 1827, 100 acres of this were transferred to Josiah Mason, and August 23, 1832,  $93\frac{1}{4}$  acres were articulated to Ithamar Hebard. They were deeded to Ithamar and Royal B. Hebard June 1, 1834. February 28, 1827, 50 acres of

lot 6 were transferred to Stephen Skinner, and, with six acres more, deeded to him August 23, 1832. The middle part, 50 acres, of lot 6, was articted to Joseph Pelow February 17, 1816. It was transferred to Jared Goodrich January 30, 1828, and deeded to Zenas T. Hebard November 23, 1833. The north middle part, 100 acres, of lot 6, was taken up by William Bradley February 28, 1820. It was deeded to Ira Clark May 11, 1835. The north part, 65 acres, of lot 6, was articted to Alpheus White October 7, 1820, and was deeded to him December 20, 1833.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 7, was sold by article to Aretas Willis October 23, 1815. January 25, 1827, 60 acres of this were transferred to Elias L. Conklin, and October 3, 1829, to David Sturges. This parcel was deeded to Robert L. Conklin January 6, 1834. Forty acres of this north part were transferred to Alvah Lewis December 3, 1828, and with 60 acres of lot 8 deeded to Luman Wells November 12, 1836. The north middle part, 100 acres, of lot 7, was articted to John Lewis August 29, 1823. January 20, 1831, 40 acres of this were transferred to Oliver Wolcott, and January 20, 1835, to Edward Rowlandson, to whom they were deeded December 16, 1837. January 20, 1831, 60 acres of this middle part were transferred to John B. Fredenburgh, and were deeded to Austin Love December 31, 1834. The south middle part, 100 acres, of lot 7, was taken up by Abraham Wait March 5, 1821. Fifty acres of this were transferred to Oliver Wolcott November 24, 1829; to Franklin Doty December 23, 1833, and deeded to Harvey Goodrich September 7, 1835. The balance, 50 acres, was deeded to Austin Love December 31, 1834. The south part, 55 acres, of lot 7, was articted to William Moore July 18, 1821, and transferred to Jameson Henry January 15, 1830. It was deeded to him September 1, 1834.

For lot 8 see Albion.

The west part, 100 acres, of lot 9, was taken up by Joshua Eaton November 25, 1821, and transferred to John Bailey December 30, 1830. It was deeded to him May 31, 1833. The west middle part, 100 acres, of lot 9, was articted to Abel S. Bailey December 3, 1821, and was deeded to him June 13, 1833. The east middle part, 75 acres, of lot 9, was articted to Welcome Salisbury November 30, 1827, and deeded, with the rest of the lot, to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828.

The southwest part, 70 acres, of lot 10, was taken up by James Rollins August 21, 1820, and articted to Lewis Gillett December 8, 1830. January 14, 1834, 50 acres of this were articted to Elizur Hart, to whom they were deeded February 9, 1837. Twenty acres of this southwest part were transferred to Levi Bragg November 16, 1829, and to Elizur Hart January 14 1831. They were deeded to William Kelly August 23, 1836. The northwest part, 70 acres, of lot 10, was articted to William Blount August 21, 1820. Fifty acres were transferred to Clark Mansfield November 16, 1829, and the whole was deeded to Asa Fellows November 19, 1833. The east part, 203 acres, of lot 10, was taken up by Elijah Gillett December 13, 1820. It was deeded to Abraham M. Schermerhorn December 23, 1833.

The west part, 54 acres, of lot 11, was articted to Roswell Shipman April 10, 1825, and 44 acres were deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1833. Ten acres were deeded to Asa Fellows November 7, 1834. The east middle part, 50 acres, of lot 11, was sold by article to Chester Wood March 29, 1819, and transferred to Lucius Street November 9,

1829. The west part, 100 acres, of lot 11, was articulated to George W. Gates November 30, 1818, and 50 acres were deeded to Amos Root February 2, 1827. The balance, 50 acres, was transferred to Jason Fellows October 31, 1827, and deeded to Erastus Bardwell July 2, 1833. The middle part, 50 acres, of lot 11, was taken up by Silvanus Bradway July 6, 1820. It was transferred to Archibald Cary December 30, 1830, and to Ransom S. Smith March 14, 1833. The west middle part, 100 acres, of lot 11, was articulated to Silvanus Bradway July 6, 1820. Of this 81 acres were transferred to Nathan Bragg November 7, 1834. The whole of the middle part of the lot was deeded : 50 acres to James Rollins March 14, 1833 ; 100 acres to Ransom S. Smith November 1, 1834, and 81 acres to Nathan Bragg November 7, 1834.

The west middle part, 50 acres, of lot 12 was deeded to Levi Bragg October 6, 1827. The middle part, 108 acres, of lot 12 was taken up by Rice Eaton October 31, 1818, and was transferred to Joel Eaton December 8, 1828. It was deeded to him February 3, 1834. The east part, 116 acres, of lot 12 was taken up by Hasadiah Ross October 31, 1818. It was deeded to Asa Spencer November 10, 1833.

The west part of lot 13 was articulated to John Mead February 9, 1819, and the south portion, 45 acres, was deeded to Luther N. Sanford August 20, 1832. The north portion, 60 acres, was transferred to Newcomb Mead October 12, 1829, and deeded to Asa Sanford November 23, 1833. The middle part, 120 acres, of lot 13 was taken up by William Phips January 27, 1819. It was deeded to Daniel Benton January 25, 1827. The east part, 120 acres, of lot 13 was articulated to Daniel Benton January 27, 1819, and was deeded to him July 24, 1826.

The west part of lot 14, 234 acres, and east part of lot 15, 157 acres, were deeded to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828. The south portion, 70 acres, of the middle part of lot 14 was articulated to Seth Sanford June 30, 1825, and transferred to Stephen Skinner December 28, 1830. It was deeded to him June 21, 1833. The east part, 60 acres, of lot 14 was sold by article to Levi Edson March 15, 1821, and again articulated to Philip Goodrich October 10, 1829. It was deeded to Hazadiah Ross February 20, 1833.

The middle part, 140 acres, of lot 15 was articulated to William Burlingame May 31, 1815. It was transferred to Harvey Goodrich and Franklin Doty, and was deeded to the latter September 7, 1835. The west part, 60 acres, of lot 15 was taken up by Artemas Houghton May 31, 1815, and transferred to Elijah P. Sill April 30, 1828. With the east part of lot 23 it was deeded to Mr. Sill December 19, 1832.

For lot 16 see Albion.

The east middle part, 84 acres of lot 17 was taken up by Daniel Squire September 6, 1822. It was articulated to Elijah Gillett, jr., December 8, 1830, and was deeded to him January 1, 1838. December 1, 1818, Oren Luckey took up the west part, 100 acres, of lot 17. Fifty acres of this were transferred to Josiah Pierson June 14, 1828, and deeded to James Purdy May 1, 1833. Fifty acres of this west part were transferred to Jesse Smith June 14, 1828, and to Isaac Purdy July 20, 1834. This portion was deeded to James Purdy October 24, 1835. Elisha Blount took up the east part, 85 acres, of lot 17 February 28, 1825. It was deeded to Almon Rice September 7, 1833. The west middle part, 100 acres, of lot 17 was articulated to Daniel Tyler December 19, 1819, and transferred to Joshua Eaton December 5, 1829. It was deeded to him January 12, 1833.



The south part, 60 acres, of lot 18 was sold by article to James Rollins February 11, 1823, and April 24, 1823, was articulated to Joshua Eaton. It was deeded to John E. L. Wooster May 31, 1833. The middle part, 96 acres, of lot 18 was articulated to James Rollins November 16, 1824. It was several times transferred in parcels, and 24 acres were deeded to John Gibson November 10, 1836. The rest was attached to other parts. The northwest part, 50 acres, of lot 18 was sold by article to Lemuel Blount October 31, 1818. December 10, 1828,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  acres of this were deeded to Sylvester Patterson, and on the same day the balance  $37\frac{1}{2}$  acres was articulated to Prince Benedict. It was deeded to John Gibson December 3, 1833. The northeast part, 100 acres, of lot 18 was articulated to Elisha Blount October 31, 1818. December 19, 1827, 52 acres were transferred to Sylvester Patterson, who received a deed for the same. November 19, 1827, 75 acres of the northeast part of lot 18 were articulated to Winthrop Corbin, and with 50 acres more deeded to Richard Herrick. The south middle part, 60 acres, of lot 18 was articulated to Alexander Orr April 11, 1825, and was deeded to Almer Rice September 7, 1833.

The south middle part of lot 19, 75 acres, was articulated to Asa Spencer February 5, 1820, and 50 acres of this were deeded to him January 9, 1833. The south part, 75 acres, of lot 19 was articulated to John Maxfield October 31, 1818. The west portion,  $26\frac{1}{2}$  acres, of this was transferred to Asa Spencer February 1, 1828, and was deeded to Ezra Grinnell, with a portion of the middle part. The east portion,  $48\frac{1}{2}$  acres, was transferred to Allen Ward and Orman Fitch February 6, 1828, and was deeded to Allen Ward December 16, 1833. The middle part, 63 acres, of lot 19 was articulated to John Smith June 14, 1824, and transferred to Ezra Grinnell December 31, 1830. It was deeded to him October 8, 1834. The north middle part, 80 acres, of lot 19 was taken up by Benjamin Babcock February 28, 1825. November 6, 1830, it was articulated to Amos Grinnell, to whom it was deeded July 9, 1835. The north part, 145 acres, of lot 19 was articulated to Asaph Babcock and Elisha Blount March 17, 1825. After being divided and subdivided and transferred in parcels, this part was deeded as follows:  $55\frac{1}{2}$  acres to Ezra Grinnell November 3, 1837;  $46\frac{1}{2}$  acres to Amos Grinnell November 12, 1838, and the balance to Luther Herrick October 29, 1836.

The northwest part, 94 acres, of lot 20 was taken up by Adolphus Coburn October 12, 1829. Fifty acres of this were articulated to Hanford Phillips July 10, 1828, and were deeded to him November 21, 1832. Fifty-four acres of this northwest part were articulated to Joshua Hudson July 10, 1828, and deeded to him November 23, 1833. The southwest part, 120 acres, of lot 20 was articulated to Hanford Phillips October 12, 1819. October 12, 1829, 60 acres of this were transferred to Alvah Phillips and were deeded to him February 8, 1834. The balance with other land was deeded to Hanford Phillips January 23, 1834.

The west portion, 70 acres, of the south middle part of lot 21 was articulated to Latimer B. Gates May 14, 1823, and transferred to Jared Rockwood November 30, 1833. It was deeded to Mary Parsons December 28, 1837. The east portion, 50 acres, of the south middle part of lot 21, was articulated to Asa Sanford May 14, 1823, and transferred to Luther N. Sanford December 30, 1830, and was deeded to him August 20, 1832. The north part, 50 acres, of lot 21 was taken up by George Hancock April 6, 1824. It was

articled to Oliver Benton November 7, 1834, and deeded to Zenas Hebard, September 1, 1838. The south part, 100 acres, of lot 21 was sold by article to Asa Sanford October, 12, 1819, and was deeded to him November 23, 1833. The north middle part, 92 acres, of lot 21 was articled to Nathaniel Peck November 26, 1824. October 13, 1831, it was again articled to Joseph Rockwood, to whom it was deeded October 24, 1834. The south part, 120 acres, of lot 22 was taken up by Bela Benton May 29, 1815. Sixty acres of this were deeded to Eliza Billings September 15, 1837. Fifty acres of the south middle part of lot 22 were articled to William Merrit December 7, 1822. This land was transferred to Elizur Hart September 14, 1832, and Barzillai Holt September 25, 1835, and was deeded to him with other land February 1, 1838. The south middle part, 70 acres, of lot 22 was sold by article to Losson Hix December 7, 1822, and articled to Elizur Hart November 2, 1832. It was deeded to Henry Hawley June 20, 1833. The north middle part, 50 acres, of lot 22 was articled to John Merritt October 23, 1823. It was transferred to Isaac Sanderson October 9, 1832, to Oliver Benton November 7, 1834, and was deeded to Roger Benton. The part, 51 acres, next to the south middle part of lot 22 was articled to Robert Humphrey, November 13, 1823, and transferred to Samuel Humphrey December 28, 1830. It was deeded to Liberty Walker February 21, 1833. The north part, 100 acres, of lot 22 was sold by article to John Billings March 29, 1816. It was transferred to Leverett Peck December 23, 1829, and deeded to Jotham Holt March 1, 1833.

The east part,  $73\frac{1}{2}$  acres, of lot 23 was taken up by Peter Powers April 19, 1825. It was articled to Elijah Sill December 31, 1830, and was deeded to him December 13, 1832. The west part, 120 acres, of lot 23 was articled to Barney Gilbert November 18, 1816. December 8, 1829, 70 acres of this were articled to Barney Gilbert and Charles Pribler. This land was deeded to Potter Paine August 14, 1832. The balance was deeded to Hugh McCarthy November 10, 1833. The west middle part, 100 acres, of lot 23 was sold by article to James Storms April 11, 1817. It was transferred to Nathan Robinson December 8, 1827, and deeded to Gould G. Norton September 19, 1832. The east middle part, 90 acres, of lot 23 was sold by article to Erastus Hinckley April 19, 1825, and deeded to Lester Harrington December 14, 1832.

For lot 24, see Albion.

The east middle part, 100 acres, of lot 25 was taken up by Archibald Dunham January 14, 1822. It was articled to Almon Rice December 13, 1830; and was deeded to him September 1, 1833. The east part, 100 acres, of lot 25 was articled to William, and James Rollins November 10, 1818. Fifty acres of this were transferred to Lucius Wait December 1828; and were deeded to him February 25, 1834. Fifty acres were transferred to Henry Vannocker December 18, 1828, and deeded to Ethan Pier June 1, 1834. The west middle part, 75 acres, of lot 25 was taken up by Almond Dunham July 19, 1825. It was articled to Henry Vannocker November 14, 1833, and deeded to Horace Hopkins January 1, 1836. The west part, 103 acres, of lot 25 was articled to John J. Pomeroy November 5, 1825. It was again articled April 4, 1833, to Bostwick Hurd. Sixty-three acres of this were deeded to Alpheus Nash May 15, 1835; and 40 acres to Ethan Pier on the same day.



The south part, 100 acres, of lot 26 was purchased by Elisha Wright, and was articulated to him early in 1827. It was deeded to him June 28, 1830; and the middle and west 150 acres were deeded to him February 3, 1834. The northeast part, 50 acres, of lot 26 was taken up by Walter Blount November 15, 1824, and was transferred to Benson Manchester December 31, 1834. It was deeded to William Danforth May 15, 1837. The middle of the north part, 42 acres, of lot 26 was articulated to Richard D. Sprink November 6, 1827, and sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828.

The south middle part, 75 acres, of lot 27 was articulated to Ralph Jackson January 22, 1822, and transferred to Ezra Brainard December 9, 1830. It was deeded to Ralph H. Jackson, July 16, 1833. John Strow purchased by article the south part, 80 acres, of lot 27 November 11, 1818. It was articulated to Sylvester Noble December 25, 1830, and was deeded to him June 29, 1837. The north middle part, 75 acres, of lot 27 was articulated to Bence & Swartwout January 7, 1825. It was transferred to Abraham B. Mills, February 1, 1834, and was deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834. The north part, 50 acres, of lot 27 and was articulated to Caleb Pierce March 23, 1826, and was deeded to Richard D. Sprink June 1, 1834. Seventy-one and one half acres of lot 27 were sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828.

The east part, 100 acres, of lot 28 was taken up by Lucius Allis November 12, 1821, and was deeded to him December 16, 1833. The west part 50 acres, of lot 28 was articulated to Oliver Benton December 11, 1821, and was deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834. The part, 50 acres, next east from the foregoing was articulated to Philetus Bumpus December 20, 1851. It was transferred to Ebenezer Eaton October 17, 1833, and was deeded to Henry Buel July 6, 1835. The east middle part, 50 acres of lot 28 was articulated to Isaac Austin January 8, 1827, and with the west middle part, 105 acres, of the same lot was sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828.

The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 29 was taken up by Isaac Sanderson April 28, 1833. It was transferred to Cynthia Sanderson October 30, 1832, and was deeded to her June 11, 1837. The east part, 95 acres, of lot 29 was articulated to Ephraim Amsden November 5, 1823. Fifty acres were transferred to John Holloway, and deeded to Alvah B. Howland September 7, 1835. Forty-five acres were transferred to Elizur Hart November 5, 1831, and to Oliver Benton November 7, 1835. This land was deeded to Nathaniel Foot September 7, 1835. The west middle part, 80 acres, of lot 29 was taken up by Silas Benton November 30, 1821. Fifty acres of this were transferred to Isaac Filkins December 15, 1830; to William Austin December 20, 1833; to Alvah Wood December 24, 1836; and to Jonathan E. Robinson February 1, 1840. Forty-two acres of this west middle part were transferred to Allen Robinson February 28, 1833, and the whole was deeded to Jonathan E. Robinson February 1, 1840. The west part, 60 acres, of lot 29 was articulated to Reuben Darrow November 26, 1821. Forty-seven acres of this were transferred to Jonathan Whitney December 23, 1830, and were deeded to him January 14, 1834.

Lot 30, 374 acres, was sold to Charles E. Dudley, January 26, 1828.

The middle part, 150 acres, of lot 31 was taken up by Elijah Billings June 8, 1816. February 8, 1828, 70½ acres of this were articulated to Jotham Holt, and deeded to him December 6, 1852. February 8, 1828, 50 acres were articulated to James Holt, to whom

they were deeded September 17, 1832. The east part, 150 acres, of lot 31 was articulated to Elijah Billings June 8, 1816. February 14, 1824, it was transferred to Levant Peck, and September 10, 1832, 60 acres were deeded to George Smith; and February 21, 1833, 90 acres were deeded to Hugh McCurdy. As were also 89½ acres of the middle of the north part June 7, 1831. The west part, 132½ acres of lot 31 was taken up by Silas Williams November 7, 1816. It was divided and transferred in parcels, and was finally deeded as follows: 42½ acres to Joseph L. Blodgett February 25, 1835; 40 acres to Hugh McCurdy June 1, 1834; and 25 acres to John Bartlet October, 24, 1838. The southeast middle part, 60 acres, of lot 31 was articulated to Jotham Holt, jr., October 25, 1816. It was deeded to George W. Smith, September 10, 1832.

See Albion for lot 32.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 33 was taken up by Sylvester Noble October 21, 1818. It was transferred to Thomas Pratt November 18, 1829. It was deeded to Ethan Pier October 11, 1833. The south part, 100 acres, of lot 33 was articulated to Peleg Brown November 19, 1825, and the article was renewed to Burtis Bird January 17, 1833. It was deeded to John C. Woodhull August 26, 1835. The north middle part, 70 acres, of lot 33 was taken up by Walter Blount July 12, 1826. It was transferred to Orlean Clark November 4, 1834, and was deeded to John Sutton April 26, 1835. The south middle part, 50 acres, of lot 33 was articulated to Isaac Taft June 30, 1826. It was transferred to Burtis Bird January 17, 1833, and, with 42 acres next to it, was deeded to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828.

The north part, 106 acres, of lot 34 was sold by article to Sheldon Pierson November 27, 1822. It was articulated to Sylvester Noble December 25, 1830, and deeded to him November 25, 1833. The north middle part, 75 acres, of lot 34 was taken up by Orrin Wilcox November 11, 1818. December 7, 1829, it was articulated to Richard Wright, and was deeded to him February 28, 1833. The south part, 100 acres, of lot 34 was articulated to Branch Evarts November 11, 1818. March 24, 1829, 37½ acres were transferred to Lemuel Clark. October 1, 1829, 25 acres were transferred to Lemuel Clark and deeded to Elisha Wright, and both portions were deeded to him March 14, 1834, and February 21, 1837. Ninety-two acres of the south middle part of lot 34 were deeded to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828. February 22, 1827, Elisha Wright took up 84 acres of lot 34 that were sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828, and received his deed February 28, 1833.

Richard D. Spink took up the middle part, 75 acres, of lot 35 April 19, 1823. It was articulated to Daniel S. Root August 23, 1833; to John Chamberlain October 1, 1838, and deeded to Ralph H. Jackson June 1, 1842. The south middle part, 80 acres, of lot 35 was articulated to George Wells April 19, 1823. October 9, 1832, 20 acres of this were transferred to Ralph H. Jackson. November 8, 1832, 59½ acres of the same were transferred to Leonard Warner, and October 3, 1833, to Ralph H. Jackson and David Thurston. The south part of the lot, 50 acres, was taken up by Joseph Wheat December 25, 1818. It was transferred to David Thurston October 3, 1833. The whole of the south part of the lot was deeded: 79½ acres to David Thurston October 3, 1833. 12½ acres to Ralph H. Jackson October 3, 1834; and 20 acres to him February 21,

1836. The north part, 100 acres, of lot 35 was articulated to John Rose May 1, 1822. It was transferred to Peter Failing May 2, 1828, and was deeded to him October 11, 1833. The north middle part, 60 acres, of lot 35 was taken up by Henry VanNocker November 3, 1827, and was deeded to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828.

Robert McNeal took up  $44\frac{1}{2}$  acres of the north middle part of lot 36 April 20, 1824. John Rose took up 50 acres of the south middle part of lot 36 August 27, 1821. These parcels, with 60 acres more, were deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834. John Rose took up the south part, 100 acres, of lot 36 July 27, 1821. It was deeded to Isaiah Green December 26, 1833. Collins Burnham took up the north middle part, 75 acres, of lot 36 September 11, 1821. It was transferred to Louisa Foster May 11, 1831, and was deeded to Solomon Curtis June 1, 1834. The north part, 50 acres, of lot 36 was articulated to Elisha W. Sheldon September 11, 1821. It was transferred to Nathaniel Brooks December 29, 1831, and with the south 50 acres of lot 37, was deeded to Timothy W. Stacy November 20, 1832.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 37 was sold by article to David E. Randall April 11, 1818. April 28 and 29 it was articulated in two parcels of 50 acres each to Thomas Wood and Cyrus Stewart, and the whole was deeded to Jacob Finch January 6, 1834. The north middle part, 50 acres, of lot 37 was articulated to John Lee April 11, 1818, and deeded to Nathan Stewart March 21, 1821. The south middle part, 60 acres, of lot 37 was sold by article to Charles Lee June 22, 1818, and was transferred to Alpheus Nash, jr., December 27, 1830. The south part,  $150\frac{1}{2}$  acres, of lot 37 was taken up by John Rose October 11, 1820. Fifty and one-half acres of this were transferred to Alpheus Nash December 3, 1830. One hundred acres of this north part were transferred to Nathaniel Brooks December 29, 1830. The whole was deeded to Allen P. Robinson November 17, 1832.

Fifty acres of the south middle part of lot 38 were articulated to John Lee April 11, 1818, and deeded to Cyrus Holt October 7, 1833. The middle part, 50 acres, was taken up by Spencer Pebbles April 6, 1824, transferred to Charles Mix January 24, 1834, and deeded to George Mix January 1, 1839. The north part, 38 acres, of lot 38 was articulated to William Prout September 7, 1818. It was transferred to Stephen Brown January 4, 1828, and deeded to Elisha Brown February 15, 1833. One hundred acres of the north part were sold by article to John Lewis May 31, 1819, and again articulated to Ephraim Hicks, jr., December 5, 1829. The tract was deeded to him September 17, 1832. The south part, 50 acres, of lot 38 was taken up by Eber Call December 5, 1818, and articulated to George Tubbs March 5, 1828. It was deeded to Daniel Eldred February 3, 1834. The middle part of lot 38 was sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828.

The west part, 100 acres, of lot 39 was taken up by Elisha Smith September 17, 1816, and was deeded to him July 14, 1823. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 39 was taken up by Calvin Smith September 17, 1816, and was deeded to him September 14, 1824. The east part, 148 acres, of lot 39 was articulated to Harry Blackman October 7, 1816, and was deeded to Chester Harding May 29, 1823.

See Albion for lot 40.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 41 was sold by deed to William Martin April 7, 1826. The north middle part, 50 acres, of lot 41 was articulated to Nathan B. Bathrick October

18, 1826, and transferred to William Martin, jr., December 17, 1833. It was deeded to him October 10, 1837. The middle part, 50 acres, of lot 41 was taken up by Almon Bathwick October 18, 1826. It was articulated to Deliverance Morehouse November, 1834, and was deeded to Asa Parker February 1, 1838. The south middle part, 70 acres, of lot 41 was taken up by Nathan Bennett December 18, 1826. It was articulated to Deliverance Morehouse January 6, 1834, and deeded to Joseph Willett December 1, 1837. The south part, 85 acres, of lot 41 was sold to Charles E. Dudley, as was also the whole of lot 42, January 26, 1828.

The southeast part, 67 acres, of lot 43 was articulated to Park White February 22, 1827, and with the southwest part, 50 acres, of the same lot was sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828. The north part, 50 acres, of lot 43 was taken up by John Rose December 6, 1822. It was deeded to Blakeley Burns February 9, 1833. The north middle part, 50 acres, of lot 43 was sold by article to John Waldron February, 21, 1823, and was deeded to him June 23, 1824. The middle part, 50 acres, of lot 43 was articulated to Joseph Corey February 11, 1824, and was deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834. The south middle part, 50 acres, of lot 43 was taken up by Aaron Stedman February 11, 1825, and deeded to Parke White November 13, 1833.

The middle part, 50 acres, of lot 44 was articulated to Charles Howard June 8, 1822, and transferred to Robert McNeil, jr., February 21, 1833. It was deeded to him October 11, 1833. The north middle part, 60 acres, of lot 44 was sold by article to John Lee February 9, 1822, and articulated to Robert McNeil January 3, 1831, and was deeded to him November 20, 1832. Seventy acres of the south middle part of lot 44 were taken up by Loammi Robinson November 28, 1822, and transferred to Guilford McNeal December 31, 1830. The tract was deeded to Israel C. Wait November 25, 1833. Seventy-eight acres of the south middle part of lot 44 were articulated to Edmund Waldron February 21, 1823, and the article was renewed to Chauncey Stacy December 27, 1830. This land was deeded to Mr. Stacy April 21, 1833. The north part, 60 acres, of lot 44 was articulated to John Rose August 27, 1821, and transferred to Solomon Curtis December 3, 1830. It was deeded to him June 1, 1834. The south part, 50 acres, of lot 44 was sold by article to Asa Spencer May 8, 1822, and deeded to Thomas Green November 20, 1827.

The south middle part, 50 acres, of lot 45 was taken up Amos Porter January 24, 1820. It was articulated to Thomas Campbell October 27, 1830, and deeded to Alvin Munger June 1, 1834. The south part, 100 acres, of lot 45 was articulated to Joshua RATHERA January 24, 1820. Fifty acres of this were transferred to Silas McNeal October 27, 1830, and to Philander Munger January 6, 1834. This portion was deeded in equal parcels to Hannah Morse and Samuel Benedict February 3, and March 9, 1838. Fifty acres of this south part were transferred to Nathan Stuart November 10, 1830, and deeded to him June 1, 1834. The middle part, 133 acres, of lot 45 was taken up by John Rose January 24, 1820, and articulated to Elisha and Amasa Sheldon November 10, 1829. They received their deed December 31, 1832. The north part, 50 acres, of lot 45 was articulated to Joseph Wheat January 24, 1820. It was again articulated to John Patrick December 27, 1830, and deeded to Alfred J. Ross, June 1, 1834.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 46 was sold by article to Daniel Fellows June 1, 1817, and again articulated to Whitman Nash March 25, 1829. It was deeded to him November 20, 1832. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 46 was taken up by Jonathan Kingsbury April 11, 1818. Twenty-five acres of this were transferred to Sally Fidelia Walter October 10, 1826. The same was deeded as follows: 88 acres to Chauncey Fellows February 15, 1833, and 12 acres to Clesson Smith November 13, 1833. The northeast part, 100 acres, of lot 46 was articulated to Caleb Lamb December 1, 1818. It was deeded as follows: 50 acres to Horace Tripp November 15, 1833, and 25 acres each to Chauncey and to Harry Fellows on the same day. The northwest part, 79½ acres, of lot 46 was taken up by Eleazer Wood December 1, 1818, and deeded, with 12 acres more to Clesson Smith November 13, 1833.

The whole of lot 47, 382 acres, was taken up May 18, 1816, by John Lee, and was deeded: 182 acres to John Lee May 26, 1823, 50 acres to Ora Lee, 48 acres to Dency Godard, and 100 acres to Charles Lee May 5, 1824.

For lot 48, see Albion.

Lot 49 and the south part of lot 50 were sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828.

The north part of lot 50, 100 acres, was articulated to Andrew Palmer December 15, 1824, and transferred to Samuel Wyman July 24, 1834. It was deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834. The south middle part, 100 acres, of lot 50 sold by article to Cheney Hutchins, June 5, 1823. It was deeded to Simeon Babcock January 6, 1834. The north middle part, 60 acres, of lot 50 was taken up by Theodorus Olden May 28, 1823. It was articulated to John Grinell November 9, 1830, to Thomas Wells February 19, 1834, and deeded to Winsor C. Campbell July 13, 1837.

The west middle part of lot 51 was taken up by Peleg Palmer April 13, 1822. December 3, 1830, 50 acres, of this were articulated to Jera Crane, to whom they were deeded December 2, 1831. On the same day 50 acres were articulated to Calvin Campbell, to whom they were deeded November 12, 1836. June 23, 1832, 50 acres of the same were articulated to Dobson Crane and were deeded to Henry J. Babcock October 31, 1833. The east part, 60 acres, of lot 51 was taken up by Rufus Hancock November 12, 1825. With a part of lot 43 it was deeded to Blakely Burns February 9, 1833. The east middle part, 74 acres, of lot 51 was articulated to Stephen Tucker, November 30, 1827, and, with 50 acres more, sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828. The west part, 30 acres, of lot 51 was sold to Calvin Campbell with a part of lot 59, March 26, 1829.

Fifty acres of lot 52 were taken up by Asahel Buck, jr., June 3, 1822, were transferred to Leander Wood November 26, 1830, and deeded to Eleazer Ide June 1, 1834. Ransom Thomas took up 50 acres of lot 52 January 4, 1823. The land was transferred to Leander Wood May 24, 1828, and deeded to Eleazer Ide June 1, 1834. The west part of lot 52, 50 acres, was articulated to William Cornwall December 31, 1822, and transferred to John Edwards December 28, 1830. It was deeded to Guy W. Loomis January 18, 1834. Sixty acres of lot 52 were articulated to Benjamin Rogers January 4, 1822; were transferred to Squire Burns November 1, 1831, and deeded to Joseph W. and Edward Ransom September 15, 1837. Fifty acres of lot 52 were articulated to William

Cornwall December 31, 1822, were transferred to Joshua Palmer January 1, 1831, and deeded to James Welden December 3, 1833. Fifty acres of lot 52 were taken up by Blakely Burns February 11, 1824, and deeded to Hiram Brown February 15, 1833. The east 49 acres of lot 52 were taken up by Blakeley Burns October 11, 1827, and sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828.

The west part, 109 acres, of lot 53 was sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828. Phineas S. Needham took up 50 acres of lot 55 July 12, 1822. The parcel was transferred to Azra Parker December 28, 1830. This land was deeded to Dennis Kingsley November 23, 1833. Timothy Clark purchased by article 60 acres of lot 53 November 19, 1822. This land was deeded to John McAllister January 23, 1833. The east part, 60 acres, of lot 53 was articulated to Amaziah Pardee May 8, 1820; was again articulated to Alpheus Bishop December 28, 1830, and was deeded to Clark Hall November 23, 1833. The east middle part of lot 53, 50 acres, was articulated to Daniel Wright December 20, 1821. It was transferred to Briggs Hall December 30, 1830, and deeded to Clark Hall November 33, 1833.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 54 was taken up by Hiram Kingsbury May 29, 1820, and was deeded to Cyrus Stewart March 4, 1828. The south part, 50 acres, of lot 54 was articulated to Arza Parker October 30, 1825, to John Cooper January 24, 1834, and was deeded to him November 21, 1837. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 54 was articulated to Roderick and Jared Stocking November 23, 1819. Fifty acres of this was transferred to Oliver N. Russell December 8, 1827, and deeded to him October 17, 1835. Fifty acres of the same were articulated to Joseph Barker December 8, 1827, and were deeded to him December 3, 1833. The south middle part, 75 acres, of lot 54 was taken up by William Hunt October 25, 1825. It was articulated to Cyrus Stewart December 19, 1833, and to William Willits December 19, 1837. It was deeded to Joseph Barker December 28, 1835. William Hunt took up 50 acres of lot 54 October 26, 1825. This land was transferred to Joseph Barker October 19, 1833, and was deeded to William Willits December 19, 1837.

The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 55 was articulated to Ansel Dinsmore November 18, 1816. It was divided and transferred in parcels, and was deeded as follows: 19 acres to Joseph Sanderson December 19, 1833; 27 acres to Ebenezer M. Bush February 10, 1834; 22 acres to Elbe Sibley May 19, 1834; and 3 acres to Azel Shepard November 5, 1837. The east part, 100 acres, of lot 55 was articulated to Nathan Sherwood November 11, 1816. The article was renewed to Calvin E. Phelps April 11, 1825, and the land was deeded to Elisha Smith November 20, 1827. The west part, 182 acres, of lot 55 was taken up by Samuel Goodrich March 15, 1817. It was divided, transferred and deeded as follows: 82 acres to Cyrus Stewart March 5, 1828; and 100 acres to Joseph W. Hopkins September 28, 1832.

See Albion for lot 56.

Lot 57 and the north part of lot 58 were sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828.

The southeast part, 60 acres, of lot 58 was articulated to John Grinell May 28, 1823. It was transferred to Winsor Campbell December 30, 1830, and deeded to Reuben E. Smith June 26, 1834. The southwest part, 60 acres, of lot 58, was articulated to John Grinell May 28, 1823. February 24, 1831, it was transferred to Major Grinell, to whom it was deeded November 11, 1833.



The northwest part, 54 acres, of lot 59 was taken up by Reily M. Tinkham February 22, 1822, it was articulated to John R. Foster December 28, 1830; to James Fyfe January 9, 1834, and was deeded with other land, to Jerra Crane June 18, 1835. The southwest part, 54 acres, of lot 59 was taken up by Alanson Tinkham February 22, 1822, and was deeded to him February 18, 1829. The southeast part of lot 59, with the west part of lot 51, 109 acres, was articulated to Calvin Campbell February 22, 1822, and was deeded to him March 26, 1829. The middle portion of the west part, 54 acres of lot 59, was articulated to John Grinell February 22, 1822, and was deeded to him March 2, 1827. The northeast part, 50 acres, of lot 59, was articulated to Samuel Fassett July 20, 1821, and was deeded to Jerra Crane March 23, 1824.

The east part, 100 acres, of lot 60 was taken up by Joseph Cory December 26, 1822. This part was divided and subdivided and transferred, and was finally deeded as follows 75 acres with 25 acres of lot 61, to Stephen B. Cleveland February 14, 1834, and 25 acres to Jerra Crane June 18, 1835. The west middle part, 60 acres, of lot 60 was articulated to Job S. Comstock July 19, 1821. It was again articulated to Jonathan Joslin December 29, 1830, and was deeded to Francis Nash, October 29, 1833. The east middle part, 60 acres, of lot 60 was taken up by Lyman Peare July 19, 1821, and articulated January 17, 1837, to Samuel Miller, to whom it was deeded December 17, 1833. The west part of lot 60, 61 acres, was sold by article to Solomon Cole November 15, 1821, and articulated to Simeon Kingsbury February 7, 1831. It was deeded to him February 12, 1834.

The middle part, 50 acres, of lot 61, was articulated to Elisha Green January 24, 1830, and was deeded to Jairus Lawrence. The north part, 100 acres, of lot 61 was purchased by Calvin Weed April 14, 1817. Fifty acres of this part were articulated to Nehemiah Finch December 21, 1817, and, with the south part of lot 62, was deeded to William N. Gage December 17, 1833. Fifty acres were deeded to Horace Lindsley March 12, 1833. The south middle part, 55 acres, of lot 61 was articulated to Joseph Haight September 11, 1824. It was deeded to Luther Porter December 28, 1837. The south part, 50 acres, of lot 61 was taken up by Jerra Crane February 1, 1825. It was deeded in two parcels : To Peter Palmer 25 acres July 11, 1836, and 25 acres to Stephen B. Cleveland February 14, 1834.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 62 was articulated to Cyrus Johnson, April 8, 1816. It was deeded to Timothy Johnson September 7, 1826. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 62 was taken up by Nicholas Wetherbee November 16, 1816, and the article was renewed February 9, 1825, to Benjamin Smith, who received his deed December 24, 1827. The south part, 91 acres, of lot 62 was articulated to Isaac P. Wood March 31, 1817, and the article was renewed to William N. Gage November 11, 1826. He received a deed for this and a part of lot 61 December 17, 1833.

The north part, 140 acres, of lot 63 was articulated to Levi Wells May 29, 1816. June 19, 1824, 40 acres were articulated to Chester Wells, to whom they were deeded June 26, 1834. June 19, 1824, 50 acres of the same were articulated to Reuben Haight, and transferred to James Robson December 14, 1830. They were deeded to Nicholas Wetherbee April 1, 1835. July 19, 50 acres of this same north part were articulated to Daniel Battery, and deeded to Horace Hopkins September 28, 1832. Harry Wood took the



south part, 154 acres, of lot 63 March 21, 1817. He received his deed March 21, 1825. For lot 64 see Albion.

The first actual settlers in Barre came to the town in 1816. Prior to that date the Holland Land Company had caused the Oak Orchard road to be cut through over an old Indian trail, but it had become so overgrown with underbrush that it was almost impassable. Nevertheless it was the route by which the early settlers came in to locate their lands. This thoroughfare was laid out four rods wide. The Lee road was opened in 1817, and from then till 1820 most of the important roads in town were rendered what was then termed passable. They generally pursued serpentine courses, and over wet or swampy places were improved with corduroy crossings. The early settlers were poor but industrious, and the lenient policy of the Holland Land Company enabled them to buy land, clear it, and make for themselves and their families excellent farms and comfortable homes. Pioneer life and primitive conditions here were not unlike those of neighboring localities. The rude log cabin, without floor or window or chimney, warmed only by an improvised fireplace, protected the settler's family until means could be obtained with which to improve it or to replace it with a frame dwelling. Sickness, scarcity of food, and other causes only served to band the early inhabitants more closely together. Resolute, persevering, hardy and courageous, the majority of them remained and labored, reared families and transformed the wilderness into productive fields and beautiful homes.

From the foregoing account of original and subsequent purchases from the Holland Land Company, the first actual settlers on the lands purchased cannot with certainty be determined. In a large majority of cases the purchasers settled on their lands. In many instances they soon became discouraged, sold their improvements, assigned their articles, which assignments were not always recorded, and left or took other lands with which they were better pleased; and some purchasers, who had made only small payments, never occupied their lands or paid interest, but allowed their articles to lapse. A portion of lot 5, at Barre Center, was articted to a man named Parmaly, an assistant of the company's surveyors, in 1810. What became of Mr. Parmaly was not known, though it was rumored that he was killed in the war of 1812. The land reverted, and was sold to John Raymond.

The first actual settler in Barre was Stephen Paine. He was born in 1776 in Scituate, R. I., and removed thence to Richfield, N. Y., thence to Ontario county, and from there to Barre in the autumn of 1815. He took an article for a part of a lot 39, range 1, and February 21, 1816, he came with his family, consisting of his wife (whose maiden name was Sally Auger), and ten children. They arrived at Booth's tavern on the Ridge on the evening of February 25. The next morning the father and his son Angell came on foot by way of the Oak Orchard road to Mattison's tavern, three fourths of a mile north from Benton's Corners, arriving at about noon. In the afternoon they cleaned out a rude log house which had been used by Oliver Benton during the winter as a shed or stable for cattle. It stood on the east side of Oak Orchard road a short distance south from the Poorhouse road. The rest of the family, with their few household goods, arrived late in the afternoon, and they passed their first night and their first few weeks there, feeding their small stock of cattle and sheep on browse. In this time they built a small log house on lot 7, range 2, for Alexander Ward, who came soon after him and took up land there. This was the first log house erected in the town. They soon built a house on their own farm and lived there, making improvements for six years when they sold out to John Bradner, and removed to another farm on lot 8, range 2, which the father and son had bought together. In 1833 Mr. Paine sold his interest in this to his son Angell, and died in Cattaraugus county in 1849.

Angell Paine was born in Richfield, N. Y., in 1802. In 1826 he married Lucinda Holland, and they had six children. He still resides on the farm which he and his father purchased in 1823. He is the oldest pioneer in this part of Orleans county, and one of the oldest in Western New York. He remembers that once when he was "searching for the cows he came to the house of a Mr. Kelly, who was familiarly known as 'Noggin' Kelly, because he sometimes made wooden dishes or bowls. Noggin had gone to hunt for provisions and had not yet returned. The family invited Paine to dinner and he found they had nothing to eat but leeks and salt!"

John W. Holland came to Orleans county in the fall of 1816 and chopped ten acres on lot 8, range 2, two and a half miles south from

Albion village. A man named Bonesteel had taken an article for a part of lot 40, range 1, in Barre, and upon it had erected a log house. These Mr. Holland then purchased, and in the spring of 1816 George W. Holland cleared some three acres, which he planted to corn and potatoes. In February, 1817, his father and the family took possession of the farm.

Jotham Holt was born in Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., in 1790. He was married to Olive Hix of the same county about 1811, and in 1816 they moved with three children to Benton's Corners, south from Albion. They came with oxen and sled, bringing such articles of utility as they could conveniently carry. He cut his way to the land which he purchased—lot 31, range 2—and built thereon a pole house, such as one man alone could construct. The floor was made of split plank, and the time required for building the house was four weeks. During this time his wife and her children remained at the house of Oliver Benton, and kept house for him. While they were there Mr. Benton went east, married, and returned with his wife. Mr. Holt cleared land and sowed wheat, for which he paid three dollars per bushel; but for the crop which he raised he only received thirty-one cents per bushel in Rochester. He exchanged twelve bushels at Gaines for a barrel of salt. Mr. Holt remained on his land till 1831, when he sold it to his brother James, who occupied it till his death, in 1848. Jotham Holt finally went to Calhoun county, Mich., where he died.

Orange Starr was born in Vermont in 1767. After the death of his father he lived with an inn-keeper in Danbury, whose tavern was the only building saved when the Hessians burned the town. He married Hannah Northrup, of Vermont, and in 1815, with their seven children, they came as far west as Ontario county, N. Y. Here, their provisions being exhausted, the family for three days subsisted on beech nuts. Mr. Starr came to South Barre in 1816 and located 100 acres on lots 27 and 28, and the next summer he brought his family hither. Among them were his sons Floyd and James, who lived at or near Barre Center until their deaths.

Judge John Lee was born in Barre, Mass., June 25, 1763. Emigrating early to Madison county, N. Y., he came thence fourteen years later (in 1816) to Barre, and at the organization of this town in 1818 he

gave it the name of his place of nativity. He took up a piece of land at a point since known as Lee's Settlement and returned home, but his sons, Charles and Ora, came on, cleared up several acres, and built a log house, into which the father moved his family in February, 1817. Judge Lee was always a prominent citizen, being especially conspicuous in laying out roads, building school houses, and inducing settlers to come and stay. He was appointed a judge of the old court of Common Pleas, and died in October, 1832. His daughter Sally (afterward Mrs. Andrew Stevens), who died in Knowlesville in 1828, taught the first school in Lee's Settlement in 1818-19 in a log house in which the family of a Mr. Pierce then resided. His son Charles was always a prominent citizen and a long time justice of the peace. Ora Lee is said to have cut the first tree on the Oak Orchard road in Barre and Millville. He rose to the rank of brigadier-general in the State militia, and shortly after coming here he purchased of the Holland Land Company a large number of outstanding contracts against the settlers and conveyed the lands represented by these articles to the grantees as they were paid for. Subsequently he was a dry goods merchant in Albion, but soon left this business and engaged in buying and selling flour and grain and in manufacturing flour.

Ithamar Hibard was of Scotch descent. At the beginning of the present century he resided in Schroon, Essex county, N. Y., whence he removed to Brandon, Vt., and thence in 1816 to the present town of Albion, one mile west from the village. Sixteen years later he came to Barre Center, where he died in 1853. He was a prominent and influential citizen, and was one of the original members of the first Congregational Church in the town. He was the coroner at the inquest of the only murder in town, which occurred in 1828. His sons were: Zenas F. and Royal Hebard, both of whom grew old and died in this town. His daughter was the first wife of J. D. Buckland. Roscoe Z. Hebard, son of Zenas F., resides a mile west of Barre Center, and George, son of Royal, is a successful business man in New York city.

Joshua Raymond, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., came to Barre with his wife in 1817, and erected and kept the first tavern in town on lot 27 between Barre Center and South Barre. This was a log building and a few years later was superseded by a large house still standing on

the site. His daughter Betsey was married to Darius Peck about 1824, which was the first marriage celebrated in town. On one occasion Mr. and Mrs. Peck and another couple walked four miles through the dense woods to a meeting in a log school house near William Love's. They arrived after service, but the addition of four to the congregation was so encouraging that it was decided to hold another meeting.

John Raymond was born in Dutchess county in 1767, where he was a farmer. In 1791 he married Ruth Jones, who was born in the same county in 1773. In 1817 they removed to Seneca county, N. Y., and in 1821 to Barre, locating at Barre Center, where he died at the age of ninety-six. His wife died at the same place aged ninety-four. Their children were: Abby P., married Silas Burrhus; Esther, married Eber Crosby; Betsey, married Jesse O'Harrow; Moranda, married Jacob S. Flint; Sally, married Hanford Phillips; Hannah, married Ransom S. Smith; Orren, Alfred, and Charles. Orren Raymond was born in Dutchess county in 1805, and came with the family to Barre. He married Chloe Bull in 1833, and resided at Barre Center till his death, in 1848. They reared seven children. Alfred Raymond, born in Dutchess county in 1807, also came with his father's family to Barre and located at Barre Center. He married, first, Harriet Baldwin, then Laura Ann Hobart, and lastly Miranda Bradner. By his second wife he had children, Harriet and John A., and by his third wife, Frank, La Rue, and Fred B. Charles Raymond was born in Dutchess county in 1813, and also came to Barre with the family. He passed seven years of his life in the study of medicine, and died of a dissection wound in 1841.

Daniel P. Bigelow was born in Brandon, Vt., in 1792, and in 1817 came to Barre. For a time after his arrival he lived in a cabin on lot 28, near Joshua Raymond's tavern, and probably while living there made improvements on the place which he purchased on lot 36, three-fourths of a mile from Barre Center. On this he resided till his death, in 1853. It is related of him that he trained one of his oxen for a saddle beast and was accustomed to ride him about the settlement, On one such occasion they came near a puddle of water, and the ox, being thirsty, made a rush for it. On reaching the water he stopped suddenly and his rider pitched over forward into the pool. Mr.

Bigelow's wife was Betsey Knight, a native of Vermont. They reared five children. Simeon Bigelow, a brother of Daniel P., was born in Brandon, Vt., in 1803, and in 1828 was married to Charity Childs, who was born in 1808. In 1831 he came to Barre from Vermont on horseback (his family coming by canal) and settled on lot 36, about a mile from Barre Center, on the Oak Orchard road. After a few years he sold that place, but resided in the vicinity till his death, in 1866. His wife died in 1865. His children were: Daniel H., Mary E., Emma A., and Edwin W.

Henry Edgerton was born at Tyringham, Mass., in 1788, and was married in 1816 to Jane West, of Washington county, N. Y. In 1817 they came to Barre and settled on lot 35, range 1, where he built a log house covered with bark, with a hole for the escape of smoke, and with a rug or blanket for a door. They lived in this house—somewhat improved afterward—during fifteen years, when they removed to Elba, Genesee county, where he died in 1873.

Abiathar Mix, a brother of Ebenezer Mix, surveyor and clerk in the land office at Batavia, came, with his wife, Lydia, from Dutchess county, N. Y., to Barre in 1817, and located on lot 32, township 14, range 2. He took up a large tract of land and engaged for a time in the manufacture of potash, and also in mercantile business at Porter's Corners, in partnership with his brother, Ebenezer Mix. After a time he abandoned his store and engaged in work at his trade, that of a mason. He was also something of a pettifogger. He died in 1856. Milton Mix, the eldest son of Abiathar, resided during many years at West Barre, but removed, some thirty-five years since, to Michigan, where he died. Charles Mix, second son of Abiathar, settled on lot 20, township 14, range 2, where he resided till his death in 1867, and where his daughter, Mrs. H. A. Rogers, still resides. His son, Charles N. Mix, resides on Pine Hill, in Barre. Mr. Mix's wife was Philena Salter, of Ridgeway. David Mix, third son of Abiathar, married Alice Loomis, and they resided most of their lives just north from Pine Hill. He died some twenty years since. George E., fourth son of Abiathar Mix, married Ellen De Bow, of Batavia, N. Y. He also resided a short distance north from Pine Hill, where he died. He was nominated county clerk by the Liberty party, but was defeated. He was in the



State militia from 1837 to 1844, and rose to the rank of captain. Of the daughters of Abiathar Mix, Polly married Philetus Bumpus, of Albion. Eliza became the wife of Gen. John B. Lee; and Jane married John Kerrison. All are dead.

William Kelley, a Revolutionary soldier came to Barre from Vermont in 1817 and settled on lot 5, range 2, on which his son William also lived. William, sr., was familiarly known as Cooper Kelly. He owned the first horse ever brought into Barre, but took it away with him when he left.

Aden Foster was born in New Braintree, Mass., July 20, 1791, was married to Sally Hall at Brandon, Vt., in 1817, and came to Barre the same year, settling on lot 37, range 1, one-half mile south from Barre Center. For six months he lived alone on this place in a log house he built, and was then joined by his wife and her brother, Harvey Hall, who moved from Vermont with an ox team in fourteen days, being guided a part of the way by blazed trees. In this log house Mr. and Mrs. Foster lived eighteen years, and in it also their eight children were born. He erected a large house in 1835 and died February 7, 1838. During the active period of his life he was a leading man among his fellow citizens. He was a captain in the old State militia and was for many years a magistrate. His son, Albert J. Foster, a prominent citizen and a farmer, resides on the old homestead. Another son, Oscar F. Foster, owns and resides on a portion of the original John Raymond farm at Barre Center.

Bryant White was born in Massachusetts and his wife, Rachel Bates, in Connecticut. In 1817 he located land in Barre, and in 1818 brought his family hither, bringing among his household goods two or three spinning wheels and a bake kettle. Mr. White remained on his farm here until 1864, when he removed to Indiana and died there in 1865. He was a man highly respected.

Elisha Wright, born in Connecticut in 1791, came with his father, a Revolutionary soldier, to Ontario county in 1807, where he worked several years by the month. With his axe and a knapsack he came in 1818 to Barre and settled on lot 26, range 2, where he died June 22, 1875. He married Nancy Phillips, of Bristol, N. Y. From time to time he added to his farm till he owned 500 acres, 250 of which he



cleared with his own hands. So pleased were the Holland Land Company's agents with his energy and success that they gave him a deed of his original purchase for \$100 less than the contract price. He was an active supporter and one of the founders of the M. E. Church, and in other ways noted as a conscientious, liberal and upright man. In 1843 he was elected to the assembly. His wife was a typical pioneer woman, true to the underlying principles of the great brotherhood of humanity, and distinguished for prudence, industry and foresight.

Washington Wright was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1799. Early in the present century he became a resident of Byron, Genesee county, and thence he came to Barre. In 1831 he purchased a part of lot 9 in the southeastern part of the town, and there he resided till his death in 1877. His first wife was Mrs Rhoda Miller. After her death he married Mrs. Laura De Land. His son, Morris Wright, who was born in 1832, died on the homestead in December, 1890.

Lucius Street, was born in West Springfield, Mass., in 1795. He came to Barre in 1818 and located about two miles south from Barre Center. In 1823 he married Martha M., daughter of John A. Buckland. He lived to a good old age where he first settled. Chapin Street, a brother of Lucius, came with him and settled on an adjoining farm. Some years since he went west. Although somewhat eccentric he was a very worthy man. Horace Street came at about the same time and remained till his death, about fourteen years ago.

Lyman Hill was a native of Cheshire county, Conn., born in 1769. About 1810 he removed to Cayuga county, N. Y., where he remained till 1818, when he came to Barre. He settled on lot 4, about a mile south from Barre Center, where he remained till his death in 1829. His wife was Hannah Hull, also a native of Cheshire county, born in 1771. She died in 1852. Roderick Hill, son of Lyman, was born in Connecticut in 1804, and came to Barre with his father. He remained on the place where his father settled till his death in 1875. His wife was Catherine Booram, born in 1800 at Hardscrabble, N. J., and died in Barre in 1882. The old homestead is still the property and residence of his daughters, Elizabeth C. and Sarah C. Hill. Augustus, another son of Lyman Hill, was born in Connecticut in 1806, and came to Barre with the rest of the family. He made his residence in Albion, where he died some thirty years since.

Lonson Cole was born in Albany county, N. Y., in 1797. He remained there till his marriage with Mary Gibbons, of the same place, in 1818, when they removed to Greene county, whence they came in 1825 to Barre and settled on lot 10 in the first range. They remained there till 1849, when they removed to the town of Albion, near Eagle Harbor. Two years later Mr. Cole sold his place there and they afterward resided some fifteen years out of the county. They reared four children: Electus, who became a physician and died in Middleport, N. Y.; John, who became an attorney in Kentucky; Betsey, wife of Lewis Knickerbocker, deceased; and Lucy Ann, wife of Homer D. Waldo, of Barre. Mrs. Cole died in 1869. He in 1887.

John A. Buckland was born in Brandon, Vt. In 1818 he came to Barre and located on lot 19, range one, at South Barre, purchasing an article from Mr. Patterson, who had made some improvements, and dying on this place in 1848. They were eighteen days making the journey, coming in a canvas covered wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen. Mr. Buckland was a prominent citizen and for several years was a magistrate of that town. J. Douglass Buckland, the son of John A., was a lifelong resident of Orleans county. He lived in Barre till within a few years of his death when he removed to Albion. He was justly regarded as one of the best citizens of the county. He was twice married, but left no children. He died some eight years since.

Josiah Mason was born in Rutland, Vt., in 1775. A portion of his youth was passed in Connecticut, but when about twenty years of age he removed with his father's family to Otsego county, N. Y. In 1799 he married Abigail Storrs and they resided in various places till 1819, when they came to Orleans county and settled on lot 6, near Barre Center. About 1855 he removed to Michigan. Mr. Mason reared eight sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to adult age. Trenck Mason, son of Josiah, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1803, and came with his father's family to Barre in 1819. He was married in 1827 to Phebe Gilbert, of Yates. In 1831 he purchased the farm on which he ever afterward resided on lot 38, three-fourths of a mile north from Barre Center. Early in life he commenced the study and practice of veterinary surgery, which he followed actively till the infirmities of age compelled him to retire. In 1826 he united with the M. E.

Church, and in 1827 was appointed a class leader and exhorter. He was soon afterward licensed a local preacher, and in 1858 was ordained. He never became an itinerant preacher, but during a long life he labored where he saw that duty called him, and always without asking compensation. He officiated at more funerals than any other clergyman in this region, and for fifty years was the chaplain at the county poor house, without compensation till within the last few years. Mr. Mason was a preacher of practical christianity rather than doctrine and his life was unselfish and blameless. He died in 1893.

Asa Sanford was born in Farmington, Conn., in 1797. At the age of nine he went, with his father's family, to Tioga county, N. Y., and at the age of twenty-two came to Barre and located a mile and a half west from Barre Center, where he remained till his death in 1872. Mr. Sanford reared six children to mature age. During the latter part of his life he manifested a lively interest in the the Orleans County Pioneer Association, of which he was an active member till his death. He was a man of strong and firm convictions.

Benson Manchester, a native of Massachusetts, removed to Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1816, and thence to Barre in 1820, where he died in 1833. He settled on lot 27, range two.

Lewis Genung, born in Morris county, N. J., October 30, 1793, married Margaret D. Strong in 1815, and came to a farm of eighty acres at South Barre in 1821, soon afterward taking an article for 100 acres more adjoining, and removing his family hither in the spring of 1822. With his brother, Charles, he built a blacksmith shop in 1827, the ruins of which are still visible. They also made in this shop and sold in the vicinity fourteen stationary threshing machines. In 1828 Lewis Genung built on his farm what was then the largest barn in Orleans county, and in it he set up one of their threshers, which he used to thresh his own grain and also that of his neighbors. They drew their grain to his barn and gave him every tenth bushel for threshing it. This was the first threshing done by machinery in the county. Lewis Genung died November 24, 1833, in New York city, while on a visit. His widow and her family remained on the homestead. She died March 1, 1872, being the oldest member of the Presbyterian church at Barre Center.

Hiram Fargo, one of five brothers, was born in Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y., in 1795. When eleven years of age he was sent to Canada to work on a farm. He was set at plowing among stumps and roots with a yoke of oxen and became quite disheartened and homesick. He had heard of "dying in the furrow," and he layed down in his furrow and made an unsuccessful effort to die. From Chenango county the family removed to Henrietta, Monroe county, where he labored on his father's farm and worked at odd jobs, one of which was chopping on what is now Main street, Rochester. In 1821 he married Electa, daughter of Joel Clark. She was born in 1798. When she was an infant her mother brought her to Western New York on horseback, and at the same time assisted in driving their cattle. Three years after their marriage, or in the spring of 1825, they came to Barre \$300 in debt. In 1827 he took up land on lot 36, adjoining that of his brother-in-law, Henry Clark, a mile and a half from Barre Center. He erected thereon a log house, and resided there during many years. He bought and sold several parcels of land, and finally removed to a farm on lot 20, a mile north from South Barre, where he died in 1869, and where his daughter, the widow of Hon. C. H. Mattison, now resides. Mr. Fargo was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and was particularly noted for his ready and caustic wit.

Blakeley Burns was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1779. In 1808 he came to Sweden, Monroe county, where, in 1809 he was married to Lucy Moon. In 1821 he removed to Murray, and in 1824 to Barre, locating two west miles from West Barre. In 1839 he went to Michigan, where he died in 1857. Squire Burns, son of Blakeley, was born in Sweden, Monroe county, in 1810. With his father's family he removed to Murray, and thence to this town in 1824. In 1833 he married Betsey Green, of Barre, and soon afterward purchased a farm adjoining that of his father. He remained on that place till 1871 when he sold it to his son, Charles, and removed to a farm near by.

Jerra Crane was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1797. In 1809 he removed with his father's family to Onondaga county, and in 1821 he came to Barre and settled between West Barre and East Shelby, where he remained till his death in 1878. In 1822 he married Orissa Fisher, who was born in 1800. She died in 1883. They had thirteen children.

William Marsh, a native of Vermont, came to Barre in 1822 and settled on lot 22, where he remained till his death in 1889. He assisted the Genung brothers in manufacturing the first threshing machine in Western New York and had one in his barn that was driven by two yoke of oxen. He lettered the first sign ever put up in the village of Newport (now Albion). It read "Wm. Gates, Grocer."

Milton B. De Lano was born in Henrietta, Monroe county, N. Y., in 1817. About 1823 he came with his father's family to Orleans county, and in 1833 to South Barre. In 1840 he married Mary Ann, daughter of William Marsh. In 1842 they removed to Michigan, where they remained till 1853, when they returned and took up their residence on the farm which Mr. Marsh first purchased, where they remained till the death of Mr. De Lano in 1889. His wife and three children survive him.

Israel Root, the father of Amos, was a soldier in the Revolution. He came to Barre in 1825 and settled on the farm afterward owned by his son, some three miles southwest from Barre Center. They came here from Allegany county, the father crossing the country in a wagon and the son bringing the goods in two large canoes made of pine logs and lashed together. He came by way of the Genesee River and the canal, landing at Gaines Basin. The son was born at Sandlake, N. Y., in 1803, and they removed to Allegany county in 1818. Prior to becoming a farmer he was a blacksmith, and worked at his trade nearly thirty years. He lived on his farm in Barre till his death. Dan S. Root was a native of Connecticut. In 1818 he removed to Sweden, Monroe county, N. Y., where he married Eliza Lawrence, and where his son, Orpheus A. Root, was born. In 1824 he came to Millville and engaged in mercantile business. He died there in 1833. Orpheus A. Root became a farmer on arriving at the age of manhood. He resided in several localities in Orleans county, and in 1853 settled on a farm one mile east from Millville, in this town. Mr. Root served three years as supervisor of Barre. His wife, to whom he was married in 1844, was Mary Sawyer.

Joseph Barker came in the spring of 1816, to America from Lancashire, England, where he was born in 1802. He lived in Ontario county, N. Y., till 1825, when he came to Barre and located on lot 54,

range 2, where he ever afterward resided. In 1822 he married Miss Submit Cowles, a native of Massachusetts and they had nine children. She died in 1851 and he afterward married Mrs. Elizabeth Guernsey.

Nathan Andrews was born in Plainfield, N. H., in 1793. He came to Barre, and in 1825 took up the north part of lot 9, township 14, range 1. This he sold to Washington Wright in the autumn of 1831, and purchased 100 acres on the same lot from Joel Palmer. On that place he resided till his death in 1872. While living here he worked some years at manufacturing water lime, in Williamsville, Erie county. He married Betsey Packard, and they had six children. He was known as Capt. Andrews, having acquired the title in the State militia. He was an honest, upright man, and was highly esteemed.

Amos Grinell, the son of Isaiah Grinell, an early settler of Shelby, was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1805. He came to Barre prior to his majority, but returned to Onondaga county. In 1826 he settled here on 80 acres of lot 19 southwest from Barre Center. To this he added from time to time till he owned more than 200 acres, besides purchasing farms for his sons. In 1827 he married Rosemond Whaley, a native of Tully, Onondaga county, and their children were: Diana M., married Joel R. Finch; Frank, married Josephine Palmer; Edwin married Frances Paine; Orlando, married Rebecca Jackson; Anna M. married A. E. Young; Harvey, married Libbie Mull; Fillmore, married Alice Warner; and Henry. Mr Grinell died in 1889. His widow died in 1891.

Jacob Finch was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1797. In 1813 he married Miss Sarah Reynolds, of Otsego county, and about the same time he removed to that county. In 1826 they came to Barre and located in the northwestern part of the present town. Six years later he purchased a farm on Pine Hill, where he resided till his death in 1888. His wife died in 1875. They reared to adult age nine children, six of whom were born in Otsego county. In early life, on the different farms which he owned, Mr. Finch cleared some 200 acres of land.

Oliver Wolcott, a grandson of the one of the same name who signed the Declaration of Independence, was born at East Windsor, Vermont, in 1796. His wife, Mary Mumford, a native of Massachusetts, was

born in 1799. They were married in 1826, and in 1827 they removed to Barre. After working a few years at his trade of a wagon maker, he located on the Oak Orchard road, about a mile north from Barre Center. There he passed the remainder of his life, dying in 1872. He had three daughters, of whom Mrs. C. A. Paine is the only survivor.

Alvah Mattison was born in New Lebanon, N. Y., in 1799. He came to Barre in 1827, and settled at Barre Center on the farm that he ever afterward occupied. He died in 1892. He reared two sons and three daughters. Of the sons, James H. still resides in Barre, and Hon. Charles H. died in this town in 1884. Benjamin Mattison was born in New Lebanon in 1796, and came to Barre in 1834. He followed farming two years, then became a merchant at Barre Center, and continued in trade there till his death in 1876. He had one daughter who died some years since. Though somewhat eccentric, Mr. Mattison was an intelligent, worthy man.

L. C. Harding was born in Richfield, N. Y., in 1814. He was left without parents at the age of two years, and was reared by relatives in Connecticut. In 1828 he came to Barre. In 1840 he married Cornelia, daughter of Solomon Hatch, and settled at South Barre. They have reared three sons and one daughter.

James Reed was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1806, and was a "trunk peddler," in early life. About 1829 he came to Orleans county and settled on lot 19, at South Barre. He sold this place and lived elsewhere for a few years, but repurchased it and resided there till his death, in 1885. He was three times married: First to Miss Maria Hinkston, next to Mrs. Clarinda Goodwin, and lastly to Mrs. Phebe Clark. He was an active business man, and dealt considerably in real estate. He was esteemed a worthy citizen with strongly marked peculiarities.

Roswell Goff was born in Connecticut, and came with his father, Squire Goff, to Rush, Monroe county, N. Y., when very young. He removed to Barre in 1829 and took an article for a part of lot 18, near South Barre. After a residence here of some years he removed from the county, and died elsewhere. He was noted for his vivacity and wit.



Orville Thompson was born in Vermont in 1808. In 1829 he married Sally Livingston, who was born in Vermont in 1810. In 1833 they came to Barre and settled on lot 23 range 1, where they ever afterward remained. They reared nine children to adult age. His wife died in 1856, and he afterward married Mrs. Caroline Irish, by whom he had two sons. He died in 1873.

Joel Clark was a native of Connecticut and a Revolutionary soldier. At an early age he came to Henrietta, Monroe county, N. Y., where he passed the remainder of his life. Harry Clark, son of Joel, was born at Henrietta. Prior to 1830 he came to Barre and located on lot 36, about one mile southeast from Barre Center, where he died in 1847. His son, Thomas J. Clark, resided on the same farm till his death in 1864. Thomas Clark, was born at Henrietta, N. Y., in 1804. He married Abigail Harding in 1826, and they came to Barre in 1829. In 1835 they located on lot 35, township 14, range 1, where he resided till his death, in 1873, and where his widow recently died, and his daughter Caroline D., wife of Hon. Abel Stilson, now (1894) lives. The daughters of Joel Clark were: Electa (Mrs. Hiram Fargo); Olive (Mrs. Nahum Collins), and Caroline (Mrs. William Collins).

Ozias S. Church was born in 1785 in Windham, Conn. He married, in 1829, Parmelia Palmer, also a native of Windham. They removed to Otsego county, N. Y., in 1812, to Henrietta, N. Y., in 1817, and to Barre in 1834. Politically Mr. Church was a Democrat, and an active politician. He was census marshal in Monroe county in 1830, and in Orleans county in 1840. During twenty years he was postmaster at South Barre. Mrs. Church died in 1861, and Mr. Church in 1863. They were the parents of John P. Church, who died while clerk of Orleans county, in 1858, and of the late Chief Justice Sanford E. Church.

Jabez Hibbard was born in Connecticut in 1794. When he was three years of age his father died and he went to Canada to live with an uncle, who kept a hotel, and who was a confederate of the notorious counterfeiter, Stephen Burroughs. Mr. Burroughs was a frequent guest at this hostelry, and at one time they sent out young Jabez with a sum of counterfeit money to pass. He became alarmed for his safety and hid the money in a hollow stump to prevent it being found in his possession. Just before the war of 1812 he was for three months in mili-

tary service in Canada, but on the breaking out of the war he took unceremonious leave and came to the State of New York. In 1821 he married Eveline A. Glover, of Phelps, Ontario county, N. Y. They lived for a few years in Cayuga and Wayne counties, and then came to Gaines, Orleans county. In 1840 they removed to Barre, a mile and a half west from West Barre, where he died in 1881. They reared to adult age seven children.

Many other prominent families and early settlers of the town of Barre are noticed at length in subsequent pages of this volume, and among these may be mentioned here the names of Lucius Allis, Stephen Angevine, Nathan Bragg, Orange Culver, Dennis Evarts Squire and Stillman Goff, Rufus Hallock, Major William Love, Ogden Sears, Rely M. Tinkham, and Weston Westherbee.

The first physicians in town were Dr. Orson Nicholson and a Dr. Brown, who resided about two miles north of Barre Center. Dr. Nicholson was here as early as 1819, but in 1822 removed to Albion village. Dr. Ransom Smith came next, but after a few years' practice he abandoned medicine and engaged in other business. He finally went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he became wealthy and where he died. Among their successors in town have been Drs. Hughes, Dana Shaw, Raymond, James Wood, two Clarks, Thomas Cushing, two or three Smiths, D. H. Brennan, and J. J. Simonds.

The first cemetery in Barre was located about a mile south of Barre Center. It contained about two acres of land enclosed with a log fence, and was opened in the winter of 1819-20 by the interment of Isaac Kelly, who had assisted in putting up the fence the fall before. While crossing Perry's Island in the Tonawanda swamp at night he succumbed to the cold, and the next morning was carried to the house of Cyril Wilson, where he died. This was the first death in Barre. Several other small burial grounds were opened in different parts of the town as occasion necessitated, but since the organization of Mt. Albion Cemetery at Albion village they have seldom been used, while many removals from them to the larger and more beautiful place of the dead have been made.

In 1828 the first and only murder committed in Barre occurred at a place about two miles northeast of Barre Center on a road for many

years known as "Murder Lane." A man named Jones was said to have killed his brother's wife by strangling her. He was tried and sent to State's prison for life.

In the great war of the Rebellion the town of Barre sent to the front a goodly number of her brave and patriotic citizens, many of whom won honors imperishable, and a number of whom gave their lives to the country. As this town at that time comprised the present towns of Barre and Albion it is quite possible that an accurate separation of the single list, compiled under the authority of the State, into the following list and a similar one in the chapter devoted to Albion has not been made, but we assure the reader that no efforts have been spared to make it as authentic as retentive memories will permit.

Francis G. Avery, 27th Inf.	Delos H. Eddy, 3d Inf.
John M. Amos, 151st Inf.	Almon B. Fargo, 151st Inf.
John H. Babcock, 2d Mounted Rifles.	Samuel Frear, 151st Inf.
Charles H. Briggs, 8th H. Art.	John Frost, 33d Inf.
George R. Brignall, 27th Inf.	Richard Foreman, 151st Inf.
William A. Burroughs, 8th H. Art.	Charles Eddy, 151st Inf.
John Bowers, 169th Inf.	Henry C. Edwards, 151st Inf.
John Bannister, jr., 27th Inf., 24th Cav.	William Foreman, 17th Bat.
Manly Bannister, 14th H. Art.	John Foreman, 17th Bat.
Jerome B. Billings, 90th Inf.	William H. Freeman, 4th H. Art.
Andrew Bentley, 4th H. Art.	Jeremiah C. Fargo, 4th H. Art.
Hiram H. Bradner, 8th H. Art.	William H. Gage, 151st Inf.
Caleb P. Crowell, 151st Inf.	Mortimer R. Gibson, 4th H. Art.
Judson Crane, 90th Inf.	Benjamin F. Goodwin, 8th H. Art.
John F. Cole, 151st Inf.	Porter J. Goodwin, 8th H. Art.
Allen W. Case, 8th H. Art.	Isaac Gibbs, 151st Inf.
Oliver Clark, 8th H. Art.	Myron Gibbs, 4th H. Art.
Isaac Cornell, 151st Inf.	Michael Hites, 8th H. Art.
George R. Clark, 2d Mounted Rifles.	John D. Howard, 27th Inf.
George W. Crane, 19th Inf.	Orrin B. Hibbard, 8th H. Art.
Thomas Cushing, 28th Inf., 20th Col'd. Inf.	Isaac C. Humphrey, 27th Inf.
Franklin Chatidon, 8th H. Art.	Oba W. Hoag, 8th H. Art.
William H. Cornell, 50th Eng. Corps.	George D. Hollister, 8th H. Art.
Robert Capstick, 11th Inf.	Amasa B. Holt, 8th H. Art.
William S. Cole, 151st Inf.	Sidney L. Hitchcock, 151st Inf.
James Drummond, 151st Inf.	Luther N. Herrick, 9th Cav.
John Dean, 151st Inf.	Augustus F. Herdick, ship's clerk.
Henry M. Delano, 23d Bat.	Alfred T. Johnson, 8th H. Art.
Edwin Eddy, 27th Inf.	William H. Johnson, 8th H. Art.

Charles R. Johnson, 13th H. Art.  
 Adelbert L. Jackson, 151st Inf.  
 Frank H. Kregel, 3d Cav.  
 Charles Austin King, 8th H. Art.  
 John E. King, 27th Inf.  
 John Kellog, 8th H. Art.  
 William D. Lord, 8th H. Art.  
 Charles E. Lockwood, 151st Inf.  
 Zephraim La Riviere, 151st Inf.  
 Samuel B. Leavens, 17th Bat.  
 Frank M. Loveland, 151st Inf.  
 Charles C. Loveland, 151st Inf.  
 Charles B. Luce, 4th H. Art.  
 Luther Morgan, 8th Cav.  
 Henry C. Mattoon, 151st Inf.  
 Gilbert A. Reed, 25th Inf.  
 George Myers, 8th H. Art.  
 Charles H. Mattison, 151st Inf.  
 Samuel H. McKay, 8th H. Art.  
 Jay Martin, 90th Vet. Inf.  
 Horace P. Mitchel, 14th H. Art.  
 James Madill, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 William Henry Morse, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Chauncey A. Morrison, 151st Inf.  
 George R. Mason, 27th Inf.  
 David Fish Morrison, 151st Inf.  
 James O. Nickerson, 28th Inf., 8th H. Art.  
 Lyman R. Patterson, 17th Bat.  
 William Thomas Piper, 8th H. Art.  
 James Prizey, jr., 8th H. Art.  
 Windsor Paine, 8th H. Art.  
 George C. Rosenbrook, 14th H. Art.

James Ogden Reed, 8th H. Art.  
 James F. Raymond, 8th H. Art.  
 John A. Raymond, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Orrin S. Stearns, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Oscar Stewart, 4th H. Art.  
 Joel F. T. St. Clair, 151st Inf. -  
 John Sullivan, 125th Inf., 94th Vet. Inf.  
 Hiram Starkweather, 151st Inf.  
 Alphonso W. Starkweather, 1st Sharpshooters.  
 Relly M. Tinkham, 8th H. Art.  
 Samuel Tent, jr., 151st Inf.  
 John H. Tower, 8th Cav.  
 James William Trolley, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Orra A. Van Dusen, 11th Inf.  
 Daniel J. Vermilyea, 23d Bat.  
 Elijah A. Vredenburg, 23d Bat.  
 Wilson White, U. S. Navy.  
 Ammi Whitney, 26th Inf.  
 Harlow B. White, 151st Inf.  
 Benjamin F. Wakefield, 8th H. Art.  
 Charles M. Whitney, 8th H. Art.  
 Edwin L. Wage, 151st Inf.  
 George W. White, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 William P. Wage, 8th H. Art.  
 Andrew D. Warner, 151st Inf.  
 Franklin White, 8th Cav.  
 Clark M. Wolfram, 151st Inf.  
 Daniel D. Wolfram, 151st Inf.  
 George Weaver, 151st Inf.  
 Bradley S. Webster, 8th Cav.

In 1880 Barre had a population of 2,325 and in 1890 of 2,154. In 1893 the town was assessed on real estate \$1,167,570 (equalized \$1,-176,032) and on personal property \$37,850. The total tax on roll aggregated \$7,537.26, the rate per cent. being .0060335. The town audits allowed amounted to \$932.74. Two corporations owning property in town was assessed on real estate: The Glens Falls Insurance Company \$1,610, and the Bell Telephone Company \$450. The present (1894) town officers are as follows: William Luttenton, supervisor; J. E. McKay, town clerk; Homer D. Waldo, Weston Wetherbee, B. Talcott Porter, J. L. Batchelor, justices of the peace; Orren Evarts,

Charles Cope, L. E. Allis, assessors ; Sylvester Bragg, highway commissioners.

Since a comparatively early date deposits of peat have been known to exist in different portions of Barre, but they have not been generally considered of sufficient depth and extent to warrant the expense of utilizing it as fuel. In 1864 a bed covering about twenty two acres, and testing a depth of thirty-five feet without finding bottom, was discovered in the west part of the town, and a company consisting of Andrew Chester, C. J. Beach, H. B. Herrick, and M. H. Beecher was formed for working it. During that and the following year they dug and sold about 700 tons of peat, which proved to be of an excellent quality, and was said by some to be fully as good as coal. But owing to the distance from market and the lack of convenient shipping facilities the business was abandoned in 1866, and never revived. The moss, which grows exuberantly and gradually changes to peat beneath the water, has long been used by nurserymen near Rochester for packing trees, etc., for shipping to distant points. Within a few years this bed has been purchased by a company in Buffalo. The moss is gathered, baled and sent to nurserymen. That substance found next below this is sent to cities and utilized by livery stable men and others for bedding animals. The partially decayed matter lying still lower is taken away and used for fertilizing purposes.

In 1865 in the eastern part of the town indications of petroleum were discovered and two wells were sunk by a stock company organized for the purpose, but their expectations of striking oil resulted only in finding a quantity of salt water, from which, as an experiment, a good quality of salt was made. Even the production of this as well as work on the wells was finally abandoned. Three years afterward another well was begun, after securing oil leases of several farms in the vicinity, on a tract of some 1,600 acres of the Tonawanda swamp owned by a Mrs. Collins. The work was commenced, about a mile from any hard ground, at the suggestion of a spiritual medium, who asserted that the locality contained oil. Reaching a depth of 135 feet the drillers struck what was supposed to be a vein of valuable mineral water, and work was suspended. Near the well a large boarding house was built and preparations were made to utilize the water, which was thought to

possess the best of sanative properties, but the untimely death of the proprietress put an end to the project. The sanitarium has since only been utilized as a tenant house and for occasional country dances. At a place "designated by the spirits," a half mile farther into the swamp, drilling was also prosecuted two or three seasons to a depth of 1,900 feet. While this work was in progress two boilers exploded, the first of which killed one man; the second seriously wounded another and totally destroying the engine house. In both instances the work was repaired and drilling resumed. Although some \$40,000 were expended in this enterprise it nevertheless proved, so far as oil was concerned, a complete failure.

From the opening of the Erie Canal to the completion of the New York Central Railroad the Oak Orchard road was a thoroughfare of great activity. It was the favorite route in this vicinity for reaching the nearest shipping point, and the extensive transportation over it led to the frequent establishment of taverns to accommodate the large numbers of teamsters, of whom it is said that sometimes as many as thirty or forty could be seen at a single point. Joshua Raymond, familiarly known as "Uncle Josh," was one of the earliest tavern-keepers in town. His inn stood half a mile north of South Barre. About a mile southeast from the old Raymond Hotel still stands the house that was for many years known as the Ketcham tavern—from the name of its proprietor, David Ketcham. The building was commenced by John Doak, and completed by James Reed at a very early day. Only a few are now living who remember the frolics of which this hostelry was the scene. Choice spirits met here to while away their winter evenings, and sociability was heightened by the choice spirits which the bar of mine host furnished. More than a quarter of a century has passed since this ceased to be a tavern, but in external appearance the house has undergone little change. Some fourteen years since a "grange hall" was erected on the opposite side of the street from this old tavern. This was used not only for meetings of the Patrons of Husbandry, but for social gatherings, lectures, etc. Spiritual mediums often held forth here, and disembodied spirits, it was said, frequently manifested themselves. The hall went up in smoke a few years since. These hostelries have been converted into farm houses, leaving few



evidences indicating their former character. In some instances the place where the bar stood or the room in which dancing was once enjoyed is still well remembered. Several years ago the hotel at Barre Center was burned and none has been kept in the town since.

Probably the first highway in Barre was the Oak Orchard road, previously mentioned. In some places it was made passable with corduroy, especially over the Tonawanda swamp, where it makes use of two islands by an easterly deflection half a mile south of Barre Center. The land which it includes was not deeded by the Holland Land Company to settlers who purchased on one or both sides of it, but was laid out and reserved solely for public highway purposes. In 1852 what was known as the "straight road" was constructed across the swamp on the line between ranges one and two. This was authorized by the Legislature and the commissioners were John Dunning, Amos Root, David E. E. Dix, and Henry Monell. One of the earliest highways was the Lee road, which was opened as early as 1817, and runs west from the Oak Orchard road near the north line of the town. At a time when plank roads were considered best for heavy teaming a company was formed which planked the Oak Orchard road between Barre Center and Albion, but a few years later the planks were removed or covered with gravel. It was kept in repair till 1869, when it was abandoned as a toll road and once more became a public highway. In 1866 the town records were burned with the town clerk's office at Barre Center, and since then the highways in Barre have been resurveyed under a Legislative act, but the dates of opening the principal roads are irreparably lost.

BARRE CENTER.—This is the largest village in Barre, and is situated nearly in the geographical center of the original town. Jesse O'Hara erected the first log house on its site in the spring of 1817; in the summer of that year Joseph Pelow and Asa Phillips put up similar habitations, the former a half mile north and the latter a quarter of a mile south. Mr. Phillips's cabin stood on the site of the subsequent residence of Alvah Mattison. The first framed house was erected by Samuel Hathaway about 1822, and, with some alterations, is still standing. Many of the houses in the village were built between the years 1830 and 1835, but most of the present dwellings, several of which are fine







*A W Tinkham*

specimens of architecture, were erected within the last two decades. Stephen Skinner opened the first blacksmith shop about 1827, and was followed soon afterward by Jacob S. Flint as a carpenter and joiner and by Asa St. Clair as a shoemaker. Until 1867 a tavern was kept here, but in that year it was burned and since then no hotel has existed either in this village or in the town. About 1833 a steam saw mill was erected by Skinner, Crosman & Co. on the site of the present mill, and a few years afterward a grist mill was added, but this proved an unprofitable investment. In 1849 it was burned, and in 1850 was rebuilt by Floyd Starr and Stephen Crane, who subsequently sold it to R. M. Tinkham, who put in machinery for the manufacture of staves and heading, which soon became a prosperous business. He sold out in 1866 to Tent, Tice & Co., whose successor was Samuel Flint, who sold the property to Guy Salisbury in 1886. The capacity of the mill was increased, and connected with it is a large barrel manufactory. The present proprietors are Salisbury, Mattison & Salisbury. At this village also wagons and sleighs were formerly quite extensively manufactured, and within the last few years a cider mill has been operated by William Cooper. Besides the industries named Barre Center now contains a church, two stores, and a post-office with Henry B. Jackson as postmaster. The first post-office in the original town was established about 1819 and was called Barre. Oliver Benton was appointed the first postmaster and held the office many years. Mr. Benton was also a noted tavern keeper on the Oak Orchard road north of this village.

**SOUTH BARRE.**—This hamlet is located on the Oak Orchard road some three miles southeast of Barre Center, and in early days boasted a log hotel, but it never acquired the dignity of a village. About 1836 Christopher Brittain started a small foundry for the manufacture of plows, etc., but the business ceased at his death some ten years later. For a half dozen years following 1827 Lewis and Charles Genung built a number of their stationary threshing machines, which were said to be the first of the kind manufactured in Western New York. The place has also had a store or two and a wagon and blacksmith shop. Ozias S. Church was postmaster twenty years. The present incumbent is John Andrews.

WEST BARRE.—The first settler at what is now West Barre was Benson Manchester, from whom the locality was originally called Manchester's Corners. Later it became known as Jackson's Corners, from Ralph Jackson, another pioneer, but since the establishment of the post-office there it has generally been referred to as West Barre, its official name. It is situated in the southwest part of the town and for some years was the residence of Rev. Allen Steele, a distinguished clergyman of the M. E. Church. The place contains a church, a store, a blacksmith, and a post office with Frank Gray as postmaster.

The Lee road, or Lee's Settlement, in early days was a somewhat active industrial locality. One of the first saw mills in Barre was erected on lot 24, range 2, about 1817, by Artemas Houghton, and more recently it was known as Sill's mill. The pioneer tannery, a crude affair at first, was also located here, and was started by B. J. Gates, who carried on shoemaking in connection with his tanning business. For some years his only vat was a hollow log, but in time the industry was much extended. The tannery was burned several years ago and scarcely nothing remains to mark its former location. There are no streams in the town that afford sufficient water to propel machinery, and because of this lack of natural advantage manufacturing industries, being obliged to depend entirely upon steam or animal power, have never thrived to extensive proportions.

The First Presbyterian Church of Barre Center.—The pioneers of the original town of Barre were largely from New England or the eastern part of this State, and early in the settlement of this portion of the Holland Purchase they took measures to institute religious services. On the 5th of November, 1816, at the house of Joseph Hart on the hill on the Oak Orchard road just south from the railroad, in what is now Albion, the First Congregational Society was legally organized by Revs. Comfort Williams and Eleazer Fairbanks, of Rochester, with these constituent members: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Ebenezer Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Ithamar Hebard, Artemas Thayer, Artemas Houghton, Joel Bradner, and Thankful Thurston. Artemas Houghton was the first deacon. In March, 1822, the Holland Land Company deeded the society the gospel lot, *i. e.*, 100 acres, comprising the north part of lot 19, town 15, range 2, as the first regu-

lar religious organization in Barre. Services were held in school houses or dwellings in the vicinity of what is now Albion village (then Newport) until 1826, when a Presbyterian Church was formed there which took fifteen members from the parent body, and the meetings of the society were changed to Benton's Corners, where they continued till 1829, when they were transferred to Barre Center, where they have ever since been held. About 1873 the Presbyterian form of church government was adopted. It was not until 1834 that their first house of worship was erected. It cost \$1,600, and in 1848 was enlarged at an expense of \$700. In 1852 a thousand-pound bell, costing \$400, was placed in the belfrey, and in 1875 this was superseded by a new bell and the interior of the edifice was rearranged at a total cost of \$1,500, and the church was rededicated free from debt. In 1886 it was again remodeled at an expense of \$1,300 and in 1889 the parsonage was repaired at a cost of \$750. Of the pastors who have served this society the following is believed to be a nearly correct list: Revs. Charles Cook, Andrew Rawson, William Johnson, Mr. Clary, Ebenezer Raymond, Mr. Torrey, Mr. Gilbert, Jonathan Hovey, Robert Laird, Gilbert Crawford, Mr. Wood, A. H. Gaston, Bela Fancher, E. D. Taylor, Mr. Winship, J. B. Hoyt, Mr. Towry, E. Allen, S. W. Billington, E. W. Kellogg, W. G. Hubbard, D. K. Millard, J. W. Marcusson, J. D. English, A. W. Beecher, S. H. Beshgetoor, and N. B. Andrews.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of West Barre.—The class forming the nucleus of this church was organized about 1821 at Pine Hill, north of West Barre village. At first it consisted of five members, who met for worship in a log school house, and one of its earliest ministers was Rev. Mifflin Harker, a circuit preacher. A framed school house was erected at West Barre in 1827 and this was used as a place of meeting until 1833 in which year their first house of worship was built. This structure was superseded in 1850 by the present edifice, which was enlarged in 1866 at a cost of \$1,700, of which amount Col. Elisha Wright contributed \$600. In 1878 it was again repaired at an expense of about \$3,000. The auditorium was reconstructed with especial reference to correct acoustic arrangement, and it is now one of the best audience rooms in the county. These repairs were made without leaving any debt. Among the pastors who have served this church

the names are remembered of Revs. M. Harker, J. Brakeman, John W. Nivins, Gustavus Hines, Salmon Judd, Mr. Jerry, Mr. Bedford Thomas Castleton, W. D. Buck, J. B. Lanckton, Hiram Sanford, J. B. Hoyt, D. Luce, Carroll Luther, E. B. Sanford, Philander Powers, H. M. Riplev, J. W. Vaughn, John Timmerman, Allen Steele, R. N. Leak, William Magovern, Daniel Clark, E. Wildman, A. H. Maryott, D. D. Cook, Joseph Morrow, and P. P. Sowers.

The First Baptist Church of Barre was organized about 1823, and during its existence held services at what has long been known as Bragg's Corners. At one time it had 100 members. The first pastor was Rev. Asa Spencer, who ministered to the society until his death. Two of the other pastors were Rev. Elijah Parsons and Minor Blood. A house of worship was never built, but religious services were held in the school house or in private dwellings. The organization became extinct about 1842.

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## CHAPTER XXI.

### THE TOWN OF SHELBY.

Shelby was erected from Ridgeway on the 6th of March, 1818, and remained a part of Genesee county until April 5, 1825, when it was annexed to the county of Orleans. Thus it will be seen that this town was not included in the original act incorporating Orleans county November 11, 1824. It was named in honor of Col. Isaac Shelby, a Revolutionary soldier, and for eight years governor of Kentucky.

The surface is undulating, and the soil is a mixture of sand, clay, and lime, being very fertile and producing excellent crops of grain, fruit, garden stuff, etc. It is drained by Oak Orchard Creek, which flows north through the center of the town, and by small tributaries of this stream and of Johnson's Creek, which have their sources respectively in the northeast and northwest corners of the township. It is the southwest corner town in Orleans county and comprises an area of 28,628 acres. The southern portion lies within the great Tonawanda Swamp.

The first seven town meetings were held at Ellicott's mill, in Shelby Center. At the first of these, which occurred on Tuesday, April 7, 1818, David Burroughs was chosen supervisor; Micah Harrington, town clerk; Elijah Foot, Elijah Bent, and Matthew Bennett, assessors; Stephen Hill, Joseph Rickey, and William Dunlap, commissioners of highways; Samuel Whitney and Jacob Freeman, overseers of the poor; Alexander Coon, collector; Oliver R. Bennett, Samuel Whitney and Ebenezer Parsons, commissioners of common schools; James Mason, Henry Garter, jr., and Martin Cheney, inspectors of common schools; and Alexander Coon and Orange Wells, constables. At that time justices of the peace were not elected, but were appointed by the governor, and it first appears by the town records that in 1820 Elijah Foote, John Lee, and Micah Harrington were magistrates in Shelby. The following have served as supervisors since the organization of the town:

David Burroughs, 1818, '19; Andrew A. Ellicott, 1820; David Burroughs, 1821, '22; Andrew A. Ellicott, 1823, '24; Lathrop A. G. B. Grant, 1825, '26; Christopher Whaley, 1827, '28; Andrew Ellicott, 1829; Joseph Rickey, 1830, '31; William Cunningham, 1832, '33 Adam Garter, 1834; Horatio N. Hewes, 1835; Adam Garter, 1836; John M. Culver, 1837; Alexander Coon, 1838, '39, '40, '41, '42, '43, '44; Lathrop A. G. B. Grant, 1845, '46; Alexander Coon, 1847, '48; Lathrop A. G. B. Grant, 1849, '50; Jeremiah Freeman, 1851; Elisha S. Whalen, 1852; John M. Culver, 1853, '54; Alexander Coon, 1855; Philip Winnegar, 1856, '57, '58, '59; Alexander Coon, 1860; John T. Gillett, 1861, '62, '63, '64, '65; Joseph W. Ross, 1866, '67; David G. Deuel, 1868; John P. Gates, 1869; David G. Deuel, 1870; Ela C. Bardwell, 1871; Egbert B. Simonds, 1872, '73; James M. Frary, 1874; V. A. Acer, 1875, '76; John G. Berry, 1877, '78; V. A. Acer, 1879; Cornelius Eckerson, 1880; D. A. Acer, 1881, '82, '83; A. W. Snyder, 1884, '85; William Jaques, 1886; Wallace L'Hommedieu, 1887, '88, '89; George Acer, 1890, '91; George J. Wiedrich, 1892; Albert H. Poler, 1893; Ervin Posson, 1894.

The town includes ranges 3 and 4 of the 14th township, and the grantees of land, within its limits, from the Holland Land Company were as follows:

The north part, 50 acres, of lot 1, township 14, range 3, was taken up by Nathan Herick, jr., October 30, 1823. The article was renewed to John Hackett February 22, 1834. The land was deeded by the F. L. & T. Co. to Thomas Lawrence November 27, 1838. The south part, 60 acres, of lot 1 was articulated to John Bailey, jr., December 18, 1827. January 26, 1828, it and the middle portion of the lot were deeded to Charles Dudley.



The middle part of lot 2, 50 acres, was taken by Joshua Palmer June 6, 1823. It was articulated to Jonathan Dodge December 31, 1833, and was deeded by the F. L. & T. Co. to Ziba Roberts October 9, 1838. The north part, 60 acres, of lot 2 was articulated to Jera Crane September 3, 1823, and to Ziba Roberts and George Johnson January 6, 1834. It, with 17 acres more, was deeded to Ziba Roberts and George Johnson January 6, 1834. The part, 100 acres, between the two last named was taken up by Alanson Tinkham May 2, 1825. The east portion, 83 acres, of this part was articulated to Winsor O. Campbell December 31, 1833, and was deeded to William Tyler October 12, 1836. The south part, 75 acres, of lot 2 was taken up by Calvin Herrick September 30, 1826, and was articulated to Winsor O. Campbell January 23, 1835. It was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835. Luther Herrick took up the part of lot 2, 75 acres, next north from the last mentioned tract September 30, 1826. January 1, 1836, it was deeded to John Page.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 3 was taken by William Cunningham June 23, 1821, and articulated to Alanson Tinkham December 13, 1833. It was deeded to him by the F. L. & T. Co. August 1, 1835. Ashbel Noble took up the part, 50 acres next north from the south 100 acres February 25, 1822. It was articulated to Alanson Tinkham December 3, 1830, and to John Grinell December 17, 1833. John Grinell received a deed for the east 50 acres of the middle part of lot 3 December 11, 1835. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 3 was articulated to Eliphalet Pease July 8, 1822, and to Oliver Cole January 10, 1831. Oliver Cole received a deed for the west portion of the middle part February 11, 1834. The northwest part, 67 acres, of lot 3 was taken up by Franklin Frost October 23, 1826, and articulated to Phineas Wolcott November 28, 1833. It was deeded to him by the F. L. & T. Co. September 25, 1838. The northeast part, 50 acres, of lot 3 was articulated to John Grinell April 10, 1824, and was deeded to him December 3, 1830.

Daniel Church took up the north part of lot 4 April 10, 1817, and on the 8th of December, 1829, 50 acres of that part were articulated to Benjamin Williams. On the same day 50 acres were articulated to John Burns, and this December 19, 1833, to Joseph Willits. Twenty-five acres were deeded to Asa Parker March 2, 1837, and 50 acres to O. Field by the F. L. & T. Co. May 16, 1838. May 20, 1819, Samuel Bostwick took up 50 acres in the middle part of lot 4. This tract was articulated to John Braley December 9, 1829, and with 50 acres more was deeded to Philip Jackson February 20, 1834. Mr. Jackson received another deed for 75 acres April 25, 1834. The part, 100 acres, next south from the foregoing was articulated to Eliphalet S. Janes April 24, 1826, and 50 acres were deeded to Norman Gregory February 26, 1834. The south part, 63 acres, of lot 4 was articulated to Amos Gregory November 20, 1826, and to Amos and Ira Gregory November 27, 1833. Each received a deed for  $31\frac{1}{2}$  acres November 6, 1835.

The north part of lot 5 and south part of lot 6, 153 acres, was articulated to Ralph Gregory March 13, 1816. November 23, 1824, the north part of lot 5, 100 acres, was articulated to Oliver Wyman, and to Asa Parker July 4, 1828. It was deeded to Mr. Parker June 28, 1834. The part, 100 acres, of lot 5 next south from the foregoing was taken up by Chester Fuller June 3, 1816. May 19, 1825, 50 acres of this were articulated to James Ide, who received a deed January 6, 1834. The other tract of 50 acres was deeded to a Mr. Willetts November 26, 1833. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 5 was

articled to Isaac Flood August 26, 1816. February 21, 1827, 50 acres of this were articled to Losson Hix, and November 20, 1830, to Elisha Parker. This parcel was deeded to Mr. Parker April 10, 1834. The other 50 acres were deeded to Nathan Ide January 6, 1834. The south part, 61 acres, of lot 5 was taken up by Frederick Gorham December 18, 1822. It was transferred to Gilbert Wade April 8, 1828, and to Levi Wells December 23, 1833. It was deeded to him February 22, 1837.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 6 was articled to James Ide March 26, 1816. March 11, 1824, the east 50 acres of this were deeded to Chester Frost, and the west to Harvey Elwell. The south part of lot 6, 50 acres, was taken up by Ralph Gregory March 30, 1816. It was deeded to Amos Gregory May 20, 1829. The middle part, 200 acres, of lot 6 was taken up by Ralph Gregory March 30, 1816. November 1, 1826, 50 acres of this were articled to Morris Squire, and July 16, 1834, to Ethan Squire. This, the northeast part of the tract was deeded to Mr. Squire July 16, 1834. The northwest 50 acres were deeded to Newman Curtis November 23, 1833. The southeast 50 acres were deeded to Ezra Rice April 10, 1834, and the southwest 50 acres to Norman Gregory December 17, 1836.

The west part, 150 acres, of lot 7 was purchased by Samuel Wyman May 3, 1815. May 31, 1825, 50 acres of the south part of the tract were articled to Amasa Frost and were deeded to him June 30, 1835. The north portion, 100 acres, was articled to Benjamin Derling May 31, 1825, and was deeded to him December 19, 1833. The northeast part, 80 acres, of lot 7 was taken up by Cyrus Johnson April 4, 1815. May 3, 1825, it was articled to David Haight; November 27, 1827, to John W. Forbes; and November 25, 1833, to Jairus Lawrence. Fifty-two acres, (north portion of this) were deeded to William E. Woodford November 20, 1837, and the balance, with 50 acres more, to Gilbert Sampson November 23, 1833. The southeast part, 129½ acres, of lot 7 was articled to James Mason April 3, 1817. Sixty acres of this were transferred to Chester Frost December 9, 1826, and were deeded to him December 21, 1835.

The east part, 150 acres, of lot 8 was taken by Oliver B. Bennet November 17, 1814, and articled to William Parsons December 7, 1827. It was deeded to Mr. Parsons October 19, 1832. The west part, 200 acres, of lot 8 was taken up by Abel Sheldon November 10, 1814. November 29, 1822, the article was renewed to James Mason, and December 11, 1829, 60 acres of the tract were articled to Allen Mason. They were deeded to him December 14, 1833. The balance, 140 acres, was deeded to James Mason December 20, 1833.

Lot 9, the south part and the north portion of the middle part of lot 10 were sold January 26, 1828, to Charles E. Dudley. The south portion of the middle part of lot 10, 75 acres, was taken up by Nathan Herrick November 14, 1823, and was articled to Amos G. Matthews November 28, 1833. It was deeded to him June 27, 1835. William Hall received a deed for the 50 acres next north from this July 15, 1836. The north part, 86 acres, of lot 10, was articled to Ziba Roberts May 22, 1826, and was deeded to him November 18, 1837.

James Bacon purchased the south portion of the middle part, 100 acres, of lot 11 December 8, 1821. It was deeded to Alpheus Bishop February 4, 1834. Isaac Carrier took up the south part, 100 acres, of lot 11 March 18, 1819. It was articled to Theodorus

Olden December 10, 1827, and was deeded to him October 28, 1833. The north portion of the middle part of lot 11, 100 acres, was articulated to Philo Gregory December 24, 1819. It was articulated to Phineas Wolcott and Levi Gilbert April 5, 1828, and to James Storms December 9, 1833. It was deeded to Levi Gilbert November 28, 1833. George Stottles purchased by article the north part, 67 acres, of lot 11 March 27, 1820. It was articulated to John M. Martin and Salem Vosburg December 20, 1829. It was deeded to Mr. Vosburg January 21, 1823.

The west part, 117 acres, of lot 12 was articulated to Henry Olmstead April 10, 1817. Forty acres of this land were transferred to Amos Johnson December 10, 1829, and deeded November 18, 1833. Seth Hubbel took up the northeast part, 120 acres, of lot 12 February 5, 1817. It was articulated to John Williams March 16, 1825, and 50 acres of it were articulated to Nathaniel Raymond December 6, 1830. Seventy acres of this part of lot 12 were deeded to Benjamin Williams November 26, 1823, and the balance, with the south part of lot 13, to William E. Woodford January 6, 1834. The southeast part, 120 acres, of lot 12 was articulated to Henry Olmsted February 5, 1817, and transferred to Gardner Berry February 2, 1826. This tract, and 77 acres more, were deeded to him November 19, 1833.

The north part, 120 acres, of lot 13 was articulated to Ira Gregory April 8, 1816. August 28, 1832, 60 acres of this were deeded to Mr. Gregory, and December 29, 1834, 60 acres, with 10½ acres of lot 24, to Robert Hubbard. Robert Meacham, jr., took up the south portion of the middle part, 100 acres, of lot 13 January 29, 1817. It was articulated to Horatio N. Hews March 22, 1827, and to Jonas Leland November 19 of the same year. It was deeded to Mr. Leland August 15, 1835. The north portion of the middle part, 90 acres, of lot 13 was articulated to Levi Gregory February 13, 1829. November 5, 1829, 45 acres of this portion were transferred to Nathan Ide, and the whole was deeded to him January 6, 1834. The south part, 50 acres, of lot 13 was taken up by James Gregory February 5, 1822. It was articulated to Samuel Andrews November 20, 1830, and was deeded to William Woodford January 6, 1834.

Castle Phelps took up the south part, 120 acres, of lot 14 April 8, 1816, and received a deed for 60 acres September 21, 1827. Sixty acres of the same were articulated to Franklin Frost April 8, 1824, and were deeded to William Nash November 11, 1833. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 14 was articulated to Josiah Baker June 4, 1816, and transferred to Jeremiah Leland November 30, 1826. It was deeded to him November 15, 1833. The north part, 147 acres, of lot 14 was taken up by Enos Baker October 11, 1816. November 9, 1825, 73½ acres were articulated to Newman Curtis, who received his deed November 25, 1833. The north 73½ acres was deeded to John Sherwood February 3, 1834.

Abel P. Sheldon took up the east part, 100 acres, of lot 15, 1814. January 27, 1824, one acre was deeded to Samuel Bottom, and on the same day 99 acres were articulated to Samuel Wyman, who received a deed for 74 acres November 4, 1833. Twenty-five acres were deeded to Oliver Wyman October 28, 1831. The west part, 120 acres of lot 15 was articulated to Abel P. Sheldon February 4, 1815, and deeded to Ralph Gregory March 30, 1820. The middle part of lot 15, 154 acres, was taken up by Thomas Hill July 29, 1815. It was transferred to Stephen Hill February 9, 1825, and December 29,

1835, he received a deed for 104 acres. On the same day 50 acres were deeded to Oliver Wyman.

July 7, 1814, 100 acres of lot 16 were articulated to Orange Wells. This land was transferred to Enos Rice August 3, 1822, and was deeded to him May 14, 1827. The east part, 200 acres, of lot 16 was taken up by Champion Wells July 7, 1814. July 19, 1822, 100 acres were transferred to Levi Wells, and January 5, 1828, to Russell Wells. This 100 acres was deeded to Austin S. Foot July 24, 1835. One hundred acres were articulated to Leonard Dresser July 19, 1822, and deeded to him March 18, 1834. The west part of lot 16 was articulated to Abel Sheldon February 11, 1815, and deeded to him February 13, 1823.

Lot 17, the east part of lot 18, and a portion of the west middle part of lot 19 were sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828.

Thomas Wyman took up the west part, 150 acres, of lot 18 December 15, 1824; and it was deeded to Walter M. Seymour November 7, 1833. October 20, 1838, 50 acres of this land were articulated to Maria Vandekar, who received a deed for the same from the F. L. & T. Co. October 20, 1838. The other 100 acres were deeded to Horace Linsley by the F. L. & T. Co. October 20, 1835.

The middle part, 60 acres, of lot 19 was articulated to Nathan Bacon July 12, 1824. It was transferred to Silas Culver September 6, 1833. Fifty acres near the middle of lot 19 were articulated to Joseph Culver June 26, 1826, and transferred to Silas Culver June 24, 1834. Both the above parcels were deeded to him May 15, 1835. The west part, 50 acres, of lot 19 was taken up by Salem Vosburg July 12, 1826, and December 16, 1833, was articulated to Ebenezer Clark. It was deeded to him January 12, 1837. John Cory took up 50 acres of the east middle part of lot 19 May 8, 1826. July 21, 1834, this parcel of land was articulated to Philip Munger, and September 1, 1834, it was deeded to John B. Lee. The east part, 50 acres, of lot 19 was articulated to John Smith October 7, 1825. It was transferred to Solomon Russell November 1, 1833, and was deeded to Gardner Berry November 6, 1837.

The east part, 100 acres, of lot 20 was articulated to Richard Buel, jr., November 20, 1815. It was transferred to Betsey Johnson November 13, 1828, and was deeded to her January 6, 1834. The middle part, 150 acres, of lot 20 was articulated to Daniel and John Ross June 18, 1817. One hundred acres of this were articulated to John Ross November 20, 1829, and on the same day 50 acres were articulated to Joseph Ross. One hundred acres were deeded to John M. Culver June 20, 1833, and 50 acres to Daniel Ross June 18, 1835. The northwest part,  $51\frac{1}{2}$  acres, of lot 20 was taken up by Jonathan Ross September 3, 1817. It was deeded to him January 5, 1822. The southwest part, 50 acres, of lot 20 was articulated to Ebenezer Parsons, jr., September 3, 1817. It was transferred to George Tubbs November 9, 1829, and deeded to him April 2, 1833.

Ebenezer Parsons, jr., purchased by articles the west part, 150 acres, of lot 21 June 10, and July 10, 1816. It was articulated to James Carpenter November 28, 1827. One hundred acres, south portion, of this were deeded to Isaac S. Parsons November 14, 1833; and 50 acres, north portion, to Gideon Hawley March 1, 1838. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 21 was taken up by Cornelius Ashton October 27, 1818. The north 50 acres of this were transferred to Anna Bolt May 17, 1827, to Noble Picket May 26,

1828, and were deeded to Gideon Hawley May 15, 1835. The south 50 acres were deeded to Isaac S. Parsons August 26, 1835. The east part of lot 21 was purchased by Richard Goodwin August 10, 1822, and transferred to Robert Hubbard November 22, 1830. To this Mr. Hubbard added, December 17, 1833,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  acres of the northwest part of lot 13. He received his deed December 29, 1834.

Isaac Flood purchased by article January 20, 1817, the west part, 100 acres, of lot 22. June 12, 1826, the north part, 50 acres, of this was transferred to Joseph Wheat, and December 3, 1827, to Orange Foote. Twenty-five acres of this were deeded to William B. Potter December 4, 1833; and 25 to James A. Potter November 25, 1836. June 12, 1826, the south part, 50 acres, of the same was transferred to Aaron Frost, then, December 29, 1830, to Sylvester Goodrich, and December 18, 1833, to Alexander Coon, to whom it was deeded December 29, 1837.

The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 22, was articleed March 17, 1817, to James McWhorter. November 13, 1827, it was articleed to Levi Osborne, and January 6, 1834, to John E. Ellsworth, to whom it was deeded January 6, 1834. The east part, 147 acres, of lot 22 was articleed October 9, 1820, to Ahira Stearns. October 13, 1829, 48 acres were transferred to Curtis Hull, September 30, 1834, to Gierson L'Hommedieu, and March 16, 1836, it was deeded to Daniel Pickett. October 13, 1829, 99 acres of this east part were articleed to Otis Baker, and November 29, 1833, he received an article for  $49\frac{1}{2}$  acres of the northeast part of lot 22. The same was deeded to him December 3, 1836. The southeast  $49\frac{1}{2}$  acres of this tract were deeded to Henry L'Hommedieu December 1, 1835.

The west part, 250 acres, of lot 23 was taken up by Asa Squire July 8, 1815. July 9, and 16, 1823, 130 acres of this were articleed to Elijah Foot, and this December 3, 1827, to Arden S. Foot and Orange Foot. The west 50 acres of this land were deeded to Daniel Pickett October 26, 1833, and the 50 acres next to it to James A. Potter June 12, 1833. July 9, 1823, Ebenezer and Morrice Squire received an article for 170 acres of the east part of lot 23, and January 25, 1828, 85 acres of this were articleed to Ebenezer Squire, and were deeded to him May 10, 1831. January 25, 1828, 85 acres were also articleed to Morrice Squire, and January 2, 1833, to William Perkins. The land was deeded to Daniel Pickett October 16, 1834. July 9, 1823, 50 acres of the same were articleed to Ralph K. Gregory, who received his deed June 11, 1854.

March 25, 1815, John Hines purchased by article the west part, 100 acres, of lot 24. March 16, 1823, this was transferred to George Peters, and December 3, 1827, to Henry L'Hommedieu, who received his deed June 6, 1833. May 13, 1815, Nathan Sherwood took up the east part, 190 acres, of lot 24. June 17, 1823, the article was renewed to John Sherwood. The land was deeded to Mr. S. May 10, 1824. Asa Squire took up the middle part, 145 acres, of lot 24 December 16, 1815. October 19, 1824, 60 acres of the land were articleed to Joseph Wyman. This parcel was transferred to Thomas Johnson December 10, 1827, and to James Lathrop January 2, 1833. It was deeded to John Sherwood December 28, 1835. Eighty-five acres of the same parcel were articleed to John Hoyt February 14, 1828, and were deeded to him June 11, 1833.

The south part of lot 25 was sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828. Peter W. Posson purchased by article the north part, 100 acres, of lot 25 July 10, 1823. Sev-

enty-five acres of this were articulated to Philip Best December 23, 1833, and deeded to him May 15, 1835. The remaining 25 acres, with 50 acres of lot 33, were deeded to Samuel K. Gordenier September 11, 1835.

The northeast part of lot 26 was sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828. The west part, 100 acres, of lot 26 was first articulated April 30, 1819, to Ira Edwards. April 2 1828, it was transferred to Phoebe Edwards, and was deeded to her January 8, 1834. James Walworth purchased by article the southeast part, 150 acres, of lot 26 August, 28, 1822. It was articulated to Walter M. Seymour November 7, 1833, and was deeded to him September 21, 1835.

The middle part of lot 27 was sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828. The west part, 50 acres, of lot 27 was articulated to Oren Lonnen November 17, 1818. It was transferred to Abner Hunt February 19, 1828, and was deeded to Noah Post January 1, 1836. Peter Smith took up the part, 100 acres, of lot 27, next east from the last named, January 21, 1819. It was deeded to him October 3, 1833. The east part, 50 acres, of lot 27 was taken up December 9, 1826, by Silas Culver. December 23, 1833, it was deeded to Henry W. Harris.

The east part, 100 acres, of lot 28 was articulated to John A. Ross November 1, 1816. The south portion, 50 acres of this was articulated to Lucius Cobb November 20, 1827, and was deeded to Peter Smith, November 20, 1833. The north portion was deeded to Daniel Ross January 6, 1834. The west part, 100 acres, of lot 28 was taken up by George Worthing November 6, 1818. Seventy-five acres of this part were articulated to William Worthing December 7, 1829, and were deeded to him November 20, 1833. December 23, 1819, Potter Sullivan purchased by article the part, 66 acres, of lot 28 next east from the last mentioned. This, with 25 acres of the said west part, was articulated to William H. Clum December 7, 1829, and was deeded to him February 11, 1834. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 28 was taken up by Jacob Baker November 10, 1826, and deeded to John D. Baker January 6, 1834.

The north part, 150 acres, of lot 29 was taken up by James Carpenter August 2, 1815. It was deeded to him November 28, 1827. The part of lot 29, 50 acres, lying next south of the north part was articulated to Lyman Reynolds August 2, 1815. August 23, 1823, it was transferred to Joseph Decker, and November 30, 1829, to Silas Wilcox. It was deeded to Isaac Leland October 25, 1836. The part, 74 acres, next north from the south parcel was articulated to William Stryker August 10, 1815. August 16, 1824 it was articulated to Lathrop A. G. B. Grant, and January 6, 1834, it was transferred to Douw Vandekar. William Martin took up the south part, 100 acres, of lot 29, October 4, 1815. December 27, 1831, it was articulated to Douw Vandekar. October 1, 1836, 50 acres were deeded to John and Seymour Cooley. Forty acres (southeast part of the lot), and 10 acres (southwest part), were deeded to Peter V. Vandekar October 1, 1836.

The south part, 150 acres of lot 30, was taken up by Robert Gouldsbery June 20, 1816, and was deeded to him December 22, 1823. The middle part, 82 acres, of lot 30 was articulated to Samuel Fassett March 6, 1822. April 10, 1834, it was conveyed to Herman B. Potter. The northwest part, 50 acres, of lot 30 was articulated to Andrew A. Ellicott February 16, 1822. May 2, 1828, it was transferred to Christopher Whaley,



and April 10, 1834, with the north middle part, was deeded to Herman B. Potter, Aaron Frost purchased by article the northeast part, 100 acres, of lot 30. January 22, 1828, 90 acres of this were articulated to Charles B. Potter, and 83 acres were deeded to him October 7, 1833. Seven acres were deeded to Almon Gregory October 7, 1835.

Isaac Carrier took up the west part, 180 acres of lot 31, May 31, 1815. June 9, 1823, 50 acres of this were articulated to Samuel Meacham, and transferred to Elisha Sanderson November 27, 1837. One hundred and thirty acres of Carrier's purchase were articulated to William Hill July 28, 1828, and were deeded to him February 4, 1832. Fifty acres were deeded to John Barker, November 12, 1831. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 31 was articulated to Theodore Dunham June 19, 1815. It was deeded to Stephen Gregory June 11, 1832. Samuel Meacham, jr., took up the east part, 100 acres, of lot 31, March 27, 1816. February 10, 1827, John Sherwood acquired by article 79½ acres of this, and Stephen Gregory, by deed, 20½ acres. Mr. Sherwood received a deed for his portion October 11, 1833.

March 27, 1816, Samuel Bostwick purchased by article the east part, 200 acres, of lot 32. The west portion of this (120 acres) was deeded to Laura Bostwick and others September 30, 1834. July 10, 1824, 80 acres of the east part of lot 24 were articulated to Otis Barker, and were deeded to him February 15, 1833. Philo Gregory took up the west part, 174 acres, of lot 32, March 29, 1816. The west portion of this (50 acres) was articulated to Eli Johnson May 15, 1827, and to Orrin Gregory November 13, 1829. Twenty-four acres of the west part of the lot were articulated to Elisha Sanderson May 15, 1827, and to William Barker December 19, 1833, and were deeded to Mr. B. December 19, 1835. Fifty acres (northwest part of lot 32) were deeded to Austin S. Foot June 1, 1834. One hundred acres (southwest part of lot 32) were deeded to John Barker May 15, 1827.

The southeast part of lot 33 was sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828. The west part, 100 acres, on lot 33 was articulated to Andrew Crary June 28, 1822. It was deeded to Benjamin Tucker December 23, 1833. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 33, was taken up by John Child, jr., September 22, 1824. It was articulated to Daniel Defendorf August 6, 1833, and to Jacob Moyer February 12, 1835. The south half of this was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835; and the north 50 acres to Samuel Crago May 15, 1835. The west middle part of lot 33, 100 acres, was articulated to Samuel Crago September 22, 1824. It was deeded to Jacob Moyer December 23, 1837. The northeast part, 100 acres, of lot 33, was taken by Lothrop Briggs and Henry Shares March 29, 1825. January 1, 1834, 25 acres were articulated to Stephen Webb. On the same day 25 acres were articulated to Reuben Leets; also on the same day 25 acres to Benjamin Tucker, and this last to Lawrence Gardner\* September 1, 1835. The south 50 acres of this were deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835, and the north 50 acres to Samuel K. Gardner September 1, 1835.

The east part of lot 34, 100 acres, was taken up by Elijah Rose April 30, 1819. February 3, 1831, it was articulated to Nicholas Mattice, and May 15, 1835, the northeast part (40 acres) was transferred to Thomas J. Edwards, to whom it was deeded May 15, 1835. The south 60 acres were deeded to Nicholas Mattice May 15, 1835. October 24, 1820, the east middle part, 100 acres, of lot 34, was articulated to Obadiah Whitmore.



October 6, 1829, it was transferred to Lathrop A. B. G. Grant. December 21, 1835, 50 acres were articulated to Mercy Hanford, and were deeded to Nicholas Mattice January 1, 1838. January 21, 1835, 50 acres were articulated to Orrin Britt, and were deeded to Horace Bailey March 1, 1839, by the F. L. & T. Co. The northwest part, 75 acres, of lot 34, was taken up by Nirum Eldridge August 20, 1825. June 8, 1833, it was transferred in three parcels to Andrew Fries, Joseph M. Hood, and Abraham Letts. It was deeded in two parcels, with parts of lot 35 to Cornelius Van Dorn December 12, 1833, and Joseph M. Hood May 15, 1835. Seventy-five acres of the west and middle part of lot 34 were articulated to Joseph M. Hood December 2, 1825. This land was transferred to Aaron Cornish December 31, 1833, and was deeded to him January 1, 1838. May 9, 1826, Abraham Letts purchased by deed the southwest part,  $136\frac{1}{2}$  acres of lot 34.

The middle part, 150 acres of lot 35, was articulated to George Alexander November 21, 1816. January 11, 1827, a portion of this was transferred to Joseph M. and William Hood, and December 12, 1833, to Joseph M. Hood. It was deeded to him December 12, 1833. January 11, 1827, 75 acres were transferred to Jacob Moyer and Matthias Ham, and December 29, 1828, to Jacob Moyer, to whom, with 50 acres more, it was deeded November 23, 1833. The north part, 100 acres, of lot 35 was articulated to Joel Briggs, October 22, 1816. November 11, 1828, the west portion, 50 acres of this was transferred to Benjamin Tucker; August 5, 1832, to Rebecca Van Allen; and December 20, 1833, the whole to Samuel Gilbert, to whom it was deeded January 20, 1835. The north middle part, 100 acres, of lot 35, was articulated to Isaac Brown January 6, 1817. April 15, 1828, 50 acres of this were transferred to Henry Dunlap, and November 6, 1833, to John Miner and were deeded to Cyrus Allen November 7, 1836. William Hanson took up a part, 100 acres, of lot 35, February 22, 1819. March 21, 1828, 50 acres of this were transferred to John Burt, and May 15, 1835, to Abram Bouck, to whom the parcel was deeded May 15, 1833. March 21, 1828, 30 acres of the same part were transferred to Abraham Letts, and December 12, 1833, to Cornelius Van Dorn, to whom it was deeded with a part of lot 34, December 12, 1833.

Joel Briggs took up the northeast part, 100 acres, of lot 36 June 9, 1815. It was deeded to William Hanson May 23, 1823. The north middle part, 100 acres, of lot 36 was articulated to Russell Frisbie September 4, 1815; was transferred to Lathrop A. G. B, Grant October 6, 1829, and was deeded to Samuel Beal December 5, 1833. The south part, 118 acres, of lot 36 was articulated to Uzal Dickinson June 19, 1816. November 3, 1829, the west portion, 68 acres, of this was transferred to Joel Handy, and was deeded to him December 5, 1833. February 23, 1833, the east portion, 50 acres of the south part of lot 36 was transferred to William Wolfzinger to whom it was deeded November 29, 1836. The northwest part,  $33\frac{1}{2}$  acres, of lot 36 was deeded to Ezekiel Bentley November 1, 1821. The south middle part, 117 acres, of lot 36 was taken up by William Vreeland December 14, 1816. It was transferred to William Holtzinger August 5, 1826, and was deeded to him December 16, 1833.

The southwest part, 64 acres, of lot 37 was articulated to Whitfield Rathbun November 10, 1810; transferred to Silas Frazer August 13, 1823, and Jacob A. Timmerman, January 5, 1830. It was deeded to these last named June 30, 1832. The southeast part of lot 37, 100 acres, was articulated to John Briggs June 9, 1815. March 5, 1824, 50 acres

were articulated to Norman Dolittle. December 28, 1830, the same 50 acres were articulated to Stephen Tucker, and were deeded to him June 18, 1835. March 5, 1824, 50 acres of this southeast part were transferred to James Briggs; February 22, 1831, to Benjamin Tucker, and December 16, 1833, to Ebenezer M. Morehouse to whom the tract was deeded December 16, 1835. September 14, 1815, Henry Shaw took up 100 acres of lot 37 lying in the middle and eastern part. This was deeded to Abraham Vreeland October 7, 1823. Eighty-seven acres of lot 37 were articulated to Jonas Smith May 27, 1815, and transferred to Jacob A. Timmerman June 24, 1823. This parcel was deeded to Mr. Timmerman November 14, 1826. The portion, 51 acres of lot 37 lying near the northeast part was articulated to Micah Harrington July 9, 1816, and transferred to Andrew A. Ellicott May 11, 1827. It was deeded to Daniel Harrington November 24, 1830. The north part of lot 37 and the whole of 38 were taken up by Andrew A. Ellicott November 9, 1810.

The west part of lots 39 and 40, 530 acres, was taken up by Joseph Ellicott jr., April 30, 1821, and deeded to Joseph Ellicott August 2, 1822. The east part of lot 39, 100 acres, was articulated to Micah Harrington March 12, 1817. It was transferred to Charles F. Potter March 15, 1826, and to William C. Potter November 13, 1828. It was deeded to the latter June 12, 1833. The east middle part, 100 acres, of lot 39 was taken up by Micah Harrington February 16, 1822. January 5, 1829, it was transferred to William Sowle. It was deeded to Mr. Sowle December 14, 1833. The middle part, 109 acres, of lot 39 was articulated to Daniel Ford February 18, 1822. It was transferred to Elisha Sanderson April 7, 1832, and was deeded to him November 1, 1836.

The southeast part of lot 40, 50 acres, was deeded to the trustees of the first Presbyterian Society of the town of Shelby, Genesee county, April 9, 1822. The northeast part, 50 acres, of lot 40 was deeded to the members of the first Baptist Society of the town of Shelby, Genesee county, April 9, 1822. Seventy acres of lot 40 were articulated to Cornelius Knickerbucker April 11, 1822.

Lots 1, 2 and south part of 3, range 4, township 14 were sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828.

The north part, 150 acres, of lot 3 was taken by Norman Sharp June 19, 1822. February 22, 1831, 75 acres of this were transferred to William Dunlap to whom the land was deeded November 18, 1833. February 22, 1831, 74 acres (northwest portion) was transferred to Abraham Letts, and were deeded to Simon Letts January 1, 1836. November 3, 1823, a part of lot 3, 50 acres, was articulated to James J. Sharp. February 22, 1831, the northeast part of the lot, 51 acres, was transferred to John Burt, and December 12, 1833, it was deeded to Richard Treadwell. The middle part, 50 acres, of lot 3 was articulated to William Letts May 9, 1826, and transferred to Abraham Letts July 15, 1834. It was deeded by the F. L. & T. Co. to Isaac Allen November 30, 1838.

The northwest part of lot 4 and south part of lot 5, 180 acres, was taken up by David Burroughs July 6, 1815, and was deeded to him July 6, 1817. The northwest middle part, 50 acres, of lot 4 was articulated to Cornelius Van Dorn December 9, 1815. He received his deed February 23, 1830. The east part, 100 acres, of lot 4 was taken up by John Burt October 31, 1815. June 8, 1833, the south portion, 53 acres, of this was deeded to Mr. Burt. The north portion, 47 acres, was deeded to Isaac Allen June 5,

1837. October 31, 1815, Thomas L. Nichols took up the southeast middle part, 100 acres, of lot 4. November 1, 1823, it was transferred to William Dunlap, and was deeded to him November 18, 1833. April 22, 1816, the southwest part, 68 acres, of lot 4 was articulated to Joseph Bugbee. It was deeded to Ezekiel Bentley September 28, 1827.

Ezekiel Bentley took up the north part, 76 acres, of lot 5 and the northwest part of lot 36, range 3, 24 acres November 22, 1810. He also took up the middle part, 218 acres, of lot 5 and a part of lot 36, 18 acres, December 1, 1810. The middle part of lot 5, 100 acres, was deeded to John Letts January 1, 1821. The north part,  $202\frac{1}{2}$  acres, was deeded to Ezekiel Bentley November 1, 1821. David Burroughs took up the south part of lot 5 and the northwest part of lot 4, 180 acres, July 6, 1815. They were deeded to him July 6, 1817.

November 10, 1810, the south part of lot 6, 136 acres, was articulated to Whitfield Rathbun. It was deeded to Reuben Tooker November 11, 1820. Isaac Parker took up the north part, 26 acres, of lot 6, August 24, 1815. September 11, 1823, 120 acres of the north part of lot 6 were transferred to Cornelius Stillwell, and, December 10, 1830, 60 acres of this were transferred to Caleb Stillwell, jr., and 60 acres to Ebenezer Story January 3, 1834, and to Elijah Bent January 2, 1837. This parcel, north part of the lot 6, was deeded to Mr. Bent January 29, 1837. Sixty acres next south from that were deeded to Caleb Stillwell March 25, 1836, and the middle part, 143 acres, was deeded to him November 11, 1820.

Micah Harrington took up the west part, 146 acres, of lot 7 March 16, 1815. This was articulated to Noah Owen March 8, 1825. Fifty acres of this were articulated to James Gibson December 31, 1833, and were deeded to Jonas Smith December 21, 1837. December 31, 1833, 96 acres were articulated to Amnon Blair, and were deeded to him November 24, 1836. The east part, 246 acres, of lot 7 was articulated to Andrew A. Ellicott March 16, 1815. October 14, 1823, 100 acres were transferred to Harry Bostwick, and were deeded to him November 19, 1833. One hundred acres were deeded to Mr. Ellicott June 21, 1821, and 40 acres November 24, 1830.

November 19, 1810, the southwest part, 50 acres, of lot 8 was articulated to Salmon Preston. The article was renewed to Elijah Bent November 2, 1821, and the land was deeded to him November 5, 1827. Lewis Wright took up the southeast part, 50 acres, of lot 8 March 28, 1811. It was deeded to Theodorus B. Delavergni May 7, 1813. The north part of lot 8, 166 acres, was taken up by Hezekiah Coon April 13, 1811. April 14, 1819, 83 acres were articulated to Jacob J. Snell. This parcel was deeded to Jacob Thum July 19, 1824. April 14, 1819, 83 acres of lot 8, this part, were transferred to Joseph J. Snell June 20, 1829, 20 acres of this were articulated to William Snell, and were deeded to him March 2, 1831. June 11, 1829, 50 acres were articulated to Joseph Timmerman, and were deeded to him January 21, 1836. June 11, 1829, 13 acres of this part were articulated to Jacob Thumb, and were deeded to Maturin Thum May 28, 1835. The middle part of lot 8 was taken up by William Williams June 1, 1811, and, with 48 acres more, was deeded to Charles Smith August 12, 1815.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 9 was articulated to Franklin Bennett November 9, 1811, and was deeded to him November 29, 1833.

The north part, 77 acres, of lot 9 was articulated to Cornelius Ashton July 12, 1816. It was articulated to D. E. Evans and J. B. Ellicott August 20, 1825, and was deeded to David E. Evans, November 20, 1833.

Lots 10, 11, and the west part of lot 12, were sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828.

The east part of lot 12, 75 acres, was taken by James Sharp February 25, 1823, and articulated to Almon Coon January 8, 1834. It was deeded to Mr. C. January 1, 1836. The east middle part, 50 acres, of lot 12 was taken up by William McAllister June 28, 1825, and articulated to Ethan B. Allen September 11, 1834. It was deeded to Isaac A. Verplanck January 1, 1839, by the F. L. & T. Co.

Aaron Cooley purchased by article the north part, 100 acres, of lot 13 May 11, 1811. It was deeded to James Whitney May 22, 1816. The middle part, 120 acres, of lot 13, was taken up by Jacob G. Moyer September 20, 1811, and articulated to Simeon Letts September 21, 1819. September 6, 1825, 100 acres of this were deeded to Simon Letts, and 20 acres to John Letts. The south part, 171 acres, of lot 13 was articulated to John Williams May 22, 1816. Eighty-seven and one half acres of this were articulated to Jabez Van Allen March 19, 1828, and were deeded to Jacob Edwards January 27, 1834. Eighty-one acres were articulated to Henry Weatherwax March 19, 1828, and were deeded to him January 4, 1834.

Joseph Hagaman took up the northwest part, 100 acres, of lot 14 November 15, 1810, and it was deeded to him November 6, 1820. The northeast part, 100 acres, of lot 14 was articulated to William Olden November 15, 1810, and it was deeded to him April 12, 1821. James Briggs purchased by article the east middle part, 75 acres, of lot 14 June 14, 1811. It was deeded to David Burroughs February 2, 1819. The west middle part, 30 acres, of lot 14 was taken up by Joseph Hagaman June 4, 1811, and was deeded to him August 28, 1820. John Briggs took up the south part, 99 acres, of lot 14 August 26, 1814. It was deeded to James Whiting August 28, 1820.

The east part, 100 acres, of lot 15 was articulated to Nathan Davis September 4, 1815. It was again articulated to Thomas Hagaman June 19, 1829, and was deeded to John W. Labar December 3, 1833. Samuel Todd purchased by article the east middle part, 100 acres, of lot 15 July 15, 1816. November 19, 1824, the land was transferred to Curtis Burroughs, to whom it was deeded December 10, 1833. August 7, 1816, the west middle part, 100 acres, of lot 15 was articulated to Samuel Whiting. June 2, 1825, it was articulated to John Maynard, to whom it was deeded December 10, 1833. The west part, 97 acres, of lot 15 was taken up by William Forman February 26, 1817. March 4, 1828, 48½ acres were transferred to William M. Lechler. This parcel was deeded to Simon Poler December 3, 1836. March 4, 1828, 48½ acres of the same were articulated to Gersham Bennett, to whom they were deeded June 17, 1831.

John Timmerman purchased by article the south part, 188 acres, of lot 16 June 5, 1811. June 7, 1819, 138 acres were transferred to Andrew A. Ellicott. The east portion, 114 acres, of this part was deeded to Thomas Lane March 30, 1833. June 7, 1819, the west 50 acres of the above were transferred to Daniel Timmerman and with 23½ acres more, were deeded to him December 12, 1836. Henrich Garter took up the north part, 200 acres, of lot 16 June 5, 1811. It was deeded to Robert Garter June 1, 1819.

The south half, 200 acres, of lot 17 was article'd to Alexander Coon November 14, 1809, and was deeded to him April 16, 1816. The north part, 205 acres, of lot 17 was taken up by Samuel C. Wells October 8, 1810, and was deeded to William Reed April 24, 1813.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 18 was article'd to Elijah Bent. The west part, 50 acres, of this was transferred to Joseph Timmerman May 28, 1819, and the other 25 acres with 25 more, were deeded to him October 7, 1833. The east part, 80 acres, of the south 100 acres was transferred to Henry Petrie May 28, 1819. Of this, 23 acres were transferred to David Timmerman. Twenty-five acres of the above named 50 were transferred to Joseph Timmerman November 12, 1829, and a deed was given to him November 18, 1833. Seventy-three acres of lot 18 were article'd to Christopher Timmerman November 12, 1829, and 96 acres were deeded to him September 8, 1834. The north part, 133 acres, of lot 18 was article'd to Cornelius Ashton October 21, 1825. December 21, 1827, 100 acres were transferred to James Clark and Horace Coffin, and November 23, 1832, were deeded to Cook Hotchkiss. The west part of the tract, (northwest part of lot 18), 33 acres, was deeded to Cornelius Ashton November 23, 1832.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 19 was taken up by John Timmerman June 5, 1811. This tract was deeded as follows: 51½ acres to David Timmerman, 25 acres to John Timmerman, and 23½ acres to John Timmerman, all March 2, 1831. Don Carlos Bent purchased by article the middle part, 92 acres, of lot 19 November 11, 1811. November 12, 1819, the article was renewed to Cornelius Ashton. The north part, of lot 19, 92 acres was taken up by Cornelius Ashton November 11, 1811. It was transferred to Asher Freeman December 20, 1827. The whole tract of 184 acres was deeded to Cornelius Ashton June 5, 1832.

Lots 20, 21, south part of 22, and south part of 25 were sold to Charles E. Dudley January 26, 1828.

The north part of lots 22 and 25, 100 acres, was article'd to Nicholas Smith September 28, 1811, and was deeded to Jacob Weatherwax September 29, 1819. The middle part of lots 22 and 25, 100 acres, was sold by article to Benjamin Nelson October 17, 1811, and the article was renewed to John D. Armstrong June 30, 1828. The land was deeded to Benjamin F. Williams December 17, 1833.

Lot 23 was article'd to James Walworth April 22, 1817, and transferred to Lathrop A. G. B. Grant May 12, 1831.

James Walworth took up the south middle part, 100 acres, of lot 25 November 1, 1819. It was transferred to William Thompson October 3, 1829, and to Rudolph Zimmer January 11, 1834. It was deeded to Mr. Zimmer January 21, 1837.

Lot 26, 338 acres was article'd to Joshua Park June 18, 1810. The north part of this, 288 acres, was article'd to David Weatherwax June 19, 1820; and on the same day 50 acres were transferred to Jacob Weatherwax. After many transfers the lot was deeded as follows; 104 acres to David Weatherwax August 21, 1833; 50 acres to Jacob Weatherwax June 18, 1835; 50 acres to Elijah Defendorf December 16, 1836; 50 acres to John Shelp December 19, 1837, and 84 acres to Josiah Churchill February 1, 1838.

Abraham Brewer purchased by article lot 27, 256½ acres, June 19, 1810. June 20, 1819, the south part, 131 acres, was articulated to Samuel Whitney, to whom it was deeded June 20, 1820. The north part, 125½ acres, was deeded to Joseph Rickey June 20, 1820.

The south part of lot 28, 150 acres, was articulated to James Carpenter May 28, 1811, and deeded to Gershom Bennett October 15, 1818. The north part, 97 acres, of lot 28 was taken up by William Stryker November 12, 1816, and was deeded to Zeno A. Ross March 15, 1834.

The south half, 177 acres, of lot 29 was taken up by Isaac Simens December 28, 1809. There were several transfers of parts of this south half, which was finally deeded as follows: 50 acres to Eleazer Frary February 19, 1822; 67 acres to Eleazer Frary December 21, 1826; 60 acres to Daniel Fuller December 30, 1828. The north half of lot 29, 185 acres, was taken up by Eleazer Frary November 8, 1810, and was deeded to him June 14, 1815.

November 14, 1809, Alexander Coon took up the south half, 183 acres, of lot 30 November 15, 1819, it was deeded to Henry Garter. The north part, 192 acres, of lot 30 was articulated to Samuel C. Wells October 8, 1810. It was deeded to Peter P. Snell February 17, 1817.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 31 was taken up by Elijah Bent May 27, 1811. May 28, 1819, 50 acres of this (southeast part of the lot) were articulated to Marvin Cheeny; March 27, 1828, to John Drew, and June 18, 1831, to Phebe Drew. This land was deeded to John Timmerman June 22, 1833. The west portion, 50 acres, being the southwest part of the lot, was articulated to Reuben Cheeney May 28, 1819, and with 50 acres more, to John Drew March 27, 1828. Ninety-nine acres of this were deeded to Daniel Bidleman June 18, 1831; and a smaller parcel to Phebe Drew November 28, 1833. The north part, 100 acres, of lot 31 was articulated to Joshua Woodard June 22, 1812, and the article was renewed to John Drew March 27, 1828. It was deeded to Asher Freeman November 28, 1833. The north middle part, 80 acres, of lot 31, was sold by article to Henry Everson August 7, 1815. September 26, 1825, the article was renewed to Christian Groff, jr. The land was again articulated to Ira Murdock January 13, 1830. It was deeded to Seymour B. and Jasper Murdock November 28, 1833.

Lot 32 was articulated to James Walworth April 22, 1817, and transferred to Lathrop A. G. B. Grant May 12, 1831. He received his deed January 6, 1835.

The south part, 33 acres of lot 33 was articulated to Benjamin Walworth March 11, 1823, and was deeded to Daniel Freeman February 28, 1833. The north part, 120 acres, of lot 33 was taken up by Ezekiel Stuart November 1, 1821. The west portion, 60 acres, of this was articulated to Orrin Pixley November 5, 1832, and was deeded to Joseph Pixley January 22, 1834. The east portion (the northeast portion of lot 33) 60 acres, was transferred to Benjamin Wonsey December 31, 1831, and to Harry Kingsley May 25, 1834. It was deeded to Mr. Kingsley January 16, 1837.

The south part, 233 acres, of lot 34 was taken up by Zeno Ross March 30, 1812. August 11, 1825, 100 acres of this tract were articulated to Thomas Charlton, and again to Daniel Child November 19, 1830. Mr. Child received his deed January 8, 1834. August 11, 1825, 66 acres of the south part of lot 34 were articulated to John Walworth,



and December 22, 1830, to Asher Freeman, to whom they were deeded July 30, 1832. August 11, 1825, 53 acres of the south part of lot 34 were articulated to John Walworth, and February 20, 1828, to John Sleight, to whom they were deeded March 10, 1834. September 17, 1810, David Demary took up the north part, 150 acres, of lot 34. It was deeded to him March 14, 1820.

The north part of lot 35, 100 acres, was taken up by Thomas L. Nichols May 30, 1811. It was deeded to Clark Peck November 29, 1820. June 5, 1811, Adam Bellinger purchased, by article, the middle part, 200 acres, of lot 35. It was deeded to Thomas Weatherwax June 8, 1819. David Demary took up the south part, 87 acres, of lot 35 November 23, 1818. It was deeded to him November 8, 1833.

The middle west part, 150 acres, of lot 36 was sold by article to Joshua Carpenter May 28, 1811. It, with 50 acres more, were deeded to Samuel Whitney June 29, 1816.

The south part of lot 37 and north part of lot 36, 250 acres, were taken up by Samuel Carpenter May 28, 1811, and was deeded to him June 29, 1816.

The south middle part of lot 36, 109 acres, was taken up by Jacob Scott June 5, 1811. The south part, 50 acres, was taken up by John W. Griffing April 14, 1811. These were transferred and subdivided and deeded: 18 acres to Samuel Whitney June 5, 1829; 60 acres to Abiel Bowen July 20, 1833; 17 acres to Samuel Whitney October 28, 1834; and 64 acres to Henry Johnson December 31, 1836.

The north part of lot 37, 200 acres, was sold by article to Daniel Fuller July 26, 1811, and by deed to Samuel Fuller October 23, 1818. The middle part of lot 37, 166 acres, was articulated to Levi Walker September 27, 1811. April 16, 1816, it was articulated to Matthew Bennett. December 28, 1829, 111 acres were articulated to John Hutchins, and on the same day 55 acres to Abram Bidleman. The whole was deeded to Matthew Bennett April 16, 1816.

The east part, 200 acres, of lot 38 was taken up by Theodorus De Lavergne June 7, 1810. It was deeded to Ebenezer Pixley March 28, 1820. The west part of lot 38 and east part of lot 45, 100 acres, were articulated to Samuel Camp, jr., October 14, 1811, and deeded to him October 15, 1819. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 38, was sold by article to Asher Freeman October 14, 1811, and was deeded to Samuel Freeman October 15, 1819.

Jacob Freeman purchased by article, the south part, 200 acres, of lot 39 June 1, 1811. He received a deed for the same April 16, 1816. The north part, 175 acres, of lot 39 was articulated to John Anderson September 9, 1811. September 10, 1819, 100 acres of this were deeded to John Snell, and 75 acres to Eleazer Tracy on the same day.

The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 40 was taken by Jared Griffing February 15, 1812. February 16, 1820, it was deeded to Eleazer Loomis. The east part, 100 acres, of lot 46 was articulated to Silas Shepherd February 15, 1812. February 16, 1820, it was deeded to Jacob Scott. March 13, 1816, the west part, 148 acres, of lot 40 was articulated to Samuel Camp, jr. February 10, 1825, a transfer was made to Aaron P. Camp. Ninety-eight acres of this were deeded to Asher Freeman November 28, 1833. December 23, 1833, 50 acres were articulated to Anthony Mason and were deeded to William Ewings November 27, 1835.



Lot 41, 121½ acres was taken up by Allen Williams March 12, 1817. December 27, 1830, 74 acres were articulated to Benjamin Williams, and were deeded to him January 8, 1833. On the same day 47½ acres were articulated to Thomas McKenzie. This land was deeded to John McKenzie October 2, 1835.

Samuel Jones purchased, by article, lot 42, 120 acres, June 3, 1815. February 26, 1828, 80 acres of this were transferred to John Shelp. March 27, 1829, 40 acres were transferred to Charles Gaylord, and December 24, 1833, to John Shelp. These parcels were deeded to Mr. Shelp January 13, 1832, and October 25, 1835. The east part, 124 acres, of lot 42 was taken up by Abner Jones August 24, 1815. Of this 58 acres were deeded to Stephen H. Kinney December 3, 1833; 46 acres to Portius Lyman December 15, 1833; and 20 acres to John Shelp December 24, 1833.

November 20, 1818, 60 acres of lot 43 were sold by article to John W. Tyrrell. This tract was deeded to Lewis J. Bennett January 20, 1834. The north part, 58 acres, of lot 43 was taken up by Roswell E. Hyde October 15, 1818. October 21, 1830, it was articulated: 30 acres to Lewis Green and 28 acres to George W. Bowen. December 27, 1833, the whole was articulated to Gad Mather, to whom it was deeded September 10, 1835. The middle part, 60 acres, of lot 43 was taken up by Festus Bennett November 20, 1818. The article was renewed to Henry Johnson September 6, 1828, and he received a deed December 3, 1833. The southeast part, 43 acres, of lot 43 was deeded to Ezra E. Wilcox September 14, 1835.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 44 was sold by article to Noah Brooks April 29, 1816. It was articulated to Calvin Russell November 25, 1829, and was deeded to him October 25, 1832. The south part, 116 acres, of lot 44 was taken up by George W. Bowen November 7, 1816, and 66 acres were deeded to him October 19, 1836. November 20, 1829, 50 acres of this south part were articulated to Hiram Bowen, and were deeded to him January 17, 1834.

Alexander Coon took up the west part, 155½ acres of lot 45 January 25, 1828. Eighty-nine acres of this were articulated to Jedediah Marshall, and 59 acres were deeded to him January 7, 1834. On the same day 30 acres of the same part were deeded to Aaron Camp. Forty-five acres of this west part of lot 45 were transferred from Alexander Coon to Thomas Wells January 25, 1828. This parcel was deeded to Oliver Welsh September 26, 1833.

Lot 46, 188 acres, was taken by Samuel Camp, jr., September 7, 1810. It was deeded to John Hagaman August 25, 1820.

Lot 47 was taken up by Joel Stevens November 19, 1811. November 20, 1819, it was articulated to David Burroughs. February 19, 1828, 80 acres were transferred to Elijah Bent, and December 14, 1833, they were deeded to Jerome Phillips. February 17, 1828, the south part of lot 47, 79 acres, was transferred to John J. Snell. It was deeded to William Ewings January 9, 1834.

Alexander Coon was the first purchaser of land and the first permanent settler in the town of Shelby. His article bore date November 14, 1809, and it is reasonably certain that he settled here at about the same time. In a statement furnished by his son, Alexander Coon, jr., for

Turner's History of the Holland Purchase, it is said that the "family left the Lewiston road at Walsworth's, west of Royalton Center, and arriving upon their land, four crotches were set in the ground, sticks laid across, and elm bark used for covering. This was a sleeping place, the cooking was done in the open air. A comfortable log house was built in five days, without boards, nails or shingles. Through the first winter their cattle were fed on browse. Our nearest neighbor south was Mr. Walsworth; there was but one family north on the ridge road; west there was none nearer than Hartland." Asa Coon, son of Alexander Coon, sr., was born February 14, 1811; his was the first white birth in Shelby. Alexander Coon, jr., was supervisor of Shelby in all eleven years.

Mr. Coon's land was on lots 17 and 30, about two miles west from Shelby Center. Isaac Simens purchased a part of an adjoining lot December 28, 1809, but it is not known when the first settlement was made on his land. From the statement of Alexander Coon, jr., concerning their neighbors, it is evident they came in 1809, for in the summer and autumn of 1810 twelve purchases were made in their vicinity, and some of the purchasers must have settled on their lands in that year. These were Whitfield Rathbun, Andrew Ellicott, Ezekiel Bentley, Salmon Preston, Joseph Hagaman, Samuel B. Wells, Abraham Brewer, Joshua Park, Eleazer Frary, David Demara, Theodorus Delavergne, and Samuel Camp, jr.

Eleazer Frary was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1785. About 1800 he removed with his parents to Ontario county, N. Y., and thence in 1811 to Shelby, where he had taken an article for a part of lot 29. He built a log house and kept bachelor's hall five years, and then married Susan Williams, of Royalton. They resided on the farm which he took up till their deaths. He died in 1848, she in 1843. They reared seven children: Albert, married Mary Timmerman; Hiram married, first, Rosina Snell, and second, Helen Howard; Sidney removed West; George W. married Almira Johnson; James married Elizabeth Shattuck; Arvilla married E. Clark, and Livonia married Uriel Timmerman.

David Demara, sr., purchased 150 acres of lot 34 in the southwestern part of Shelby in the autumn of 1810. He built thereon, two miles

from any neighbor, a log house fourteen by sixteen feet, roofed with bark, and moved into it when it had neither door, window nor floor. In 1813 he went away on account of the war, but returned in 1815. David Demara, jr., was born in Albany county, N. Y., in 1808, and came with his father's family to Shelby. His wife, to whom he was married in 1837, was Maria Upham, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1814. He died in 1894.

About thirty purchases of land in the town were made in 1811, but during the War of 1812 settlers did not come in rapidly. That was the period of greatest privation and hardship among the pioneers in this region. Provisions were scarce, money was still scarcer, the nearest post-office was Batavia, and communication with the outside world was difficult and infrequent. Mills for grinding corn were distant, and often the pioneer was compelled to carry his grist on his back a distance requiring two or three days to make the journey. Malarial diseases were prevalent, and when not "shaking" himself, the pioneer was often compelled to do the "housework" and nurse his sick wife and children. Under such circumstances many would have left the country, but they had expended their all in coming here and were not able to get away.

Alexander Coon, jr., said, "When I was collector of taxes in Shelby in 1818 I had a tax of less than a dollar against a man, who, to pay it, made black salts, drew them to Gaines on a hand sled, and sold them for money." But the condition of things gradually changed. Prosperity succeeded the period of adversity through which the pioneers passed and in their advanced years their enjoyment was heightened by the recollection of their early privations.

John Timmerman was born in Germany and in early life came to Herkimer county, N. Y. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His sons were Daniel, Joseph, Christopher, David, and John. His daughters were Betsey (Mrs. Joshua Woodard), Charity (Mrs. Petrie), Nancy (Mrs. Cornelius Ashton), and Delia (Mrs. Henry Vedder). In 1811 John Timmerman, with his family, came to Shelby and settled southwest from Medina, where some of their descendants still reside. The sons were thrifty farmers, and the youngest, John, was a preacher as well as farmer.

Daniel Fuller was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1783. In his youth he learned the trade of a carpenter, and in 1811 he took up a portion of lot 37, two miles west from Shelby Center. He did not at once take possession of his land but worked at his trade in De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y., for several years. He then came to his farm, where he remained till his death in 1864. His wife, also a native of Rensselaer county, was Hannah Godfrey. She died in 1837. They had nine children.

Jacob Freeman was born in Saratoga county, and in 1811 took an article for 200 acres of lot 39, in the western part of Shelby. His son Charles inherited a portion of this land, and resided on it till his death, in 1887. One-half of this 200 acres was sold to John F. Freeman, a brother of Jacob who came about 1820. He remained on this place till his death. The farm passed to his son, Jeremiah Freeman, who died in 1887.

Micah Harrington was of English descent. His ancestors came from the north of England in 1642, and first settled in Massachusetts. Twelve of the descendants of the original immigrants were in the battle of Lexington and three of them were killed. Micah Harrington was born in Vermont, and in 1800 went to Lewis county, N. Y., where he married Hannah Smith. In 1809 he removed to Batavia, and in 1813 to Shelby Center, where he assisted in building the original Ellicott's Mills (the first grist mills built in the State west of Canandaigua except one at Batavia, and possibly one at Buffalo), and during several years he had charge of them. In the War of 1812 he had an active part, and after the burning of Youngstown and Lewiston he raised a company of volunteers. He was a farmer, surveyor, and conveyancer, and for many years a magistrate. He died at Shelby Center in 1831. His wife died at Albion in 1861. Their children were: Devereaux S., Montraville A., Charles A., Shelby G., and Marcia, who married Charles A. Moore, of Albion. Charles A. resided for thirty years in Albion, and died there. The other sons went west.

One of the sons, M. A. Harrington, who was born in 1805, shortly before his death wrote from his place of residence in Michigan: "I well remember going with an ox-team to where Albion now stands after a load of brick. The kiln was where the Catholic Church now stands. I

got my brick and went south on the Oak Orchard road to where the 'Poor House' road joins it. There was a log house on the corner, where I staid all night. My next trip was to the head of Stillwater, on Oak Orchard creek, to take a load of siding for a store to be built for John B. Ellicott, as that was to be the location of a city. There was no Medina. An old saw mill frame was there, the timber had been cut off, and the underbrush was thick. I saw the engineers lop down the brush when the survey for the canal was made. When the culvert was built the ring stone was cut at Barnegat from boulder limestone, as it was supposed the Medina stone would not stand the weather. Time and experience have made people wiser. On the completion of the canal, when the waters of the lake and ocean were mingled, the joining was telegraphed along the line by the firing of cannon. I remember the Middleport gun was heard at Knowlesville before the Medina gun was. I was then living at Barnegat, and the Albion gun was heard at the same time as the Medina gun. My father surveyed and cut the road from Ellicott Mills to Benton's 'Four Corners.' I went on horse-back to carry provisions to the men, bread in one end of a bag and pork in the other, and now the whole country is like a garden." M. A. Harrington died in 1893, at the age of eighty-eight.

James Williams, a native of Vermont, was born in 1759. His wife, Anna Allen, was born in 1760. Their sons, all born in Vermont, were Samuel, James, Jesse, Squire Allyn, Claramond, Ira Orson, Benjamin, and Valentine. Of these, James came to the Holland Purchase about 1815, and settled in Royalton, Niagara county. In 1817 the rest of the family settled, two on lot 41 in the southwest part of Shelby, and the others in Royalton, Niagara county, and in Alabama in Genesee county. The father died in 1825. The sons died afterward at ages varying from seventy to ninety years. The descendants of this family were numerous here for many years, but more recently many have emigrated to the West.

Nathan Sherwood was born in 1738. He removed from Connecticut to Vermont, thence to Saratoga county, and from there, in 1815, to Orleans county, settling on lot 24, about a mile west from Millville, where he died in 1823. His wife was Rosanna Noble, a native of Connecticut. Their sons were William and John, both born in Connecticut

William Sherwood was born in 1774. His wife, Jane Johnson, was born in 1773. Their sons were: Walter, born in 1799; William, jr., born in 1802; Noble, born in 1809; and Homer, born in 1814. Walter Sherwood resided on Maple Ridge, about two miles from Medina, till about 1870, when he removed to Oak Orchard, where he soon afterward died. William Sherwood, jr., resided in Ridgeway. He had three sons: Gates, Frank, and Henry. Noble Sherwood was killed by an accident in early manhood. Homer Sherwood died in 1891 on the old homestead. Myron, his oldest son, resided in Millville till his death in 1879. Francis is now living and Deming resides in Denver, Colorado. John Sherwood, second son of Nathan, resided a mile west from Millville till his death. His sons were: Elisha B., Charles, Guy, Norman B., and Willis M. Elisha B. became a Presbyterian clergyman. He preached a few years in Niagara county, then went west where he became a missionary. Charles died in Gaines at the age of about forty years. Guy still resides on a portion of his father's farm, at the age of seventy-nine years. Norman B. remained on his father's homestead till 1873, when he went to Saratoga, where he died in 1891. Willis M. removed to South Carolina, where he practiced medicine, thence he went to St. Joseph, Mo.

James Darling, son of Benjamin Darling, was born in Massachusetts in 1793 and removed, with his father's family, to New Hampshire in 1795. In 1816 he came to Millville, where he resided till 1837, when he removed to Oakfield, Genesee county, in which town he passed the rest of his life. He was an industrious citizen and followed the business of a master builder. He was the architect of sixty buildings in Shelby and adjoining towns.

Henry Bidleman's parents came from Germany to America prior to the Revolution and settled in the valley of the Mohawk river. Their buildings were burned by the Indians during that war, and they narrowly escaped death by fright. Henry Bidleman came from Herkimer county, N. Y., to Shelby in 1816, and purchased from John Timmerman an article for 100 acres of land. The next year the rest of his family came and occupied the log house that had been prepared for them. As they came through Batavia they purchased from the arsenal there some "hard tack" or sea biscuit. A wag named Joseph Snell reported



that a Mr. Simonds, who resided in the vicinity, ate so freely of these biscuit that they swelled in his stomach and burst him, and that he was to be buried at a certain time, several persons, not understanding the hoax, went to attend the funeral. Mr. Bidleman died in 1860, at the age of eighty-two. Abram Bidleman, a son, was born in Manheim, Herkimer county, in 1800, and came with his father's family to Orleans county in 1817. In 1822 he worked on the canal where Medina is now located, and as he said, there he drank his first and last dram of whisky. He married in 1824 Miss Lucinda Michael. For many years the thrifty wife manufactured all the clothing for the family, and wove hundreds of yards for others. Mr. Bidleman died June 8, 1868. In a sketch written in 1866, and published in Thomas's Pioneer History, Abram Bidleman says:

My father's family consisted of my father and mother and ten children. When he moved here he was, to all intents and purposes, poor. I do not think, besides a pair of old ordinary horses and a cow, he could boast he was worth fifty dollars. I worked out to help support the family till I was twenty-one years of age. \* \* \* I built for myself a log home twenty feet square, into which I moved my family having but one room which he used for a kitchen, parlor, dining room, etc. Our furniture was such as pioneer farmers in this country usually possessed, viz.: A loom, quill wheel, swifts, great wheel and little wheel, necessary for spinning; seven chairs, a table and a cradle, with a few exceedingly plain culinary utensils which were indispensable to our comfort.

Ralph K. Gregory, of Scotch descent, was born in Connecticut in 1765. He married Deborah Hamilton, and they removed to Fairfield, Vt. Thence, in 1816, with his six sons, he came to Orleans county and located in this town near Millville, where he died in 1837. His wife died in 1832. Their sons were Ira, born 1790; Philo, born 1792; Amos, born in 1796; Norman, born in 1798; Ralph, born in 1800; and Matthew, born in 1803. All were farmers. Ira married Polly Hubbell in Vermont, settled a mile and a half south from Millville, and reared a large family, mostly sons. He died at the age of eighty-three. Philo married Rachael Card, and they settled between Millville and Medina. They reared two children. He died in Kalamazoo, Mich., at the age of ninety two. Amos married Betsey Wyman, and they settled a mile and a half south from Millville, where he died at the age of eighty-three. They reared two sons and two daughters. Norman married Filuria Rice, and settled a mile and a half south from



Millville. They had two sons, Arnold and Sylvester. He married, for his second wife, Sophia Frost, who died in Millville at the age of eighty-five. Ralph married Lois Mason, a daughter of Jesse Mason, and they resided a mile west from Millville, where both died. They reared three sons and three daughters. Matthew married first, Mary Potter, and they reared four children. His second wife was Laura Root, and his third was Mrs. Rev. John Hoyt. He died at the age of eighty-two.

Matthew Gregory, in Thomas's History writes:

When we arrived at our future residence we had no shelter from man or beast. Orange Wells and Samuel Wyman had located in that neighborhood in the spring previous and made small improvements and built log houses. Through the hospitality of Mr. Wells we were kindly sheltered for a week, by which time we had built a cabin for ourselves. Our oxen could live very well on browse, but our horses, after standing one night tied to a brush heap, looked so sorry that my father took them back to Batavia. We were all happy when we got into our new house; not a costly edifice like those dwellings of some of our rich neighbors of the present day, but made of rough unhewn logs, notched down together at the corners, shingled with rough hemlock boards, with joints broken and battened with slabs round side up; the floor made of split basswood logs spotted on the sleepers and flattened on the top, leaving an open space at one end for the fire place on the ground, the end of the floor planks affording a convenient seat for the children around the fire in the absence of chairs and sofas. \* \* \* At one time my father paid Mr. Phelps eleven dollars for as much pork as he could carry away in a peck measure, I don't recollect the number of pounds. At another time he paid Elijah Bent twenty-five cents a pound for pork. \* \* \* At one time our supplies were completely exhausted. We had been expecting our father home all day with his bushel of grist, perhaps, but he did not come and we went nearly supperless to bed expecting he would arrive before morning. Morning came but father did not. We hoped he would come soon, and took our axes and went to work, but our axes were unusually heavy. Faint and slow were the blows we struck that morning. While we boys were trying to chop, mother sifted a bag of bran we had and made of the finest a cake which she brought out to us during the forenoon. We ate this, which stayed us up till noon, when father came, and we had plenty to eat, such as it was. Variety was not to be had in those times.

William Martin was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1807. In 1816 he removed with his father, William Martin, to a farm which they took up two miles southeast from East Shelby. Thence they removed, in 1826, to a farm in the southwest part of Barre. There the father died, and in 1854 the son removed to a farm near East Shelby, where he died in 1893. In 1838 he married Sarah Ross, who was a native of New Hampshire. They had eight children.

Nicholas Smith was born in Herkimer county. At a very early time he came to Orleans county and located near West Shelby. He soon removed to a farm near Shelby Basin, and afterward to a place a mile and a half east from Shelby Center. There he kept a tavern three years. He sold it to Daniel Timmerman, who carried on the business some time. His next place of residence was a farm half a mile west from Shelby Center. From there he removed to Shelby Center, and thence to Michigan, where he died in 1863. His wife's maiden name was Susan Garter. She died in 1856. Their son, Nicholas Smith, was born in Herkimer county in 1809. He married Katy A. Sleight, who died in 1889.

Joseph, Daniel, and John Ross came from New Hampshire to Shelby about 1817 and settled on lot 20, about a mile from East Shelby. Some of their descendants still reside in this town. Stephen, the son of Joseph, died in 1893 on the farm which these brothers settled; Moses, a son of Daniel, died on a farm about a mile south of Shelby Center.

William Dunlap was born in Connecticut in 1789. In his youth he removed to Seneca county, N. Y. He was married in 1813 to Elizabeth Hunt, who was born in New Jersey in 1795. In 1817 they removed to Shelby and located on lot 4, about two miles south from Shelby Center, where they passed the remainder of their lives. She died in 1847, he in 1874. They reared to maturity ten children, of whom five are still living. Leslie and Joseph live in the immediate neighborhood of the old homestead. Near the log cabin which he first built stood a sapling on which Mr. Dunlap hung the quarters of the first calf he slaughtered. That sapling is now a comely tree.

Samuel Bostwick and Laura, his wife, were natives of Vermont. They were married in December, 1816, and in January, 1817, started for the Holland Purchase. They came in a wagon drawn by a yoke of three-year old steers, accompanied by another family in a wagon drawn by an ox team. On their arrival in Shelby both families were domiciled in a log house with one door and only the chimney and the spaces between the logs for windows. It was then occupied by another family, acquaintances from Vermont, and soon afterward still another family of friends from the same State moved in, making twenty-six per-

sons in all, who remained till other houses could be prepared. They slept on Genesee bedsteads and on the floor, sat on stools, and used chests for tables. As an example of energy on the part of pioneer women, it is related that in the spring after their arrival Mr. Bostwick, by reason of a cut in his foot, received while making sap troughs, was incapacitated for labor; and that his wife gathered sap, boiled it in the house in a twelve-quart kettle, a six-quart pot, and a small teakettle, and thus made 160 pounds of sugar. She also made the cloth for the clothing of her own family and wove for others. Mr. Bostwick died twelve or fifteen years after they settled here, and his widow, in 1833, married Otis Baker, a farmer in Shelby.

Jacob A. Zimmerman was born in Manheim, N. Y., in 1795. He came to Shelby in 1817, with John B. Snell, from the same town. He married Nancy Snell in 1817, and in 1819 commenced life on the farm where they ever afterward resided. He died in 1864. His children were: Morris, who married Phoebe Bent; Eleanor, Gilbert, who married Janette Sanderson; John A., who married Mary Powers; Arvilla, who married Egbert B. Simonds; and Andrew L., who married Jennie Bartram. Apropos of their pioneer life, Mr. Zimmerman said:

I made a table; we had no chairs; I made three stools, two for ourselves and one for company. Our window lights were white paper; no glass could be had here then. Our cooking utensils were a four-quart kettle and a black earthen tea-pot. I gave a dollar for six cast-iron knives and forks and six cups and saucers, which completed our eating tools. Times were very hard. I was eleven months without a six-pence in money; two months without any shoes. When we saw shoes tied up with bark we called them half worn out. I gave five bushels of wheat for a pair of coarse shoes made of flank leather.

Col. Andrew A. Ellicott was a native of Lancaster, Pa. He came to Batavia in 1803, and in 1817 removed to Shelby Center, where his uncle, Joseph Ellicott, had given him 800 acres of land, and where he had built mills. He was a benevolent, kind hearted man, and his liberality and goodness caused him to be highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. He married Sarah A. Williams, of Elizabeth, N. J. He died in 1839. His wife died in 1850. Their children were: Cornelia D., who married L. A. G. B. Grant; Sarah B., who married H. N. Hughes; Charles, who married Harriet Farnham; Andrew, who married Mary Fairman; Benjamin, who married Jane Garter; and Joseph,

who married May Clark. Colonel Ellicott was adopted by the Tonawanda Indians under the name of Kiawana (signifying a good man) in recognition of the many acts of kindness he had shown them. He has been regarded as 'the patron of Shelby village.' He was the first postmaster in town.

Ziba Roberts was born in Vermont in 1800. At the age of four he removed with his father's family to Bloomfield, N. Y., and in 1818 they located in Darien, Genesee county, where the father, Daniel Roberts, died in 1827. In 1826 Ziba Roberts took up the north part of lot 10, in the southeast part of Shelby, and built a shanty thereon. Two years later this rude cabin was replaced by a more comfortable log house, and ten years later he built a framed house. He died in 1885 on the farm which he settled. His wife was Susannah Wolcott, born in 1804 in Montgomery county, N.Y. They were married in 1824. She died in 1892. Of their twelve children seven lived to adult age. Horace married Mary F. Eaton; Henrietta married James Wolcott; Charles married Hulda A. Loucks, and Ziba married Cynthia Dewey. The latter was a volunteer in the War of the Rebellion. The father of Ziba Roberts, sr., served in the Revolutionary War.

Rev. Jotham Morse was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1793, and in 1814 was married to Dorcas Ferris. About 1814 he came to Orleans county and took up land west of Eagle Harbor. He first lived in a shanty which he found empty, but soon built and occupied a log house on his own land. He was married three times and had fourteen children. He was one of the constituent members of the Christian church in the west part of the town of Albion, and he preached there more or less for more than fifty years. In the latter part of his life he resided at West Shelby. He was blind for many years. In Thomas's History Rev. Mr. Morse writes:

I bought a three year old heifer, and paid for her in chopping three acres of timber and fitting it for logging, going three miles to the place where I did my work. In time of haying and harvest I walked to Palmyra and worked there three weeks to buy pork and wheat for my family. The next fall I moved into a log house I had built and felt at home. The next year I had a little trial such as was common to pioneer settlers in those days. It was before harvest. My cow had lost her bell, and had been gone in the woods eight days. We were destitute of provisions, except a small piece of bread, some sugar, and some vinegar. I went to the nearest place where flour was

sold and could get none. On my return we gave the last morsel of bread to our children. I picked some potato tops, which my wife boiled, and we ate, dressing them with vinegar. Our empty stomachs would not retain this diet. We speedily vomited them up and retired supperless to bed. Early next morning I arose and went to my neighbor's, a mile away, and they divided their small store of flour with me. I carried it home and my wife salted some water and made some pudding, which we ate with maple sugar, and this seemed to me to be truly the best meal of victuals I ever ate.

Joseph, John J., and Jacob Snell, brothers, natives of Herkimer county, N. Y., came to Shelby at an early day and located in the west part of the town. Daniel and Solomon Snell were brothers and relatives of the others, and John P. Snell, also a relative, came early and all settled in the same vicinity. The descendants of these have been somewhat numerous, and have scattered in various directions, but many still remain here.

William Sowle, a native of Massachusetts, born in 1800, removed to Saratoga county, N. Y., and after two years came to Shelby and located nearly a mile east from Shelby Center, where he remained till his death in 1863. His wife, to whom he was married in 1823, was Hannah Meeker, born in Saratoga county in 1804. She died in 1866. Of their sixteen children eleven lived to manhood and womanhood.

Joseph Wyman, a native of Vermont, came to Shelby prior to 1820, and lived in a rented log house on lot 24. With him came two sons and two daughters, all young men and women. Oliver Wyman, oldest son of Joseph, married a daughter of Rev. Jotham Morse, and they settled three-fourths of a mile from Millville. Oliver died some twenty-five years since. John Wyman, second son of Joseph, was a mechanic. He removed early to Berea, Ohio.

Isaiah Grinell was a native of Rhode Island; from there he removed to Saratoga county, N. Y., thence to Oneida county, and thence to Onondaga county where he died at the age of ninety. His children were Ezra, John, Major, Amos, Betsey (Mrs. Alanson Tinkham), Eliza (Mrs. William Tyler), Chloe (Mrs. Relly Tinkham), and Anny (Mrs. Weston Wetherbee). Ezra Grinell was born in Saratoga county, in 1795, and married Lucretia Leonard, who was born in the same year. Their children were Marcus, who married Josephine Manchester; Lauren, who married Marilla Leach; Isaiah; Leonard; Horace, who married Thurza Green; Jane, who married Seth Balcom; Perry, who married Kate

Clark; Eliza, who married Wesley Gregory; Jeanette, who married Frank Carpenter; and Willis, who married, first, Lura Avery, and second, Emily Potts. John Grinell was born in Saratoga county in 1796. He came to Orleans county in 1820, and first located in Barre, but removed in 1854 to Shelby, where he remained till his death. He was three times married: first to Roxana Tinkham, then to Lucy Babcock, and lastly to Mrs. Julia Ann Abbott. His children were: Cyrene, Daniel, Paul, Peter, Lyman, Andrew J., J. Wesley, Mahala, Harley, John Jr., and Ella J. Mr. Grinell was an active, energetic man and at different times was the owner of many farms in Shelby. Major Grinell was born in 1803. He married, first, Betsey Fisher, and second, Delilah Wheeler. His children were: Lorenzo, George, Loranus, Sally, Noah, Celinda, Emeline, Alanson, Marvin, Ann, and Clayson.

Nathan Ide was born in Mayfield, N. Y., in 1787. His wife was Alushia Bigford, also of Fulton county. They removed to Riga, Monroe county, and thence in 1820 to Shelby. They settled on lot 5, just north from East Shelby, where both died in 1871. Of their six children Samuel was for many years a house builder in Medina, and of his eight sons seven are mechanics.

Alanson Tinkham was born in New England in 1800. When quite young he removed to Onondaga county, N. Y., whence about 1820, he came to Orleans county and took up 54 acres on lot 59 in the southwest part of Barre. Thence in 1833, he removed to a farm which he purchased on lot 3 in the southeast part of Shelby, where he remained till his death in 1872, and where his son, Morris Tinkham, succeeded him. His wife, to whom he was married in 1820, was Betsey Grinell, sister of the late John Grinell. She died in 1882. Of their twelve children eight lived to adult age: Minerva married Jeremiah Hathaway; Darius married Mary Gregory; Jane married Harvey Gregory; Eliza married Joseph Dorrance; Maryette married William Neal; Maria married Wilson Kirkham; Morris married Juliette Winchester; and Alice married M. N. Downing.

John Shelp, a native of Schoharie county, N. Y., was born in 1791. He married Mary A. Cone in 1818. In 1821 they came to Shelby and purchased land on lot 42, a mile west from West Shelby, where they remained till their deaths. He died in 1868 and she in 1883. His



brother, William Shelp, came to Shelby at a subsequent date but removed west afterward. John Shelp reared five daughters and one son. The son, William Shelp, died in 1887.

Caleb and Cornelius Stillwell, sons of Caleb, were settlers on lot 6, south from Shelby Center, in 1823. Cornelius died in 1866 and Caleb in 1880.

Lathrop A. G. B. Grant, came to Shelby about 1824 and established himself in the mercantile business. He afterward became a large dealer in produce. His wife was a daughter of Col. A. G. Ellicott. About 1851 he built the large stone mills at Shelby Center, and conducted them for some years. He was an active and influential citizen and was five times elected supervisor of the town. He was also the first representative of Orleans county in the Assembly, to which position he was elected in 1826. He passed the latter years of his life in Oswego, N. Y.

William Hill, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., was born in 1793. In 1798 his father removed to Saratoga county, whence, in the spring of 1824, William came to Shelby and located on lot 31. During that summer he labored a portion of the time on the canal feeder, and in the autumn returned to Saratoga county, where he married Clarissa Miller, of Montgomery county, born in 1801. They at once removed to their home in Shelby where they remained till their deaths. He died in 1868, she in 1888. They raised to adult age five sons and four daughters, of whom Horatio N. died at West Barre in 1891, and Judson died in Michigan.

William E. Woodford, born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1807, in early manhood came to Shelby and purchased land a mile south from Millville. After several removals he settled again half a mile west from Milville, where he died in 1885. He was twice married: first to Margaret Bent in 1833, by whom he had two sons. He was again married in 1843 to Mrs. Dolly Ann Wood. They reared four children.

Gardner Berry was born in Seneca county, N. Y., in 1801. His wife, whose maiden name was Betsey Russell, was born at Phelps, Ontario county, in 1805, and they were married in 1823. In the same year they removed to Genesee county and in 1826 to Shelby and settled on lot 10, near East Shelby, where they resided till their deaths. She died in 1851, and he in 1861. Their children were Andrew J.



Betsey J., Eliza A., Lucinda, John G., and Clark. All lived to manhood and womanhood, Andrew J. died in the army. John G. Berry was born at Shelby in 1832 and was married in 1852 to Fidelia Crane, a native of Barre. He died in 1891; she resides on the farm where his father settled in 1821.

Henry L'Hommedieu, of French descent, was born in Vermont in 1799. In 1826 he came to Shelby and located a mile west from Millville on the farm now occupied by his son, Hon. Wallace L'Hommedieu. He was married in 1825 to Almira Hathaway of Granby, Vt. They reared to adult age six children. Of these one son, Hon. Wallace L'Hommedieu, and three daughters reside in Shelby.

Otis Baker, a native of New England, born in 1796, came to Shelby in 1829 and located on lot 22, two miles from Medina, where he resided till about 1860. He afterward lived in Albion and Medina, and lastly in Shelby a mile west from Millville, where he died in 1860. He was twice married and reared ten children.

John Childs, jr, was born in Massachusetts. He received a classical education, and studied both theology and medicine, but never became a clergyman or a practicing physician. He resided in several places after removing from Massachusetts, and in 1818 settled in Royalton, Niagara county, whence he afterward removed to Michigan, where he died. He was the father of thirteen children by two wives. Of these Daniel and Rev. J. D. Childs became citizens of Shelby; Daniel was a farmer. He died at West Shelby in 1872. Rev. J. D. Childs, who was born in 1816, became a clergyman of the Christian denomination at the age of eighteen, and has been a preacher and a farmer ever since. His wife, to whom he was married in 1838, was Betsey Letts, of Shelby. She died in 1889. Their children were: Mandana (Mrs. Luther Remington), and Mary (Mrs. George Eckerson). Liberality and independence of thought, and courage in the expression of his convictions are the distinguishing characteristics of Mr. Childs. In 1894 he had conferred on him the degrees of Ph.D. and D.D.

Horace Linsley was born in Vermont in 1799. He was four times married and reared nine children, six of whom were born in Vermont. He came to Orleans county in 1832, and settled in the northwestern part of Barre, where he remained till his death in 1886.

Rev. Daniel Jenkins was born in 1806. In 1832 he married Mary Ainsworth, who was born in 1811. The same year they came to Shelby and purchased from Jacob Wetherwax a farm on lot 25, south from West Shelby. They remained here till their death. She died in 1878, he in 1887. They reared five children: Wesley, Martha, Dr. John, Rev. Menzo, and Mary. Soon after coming to Shelby Mr. Jenkins was licensed as a local preacher, and in due time he was ordained.

Amnon Blair was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1793. In 1833 he removed to Shelby and located on lot 7, near Shelby Center, where he remained till his death in 1878. His first wife was Maria Starkweather, of Saratoga county. She died in 1830, and he afterward married Eliza Manchester, of Broadalbin, Fulton county. He was married a third time to Virtue Sherman, also of Broadalbin. By his first marriage he had two children: Nancy D. (Mrs. S. A. Poler), and Avery S. By the second marriage the only child was David A. Blair.

Simon Poler, a native of Saratoga county, was born in 1798. In 1833 he removed to Shelby and located on lot 27, about a mile north from West Shelby. His wife was Fanny Sayles, a native of Saratoga county. They reared five children. Mr. Poler died in 1868, his wife in 1865.

Philip B. Jackson was born in Redfield, Conn., in 1780, and removed thence to Wayne county. In 1833 he came to East Shelby and located on lot 4, where he died in 1865. The place was long known as Jackson's Corners, or West Jackson's Corners, to distinguish it from West Barre. His son, Philip B., succeeded him on the farm, and died there in 1885. He was a prominent citizen and was many years a magistrate, and was also a justice of sessions. His son, George B. Jackson, was a soldier in the Union Army during the late civil war.

Silas Culver was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1808. His wife, Elmira Swart, was born in 1812. They had ten children. She died in 1855, and in 1857 he married Sarah Ann Mundon. They had six children. He died in 1888. His widow married J. W. Gregory. Mr. Culver came to Shelby in 1834, and purchased the north part of lot 19, a mile west from East Shelby, where he resided till his death. He was a prosperous farmer, and accumulated a large property.

David Burroughs, the first supervisor of the town, was born in New Jersey. Removing to Shelby in 1818 he settled on a farm two miles southwest from the Center, and during the remainder of his life was one of the most active of citizens. In 1820 he was appointed a justice of the peace and held the office until his death in 1822, aged forty-six years, at which time he was a member of the Constitutional Convention. His son, Hon. Silas M. Burroughs, was first a merchant and afterward a lawyer, and represented Orleans county four years in the Assembly, and was twice elected to Congress, but died before the end of his second term.

In the winter of 1819 Abner Hunt, in order to get money to pay his taxes, threshed wheat for John Burt for every tenth bushel. The work was done on the floor of a log barn, ten by eighteen feet, and the chaff was separated from the wheat with a hand fan made of boards. Mr. Hunt carried his share of the wheat on his back two miles, and sold it to Micah Harrington for twenty-five cents a bushel.

William Bennett died October 4, 1812, which was the first death of a white person in Shelby. His remains were interred in the cemetery at the Center. The first school house in town was built a short distance south from Shelby Center and the first brick building was a school house at that village. The first school was taught by Cornelius Ashton in the winter of 1815-16. About 1820 Judge William Penniman taught school near Millville. Upon the erection of the present school house in Shelby Center, the district, in payment for collecting the taxes for constructing the new building, gave Robert Drake the old structure and it was metamorphosed into a dwelling. The first frame house in town was located near the old Wormuth tannery at the Center. The first resident physician, Dr. Christopher Whaley, settled at Shelby Center in September, 1819, and was followed soon after by Dr. George Norton. Dr. Whaley was born in Montville, Conn., June 16, 1798, was graduated from Fairfield Medical College in June, 1819, and died October 26, 1867. Dr. Abiel Bowen was a physician and farmer at West Shelby many years. He died in 1847.

On subsequent pages of this volume will be found extended mention of many other pioneers and representative families of Shelby, one and all of whom have contributed to the steady growth and material advance-

ment of one of the finest sections of Western New York. Those hardy settlers of early days are gone to their reward, but their children and grandchildren and others are enjoying the fruits of labor performed amid privations, sufferings, and hardships, and with commendable pride are perpetuating their names and deeds of heroism on the page of history.

During the war of the Rebellion the town of Shelby contributed liberally and promptly of both money and men to sustain the nation's cause. Her volunteers fought and fell side by side with the brave soldiers from other portions of the North; a few still remain to tell of deeds and sufferings heroic—to retell the ever interesting story of that sanguinary conflict. A list of those who went out from this town is as follows:

Henry Allen, 28th Inf.  
 Samuel Amos, 17th Bat.  
 Frederick Addleburg, 21st Bat.  
 Daniel Arnold, 151st Inf.  
 Harrison Allen, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 John Altre, 90th Inf.  
 — Aldrich, 5th Bat.  
 George A. Bennett, 14th Art.  
 Silas A. Bird, 8th Art.  
 Lehman Brace, 28th Inf.  
 Jesse Benson, 151st Inf.  
 Luther L. Benson, 8th Art.  
 John W. Bleekman, 17th Bat.  
 George R. Bleekman, 97th Inf.  
 Alexander Butterfield, 90th Inf.  
 William H. Bartram, 28th Inf.  
 William Barker, 8th Inf.  
 John Bothrick, 8th Art.  
 Carlos Beecher, 8th Art.  
 Ovid W. Barney, 8th Art.  
 George Bidleman, 8th Art.  
 William Buck, N. Y. Cav.  
 George Bigford, 28th Inf.  
 James K. Bidleman, 8th Art.  
 Henry Bentley, 97th Inf.  
 J. Alfred Barringer, 17th Bat.  
 Frank Bentley, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Alvin Brown, 151st Inf.

Edwin Bentley.  
 George Bentley, 8th Art.  
 Henry Breed, 90th Inf.  
 Robert Coleman, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 John Clark, 28th Inf.  
 Joseph Caldwell, 8th Art.  
 James Caldwell, 8th Art.  
 Andrew Coon, 17th Bat.  
 Samuel Coleman, 1st Art.  
 John Culver, 1st Art.  
 Theodore Collins, drafted.  
 Joseph H. Cromer, 90th Inf.  
 Henry Cox, 28th Inf.  
 Royal Corey, 14th Art.  
 John Corey, 3d Cav.  
 George Combe, 13th Art.  
 Benjamin Cook, 21st Cav.  
 Thomas Carr  
 Wyndle P. Clute.  
 Eugene Cheeseman.  
 Jacob Deyo, 17th Bat.  
 Robert W. Drake, 17th Bat.  
 William Deyo, 1st Art.  
 Carlton C. Demera, 8th Art.  
 Alexander Dietrich, 1st Art.  
 Leander Davis, 1st Art.  
 David Dun, 1st Art.  
 Peter Dingy, 17th Bat.

Joseph L. Dorrance, 27th Inf.  
 Henry Draper, 1st Art.  
 Joseph Edick, 8th Art.  
 David Ellicott, 1st Art.  
 Frank Ellicott, 1st Art.  
 Chandler Ellicott, 17th Bat.  
 Morton M. Edmonds, 17th Bat.  
 Richard F. Easton, 98th Inf.  
 Edward Evans, 3d Cav.  
 Frederick Fish, 17th Bat.  
 William T. Filer, 17th Bat.  
 William T. Fearly, 8th Cav.  
 Lynns T. Finch, 8th Art.  
 Henry Fritcher, 8th Art.  
 George W. Farley, 31st Bat.  
 John Foye, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Thomas Foley, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Thomas Freely.  
 John Grinnell, jr., 90th Inf.  
 Isaac N. Green, jr., 14th Art.  
 Thomas W. Green, 14th Art.  
 William H. Graves, 17th Bat.  
 Clark Gifford, 8th Art.  
 David Glancy.  
 William Griffin.  
 Grazier Gates.  
 Edgar Hoaglan, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Melville Hatch, 17th Bat.  
 Charles Hatch, 1st Art.  
 Edward E. Hill, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Nelson L. Huxley, 17th Bat.  
 Asa Hill, 28th Inf.  
 August Hankey, 28th Inf.  
 Alonzo Ham, 17th Bat.  
 James Hawkins, 8th Art.  
 David Hall, 1st Art.  
 Henry Hill, 4th Art.  
 William M. Ham, 17th Bat.  
 Elliott E. Hoaglan, 28th Inf.  
 William H. Hardy, 8th Art.  
 Sward Huff, 17th Bat.  
 Francis Holland, 3d Cav.  
 Edward E. Headley, 21st Bat.  
 George Headley.

Cornelius Howard, 90th Inf.  
 William Harland, 90th Inf.  
 Henry Hawley, 90th Inf.  
 Dewey Hawkins, 3d Cav.  
 Gilbert Harrington.  
 Henry Ide, 90th Inf.  
 Cephas Jones.  
 George B. Jackson, 17th Bat.  
 John Jenkins, 49th Inf.  
 Frank Ketcham, 8th Art.  
 Lawrence Keegan, 1st Art.  
 Frank B. Kent, 3d Cav ; Major 2d col'd Cav.  
 Aaron Lewis, 28th Inf.  
 James Lasher, 8th Art.  
 Abner Leafler, 17th Bat.  
 James Lysett, 17th Bat.  
 John Leighbody, 8th Art.  
 Joseph Little, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 William H. Lamson.  
 Wilbur Lott.  
 John McGunn, 17th Bat.  
 David McCarger, 17th Bat.  
 Robert Montgomery, 17th Bat.  
 James Mundion 90th Inf.  
 John Miller, 28th Inf., 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 George A. Marshall, 8th Art.  
 James Mann, 8th Art.  
 George Mann, 8th Art.  
 Francis Martin, 8th Art.  
 John McDonald, 17th Bat.  
 Charles Mace, 17th Bat.  
 James Mace, 17th Bat.  
 Josiah F. Morgan, 1st Bat.  
 George Moore, 17th Bat.  
 Wallace McDonald, 28th Inf.  
 Edward J. Miller, 18th Bat.  
 George F. Norman, 8th Art.  
 William Neal, 17th Bat.  
 Edward Olds, 17th Bat.  
 Andrew Ondordonk, 90th Inf.  
 James O'Brien.  
 Monroe Peaslee, 151st Inf.  
 Jesse Pratt, 151st Inf.  
 Stillman Pratt, 151st Inf.

George W. Palmer, 28th Inf.  
 John Phelan, 8th Art.  
 August Praell, 3d Cav.  
 Edward Priddy, 90th Inf.  
 Wilber F. Prescott, 90th Inf.  
 Mandeville Phelps, 1st Art.  
 Newell J. Phelps, 151st Inf.  
 Charles Price, 28th Inf.  
 William H. Perry, 25th Bat.  
 James Panders, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Herbert M. Prentice, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 William Quinby.  
 Jacob Ross, 151st Inf.  
 Henry Ross, 8th Art.  
 Michael Ryan.  
 Ziba Roberts, 28th Inf.  
 James Roach, 164th Inf.  
 Orlando Reynolds, 14th Art.  
 William H. Reynolds, 8th Art.  
 Preston Ryan, 151st Inf.  
 Lysander Robbins, 8th Art.  
 Jacob Rinker, 31st Bat.  
 Charles Ross, 8th Cav.  
 Charles Riordan, 3d Cav.  
 John Riley.  
 William Ryan, 90th Inf.  
 Eugene H. Seeley, 8th Art.  
 Avery Smith, 17th Bat.  
 John A. Smith, 28th Inf.  
 Alonzo W. Snyder, 90th Inf.  
 James C. Swarthout, 14th Art.  
 David Sanderson, 29th Inf.  
 Frank Sanderson, 28th Inf.  
 Caleb Stillwell, 28th Inf.  
 Myron Sherwood, 8th Art.  
 William Shelby, 8th Art.  
 Robert W. Smith, 17th Bat.  
 Thomas Smalley, 28th Bat.  
 Edward C. Sleight, Ind Co.  
 Harvey W. Swarthout, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Albert D. Sowle, 1st Art.  
 Francis M. Phelps, 187th Inf.  
 Daniel B. Seeley, 21st Cav.  
 William Sowle, jr., 17th Bat.  
 George Sowle, 1st Art.

George A. Stanton, 8th Art.  
 James Smith.  
 — Snell.  
 Frederick Streeter, 17th Bat.  
 Uriah Schwartz.  
 John Shean, 90th Inf.  
 James Theodore, 18th Art.  
 William C. Tucker, 90th Inf.  
 Lorenzo Toney, 100th Inf.  
 John Travis, 8th Art.  
 Burt J. Trowbridge, 90th Inf.  
 William Thurston, 90th Inf.  
 Rensselaer Tobis, 90th Inf.  
 William Trow, 8th Art.  
 F. H. B. Taylor, 3d Cav.  
 John T. Tenbroeck.  
 William Thurston.  
 Abram Vreeland, 28th Inf.  
 Syron Vreeland, 17th Bat.  
 Sidney Vaughn, 129th Inf; Capt. 12th U.  
     S. colored Art.  
 Alexander Vedder, jr., 25th Bat.  
 Charles Van Wormer.  
 Francis E. Warner, 8th Art.  
 Ralph Wood, 90th Inf.  
 Henry Webb, 28th Inf.  
 Lamont Wickham, 8th Art.  
 Eli Ward, 17th Bat.  
 William Waldron, 4th Art.  
 Milton Whipple, 17th Bat.  
 Nathan S. Wood, jr., 4th Art.  
 Charles Woodford, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Jacob H. Wager, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 James H. Whitmore, 17th Bat.  
 Charles Winegar, 1st Art.  
 Francis Wilmarth, 17th Bat.  
 Sands C. Wheeler, 90th Inf.  
 Gilbert Woodhull, 151st Inf.  
 George Woodhull, 8th Art.  
 William G. Wade, 28th Inf.  
 John M. Wheeler, 8th Art.  
 Davis Wildey, 17th Bat.  
 Bradley Webster, 8th Cav.  
 Charles Williams.  
 James B. Wells, 2d Mounted Rifles.

In this connection the following certificate found among the town's records is worthy of preservation :

PENSION CERTIFICATE, WAR OF 1775.  
War Department, Revolutionary Claim.

I certify that in conformity with the laws of the United States, of the 18th of March, 1818, Joseph Flood, late a private in the army of the Revolution, is inscribed on the pension list roll of the New York agency, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the 30th day of May, 1818. Given at the war office of the United States, this 24th day of November, 1818.

J. C. CALHOUN,  
Secretary of War.

In 1850 the Medina and Alabama plank road was chartered and constructed through the center of the town, but the plank soon proved a failure and it was stoned and graveled. The charter expired in 1880. Through the western part of Shelby passes the old salt works road. The first highway that was opened and worked north and south across the county was the Oak Orchard road, and from this to Shelby Center the Holland Land Company cut a road at an early day to enable settlers to reach the Ellicott mill. The present highways are well kept and compare favorably with those of any section of the State.

In 1820 the average value of land in Shelby was \$5.91 per acre ; number of taxable inhabitants, 199 ; valuation of real estate owned by residents, \$130,916 ; and of personal property, \$1,750 ; tax upon real estate of residents, \$293.64, and of non-residents assessed to the Holland Land Company, \$191.26. In 1890 the town had a population, exclusive of that portion of Medina village lying within its territory, of 2,098, a decrease since 1880 of 464. In 1893 its real estate was assessed at \$1,827,515 (equalized \$1,633,940) and its personal property at \$88,850. The total tax on roll aggregated \$12,174.53, the rate per cent. being .0060868. The dog tax amounted to \$273, and the town audits allowed \$3,089.83. The corporations doing business or owning property in Shelby are assessed on real estate as follows : N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co, \$152,000 ; Medina Electric Light Company, \$1,750 ; Medina Water Works Company, \$15,000 ; Postal Telegraph Company, \$5,250 ; Western Union Telegraph Company, \$3,375 ; Bell Telephone Company, \$1,875 ; Milsons Fertilizer Company, \$125. The present (1894) town officers are Ervin Posson, supervisor ; Herbert L. Olmstead,

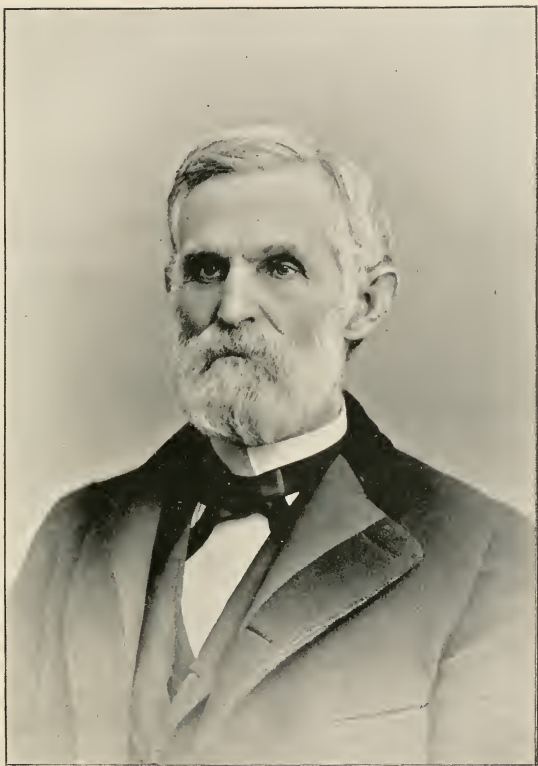


town clerk; Grandison W. Liddle, Herbert E. Kilner, A. A. Daniels, Egbert B. Simonds, justices of the peace; Marcellus Culver, collector; Nelson Posson, assessor; W. C. Culver, overseer of the poor; R. A. Saunders, highway commissioner.

SHELBY (locally known as Shelby Center).—November 9, 1810, the north part of lot thirty-seven and the whole of lot thirty-eight in the third range, were articulated to Col. Andrew A. Ellicott, October 14, 1823, he took up the east part of lot 7, range 3. The land thus articulated to Mr. Ellicott included the water power at Shelby Center and nearly or quite all the present village. The line between the third and fourth ranges was run by Warham Shepard in November, 1798, and on the 13th of that month the camp of the surveying party was within the present limits of Medina. The surveys of the Holland purchase were made under the direction of Joseph Ellicott, and in their field notes the surveyors set down such items of information concerning the regions surveyed as would subsequently be of value to the agents of the company. It was noted that here the stream afforded excellent water power, and the surveyors who afterward divided the ranges and townships into lots gave more detailed descriptions of the lands which they surveyed. By these means the company's agents in the land office were made acquainted with the physical features of all parts of the purchase, and could estimate very closely the advantages and disadvantages which every locality presented. Except at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek there was, at the commencement of this century, no point within the present limits or Orleans county that gave greater promise of development into an active and prosperous village in the near future than did this place. The canal had not then been dreamed of, and the site of Medina gave no promise of being anything more than a suburb of the town that was destined to spring up here with a certainty that the circumstances warranted. Joseph Ellicott secured about 800 acres here by article to his nephew, Col. Andrew A. Ellicott, in 1810, and 500 acres, extending two miles down the creek, to Joseph Ellicott, jr., some ten years later.

The first mill erected here was a saw mill built in 1812. In 1813 a grist mill was erected. Both were on the east side of the creek, and were built by Joseph Ellicott, under the supervision of Col. Andrew A.

Ellicott. For the convenience of the settlers and to promote settlement and the sale of land a road was opened from these mills east, reaching the Oak Orchard road about half a mile south of Albion. These mills were small and clumsily constructed, and the wants of the rapidly increasing population soon far exceeded their capacity. In 1819 a second and larger mill was built by Col. Ellicott. This was afterward burned. It had a large floor which the young people utilized at times for dancing. On the completion of the mill the first ball in this part of the town was held there. The musician was a fiddler named Hackett. The young people here in those times were fond of saltatory exercise and it was said that when better music could not be had at their parties they danced to the inspiring strains of a jewsharp. In 1840 L. A. G. B. Grant built a stone flouring mill on the west side of the creek. It had five runs of stones and was conducted by him ten years. He sold it to Charles A. Lowber. In 1852 Calvin Hall became the owner and two years later Hiram Smith purchased it. In 1853 Milford Harmon bought it of Mr. Smith, and ran it till 1870, when it was sold to Quail & Cornell and in the spring of that year it was burned. It has never been rebuilt. In 1849 Mr. Grant erected, near the stone flouring mill, a building intended for a woolen factory. It was never used as such; but in 1850 it was purchased by Charles A. Lowber and fitted up for a custom grist mill with three runs of stones. In 1852 it was sold to Calvin Hall, in 1853 to Milford Harmon, and in 1876 to Charles Chamberlain, the present owner. It is conducted by H. S. Olmsted. The saw mill on the east side of the creek is owned by Clinton Sander-son. That on the west side was built later. Fifty years ago this mill was owned by L. A. G. B. Grant. It was sold by him to Cyrus Allen and by him to Volney A. Acer, the present owner. Farther down the stream a paper mill was built by Philip Winegar & Son some forty years since. It was sold to L. D. Gifford who owned it with partners till his death, in 1890. It was then owned by Isaac Sonn & Co., and was used mainly for the manufacture of straw paper. It was burned in the spring of 1894. In early times a fulling mill stood near where the custom grist mill now is. After the burning of the flouring mills this was moved to near the bare walls, and machinery was put into it for the manufacture of heading. The water wheel of the old flouring



Colonel A. Acer



mill is used. The establishment is owned by Charles Chamberlain. A stave factory formerly stood on the east side of the creek. It was burned some years since. Mr. Burns now owns and conducts a cider and vinegar manufactory here.

The early name of Shelby Center was Barnegat, a designation which still clings to it to some extent, but why it was ever so called cannot be determined. Daniel Timmerman established the first tavern in the town at Barnegat in 1816. Christian Groff was the first merchant. He opened his store in 1818 in a log building on the east side of the creek. Christopher Whaley was the first physician. In 1821 or 1822 John Van Brocklin established here an iron foundry, said to be the first in Orleans county. At about the same time a tannery was built by Justus Ingersoll. Near to this tannery, on the east side of Oak Orchard Creek, stood the first framed house erected in the town. To the energy, activity, and business talent of Lathrop A. G. B. Grant the village was largely indebted for its early prosperity. He came here in 1824, and engaged in mercantile business, and soon became one of the largest dealers in produce in Western New York. Notwithstanding its loss of prestige by the building of the canal and the springing up and growth of the village of Medina, Shelby Center has steadily grown and increased in wealth. It has now two churches, two physicians, two general stores, a baker, a blacksmith shop, a flouring mill, two heading factories, two saw mills, two cider mills, an evaporator and nearly 300 inhabitants. The post-office here was the first one in town and the fourth established in the county, and the earliest mails were received from Ridgeway. The first postmaster was Col. Andrew A. Ellicott, and the office was long officially known as Shelby Center. The present postmaster is R. W. Warmouth. The cemetery here is the oldest in town. In it William Bennett was buried in 1812 and Mrs. Sarah Ellicott in 1821.

MILVILLE.—The village is located at the corners of lots 7, 8, 14 and 15, in the northeast corner of the town. The first purchasers of land in these lots were: In number seven, Cyrus Johnson and Samuel Wyman in 1815, and James Mason in 1817; lot 8, Abel Sheldon and Oliver B. Bennett in 1814; lot 15, Abel Sheldon in 1814 and Thomas Hill in 1815; lot 16, Orange Wells and Champion Wells in 1814, and Abel Sheldon in 1815. Probably not all these parties settled and made

improvements on their lands in the year of their purchases. It is known that in the spring of 1815 Orange Wells and Samuel Wyman came with their families, built rude cabins, cleared ground, and sowed wheat in the fall. Others came in the spring of 1816, and all experienced the hardships and privations of that celebrated "cold season." Settlers came in more rapidly afterward, and gradually the place came to be a point of considerable importance. And even with their primitive surroundings the pioneers were not without social amusements and public gatherings. One of the earliest of these, and one which was long remembered, was a ball at Millville on the Fourth of July, 1819. Of this the late William E. Tanner gave the following account:

There were no carriages and but few horses in the country. Young men would bring their girls behind them, both riding on the same horse. Others would be in waiting to take the horse and go after their girls, and so on till the company had assembled. The same course was pursued on their return home. We met in the upper room of a new building made for a store. The floor was good, but the ceiling overhead was low at the sides where the seats were placed, and it caused much polite bowing to prevent our heads from coming into contact with the rafters. Our table was spread in the street in front of the store, and it was well equipped with substantial fare. We had a fine social time.

"Perhaps this was the first ball ever held in this county," Mr. Tanner writes, but it has been learned that on the same day there was a ball at the log tavern of Abram Mattison, two miles south from the present village of Albion.

Two streams unite here to form an affluent of Oak Orchard Creek. Before the forest was cut away the supply of water in these streams was more abundant and permanent than it now is, and the wants of the early inhabitants led to the establishment of mills here, hence the name of the place. There were at one time two or three saw mills and a grist mill, and one or two turning mills. A tannery and a foundry were also in operation, but they have been discontinued. In 1817 a log school house was built and the first term of school was begun in it in June by Caroline Fuller. The following winter the teacher was Jewett N. Frost. For a time this school house was also occupied as a place of worship by the Presbyterians and Methodists, and after it was replaced by a more commodious structure the new building was used until 1832 for the same purpose.

In 1839 a substantial stone building was erected for the Millville Academy, which was incorporated the next year. For a time, under the efficient administration of the first faculty, which consisted of Professors James F. Cogswell, Charles G. Hazeltine, and Miss Clara S. Montague, the school was exceedingly popular, and the increase in the number of students necessitated the erection of another building. Afterward other academies sprang up in larger and more accessible places, and this declined. Its charter finally lapsed, and the building came to be utilized for common school purposes.

The village now has three churches and the necessary mechanical and commercial establishments to maintain its importance as a prosperous and pleasant rural hamlet. The present postmaster is T. O. Castle.

WEST SHELBY.—The first purchaser of land at West Shelby was Joshua Park, in the summer of 1810. In the autumn of that year David Demara located on lot 34, and became a permanent settler. His first residence was a log house fourteen by sixteen feet, covered with bark, without floor, door, or window, with no neighbors nearer than two miles. The next year Joshua and Samuel Carpenter and Samuel Bellinger located here, and eight years later David, Jacob and Thomas Weatherwax purchased some of the lands that had been taken up here, and from them the place was long known as Weatherwax Corners. West Shelby post-office was established in 1854, with M. A. Post as postmaster. The present incumbent is Frank Humshery. The place has a store, the usual mechanic shops, and two churches.

EAST SHELBY is a hamlet located on lots 4 and 12 of range 3. The first purchases here were made in the spring of 1817. Though the name of the post-office is East Shelby, the place has been known as West Jackson's Corners; West Barre bearing the name of Jackson's Corners. P. B. Jackson was the first postmaster here in 1850. There are two churches, a store, and the usual complement of mechanic shops. The present postmaster is H. E. Kilner. Many years since a steam saw mill was built here by a Mr. Peckham. After a few years he sold it to Gardner Berry, and it was burned while he owned it. It 1853 it was rebuilt by Peter Grinell, and some five years later it was purchased by Pope & Brownell, who sold it to J. F. Kilner in 1848. It gradually fell into disuse, and it is rapidly going to decay. Mr. Kilner built a



steam saw mill at East Shelby soon after Mr. Peckham's mill was erected. It was built on leased ground, and on the expiration of the lease it was taken down.

SHELBY BASIN is a postal hamlet on the Erie Canal two miles west from Medina. At the opening of the canal it was a somewhat important point for the sale and shipment of produce, but Medina on the east and Middleport on the west soon overshadowed it, and it has had little or no growth.

MEDINA.—The history of this village, which lies partly within the limits of the town of Shelby, on the northern edge, is included wholly in the chapter devoted to Ridgeway.

The First Baptist Church of Shelby Center.—On the 25th of July, 1818, a meeting for the organization of this church was held at the house of Joseph Hagaman. The society was organized on the 28th by Rev. Simeon Dutcher, of Gaines, and during fifteen years the congregation worshiped in school houses, private dwellings, and barns; but in 1833 a house of worship was erected. It covered an area of 40x50 feet, and had galleries on the sides, as was then the fashion. Its cost was about \$1,000. It was located a mile south from Shelby Center. A new church edifice was erected by the society in 1862, and dedicated in February, 1863. The site was donated by V. A. Acer, and the cost of the church was \$2,250. A parsonage was purchased in 1865. In 1822 several members were dismissed to unite with a society in Royalton, and in 1829 others took letters to unite in the organization of the Baptist church at Medina. About 1843 the pastor, Rev. A. Draper, and several members of the church withdrew and formed the Free Will Baptist church in Shelby Center. During fifteen years Elder James Carpenter, one of the original members of the church, was its pastor. He was ordained May 15, 1819. He was a pioneer, lived in his log cabin, and supported his family mainly by his own labor, receiving only slight compensation for his pastoral services. Mr. Carpenter was said to be a man of great earnestness and energy, and of superior native talent, though not highly educated. His sermons often occupied three hours in their delivery. It is related of him in Turner's History of the Holland Purchase that he once, with a single blow of his axe, killed a large bear that was making off with one of his pigs. It is also said

of him that once, about 1823, as he was on his way with an ox team to market at Gaines he was recognized and asked to officiate at a funeral where they had failed to procure the services of a clergyman. He at once chained his oxen to a tree, laid off his hat and apron, and proclaimed to the assembly the consolations of the Gospel adapted to the sorrowing and bereaved. After commending them in prayer to Him who "does not willingly afflict" he closed the services, resumed his working dress, and pursued his journey. The pastors who succeeded him were in order: Revs. S. Gilbert, A. Draper, S. M. Stimson, L. H. Gibbs, William Branch, G. G. Hatch, William Putnam, H. Pettit, J. M. Forbes, E. Edwards, D. Donovan, Sears, Bailey, Hartigan, Smith, and Harrington. The Sunday-school connected with this church was first organized in 1833.

The Free Will Baptist Church of Shelby Center.—Rev. A. Draper, who had been pastor of the First Baptist Church and George W. Seely, Joseph McCargar, John Bentley, jr., Caleb Stillwell, Adam Liddle, Sarah C. McCargar, Laura Draper, Anna McCargar, Marsylva Bentley, Ruth Perry, Harriet Perry, and Melinda M. Liddle, many of whom had been members of the First Baptist Church Society, organized themselves into the Freewill Baptist Church in Shelby, which, on the 16th of January, 1845, was recognized by a council as a regular organization. At first the society met for worship in the school house at Shelby Center, but in 1849 a church building was erected at a cost of \$1,400. The pastors have been Revs. Henry Blackman, Alanson Draper, William Clark, P. S. Barker, Charles Cook, H. Perry, S. Bathrick, William Young, A. Z. Mitchell, D. J. Whiting, M. Blackman, W. H. Peck, Moon, Butterfield, Cook, Kittle, Baker and Kerningham. The Sunday school was organized in 1850 with George W. Seely as superintendent.

The people of Millville and the country around it enjoyed religious privileges at a very early day. Revs. R. K. Gregory and Mr. Lock were local preachers of the M. E. Church and labored here, and a circuit preacher, Rev. Daniel Shepherdson, held services in the autumn of 1816, and occasionally afterward. By 1820 the Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists had organized societies and all worshiped in the log school house that had been built in the spring of 1817, the different denominations alternating with each other, and all

attending the services of each. Thus they worshiped till 1832, a more commodious school house having meantime been built.

The Congregational Church of Millville.—On the 15th of November, 1820, Rev. Alanson Darwin organized a nominal Presbyterian Church at Millville, which was received under the care of the Presbytery of Rochester on April 17, 1821, and assigned to the Presbytery of Niagara on the organization of that body. The constituent members were Nathan Sherwood, Joseph Wyman, Chester Frost, Orange Wells, Leonard Dresser, John Burns, Joshua Church, Betsey Wyman, Elsy Frost, Lucy Sherwood, Zivia Foote, Sally Elwell, Jane Burns, Timothy Johnson, Harvey Elwell, Benjamin Darling, and Esther Darling. These members and others who soon united with them were mostly immigrants from New England and felt a strong preference for the Congregational form of church government, to which they had been accustomed. After a few years they adopted that form, to which they afterward adhered, though for most of the time they had a connection with the Niagara Presbytery under the accommodation plan. This society worshiped alternately with the Methodists in the school house till 1832. About that time a grant of fifty acres of land was received from the Holland Land Company, and in 1832 their first house of worship was erected on the north side of the road, sixty or seventy rods west from the center of the village. In 1848 it was sold to T. O. Castle and removed, and a larger and better church edifice was built on the site of the present one, at a cost of about \$2,000. July 9, 1870, this building was destroyed by fire. Measures were at once taken for the erection of a new one, and J. L. Root, W. L'Hommedieu and D. W. Linsley, trustees of the society, were appointed a building committee. The new edifice was completed and furnished at a cost of \$7,000, and on the 25th of January, 1871, was dedicated, free from debt. In 1875 J. L. Root donated to the society a church bell, the cost of which was \$350, an organ was purchased for the church and sheds were erected in the same year, the total cost being \$700. In 1884 the auditorium was repainted and frescoed. The following clergymen have ministered to this society: Revs. E. Fairbanks, J. Winchester, A. Rawson, W. P. Kendrick, E. Raymond, R. Dunning, Mr. Chapin, S. A. Rawson, E. B. Benedict, E. W. Kellogg, D. J. B. Hoyt, E. Colton, N. Y. Yoemans, L. S. Atkins, W.

G. Hubbard, L. B. Rogers, W. Glover, Calvin S. Shattuck, W. Tyler, Charles Drake, W. H. Yarrow, and G. W. Grush. The Sunday school connected with this church was organized as early as 1825 and is said to be the oldest in town.

The Presbyterian Church of Millville, as it now stands, was formed in 1874 with nineteen members who withdrew in April of that year from the Congregational Society. The constituent members were Matthew Gregory and wife, Mr. Scoville and wife, Myron Sherwood and wife, Heman Coan and wife, Lucy J. Coan, Mrs. Coan, Mr. Chapin and wife, Noble Potter and wife, Giles Pruden, Asher Pruden, Charles Hayman, Electa Dresser, and Elva Wyman. The organizer was Rev. D. Weisner, of Lockport, a member of the Niagara Presbytery. The society purchased the meeting house that has been built by the Quakers, and remodeled and furnished it at a total expense of \$1,000, thus converting it into a very commodious and pleasant place of worship. In 1884 the house was sold again to the Quakers, who have since occupied it.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Millville.—The first Methodist class in Millville was organized in 1820 by Rev. Richard Wright. The first class reader was Roswell Benton, and the first local preacher was Ralph K. Gregory. The society worshiped in the school house many years, but in 1834 a church edifice was built. It was repaired, reseated, and refitted in 1890. The following clergyman have served this society: Revs. Daniel Shepherdson, P. Buel, Z. Paddock, J. Hall, R. Wright, J. Summerville, E. Boardman, J. Atwood, Isaac Puffer, W. Fowler, J. Brownson, John Copeland, Hiram May, P. Woodworth, M. Harker, O. Abbott, J. Brakeman, J. W. Nevins, G. Hines, E. O'Flyng, A. M. Fillmore, J. B. Lankton, D. D. Buck, Deforest Parsons, S. C. Smith, P. Powers, J. Timmerman, D. Nichols, J. W. Vaughn, J. Latham, J. F. Derr, J. B. Smith, S. H. Baker, D. J. B. Hoyt, J. McClelland, R. C. Brownlee, P. W. Gould, C. P. Clark, J. G. Tate, J. E. Wallace, J. Hagar, John H. Freeland, W. L. Warner, C. A. Woodworth, Richard Wrench, A. H. Mason, Walter Dynes, T. N. Williams and G. H. Patterson. The society has about sixty-five members. In 1893-94 a parsonage was added to their property.

The Methodist Society at Fletcher Chapel.—At a very early date several families from Schoharie county, N. Y., settled on the road between East and West Shelby. Their names were Moyer, Becker, Briggs, Bailey, Vroman, Vanderkar, Worthington, Eckerson, Manning and others. These were Lutherans, and they formed a society of that denomination. A house of worship was erected in this vicinity, about two and one-half miles west from East Shelby, and worship was maintained there for many years. Deaths and removals weakened the society till finally it became extinct. During some years preaching was only occasionally had by ministers who happened in the vicinity, but about 1855 services began to be regularly held by the Methodists. Without any formal acquisition of the property it came to be the house of worship of a Methodist society, and it has for some thirty-five years been a regular charge of the Millville M. E. Church. It is not known how it acquired the name of Fletcher Church. The membership of this society is about thirty-five.

The Society of Friends of Millville.—In 1818 a "Meeting" of Friends existed in Millville, and as time went on the society prospered. In 1841 they erected a stone church building, and continued their quiet worship there till 1870. By that time the society had become so much weakened by deaths and removals that they relinquished their organization and a few years later their meeting house was sold to the Presbyterians. Reuben Haines and Mary Thistlethwaite were preachers in this Meeting. In 1884 the church (as they now term it) was reorganized and the house of worship was repurchased and in 1887 was repaired and refitted. Worship was conducted from 1884 till 1893, during most of which time Mrs. E. G. Underhill was the preacher. She was succeeded by George Hull. No services have been held since 1893. The society numbers about fifteen.

Christian Church of West Shelby.—March 21, 1834, Rev. Aaron Cornish organized the Second Christian church in Royalton at a school house in joint School District No. 4, near West Shelby. The constituent members were: Lewis Fohett, Eliza Fohett, William Roberts, Daniel Childs, Maria Childs, James Freeman, Sally Freeman, Abigail Cook, Mary Ann Lowell, Daniel O. Lee, Sally Lee, Sally Osburn, Anna Valentine, Mrs. Chase, J. D. Childs, Samuel Gould, Amasa Stone, Nancy Stone,

and Mary Ann Shelp. March 5, 1841, the society resolved to build a meeting house, and decided that the site should be on the farm of Abiel Bowen, in Shelby, near the burying ground. A wooden church edifice was erected the same year under the superintendence of Abiel Bowen, John Shelp, and Simon Letts, trustees. June 3, 1843, the name was changed to the First Christian Church of Shelby. January 20, 1869, this building was burned and measures were at once taken for the erection of another. The trustees of the society at that time were: Giles Phelps, W. O. Holdridge, Daniel Childs, and Alonzo Evans. They were empowered to exercise their judgment in the erection of a church building, and in the autumn of that year a brick edifice was completed at a cost of \$3,200. As nearly as can be learned the pastors of this church have been: Revs. Aaron Cornish, Amos Freeman, Sylvester Pervier, Chester Covill, Asa Morrison, James Knight, J. D. Childs, John H. Currier, J. F. Wade, Jotham Morse, J. W. Lawton, Ansel Bourne, H. Rhodes, W. Vreeland, F. R. Wade, Frank Wing, Mr. Somers, D. W. Moore, and Elias Jones. Of these Rev. J. D. Childs was pastor during twenty years.

The M. E. Church at West Shelby.—At an early date a Methodist class was formed at West Shelby, and for many years they worshiped in the school house at that place. In 1843 this class and another a mile and a half west united and erected a house of worship at the latter point, opposite the Demara residence. In this they worshiped more than forty years, then removed it to its present location in the village and built an addition, making it a very commodious and tasteful church. This society is served by the pastor at Middleport. It has at different times been a portion of the Alabama, Millville, Royalton, and Middleport circuits.

The M. E. Church at East Shelby was organized in 1839, with fifteen constituent members. The society had a slow growth, and its place of worship was the district school house till 1854. In that year the present church edifice was erected at a cost of \$3,500. Among the clergymen who have ministered to this society the names are remembered of Revs. Pearson, Baker, Lawton, Thorpe, J. McEwen, J. B. Lanckton, John Timmerman, William Scism, J. G. Hammond, R. N. Leake, J. O. Willsea, P. W. Gould, J. G. Hammond, William Magovern, Daniel

Clark, E. Wildman, A. H. Maryott, D. D. Cook, Joseph Morrow, and P. P. Sowers. The house of worship was repaired and remodeled in 1882 at an expense of \$1,600. This has always been a part of the West Barre charge. Its Sunday-school was originally organized in 1840.

The First Advent Church at East Shelby was organized with the following constituent members: Jerra Crane, Franklin Carpenter, Jeanette G. Carpenter, Paul Grinell, Sarah Grinell, Edward Sanderson, Eliza J. Nowlin, Laura A. Whitmore, James H. Whitmore, Laura A. Hale, Samuel Reed, Samuel W. Smith, Anna Smith, Perry M. Grinell, Henry Hoy, Mary Hoy, Laurin Grinell, Marilla Grinell, Lucretia Grinell, Ann Posel, James G. Grice, Ursula Grice, Jesse H. Pratt, Alden S. Barber, Thomas Rollings, Ann Rollings, Samuel Whitmore, Horace Grinell, James B. Wyman, Mary E. Wyman, Lewis Sohn, and Burton F. Jackson. In 1870 a church edifice was erected, at a cost of \$3,000. The following have been pastors of the society: Revs. Warren Vreeland, B. P. Stevens, J. H. Whitmore, and Mr. Sweet.

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## CHAPTER XXII.

### THE TOWN OF CLARENDON.

Clarendon was erected from Sweden on the 23d of February, 1821. It is the southeastern town in the county, and lies wholly within the hundred thousand acre tract, which was jointly owned at the time the town was settled by the State of Connecticut and the Pultney estate. It is almost exactly square, and has an area of 21,656 acres of sandy loam mixed with clay. The Medina sandstone underlies the north part of the town, but south from the terrace which passes through it in an easterly and westerly direction the underlying formation is Niagara limestone, and in some portions of this southern part the surface is thickly strewn with bowlders of this rock. The great Tonawanda swamp includes two or three thousand acres of the southwest part of the town, the outlet of this swamp being the east branch of Sandy Creek, which flows in a north-



westerly course and passes into the town of Murray near Holley. On this branch are two considerable falls : One at Clarendon village and the other near the north line of the town, and both have been utilized as mill sites ; a grist mill and a saw mill having been built at each place. Several other saw mills have been built in different parts of Clarendon, but as the timber which once grew here disappeared they went to decay. At an early period a number of distilleries came into existence in different parts of the town, but one by one they have been discontinued, and it is many years since the last one ceased operations.

The boundaries of Clarendon have not been changed since the organization of the town. It was named by Eldredge Farwell, its first supervisor, in honor of Clarendon, Vt. It is bounded on the east by Sweden in Monroe county, on the south by Byron and Bergen in Genesee county, on the west by Barre and a small part of Albion, and on the north by Murray. The first town meeting was held on the 4th of April, 1821, at the school house in Clarendon village, then known as Farwell's Mills. The following officers were chosen : Eldredge Farwell, supervisor ; Joseph M. Hamilton, town clerk ; Reuben Lucus, William Lewis and Henry Hill, assessors ; David Church, James A. Smith and Cyrus Hood, commissioners of highways ; Alexander Annis and Shubael Lewis, overseers of the poor ; Robert Owen, Jeremiah Glidden, and Anson Bunnell, commissioners of common schools ; Ardel Nay, Luther Peck, and Samuel Hedges, inspectors of common schools ; Truman Smith, collector ; John C. Remington, Willard Dodge, and Truman Smith, constables ; and Eldredge Farwell, pound master. The supervisors have been as follows ;

Eldredge Farwell, 1821, '22 ; Jeremiah Glidden, 1823, '24 ; Henry Hill, 1825 ; Hiram Frisbie, 1826 ; Nathaniel Warren, 1827 ; Henry Hill, 1828 ; Chauncey Robinson, 1829 ; John Millard, 1830, '31 ; Elizur Warren, 1832, '33 ; Zardius Tousley, 1834 ; Horatio Reed, 1835, '36, '37, '38 ; B. G. Pettengill, 1839 ; John Millard, 1840 ; Jason A. Sheldon, 1841, '42, '43 ; B. G. Pettengill, 1844, '45 ; Ira B. Keeler, 1846, '47 ; Orson Tousley, 1848 ; G. M. Copeland, 1849, '50 ; Nicholas E. Darrow, 1851, '52 ; Daniel F. St. John, 1853 ; Nicholas E. Darrow, 1854 ; Daniel Martin, 1855 ; Lucius B. Coy, 1856 ; Amasa Patterson, 1857 ; Thomas Turner, 1858 ; G. M. Copeland, 1859 ; Daniel Martin, 1860 ; Mortimer D. Milliken, 1861, '62 ; Martin Evarts, 1863 ; Nicholas E. Darrow, 1864, '65 ; Henry C. Martin, 1866, '67, '68 ; David N. Pettengill, 1869, '70 ; Darwin M. Inman, 1871, '72 ; Albert M. Church, 1873 ; Peter A. Albert, 1874, '75, '76 ; A. J. Potter, 1877 ; Webster E. Howard, 1878 ; Nathan O. Warren, 1879 ; William H. H. Goff,

1880, '81; William N. Inman, 1882, '83; Charles Lusk, 1884; William C. Roberts, 1885; Charles Lusk, 1886; William H. H. Goff, 1887, '88, '89, '90, '91, '92; Eugene Crossett, 1893, '94.

Clarendon was formed from the Hundred Thousand Acre or Connecticut Tract. As has been stated, this land was owned jointly by the State of Connecticut and the Pultney estate, and that belonging to the latter was not surveyed and put in market till 1821; hence the late date of many of the deeds. The Connecticut lands were sold earlier. There were "squatters" on the lands of the Pultney estate earlier, by tacit permission. No records of articles, or contracts, with settlers on the Hundred Thousand Acre Tract are accessible. The early agents in charge of these lands were: Dr. Levi Ward for the State of Connecticut, and Joseph Fellows for the Pultney estate. The lots in the north three-fifths of the town are numbered from south to north and from east to west; and in giving the following list of grantees this order is followed without regard to chronological arrangement:

Lot 1, Jacob Dingman, 40, 08 acres, July 1, 1839; Jos. L. Cook, 40, 08 a., March 1, 1838.

L. 2, Asa and Smith Glidden, 97, 04 a., Nov. 19, 1834.

L. 3, Jacob Stull, 85, 70 a., Apr. 28, 1828.

L. 4, Edmund Spencer, 29, 99 a., Oct. 1, 1846; Ichabod Hill, 48, 98 a., March 8, 1831.

L. 5, Stephen B. Williams, 76, 87 a., Sept. 1, 1836; Elijah L. Williams, 25, 42 a., Oct. 1, 1846.

L. 6, Stephen B. and Alfred Williams, 49, 63 a., June 30, 1823; Elijah L. Williams, 49, 60 a., Oct. 1, 1835.

Lot 7, Dan. Polly, 99, 50 a. (part lot 8), Nov. 20, 1827; John S. Grenell, 43, 78 a., Jan. 1, 1840.

Lot 8, John S. Grenell, 43, 78 a., Jan. 1, 1840.

L. 9 and 10, Mortimer H. Taylor, 98, 87 a., June 1, 1855; Henry A. Hess, 98, 87 a., May 12, 1831.

L. 11, Jas. A. Sheldon, 50, 54 a., May 20, 1833; Monmouth Hart, 54, 54 a., July 1, 1836.

L. 12, Leander Warren, 46, 50 a., July 3, 1851; David Warren, 46, 50 a., Sept. 20, 1836.

L. 20, Joseph L. Cook, 83, 28 a., March 1, 1838.

L. 21, Joseph L. Cook, 46, 48 a., March 1, 1838; Asa and Smith Glidden, 46, 47 a., Jan. 1, 1821.

L. 22, Selah North, 86, 04 a., Jan. 16, 1827.

L. 23, James Lusk, 47, 59 a., July 1, 1853; Joseph Pratt, 47, 59 a., Jan. 1, 1836.

L. 24, Samuel Lusk, 25 a., Jan 1, 1834; John Nelson, 82, 99 a., Oct. 1, 1835.

L. 25, Elijah L. Williams, 30 a., Oct. 1, 1836; Daniel S. Ross, 69, 80 a., May 1, 1845.

L. 26, Benjamin Thomas, 111, 98 a., Oct. 1, 1841.

L. 27 and 28, Elizur Warren, 81, 72 a., Oct. 1, 1836 John and Aaron French, 20,

18 a., April 1, 1842; John French, 50, 95 a., March 4, 1833; John Alexander, 50, 95 a., April 1, 1836.

L. 30, Luther D. Hurd, 108, 84 a., March 1, 1854.

L. 31, Thomas Hood, 54, 63 a., Sept. 30, 1835; Alva Smith, 40 a., June 12, 1832.

L. 39, Abraham M. Schermerborn, 83, 54 a., Sept. 27, 1850.

L. 40, Henry Davis, 89, 66 a., Nov. 1, 1833.

L. 41, Jared L. Cook, 81, 90 a., Feb. 1, 1836.

L. 42, John McConnell, 85, 45 a., June 1, 1838.

L. 43, John McConnell, 54, 11 a., June 1, 1838; John Pratt, 54, 11 a., Sept. 1, 1834.

L. 44, Orson Butterfield, 47, 26 a., Sept. 1, 1834; Orson Butterfield, 47, 26 a., Oct. 1, 1832.

L. 45, Harmon Wadsworth, 80, 73 a., Jan. 1, 1852.

L. 46, Levi Clark, 43, 44 a., Dec. 1, 1852.

L. 47, Daniel Burnette, jr., 108, 47 a., Sept. 3, 1832.

L. 48, George Storms, 43, 62 a., Jan. 1, 1835; George Storms, 39, 77 a., June 1, 1854.

L. 49, William Hatch, 13 a., Nov. 1, 1847; George Storms, 28, 31 a., June 1, 1854; William Hatch, 51, 81 a., Nov. 1, 1847.

L. 50, Tamerlane T. Roberts, 41, 23 a., May 26, 1836; Epaphres Pennell, 46, 23 a., May 20, 1836.

L. 59, Henry Davis, 48, 85 a., Oct. 1, 1834.

L. 60, Daniel Shepard, 89, 20 a., Jan. 20, 1830.

L. 61, Edson Howard, 39 99 a., Oct. 1, 1836; Selah North, 5 a., Oct. 1, 1836; Jason A. Sheldon, 45, 25 a., May 4, 1827.

L. 62, Ichabod Hill, 44, 66 a., Nov. 1, 1849; Thomas Glidden, 44, 66 a., Dec. 1, 1836.

L. 63, Israel Keeler, 58, 18 a., Oct. 1, 1834.

L. 64, Simeon B. Jewett, 48, 38 a., Nov. 17, 1836; Eldridge Farwell, 48, 38 a., Dec. 1, 1859.

L. 65, Simeon B. Jewett, 51, 52 a., Nov. 1, 1836; George W. Farwell, 24, 15 a., Nov. 1, 1847; Jane Downs, 10 a., Dec. 1, 1856.

L. 66, Henry Osterhout, 26, 52 a., May 1, 1845; Nathaniel Huntoon, 3, 13 a., Oct. 1, 1834.

L. 67, Aristarchus Champion, 110, 32 a., Dec. 1, 1836.

L. 68, William Gibson, 64, 25 a., Nov. 1, 1848.

L. 70, John Reed, 95 a., June 14, 1819.

L. 82, John Hawley, 63, 08 a., (part lot 104) Aug. 1, 1853.

L. 84, David Matson, 81, 76 a., Oct. 1, 1828.

L. 85, David Matson, 116, 17 a., Feb. 16, 1831.

L. 86, Eldridge Farwell, 43, 14 a., Dec. 1, 1859, Holmes Cornwall, 50 a., May 1, 1835.

L. 88, Job Hopkins, 20 a., Nov. 1, 1836; Hiram Joselyn, 21, 93 a., Sept. 1, 1854.

L. 89-90, William Gibson, 26, 49 a., Nov. 1, 1855.

L. 91, Ruel Hankerson, 41, 08 a., Oct. 1, 1853; George Hood and Harley Hood, 53, 85 a., Nov. 20, 1827.

L. 92, Cyrus Hood, 94, 43 a., April 5, 1831.

L. 103, Nicholas E. Darrow, 31, 68 a., Oct. 1, 1853.

L. 104, George M. Copeland, 40, 82 a., Nov. 1, 1852.

L. 105, Simeon Glidden, 34, 64 a., Oct. 1, 1838.; Henry C. Glidden, 57, 94 a., July 1, 1835.

L. 106, Henry C. Glidden, 25, 68 a., July 1, 1835; Simeon Glidden, 40, 57 a., June 3, 1832; Simeon Glidden, 5, 48 a., Oct. 1, 1838; Henry C. Glidden, 5, 48 a., July 1, 1835.

L. 107, Calvin C. Patterson, 38, 05 a., Apr. 1, 1845; Simeon Glidden, 58 a., June 30, 1832.

L. 108, 109, Joseph Beard, 202, 19 a., Oct. 1, 1835.

L. 110 Harley Hood, 87, 77 a., June 1, 1855.

L. 111, Albern Joselyn, 26, 70 a., Oct. 1, 1853; Jabez and Albern Joselyn, 60, 78 a., Nov. 1, 1849.

L. 112, Harley Hood, 65, 58 a., Feb. 3, 1833.

L. 113 Eunice Hood and others, 105, 08 a., Feb. 3, 1833.

L. 114, Alexander Milliken, 67, 85 a., Aug. 21, 1833; L. Howard, 25 a. —

L. 126, Zardius Tousley, 50, 02 a., Sept. 2, 1840; Lyman Cook, 5, 42 a. —; Loammi Clark, 40, 45 a., May 20, 1836.

L. 127, Isaac Palmer, 41, 03 a., Aug. 28, 1834; David Church, 41, 03 a., Apr. 10, 1828.

L. 128, Jonathan Church, 47, 94 a., June 12, 1832; Orson Tousley, 47, 94 a., Nov. 25, 1844.

L. 129, Abraham R. Schermerhorn, 94, 29 a., Nov. 16, 1832.

L. 130, Stephen Martin, jr., 61, 60 a., Sept. 27, 1815; Joseph Sturges, 50 a., June 14, 1819.

L. 131, John Church, 101, 79 a., Sept. 1, 1843.

L. 132, Joseph Sturges, 24 a., May 3, 1822; Eldridge Farwell, 62, 64 a., Feb. 22, 1823; Eldridge Farwell, 25 a., May 3, 1822.

L. 133, Enos Dodge, 89, 17 a., Feb. 11, 1824.

L. 134, Harley Hood, 25 a., Oct. 15, 1838; Jane Nay, 28 a., July 1, 1858.

L. 135, Harley Hood, 18 a., Aug. 21, 1837; Thomas Turner, 70, 13 a., May 29, 1850.

L. 136, Joseph Fellows, 52, 19 a., June 16, 1838.

L. 137, Isaac Cady, 45, 24 a., Apr. 1, 1851; Isaac Cady, jr., 45, 24 a., Feb. 1, 1836.

L. 149, Zardius Tousley, 40 a. —; Loammi Clark, 44, 35 a., May 20, 1836; W. W. Holt, 10 a., Nov. 10, 1853.

L. 150, David Church, 80, 39 a., May 29, 1818.

L. 151, Samuel M. Coy, 87, 66 a., June 29, 1861.

L. 152, Dan Marvin, 19, 40 a., Feb. 25, 1848; Thomas Dodge, 45, 05 a., May 30, 1835; William Tripp, 25, 66 a., July 22, 1852.

L. 153, Stephen Martin, jr., 53, 40 a., Dec. 29, 1828; Aaron Cornish, 21, 96 a., Nov. 8, 1822; Erastus Bixby, 11, 78 a., March 28, 1853; Geo. S. Salisbury, 12, 20 a. —

L. 155, Henry C. Martin, 15, 18 a., Jan. 30, 1855; Ira Phillips, 17, 34 a., June 13, 1853; Zardius Tousley, 31, 60 a., Dec. 18, 1849.

L. 156, Ben Pettingill, 5, 34 a., Sept. 30, 1836; Joseph Sturges, 54, 01 a., June 14, 1819; Abner Hopkins, 29, 15 a., April 12, 1837.

L. 158, Erastus Cone, 11 a.; John T. Harper, 80, 21 a., Sept. 29, 1834.

L. 159, John Stevens, 94 a., Dec. 10, 1853; Guy M. Salisbury, 12, 44 a., Jan. 21, 1857.

L. 160, Isaac Cady, 47, 49 a., Aug. 1, 1853; Martha Mary Cady, 22 a., Apr. 1, 1853.

L. 173, Warren W. Holt, 32, 30 a., March 15, 1853; N. C. Austin, 40 a., Jan. 2, 1851.

L. 174, Amasa Patterson, 41, 52 a.——; Zardius Tousley, 41, 36 a., June 14, 1819.

L. 175, Zardius Tousley, 75, 16 a., Apr. 25, 1825; Zardius Tousley, 24 a., June 14, 1819.

L. 176, William Tripp, 53, 04 a., July 12, 1852; Levi A. Ward, 40 a., Oct. 13, 1847.

L. 177, William H. Ward, 106, 31 a., May 9, 1827.

L. 178, Augustus Southworth, 51, 94 a., Dec. 7, 1855; Samuel Wetherbee, 25, 97 a., Oct. 28, 1839; B. Pettingill, jr., 25, 57 a., May 20, 1836.

L. 179, Benj. Pettingill, jr., 50 a., Oct. 12, 1835; Benj. Pettingill, jr., 56, 67 a., May 3, 1822.

L. 180, Abner Hopkins, 88, 76 a., Sept. 22, 1826.

L. 181, Levi Preston, 52, 31 a., April 15, 1830; Frederick and Andrew N. Salisbury, 40, 32 a., Oct. 3, 1846; Abm. W. Salisbury, 12 a., Jan. 20, 1846.

L. 182, Levi Preston, 45, 62 a., April 16, 1834; Abm. W. Salisbury, 22, 81 a., Sept. 11, 1830; Guy M. Salisbury, 22, 81 a., April 18, 1830.

L. 183, George S. Salisbury, 51, 71 a., Apr. 16, 1834; George S. Salisbury, 51, 71 a., May 14, 1844.

L. 184, Abel Hubbard, 91, 59 a., Nov. 1, 1849.

L. 198, James G. Hill, 48, 77 a., Nov. 36, 1857; Valentine Tousley, 25 a., Apr. 1, 1829; Orson Tousley, 23, 77 a., Nov. 23, 1844.

L. 199, Margaret Tousley and others, 22 a., Nov. 23, 1844; Philemon Allen, 40 a., Feb. 20, 1854.

L. 200, Amasa Patterson, 17, 44 a., May 16, 1859.

L. 201, Simeon Glidden, 25, 46 a., June 25, 1846; Orson Tousley, 65, 14 a., May 6, 1850.

L. 202, Samuel Knowles, 102, 23 a., March 17, 1848.

L. 203, Samuel Wetherbee, 51, 76 a., June 20, 1836; Benjamin Pettengill, 51, 76 a., December 4, 1846.

L. 204, B. Pettengill, jr., 20 a., May 20, 1836; B. G. Pettengill, 20 a., June 12, 1832; John Millard, 20, 25 a., June 20, 1836; Benjamin G. Pettengill, 30 a., Oct. 5, 1845.

L. 205, David Pettengill, 45, 16 a., Sept. 2, 1851; J. Hopkins, 45, 16 a., —

L. 206., Thomas Annis, 52, 02 a., April 10, 1833; Alexander Annis, 52, 03 a., Jan. 9, 1828.

L. 207, Abraham W. Salisbury, 46, 69 a., Oct. 1, 1829; Guy M. Salisbury, 46, 69 a., July 27, 1827.

L. 208, Josiah Graves, 53, 53 a., Apr. 6, 1826; Lemuel Pratt, 50 a., —

L. 209, Norton L. Webster, 26, 38 a., May 1, 1849; Caleb Hallock, 66, 38 a., Nov. 1, 1833.

L. 223, Orson Tousley, 26, 73 a., Dec. 14, 1853; Alexander Milliken, 10 a., Dec. 14, 1853; Philemon Allen, 61, 79 a., Dec. 15, 1853.

L. 224, John Wetherbee, jr., 81, 94 a., May 20, 1836.

L. 225, Philemon Allen, 49, 26 a., Feb. 20, 1854; Orson Tousley, 49, 26 a., Nov. 25, 1844.

L. 226, Orson Tousley, 46, 26 a., Dec. 21, 1853; A. Nay, 46, 26 a., —

L. 227, Amos Palmer, 18, 35 a., Apr. 11, 1838; Amos Palmer, 25 a., Dec. 26, 1845.

L. 228, Samuel Wetherbee, 26 a., Dec. 26, 1848; Benjamin Pettengill, 49, 99 a., —

L. 229, John Millerd, 52, 90 a., June 20, 1836; Philip Inman, 48 a., March 10, 1852.

L. 230, Daniel Brackett, 67, 95 a., Jan. 16, 1838; Philip Inman, 24 a., Sept. 20, 1853.

L. 231, Joseph Owen, 7, 90 a.; Daniel Brackett, 49, 85 a., June 12, 1832; Daniel Brackett, 20 a., Apr. 10, 1835; Philip Inman, 25 a., Sept. 20, 1853.

L. 232, Manning and Christopher Packard, 46, 71 a., July 11, 1845; An Salsbury, 20, 91 a., Sept. 6, 1851; Daniel Austin 26 a., Apr. 12, 1837.

L. 233, Adam Clum, 51, 67 a., Jan. 29, 1846; Daniel Austin, 51, 68 a., Apr. 16, 1834.

L. 234, Adam Clum, 22, 06 a., June 1, 1846; Alexander Annis, 24, 67 a., June 1, 1846; Orson Morgan, 18, 48 a., Dec. 1, 1854; Adam Clum, 28, 25 a., Apr. 1, 1852.

L. 248, Orson Tousley, 48, 02 a., Nov. 25, 1844; Sherman Dibble, 50 a., March 22, 1860.

L. 250, Orson Tousley, 99, 38 a., Nov. 25, 1844.

L. 251, Adam Richey, 40, 70 a., June 29, 1855; Joseph Bcots, 48, 35 a., Sept. 29, 1853.

L. 252, Adam Richey, 17, 09 a., Jan. 15, 1852; William H. Ward, 49, 59 a., May 9, 1827; Silas A. Snyder, 32, 50 a., May 10, 1856.

L. 253, Abram. M. Schermerhorn, 104, 21 a., Apr. 2, 1849.

L. 254, John Bentley, 104, 21 a., July 27, 1827.

L. 255, John Hampton, 101, 10 a., June 14, 1819.

L. 256, Susannah Evarts, 31 a., June 20, 1836; Martin Evarts, 69, 23 a., June 20, 1836.

L. 257, A. N. Salsbury, 25 a., Sept. 16, 1851; Martin Evarts, 12 a., Dec. 7, 1841; Martin Evarts, 33, 01 a., Dec. 13, 1852.

L. 258, Austin Harmon, 50, 35 a., Sept. 19, 1856.

L. 259, Henry Pierce, 45, 47 a., Sept. 19, 1856; Joseph Root, 45, 17 a., Nov. 1, 1855.

In the south two-fifths of the town the lots are numbered from west to east and from north to south.

L. 2, Nathan Adams, 121, 22 a., Feb. 25, 1845.

L. 3, Charles H. Cady, 37, 04 a., Oct. 21, 1858; Horace Adams, 25, 75 a., Feb. 9, 1853; Daniel Forbush, jr., 34, 68 a., Jan. 29, 1846.

L. 4, Benj. Thompson, 50 a., June 12, 1832; Walter W. Holt, 37, 88 a., March 15, 1853; Cyrus Coy, 22, 89 a., Jan. 1, 1839.

L. 5, Chauncey Robinson, 123, 90 a., May 3, 1822.

L. 6, Chauncey Robinson, 44, 75 a., Jan. 7, 1848; Giles H. Orcutt, 52, 25 a., Mar. 3, 1858.

L. 7, Martha Smith, 120, 73 a., May 3, 1822.

L. 8, Noah Sweet, 121, 17 a., May 29, 1818.

L. 9, Noah Sweet, 120, 77 a., May 29, 1818.

L. 10, Noah Sweet, 60 a., Jan. 9, 1828; Thomas H. Roby, 60, 77 a., Oct. 5, 1841.

L. 11, Daniel S. Ross, 40 a., Apr. 18, 1839; Daniel S. Ross, 30, 79 a., Aug. 18, 1838; Charles H. T. Cowles, 12, 50 a., Apr. 20, 1842; Selah North, 12, 50 a., Apr. 20, 1852; Elijah L. Williams, 25 a., Oct. 11, 1852.

L. 12, Ichabod Hill, 30, 26 a., Jan. 29, 1846; Joseph Staples, 30, 33 a., —

L. 13, Levi A. Ward, 91, 62 a., Feb. 12, 1862.

L. 14, Nathan Adams, 101, 81 a., Feb. 25, 1845.

- L. 16, Stephen Wyman, jr., 101, 75 a., ———
- L. 17, B. & Abraham V. Davis, 131, 56 a. (part 218). January 30, 1833.
- L. 18, Truman Hulburt, 34, 01 a., Feb. 27, 1830; Simeon Howard, 14 a., ———
- L. 19, Northrop Smith, 120, 75 a., May 3, 1823.
- L. 20, Gilbert Cook, 58, 21 a., Feb. 12, 1851; John Keeler, 43, 75 a., Jan. 24, 1833.
- L. 21, John Keeler, 40, 62 a., Jan. 24, 1833; Chas. H. T. Cowles, 28, 10 a., Nov. 3, 1832; Selah North, 28, 10 a., Sept. 29, 1849; James M. Hollister, 4, 50 a., April 30, 1833.
- L. 22, Lemuel L. Barron, 101, 79 a., June 20, 1836.
- L. 23, Burr Williams, 24, 90 a., Dec. 26, 1853; Elijah Williams, 8, 30 a.; Mary Ann Williams, 8, 30 a.; Emeline Williams, 8, 30 a.; Eben B. Hill, 25, 96 a., March 14, 1844; John S. Grenell, 25 a., Apr. 10, 1840.
- L. 24, Raphael Beach, 101, 88 a., Sept. 28, 1826.
- L. 25, Levi, A. Ward, 91, 58 a., Feb. 12, 1862.
- L. 26, Abraham M. Schermerhorn, 102 a., Feb. 11, 1836.
- L. 27, Ontario Bank, 102, 03 a., ———
- L. 28, Zardius Tousley, 51, 05 a., Sept. 2, 1840.
- L. 29, Horace Peck, 50 a., Feb. 3, 1857; Valentine Tousley, 66, 74 a., Oct. 5, 1841.
- L. 30, Valentine Tousley, 88 a., ———
- L. 31, Daniel Crossett, 35, 44 a., June 20, 1836.
- L. 32, John H. Steele, 101, 69 a., Dec. 18, 1839.
- L. 33, James M. Hollister, 101, 69 a., April 14, 1854.
- L. 34, Sarah M. Hurd, 50 87 a., Apr. 19, 1832; James Dean, 50, 88 a., Apr. 16, 1834.
- L. 35, James Hubble, 101, 83 a., Feb. 26, 1823.
- L. 36, Raphael Beach, 50 a., Sept. 10, 1825; Samuel Babcock, 51, 98 a., Dec. 29, 1828.
- L. 37, (91, 57 a.), L. 38 (101, 86 a.), Abraham M. Schermerhorn Feb. 11, 1836.
- L. 39, Mary Ann Cook, 25, 64 a.; Henry Soles, 51, 27 a., Sept. 28, 1854.
- L. 40, Jotham Bellows, 57, 02 a., Sept. 20, 1858; Merritt Cook, 51, 01 a., Sept. 29, 1841.
- L. 41, Samuel L. Stephens, 42, 26 a., Apr. 30, 1833; John Stephens, 70 a., Jan. 16, 1838.
- L. 42, Shubael Lewis, 99, 13 a., Feb. 26, 1823.
- L. 43, William H. Ward, 22, 71 a., Sept. 22, 1826; Enoch Andrews, 74, 55 a., Mar. 1, 1861.
- L. 44, Enoch Andrews, 107, 25 a., Nov. 1, 1844.
- L. 45, Enoch Andrews, 10 a., March 1, 1847.
- L. 46, Joseph Sanford, 79 a., Oct. 25, 1826; Thomas Templeton, 26, 24 a., July 1, 1852.
- L. 47, William Fox, 102, 85 a., Oct. 1, 1833.
- L. 48, Jeremiah C. Stevens, 7 a., Feb. 1, 1859; Elijah Ainsworth, 40 a., May 1, 1837; Walter G. Ainsworth, 51, 34 a., Feb. 1, 1859.
- L. 49, Abraham M. Schermerhorn, 91, 71 a., Feb. 11, 1836.
- L. 50, Robert Watkinson, 102, 06 a., May 23, 1839.
- L. 52, Edmund Wilcox, 77, 70 a., Oct. 20, 1851; Merritt Cook, 22 a., Oct. 11, 1852.
- L. 53, Lemuel Cook, jr., 51, 23 a., Jan. 16, 1838; Lemuel Cook, jr., 65 a., Aug. 21, 1833.
- L. 54, John Bean and Warren C. Rowley, 100 a., Feb. 18, 1853.



- L. 56, David Beckley, 33, 45 a., Jan. 1, 1846.
- L. 58, Thomas Templeton, 103, 11 a., July 1, 1832.
- L. 59, David Lattimer, 102 a., June 24, 1825.
- L. 60, Geo. Hammond, 49, 04 a., Jan. 1, 1837; William W. Jennings, 18, 90 a., July 20, 1832; Fulkerd Anten, 30 a., Jan. 3, 1841.
- L. 64, Levi Sherwood, 46, 07 a., Mar. 1, 1837.
- L. 65, Jesse Van Winkle, 109, 63 a. Jan. 1, 1849.
- L. 66, Henry W. Merrill, 42, 48 a., Apr. 1, 1853.
- L. 68, Partimer Munger, 58, 34 a., Nov. 1, 1853; Daniel A. Barker and wife, 44 a., July 1, 1848.
- L. 69, Abijah Dean, 92, 84 a., Dec. 20, 1830.
- L. 70, Lemuel Cook, jr., 49, 63 a., Mar. 1, 1847; Parmelia A. Blair and others, 49, 63 a., July 1, 1834.
- L. 71, Simeon B. Jewett, 95, 06 a., Dec. 1, 1836.
- L. 72, Jonah Guthrie, 47, 62 a., Oct. 1, 1847; Fulkerd Anten, 45, 86 a., Jan. 1, 1846.
- L. 75, Levi Sherwood, 98, 85 a., Sept. 3, 1832.
- L. 76, Levi Sherwood, 96, 19 a., Mar. 1, 1837.
- L. 77, Hubbard Rice, 56, 70 a., Oct. 1, 1853.
- L. 78, Hubbard Rice, 49, 50 a., Feb. 12, 1828.
- L. 80, Truman S. Phelps and wife, 50, 64 a., Sept. 2, 1850; Milton Bird, 25, 32 a.; Alpheus Foster, administrator, etc., 25, 30 a., January 29, 1846.
- L. 81, Ai S. Chase, 25, 17 a., Aug. 24 1848; Abner Chase, 25, 17 a., Apr. 16, 1830; Parley W. Brown, 50, 34 a., May 31, 1847.
- L. 82, Orrin Dodge, 50, 19 a., Sept. 20, 1836; Edward G. Wilder, 20, 13 a., Sept. 2, 1853; Horace Langdon, 8 a., Sept. 2, 1853.
- L. 83, Shubael Reed, 48, 74 a., Sept. 1, 1837; Horatio Reed, 50, 15 a., June 15, 1827.
- L. 84, John Guthrie, 47, 62 a., Oct. 1, 1847; Seneca Anderson, 47, 87 a., Dec. 20, 1830.

Eldredge Farwell was the first permanent white settler in the town of Clarendon. In 1810 a horse belonging to Isaac Farwell, a brother who lived on the Ridge road, had strayed; and Eldredge in seeking for the animal followed the course of the east branch of Sandy Creek till he came to the waterfall in this town. The discovery which he thus accidentally made of this excellent water power induced him to settle there the next year.

For many years prior to this there had been a permanent settlement of Tonawanda Indians on the east branch of Sandy Creek in the north part of the town. Their principal village was located on lot 88, lately owned by Col. N. E. Darrow, which gave the place the name of Indian Lot, a name it still bears. The Indians remained here until 1818, when they abandoned the locality.

Eldredge Farwell was the son of William and Bethel (Eldredge) Farwell and was born in Chareilton, N H., March 6, 1770. His first wife was Polly Richardson, of Fairfield, Franklin county, Vt. She was born September 25, 1799, and died in Clarendon in October, 1821. He afterward married a daughter of Judge John Lee, of Barre. As early as 1808 he had located on the Ridge road, near Clarkson village, but early in 1811 he contracted for 210 acres, including this mill privilege and most of the land on which the present village of Clarendon stands. In the spring of 1811 he removed to his purchase, bringing his wife and five children: Susannah, William, Mary Ann, George W., and Eldredge, jr. They encamped at first, but he immediately commenced the erection of a log house. In this dwelling settlers who followed them were often entertained, and here, October 1, 1814, Elisha Farwell, the first white child in the place was born. When the county of Orleans was organized Mr. Farwell was appointed, in 1825, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas and held that office five years. He was the first supervisor of this town in 1821, and was re-elected in 1822. In 1822 he moved out of his one-story frame tavern into a residence he bought of J. M. Hamilton, and here he kept the first post-office in town. The letters bore the address of Farwell's Mills. He died October 15, 1843.

Bradstreet Spafford came from Connecticut to Clarendon about 1811, and settled about a mile south from Holley, where he remained till his death in 1828. During several years his was the only house between Holley and Farwell's Mills, and in no other direction was there a neighbor nearer than a mile. His first wife died of consumption when their only daughter was four years old. A daughter by his second wife says :

It was arranged between my father and his nearest neighbors that if anything more alarming occurred in her case he should blow the horn as a signal for them to come. Not long afterward, at midnight, death knocked at his door. He took the tin horn and blew the warning notes, but the winds were adverse and nobody heard. Again and again he blew, longer and louder, but no one heard or came. His wife soon expired. My father closed her eyes, placed a napkin about her head, and covered her lifeless form more closely, fearing it would become rigid before he could obtain assistance to habit it in the winding sheet preparatory for the tomb, for such were the habiliments used in those days. He dressed his little daughter, placed her in her little chair by the fire, gave her her kitten to play with, and told her to sit there until he came back. He

then went a mile to his nearest neighbors and roused them to come to his aid, and returned finding his little daughter as he had left her, alone with her mother.

Jehial Root was a son of Nathan Root, who was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army. He was a native of Connecticut, but removed with his family to Oneida county, N. Y., and thence, in 1811, to Clarendon. He located on lot 56, in the south part of the town, and remained there till his death, about 1850. Nathan Root, his son, was born in Connecticut in 1798, came to Clarendon with the family in 1811, and performed most of the labor in clearing the farm which his father took up, remaining on it till his death in 1880. During the latter years of his life he suffered greatly from cancer. George Root, a son of Nathan, was born in 1833 in the log house which his grandfather built.

Abner Hopkins came to Clarendon in 1811, and located on lot 180, west from Clarendon village. Jerah Hopkins, his brother, lived in a log house west from Abner's, and the names of both appear on the highway roll of 1821 in that road district. Another brother, Joseph, owned land still farther west. Abner built the first framed barn on this road.

Levi Preston settled on lot 181, opposite to Mr. Hopkins, and his descendants lived in this vicinity till recently. He died in 1857 at the age of seventy-four.

Samuel Knowles came here from the place where he first settled, and died in 1872 at the age of seventy-three. Several by the name of Knowles are interred in the cemetery near this vicinity.

Benjamin Thomas came soon after the advent of Mr. Farwell and located about three miles east from the village of Clarendon. He built a stone house there about 1820.

Alanson Dudley came to Clarendon in 1812, and purchased from Mr. Farwell a piece of ground on which he erected a log house. Two years later he established a tannery, and carried on the business of a tanner and shoemaker.

David Church was a native of Connecticut. He lived in different parts of the State of New York, and in 1812 came to Clarendon and purchased a farm a mile and a half south of Clarendon village. The next year he erected a house on this place and brought his family from

Bergen to it. He continued to reside on that place till his death. His wife was Lucinda Martin of Otsego county, N. Y. They brought with them to Clarendon three children. Two more were born here. Mrs. Church died in 1826, and he afterward married Elizabeth Alvord, by whom he had two children, of whom William died in the Union army.

John Stevens was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1774. He first removed to Oneida county, N. Y., and in 1813 to Clarendon and settled in the southern part of the town, where he died in 1861, and where his son Merrick Stevens also died. His wife, to whom he was married in 1800, was Elizabeth Lewis, of Oneida county. They reared four sons and three daughters. The other sons were Samuel, who died in 1888; Edward, who removed to Nebraska, and Rev. Schubael, who died in 1873.

Chauncey Robinson, a native of Coanecticut, was born in 1792. When he was two years of age his parents removed to Oneida county, N. Y. In 1813 he came to Clarendon and located about two miles south of the village on lot 5, where he remained till 1851. He then removed to Holley where he died in 1866. In 1814 he was several months in military service, and was at the battle of Fort Erie. He was a prominent and influential citizen and was supervisor of the town in 1829.

Henry Jones, the first blacksmith in Clarendon lived, in 1813, where an old stone house now stands, about half a mile south from the village. Here Thomas Foster once lived.

Elisha Huntley came from New Hampshire to Clarendon in 1813, and located south from the village. The log house which he built that year was then the only one between the "Mills" and John Stevens's in the south part of the town.

John Cone came in 1813, and settled on lot 158, north from Clarendon village, and in 1821 he had come to be the largest landholder in that part of the town. The name of Erastus Cone appears on the town book of 1821.

William Lewis came to Clarendon in 1813, and settled on lot 17, south from the village. On the organization of Orleans county he was made its first sheriff, and two years later, or in 1826, he died, at the age

of thirty-nine. In the cemetery in that part of the town stands the memorial stone of Ebenezer Lewis, who died in 1828, aged seventy-five; also that of Col. Shubael Lewis, who was born in 1795, and died 1861. During many years Col. Lewis kept a hotel on lot 29, where also William Sheldon and Horace Peck were landlords. Many of the Colonel's peculiarities are still well remembered. Of the Lewis family here there have been some distinguished members. The late Dr. Lewis, of Albion, was one, and James P. Lewis, LL.D., who has held almost every important office in the State of Wisconsin and has declined many honorable federal offices, is another. Governor Lewis was a school teacher in Clarendon village and slept in the loft of a log house "where he could look through the roof and count the stars as they twinkled over him, and in the morning brush the snow from the quilts that covered him." He is a brilliant example of what ability, industry, and self reliance can accomplish.

Daniel Gleason, from Herkimer county, N. Y., was a settler on lot 29, in the south part of the town, in 1813.

Abijah Dean, from New Hampshire, came to Clarendon in 1813, and located in the southeast corner of the town. He removed to Holley in 1831.

Reuben Lucas was a settler in Clarendon in 1813. He built a saw mill in the north part of the town, on lot 69, in that year, and two or three years later a grist mill near.

Jacob Andrews, a native of Massachusetts, came from Oneida county, N. Y., to Clarendon in 1814, and located on lot 44 in the southern part of the town, remaining there till his death in 1854. In 1816 he removed his family to this place. One of his children, Enoch Andrews, was born in Westfield, Mass., in 1809. He became the owner of the farm which his father took up, and resided on it till his death in 1886.

Mr. Andrews was married in 1832, to Hannah Hammond, by whom he had one daughter, Mrs. Sarah Ann Crossett. In 1848 he married Abigail Peabody. His first wife died in 1833, his second in 1886.

Samuel Coy became a resident of Clarendon in 1814. He purchased 100 acres of land about a mile south from the village. Here his wife, Bethia, died in 1847. His sons, Lucius B. and Martin, were residents of the town. The former was supervisor in 1856.

Leonard Foster came also in 1814 and took up 100 acres a short distance north from Clarendon village. He was a cooper, and supplied the settlers with whatever they required in his line. He was born in 1785 and died in 1853.

Jacob Oman was born in 1784. His wife, Amelia, a Maryland woman, was born the same year. They came to the western part of Clarendon in 1814. He died here in 1868 and she in 1871.

Asa Glidden was born in Vermont in 1772, and removed to Lower Canada. Immediately after the close of the war of 1812 he came to Clarendon with his family and a brother-in law. They came each with a span of horses, a yoke of oxen, and a few household goods, and were a month on the road. Mr. Glidden settled on lot 3, in the eastern part of the town, and remained there till his death in 1827. He married, in Vermont, Sarah Sims, a native of that State. She died in Clarendon in 1846. They brought with them four sons and two daughters, all of whom lived to maturity, and most of them exceeded the allotted period of three score and ten. One of the sons, Asa Glidden, jr., at the age of eighty-four died on the homestead. Andrew Glidden, a brother of Asa, sr., came with him. He never married. Jacob Glidden, another brother, came in 1817 and settled south from Clarendon, but in 1819 removed to a place about two miles southeast from that village, where his son, Thomas Glidden, afterward resided. He erected a rude log shanty at first, but two years later built a large house of hewed logs, with a loft that was reached by a ladder. He died on this farm about 1848. He reared six sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to manhood and womanhood, all married, and ten reared children.

Simeon Glidden and his brothers—Jeremiah and David—were natives of Vermont and cousins of Asa Glidden, sr. Simeon came to Clarendon in the spring of 1814 and took up a farm on lots 106 and 107, a mile southeast from Clarendon village. He came at the same time with David Matson, sr., and they went together to locate their farms. He brought his family here not long afterward and passed the rest of his life on the farm which he took. His first house was the usual log structure of those times. It is said that in 1818 he had not a dollar in money and no accounts on which anything but barter could be collected. His wife, Lucy, was the daughter of a Newfoundland fisherman. It is

said that a codfish hook that she inherited from her father was utilized for hanging the meat which she roasted before the fire. This hook is still in the possession of her descendants. They were succeeded on the farm where they settled by their son, Simeon Glidden, and he by his son of the same name. Jeremiah Glidden settled about a mile east from the village of Clarendon, and made the first improvements there. He was the supervisor of the town in 1823 and 1824. The Glidden family has been numerously represented in Clarendon, and its representatives have been prominent members of society. Joseph J., a son of David Glidden, emigrated to Illinois and there invented barbed wire for fence, for which he received a patent that made him wealthy.

Jacob Owen and Jeremiah Ward were settlers in Clarendon in 1815.

David Matson, a native of Connecticut, was born in 1778. When a young man he removed to Vermont, where he married Betsey Calley, a native of that State, born in 1784. In 1814 he came to Clarendon and took up lots 84 and 85, southeast from Clarendon Village. Simeon Glidden at the same time selected his farm next west from this. Mr. Matson made some improvements and built a log house—the first in this vicinity. In the autumn of 1815 he brought his family, consisting of five, to their wilderness home, coming in a wagon, with a few household effects, drawn by a span of horses. He was compelled to cut his road a portion of the way to his house, and his wagon was “stuck in the mud” in crossing the creek. He took possession of his shanty, which had only a blanket for a door and a hole in the roof for a chimney, and this was his residence for fifteen years. In after life they related the stories of their pioneer life, of their adventures with wild animals, their privations and hardships, the frolics and merry-makings of the settlers, and the gradual development and improvement of the country. Both died at this place; she in 1872 and he in 1876. Of their ten children Mrs. Juliana Patterson, of Lockport, born in 1813, is the only survivor. David, born in 1811, died in 1892 at the old homestead.

Gideon Salisbury, a descendant of one of three brothers who, tradition says, came at a very early date in the history of this country from Salisbury Plain, England, to Rhode Island, was the progenitor of the Orleans county branch of the family. He came very early to On-



tario county, where he married and reared three sons and three daughters. Joseph Salisbury, one of these sons, was the ancestor of the so-called Clarendon Salisburys. He reared a family of eight sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. The sons were Abraham W., William L., Guy M., Royal S., Hermon L., Samuel, Sampson, and George S. The daughters were Priscilla, Amanda, Melinda, Miranda, and Phoebe. A majority of these settled in or near Clarendon, where their numerous descendants reside. Superior intelligence is a distinguishing characteristic of this family.

Isaac Cady, who was born in New Hampshire in 1793, came on foot from Kingston, Vt., to Clarendon in 1815. The next year he married Betsey Pierce. He became prominently identified with the town. David Mattison was another settler of 1815. With his family he came from Vermont in a covered wagon drawn by a horse team, and located on lots 84 and 85, where he died in 1876. On this place Mrs. Mattison planted a quantity of apple and pear seeds soon after their arrival, and from these was made one of the first orchards in town.

Linus Peck, the father of the Peck family in Clarendon, came from Onondaga county in 1816 and built a log house about two miles south from the village. To this place he brought his family the next year. Luther Peck, his son, worked on his father's farm when a young man, but afterward adopted the legal profession, in which he became eminent. While a law student he taught school in Clarendon, but removed to Pike, Wyoming county, N. Y., and afterward to Nunda, where he died. Horace Peck was born in Farmington, Conn., in 1802. He had been hired to go with a drove of animals to Buffalo, came back to Farwell's Mills, and staid with Leonard Foster three weeks, at the end of which time the family arrived. Mr. Peck commenced his career as a pedagogue in the winter of 1819-20, and continued to teach each winter during ten years, working for his father and others summers. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1829, was Miss Anna White. She died in 1834, and in 1836 he married Miss Adaline Nichols.

Frederick Main, who was born in Connecticut in 1797, came to Clarendon in 1816 and located on lot 4, in the southern part of the town. In 1819 he married Nancy Jewett. George Thomas and Leander Hood

came in 1816 and located in the south part of Clarendon. They were from Rensselaer county.

Elizur Warren, the brother of David and the father of Nathan O. Warren, took up 100 acres in 1816, two miles west from Clarendon village. The brothers made the brick for the dwelling which, in 1828, took the place of the original log house that Elizur built in 1816. They were natives of Connecticut. David was born in 1780 and died in 1841. Elizur was born in 1790 and died in 1862. Nathan O. Warren, who died in 1887, was the son of Elizur. Stephen Warren took up 100 acres farther west.

Charles Lee, in 1816, built a small log house on lot 30, south from the village of Clarendon. Joseph and Ezekiel Lee came soon afterward.

T. S. Maine at first settled on a farm two miles southwest from Clarendon village in 1816. He had been drafted in the war of 1812 and did duty as a teamster.

Eli Evarts, a native of Connecticut, was born in 1773, came with his family from Monroe county to Clarendon and purchased lot 256, two miles west from the village, where he died in 1834. Martin Evarts, a native of Riga, Monroe county, N. Y., was born in 1812 and came with his father's family to Clarendon in 1817. He settled two miles west from the village, where he died in 1887. He was supervisor of Clarendon in 1863. His wife, to whom he was married in 1835, was Charlotte Burnham. She died in 1862.

Alexander Annis settled on lot 256, near what is now Manning, in 1817. It is said that he brought here the first sleigh on this road. His wife brought and planted the first currants in this vicinity.

Benjamin Pettengill was a native of Maine. In 1817 he started from Portland to Boston, and walked thence with his pack on his back to Ogden, Monroe county. During that summer he worked by the month, and in the autumn purchased a place in what was then Sweden, now Clarendon.

William Tousley came to Clarendon prior to 1817 and located about two miles southwest from the village. He was born in 1761, and it is said was a soldier in the Revolution. Copeland says: "It would be truly interesting if Tousley would walk in for a few moments and give

us a full account of his actions during the service, and we would be sure to get the whole truth, now that he has sojourned in a region where yarns and lies have no market value." He died in 1827. Zardius Tousley was born in 1787, and died in 1866. He was supervisor of Clarendon in 1834. Valentine Tousley was born in 1804, and died in 1842. Orson Tousley, for many years a resident of Clarendon, removed to Albion, where he died. He accumulated large wealth.

Nathaniel Warren was a native of Connecticut. His wife, also a native of that State, was Polly Smith. In 1818 they came to Clarendon and settled on lot 12, the northeast corner lot of the town. Here he died in 1828 and she in 1860. They had six children who lived to adult age.

Leander S. Warren was born in Connecticut in 1817. He came with his father's family to Clarendon, and here, at the age of twenty-four, he was married to Caroline Lambert of Clarkson. She died in 1860, and in 1861 he married Amelia Spencer of Sweden. By his first wife he had four sons. By his second marriage he had two children. He died in 1892.

Daniel Brackett took up land in the northwest part of the town in 1819. His place was afterward owned by Deacon Lemuel Pratt. He was born in 1784, and died in 1865. His wife, Lydia, died in 1871. His father, Daniel Brackett, sr., a Revolutionary soldier, came with him and died here.

Amos Salmon was a resident in a log house a short distance south from the Christian Church at Manning. It is said that his wife was quite as expert in the use of an axe as her husband.

Zebulon Packard was born in Massachusetts about 1788. He married Althea Bannister, also a native of Massachusetts, and in 1815 they removed to Ontario county, N. Y. In 1819 they came to Clarendon, and located on lot 232, half a mile north from Manning. Here he died in 1827, and she in 1831. Their children were Edward, Althea, Orrin, Wealthy, Mary, Manning, and Christopher B, all born in Massachusetts, and all dead. Christopher B. died in 1893 on the old homestead. He was born in 1813. His wife was Rachel Johnson, a native of Schoharie county, N. Y. She died in 1890. They had two children. Manning Packard, born in 1811, died in 1888. He was a blacksmith, a

shoemaker, a worker in wood, and one of the most ingenious men in the town.

Jacob Sawyer became a resident of Clarendon in 1819.

John Russell, from Massachusetts, was an immigrant in 1819 and made his residence south from Manning in a log shanty with a flat basswood roof.

John French, who was born in 1779, came to Clarendon from Herkimer county in 1819 and settled on lot 27, in the southwest part of the town. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. He was also present at the taking of Fort Erie, where he was disabled. He died in 1863.

Ralzman Thomas took up land in the eastern part of the town prior to 1820.

Hiram Frisbee was born at Granville, N. Y., in 1791. In 1821 he located in Clarendon village where, in company with his brother-in-law, William Pierpont, he engaged in mercantile business and also in the manufacture of potash and pearlash. In 1828 he removed to Holley, where he was a merchant and an active business man. He did much toward the development of that village.

Elnathan Johnson was, in 1821, a shoemaker in a log house just east from Farwell's Mills. Nathaniel Huntoon, in 1821, lived about a mile east from Clarendon village, and was familiarly called Nat. He afterward removed east to a place that was called from him "Natville." Chester Brace lived in the northeast part of the town in 1821.

Elijah L., Stephen, Sharley, and Alfred Williams were brothers and natives of Connecticut. Their father died in that State, and the family removed to Onondaga county, N. Y. About 1821 they came to Clarendon and settled in the east part of the town. Stephen died in 1845, and Alfred in 1881, both in Clarendon. The others emigrated and died elsewhere. Samuel, a son of Elijah, relates that his grandfather, Stephen Williams, was a Revolutionary soldier; that he was wounded in battle, and that the bullet which was cut from the wound is still in his possession.

Augustus Sturges, the father of David Sturges, was a resident on a portion of the Williams property in 1821. He was born in 1759, and died in 1826. Anson Bunnell, in 1821, resided some two miles south

from Clarendon village on a place that had been taken up by Levi Dudley. Asahel Clark lived in the south part of the town in 1821. He died in 1824. Ebenezer Smith owned lands on lots 68 and 80 near the south line of the town, in 1816. Fuller Coy, the brother of Cyrus, owned, in 1821, a farm two miles south from the village. John Hamlin lived, in 1816, in a log house some two and one-half miles southwest from the village. Zaccheus Fletcher and Elias Palmer lived in the same part of the town in 1816, as did also Abner and Bradley Bishop. Asdel Nay, a justice of the peace, who is remembered as a very tall man, resided in the west part of the town in 1821. He died in 1831 at the age of thirty-three. Jeremiah Wood resided in the same vicinity in that year.

Seth Knowles was a resident just north from Farwell's Mills in 1821. It is not known when he came to Clarendon, but probably it was quite early. He was born in 1762, and died in 1832. His wife, Lucy, was born in 1763, and died in 1836. Their sons, Remick, Samuel, and William, were buried in the cemetery near Manning. Remick died in 1855, Samuel in 1872, and William in 1871.

The Slocums, Elijah, Eleazer, and Peleg, were settlers about a mile west from Farwell's Mills some time prior to 1822.

John Nelson came from Seneca county in 1823 and located on lot 43, east from Clarendon village. Peter Downs had preceded him and Nelson purchased his improvements. John was the father of John and James Nelson.

John Millard and his son Alfred came from Fabius, Onondaga county, in 1823, and first located two or three miles east from Clarendon village; afterward on the road that leads south from the Christian church, where the father died in 1864. His wife, Betsey, died in 1855.

Stephen Wyman was born in 1787. His wife, Nancy, was born a year later. They came from Yates county to Clarendon about 1824, and located on lot 16, in the southwestern part of the town, where she died in 1831 and he in 1847. His son, Stephen, jr., was born in 1809, and died in 1852.

Dan Polly, in 1825, built the hostelry which was long known as the Polly Tavern. It was near the east line of the town.

Samuel Wetherbee was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1800.

In 1814 he removed, with his father's family, to Wayne county. In 1825 he came to Clarendon and located on lot 203, where he remained till his death, in 1879. His father, John Wetherbee, a native of Massachusetts, came here with him, and died here in 1836. Mr. Wetherbee married first Polly Wetherbee. She soon died and he was married to Hannah Pettengill, a native of Maine. They reared eight children.

Silas Wadsworth was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1770. In early life he removed to Cortland county, N. Y. There, in 1798, he married Judith Barrett. About 1801 they removed to Sweden, Monroe county, and in 1825 to Clarendon. They settled on lot 45, east from Clarendon village, where he died in 1847 and she in 1859. Of their nine children seven lived to adult age. A son of Silas was born in 1811. He came with his father to Clarendon and died on the farm where they settled. His wife, to whom he was married in 1833, was Hannah S. Wilder, of Sweden, born in 1815. She died in 1866. They reared to maturity five children.

Col. Hubbard Rice, Daniel Keyes, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Van Deuzen were residents in the south part of the town in 1825.

Thomas Templeton was born in Saratoga county in 1797. In 1823 he married Lydia Cook, of the same county, and in 1827 they came to Clarendon and settled in the southeastern part of the town. She died in 1829, and in 1830 he married Minerva Langdon, of Genesee county. Mr. Templeton died in 1869, and his last wife in 1889.

Alexander Milliken, who was born in 1799, and died in 1853, became a resident north from Clarendon village in 1827, and remained there till his death. The grave of his wife, Sally, is also in the cemetery near Clarendon, and that of Mary, wife of Samuel Milliken. She was born in 1766, and died in 1854.

Henry Hill was an early resident in the east part of the town, and was supervisor in 1828. In the old cemetery in that vicinity are the remains of Deacon Ebenezer Hill, who was born in 1758, and Ebenezer B. Hill, born in 1797. William B. Fincher was an early settler in the eastern part of Clarendon, and was a blacksmith there. John Sturdevant and Peter Prindle were residents in the southwest part of Clarendon in 1829. Isaac H. Davis and Ira Glidden resided south from Clarendon village in 1829. James Lusk was born in Onondaga county,







Joseph Pratt

N. Y., in 1811. In 1829 he came to Clarendon, and afterward purchased a farm on lot 23, three miles southeast from Clarendon village. He died on this place in 1883. He first married, in 1834, Charlotte Bennett. She died in 1836, and in 1837 he married Susannah Williams, a native of Onondaga county. She died in 1860. He had four children. Hull Lusk, a brother of James, came to Clarendon soon afterward. After a residence here of some years he removed, with his family, to Michigan.

Joseph Pratt was born in Massachusetts in 1802. In 1806 his father started to remove to Jefferson county, N. Y., but died on the way. His mother, with her three children, completed the journey, and Joseph was, in 1812, bound out to a farmer. Not being well treated he became dissatisfied and ran away to the west. In Rochester he paid his last sixpence for something to eat. He encountered an uncle and came with him to Sweden, where he engaged as a farm laborer, and at the same time studied surveying with a private instructor. He also learned the trade of a carpenter. He purchased a farm on lot 43 in 1829, and removed to this place, where he remained till his death in 1881. He followed the business of farming and of surveying, and during many years was a justice of the peace. In 1828 he married Alinda Howard, of Sweden. She died in 1849, and in 1851 he married Chloe Hill.

Orson Butterfield was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1808. He was a half brother of Joseph Pratt, the surveyor. In 1830 he removed to Clarendon and purchased a farm on lot 44, in the eastern part of the town. Here he remained till his death in 1857. In 1833 he married Lydia Wright of Jefferson county, who died in Clarendon in 1887. They had nine children.

George M. Copeland, born in Massachusetts in 1815, was the son of Samuel Copeland, and the brother of Samuel Copeland, jr., of Murray. In 1821 he came with his father's family to the vicinity of Rochester; in 1826 to Murray, and in 1830 to Clarendon and entered the store of David Sturges as a clerk. In 1843, on the death of Mr. Sturges, he assumed control of the business as executor, and subsequently, in partnership with his uncle, Benjamin Copeland, as a proprietor. He was connected with the business here, either alone or in partnership with others until his death. In 1839 he married Laura A., daughter of

David Sturges, and they had twelve children. Of the sons John A., is a Universalist clergyman, and Richard W., Benjamin, and Arthur Copeland are clergymen of the M. E. Church; David S. Copeland is the author of the History of Clarendon; and G. H. and S. H. Copeland are engaged in business in Clarendon. A daughter, Cynthia A., is the wife of Rev. J. I. Boswell. Mrs. Copeland died in 1869, and in 1870 he married Mrs. Charlotte M. Hanson, of Wisconsin, a native of New York. Mr. Copeland died in 1892.

Lemuel Cook was born in Connecticut in 1759. In 1775 he entered the Revolutionary army and served to the end of the war. He bore the scars of wounds received in battle, and the selectmen of his town remitted his poll tax on account of these wounds. He also received a pension from the government. His two brothers were also Revolutionary soldiers. His first wife, a native of Connecticut, was Hannah Curtis. From their native State they removed to Oneida county, N. Y., thence to Onondaga county, and in 1823 to Bergen, Genesee county, where she died in 1831. His second wife was Ruth Cooper of Monroe county. They came to Clarendon about 1835 and located on lot 70, in the southeast part of the town, where they resided during many years. He reared to maturity seven sons and three daughters, all except one of whom lived to be octogenarians. Mr. Cook died May 20, 1866, at the age of 107 years; probably the greatest age ever reached by any one in Orleans county. He was buried with Masonic honors. His last wife died in 1848.

Giles Orcutt was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1811. In his boyhood he removed with his father's family to Chautauqua county, and when a young man he came to Genesee county, where he worked by the month during twelve years. About 1840 he removed to Barre, and five years later to Clarendon, locating on lot 6, south from Clarendon village, where he died in 1878. His wife, who survived him, was Harriet Patterson, of Pittsford, Monroe county. They reared two children.

Alexander Miller was born in Byron, Genesee county, N. Y., in 1818. In the same year his father died, and in 1822 his mother married Washington Wright and removed to Barre. At the age of twenty-five he removed to Clarendon and engaged in the manufacture of agricultural

implements. In 1872 he relinquished this business and removed to Bergen, Genesee county, and thence in 1880, to Caledonia, Livingston county, where he died in 1886. In 1844 he married Lois Willard, subsequently the wife of O. P. Culver. They reared four children: Ogden S. Miller, who died in Holley in 1893; Fred W. Miller, Jennie V. (Mrs. Walter Pettengill), and Nellie (Mrs. William A. Bissell.)

In 1813 Lucas Webb built a saw mill on lot 69, on Sandy Creek, in the north part of the town. A few years afterward he erected a grist mill near the same site. In 1821 the town was divided into twenty-seven road districts. In 1839 a bounty of one shilling per head was placed on crows. From 1821 to 1835 \$1,076 were appropriated for schools and \$50 for the support of the poor. Probably the first stove in town was placed in the Polly Tavern in 1830. The first reaper in Clarendon was used by James Cain in 1850, and the first hip or gambrel-roofed barn was built by John Irish in 1842. The Robinson burying ground is one of the oldest in town, while that on the Byron road dates back to 1826 or before. In the former William Lewis, the first sheriff of the county, was buried. The first interments in the Glidden cemetery seem to have been made in 1827 and in that on the Root road as early as 1824. The graveyard near the old Polly tavern has not been used for several years. It appears to have been opened about 1827. The old Christian cemetery, a mile west of Clarendon village, contains the remains of Daniel Brackett, sr., a Revolutionary soldier, who was buried there about 1826. The first interment in it, however, was in 1821. The town meetings and elections in Clarendon were held in a frame school house from 1821 till 1837, in Elizur Pratt's tavern till 1849, in the present hotel till 1878, and since then in the town hall. The first tangible effort to inaugurate a temperance movement in town was in 1847, when a society known as the Sons of Temperance was organized. The first lodge of Good Templars in Clarendon was instituted in 1868. The W. C. T. U. was organized August 21, 1883, the first president being Mrs. Harriet Gleason. This Union established the Loyal Temperance Legion July 15, 1887. In 1883 Rev. J. A. Copeland instituted a system of temperance camps, one of which is located at Clarendon. It has been under the management of S. Herbert Copeland and its annual sessions have been held in George M. Copeland's grove.

The first physician in town was Benjamin Bussey, of whom Copeland says: "This doctor went from house to house with his pill bags administering the favorite mercury of that day, while the mothers kept on hand picra, and in later time pills, castor oil, rhubarb, paregoric, and sulphur with molasses in the spring, the child taking the same from a stick just before breakfast. In this pill bag of the doctor's could also be found the awful turnkey." Dr. Bussey practiced his profession from Clarendon village. Among his successors are recalled the names of Drs. Henry Carter, Jonathan Howard, T. H. Noyes, Hiram B. Lewis, S. E. Southworth, W. H. Watson, S. H. Dutton, C. S. Pugsley, M. E. Brackett, John H. O'Brien, Cowing, Cornwell, Keith, Benjamin Woodhull, and others.

The first school house in Clarendon was built of logs, in 1812 or 1813, a little south of Farwell's Mills. It was a primitive structure, and in it Amanda Bills taught the first school in the summer of 1813. It was superseded in 1819, by a frame building, in which Horace Steele taught the first term the following winter. Here the elections were held until 1837. In the present stone school house, built in 1846, the first teachers were John B. King and Malvina A. Vandyke. Clarissa Lee had a select school here at an early day, and Elviretta Lewis had another in 1836. The first school house in district number four was built in 1815 and the same year another was erected in district number thirteen, both of logs. In 1821 the town had nine school districts and 425 scholars.

In 1814 there was in Clarendon an infantry company of militia commanded by Captain Stephen Martin. In 1818 this was divided into two companies, the one in the north part of the town being under Captain E. S. Cone and that in the south part under Captain Shubael Lewis. Captain Lewis became colonel of the 215th Regiment about 1825, and the same year an artillery company was formed with Aretas Pierce as captain. These trained in Murray. Nicholas E. Darrow was colonel of the 25th Regiment of Artillery. Of Revolutionary soldiers who have made Clarendon their residence the names are remembered of Thomas McManners (a colored man), Charles Lee, Ira Dodge, Ebenezer Lewis, William Tousley, Benjamin Pettengill, and Lemuel Cook. In the war of 1812 many who became residents of this town took part. Some of these have been mentioned in this chapter, there were doubt-

less many others; but the records of their service are not accessible. Martin Higgins was a volunteer in the Mexican war. In the late civil war Clarendon sent a large number of her brave and loyal citizens to the front, a list of whom is as follows:

Charles Avery, 13th Inf.  
 Hiram Allen, 8th Art.  
 Edward Alexander, 30th Eng.  
 Asa S. Allo  
 Abraham B. Baldwin, 151st Inf.  
 Merritt M. Bateman, 8th Art.  
 Thomas Barre, 4th Art.  
 John P. Bailey, 94th Inf.  
 Joseph Burke, 1st Art.  
 Schuyler B. Bills, 50th Eng.  
 George Bell.  
 James Brannary.  
 John Brown.  
 Philip Cornell, 8th Cav.  
 James M. Cook, 8th Art.  
 George D. Church, 8th Art.  
 Orson T. Cook, 8th Art.  
 William Cook, 151st Inf.  
 Levi D. Curtiss, 8th Cav.  
 Charles Cook, 8th Art.  
 George Cromer, 151st Inf.  
 Charles D. Cornell, 8th Art.  
 John A. Copeland, 27th Inf.  
 Hiram Cady, 105th Inf.  
 David Childs, 2d Art.  
 Matthew Doyle.  
 Joseph Dumas.  
 Lewis E. Darrow, 151st Inf.  
 Eugene E. Dutton, 4th Art.  
 Frederic Dutton, 8th Art.  
 Patrick Dolan, 8th Art.  
 Mark Denning, 4th Art.  
 Thomas Elson, 8th Cav.  
 James Ennis, 8th Art.  
 Albert Etherington, 8th Art.  
 William Ely, 94th Inf.  
 Samil J. Fincher, 8th Art.  
 Ira J. Finch, 8th Art.  
 Martin Foster, 151st Inf.

Miles Forbush, 24th Cav.  
 Franklin Furey, 8th Art.  
 William Farnsworth, 89th Inf.  
 Spencer Ford, 50th Eng.  
 James Farr.  
 Thomas Farthing.  
 Squire Goff, 151st Inf.  
 Edward Gladden, 151st Inf.  
 Leander Gelisbee, 151st Inf.  
 George E. Gardner, 8th Art.  
 Oleander Gurney.  
 Homer C. Holmes, 8th Art.  
 William S. Holmes, 8th Art.  
 Benjamin Hines, 8th Art.  
 Henry J. Hunt, 8th Art.  
 Patrick Hayes, 151st Inf.  
 Michael Heits, 8th Art.  
 Clinton Hood, 13th Inf.  
 Luther Hickey, 105th Inf.  
 Hamilton Hoag, 21st Cav.  
 Nathaniel Hammer, 105th Inf.  
 William H. Hastings, 17th Bat.  
 John Hart, 1st Art.  
 J. L. Harper.  
 Joseph Clapp.  
 William Joiner, 105th Inf.  
 Irving Jenkins, 14th Art.;  
 George Johnson.  
 Henry Johnson.  
 James Jones.  
 John H. Kerby, 4th Art.  
 Peter Lawlor, 3d Cav.  
 John Larkins, 90th Inf.  
 William H. Lowering.  
 John McFarlane, 8th Art.  
 Matthew McFarlane, 8th Art.  
 William Mepstead, jr., 8th Art.  
 Chauncey Matson, 151st Inf.  
 Edward Merrill, 151st Inf.

Charles Minnie, 94th Inf.  
 William Mulligan, 94th Inf.  
 Owen McAllister, 14th Art.  
 Robert L. Morgan, 50th Eng.  
 Richard McLord.  
 Leonard Morris.  
 George McFarlane.  
 Augustus Martin.  
 Patrick Murphy.  
 Alonson McCord.  
 Lewis Pierce.  
 James Platt.  
 Alexander Peal.  
 John North, 13th Inf.  
 John J. Odikirk, 8th Art.  
 Daniel T. Phillis, 8th Cav.  
 Albert J. Potter, 151st Inf.  
 Charles Pridmore, 151st Inf.  
 Marion Patterson, 4th Art.  
 Warren S. Peck, 13th Inf.  
 William H. Peterson, 1st Art.  
 William Preston, 94th Inf.  
 Charles Putnam, 17th Bat.  
 Albert G. Reed, 8th Art.  
 Charles E. Reynolds, 8th Art.  
 Daniel Root, 151st Inf.  
 Peter Riley, 89th Inf.  
 Alcolin Ross.  
 William Ross.  
 Henry Ryan.  
 Harmon Salisbury, Capt. U. S. Col. Tr.  
 James M. Sherman, 8th Art.  
 James B. Shed, 151st Inf.  
 John W. Stephens, 140th Inf.

George J. Singler, 151st Inf.  
 Erastus Stiver, 8th Art.  
 Benjamin Swan, 8th Art.  
 Cornelius Sullivan, 8th Art.  
 George Smith, 50th Eng.  
 James Smith.  
 George Sutherland.  
 Frederick Smith.  
 John Snyder.  
 Alanson Salisbury, 151st Inf.  
 Herbert Taylor, 104th Inf.  
 Gifford S. Tuff, 8th Art.  
 Joseph Thompson, 13th Inf.  
 Edward True, 94th Inf.  
 Geoage True, 94th Inf.  
 Adin Taylor, 8th Cav.  
 Nathan Venton, 8th Art.  
 A. Van Antwerp, 8th Art.  
 William Valan, 8th Cav.  
 Thomas Westcott, 8th Art.  
 William H. Westcott, 4th Art.  
 Luther M. Weiss, 8th Art.  
 Henry W. Wier, 8th Art.  
 Amos Wetherbee, 8th Art.  
 John M. Wetherbee, 151st Inf.  
 Albert Weller, 151st Inf.  
 W. H. Wetherbee, 12th Inf.  
 George Weed, 105th Inf.  
 James Welch.  
 Herbert Webster, 105th Inf.  
 Nathan Warren, 94th Inf.  
 John Williams.  
 James Walker.

The town of Clarendon in 1880 had a population of 1,797; in 1890 of 1,731. In 1893 it had real estate assessed at \$942,670 (equalized \$803,188), and personal property assessed at \$89,800. Its entire tax aggregated \$5,978.76, the rate per cent. being .00548254. The town audits allowed amounted to \$1,238.87. Four corporations are assessed real estate as follows: N. Y. C & H. R. R. Co., \$25,000; Holley Water Works, \$20,000; Western Union Telegraph Company, \$75; and the Mutual Life Insurance Company \$2,350. The town officers



for 1894 are: Eugene Crossett, supervisor; Frank Tamblyn, town clerk; Ira Dexter, overseer of the poor; Owen McAllister, highway commissioner; John W. Millard, N. Eugene Warren, Simon P. Freer, Bert Glidden, justices of the peace; Charles Wilson, jr., Adelbert H. Carr, Charles T. Putnam, assessors; Joseph W. Murphy, collector.

CLARENDON.—This village, which was for many years called after its founder, Farwell's Mills, is located about a mile north from the geographical center of the town. As before stated, Judge Farwell, the first settler in the township, came here in the spring of 1811. In that year he erected a saw mill and in 1813 a grist mill. In 1812 Alanson Dudley came, purchased from Mr. Farwell a piece of land, and built thereon a house, the second in the place. He soon afterward erected a tannery and established a shoe shop. The saw mill that was built in 1811 was rebuilt in 1845, and in 1852 a new one was erected. The grist mill first erected was supplanted by another some thirty years later, built by Eldridge Farwell and Remick Knowles. In time the supply of water for these mills diminished, and in 1857 a steam engine was added for use in times of low water. These mills were owned and conducted by different parties till 1873, when two young men, Ogden S. Miller and Walter T. Pettengill, came in possession of them. They added machinery for the manufacture of cider and its conversion into vinegar, erected an extensive evaporator, and expanded the business till it was surpassed by few establishments of the kind in the State. They added a planing mill to the saw mill, purchased large quantities of timber lands in Tonawanda swamp, and conducted a large business in lumber. The grist mill was purchased by Charles Riggs in 1886, and in 1887 rollers were introduced. The present owner is Alonzo Smith.

No business enterprise was ever undertaken in Clarendon that brought as much money into the place as the operations of Miller & Pettengill. They afterward established works at Holley, where an active business is prosecuted. In 1815 a distillery was erected here by Joseph Sturges, who, with his brother David, manufactured spirituous liquors for several years. A clothiery was established about 1818 by John Phelps, but as the domestic manufacture of cloth gradually diminished its usefulness ceased, till finally it was altogether abandoned.

The first store was kept by Denman Brainard. In 1821 Hiram Frisbie and William Pierpont commenced the mercantile business here, succeeded in 1829 by David Sturges, who, in 1836, built the stone store at the junction of Main, Holly and Albion streets. He continued the business here till his death in 1843. In 1830 George M. Copeland, then fifteen years of age, became a clerk in Sturges's store, and on the death of the latter became a proprietor, and he was, with a short interval, in the business till his death. Many other mercantile establishments have from time to time arisen and flourished for longer or shorter periods, but the continued existence of this in the same building for more than half a century is a remarkable instance of the longevity of a business. From 1811 the log house of Judge Farwell was a place where hospitality was dispensed, but in 1821 William Pierpont built and opened a hotel. It was conducted by many landlords, and was enlarged several times; but in 1849 it was burned. In 1837 a tavern was opened in what is now the Clarendon Hotel. In 1839 what was known as the Cottage Inn was started in a building which is now a dwelling, on Albion street. Prior to the establishment of railroads Clarendon was a point where many teamsters stopped on their way to and from the Erie Canal, and hotel keeping was a lively business here; but since 1851 it has become less remunerative. Several asheries were conducted here while the forests were being cleared away, but they have long since ceased operations, and their sites are hardly remembered. The first blacksmith here, in 1813, was Henry Jones; the first tailor was a man named Evarts; and the first shoe shop was opened by Alonzo Dudley, in 1812. A foundry was once carried on here. On the 11th of November, 1892, the village was visited by a fire which destroyed a church, a general store, a hardware store, a meat market and a dwelling, all of which except the dwelling have been rebuilt.

Clarendon village now contains two churches, a post-office, three general stores, one shoe store, a millinery, two meat markets, a flour and feed store, a hotel, two blacksmiths, a wagon shop, a cooperage, a lime kiln, two cider mills, an evaporator, a grist mill, a saw mill, a stave and heading factory, and about 250 inhabitants. The present postmaster is Gordon L. St. John.

MANNING.—In 1836 a Christian church was erected at what was for many years, West Clarendon, about two miles west from Clarendon village. Soon afterward a small blacksmith shop was started here, and in 1842 Elias Lawton built one on the site of the post-office. Prior to that time Omega Rose established a hotel near the present site of the church, and since that time a carriage shop was built and for some time conducted by Ira Bronson. John Millard had a whip factory here at one time, and Harry D. Stewart conducted a nursery some years. Josiah Lawton is now a blacksmith here, having succeeded his father, Elias. Besides this there is a manufactory of proprietary medicines conducted by Rev. J. W. Lawton. In 1887 a post-office was established at this place. It was named Manning, partly in honor of Daniel Manning, then a member of the national cabinet, and partly from Manning Packard, an old resident here. He has a store here, as has also R. E. Lawton. The present postmaster is Simon P. Freer.

The M. E. Church of Clarendon.—It is said that a Methodist Episcopal class was formed in Clarendon village, then Farwell's Mills, as early as 1815. During more than thirty years meetings were held in the school house and in private dwellings. The increase in members necessitated the erection of a house of worship, and a legal organization was effected on the 28th of February, 1848, under the name of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and Society of Clarendon. Preparations for the erection of a church building were commenced in 1851, the work was begun, and the building was dedicated in December of that year. The site was donated to the society by G. M. Copeland. Some twenty years later this house was thoroughly remodeled, enlarged and improved; the grounds were enlarged, and sheds were erected, at a total cost of \$3,000. In 1878 George M. Copeland donated a site for a parsonage, which was built at a cost of \$1,500. In November, 1892, the church building was burned, and during a year meetings were held in the town hall. In that time a new church edifice was erected, and was dedicated, free of debt, in November, 1893. Its cost was \$4,000. This society and the one at Hulberton have, except for a few years, always been served by the same pastor. Of the early preachers who ministered to this charge the names have been ascertained of:

Revs. Israel Chamberlain, Hiram May, John Copeland, Josiah Breakmore, George

Wilkinson, John H. Wallace, Glezen Fillmore and Micah Seager. Since 1860 the pastors have been Revs. J. Kennard, S. M. Hopkins, A. L. Chapin, W. F. Richards, D. D. Cook, E. M. Buck, William Barrett, E. S. Sparrow, G. W. Terry, H. C. Woods, William McGovern, John McEwen, C. W. Swift, A. L. Staples, William S. Tuttle, T. C. Swartz, A. H. Marzott, A. A. Craw, C. N. Patterson and R. Robinson.

The First Universalist Church of Clarendon.—At an early period meetings were held by Universalists at different places in Clarendon and South Murray and services were conducted by Revs. Mr. Samson, of Parma, Liscomb Knapp, and L. L. Flagler. As early as 1827 a society was formed, and November 3, 1832, it was incorporated as the First Universalist Society of Clarendon and South Murray. The first Board of Trustees consisted of Eldridge Farwell, David Matson, James Orr, Eli Bickford, Harrison Hatch and Ezekiel Lee. For three years after the incorporation of the society meetings were held alternately in the school houses at Clarendon and at Holley, but in 1835 a substantial stone church building was erected in Clarendon village on a lot donated by Eldridge Farwell. The original cost was \$2,500. In 1870 it was remodeled and refitted at an expense of \$2,500. In 1887 a parsonage was erected on the church lot at a cost of \$1,500. The society has no debt. The pastors since 1827 have been :

Revs. Calvin Morton, Alfred Peck, Isaac Whitwell, Charles Hammond, William Andrews, Russell Tomlinson, Seth Remington, Thomas L. Clark, William B. Clark, Dewitt C. Tomlinson, William Cook, Alanson Kelsey, Henry L. Haywood, John J. Austin, Nelson Snell, William Knott, W. B. Randolph, J. W. Broeffle, W. C. Tansom, Ottoway, William Knott again, F. B. Peck, E. L. Conkling and H. M. Markley.

In 1843 a Sunday school was organized with Ira B. Keeley superintendent

The Christian Church of West Clarendon.—The Christian denomination began in the United States at about 1800. It "seems to have sprung up simultaneously in different parts of the country without any preliminary interchange of sentiments or concerted plan of action. Their leading purpose at first appears to have been not so much to establish any peculiar and distinctive doctrine as to assert, for individuals and churches, more liberty and independence in relation to matters of faith and practice, to shake off the authority of human creeds and the shackles of prescribed modes and forms, and to make the Bible their only guide ; claiming for every man the right to be his own ex-

positor of it, to judge for himself what are its doctrines and requirements, and in practice to follow more strictly the simplicity of the apostles and primitive Christians." In September, 1815, a meeting was held at the house of William Burnham, in the town of Murray, then county of Genesee (a mile and a half northwest from Holley), and the following is a copy of the record of the proceedings at that meeting :

We, whose names are written in this book, acknowledge ourselves a church of Christ, taking Christ the son of God for our leader, master and lawgiver, and the scriptures for our rule of faith and practice.

The record continues :

In the first place a few names were joined together by Daniel Brackett; then about the first of November, 1815, a few were added by Elder Morris. Then, in the month of March, 1817, the church was regularly organized by Elders Robinson Smith and Joseph Badger.

The following are the names recorded :

Daniel Brackett, Jesse Everts, Docas Everts, Urania Everts, Paul King, Winthrop Young, William Whitney, Sarah Whitney, Sarah Brackett, Thaddeus Austin, Eunice Thing, Robinson Smith, Joseph Terry, William B. Worden, Pollina Worden, Peter Miller, Esther Miller, Susannah Young, John Stockwell, Levi Preston, William Burnham, Phebe Burnham, Zebulon Rice, Polly Meed.

The pastors of this church were Revs. Daniel Brackett, Robinson Smith, Joseph Badger and others. Meetings were held in various places for several years, but about 1824 the place of meeting was established in the west part of the town, two miles from Clarendon village.

About 1826 a small society of this denomination sprang up in east Clarendon. It maintained an existence till 1829, when it united with the church in the western part of the town. In 1839 Daniel Brackett donated a site on lot 230, at west Clarendon, now Manning, and in the same year the society built a house of worship thereon, at a cost of about \$2,000. In 1874 this house was repaired and improved at an expense of \$1,000. The pastors, since the removal of the church to west Clarendon, have been :

Revs. Daniel Brackett, Ezra Smith, Aaron Cornish, Ezra Gates, Richard Davis, Aaron C. Parker, W. T. Caton, F. D. Childs, Joseph Weeks, Henry S. Fish, F. R. Hoag, Isaac T. Tryon. Aaron Parker, Elias Jones, James W. Lawton, Warren Vreeland, J. B. Clark, Elias Jones again, D. D. Moore, Warren Vreeland again, and D. D. Moore, the present pastor.

The Second Free Will Baptist Church.—At an early day a Free Will Baptist Church was formed at East Clarendon. April 7, 1846, a society of this denomination was organized in the southwestern part of the town, and in 1850 the earlier organization was absorbed by it. Until 1859 the place of worship was the school house in district No. 10, but in that year it was changed to No. 4. This society has never built a house of worship. The first deacons were Jehiel Glidden, and John Hawley. The first clerk and treasurer was Chester Hawley. The pastors have been :

Revs. Archibald Bennett, A. Gilman, William Peck, Charles Cook, Shubael S. Stevens, Walter Holt, Alfred Olmstead, and D. L. M. Rollin.

The Church of the United Brethren was organized with about thirty constituent members at the school house in district No. 12, in 1862. Giles Orcutt was the first class reader. This school house was the place of worship for several years, and the pastors were Revs. J. G. Erb, D. C. Starkey and others. The society was incorporated in 1869, with Horace Coy, Giles H. Orcutt, and George Lawrence as trustees. In the same year a framed church building was erected near the school house in district No. 10. Daniel P. Albert was the builder, and the cost of the structure was about \$1,000. Since the erection of the church the pastors have been.

Revs. Mr. Hodge, Philander Pierce, Mr. Parker, Mr. Butterfield, I. J. Bower, I. Cole. Mr. Bennett and George B. Van Waters.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### THE TOWN OF YATES.

Yates is the northwest corner town in Orleans county. It was set off from Ridgeway on the 17th of April, 1822, and because of its geographical position was called Northton. The name was changed in 1823 in honor of Joseph C. Yates, then governor of the State. It is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, on the east by Carlton, on the south by Ridgeway, and on the west by Niagara county.



Myron L. Parker





The town has an area of 22,559½ acres of generally level land, which was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting chiefly of whitewood, beech, birch, oak, maple, and hemlock. In many instances trees in these forests reached a height of over 100 feet; and directly in front of Daniel Clark's tenement house, in the highway, stood a whitewood which towered 125 feet from the ground. When cut down a section of the trunk sixty feet long was hollowed out for a boat and was used many years on the canal. A huge white oak tree standing on what is now the Handy farm squared three feet and was drawn to Oak Orchard by fourteen yoke of oxen. These dense forests, after 1816, were rapidly cut down and converted into ashes, from which potash was made, the sale of which for a time was almost the only source of money for the pioneers. The steady influx of sturdy settlers soon transformed the wilderness into productive farms, a few of which have always remained in the families of the original settlers.

The principal water course in Yates is Johnson's Creek, so named from Sir William Johnson, the famous English agent among the Five Nations, who at an early date commanded an expedition from Oswego to Fort Niagara, and the first night out camped at the junction of that stream with Lake Ontario in what is now Carlton. This creek enters Yates in the southwest part of the town and flows northeasterly through Lyndonville. It affords excellent mill privileges and has several small tributaries. Other streams are Marsh and Four-Mile Creeks, which flow northeast into the lake.

The soil of the town is a fertile sandy loam admixed with considerable red clay, and is well adapted to all kinds of agriculture. Among the farm products grown in marketable quantities are wheat, hay, beans, apples, peaches, pears, plums, quinces, etc. Sheep and cattle are kept in limited numbers, and dairying is conducted on a small scale, chiefly for local consumption.

The town of Yates embraces ranges 3 and 4 of township 16. That portion in range 3 is divided into nine sections and these are subdivided into two, four, six, and twelve lots. The portion in range 4 is divided into thirty lots. In the case of range 3, township 16, the land office records are not to be found. The order in which the grantees by deed are named is from south to north and from east to west, regardless of chronological order.

Section 1, lot 1, Samuel Danolds, 62½ acres, October 29, 1883; John Rose, 25 acres, September 2, 1835; Enos Greenman, 25 acres, September 30, 1835; George Ide, 60 acres, September 30, 1823; Royal Chamberlain, 40 acres, July 13, 1837; Reuben Pettitt, 50 acres, February 8, 1837; Daniel Houseman, 120 acres, September 9, 1835.

Lot 2, Reuben Pettitt, 59 acres, February 8, 1837; Solomon Stisser, 114 acres, September 5, 1836; John B. Lee, 50 acres, September 1, 1834; Archibald Barry, 80 acres, December 28, 1835; Thomas Handy, 25 acres, June 20, 1838.

Lot 3, Samuel Danolds, 62 acres, October 29, 1835; Enos Greenman, 60 acres, September 30, 1835; Preserved Greenman, 235 acres, June 8, 1814.

Lot 4, Daniel Houseman, 60 acres, September 29, 1830; George Houseman, 60 acres, October 28, 1828; D. Houseman, 60½ acres, September 9, 1835; George Houseman, 38 acres, November 11, 1834; James Foster, 73 acres, February 9, 1835; Jephtha Wright, 124 acres, June 1, 1834.

Sec. 2, lot 1, Thomas Handy, 17 acres, December 23, 1830; Benjamin Hix, 32¼ acres, June 1, 1834; Thomas Handy, 81½ acres, December 24, 1833; John Teft, 50 acres, June 1, 1834; James Madgen, 60 acres, June 28, 1824; John Eaton, 121 acres, June 18, 1816.

Lot 2, Grosvenor D. Church, 80 acres, June 18, 1838; Aaron Root, 50 acres, December 22, 1837; Jesse Hall, 49¾ acres, June 20, 1834; Williamson Eaton, 24½ acres, June 1, 1834; John H. Tyler, 100 acres, December 28, 1833; Joseph Cady, 48 acres, January 4, 1834.

Lot 3, Benjamin Barry, 80½ acres, December 28, 1833; James Barry, 105 acres, December 28, 1833; John S. and Margaret Barry, 102 acres, December 28, 1833; Russell Sill, 108½ acres, June 20, 1834.

Lot 4, Joseph Cady, 117, acres, June 20, 1834; Daniel Dutcher, 88 acres, December 28, 1833; Henry D. Henion, 98 acres, December 28, 1833; Matthias Brown, 50 acres, June 2, 1838.

Sec 3, Lot 1, Reuben Root, 55 acres, May 15, 1835; Reuben Root, 31 acres, August 27, 1831; Robert Farrington, 25 acres, August 27, 1831.

Lot 3, Jesse Culver, 55½ acres, June 20, 1834; Phineas H. Tyler, 56 acres, June 1, 1834.

Lot 5, Aaron Root, 57½ acres, September 26, 1834; Samuel S. Cross, 56 acres, December 26, 1833.

Lot 7, Samuel Tappan, 112½ acres, June 17, 1834.

Lot 9, John Lowber, 113 acres, May 1, 1835.

Lot 11, Philo Warner, 112½ acres, June 20, 1834.

Lot 2, Eber Greeley, 104 acres, June 20, 1834; Gilman Greeley, 91 acres, (part lot 4) June 1, 1834.

Lot 4, Abel S. Barnum, 113 acres, June 1, 1834.

Lot 6, Rensselaer Warner, 150 acres, June 20, 1834.

Lot 8, Richard Barry, 155½ acres, (part lot 10) June 20, 1834.

Lot 10, Grosvenor D. Church, 70 acres, June 20, 1834; Ransom Barry, 75 acres, June 20, 1834.

Lot 12, Nelson Cady, 49½ acres, June 20, 1834; Luman Johnson, 22 acres, May 14, 1836; Godfrey Tarbox 50 acres, March 2, 1836.

Sec. 4, Lot 1, Preserved Greenman, 201 acres; Preserved Greenman, 158 acres, June 18, 1810.

Lot 2, Preserved Greenman, 242 acres, June 18, 1810; Daniel Stockwell, 23 1-2 acres, November 30, 1835; Peter Warner, 50 acres, July 8, 1835.

Lot 3, John Bannister, 100 acres, October 29, 1833; Abner Mallory, 50 acres, June 20, 1834; Levi S. Smith, 88 acres, November 5, 1835; Stephen Salisbury, 75 acres, June 20, 1834; Richard Ashbey, 63 1-2 acres, (part of lot 4 and lot 1, sec. 7) September 8, 1834.

Lot 4, Daniel Stockwell, 105 acres, (part lot 3) November 30, 1835; Steven V. R. Greenman, 160 acres, June 5, 1826.

Sec. 5, lot 1, Stephen Dutcher, 50 acres, June 1, 1834, and May 15, 1835; Joel C. Parsons, 152½ acres, March 15, 1834; Sukey B. Baker and others, 87 acres, March 2, 1837.

Lot 2, Luther W. Valentine, 59 acres, June 4, 1834; Hezekiah Bullock, 118 acres, January 4 1834; Ahimas Blanchard, 303 acres, part lot, January 4, 1834.

Lot 3, Tunis J. Henion, 103 acres, December 25, 1836; Jacob Winegar, 102½ acres, December 5, 1834; Samuel F. Stockwell, 100 acres, November 2, 1836; Virgil Hurd, 61 acres, February 22, 1834.

Lot 4, Peter Vanaernam, 110½ acres, June 1, 1834; Richard Vanaernam, 50 acres, June 1, 1834; Gideon Aber, 80 acres, December 30, 1833; Nathan Aber, 50 acres, December 30, 1833; Jabish Aber, 74 acres, January 5, 1836.

Sec. 6, lot 1, Clark Eldridge, 50 acres, March 6, 1834; Abner Allen, 50 acres, March 14, 1834; Philip Warner, 15 acres, November 10, 1834.

Lot 3, Jacob Mead, 132 acres (part lot 5) December 24, 1833; William Benjamin, 40 acres, September 26, 1834.

Lot 5, Richard Cleveland, 87½ acres (part lot 2, sec. 5), June 20, 1834.

Lot 7, Asahel Johnson, 116 acres, June 1, 1834.

Lot 9, Anthony Baker, 116 acres, November 28, 1833.

Lot 11, Henry McNeal, 116½ acres, January 5, 1836.

Lot 2, Benjamin Barry, 103 acres (part lot 4) June 20, 1834; Luman Johnson, 100 acres (part lot 4) February 8, 1838.

Lot 4, Kinyon Green, 100 acres, February 1, 1823.

Lot 6, William Carpenter, 70 acres, January 1, 1834; Godfrey Tarbox, 84 acres, December 10, 1830.

Lot 8, John A. Eggleston, 152 acres, January 28, 1833.

Lot 10, Robert Fraiser, 156½ acres, February 27, 1834.

Lot 12, Joseph Hadsdell, 73 acres, February 15, 1834; Herbert Simpson, 100 acres, May 15, 1835.

Sec. 7, lot 1, Livonia Parker, 87½ acres, February 17, 1836; Cyrus Clark, 112½ acres, November 9, 1835; Cyrus Clark, 121 acres, May 20, 1833; Harvey Clark, 102½ acres, November 26, 1833.

Lot 2, Samuel Taylor, 100 acres, December 24, 1833; Pierson M. Aber, 50 acres, August 1, 1836; Stephen W. Mudgett, 50 acres, August 29, 1833; Samuel Clark, 231 acres, December 20, 1833.

Sec. 8, lot 1, Samuel Clark, 40 acres, September 23, 1836; Stephen B. Johnson, 120 acres, December 1, 1835; Amasa Spaulding, 100 acres, July 9, 1829; Virgil Hurd and William Shinger, 82 acres, December 28, 1833; Stephen Austin, 56 acres, June 3, 1833; Peter W. Ambler, 25 1-2 acres, June 1, 1834; Friend Curtis, 29 1-2 acres September 24, 1834.

Lot 2, Isaac Van Ness, 80 acres, January 24, 1834; Elisha Bowen, 26 1-2 acres, December 24, 1833; Josiah Hurd 75 acres, January 28, 1834; Isaac Hurd, 17 1-2 acres, January 28, 1834; Lemuel Downs, 174 1-2 acres, June 20, 1834; Isaac Hurd, 88 acres, January 28, 1834; Lemuel M. Downs, 25 acres, September 19, 1831.

Sec. 9, lots 1, 3 and 5, Zaccheus Swift, 20 acres, May 11, 1836; Zenas Conger, 44 acres, December 30, 1833; Jane Spalding, 86 acres, June 16, 1834; James Hicks, 105 acres, July 4, 1837; John W. Skillinger, 200 acres, November 28, 1833.

Lot 2, Jeremiah Wickham, 113 acres, February 27, 1834.

Lot 4, Joseph Shannon, 143 acres (part lot 2), August 22, 1834; Waterman Clark, 101 acres, December 20, 1837.

Lot 6, Edward Edmunds, 80 acres, May 15, 1835; Baruck H. and Elihu P. Gilbert, 79 acres, March 23, 1836; John S. Edmunds, 59 acres, December 31, 1834; Aaron Thompson, 100 acres, January 4, 1834.

The north middle part, 71 acres, of lot 1, range 4, township 16, was first articted to Zebediah Heath September 22, 1815. November 5, 1829, it was articted to Joel Fuller, and with 20 acres more, was deeded to him November 11, 1833. The north part, 72 acres, of lot 1 was taken up by Jameson Henry September 22, 1815. It was articted to Williams Cobb April 22, 1828, and was deeded to him October 29, 1833. The south part, 200 acres, of lot 1 was taken up by Elisha Sawyer July 14, 1815. October 30, 1828, 100 acres of this were articted to Morris Sawyer, and were deeded to Cyrus Clark November 26, 1833. October 9, 1829, 80 acres were articted to Rodney Clarke, and were deeded to him November 1, 1836. Twenty acres of the south part were deeded, with the north middle part to Joel Fuller November 11, 1833.

William Weaver took up the south part, 100 acres, of lot 2 October 28, 1815. December 24, 1830, it was articted to Jackson Blood, and was deeded to him December 28, 1833. The middle part, 97½ acres, of lot 2 was taken up by Reuben Peck April 26, 1816. May 10, 1824, it was articted to Alfred Bullard, and fifty acres were deeded to him September 2, 1834. April 29, 1828, 47½ acres of this middle part were articted to Harry Campbell and afterward to John Ellison. This parcel was deeded to Reuben Pettitt November 4, 1833. Samuel Whipple took up the north part, 157 acres, of lot 2 November 22, 1816. December 29, 1830, 50 acres of this were articted to Luman Hamlin, and were deeded to him February 14, 1834. January 11, 1830, 57 acres of this north part were articted to Stephen W. Mudgett, and were deeded to Seth D. Church February 27, 1834. November 19, 1830, 50 acres of the same were articted to Alexander Oliver, and were deeded to James Clement December 31, 1833.

The north part, 200 acres, of lot 3 was taken up by Thomas Stafford May 29, 1816. July 7, 1824, 50 acres were articted to Benjamin Drake, and January 4, 1828, to Horace Drake. The parcel was deeded to Truman D. Austin February 8, 1833. Fifty acres of this north part were articted to Hiram Moore July 7, 1824, and to Ezra Spaulding De-

ember 22, 1830. They were deeded to Mr. Spaulding June 3, 1833. July 7, 1824, 58 acres of the same were articulated to Moore & Hughes, and December 21, 1827, 2 acres of this parcel were deeded to Benjamin Henshaw. On the same day the balance was articulated to Harry Moore, and was deeded to Amasa Spaulding May 12, 1829. July 7, 1824, 50 acres of the same north part were articulated to Moore & Hughes, and May 31, 1830, were transferred to Cyrus Briggs. Asabel Buck took up the south part, 113 acres, of lot 3 March 3, 1817. September 9, 1828, it was articulated to Amos Barrett, and was deeded to Roswell Burton December 28, 1833. The south middle part, 50 acres, of lot 3 was taken up by Benjamin Nichols January 17, 1817. March 1, 1827, it was articulated to John Butler, and January 19, 1831, to Jesse Scofield. It was deeded, with 50 acres of the north part, to Eliphalet Gregory December 28, 1833.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 4 was first articulated to George W. Merrick May 29, 1816. June 14, 1827, 50 acres of this were articulated to Francis Hair, and September 4, 1828, to Dorris Curtis, to whom they were deeded February 4, 1833. June 14, 1827, 50 acres of this south part were articulated to Friend Curtis. May 20, 1834, 1 acre was deeded to Nathan Martin, and June 1, 1834, 49 acres to Peter W. Ambler. Zenas Conger took up the middle part, 150 acres, of lot 4, September 3, 1816. October 30, 1829, 75 acres of this were articulated to Elisha Bowen, and were deeded to him October 21, 1833. The north part, 74 acres, of lot 4 was first articulated: May 22, 1817, to Zacchens Swift; October 30, 1829, it was again articulated to Stephen Swift, to whom it was deeded December 30, 1833.

The south part, 200 acres, of lot 5 was articulated to Luther St. John March 15, 1817, and 125 acres of this were deeded to him December 24, 1833. The balance, of 75 acres, was articulated to Edwin St. John December 23, 1829, and was deeded to him June 1, 1834. The north part, 200 acres, of lot 5 was articulated to Simeon Gilbert November 15, 1816, and 100 acres were deeded to John H. Tyler December 14, 1837. October 15, 1829, 100 acres of this north part were articulated to Barach H. Gilbert, and were deeded to him December 27, 1833.

The west part, 100 acres, of lot 6 was taken up by Clark McCarthy April 10, 1817. December 29, 1830, it was articulated to Ripley Lombard, to whom it was deeded June 20, 1834. Israel Murdock took up the east middle part, 150 acres, of lot 6 February 4, 1817. December 16, 1829, it was articulated to Grinald Davis, to whom it was deeded October 25, 1836. The east part, 150 acres, of lot 6 was articulated to Amos Spencer November 2, 1816, and was deeded to David Coon November 5, 1833. The west middle part, 102 acres, of lot 6 was taken up by Alexander Van Broklin September 18, 1820. It was articulated to Farley J. Coon December 21, 1829, and was deeded to Grinald Davis May 15, 1835.

The east part, 100 acres, of lot 7, was taken up by Enrich Marlatt October 16, 1816. December 29, 1830, the south portion, 40 acres of this was articulated to Daniel Hunt, and was deeded to him May 26, 1834. December 29, 1830, the north portion, 60 acres of this east part was articulated to Daniel F. Hunt, and December 18, 1833, to Andrew Weld, to whom it was deeded February 22, 1836. John Marlatt took up the middle part, 100 acres, of lot 7, October 16, 1816. January 18, 1830, it was articulated to Andrew Weld, and was deeded to him November 30, 1835. October 24, 1816, Samuel Church took

up the west part  $134\frac{1}{2}$  acres of lot 7, January 18, 1830; it was articulated to William Lott, and December 28, 1833, to Jonn Gambell, to whom it was deeded October 27, 1836.

Phillip H. Vedder, took up the south part, 100 acres, of lot 8, April 14, 1817. The east portion, 50 acres of this was deeded to Henry Vanderpool, with the middle part, October 6, 1832. The west portion, 50 acres of the same was articulated to John H. Bovere, December 29, 1830, and deeded to Henry Vanderpool, January 14, 1834. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 8 was articulated to John Marshall, November 24, 1817. February 5, 1831, 50 acres were articulated to Abigail Wright, and the whole was deeded to Andrew Vanderpool October 6, 1832. The north part, 139 acres, of lot 8, was taken up by William Lott and Joseph Johnson, April 24, 1819. December 22, 1823, the west portion,  $69\frac{1}{2}$  acres of this was articulated to Joseph Johnson, and was deeded to Alanson B. Arnold November 30, 1833; January 28, 1833, the east portion  $69\frac{1}{2}$  acres, of the same was deeded to Benjamin Marlatt.

The south part, 150 acres, of lot 9, was articulated to Philo Manrow March 4, 1817. The middle part, 157 acres of the same lot was articulated to Aaron Hamlin February 26, 1817. These parts were deeded as follows: 107 acres to Aaron S. Hamlin, February 2, 1833, 50 acres to Aaron S. Hamlin January 3, 1834, 50 acres to Henry Vanderpool January 14, 1834, and 50 acres to Chauncey Fellows December 10, 1855. The north part, 100 acres, of lot 9, was taken up by Solomon Hamlin February 26, 1817. November 25, 1830, the west portion, 50 acres of this was articulated to William E. Warner, and was deeded to him February 2, 1833. December 28, 1830, the east portion, 50 acres of this north part was articulated to Chester Houghton, and November 7, 1834, to Josiah R. Hendrix. It was deeded to Josiah Shaw January 1, 1838.

Libeus, Austin, took up the south part, 100 acres, of lot 10, February 25, 1817. April 27, 1831, it was articulated to John Ellison, and the west portion, 50 acres, was deeded to Lemuel E. Downs December 29, 1837. The east portion, 50 acres was deeded to Alfred Bullard December 20, 1833. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 10 was first articulated to Benjamin Ellis February 25, 1817. January 31, 1831, it was again articulated in two parcels of 50 acres each to Jonathan Swett and James Cox. The whole was deeded to James Cox December 28, 1833. John Stafford took up the north part, 120 acres, of lot 10 March 26, 1817. May 12, 1829, it was articulated to Amasa Spaulding and Jeremiah Miller, and was deeded: 60 acres to Amasa Spaulding May 25, 1831; and 60 acres to Phoebe Miller on the same day.

The north part, 190 acres, of lot 11 was sold by article to John R. Sebring January 20, 1817. February 8, 1830, 50 acres were articulated to Moses Jones, and were deeded to Alexander Seabolt December 30, 1833. February 8, 1830, 140 1-2 acres were articulated to Philip W. Hewett, and 60 1-2 acres of this portion were deeded to him February 8, 1834. Eighty acres of the same portion were deeded to Solomon Palmer January 22, 1834.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 11 was articulated to Stephen Cole November 27, 1816. January 19, 1830, the east portion, 50 acres, of this part was articulated to John Clark, and was deeded to him June 1, 1834. December 29, 1830, 25 acres of the west portion of the same part were articulated to James H. Jones, and were deeded to W. E.



Warner February 2, 1833. January 3, 1831, 25 acres of the same west portion were articulated to William Bell, and were deeded to him June 1, 1834. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 11 was taken up by Stephen Cole November 27, 1816. October 18, 1831, it was articulated in two equal parcels to Francis Brown and Truman D. Austin, and was deeded to Mr. Austin February 25, 1823.

The east part of lot 12, 150 acres, was articulated to Josiah Perry April 10, 1817, and was deeded to him December 11, 1833. The west part, 146 acres, of lot 12 was articulated to Elisha Smith December 3, 1819. One hundred acres were deeded to him June 1, 1834. December 21, 1829, 46 acres of this west part were articulated to David Smith, and were deeded to him May 22, 1838. The west middle part, 100 acres, of lot 12 was articulated to Ashley Root December 3, 1819, and was deeded to William A. Spaulding June 20, 1834. The east middle part, 112 acres, of lot 12 was taken up by Orange Spaulding December 3, 1819. December 18, 1829, it was articulated to William Spaulding, and was deeded to Elihu Gilbert February 3, 1834.

The south part, 120 acres, of lot 13 was first articulated to James Daniels October 24, 1816. February 9, 1830, 60 acres of this part were articulated to John Deline, and the whole was deeded to him January 16, 1833.

The south middle part, 50 acres, of lot 13 was articulated to David Hendryx November 5, 1825, and deeded to Chester Houghton February 2, 1833. The middle part, 50 acres, of lot 13 was articulated to David Hendryx March 20, 1826, and was deeded to Chester Houghton February 21, 1833. The north part, 50 acres, of lot 13 was articulated to Isaac Deline June 13, 1826, and was deeded to him January 16, 1833. January 19, 1827, 50 acres of lot 13 were articulated to Harman Vedder, and were deeded to Peter Deline January 16, 1833. The north middle part, 40 acres, of lot 13 was articulated to Josiah Hendryx January 11, 1828. It was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835.

The south part, 60 acres, of lot 14 was articulated to Aaron Vedder June 6, 1820, and deeded to Arthur Waterbury June 20, 1834. The middle part, 60 acres, of lot 14 was taken up by John Marlatt June 3, 1826. It was deeded to Samuel Tappan January 27, 1834. The south middle part, 50 acres, of lot 14 was deeded to Joseph C. Donaldson December 11, 1826. The north middle part, 50 acres, of lot 14 was articulated to Gideon Lighthall July 23, 1827. Obed Marlatt took up 50 acres of lot 14 April 6, 1830. November 14, 1834, this land was articulated to Henry Vanderpool, and was deeded to Ephraim J. Van Ness August 22, 1834. The north part, 78 acres, of lot 14 was articulated to Jacob Haner May 17, 1830, and was deeded to Joshua Rathbone and Langford Barry June 16, 1834. Twenty-eight acres of lot 14 were deeded to Isaac Vanderpool October 21, 1834.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 15 was articulated to Hiram Moore March 4, 1817. The middle part, 100 acres, of the same lot was articulated to John H. Burroughs April 30, 1817. These parts were deeded as follows: 62 acres to Samuel Hamlin December 29, 1833; 50 acres to Calvin Gilbert January 3, 1834; 42 acres to Samuel Tappan May 31, 1833; and 46 acres to Samuel Tappan December 14, 1833. The south part, 166 acres, of lot 15 was taken up by Joseph Whitney May 28, 1818. February 29, 1832, it was articulated, in equal parts, to Jacob J. Haner and Alexander Haner. The whole was deeded to Christian J. Haner December 29, 1833.

The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 16 was taken up by James Ellison; May 31, 1830, it was articulated to Rebecca Remington, and, with 77 acres of the north part was deeded to Charles Lum November 25, 1833. The south part, 100 acres, of lot 16 was articulated to Chauncey Chapel March 15, 1817. It was transferred to Anna Houghton July 5, 1830, and was deeded to John Vedder January 5, 1834. John H. Harrington took up the north part, 127 acres, of lot 16 April 30, 1817. Seventy-seven acres of this were deeded, with the middle part of the lot, to Charles Lum November 25, 1833. The west portion, 50 acres, of this part was articulated to John Rose January 10, 1831, and to Noah Elton November 10, 1834. It was deeded to him January 1, 1836.

April 2, 1819, Benjamin Nichols purchased by two articles the north part, 100 acres, of lot 17. May 13, 1828, it was articulated to Archibald Minto, and was deeded to Platt F. Lamont June 20, 1834. The southwest part, 50 acres, of lot 17 was articulated to Orton Gibbs June 10, 1828, and, with the east part of lot 23 was deeded to Jacob Prussia April 7, 1833. The east middle part, 80 acres, of lot 17 was articulated to Charles S. Jones January 18, 1830, and was deeded to him June 20, 1834. The part, 60 acres, next south from this was articulated to Robert Ellison January 18, 1830. It was deeded to Phipps W. Hewett April 12, 1834. The south and middle part, 59 acres, of lot 17 was articulated to Charles Cretney January 18, 1830. Thirty-four acres were deeded to Calvin Gilbert January 3, 1834; and 25 acres to Samuel Tappan December 14, 1833. The southeast part, 60 acres, of lot 17 was articulated to Charles Casement January 18, 1830, and was deeded: 30 acres to William R. and Eleanor Cahill June 28, 1831; and 50 acres to John Lowber May 1, 1835.

The east part, 250 acres of lot 18 was taken up by Chauncey Beecher Nov. 21, 1818. Dec. 17, 1830, 100 acres of this were articulated to Aretus Butcher, and were deeded to Ezra M. Mann June 1, 1834. January 19, 1831, 100 acres of the same were articulated to Henry Spaulding, and were deeded to him June 20, 1834. Fifty acres of this part were deeded to William D. Henderson October 25, 1840. The west middle part, 112 acres, of lot 18, was articulated to Joseph Henderson September 17, 1822, and was deeded to widow Mary Henderson October 11, 1825. The west part, 120 acres, of lot 18 was taken up by Elisha Thomas October 4, 1820. February 17, 1835, it was articulated in two parcels to Samuel Kenyon 2d, and, with the east 100 acres of lot 24, was deeded to him February 5, 1836.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 19 was articulated to Matthias H. and Jacob H. Bovee October 19, 1829, and was deeded to Jacob H. Bovee March 12, 1833. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 19 was articulated to Matthias H. Bovee November 9, 1831, and was deeded to John Lowber March 1, 1835. The south middle part, 25 acres, of lot 19 was articulated to Isaac Deline February 7, 1832. It was deeded, with the above, to John Lowber March 1, 1835. The south part, 130 acres, of lot 19 was sold by deed to William Lott, February 22, 1832.

The south and middle parts of lot 20, 244 acres, were, after many transfers, deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835, with fifty acres of the north part of lot 20: 25 acres were deeded to Esther James and others January 10, 1835; and 25 to Christina Bordine January 1, 1839.

The north part, 100 acres, of lot 21, was taken up Daniel Cargill June 2, 1817. August 28, 1832, it was articulated to Samuel Tappan, and was deeded to him June 17, 1835. The south part, 100 acres, of lot 21 was articulated to James Clement November 6, 1829, and was deeded to Richard Clute December 28, 1833. The middle part, 100 acres, of lot 21 was articulated to John Rose November 16, 1829, and was deeded to him May 16, 1834. The south middle part, 60 acres, of lot 21 was articulated to George W. Jones February 28, 1830, and was deeded to Alexander James January 4, 1834.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 22 was taken up by James Cargill June 2, 1819, and articulated to Royal Chamberlain September 24, 1832. December 26, 1833, 50 acres of this were articulated to Samuel Southworth, and were deeded to Rodney Clark January 1, 1839. December 26, 1833, 50 acres of the same part were articulated to George W. Clapp and were deeded to Heman Coan November 6, 1835. The north part, 100 acres, of lot 22 was taken up by Richard Strong November 8, 1819. January 10, 1831, the east portion, 50 acres, of this was articulated to Charles Pitts, and was deeded to Milton Allis December 28, 1833. June 1, 1832, the west portion, 50 acres of this north part was articulated to Isaac Acker, and was deeded to him January 1, 1836. The north middle part, 50 acres, of lot 22 was first articulated to Cyrenius Brown April 15, 1821. February 18, 1831, 25 acres of this part were articulated to Rebecca Remington and were deeded to Smith Packard September 26, 1835. February 18, 1831, 25 acres of the same were articulated to Joseph Remington, and February 5, 1834, to John Rose, and were deeded to James Mather November 10, 1835. The south middle part, 67 acres, of lot 22 was articulated to Amasa Gleason April 16, 1830. It was deeded to Lewis Reilly January 1, 1838.

The west middle part, 60 acres, of lot 23, was articulated to Aquilla Landers April 2, 1822, and was deeded to Levi Landers December 7, 1828. The east middle part, 50 acres, of lot 23, was taken up by Aquilla Landers May 22, 1822. January 3, 1831, it was articulated to Calvin Cass and was deeded to him January 3, 1834. The middle part, 50 acres, of lot 23, was taken up by Aquilla Landers May 22, 1822. November 13, 1832, it was articulated to Levi Landers and was deeded to him September 1, 1835. The west part, 100 acres, of lot 23 was articulated to Levi Landers December 28, 1821. It was deeded to him in two 50-acre parcels November 15, 1833 and March 16, 1836. The next east part, 51 1-2 acres, of lot 23, was articulated to Goit Brown April 28, 1823. April 17, 1833, it was deeded, with 50 acres of lot 17, to Jacob Prussia. Anson Cadwell took up 100 acres of lot 23, February 21, 1824. December 30, 1830, this land was articulated to Asa B. Brown, and was deeded to James Mather October 26, 1839.

The east part, 100 acres, of lot 24 was taken up by Jonah Henderson April 17, 1822. December 7, 1832 it was articulated to David Thomas, and with 120 acres, east part of lot 18, was deeded to Samuel Kenyon and others February 5, 1836. The east middle part, 100 acres, of lot 24 was articulated to Samuel Tappan November 24, 1832, and was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835. The west part of lot 24 was deeded to Jesse Smith March 1, 1833.

The north part of lot 25 was articulated to Thomas Rogers June 6, 1816. It, with the south part of lot 26, was deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834. The middle part of lot 25, was deeded to Jesse Smith March 1, 1833. The south part, sixty acres, of

lot 25, was articulated to Levi June May 8, 1830, and was deeded to Joseph Fisher December 10, 1835. The south middle part, 150 acres, of lot 25, was articulated to Harry Wilson October 24, 1832. It was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 26, was articulated to Jesse Howe November 30, 1818. With the north part of lot 25, it was deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834. The north part, 100 acres, of lot 26 was taken up by Ambrose G. Morehouse November 9, 1826. November 12, 1833, it was articulated to Rodney Eaton and was deeded to Eliphalet Seward March 16, 1836. The north middle part, 100 acres, of lot 26, was articulated to Nathan D. Herrick November 24, 1832. It was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835. The middle part of lot 26 was deeded to Jesse Smith March 1, 1833.

The south part, 100 acres, of lot 27, was articulated to William Ewings January 19, 1832. It was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835. The south middle part of lot 27 was deeded to Jesse Smith March 1, 1833. The north part, 150 acres, of lot 27, was articulated to Henry Parks October 1, 1816. This, and the middle part of the lot, were deeded as follows: 110 acres to Joseph Davis May 17, 1831; 85 acres to Joseph Davis March 16, 1836; and 100 acres to John Lowber May 1, 1835.

The south part, 100 acres of lot 28 was taken up by Elijah Cook, jr., March 30, 1818. March 10, 1827, it was articulated to John Shaver, jr, and was deeded to him May 15, 1835. The northeast part, 165 acres, of lot 28 was taken up by Jacob Shaver February 9, 1822. December 23, 1830, 100 acres of this were articulated to Curtis Lum, and were deeded to him December 9, 1833. December 6, 1832, 65 acres of the same part were articulated to George Fenn, and were deeded to him September 22, 1836. February 9, 1822, 84 acres of the north part of lot 24 were articulated to Jonathan Bateman. December 29, 1830, this land was again articulated to Stephen Bateman. It was deeded to Frederick Shaver, May 15, 1835. The northwest part, 50 acres, of lot 28 was articulated to James Lum October 21, 1829. It was deeded to him November 10, 1837.

The west part, 140 acres, of lot 29 was articulated to Michael Shaver August 26, 1823. One hundred acres of this were deeded to him January 20, 1834. December 23, 1830, 40 acres of the same west part were articulated to Peter Shaver to whom they were deeded May 30, 1838. Samuel and Christopher Southworth took up the east part, 94 acres, of lot 29, September 19, 1826. Fifty acres of this were deeded to Robert T. Davis June 1, 1834. The east middle part 74 acres, of lot 29 was taken up by James Ellison September 16, 1867. October 22, 1834, this with 44 acres of the east part was articulated to Cyrus Woodworth, and the whole was deeded to him December 1, 1833. October 27, 1829, the middle part, 50 acres, of lot 29 was articulated to Warren Packer. It was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835. The west middle part, 60 acres of lot 29 was articulated to Frederick Shaver October 21, 1829, and was deeded to him November 12, 1833. Seventy-eight acres of lot 29 was articulated to Joseph S. Bailey October 6, 1832, and were deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835.

The west part, 200 acres, of lot 30 was taken up by Robert Kenyon February 23, 1822. November 30, 1830, the north portion, 120 acres, of this was articulated to Asa Kenyon, to whom it was deeded January 9, 1834. January 5, 1830, the south portion, 80 acres, of this west part was articulated to Daniel Burr, and was deeded to him December 1, 1835. The east part, 100 acres, of lot 30 was articulated to Samuel S. Cross No-

vember 22, 1826; November 29, 1834, it was transferred to Joseph S. Bailey. It was deeded to Thankful Doolittle and child October 15, 1838. The middle part, 243 acres, of lot 50 was article to Samuel Tappan October 29, 1832. It was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835.

The only practicable avenue through which this section could be reached in an early day was the Ridge, and from that great highway to the south bounds of the town was an average of about four miles. As the tide of settlement flowed in this direction the immigrants first located along the Ridge, then on the more inviting lands lying south from it. For these reasons few settlers came into Yates prior to the War of 1812.

The first permanent settler in town was George Houseman. He was of German descent and located on lot 4, section 1, about three miles east of Lyndonville, in 1809, where his wife, Marilla (Castle) Houseman, died in December, 1813, at the great age of 106 years. This was the first death of a white person in the town. Mr. Houseman came from Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., whither he returned in 1813 and died in November, 1814. His son, George, jr., married Sally, daughter of Peter Covert, in 1817, which was the first marriage celebrated in Yates. Daniel, another son, married Alletta, also a daughter of Peter Covert, and died here in 1891. His son George occupies the old homestead and another son, Peter C., lives in Lyndonville. Peter Covert was likewise an early settler and a soldier in the War of 1812. He drew a pension until his death in 1846.

John Eaton came to the town in 1810, and in 1811 or 1812 a family named Wilkinson lived in the town. It has been impossible to obtain any other names of actual settlers who came here prior to 1816, and hence it may be concluded that those mentioned were almost the only permanent inhabitants until after the War of 1812-15. The fact that this town was considered a poor, marshy tract, capable of producing nothing but "bull frogs and ague," and also the fact that it was too contiguous to scenes of depredations incident to that brief struggle, caused immigrants to seek homes in sections more accessible to markets and nearer the civilizing influences of populous centers. About 1816 immigration revived and the town was rapidly settled by a class of sturdy pioneers whose sterling characteristics have been indelibly stamped upon their descendants and successors.

The first deed of land in Yates was taken by Preserved Greenman from the Holland Land Company June 18, 1810, and conveyed a tract of 400 acres of lots 1 and 2, section 4, to which, prior to 1812, 200 acres more were added. Upon this he subsequently settled his sons Daniel and Enos, and the locality was long known as the "Greenman Settlement." Mr. Greenman, sr., finally became a resident of Yates, but eventually removed to Genesee county where he died. The Holland Land Company deeded most of the land in this town between 1830 and 1835, though nearly all of it had been taken on articles long before that period.

Benoni Hall, born March 1, 1796, settled in Yates in 1816, and died April 6, 1874. He was twice married and had fifteen children, of whom Ransom (born in 1829) now lives north of the Center. Mr. Hall was a shoemaker and farmer. He set out one of the first apple orchards in town and dug out a stump for a samp mortar in which he pounded grain for his neighbors. He was a prominent member of the early Methodist church.

Benjamin and Richard Barry came here in 1816 and were long active citizens and influential men. The latter was father of the two elderly twins, Benjamin R. and Nathaniel Barry, who have made this town their life-long home.

Isaac Hurd, father of the venerable Virgil Hurd and Mrs. Bidleman, of Yates Center, was a captain in the early militia. Born in 1774 he settled north of the Center in 1816, and died there in 1848. Virgil Hurd was born December 25, 1810; was the second person to cross the Niagara River when the first suspension bridge was building; has always remained a bachelor and is now the oldest man living in the town.

John Sawyer, another settler of 1816, served seven years in the Revolutionary war. He was born 1755 and died in 1847. His son Elisha was born in 1785, served two years in the war of 1812, took up 400 acres south of Lyndonville, and died in Paxton, Ill., in 1868. Warren Elisha Sawyer, son of Elisha, was born here December 22, 1819, and is now the oldest living native of Yates. The family has been prominently identified with the town and is connected by marriage with many of its leading pioneers.



Stephen W. Mudgett was one of the most active men of the town. Born in 1797 he came to Ridgeway in 1816, but soon removed to Lyndonville, where about 1827 he erected a tannery and boot and shoe factory, which were then the only industries of the kind in town. His tannery stood a little below the bridge and was only recently demolished. He used a horse tread-power to grind bark. He built the dwelling now owned by William Gray, and during his latter years was a farmer. He married Ella, daughter of John Sawyer, and died in 1850. William Mudgett, his brother, was also a prominent resident and died in 1859.

Samuel Church settled in Ridgeway in 1816, but soon came to Lyndonville where he was a blacksmith and an active member of the Methodist Church. The first blacksmith in town is said to have been a Mr. Peck, but the first one to do regular work in that line was Consider Peabody, who was born in 1800, married a daughter of Morris Sawyer, and died in Louisiana in 1858. His old shop is now a part of William Gray's foundry.

Samuel K. Wickham settled on the lake shore in 1816, and Waterman Clark on the farm now owned by his brother Eli in 1817. Eli Clark was postmaster at Yates from 1864 to 1868.

Luther St. John was born in Massachusetts in 1780. His wife, Polly Joy, to whom he was married in 1804, was born in Vermont in 1782. They lived in Onondaga county, N. Y., till 1813, when they removed to Cayuga county, and in 1817 they came to Yates and purchased 200 acres of lot 5, north from Yates Center. He remained on this farm till his death, in 1843. His wife died at the same place in 1853. Of their seven children five were born in Onondaga and Cayuga counties, and two, Ira and Hamilton, in Yates. Edwin, the eldest of Luther's children, was born in 1805, married Maria Taylor, of Yates, who bore him six children, all of whom are dead. She died in 1848, and in 1849 he married Rebecca W. Davis, also of Yates. She bore him three children. Edwin St. John died in 1891. His widow lives on the homestead. It is said that Ira St. John was the first male child born in Yates.

Harvey Clark came to Yates with his wife, two children, two yoke of oxen, a cart, and a dog, in the summer of 1817, and settled on the farm his son Daniel now owns. He was a cloth dresser by trade. Daniel



Clark was born here April 10, 1820, and is the second oldest male native living in the town. James Clark (brother of Harvey), and his son, Cyrus, came from Monroe county in 1818 and located where Melchert Petrie now lives. Cyrus walked from Rush, in that county, to this town in one day, and before retiring at night cut down the largest hemlock tree he could find. He was an eminent citizen, and an active promoter and one of the first trustees of Yates Academy.

Stephen B. Johnson settled in 1817 where Mrs. Wilson Tuttle now resides. His father-in-law, Simeon Gilbert, came to Yates from Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1816, and took up land a mile and a half south from Lake Ontario, on the west side of the line between ranges 3 and 4. He returned to Dutchess county and did not come back to improve his land till 1818. Barach H. Gilbert, a son of Simeon, was born in Dutchess county in 1795. He came to Yates in 1817, and settled on a part of the land his father had taken up, and there he resided about half a century. He was during thirty years justice of the peace. He was a man of good education, had much energy of character, and was a prominent and influential citizen.

John H. Tyler was born in Orange county, Vt., in 1793, and removed to Massena, N. Y., in 1810. He served six months as a volunteer in the war of 1812. In 1817 he removed to Yates and purchased 176 acres of lot 2, range 3, on which he ever afterward resided. He was several years justice of the peace, nine years supervisor of the town of Yates, and a member of the Assembly for Orleans county in 1830 and 1831. He was a man of strong intellect and good judgment. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1819, was Selina Gilbert, of Yates. She died in 1842, and in 1843 he married Saloma, daughter of Daniel Gates, of Carlton. He died in 1856.

Jackson Blood was born in 1795. In 1815 he came on foot to Yates and purchased a farm near the lake, where he remained until 1830. He then removed to a farm which he purchased on lot 2, just south from Lyndonville, where he remained till his death in 1875. His wife was Mary Phelps, a native of New Hampshire. Their daughter, Mrs. Ira Martin, resides on a part of the same place. C. Jackson Blood, a son and a prominent citizen of Yates, died in the town in 1888.

Thomas Handy was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1794.

He came early to Yates and settled near Carlyon Station, where he remained till his death. He was drowned in the Erie Canal, at Albion, by the falling of a bridge there September 28, 1859. Soon after he settled in Yates he married Ruth Camp, of Cortland county, N. Y. Of their eight children, George, the eldest, lives on the old farm where his father first settled, and Sheldon H. and Milo W. Handy have farms near the homestead. The wife of Thomas Handy died in 1878.

Among other settlers prior to 1820 were Robert Simpson, Nathan Skellinger, Comfort Joy, Zaccheus Swift, Lemuel L. Downs, Stephen and Truman Austin, Benjamin Drake, Rodney Clark, Jacob Winegar, Abner Balcom, Amos Spencer, Isaiah Lewis, Zenas Conger, Thomas Stafford, Moses Wheeler, Samuel and O. Whipple, Josiah Campbell, and Daniel Stockwell.

Amos Spencer, a native of Connecticut, was born in 1787. In 1811 he was married to Jerusha Murdock, and in 1818 they settled on the lake shore in Yates. In the autumn of 1819 he sowed ten acres of wheat, from which he harvested 330 bushels. After a few years he removed to Hartland, Niagara county.

Samuel F. Stockwell was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1805. When a boy he came to Yates with his father, Daniel Stockwell, and settled in the south part of the town. His wife was Sarah Maria Bates, of Niagara county. They settled in 1830 on the farm where their son, William Stockwell now resides, a mile east from Lyndonville. Mr. Stockwell died in 1850. His widow is still living.

Jonathan Blanchard was born in New Hampshire in 1802, and came to New York with his parents in 1809. His father, Ahimaaz Blanchard, was a surgeon and a nephew of Dr. Kittridge, the first physician who practiced in New England. The first of the family to settle in America was Thomas Blanchard, who came with a company of Scotch Dissenters from Londonderry, Ireland, and settled in Charlestown in 1639. Ahimaaz Blanchard was born at Billerica, Mass., on the twenty-sixth of April, 1767. He removed to New Hampshire and married there Mary Tolford, afterward coming with his family to Moriah, Essex county, N. Y., and dying there on the morning after the battle of Plattsburg. He left seven children: Samuel, Joshua, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Ahimaaz, Walter, Jane and Martha. Samuel died unmarried;

Joshua settled in Saratoga county. Elizabeth married Horace Phipany, who was the first regular physician to settle in Yates. She left five children. Jonathan married Ruth Helms, of Yates, and Ahimaaz married Mary St. John of the same town, afterward removing to California and dying there, leaving one son, Henry, whose daughter, Jane, married William Cochrane, and died in Albion, leaving four children. Jonathan Blanchard was a resident of Orleans county for nearly sixty years. The death of his father left him, at the age of twelve, dependent upon his own exertions and deprived him of the educational advantages which he valued so highly, and which he afterward helped many to enjoy; but, though he had little schooling, he was by no means uneducated; among pioneers a man's individuality counts for much, and he was always active and interested in public affairs, and well aware of what was going on in the world. With true New England facility he could do many things well, but preferred to be known as a farmer. He died in Lyndonville at the age of seventy-eight, leaving two children.

John M. Pitts was born at Middlefield, Otsego county, N. Y., April 25, 1814. He moved with his parents to Chatham, Columbia county, when three years old. In 1835 he taught school in Arcadia, Wayne county, N. Y., where he met Miss Mary Ann Clark, whom he married May 22, 1837. He taught at home during the winter of 1836. After he was married he became a merchant at Chatham in the firm of Pitts & Rider. He moved to Yates Center, Orleans county, N. Y., in May, 1838, engaged in mercantile business in the Martin store, corner of Main and West streets. The firm was known as Pitts & Woodman. At the end of one year he purchased a farm two miles northwest of Lyndonville, where he lived six years. He was the most active and liberal promoter of Yates Academy, where his two sons were afterwards educated, Hon. Edmund L. Pitts, of Médina, and Silas Wright Pitts, of Syracuse. He sold his farm, came back to Yates Center and became head clerk for Peter Saxe in his new store. Here he remained three years. He was postmaster eight years under Pierce and Buchanan. He sold stoves five years and for six years was agent for the American Whip Company. He was an excellent salesman and always known for his sterling integrity. He moved to Medina and engaged in the grocery business. He was three years with the firm of Bulkley, Sheldon &

Company, New York city, wholesale jobbing house, He went into the produce business in Lansing, Mich., and while there his wife died February 11, 1873. He came back to Medina, went into the insurance business. November 9, 1876, he married Mrs. Mary E. Tolford, of Medina. After a few years he bought the Wilson farm, three miles northeast of Medina, where he now resides.

Among those who came later were: Walter Gray, who came in 1837; Melchert and Simeon Petrie, 1842; George W. Martin, 1831; Walter Blanchard, about 1830; Wilson Tuttle, 1842; James Parmalee, 1832; John W. Millis, 1837; William Avery and Orange S. Spaulding, 1821; Henry Spaulding, 1823; Curtis Lum, 1826; Jeremiah Miller, 1824; Godfrey Tarbox, 1820; Livonia Parker, 1832; Stephen Coe, 1836; Merritt Hard, 1835; Arthur Waterbury, 1833; Robert Kenyon, John Gambell, 1832; Edward Edmunds, 1821; David Coon, 1834; Jonathan Kenyon, Barton Waterbury, 1841; William Waterbury, 1843; James Rutherford, 1847; Dr. A. B. Bostwick, 1845; Russell Sill, 1823; Oliver D. Mason, David Lum, 1827; William B. Greenman, 1821; Lewis Wood, 1824; William Carpenter, 1823; Joel C. Parsons, 1833; Abel S. Barnum and William Lott.

Dr. Elisha Bowen, the first regular physician in Yates, was born in Vermont in 1791, graduating from Darmouth College, and came to Palmyra, N. Y., in 1817, where his first wife died. In 1820 he came to Yates and settled on a farm north from Yates Center. For several years he was the only practitioner in town. His second wife was Miss Adeline Rawson, and after her death he married Miss Mary Ann Clark, who died in 1861. He had twelve children, one of whom, Samuel C. Bowen, resides in Medina. He died in 1863. Dr. Bowen was conscientious and correct in all the habits of his life, and had the confidence and respect of all who knew him. In the later years of his life he did not practice his profession.

Dr. Horace Phipany, the second physician in the town and the first to practice in Lyndonville, came to Gaines in 1824, and began practice here in 1827. He was a shoemaker by trade and served the town as supervisor two terms.

James Monroe Palmer, who settled in Lyndonville in 1839, was for twenty years a local blacksmith, and in 1859 was elected county clerk. With four others he organized the Republican party in Yates.

James O. Stokes began mercantile business in Lyndonville in 1854 and from 1861 to 1885 was postmaster, succeeding Russell Chamberlain in that office. William Cochran, sr., came here about 1820, married a daughter of William Mudgett, and died in 1856. As early postmaster of Lyndonville he often carried the mail in his hat, handing out the parcels as he met their owners. Royal Chamberlain, a very early merchant in Lyndonville, was at one time a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He had an ashery on the creek a little east of the bridge. His cousin, John Russell Chamberlain, was an early hotel keeper here.

Alfred Bullard, born in Barre, Mass., in 1787, removed with his parents to Shrewsbury, Vt., where he was educated in the common schools. He came to Batavia in 1817, to Barre in 1818, and to Yates in 1824. He knew something of land surveying, and followed that business and laboring on a farm. He was twice married, first to Cynthia Peck, then to Sally Smith.

Samuel Tappan was one of the most unique characters the town ever claimed as a citizen. Born in 1781 in Saco, Me., of Quaker parentage, he was bound out to the tailor's trade, but disliking this he was apprenticed to a shoemaker in Massachusetts, from whom he finally purchased his freedom. He began teaching school in 1803 and for several years supplied the poet's corner in a local newspaper. In 1811 he removed to Pittstown, N.Y., and was soon made an ensign in the 18th Regiment of militia, and was transferred to the 23d Regiment after war was declared in 1812. In May, 1813, he was ordered to the Niagara frontier. He followed the fortunes of the war, taught school, participated in the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, was promoted lieutenant, was wounded and received a pension. In 1823 he came to Ridgeway and taught school that winter, and after attempting to farm it he confessed he was a failure in that direction. In 1825 he settled in Yates Center and opened a tavern, the first public house in town, where in one year it is said he retailed fifty-three barrels of liquor. Up to 1829 he had taught school nineteen years. He was then appointed postmaster and held the office thirteen years. In 1832 he was made a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, holding that position five years, and in 1846 was elected town superintendent of schools. He was married four times and had nineteen children, of whom Mrs. Ann Lee resides in Lyndon-

ville. He died February 8, 1868. He was a man of more than ordinary intellect, of strict integrity, keen, witty, but somewhat eccentric.

A Lyndonville pioneer, Henry M. Sinclear, died August 27, 1894. He was born at Essex, Vt., July 3, 1819; went to Lyndonville in 1835, and was married in April, 1843, to Maria Dunning. He acted as salesman for Smith & Babcock, was a merchant at Yates Center and at Sandy Creek, this county; removed to Belleville, Ohio, and engaged in banking and milling business. He was seventeen years business manager for John D. Rockefeller at Cleveland, Ohio. His wife and one daughter survive him.

Reuben Root was born in Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1792 with his father's family. He removed to Big Sodus Bay in 1801 or 1802 and to Carlton in 1804. In 1814 he and his father were ordered to Buffalo for service in the army. There they volunteered to go under General Foster and assist in taking the batteries that were besieging Fort Erie. The batteries were taken with some 500 prisoners. In 1814 he took an article for the land on which he ever afterward lived, on lot 1, section 3, range 3. He worked a farm in Canada in the summer of 1815 and during each season of navigation for five years thereafter he sailed as captain of a vessel on Lake Ontario. In 1819 he married Elizabeth Hastings of Toronto, and in 1820 they removed to their farm, where they afterward resided. Two of their sons served in the Union Army in the Civil War.

Horace O. Goold was born in Lyme, Conn., in 1800. In 1818 he went to Bloomfield, N. Y., worked on a farm one summer, taught school the next winter, and came to Carlton in the spring of 1819, locating about two miles west of the head of Stillwater. He afterward said: "During the first season we were sometimes rather short of food, especially meat, but some of the boys would often kill some wild animals and we were not very particular about what name it bore, as hunger had driven us to esteem nothing unclean, but to receive it with thankfulness." His wife, to whom he was married in 1820, was Laurinda Fuller of Carlton. They removed to Lyndonville, where both died in 1865.

Henry McNeal was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1792, married Lucy Sternberg in 1814, and came to Yates in 1817. He was captain of the first militia company of Yates.



Jeremiah Miller was a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., born in 1810. When a youth he removed to Onondaga county, N. Y., where he was married to Phebe Spaulding. They came to Yates at an early day and located on the lake shore, northwest from Yates Center. In 1833 they removed to a place which they purchased on lot 10, northwest from the Center, and remained there till their deaths. He died in 1851, she in 1870.

Josiah Terry was a native of Shaftsbury, Vt., born in 1787. In 1817 he came to Yates and commenced the life of a farmer here. The first summer he raised some corn and potatoes by planting among the logs, and in the fall raised some wheat. He used to tell of carrying a bushel of wheat half a dozen miles to Dunham's mills in Carlton, guided by marked trees, there being no road. He was the pioneer school teacher in the town in 1819. He was at one time a magistrate.

Russell Sill was born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1803. In 1823 he came with his brother, Elijah Sill, to Barre, where he was married to Delilah Wirt of that town. In 1832 they removed to Yates and settled three and one-half miles east from Lyndonville, where he died in 1879. His son, John W. Sill, resides near where his father located in Yates. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Grimes, lives in Lyndonville.

Nehemiah Spaulding was a resident of Connecticut, removed thence to Broome county, N. Y., where he reared his family. His sons William, Avery, Orange, Almond and Henry became residents of Yates, Orleans county. William and Orange came in 1819 and located on lot 12 in the fourth range. There they made some improvements, and in the spring of 1820 returned, erected a rude bark covered log shanty, and began life here. William A. Spaulding was born in 1796. His wife, who was Charity Williams, was born in 1797. They lived together seventy-one years and both died on the farm that was deeded to Mr. Spaulding by the Holland Purchase Company. Mrs. Spaulding died October 17, 1890, and Mr. Spaulding May 4, 1891. They were highly respected by all who knew them. He was chosen town assessor and served for many years. They had ten children: Avery, Orange, William, David, Erastus M., Maria, Emiline, Nancy, Francis, and Henry, of whom five are still living. Orange Spaulding, younger than William A., returned east after about four years, and married Mabel Smith of



Cayuga county, N. Y. He subsequently came back to Yates where he passed the latter part of his life. Henry Spaulding was born in Scipio, N. Y., in 1809. In 1823 he came to Yates on foot and took up his residence with his brother W. A. In 1827 he purchased 100 acres of lot 18, two and one-half miles northwest from Lyndonville. His first wife was Sarah Williams. She died in 1874, and in 1884 he married Mrs Sarah E. Brown. He had one son, Albert Spaulding, who married Harriet, daughter of George Clark, of Yates. He still lives at Yates Center and owns the old homestead. Henry Spaulding died at Lyndonville in 1891, soon after his brother Avery's death.

James Fuller, a native of New Hampshire, removed to Elba, Genesee county, with his family in 1816. Joel Fuller, a son of James, was born in New Hampshire in 1802, and came to Elba with his father's family. In 1829 he came to Yates and settled on lot 1, in the fourth range, south from Lyndonville. He died on that place in 1860. His first wife, by whom he had three children, was Jane Field. She died in 1847, and in 1850 he married Johannah Boyce, by whom he had three sons. His second wife died in 1882.

Robert Kenyon, of Onondaga county, N. Y., was the father of Asa, Amasa, Samuel, Benjamin, Durham and Ruth Kenyon, all of whom came to Orleans county in 1822, and all settled in the northwest part of the town of Yates. All are dead, but many of their descendants are residents of the town or county still. Ruth Kenyon married William Ticknor, by whom she had six children. She afterward married Sylvanus Culver.

Arthur Waterbury, the grandfather of Arthur Waterbury, was an officer in the English army, and came to America during the Revolution. Arthur jr., was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1809. In company with his brother Daniel he came to Yates prior to 1834, and settled on lot 14, west from Lyndonville, where he still resides. In 1835 he married Caroline M. Green of Rensselaer county. She died in 1886. Their children are George A. Waterbury, ex-postmaster and long justice of the peace at Lyndonville; and Jefferson D. Waterbury, who resides on the old homestead. After a residence of four years in Yates, Daniel Waterbury sold his land here to Barton Waterbury, a younger brother, and returned to Rensselaer county. Barton is still a resident of Yates.

Deacon Samuel Taylor came from New London, Connecticut, in 1826, took up the farm just north of Lyndonville, now owned by Daniel Clark. He sold the old homestead in 1849, purchased a small tract of land of Mr. Warren, just north of the village, now crossed by the R. & W. R. R. Here he resided until he died in 1856. His wife died in 1863. His son, Gordon B., lived on the same place until 1874. Samuel Taylor was ordained deacon of the Baptist Church of Yates in 1840, and was a faithful and consistent christian gentleman. He served his town as supervisor in 1842.

Samuel Warner was the town's first supervisor, and a practical carpenter. He located in Yates in 1817. The first tinsmith was probably J. P. Morehouse, who settled at the Center about 1820.

Lewis H. Loomis, who came to Lyndonville in 1865, started and still carries on the first hop yard in Yates. Abner Balcom established the first whisky distillery in town, and his old corn crib is now owned by Daniel Clark. Mrs. Harvey Clark is supposed to have planted the first apple and quince seeds in Yates in 1817. Soon after coming here she walked to the Ridge and paid a dollar for a pound of butter and a pound of pork. Prices were high owing to the scarcity caused by the cold summer of 1816.

Among the physicians of the town, besides the two previously mentioned, were Drs. Shaw, E. R. Armstrong, Carl Poegler, J. H. Chamberlain, the two Averys, Hugh McKennan, John D. Warren, F. R. Garlock, Daniel Fuller, Martin Gilbert, Van Allen, B. F. Eggleston, and Eckerman. The present practitioners are Charles E. Fairman, A. M., M. D., and David S. Fraser, M. D.

Extended mention of many other prominent families of the town is made in subsequent pages of this volume, reference to them being found in the index.

The first town meeting in Yates was held at the house of Comfort Joy February 11, 1823, when these officers were chosen: Samuel Warner, supervisor; Luther St. John, town clerk; Josiah Perry, John H. Tyler, James Clement, assessors; Chauncey Beecher, John Shewer, Richard Barry, commissioners of highways; Comfort Joy, collector; Alfred Ingraham, Lemuel Downs, overseers of the poor; John Rose, Samuel Taylor, Jackson Blood, commissioners of common schools; Dr.

Elisha Bowen, Luther St. John, John H. Tyler, inspectors of common schools; Comfort Joy, Ira Moore constables.

In 1830 there were 4,219 acres of improved land in the town assessed at \$82,691. On October 29, 1864, at a special town meeting, \$12,-491.85 was authorized to pay soldiers' bounties. In the great struggle for the preservation of the Union this town was among the foremost in patriotic endeavor to aid the government. Two hundred volunteers went out to the fields of battle, whose names were as follows:

Albert Ayer, 3d Cav.	Wellington Beecher, 4th Art.
Orson D. Angle, 8th Art.	Henry A. Cox, 28th Inf.
Francis H. Ashly, 8th Art.	Lafayette Chaffee, 28th Inf.
Samuel Ashly, jr., 8th Art.	Charles H. Clark, 28th Inf.
George N. Aber, 8th Art.	Nahum W. Cady, 28th Inf.
Henry Allen, 17th Bat.	John S. Cornwell, 28th Inf.
Silas E. Allen, 8th Art.	James Cook, 28th Inf.
Daniel G. Aber, 1st Art.	James K. Coleman, 3d Cav.
Wesley A. Aber, 1st Art.	William E. Church, 3d Cav.
Jacob Bishop, 27th Inf.	George W. Culver, 49th Inf.
Eugene E. Burton, 49th Inf.	Lorenzo Cook, 8th Art.
Henry Bruning, 3d Cav.	Albert O. Conde, 17th Bat.
Henry Beecher, 8th Art.	Edward Coon, 17th Bat.
Eugene L. Babcock, 8th Art.	John Cook, 17th Bat.
Lucius M. Barry, 8th Art.	Michael Collins, 17th Bat.
Henry A. Botsford 8th Art.	George Coleman, 17th Bat.
John J. Bathrick, 8th Art.	Orange S. Church, 17th Bat.
Ovid W. Barney, 8th Art.	Joseph Cornwell, 151st Inf.
Charles Bowers, 8th Art.	George J. Clark, 1st Art.
Fayette Bowers, 8th Art.	Grosvenor D. Church, 1st Art.
Frank R. Burton, 8th Art.	Jerry B. Church, 1st Art.
Charles Broad, 8th Art.	William E. Church, 1st Art.
Wesley F. Barry, 8th Art.	Henry Culver, 90th Inf.
Martin R. Barry, 8th Art.	Almond B. Cady, 151st Inf.
Albert Beales, 151st Inf.	John Coon.
Edwin J. Barber, 17th Bat.	Samuel B. Densmore, 8th Art.
Reuben H. Boyce, 17th Bat.	Benjamin H. Dewer, 8th Art.
Martin Broombecker, 1st Art.	Erastus Dugan, 8th Art.
Lester Burton, 1st Art.	George T. Dorrance, 17th Bat.
Theodore F. Barry, 1st Art.	Lewis M. Davis.
Miner D. Beecher, 1st Art.	Henry A. Farwell, 8th Art.
Milton F. Barry, 1st Art.	James Fisk, 8th Art.
Charles F. Bennett, 1st Art.	Adin Fellows, 8th Art.
Elisha F. Barnum, 4th Art.	Lewis Fellows, 17th Bat.

Martin E. Gilbert, 28th Inf.  
 Perry Gilbert, 28th Inf.  
 Alexander Gardner, 3d Cav.  
 David Gardner, 3d Cav.  
 Simeon B. Gilbert, 49th Inf.  
 Robert M. Glearing, 8th Art.  
 Wallace M. Greeley, 151st Inf.  
 Marion H. Greeley, 151st Inf.  
 Olin Goold, 17th Bat.  
 Isaac Green, 4th Art.  
 John Garity, 151st Inf.  
 Charles Goodrich, 28th Inf.  
 Luther Hayner, 28th Inf.  
 Louis Hayner, 28th Inf.  
 Isaac Harris, 27th Inf.  
 Laton Harris, 8th Art.  
 Robert Haywood, 8th Art.  
 John Heland, jr, 8th Art.  
 David G. Henion, 17th Bat.  
 William Henion, 17th Bat.  
 George Henion, 17th Bat.  
 Charles E. Henion, 17th Bat.  
 Marcus Hickey, 1st Art.  
 Jacob Haylett.  
 William Johnson, 27th Inf.  
 John Jacobs, 17th Bat.  
 Ashley Johnson, 1st Art.  
 Clarence A. Johnson, 1st Art.  
 Leroy Kenyon, 28th Inf.  
 John Keeler, 28th Inf.  
 Durham Kenyon, 8th Art.  
 Charles W. Kenyon, 8th Art.  
 Martin Kerwin, 17th Bat.  
 William H. Lusk, 20th Inf.  
 Delos Lewis, 28th Inf.  
 Chauncey Lum, 28th Inf.  
 Thomas Lawrence, 49th Inf.  
 Charles H. Lewis, 8th Art.  
 Reuben Lodes, 8th Art.  
 William Lodes, 1st Art.  
 Robert B. Lewis, 1st Art.  
 Walter M. Lewis, 1st Art.  
 Robert Mortimer, 20th Inf.  
 Edgar Malin, 8th Art.

George Mann, 8th Art.  
 Edgar D. Miller, 8th Art.  
 Henry Morehouse, 8th Art.  
 Francis Martin, 8th Art.  
 Wilbur F. McEwin, 8th Art.  
 George R. McEwin, 8th Art.  
 John Martin, 8th Art.  
 Thomas Marsham, 17th Bat.  
 John McLane, 17th Bat.  
 Owen McCullum, 17th Bat.  
 Patrick Mahar, 151st Inf.  
 James Monroe, 13th Art.  
 John McGuire, jr., 3d Cav.  
 Alexander McGuire, 3d Cav.  
 John Newton, 8th Art.  
 Harmon L. Ogden, 8th Art.  
 Haller Phipany, 3d Cav.  
 Chauncey N. Parker, 1st Art.  
 Edward W. Phillips, 8th Art.  
 Owen H. Parker, 8th Art.  
 Carroll Phipany, 8th Art.  
 Charles F. Patterson, 8th Art.  
 William Monroe Peaslee, 151st Inf.  
 John Paul, 17th Bat.  
 Archibald Paul, 17th Bat.  
 Michael Post, 17th Bat.  
 William Place, 13th Art.  
 John G. Parker, 108th Inf.  
 Arthur H. Prescott, 8th Art.  
 William H. Powles, 151st Inf.  
 Robert Paul, 17th Bat.  
 Abial P. Randall, 8th Art.  
 Godfrey Rehwaldt, 8th Art.  
 Christian Rehwaldt, 8th Art.  
 Samuel N. Raymer, 8th Art.  
 John Risch, 8th Art.  
 Joel E. Rix, 8th Art.  
 George Ramshaw, 8th Art.  
 John Robinson.  
 Orson P. Southworth, 28th Inf.  
 Burrie L. Swift, 28th Inf.  
 Daniel Stockwell, 28th Inf.  
 Orial R. Southworth, 28th Inf.  
 Benjamin Simmons, 3d Cav.

E. M. Spaulding, 8th Art.  
 Newton W. Salisbury, 8th Art.  
 John D. Sperbeck, 8th Art.  
 Charles Stock, 8th Art.  
 John Simpson, 8th Art.  
 Henry Stock, 8th Art.  
 Jacob Stedley, 8th Art.  
 Miles W. Stockwell, 151st Inf.  
 John Simons, 17th Bat.  
 Michael Sutton, 151st Inf.  
 Wilber Sawyer, 1st Art.  
 Nelson W. Salisbury, 1st Art.  
 Noah Shepardon, 23d Bat.  
 A. J. Shurgour, 97th Inf.  
 Charles Smith.  
 Sylvester Tripp, 28th Inf.  
 James P. Thorn, 8th Cav.  
 Judson Thomas, 8th Art.  
 William Torpy, 8th Art.  
 Joseph Turner, 8th Art.  
 Herbert A. Taylor, 8th Art.

George G. Thayer, 8th Art.  
 Winfield Tripp, 8th Art.  
 George W. Turrell, 8th Art.  
 William Thompson, 1st Art.  
 Orville Taylor, 8th Art.  
 P. Church Tucker, U. S. Navy.  
 Jasper Warner, 4th Art.  
 Jay Whalen, 8th Art.  
 James R. Warner, 1st Art.  
 Edward J. Williams, 8th Art.  
 Thomas Walpole, 1st Art.  
 Anthony Welch, 17th Bat.  
 Alonzo Weed, 17th Bat.  
 Fernando J. Wickham, 8th Art.  
 Charles Winegar, 8th Art.  
 John A. Waterbury, 8th Art.  
 De Witt C. Wickham, 8th Art.  
 Patsy Welsh, 8th Art.  
 Elijah Williams, 8th Art.  
 Stephen Williams, 8th Art.  
 C. F. Wallenberg, 8th Art.

In aid of building the railroad the town was bonded for \$100,000, An attempt was made to repudiate payment of the bonds, but it failed, and the costs brought the total indebtedness to about \$135,000. This sum has been reduced annually and the indebtedness is now about \$84,000.

The supervisors of this town have been as follows :

Samuel Warner, 1823-26; Grindal Davis, 1827; John H. Tyler, 1828-30 and 1832-37; Luther St. John, 1831; John L. Lewis, 1838, 1840-41, 1843 and 1845; Asahel Johnson, 1839, and 1850-51; Samuel Taylor, 1842; Daniel Starr, 1844 and 1846; Dr. Horace Phipany, 1847-48; Reuben Hungerford, 1849; John J. Sawyer, 1852; John Gates, 1853; Charles Lum, 1854-55; David I. Henion, 1856-57, and 1873; Daniel Clark, 1858, 1861; Chauncey H. Lum, 1859-60; Tunis H. Coe, 1852-63; George Clark, 1864-65; Jonathan A. Johnson, 1866-68; Henry Spaulding, 1869-70; C. Jackson Blood, 1871-72; Walter F. Parmalee, 1874; H. F. Blood, 1875-76; Henry M. Hard, 1877-80; George Handy, 1881; John P. Levey, 1882-83, and 1887-88; Uriel Timmerman, 1884; C. F. Barry, 1885-86; Almonde B. Millis, 1889-91; Myron L. Parker, 1892-93; George H. Rolffe, 1894.

The first post route in the town was a direct line by blazed trees from Ridgeway to Yates Center. Many of the highways were long made passable by "corduroy," and frequently the ends of the old logs

are still visible. The earliest of the present roads is known as the "Angling road," west of Lyndonville. The first road in the town was an old Indian trail which started from Ridgeway Corners and ran northeasterly, striking Johnson's Creek about two miles below Lyndonville, following down that stream a short distance and running thence to the lake.

The first grist mill in the town was built by Scoville & Irons in 1821, and stood on the bank of Johnson's Creek near Parsons's bridge below Lyndonville. This long ago disappeared. The present mill in Lyndonville, the only one in town, was built by Samuel Tappan, Richard Barry, Stephen W. Mudgett, and others in 1856. The present owner is Martin S. Rice.

The first saw mill in Yates was built by Gardner & Irons on the opposite side of the creek from Scoville & Irons's grist mill. Later another was built near the site of these two, and all were operated by water from the same dam. Orren Austin also had an early saw mill on what was recently the Stephen Clark farm. Comfort Johnson built another in 1840, which was burned down, and rebuilt by C. J. Blood. Another was erected near the old brick kiln by Augustus Brown, and still another was situated on the Griffen place; two more were in existence in the northwest part of the town.

The first foundry was built by John Van Brocklin where William Gray's establishment now stands. Mr. Van Brocklin's successors were Laurin and Nathan Martin.

Brick making was formerly quite an important industry here. A brick yard was conducted for some time in the rear of Arthur H. Phipany's dwelling in Lyndonville, and another was situated below the old fulling mill. The last one in the town was owned by Stephen B. Johnson.

The officers of the town of Yates for 1894 are as follows: Supervisor, George H. Rolffe; assessors, Daniel C. Kenyon, Walter F. Parmalee, George H. Petrie; collector, Charles Day.

The following corporations have property in this town which is taxed: The R. W. & O. Railroad Company, assessed value of real estate, \$107,120; amount of tax, \$1,459.83. The Western Union Telegraph Co., value of real estate, \$633.60; amount of tax, \$8.46. Bell Tele-

phone Co., value of real estate, \$137.50; amount of tax, \$1.87. The assessed value of all real estate in the town is \$967,205. Assessed value of personal property, \$46,855. The rate per cent. in Yates is .013628. The town paid \$250 for support of poor in 1893, and \$8,200 principal and interest on railroad bonds. The town audits for 1893 were \$1,666.37, the claims being \$1,680.07.

YATES CENTER.—Yates Center (Yates Post-office) was the earliest trading point in town. At one time it was a place of great activity and considerable business importance. Moore & Hughes opened a store in 1824, and Samuel Tappan a tavern in 1825. John Mead once had a large wagon shop, the building still standing. The last hotel in the place was kept by Henry D. Southworth, and was burned down.

Peter Saxe, a brother of the Vermont poet, John G. Saxe, became a merchant here at quite an early day and was largely instrumental in establishing Yates Academy. He was the leading spirit of the town and was well known throughout Western New York as a wide awake business man. People had confidence in his ability and co-operated with him in all of his enterprises. He did a large business and was liberal and full of public spirit. Among the first merchants and firms were: Nathan Martin, Walingford & Co., Peter Saxe, Saxe & Woodman, Marvin & Charles Bennett, Mr. Clute, John Morehouse, Pitts & Ambler, Anselmo Kenney, Mead & Pitts. Later Chesebrough & Stevenson, Andrew J. Cummings, Cummings & Densmore, Mr. Brininstool, Seymour Hurd, Eli Clark, S. E. Hagedorn, Charles Daniels, Charles Harris and Stephen Coe.

Various branches of business were conducted here: two carriage factories, conducted by John Mead and George S. Haines; the chair factory of Thomas Greene, a cabinet shop, a turning shop, a planing and siding mill, three shoe shops, two carpenter shops, two blacksmith shops and a cooper shop. Among the blacksmiths were: Isaiah Lewis, Bartlett Halsey, Walter Smith and John Devenshire; shoemakers, Seymour Hurd, Benjamin Eastman; carpenters, Henry Barry and Edwin Barber. Fire broke out in the boiler room of Thomas Greene's planing mill, July 23, 1852, and destroyed a large part of the village. The building where the fire started, owned by Abram C. Greene, south part of which he occupied as furniture warerooms and undertaking and



cabinet shop, the Baptist parsonage and barn, turning shop of Woodbridge Barber and John Mead's carriage factory and blacksmith shop were all destroyed.

These were all rebuilt and business continued as before excepting the planing and siding business.

The following were the physicians: Dr. Wood, Hervey Blood, sr., Peter Brown, Herbert Clark, Van Allan, Dr. Eccleston and Martin Gilbert.

In this village is located the first and only Baptist church in town. A cemetery was opened at an early day and is still in use. The first postmaster was Warren Hughes, and the present official is Stephen A. Coe. The business of the place now consists of two general stores, a grocery, a butcher shop, a blacksmith shop, a dry house and a shoe shop.

LYNDONVILLE.—This is a post village and station on the R. W. & O. Railroad, with a population of about 600. It was originally known as Lyndon, deriving the name from Lyndon, Vt.; but when application was made for a post-office the authorities added the "ville" to distinguish it from another "Linden" in the State. The first postmaster was Samuel Tappan, who had been appointed to that position at Yates Center, but upon the larger volume of business being diverted to Lyndonville, he transferred the office to this place. The first store was opened by Laurin and Nathan Martin, two cousins, who came here in 1830. Laurin Martin was long conspicuous in educational matters and an active member of the Baptist Church. He died here July 5, 1880.

Among other merchants who followed the Martins were Smith & Babcock, Royal Chamberlain, Merritt Hard, and James O. Stokes, jr. The first hatter was Samuel Clark, whose shop is now a part of Mrs. Dutcher's dwelling.

Peter G. Klock, about 1830, built a carding and cloth dressing mill a little below the bridge. It was operated by water power and in 1835 was sold to H. C. Soule. Later it was converted into a shingle mill and finally toppled over into the creek. The first wagonmaker was Samuel C. Sinclair, and the first tailor was John Kaiser. John Page was the first cooper.

The first bridge across Johnson's Creek at this point was erected

of logs about 1818, and spanned the stream a little east of the present one.

The first school house was of brick and is now occupied by Arthur H. Phippany for a dwelling. It was also the first brick building in town. The first framed house in the village was erected in 1825 where William Gray now lives. It was removed and still stands in use as a tenement. The first harnessmaker was Henry Carpenter, and the first tavern-keeper a Mr. Hunt. The latter had his house on the same site and it is now a part of the present hotel.

The present business of Lyndonville consists of three general stores, two drug stores, two hardware stores, a meat market, one furniture and crockery store, a shoe shop, a jewelry store, two milliners, one hotel, two liverys, two blacksmith shops, a wagon shop, a foundry and planing mill, a lumber yard, a large slaughter house, two coal yards, two cooper shops, one harness shop, two physicians, one dentist, one or two barbers, and two or three public halls. There are also two churches and a union school and library. The present postmaster is Dr. R. B. Wright, who came to Lyndonville in 1876. His father was a soldier in the English army and in the American Rebellion.

COUNTY LINE.—This is a small hamlet on the west edge of the town a mile and a half north of the railroad, and contains two general stores, a blacksmith shop, a wagon shop, a Methodist Church and a school house. The post-office, Hiram A. Vaughn, postmaster, although located in this town, is a Niagara county office on the books of the department.

Miller's (County Line station, Niagara county) is a post hamlet on the line between Orleans and Niagara counties and contains two stores and a dry house. The post-office is in this county and was established in November, 1882, with Edgar Miller, postmaster. His successors have been George T. Vaness and Joseph S. Ward. The place was named from the Miller family, who located there in 1847.

Yates pier, 275 feet long, one mile directly north of Yates Center, was built about 1850 by a stock company composed of farmers. Mr. George Lane, of Newfane, Niagara county, N.Y., was the principal stockholder. Nathan Gilbert was the builder. A warehouse was built as soon as the pier was completed. A warehouse built by Chamberlain &

Simpson in 1828 had occupied the same spot; this was swept away several years before the pier was built.

Mr. Lane purchased and shipped grain from here to Oswego for several years. Mr. Erastus M. Spaulding purchased a majority of the stock in 1856, and continued the grain and lumber business until he entered the army in 1862. The volume of business every fall was large. Mr. Spaulding bought as high as 50,000 bushels of grain in one season. His brother, Henry, and O. D. Phelps continued the business during the war. The lake trade gradually decreased and followed the line of the railroads. There is no sign of a pier or warehouse there now (1894).

Pioneer Association.—The Yates Pioneer Association was organized with about sixty members on the 1st of December, 1884; Henry Spaulding was the first president. Its object is to foster the study and preservation of early local history, and it has been eminently successful. The present officers are: Chauncey H. Lum, president; Daniel Clark, vice president; Mrs. Daniel Clark, secretary.

Cemetery.—The Lynhaven Cemetery Association was organized May 16, 1892, and assumed control of the burial ground at Lyndonville. The old portion of this plat was set apart for public burials by Samuel Clark. The first and present officers are: Myron L. Parker, president; Richard Barry, vice president and superintendent; George A. Waterbury, secretary; John P. Levey, treasurer.

Masonic Lodge.—Yates Lodge No. 675, F. & A. M., Lyndonville, worked under a dispensation from October 29, 1867, to June 20, 1868, when a charter was obtained with Noah Shepardson, W. M. The masters of this lodge have been S. G. Johnson, 1869; Uriel Timmerman, 1870, 1874, 1878-79; A. B. Fisk, 1871, 1873, 1875-76, 1892; Joseph Spalding, 1872, 1877; George A. Waterbury, 1880-81, 1885-86, 1889, 1893-94; Morrell Dates, 1887; H. B. Fuller, 1890-91. The lodge has now 150 members.

G. A. R. Post.—S. & P. Gilbert Post, No. 73, G. A. R., Lyndonville, was organized June 26, 1876, as the F. & S. Ashby Post, with eighteen members. The name was changed January 19, 1884. The first commander was E. C. Fuller, and the present one is C. A. Johnson. The post has now thirty-two members.

Churches.—The religious history of the town of Yates properly begins with the year immediately succeeding the war of 1812-15. The itinerant preacher, called the "circuit-rider," was welcomed to the cabin of the pioneer and exhorted to small congregations in barns, dwellings, school houses, or the open air. It appears that the first gospel services in this town were according to the doctrines of Methodism, but who was the first minister cannot now be known. As early as 1819 three Methodist classes existed, and in that year these effected a sort of consolidation to form what is now the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Lyndonville, the prominent mover in the organization being Rev. John B. Alverson. On March 27, 1827, this body was legally incorporated as the first society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Yates, and the trustees elected were Samuel Warner, Samuel Church, Stephen B. Johnson, and Stephen W. Mudgett. As this was the first religious society in the town it was entitled to, and received, the "gospel lot," given by the Holland Land Company, and on the site where the present edifice stands was erected in 1827 the pioneer meeting house in Yates. The building was of wood and cost about \$3,000. It was dedicated in 1828 and was remodeled and enlarged in 1840. In 1867 it was removed and converted into a flag-collar manufactory. Later the upper story was used for roller skating and as a hall. It is now occupied by a hardware store, etc. The present church edifice was built of brick in 1867 at a cost of \$10,000, and was dedicated by the Rev. J. T. Peck, D. D. The society now has about 155 members under the pastoral charge of Rev. John Milton Dobson. The society owns a parsonage valued at about \$4,000. The Sunday school has an average attendance of 125 and Prof. Edson L. Moore is superintendent. The first Sunday school was organized in 1825 under the superintendence of Samuel Church, who held the position twenty-five years. The pastors have been as follows :

John B. Alverson, 1819 ; John Somerville, Elijah Boardman, 1820-21 ; Isaac Puffer, William Fowler, 1822-23 ; Ira Bronson, S. W. D. Chase, 1824-25 ; John A. Copeland, 1826 ; Hiram May, E. Herrick, 1827-28 ; M. Harker, O. Abbott, 1829-30 ; Josiah Breakman, G. Hines, 1831 ; Joseph Atwood, J. B. Roach, 1832-33 ; J. B. Lanckton, 1834-35, 1844-45 ; James Durham, 1836-37 ; William R. Babcock, 1838-39 ; J. G. Gulick, 1840-41 ; S. C. Church, 1842-43 ; A. D. Wilbor, 1846-47 ; Charles Shelling, 1848 ; W. H. De Puy, 1849 ; Philo Woodworth, 1850-51 ; D. F. Parsons, 1852-53,

1862-63; J. McCreary, 1854; William Barrett, 1855-56; J. Bowman, 1857-58; H. R. Smith, 1859; J. McEwen, 1860-61; H. Van Benschoten, 1864-65; A. L. Bachus, 1866-68; R. C. Brownlee, 1869-70; Z. Hurd, 1871; L. T. Foote, 1872-74; C. B. Sparrow, 1875; William S. Tuttle, 1876; Thomas Cardus, 1877-78; G. W. Kittinger, 1879-81; G. E. Ackerman, 1881-83; A. F. Colburn, 1883-85; G. W. Cox, 1885-86; E. C. Swartz, 1886-88; T. T. Rowe, 1888-90; Loren Stiles, 1890-92; John Milton Dobson, since 1892.

The First Baptist Church in Yates, located at Yates Center, was organized in a school house north of that village June 6, 1822, with eight members, by Rev. Jeremiah Irons, who had the distinction of being the first settled minister in town. He was chosen its first pastor and served until his death, March 13, 1829. The society was originally organized as the Union Baptist Church of Northton, but upon the changing of the name of the town to Yates the title of the church was made to correspond. Among the members was Dr. Elisha Bowen, the principal founder of the church, and the first and many subsequent covenant meetings were held at his office. The first meeting of the association with the society was held in his barn. Dr. Bowen was also one of the council which publicly reorganized the church on October 12, 1822, the society then consisting of twenty-two persons. On September 22 of that year nine candidates for membership were immersed in Johnson's Creek near the grist mill (in which the services were held on that occasion) about two miles below Lyndonville, which is believed to have been the first baptism in town; and the first one of those baptized was Jackson Blood. Dr. Bowen and John H. Burroughs acted as deacons until June 1, 1833, when Asahel Johnson, sr., was regularly chosen. He served until his death, October 20, 1856. Dr. Bowen was the first clerk. The first house of worship, a frame structure, cost \$1,750 and was finished September 1, 1832. The edifice was being rebuilt in 1866, at a cost of \$3,500, and was nearly finished when, on December 16, it was destroyed by fire. The present brick structure was at once begun and was dedicated January 30, 1868. It cost about \$10,000 and the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. E. Dodge, then president of Madison University. The lot on which the church stands was donated by Rev. George B. Davis and Friend Curtis. The first parsonage was of logs and was bought in 1834 for \$275. This was replaced in 1837 by a frame structure costing \$500. On July 23, 1852, this and the

barn were burned, but were soon rebuilt and are now standing. The house cost \$1,000. The present value of the church property is \$10,000. The society has about 105 members and maintains a mission in school district No. 4, in the western part of the town, which was started in April, 1892. It has also a Sunday school with an average attendance of 100 scholars. This church united with the Niagara Association at its second annual meeting which was held in Yates in 1825. In 1844 it was dismissed to form the Orleans Association to which it has since belonged. The pastors have been as follows :

Jeremiah Irons, 1822-29; Hervey Blood, 1829-31; George P. Davis, 1831-34; Arah Irons, 1834-39; Samuel Gilbert, 1839-43; Jonathan Ketchum, 1843-45; William Rees, 1845-49; Nelson Fillis, 1849-51; Abel Haskell, 1851-60; H. West, 1860-64; W. T. Potter, 1864-80; J. H. Palmer, 1880-83; H. W. Wilson, 1883-86; F. R. Holt, 1886-89; B. R. Smith, 1889-90; Lucius C. Davis, since July, 1891.

The first Presbyterian church in Yates was organized October 13, 1833, with sixteen members by a commission of the Niagara Presbytery which met in the old fulling mill. The first pastor was Rev. David Page, and the first deacon was Isaac Hurd. The first house of worship was erected on the present site in 1838. The location of the edifice was the cause of considerable contention. At first it was decided to build it at Yates Center, and the final change to Lyndonville led twenty-five members to secede, but many of them subsequently returned. The edifice was repaired in 1869 at a cost of nearly \$3,000, and again in 1881 at an expense of nearly \$500. It was remodeled and rededicated January 3, 1889, the cost being \$3,500. The society has now about 105 members and a Sunday-school with an average attendance of 110, under John C. Ferguson as superintendent. The frame parsonage was erected about twenty years ago, on a lot purchased of Merritt Hard. The church has always belonged to the Niagara Presbytery. The pastors, as far as can be ascertained, have been :

Revs. David Page, Joel Potter, Richard Dunning, William Bridgeman, Hugh Carlisle, J. H. Rice, Isaac Flagler, Jonathan Hovey, Truman C. Hill, O. Holmes Barnard, P. J. Burnham, Fred A. Chase, John W. Marcussohn, Allen G. Daniels, E. W. Twitchell, and Henry G. Dean, since December, 1891.

The Second Methodist Episcopal church of Yates, located at the county line, was organized in 1825 or 1826, with Stephen Bateman as the first leader. Preaching was occasionally heard from preachers on

the Ridgeway circuit until the Lyndonville charge was set off. In 1844 it was annexed to the Somerset district, and now comprises a separate charge. In 1833, when the society had thirty members, Daniel Cartwright located here and was class leader from 1836 to his death, August 15, 1878. To him is largely due the credit of erecting the first frame house of worship in 1852, at a cost of \$2,000. This church was dedicated in 1854, by Rev. S. Seager, D. D. A Sunday-school was organized at an early day and is still maintained. In 1859 all but about half a dozen members of this society withdrew and called themselves Nazarites, but subsequently united with the Free Methodists. A branch of the county line church was recently organized at Miller's, a mile and a half south, and a neat house of worship was erected and dedicated in 1893, on a lot donated for the purpose by Edgar D. Miller. The building cost about \$1,600. Both societies are under the pastoral charge of Rev. Robert E. Brettle.

A Free Methodist church was organized at Lyndonville in January, 1861, by a number of seceders from the M. E. society, the meeting on that occasion being held at the house of Silas Wood, by Rev. B. T. Roberts. Rev. Russell Wilcox was appointed minister in charge. The society originally consisted of twenty-five members. The first deacon was William H. Lott, who was elected in 1868, and the church was legally incorporated November 27, 1872, with R. R. Hallock, Cornelius Johnson, and William H. Lott, trustees. A house of worship was built in 1869 at a cost of \$2,700. The society flourished until about 1880, when it disbanded and many of its members subsequently joined the Wesleyans. Their church edifice was sold and is now used by Dr. D. S. Fraser for a drug store, public hall, and dwelling.

In 1843 twenty-four members of the Lyndonville Presbyterian church became imbued with the doctrine of Perfection or Abolitionism, as taught at Oberlin, Ohio, and withdrew to form what they styled a Christian society. They purchased a lot from Nelson A. Frost and erected the building now used by Dr. R. B. Wright as a dwelling. The society had a brief existence and never acquired much stability or prominence.

The Wesleyan Methodist church of Yates, located in the southeast corner of the town, was organized by Rev. Joseph A. Swallow, the



first pastor, about 1854, as a branch of the Eagle Harbor charge, to which it has always been attached. Their house of worship, a frame structure, was built in 1856, on the site of the school house which was burned in 1855, the lot being bought of the district. The society has about fifty members and a Sunday-school of fifty or sixty pupils, with H. A. Barry as superintendent.

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## CHAPTER XXIV.

### THE TOWN OF CARLTON.

Carlton includes ranges 1 and 2, of town 16, of the Holland Land Company's survey. It lies in the central northern part of Orleans county, and is bounded on the north by Lake Ontario, on the east by Kendall, on the south by Gaines and a portion of Ridgeway, and on the west by Yates. It contains an area of 26,385½ acres of generally level land, which is well adapted to the production of fruit, grain, etc.; population in 1892, 2,297. No town in the county is better drained or possesses better mill privileges. Oak Orchard Creek enters Carlton near the southwest corner and flows northeasterly into the lake near the center of the northern boundary, where it forms the only harbor along the lake shore in Orleans county. Its principal tributaries are Otter and Marsh Creeks. Johnson's Creek enters this town from Yates and flows northeasterly across the northwest corner into the lake.

In common with all that portion of the county lying north of the Ridge road this section was known in early times as the North Woods, from the fact that it was heavily timbered with whitewood, oak, hemlock, elm, beech, pine, basswood, and maple. Much of the oak was squared and sent to Europe for ship building. Large quantities of other trees were converted into lumber and shipped to distant parts of the country, but by far the larger portion of this magnificent timber was burned where it fell, and the ashes were manufactured into potash or black salts, which formed the chief article of money value to the pioneer.

This town was formed from Gaines and Ridgeway April 13, 1822, under the name of Oak Orchard, which was changed to Carlton in 1825. Many of the early town meetings were held at the rude log dwelling of Job Shipman, which was located on lot 2, section 2, near the center of the town. It being too small to hold all the voters, the ballots were passed through a window to the board inside, similar to the method practiced in recent years. The supervisors of Carlton have been as follows :

Richard W. Gates, 1826; Minors Day, 1827-28, 1831, John M. Randall, 1829-30; Isaac Mason, 1832-33; Chester Bidwell, 1834; Joshua E. Hall, 1835; Horace O. Gould, 1836; Hiram Merrick, 1837-38; Alfred Bidwell, 1839, '42, '47; Gardner Goold, 1840, '41, '43, '51, '56; Asahel Byington, 1844, '46; Epenetus A. Reed, 1845; Dalphon V. Simpson, 1848; Jasper M. Grow, 1849; Willard F. Warren, 1850; John Dunham, 1852; Nelson Shattuck, 1853; Reuben N. Warren, 1854; Marvin C. Lacey, 1855; Joseph D. Billings, 1857, '59, '62; Daniel Howe, 1860, '61; John L. Harris, 1863, '64; George L. Baker, 1865-66; Dennis Blekford, 1867-68; Benjamin F. Van Camp, 1869-70; John Gates, 1871-72; Stephen D. Skinner, 1873; John Pratt, 1874; D. S. Beckwith 1875-76; John W. Gilmore 1877, '78, '91, '92; Benjamin S. Wilson, 1879, '80; Isaac N. Stebbins, 1881-82; Hervey Blood, 1883-84; W. R. Curtis, 1885-86; W. Ward Miles, 1887-88; Edward L. Reed, 1889-90; Wilham N. Dean, 1893-94.

In the original survey of the town that portion in range 1 was divided into 9, and that in range 2 into 12 sections; and these were subdivided into lots, some sections having 2, some 4, some 6, and some 12 lots. The land office records for the first range in township 16 are not accessible if in existence. In giving the names of grantees by deed and the amounts and dates of their purchases, the order observed is from south to north and from east to west regardless of chronological arrangement.

Sec. 1, lot 1, Gideon Hard, 79 acres, October 19, 1835; Derastus Hanks, 60 acres, November 20, 1826; James Mather, 37 1-2 acres, November 3, 1837; John Armstrong, 37 1-2 acres, December 1, 1835; Peter Sharp, 75 acres, September 30, 1835; Joseph Billings, 50 acres, November 9, 1833.

Lot 2, Joseph Billings, 150 acres, July 27, 1826; Lewis Noble, 50 acres, November 13, 1833; Chester W. Bidwell and Alfred Bidwell, 148 acres, June 1, 1834.

Lot 3, Isaac Caswell, 60 acres, December 20, 1833; Calvin Kingman, 51 1-2 acres, December 1, 1835; Lorenzo Spaulding, 10 acres, December 18, 1833; James Armstrong, 70 acres, December 18, 1833; Everett Gray, 31 acres, December 10, 1835; Lemuel Brandin, 56½ acres, February 5, 1834; Everett Gray, 87½ acres, December 20, 1833.

Lot 4, James L. Munjon, 100 acres, February 3, 1834; Aaron A. Vanderkar, 35



*Ernest J. Simpson*



acres, May 8, 1834; William C. Dye, 65 acres, January 1, 1836; Levi Gray, 50 acres, June 11, 1822; Aaron A. Vanderkar, 70 acres, May 8, 1834; Richard Huff, 50 acres, February 27, 1834.

Sec. 2, lot 1, Franklin H. Eccleston, 50 acres December 23, 1854; Squire J. Eccleston, 20 acres, December 13, 1836; Franklin H. Eccleston, 50 acres, October 25, 1835; Benjamin J. Perry, 100 acres, November 27, 1833; Pardon Green, 50 acres, December 7, 1836; Samuel Eldridge, 84 acres, May 15, 1835.

Lot 2, Jesse Smith, 293 acres, March 1, 1833.

Lot 3, Richard Huff, 100 acres, November 23, 1834; John B. Lee, 100 acres, April 11, 1836; Isaac Mason, 100 acres, November 23, 1833; Leonard Wilson, 79 acres, November 28, 1833.

Lot 4, John D. Webster, 100 acres, June 1, 1834; John Lowber, 50 acres, May 1, 1835; Jesse Smith, 164 acres, March 1, 1833.

Sec. 3, 1703 acres was deeded to Jesse Smith, March 1, 1833.

Sec. 4, lot 1, Rodney A. and Abel R. Torrey, 148½ October 8, 1833; John B. Lee, 52 acres, September 1, 1834; Rodney A. and Abel R. Torrey, 50 acres, October 8, 1833; Bastion Wetherwax, 100 acres, November 22, 1833.

Lot 2, William Reed, 100 acres, April 25, 1836; Andrew Wetherwax, 50 acres, November 22, 1833; Lewis M. Butts, 50 acres, November 22, 1833; Hollis W. Chafee, 106 acres, December 20, 1833; Robert Wiley, 50 acres, December 20, 1833.

Lot 3, Reuben Scofield, 50 acres, October 7, 1837; John B. Lee, 100 acres, September 1, 1834; Nehemiah Randall, 63 acres, August 7, 1835; John W. Randall, 150 acres, November 23, 1830.

Lot 4, Levi A. Beardsley, 50 acres, September 12, 1835; Harmon C. Beardsley, 50 acres, November 14, 1835; John L. Crandall, 50 acres, December 1, 1835; Jesse Smith, 76 acres, March 1, 1833; Jacob Wood, 70 acres, May 15, 1835; Jonathan Wood, 50 acres, May 15, 1835; John Lowber, 30 acres, May 1, 1835.

Sec. 5, lot 1, Jeremiah Luttenton, 50 acres, May 15, 1835; William Kellogg, 50 acres, November 15, 1833; Sylvester W. Farr, 50 acres, September 22, 1836; George Curtis, 50 acres, October 10, 1832; Eli Farr, 64 acres, May 15, 1835; Walter E. Dye, 50 acres, November 26, 1834; John Curtis, 50 acres, October 16, 1834.

Lot 2, Gideon Archer, 37 1-2 acres, May 25, 1836; Gideon Archer, 112 1-2 acres, May 25, 1838; Elijah Wilcox, 50 acres, June 18, 1833; Jarvis Kimball, 115 acres, September 16, 1835.

Lot 3, Jacob Demary, 50 acres, May 15, 1835; Sylvester W. Farr, 50 acres, May 15, 1835; Jesse Smith, 82 acres, March 1, 1833; Sylvester W. Farr, 50 acres, August 13, 1833; Sylvester Canfield, 50 acres, August 22, 1834.

Lot 4, Walter E. Dye, 70 acres, October 27, 1835; Robert Scofield, 30 acres, May 16, 1836; Paul Johnson, 50 acres, December 4, 1837; John Lowber, 122 1-2 acres, May 1, 1835; Jesse Smith, 60 acres, March 1, 1833.

Sec. 6, lots 1 and 3, Jesse Smith, 243 acres, March 1, 1833.

Lot 5, John Archer, 62 1-2 acres, June 1, 1834; Job Archer, 61 acres, December 25, 1833.

Lots 7 and 9, Noah Clark, 139 acres, December 19, 1833; Henry Stevenson (lot 7),

53 1-2 acres, November 29, 1836; Henry Stevenson (lot 9), 53 1-2 acres, December 1, 1839.

Lot 11 James Brisban, 123 acres, August 7, 1813.

Lots 2 and 4, Jesse Smith, 321 acres, March 1, 1833.

Lot 6 and part of 8, Reuben Scofield, 233 acres, December 1, 1833.

Lot 10 and part of 8, Joseph Drake, 211 acres, November 20, 1837.

Lot 12, Benjamin Simpson, 128 1-2 acres, November 6, 1840.

Sections 7 and 8 have each 2 lots, and sec. 9 has 6.

Section 7, lot 1, Calvin Crippen, 75 acres, December 24, 1833; Moses Bacon, 60 acres, June 1, 1834; Moses Bacon 50 acres, June 18, 1835; Richard, jr., and Van R. McOmber, 61 acres, October 3, 1833; Solomon Sutherland, 100 acres, December 3, 1833.

Lot 2, Van Rensselaer and Richard McOmber, 100 acres, January 6, 1834; Lemuel K. Tilden, 50 acres, January 3, 1832; Lemuel K. Tilden, 60 acres, December 6, 1833; Cyrus Farwell and Henry A. King, 100 acres, March 23, 1836; Jarvis Kimball, 42 acres, November 20, 1837.

Sec. 8, lot 1, Asa P. Chester, 50 acres, December 27, 1837; John Lowber, 94 1-2 acres, May 1, 1835; Amos Kelsey, 50 acres, March 16, 1836; Samuel Imman, 50 acres, May 15, 1835; Lewis Fuller, 50 acres, October 1, 1836; Henry A. Baldwin, 60 acres, August 16, 1836.

Lot 2, Ephraim Bocker, 150 acres, September 24, 1829; William S. Wilcox, 58 acres, June 1, 1834; Asa Simpson, 120 acres, April 21, 1836.

Sec. 9, lot 1, Jesse Smith, 122 acres, March 1, 1833.

Lots 3 and 5, (south) John Stevens, 89 acres, October 19, 1833.

Lot 3, (north) James Harkness, 72 acres, December 25, 1833.

Lot 5, (north) Elijah Wilcox, 78 acres, December 16, 1833.

Lots 2, 4 and 6, Russell Clark, 342 acres, December 26, 1833.

Range 2, township 16. The south part of lots 1, 3 and 5, Sec. 1, 60 acres, was first articulated to Jacob Moore October 9, 1822. January 28, 1834, it was articulated to John Stevens, and January 1, 1836, it was deeded to Norman Bedell. Richard Bower took up 50 acres of lots 1, 3 and 5, Sec. 1, November 14, 1822. The land was deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834. Oliver Tibbits took up 100 acres of lots 1, 3 and 5, Sec. 1, November 14, 1822. This land was articulated to Jarvis Kimball August 23, 1833. August 19, 1836, 50 acres of this were deeded to Jarvis Kimball, and 50 to Joshua Rathbun on the same day. The north part, 100 acres, of lots 1, 3, and 5, sec. 1, was articulated to John W. Collins October 22, 1825, and transferred to Roswell S. Burrows July 30, 1834. It was deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834. John Rowley took a part, 50 acres, of lots 1, 3, and 5 July 31, 1826. It was deeded to John Knapp January 24, 1833.

The south part of lots 2, 4, and 6, 200 acres, was articulated to Abial Cook August 12, 1826. It was articulated again to Roswell S. Burrows July 30, 1834. January 1, 1836, 50 acres of this were deeded to Roswell S. and Lorenzo Burrows, and on the same day 150 acres were deeded to Richard Gilbert. Fifty acres of lots 2, 4, and 6, sec. 1, were articulated to Robert Luice March 8, 1852. The north part, 50 acres, of lots 2, 4, and 6,

sec. 1, was articulated to James Leonard October 5, 1832. Fifty-two acres of lots 2, 4, and 6, sec. 1, were articulated to James Leonard October 24, 1832. The whole tract, of 152 acres, was deeded to John Lowber May 1 1835.

The south part, 60 acres, of lots 7, 9, and 11, sec. 1, was articulated to Herman Logan January 2, 1832. It was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835. The north and middle parts of lots 7, 9, and 11, the east part of lot 8, and the south half of lot 10, sec. 1 were deeded to Jesse Smith March 1, 1833.

The west part of lot 8, sec. 1, 30 acres, was articulated to David Hall, jr., March 21, 1831, and was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835.

The north part of lot 12, sec. 1, was articulated to Nathan Roberts March 25, 1831. The south part, 60 acres, of the same lot was articulated to David Hall, jr., March 21, 1831. The whole was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835.

The north part of lot 10, sec. 1, 60 acres, was taken up by David Hall, jr., March 18, 1831, and was articulated to Daniel Forbes, December 1, 1834. It was deeded to Ephraim Taylor January 1, 1836.

The south part, 60 acres, of lots 1, 3 and 5, sec. 2, was taken up by Barnabas Lowell July 16, 1824. It was articulated to William J. Boulton December 6, 1833, and deeded to Jacob Lawrence August 6, 1836. The north part, 75 acres, of lots 1, 3 and 5, sec. 2, was taken up by Nirum Eldridge October 8, 1822. It was articulated to Lewis Steel December 27, 1830, and was deeded to Osgood Steel June 1, 1834. Daniel Carpenter took up 60 acres of lots 1, 3 and 5, sec. 2, November 13, 1822. September 16, 1833, they were articulated to Varnum and Cyrus Lufkin, and were deeded to Henry Stone May 15, 1835. Fifty acres of lots 1, 3 and 5, sec. 2, were articulated to Asahel Barnabas October 28, 1825. They were deeded to David Hall, jr., December 28, 1833. Samuel Butler, jr., took up 50 acres of lots 1, 3 and 5, sec. 2, October 28, 1825. This parcel was articulated to Walter G. Barrett November 25, 1833. March 23, 1826, Nathan Gray took up 60 acres of lots 1, 3 and 5, sec. 2. This land was articulated to John Barnett February 11, 1834. The parcel of 110 acres was deeded to Lucas G. Merrill July 1, 1835.

The south part of lots 2, 4 and 6, sec. 2, 264 acres, was articulated to John G. Brown August 22, 1803, and deeded to Joseph Ellicott February 29, 1812. The north part, 107 acres, of lots 2, 4 and 6, sec. 2, was articulated to David Musselman August 12, 1803, and deeded to Joseph Ellicott February 29, 1812.

Job Shipman took up lots 10 and 12, sec. 2, 173 acres, May 15, 1804. They were deeded, lot 10, 73 acres, to Ira B. Tomlin October 30, 1837, and lot 12, 100 acres, to Anna Shipman and others October 3, 1837.

Lots 7 and 8, sec. 2, were articulated to Samuel McKenny July 3, 1804, and deeded to Joseph Ellicott February 29, 1812.

Henry Medberry took up the east part of lot 9, sec. 2, 100 acres, May 25, 1825. It was transferred to Lemuel K. Tilden December 6, 1833. The west part of lot 9 and east part of lot 11, sec. 2, 167 acres, were articulated to Simeon Gibbs November 14, 1825. They were transferred to Melvin Davis December 24, 1833, and deeded to James Mather December 5, 1838.

The west part of lot 11, sec. 2, 125 acres, was taken up by Israel Harris November 14, 1825. It was articulated to Lemuel Willard February 1, 1834, and deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834.



The west and east part of lot 1, sec. 3, 36 1-2 acres was articulated to Elijah Wilcox November 26, 1830. It was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835.

Lot 5, and part of lots 1 and 3, sec. 3, 229 acres, were articulated to John G. Brown May 3, 1803, and deeded to Joseph Ellicott February 29, 1812.

Lot 7, part of lots 9 and 11, sec. 3, and part of lot 1, sec. 6, 319 acres, were articulated to John G. and Elijah Brown May 3, 1803, and deeded to Joseph Ellicott.

Lot 2, sec. 3, 128 acres, was deeded to Alexis Ward and Roswell Freeman Clark, 2d, March 17, 1830.

Lots 4 and 8, sec. 3, 348 acres, were articulated to Alexis Ward March 17, 1830, and deeded to Caleb Knapp February 12, 1834.

Part of lots 9 and 10, sec. 3, 126 acres, was articulated to James Walworth May 2, 1803, and was deeded to Joseph Ellicott February 29, 1812.

Lot 12, sec. 3, 115 acres, was articulated to Solomon Franklin March 19, 1803, and deeded to Joseph Ellicott February 29, 1812.

The north part of lot 11, sec. 3, 56 acres, was articulated to James Walworth June 1, 1803, and deeded to Joseph Ellicott February 29, 1812.

The middle part of lots 1, 3, and 5, sec. 4, 100 acres, was deeded to the First Congregational church in the town of Gaines April 25, 1822. The south part of lots 1, 3, and 5, sec. 4, 60 acres, was taken up by William J. Boulton July 14, 1821. It was articulated in two parcels to Heman Logan and Samuel Hale July 26, 1833; and to John H. Nichols December 3, 1834. It was deeded to John H. Nichols July 1, 1835. The south middle part, 50 acres, of lots 1, 3, and 5, sec. 4, was articulated to William Perry October 23, 1821. October 13, 1830, it was transferred to Ezekiel N. Hale, to whom it was deeded November 12, 1833. The north middle part of lots 1, 3, and 5, sec. 4, 48 acres, was deeded to Jesse Smith March 1, 1833. Ambrose Boardman took up the north part, 100 acres, of lots 1, 3, and 5, sec. 4, May 17, 1828. August 9, 1834, 56 acres of this were articulated to Joseph W. Morgan, and were deeded to Zera Tomlinson October 15, 1838. Forty-four acres of the same were articulated to Jeremiah Neville August 9, 1834, and deeded to Trumbell Cary January 1, 1839.

Daniel Logan took up the south part, 50 acres, of lots 2, 4, and 6, sec. 4, December 24, 1822. December 31, 1830, it was articulated to Israel Hale. Israel Hale took up the south middle part, 75 acres, of the same lots February 23, 1827. January 2, 1834, this and the south 50 acres of the same were articulated to Lucas B. Merrill and were deeded to Israel Hale April 25, 1834. The middle part, 50 acres, of lots 2, 4, and 6, sec. 4, was articulated to James Jacobs January 13, 1831. The north middle part, 78 acres, of the same lots was articulated to Daniel W. Dye December 12, 1832. Both were deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835. The north part of lots 2, 4, and 6, sec. 4, was deeded, with 3, sec. 5, to Jesse Smith March 1, 1833.

The north part, 160 acres, of lots 7, 9, and 11, sec. 4, was first articulated to Thomas Booth December 16, 1822. After several divisions and transfers it was deeded: 70½ acres to Orville B. Glover March 18, 1833; 49½ acres to William Sheldon May 15, 1835; and 40 acres to Benjamin T. Willets March 16, 1836. The south middle part, 100 acres, of lots 7, 9, and 11, sec. 4 was first articulated to Perry Davis February 27, 1826. It was again articulated December 10, 1833, to Nathaniel Tompkins and was deeded, in two par-

cels, to Caleb Knapp and Lorenzo F. Collins January 1, 1838. The south part, 103 acres, of lots 7, 9, and 11, sec. 4 was articleed to Parker Taylor March 11, 1826. It was deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834.

Lot 12, sec. 4, 120 1-2 acres, was taken up by Silas Williams June 5, 1824. December 21, 1830, the south part, 59 acres of this was articleed to John Murdock and was deeded to him February 17, 1831. March 9, 1833, the north part, 61 1-2 acres, of the same was articleed to Ira Mansfield, and was deeded to him June 18, 1835.

The south part, 60 1-2 acres, of lot 10, sec. 4, was first articleed to Thomas Woodmansee July 12, 1824. July 24, 1833, 30 acres of this were articleed to Solomon White, and January 13, 1835, to William M. Sheldon. July 24, 1833, 30 1-2 acres of the same were articleed to Stephen Warner. The whole was deeded to Stephen Jennings December 10, 1835.

The south part, 60 1-2 acres, of lot 8, sec. 4, was articleed to Jeremiah Newville July 16, 1831, and deeded to Frederick Holsenburgh July 10, 1834.

The north part of lots 8 and 10, sec. 4, was articleed to John Murdock February 24, 1830, and deeded to him June 27, 1833.

Lot 11, sec. 5, was articleed to Elisha Heath July 22, 1823. December 31, 1830, the north part, 68 acres of it, was articleed to Willard Newcomb, and with a part of lot 1, sec. 8, was deeded to him October 3, 1833. The south part of the lot was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835.

Lot 1, sec. 5, 129 acres, was taken up by Paul Brown January 26, 1805. It was articleed to Ebenezer Mix January 31, 1833, and was deeded to Nathan Follett November 3, 1835.

The east part, 68 acres, of lot 5, sec. 5, was taken up by Lyman Hethorn June 9, 1826. December 7, 1833, it was articleed to John B. Lee. The west part, 50 acres, of lot 5, sec. 5, was taken up by Seamans & Medbury June 6, 1826. December 23, 1830, it was articleed to Stephen H. Seamans, and January 2, 1834, to Freeman H. Winchester. The whole lot, 118 acres, was deeded to Nathan Follett November 5, 1835.

Lots 7 and 9, sec. 5, with the north part of lots 8 and 10, sec. 4, 556 acres were articleed to John B. Ellicott March 16, 1816. They were, after some divisions and transfers, deeded as follows: The southeast part of lot 7, 54 1-2 acres, to Abel Barnum May 31, 1833; the south part of lots 7 and 9, 50 acres, to John Murdock December 21, 1833; the north part of lot 9, 50 acres, to Justus F. T. Stewart December 23, 1833; and the middle part of the lots, 75 acres, to Nathan Follett February 25, 1837.

The north part, 75 acres, of lot 12, sec. 5, was articleed to Nathaniel Cambell June 20, 1821. December 20, 1830, 40 acres of this were articleed to Phineas Culver, and were deeded to Earl Durfee March 10, 1835. December 21, 1830, 35 acres of the same were articleed to Burret L. Pitcher, and were deeded to Thomas Fuller June 17, 1823. The south part, 50 1-2 acres, of lot 12, sec. 5, was articleed to Richard W. Gates January 27, 1823. November 5, 1825, it was deeded to William Newcomb.

Lot 3, sec. 5, was deeded to Jesse Smith March 1, 1833.

Lots 2 and 4, sec. 5, 189 acres, were articleed to James Walworth August 18, 1803, and were deeded to Judith Evans.

The south part of lot 6, sec. 5, was taken up by Obadiah and William W. Fuller

November 17, 1814. July 9, 1824 it was articulated, in two parcels, to Lucas G. Merrill, and was deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834. The north part, 45 acres, of lot 6, sec. 5, was articulated to Fitch Chamberlain May 4, 1813, and was deeded to him November 11, 1817.

Lots 8 and 10, sec. 5, 125 acres each, were taken up by David Goodwin March 16, 1816. February 17, 1830, lot 8 was articulated to Joshua E. Hull, and July 21, 1834, the north part, 50 acres, of it was deeded to Barrett F. Pitcher. February 23, 1830, lot 10 was articulated to Asa Simpson, and July 21, 1834, the north part, 50 acres, of it was deeded to Earl Durfee. The southwest part, 25 acres, of lot 10 was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1834, and the balance of the two lots, 125 acres, was deeded to Lowell Hall May 14, 1835.

The north part, 91 acres, of lot 1, sec. 6, was articulated to Minories Day March 20, 1811, and was deeded to him March 9, 1819. The south part, 30 acres, of the same lot was deeded to Judith Evans, with lots 2 and 4, sec. 5.

Lot 3, sec. 6, 119 acres, was articulated to Moses Barnum, jr., March 20, 1811. It was deeded to Fitch Chamberlain March 13, 1819.

Lot 5, sec. 6, was articulated to Fitch Chamberlain March 10, 1811. He received his deed February 10, 1815.

Lots 7, 9 and 11, sec. 6, 355 acres, were articulated to Oliver Clark December 31, 1805. Lots 7 and 9 were deeded to him January 19, 1809, and lot 11 June 19, 1812.

Lots 2, 4, 6 and 8, sec. 6, 405 acres, were articulated to James DeGraw March 19, 1803, and were deeded to Joseph Ellicott February 29, 1812.

Lot 10, sec. 6, 105 acres, was articulated to Samuel Searing May 4, 1813. November 5, 1821, the article was renewed to David Hale. October 24, 1828, 10 1-2 acres of this were deeded to Giles Slater, and December 31, 1830, 91 1-2 acres were articulated to Joel Burgess, who received his deed August 13, 1833.

Lot 12, sec. 6, 114 acres, was articulated to Giles Slater April 18, 1811, and deeded to him November 11, 1817.

Lot 1, sec. 7, 114 1-2 acres, was articulated to Perry Davis December 16, 1822, and with 10 acres of lot 11, sec. 4, was deeded to him March 21, 1836.

The east part, 50 acres, of lot 3, sec. 7, was taken up by Isaac W. Averill January 18, 1826. January 14, 1834, it was articulated to Elizur Hart, and was deeded to A. Holsen-burg October 14, 1844.

The west part of lot 3 and the east part of lot 5, sec. 7, 111 acres, were deeded to Jesse Smith March 1, 1833.

Seventy-five acres of lots 5 and 7, sec. 7, were taken up by Johnson Brown January 3, 1831, and January 29, 1835, were articulated to John Beers. They were deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835. Thirty-five acres of lots 5 and 7, sec. 7, were articulated to Benjamin Everet May 15, 1827, and deeded with the foregoing to John Lowber.

The west part, 70 acres, of lot 7, sec. 7, was first articulated to Benjamin Rose February 15, 1825. It was articulated to Benjamin Rose and Lewis Sturges October 1, 1834, and with 29 acres of lots 9 and 11, sec. 7, was deeded to them September 21, 1836.

Lot 9, sec. 7, 121 acres was articulated to George Kuck November 19, 1823. April 10, 1834, the north part of this lot, 53 acres was articulated to Matthias Brown, to whom it

was deeded July 29, 1836. The south part, with the south part of lot 11, was deeded to Mr. Kuck September 21, 1836.

George Kuck also took up lot 11, sec. 7, 121 acres, November 19, 1823. Sixty-one acres of this were deeded to Alonzo Barrows December 16, 1836.

The north part of lots 2 and 4, sec. 7, 122 acres, was taken up by John Gillam January 7, 1824. It was articulated to Barny H. Edson January 1, 1832, and deeded to Ira Potter December 31, 1835. Charles Dunham took up the south part, 88 acres, of lots 2 and 4, sec. 7, May 10, 1821. May 9, 1829, it was articulated to Murdock & Hawkins, and May 29, 1835, 13 acres of lot 2 were deeded to Montgomery Percival. The balance, 75 acres, was deeded to Aaron Preston January 15, 1834.

The east part, 50 acres, of lot 6, sec. 7, was articulated to John Gillam August 12, 1824, and was deeded to Henry J. Sickles March 1, 1836.

The northeast part of lot 8, and west part of lot 6, sec. 7, 63 acres, was articulated to Chester Williams June 18, 1825, and were deeded to Elias Williams September 21, 1837. The southeast part of lot 8, add southwest part of lot 6, 60 acres, were articulated to Benjamin Everett July 8, 1826. December 17, 1833, they were again articulated to Solomon Pettitt, and were deeded to Elias Williams October 5, 1835.

Jeremiah H. Green took up the west part of lot 8, sec. 7, 58 acres, December 22, 1823. November 1, 1831, the north part of this, 29 acres, was articulated to Chester Williams, and was deeded to him, with 25 acres more, September 21, 1837.

Lot 10, sec. 7, 116 acres, was taken up by Abel Barnum January 2, 1824. September 16, 1833, it was articulated to Alonzo Barnum, and was deeded to Joseph King and William King December 10, 1835, and March 16, 1836.

The north part, 58 1-2 acres of lot 12 was articulated to David Senter October 2, 1823, and was deeded to Charles Harris May 23, 1837. October 2, 1823, Cornelius Sebring took up the south part, 58 1-2 acres, of lot 12, sec. 7. September 25, 1833, it was articulated to Jesse Strickland, and May 5, 1835, to Hosea Allen, to whom it was deeded December 26, 1827.

Lot 1, sec. 8, with lot 11, sec. 5, was articulated to Elisha Heath July 23, 1823. It was several times divided and re-articled and was deeded: The east 54 acres to Willard Newcomb October 3, 1833; and the west 54 acres to Nathan Follett, November 3, 1835.

Lot 3, sec. 8, 108 acres, was articulated to Stephen Fuller May 5, 1823. It was deeded to him August 13, 1836.

John Fuller took up the south part, 58 acres, of lot 5, sec. 8, June 13, 1823. December 21, 1830, 38 acres of this were articulated to Thomas Fuller, and were deeded to him June 17, 1833. December 21, 1830, 20 acres of the same were articulated to Joseph Fuller, and were deeded to John Murdock November 27, 1837. The north part of lot 5, sec. 8, 50 acres, was taken up by John Fuller June 13, 1823. February 9, 1831, it was articulated to John Brown, and October 9, 1834, to Abel Barnum, jr. It was deeded to John H. Nichols, December 27, 1837.

Lot 7, sec. 8, 115 acres, was articulated to George Kuck January 31, 1818. December 17, 1833, it was again articulated to Harvey Munn, and was deeded to him January 1, 1836.

April 15, 1819, Elihu Gould took up lot 9, sec. 8, 115 acres. November 16, 1830, it was articulated to Sarah Gould, and was deeded to Stephen Hammond November 27, 1835.

Jesse Knowlton and Horace Gould took up lot 11, sec. 8, 115 acres, May 4, 1819. December 21, 1830, the east part, 57 acres of this, was articulated to James M. Gould, and February 4, 1834, to Joseph Hoxie. It was deeded to John H. Nichols January 1, 1836. May 9, 1833, the west part of the same, 58 acres was articulated to Munson Hobbs and was deeded to Benjamin Hobbs December 31, 1835.

Lot 2, 4, and 6, sec. 8, 353 1-2 acres, were articulated to John Fuller, July 2, 1810, and were deeded to Amy Fuller July 1, 1820.

Lot 8, sec. 8, 224 acres, was taken up by Joseph Mansfield July 2, 1810. September 34, 1810, it was articulated to Clarissa Mansfield, and September 1, 1831, 122 acres of it was articulated to Amos Hix, and were deeded to him June 1, 1834. May 6, 1842, 2 acres were deeded to Leonard Gilbert.

Anthony Miles took up lot 10, sec. 8, June 25, 1811, and June 26, 1819, it was articulated to Hiram P. Fuller. November 16, 1830, the south part, 62 acres of this was articulated to Elisha M. Gould, and December 24, 1833, was deeded to Munson Hobbs. November 16, 1830, the north part of the same lot was articulated in two parcels of 21 acres each, to Linus Fowler and William Fowler. Both parcels were conveyed by deed to Lyman Fuller June 1, 1834.

Lot 12, sec. 8, 123 acres was taken up by Eber Slater May 12, 1812, and was articulated to Giles Slater November 10, 1821. November 24, 1829, the east part 61 1-2 acres was articulated to Harmon Fuller, and was deeded to him March 13, 1837. The west part, 61 1-2 acres of the same lot was articulated to Zebulon Barnum November 24, 1829, and was deeded to him June 1, 1834.

Reuben Fuller took up lots 1 and 3, sec. 9, 228 acres, June 23, 1810. They were several times transferred in parts and were deeded as follows: 50 acres to John C. Fuller March 10, 1835; 64 acres to John C. Fuller October 5, 1835; 64 acres to Reuben Fuller, October 5, 1835, and 50 acres, to Parmelia Slater and daughter December 29, 1837.

Lots 5, 7, and 9, sec. 9, 263 acres were articulated to James Dunham July 28, 1803. August 1, 1808, they with the south part 10 acres, of lot 6, sec. 9, were articulated to Matthew and James Dunham, and lot 9 was deeded to Charles Dunham June 19, 1816. Lots 7 and 9 and 10 acres of lot 6 were deeded to George Kuck June 19, 1816.

Charles Dunham took up lot 11, sec. 9, 125 acres, May 24, 1809. The north part, 60 acres of this lot was articulated to Wilson Hunt May 24, 1825, and was deeded to him January 6, 1834. The south part of the same lot was articulated to Thomas Foster May 24, 1825. It was transferred to Sarah Foster July 20, 1829, and was deeded to Samuel Clarke June 10, 1835.

Lot 2, sec. 9, 122 acres was articulated to Sarah Beardsley April 18, 1811. April 19, 1819, the article was renewed to Asahel Byington who received his deed December 16, 1833.

Joshua Woodard took up lot 4, sec. 9, 134 acres, December 31, 1802. It was deeded to Joseph Ellicott February 29, 1812.



*W. Ward Miles*





Lot 6, sec. 9, 136 acres was articulated to Joshua Woodard December 31, 1802. September 12, 1809, the north part 126 acres was articulated to Charles Dunham. The north portion, 68 acres of this was deeded to Mary Brown June 4, 1812. The south portion, 58 acres was deeded to George Kuck June 4, 1822.

Lot 8, sec. 9, 137 7-10 acres was articulated to Reuben Lewis October 1, 1802. Lot 10, sec. 9, 129 9-10 acres was articulated to Reuben Lewis October 1, 1802. Both were deeded to Joseph Ellicott February 29, 1812.

Lot 12, sec. 9, 124 acres was articulated to Elijah Hunt July 11, 1803. It was deeded to Joseph Ellicott February 29, 1812.

Lot 1, sec. 10, 124 acres was taken up by Isaac S. Richmond June 18, 1816. It was articulated to Barber Kenyon January 15, 1830, and was deeded to him February 9, 1835,

Lot 3, sec. 10, 122 acres was taken up by James Bell May 24, 1815. December 18, 1833, the south part, 50 acres of this lot was articulated to Barber Kenyon, and was deeded to him December 25, 1837. The north part, 72 acres of this lot was articulated to Ichabod White February 11, 1834, and was deeded to Trumbull Cary January 1, 1839.

Lot 5, sec. 10, 121 acres, was articulated to James Bell May 24, 1815. June 13, 1823, the article was renewed to George Andrews. It was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835.

Robert Tower took up lot 7, sec. 10, 119 acres, May 1, 1816. May 1, 1833, it was articulated to John Lowber, and was deeded to him September 14, 1835.

May 6, 1816, Peter T. Covert took up lot 9, sec. 10, 119 acres. May 1, 1833, it was articulated to John Lowber, and was deeded to him September 14, 1835.

Alvah B. Cole took up lot 11, sec. 10, 119 acres, May 6, 1816. December 10, 1832, it was articulated to Jacob Houseman, and October 1, 1836, 99 acres of it were articulated to Philo Dewey, and were deeded to him October 1, 1836. The south part 20 acres, of the lot was deeded to John Rose, September 12, 1835.

Lot 2, sec. 10, 119 acres, was taken up by Cornelius Sebring May 7, 1824. July 4, 1833, the north part, 69 acres, of this lot was articulated to Dorothy Sebring, and July 10, 1835, to Hosea Allen. It was deeded to Willard Foster December 26, 1837. The south part, 50 acres, of the same lot was articulated to John Durkee July 4, 1833, and July 17, 1835, to Jesse Strickland, to whom it was deeded December 26, 1837.

Lot 4, sec. 10, 118 acres, was taken up by John Follett March 16, 1825. November 14, 1835, it was deeded to Charles Harris.

Darius Knickerbacor took up lot 6, sec. 10, 116 acres, April 27, 1819. July 12, 1833, the north part, 52 acres, of this was articulated to Benjamin Hix, and was deeded to Jeremiah Aldrich December 29, 1835. The southeast part, 32 acres, of the same lot was articulated to Ann Ballou July 12, 1833, and was deeded to Ann Birdsley January 30, 1837. February 25, 1835, the southwest part, 32 acres, of the same was articulated to Jarvis Kimball, and was deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835.

The south part, 120 acres, of lots 8, 10, and 12, sec. 10, was articulated to Oliver Cain June 9, 1817, and 100 acres were deeded to him January 2, 1838. The balance of 20 acres was deeded to Dennis Bickford January 3, 1837.

The middle part, 70 acres, of lots 8, 10, and 12, sec. 10, was taken up by Jacob Houseman July 4, 1818. October 15, 1833, it was articulated to Miles Bontoft, to whom

it was deeded May 15, 1835. The north middle part, 76 acres, of lots 8, 10, and 12, sec. 10, was articulated to Johnson Nicholson, April 29, 1820. The west portion, 44 acres, of this was deeded to Thomas Wright February 22, 1834. The east portion, 29½ acres, was deeded to John Lowber September 1, 1834.

The north part, 76 acres, of lots 10 and 12, sec. 10, was taken up by Howland Kimball April 29, 1820. June 2, 1832, it was articulated to Thomas Hardy, and was deeded to him February 9, 1835.

July 6, 1818, Matthias Brown took up lot 1, sec. 11, 113 acres. Twenty-five acres of this were deeded to John Lowber May 1, 1835, and twenty-five acres to Matthias Brown July 29, 1836. January 28, 1833, the north part 63 acres, of this lot was articulated to Joseph Abbey, and December 18, 1835, to Oliver Dutcher, to whom it was deeded December 18, 1835.

Lot 3, sec. 11, 113 acres, was taken up by Matthias Brown July 6, 1818. January 9, 1833, it was articulated to Samuel Sackett, and was deeded to him December 1, 1835.

The east part, 50½ acres, of lot 5, sec. 11, was taken up by Matthias Brown January 30, 1824. April 13, 1833, it was articulated to Amos Sackett, and was deeded to Nathan Yarrington January 1, 1836. The west part, 62 acres, of lot 5, sec. 11, was taken up by Eliphalet Hix June 4, 1823. July 12, 1833, it was articulated to Samuel Grinald, and was deeded to Samuel Griswold January 9, 1836.

Moses Mather took up lot 7, sec. 11, 112 1-2 acres, September 12, 1819. February 22, 1831, the east part, 56 acres, of this was articulated to Hiram Spaulding, and was deeded to him December 1, 1836. March 6, 1832, the west part, 55 1-2 acres, of the same lot was articulated to Joseph B. Worster, to whom it was deeded May 15, 1835.

Lot 9, sec. 11, 113 acres, was taken up by Samuel Norton, May 5, 1817. February 1, 1831, the north part, 49 acres, of this was articulated to Betsey Yarrington, and was deeded to Moses Wood June 1, 1834. The south part, 62 acres, was deeded to John B. Lee September 1, 1834.

Lot 11, section 11, 114 acres, was taken up by Rensselaer Warner January 1, 1816. December 15, 1830, the south part, 64 acres, was articulated to Ezariah Ballou, and was deeded to E. Royal Ballou June 1, 1834. December 15, 1830, the north part, 50 acres, was articulated to Benjamin Hix, to whom it was deeded June 1, 1834.

Lot 2, sec. 11, 123 acres, was articulated to Adam Fester May 30, 1811, and was deeded to him October 1, 1816.

Lots 8 and 10, section 11, were first articulated to Ephraim Waldo May 22, 1804, but reverted. February 17, 1810, lots 4, 6, and 8, sec. 11, 363 acres, were articulated to Samuel Clark, jr., to whom they were deeded June 21, 1813. Lot 10, sec. 11, 118 1-2 acres was articulated to Erastus Granger May 11, 1810. It was deeded to Samuel Clark, jr., August 19, 1814.

Lot 12, sec. 11, 118 acres, was articulated to William Carter, sr., May 7, 1804. It was deeded to Joseph Ellicott February 29, 1812.

Lot 1, sec. 12, 123 acres, was articulated to William Carter July 11, 1803. Lot 3, sec. 12, 121 acres, was articulated to Conrad Foster July 11, 1803. Lot 5, sec. 12, 123 acres, was articulated to Moses Root July 11, 1803. Lots 7, 9, 11, sec. 12, 342 acres, were articulated to James Walworth November 15, 1803. All were deeded to Joseph Ellicott, February 29 1812.

Lot 2, sec. 12, 129 acres, was articulated to John Hunt October 6, 1807. October 7, 1817, the article was renewed to Harriet Fitch, and September 21, 1832, the lot was articulated to Lyman Selleck. It was deeded to Thomas S. Clark November 23, 1833.

Conrad Ferster took up lot 4, sec. 12, October 6, 1807. July 21, 1829, it was conveyed by two articles to Reuben Jennings, and it was deeded to Hiram P. Fuller January 6, 1834.

Lot 6, section 12, 123 acres, was taken up by Jacob Ferster July 13, 1807. June 1, 1830, it was articulated to John Barnum. It was deeded to John Barry June 20, 1834.

Lot 8, sec. 12, 120 acres, was articulated to George Fester, jr., February 1, 1810, and was deeded to him June 28, 1816.

The north part of lot 10, sec. 12, 66 acres, was taken up by Henry Hutchins January 6, 1817. November 20, 1830, it was articulated to Matthias Brown, and February 14, 1834, was deeded with lot 12 to Noah Greeley. The south part, 61 1-2 acres, of lot 10, sec. 12, was taken up by John Thompson, January 6, 1817. It was deeded to Adna Thompson.

Lot 12, sec. 12, 127 acres, was taken up by Jacob Dehart December 4, 1815. October 31, 1829, it was articulated in two equal parts to Noah Greeley; and February 14, 1834, was deeded, with 66 acres of lot 11, to Noah Greeley.

It has been said that as early as 1798 the celebrated Aaron Burr had contracted for a large tract of land at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, probably including a large portion of the present town of Carlton. In a letter to Theophilus Cazenove, one of the land company's agents. Mr. Burr complained that the survey included Tonawanda Bay (Oak Orchard Harbor), which he thought should not be reckoned as land and paid for at the stipulated price, \$1.50 per acre. It appears that this sale to Burr was never consummated, and the books of the company make no mention of it. Indeed in the autumn of 1798 the survey of the company's land had not been completed and the land had not been placed in market, though a sale to Mr. Burr had probably been talked of.

At the beginning of this century the two localities which gave promise of assuming the greatest importance of any in the county of Orleans were at the falls of Oak Orchard Creek in Shelby and at the mouth of the same stream in Carlton. No canal had then been dreamed of, and railroads were unknown. It therefore appeared certain that, as the region developed, produce must seek an outlet over the lake, and supplies must be brought in the same way. In that case the excellent harbor at Oak Orchard Creek must of course be the shipping and receiving point for all this commerce, and an important village must

spring up around it. Joseph Ellicott was not slow to discern the prospective advantages which the locality offered; and to render these available for the settlers and thus encourage settlement he caused a survey of the Oak Orchard road to be made in 1803, and opened that thoroughfare as soon thereafter as practicable. In 1803 he also made a survey of a town near the mouth of the creek, and named it Manilla. It never had an existence as a town, however, except on paper; for before the region became thickly settled the Erie Canal was projected, and work on it commenced in 1817.

Mr. Ellicott was not altogether regardless of his own interests. He evidently had visions of the probable value in the future, not only of the land along that portion of Oak Orchard Creek called Stillwater, but also of that bordering on the lake in the vicinity of Johnson's Creek. As early as the latter part of 1802 lots 4 and 6, section 9, were articted to Joshua Woodard, and lots 8 and 10 of the same section to Reuben Lewis. These lots lie on each side of Johnson's creek at its mouth. This appears from the company's books to be the first land articted in Orleans county. Three of these lots were deeded to Joseph Ellicott February 29, 1812.

In 1803 land in this vicinity was articted to John G. Brown, David Musselman, James Walworth, Solomon Franklin, James De Graw, Elijah Hunt, William Carter, Conrad Ferster, and Moses Root; and in 1804 to Samuel McKenney and William Carter. In nearly all these cases the parties to whom the land was articted appear to have been Mr. Ellicott's "dummies," for the land, amounting to about 3,000 acres, was deeded to him February 29, 1812.

In 1803 lots 5, 7, and 9, section 9, at Kuckville, were articted to James Dunham. They were afterward conveyed to Matthew, James, and Charles Dunham and George Kuck.

In 1804 Job Shipman and Ephraim Waldo received articles for land. That of Mr. Shipman was afterward deeded to Anna Shipman and others. That of Mr. Waldo reverted.

In 1805 land was articted to Paul Brown, and Oliver Clark. That of Mr. Clark, lots 7, 9, and 11, section 6, was deeded to him in 1809 and 1812. In 1807 John Hunt, Conrad Ferster, Jacob Ferster, and George Ferster were purchasers; in 1809 Reuben Fuller and Charles Dunham; in 1810 John Fuller and Joseph Mansfield.

In 1811 Minories Day, Moses Barnum, jr., Fitch Chamberlain, Giles Slater, jr., Anthony Miles, Selah Bardslee, and Adam Ferster ; all these except the last named were members of the "Union Company." But little land in Carlton was sold between 1811 and 1820.

The pioneer settler in Carlton, and probably in Orleans county, was James Walworth, who came from Canada, with his family, in an open boat and landed at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek in May, 1803. He built a cabin, Thomas says, "which at that time was the only house near the shore of Lake Ontario, between Fort Niagara and Bradock's Bay. His nearest neighbor, at first, resided near Lockport, Niagara county. Mr. Walworth was very poor then. The only provisions his family had when they landed were a few potatoes ; these, and fish from Oak Orchard Creek, of which there was then an abundance, supplied their sustenance, except an occasional barter with boatmen, who, coasting along the south shore of the lake, would put into the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek for shelter. Walworth hunted and fished mainly for a living, and when he collected any store of peltries he took them east along the shore of the lake to a market. After two or three years he removed to what used to be called the Lewiston road between Lockport and Batavia, where he was afterward well known as a tavern keeper." William Walworth, his brother, came the same year and settled near the mouth of Johnson's Creek, but nothing is known of his subsequent career.

Ray Marsh was a native of Connecticut. About 1800 he went to Canada and engaged in teaching. In 1803 he married Martha Shaw, and in the same year came in a small boat to Carlton and located near the lake shore. In 1805 he removed to Cambria, whence he was driven by the British and Indians at the time of the burning of Lewiston in the War of 1812. They fled to Ontario county, but returned to Ridgeway where they afterward suffered much from sickness and poverty. Mr. Marsh died about 1852. His wife survived him many years. Seven of their grandsons were soldiers in the Union army in the Civil War.

Elijah Hunt, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1751. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, was captured by the Seneca Indians, was made to run the gauntlet after the Indian fashion and was afterward prepared for torture, but was rescued by an old squaw who claimed

him for adoption in place of a son that had been killed in the battle at which Hunt was taken. He remained with the Indians about three years, and after the close of the war was permitted to return to his people. He was kindly treated by the Indians, and many years afterward was visited by them at his home in Carlton. In 1804 he took up a farm on the lake shore a mile west from Johnson's Creek, and there he died in 1830. His daughter, Amy, married William Carter in 1804. This was probably the first marriage in Orleans county.

James Dunham took an article for land in the summer of 1803. With his father, Matthew Dunham, and his brothers, Matthew and Charles, he came from Berkshire county, Mass., to Wayne county, N. Y., about 1795, and thence to Carlton. Thomas says :

In the summer of 1804 Matthew Dunham and his sons built a dam across Johnson's Creek, where the dam now stands at Kuckville, and erected a small building on it for turning wood. The Dunham family carried on the business of turning in a small way in this building several years. They did not find much sale for their goods near home, but sold some chairs and wooden bowls to the new settlers. The most of their work they took across the lake and disposed of in Canada. They continued this commerce until the embargo was declared in 1808, and after that they smuggled their chair stuff over to a considerable extent on a sail boat which they owned.

It is related by some of the first settlers that in this turning shop the Dunhams fixed an apparatus for pounding corn, by making a tub or box in which the corn was placed, and a heavy pestle was made to fall at each turn of the wheel. Into this box they would put about a bushel of corn, occasionally stirring it up to bring it under the pestle, and thus pound it till it was reduced to meal. . . . Several families coming in to settle in the neighborhood the want of a saw mill and a grist mill was greatly felt. Three or four years after the Dunhams built their turning shop the Holland Land Company offered to furnish the irons for a saw mill, and the irons and a pair of mill stones for a grist mill if they would erect such mills on their dam. A saw mill and a grist mill were built accordingly. These were the first mills of the kind erected in Carlton. . . . They remained the property of the Dunhams till about 1816, when they were bought by George Kuck, and rebuilt on a much larger pattern than the old mills.

Mrs. Rachel Dunham, a daughter of Henry Lovewell, was born in Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1785. In 1789 her father's family removed to Ontario county, and in 1804 to the mouth of Johnson's Creek in Carlton. They endured many of the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life. Her father died in 1813, and in 1814 she was married to Matthew Dunham, who died in 1854. They had seven children.

In 1805 a sailor who stopped at Henry Lovewell's house gave Rachel



an apple. She planted the seeds from this near the shore of the lake, and from them grew the first apple tree that was raised north of the Ridge.

John G. Brown purchased a lot of two and one half acres in the "village of Manilla," and received a deed December 2, 1806. This was the first deed of land in Carlton or in Orleans county. Brown sold it to Silas Joy in 1815.

John Shipman was born in Saybrook, Conn., in 1772. After reaching adult age he removed to Greene county, N. Y., and thence to Wayne county, whence he came with the family of Elijah Brown to Carlton in the summer of 1804. They came by way of the lake, and on the voyage Mr. Brown died and his body was brought to Carlton and buried. Mr. Shipman took up a part of lot 12, section 2 in the second range, of which his son, Israel Shipman, afterward received a deed from the Holland Land Company. He erected on his farm the best house in the town. It was a log structure with a board floor and a shingled roof. At this house the first two or three town meetings were held. His wife, whom he married in 1815, was Widow Ann Tomblin. He died in 1833, and she in 1868.

Moses Root removed from Otsego county, N. Y., to Big Sodus Bay in 1801 or 1802. His family consisted of his wife and five sons. In 1804 he came by way of Irondequoit Bay and Lake Ontario to the mouth of Johnson's Creek in Carlton. He had taken an article for lot 5, section 12 in the second range in July 1803, and on this he located. With his family came that of Mr. Dunham, and with the exception of the Walsworth family at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, these constituted the whole white population north of the Ridge. Reuben Root (who afterward settled in Yates), in a published sketch of his life in Thomas's History, says :

My father built a house of such poles as we could carry, as we had no team to draw logs, and covered it with elm bark, in which we lived without a floor for one or two years, then our floor was made of split basswood. After building a shelter for the family, the next thing in order was to get supplied with food and clothing, the stock we brought with us getting low. We cleared a small piece of land and planted it with corn; from this we made our bread. Our meat consisted of fish, venison, bear, raccoon and hedgehog. We pounded our corn for meal two or three years, by which time we began to raise wheat, which we took to Norton's mill in Lima, to be ground. It was about seventy miles by way of Irondequoit Bay and the lake. The country was so



infested with bears and wolves at that time we could not keep domestic animals. In the summer of 1806 or 1807 my father got a cow from Canada, but the following fall she was killed by wolves. Our clothing was made from hemp of our own raising. We could not raise flax on account of the rust that destroyed the fibre. For several years we had no boots or shoes for want of material to make them. My father built the first frame barn in what is now Orleans county. The lumber and nails he brought from Canada.

Mr. Root and his son Reuben were ordered to Buffalo in 1814 to serve in the United States Army. They volunteered to go, under General Porter, and assist in taking the British batteries that were besieging Fort Erie.

The association that was known as the Union Company consisted of Minoris Day, Fitch Chamberlain, Charles Webster, Anthony Miles, Sela Beardsley, Moris Barnum, jr., Russell Smith, and Giles Slater jr., all residents of Stockbridge, Mass. In December, 1810, they entered into the following written agreement:

We who have hereunto affixed our respective names do agree to the following articles and hold ourselves bound to fulfill each and every one of them as follows, viz.:

Article 1.—We agree that for the purposes of our better accommodation and mutual benefit we do and have resolved ourselves into one respective body or company, by and under the appellation of the Union Company, for the express purpose of emigrating to the western part of the State of New York, on the Holland purchase, so called, there to purchase, each one by and for himself, unconnected with said company, as much land as he shall think will comport with his individual interests.

Article 2.—We agree that we will jointly and severally bear our proportional part of expenses that may accrue, for the use of said body or company in the outfit, or when embodied or joined together, which shall be considered necessary by said company, being made in a just and lawful manner agreeable to the rules and regulations hereafter adopted.

Article 3.—We agree that one of said body or company shall be appointed as secretary, to see that said expedition is forwarded, to give information from time to time what progress has been made or is making, also to keep a book or memorandum on which shall be carefully recorded whatever has been furnished, and by whom, as well as the value of said articles and any entry which shall be considered necessary by said company.

Article 4.—We agree that we will individually furnish our respective proportion of such articles as shall be considered necessary by said company and make a deposit of the same with the company's secretary previous to the first day of January next.

Article 5.—We agree that should any individual composing said company furnish more than his proportional part, for the use of said body, he shall be repaid by them, and any not furnishing his share shall pay it into the company at their request.

Article 6.—We agree that we will put our joint force and strength together, for at least two years, next after the purchase of our respective lands and labor in company.

Article 7.—We agree that in order to have no division or dissension between ourselves, that we will clear off and burn up as much wood on one man's land as on another's, viz., to have it fit for sowing wheat or other grain for which it may be suitable.

Article 8.—We agree that the avails of our joint labor, of whatever kind it may be, shall be equally distributed among said body or company not having any reference to the lands or owners of said lands from whence said avails proceeded.

Article 9.—We agree that whatever may be taken by hunting, fishing, or the like, shall be the joint property of the company, as well as the expense attending the same, shall be borne by them.

Article 10.—We agree that we will erect a house and barn on the land belonging to some one of the company, to be jointly concerned in the expense in building the same, and also joint owners in said building, until said company shall be dissolved, then to belong to the one on whose land it shall stand.

Article 11.—We agree that in planting a nursery of fruit trees, that on whomsoever the ground shall belong whereon it shall be planted for that purpose, the avails of which shall belong to the company after each individual shall have taken what he may want to plant his individual ground, viz., they (the company) being at the expense of cultivating it and taking all necessary care.

Article 12.—We agree that we will assist each other in an equal proportion in erecting a house and barn not exceeding the expense of the first house and barn erected.

Article 13.—We agree that we do not hold ourselves as a body or company responsible for any debts of any kind or nature contracted without the express knowledge of or consent of the whole, neither for the lands which the individuals composing the company may purchase, each one contracting for his own lands paying for it and owning it by and for himself, the company not being responsible in that respect.

Article 14.—We agree that it is possible that the best human calculations are often thwarted and disappointed, and the best intentions are sometimes providentially rendered incapable of performing these most solemn vows, that when it shall plainly and distinctly appear that any one engaging shall unfortunately be rendered incapable of performing, shall be excused in the manner hereinafter pointed out.

Article 15.—We agree that should any one be disappointed and rendered incapable as described by article 14, shall he, having furnished his proportional share of the outfit of said expedition as will appear by record on company books, shall, at the expiration of two years after the first of January next, be repaid for whatever he may have put or placed in the hands of said company, they being accountable for the same.

Article 16.—We agree that should any one belonging to said company fail from reasons assigned in article 14 of this instrument, shall nevertheless be considered as belonging to said company until the expiration of eighteen months, computing from the first day of January next; should he fail of joining said body until after said time is expired he shall have no other claim than what is allowed by article 15.

Article 17.—We agree that should any one refuse or neglect to go at the time

affixed by said company having other reasons than those assigned by article 14 shall forfeit whatever he may have deposited in the outfit for the use of said company.

Article 18.—We agree that no one individual belonging to said company shall be allowed the privilege of substituting any person or persons in his room or stead, each shall be obliged to perform the work by his own hands (but not debarred from any assistance he may procure unconnected with said company), unless by consent of said body or company.

Saturday, 8th Décembre, 1810.  
Stockbridge, Massachusetts.  
Cyrus Beach, Witness.

Minories Day.  
Fitch Chamberlain.  
Charles Webster.  
Anthony Miles.  
Selah Bardslee.  
Moses Barnum, jr.  
Russell Smith.  
Giles Slater, jr.

Day, Barnum and Chamberlain took up adjoining lots, 1, 3, and 5, section 6; Slater and Beardslee also adjoining lots, 12, section 6, and 2, section 9; and Miles lot 10, section 8; and all were worked according to their covenant. Smith did not take up land, but returned to Stockbridge, and Webster accidentally lost his pocket book containing his money and was released from his agreement. The other six accumulated property and reared worthy families. Fitch Chamberlain was a physician, and practiced in Carlton and adjoining towns.

Daniel Gates was born in Rutland county, Vt., in 1789. His wife, to whom he was married in 1808, was Ann Anderson. He came to Orleans county, and in July, 1809, took an article for a part of lot 29, township 15, range 2, and resided there several years. He afterward removed to Carlton, where he resided till his death in 1858. His wife died in 1866. They were the parents of John, Nehemiah F., Lewis W., and Matthew A. Gates. The latter resides in Gates. He brought his family here with a yoke of oxen and a wagon, fording the Genesee River, over which there was no bridge. They suffered many hardships, especially during the war, when at times they were compelled to substitute green boiled wheat for bread.

John Thompson was the son of Andrew Thompson, of New York city, who was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army. John was born in the city of New York in 1771. He removed to Seneca county where he remained a number of years, and in 1811 came to Carlton and located in the west part of the town a mile from the lake shore. On the

breaking out of the war of 1812 he removed his family to Lima, N. Y., and he became a soldier in the army. He was in the battle of Lundy's Lane, where he was wounded in the chest. On the conclusion of the war he returned to Carlton and located on the lake road in the west part of the town where he died in 1829. His wife was Phebe Garrett, of New York. They reared to adult age six children, of whom John was born in 1810. His wife was Lory Cushman, who was born in Vermont in 1810.

Rev. George Kuck was a native of London, England, where he was born in 1791. He was educated at King's College, came to New York city in 1806, and went to Canada in 1807. In the war of 1812 he was a lieutenant in the Canadian militia, and was also a government clerk. He came to Carlton in 1815 and purchased the farm at what is now Kuckville, where he ever afterward resided. He built a grist mill on the site of the primitive log mill that Mr. Dunham had erected, and afterward built a warehouse at the mouth of Johnson's Creck. He also opened a store in 1816. He at one time conducted a store, farm, warehouse, ashery, grist mill, and saw mill. He was a good business man and became wealthy. During thirty years he was postmaster at West Carlton, afterward and now Kuckville. He united with the M. E. Church in 1821, and was leader of the first Methodist class formed in Carlton. In 1829 he became an exhorter, and in 1833 a local preacher. He was ordained a deacon in 1837, and an elder in 1849. His wife, to whom he was married in 1819, was Miss Electa Fuller. He died in 1868.

Noah Greeley, a relative of Horace Greeley, was born in New Hampshire, in 1766. He married Anna Powell in 1793, and in 1810 they removed to Homer, N. Y., where he built a saw mill and a grist mill, and afterward purchased a farm. He removed to Lock, Cayuga county, thence to Allegany county, and in 1817 to Carlton, settling in the north-west corner of the town, on lot 12, section 12. The summer of 1819 was very sickly, and he, his wife, their thirteen children, and nearly all their neighbors were sick with the malarial fever that prevailed. That he might have better nursing than his sick family could give, some neighbors carried him on a rude litter of poles and bark to the home of Elijah Hunt, two miles east. As he was taken from the house he bade his sick wife and children good bye and none of them except his eldest

daughter (afterward Mrs. Rensselaer Warner), who was able to visit him occasionally, ever saw him again. He died in October of that year. His wife died in 1849. Their children were Anna, Lucy, Noah, Clifton, Alvin, Gilman, Dustin, Fanny, Eber, Asa, Nancy, Sally, and Alfred. Of these eleven were Methodists and two Baptists. All the sons but one were Whigs and afterward Republicans. None ever used ardent spirits, and only one tobacco. Only one was married more than once. The youngest was fifty years of age when the first of the children died.

John Hadstead was born in Greenbush, N. Y., in 1812. His father was killed in battle in the War of 1812. In 1813 his grandfather took him on his back to Seneca county, and in 1814 they went to Ontario county. In 1818, his mother, who had married a second husband, came to Murray, and in 1826 Mr. Hadstead came to Gaines. In 1836 he married Susan Knapp of that town. In 1837 they removed to a place a mile southwest from Kuckville, and in 1838 to a place half a mile east from Fairhaven. Thence in 1840 they removed to Ridgeway, and in the same year to a farm a mile south from Two Bridges. In 1886 he removed to Carlton Station, where he died.

John Barry was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1792. In 1810 he married Eve Failing, and in 1822 they removed to Yates, about a mile and a half east from Lyndonville. His father and five brothers had already settled in that town. In 1832 he removed to lot 4, section 12, in Carlton, two miles west from the mouth of Johnson's Creek. In 1838 he removed to Indiana, where he died in 1876. Of his ten children only Andrew Barry is a resident of Carlton. He was born in Montgomery county in 1811, and came to Orleans county with his father. His wife was Jane Barnum, a native of Cayuga county. They were married in 1834. They reared to adult age eight children.

Chester and Alfred Bidwell were early settlers on section 1, lot 2, near East Carlton, where both died some years since.

James Armstrong, an early settler came from the eastern part of this State. His brothers, John and Robert, came with him or soon afterward, and located a mile south of East Carlton. James died in 1883. Robert lives in Albion. John died in Carlton many years since.

Giles Slater, a native of Massachusetts, came to Carlton at an early

day, and settled half a mile east from Kuckville, where he died and where his daughter, Mrs. George Beckwith, now resides.

Squire I. Eccleston, a native of Connecticut, removed from that State to Chenango county, N. Y., and thence to Seneca county. In an early day he came to Murray and thence to Carlton, where he located on lot 1, section 2, where he died.

Franklin H. Eccleston, son of Squire I., was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1800. He removed with his father's family to Seneca county, to Murray, and to Carlton; and after his father's death he became the sole owner of the farm where they settled. In 1889 he removed to East Carlton village where he died in 1890. His wife was Theodosia Mansfield, a native of Vermont. They reared to adult age three children, of whom Marion M. Eccleston, of East Carlton, is the only survivor.

Richard Huff came from Seneca county, N. Y., to Carlton early in the present century and settled at East Carlton, where he died many years since. Stephen Huff, a son, was born in 1816, and came to Carlton with his father. His wife was Amy Ketchum, who resides at East Carlton. Mr. Huff died in 1883. His daughter, Mrs. Hervey Blood, resides in Carlton.

Everett Gray was born in New Jersey in 1808. In 1822 he came to Carlton with his mother's family, and located a mile south from East Carlton. His wife, to whom he was married in 1832, was Elizabeth McConley. She died in 1860, and in 1862 he married Mrs. Hannah Furell. They had five children.

Asa Simpson was born in Orange county, N. Y., in 1791. He removed to Cayuga county, and thence in 1822 to Carlton, settling three-fourths of a mile southwest from Two Bridges. Ten years later he removed to a place just west of Two Bridges, now occupied by his son, J. C. Simpson. He died there in 1868. Mr. Simpson's wife was Minerva Fish, of Cayuga county. She died in Carlton in 1858.

James Hutchinson was born in Pennsylvania in 1794. In 1823 he removed to Barre, in Orleans county. After several changes of residence he settled in Waterport, where he died in 1867, and where his son, Andrew Hutchinson, now resides.

Harmon C. Beardsley was born in Connecticut in 1804. When a lad he removed with his father, Levi Beardsley, to Wayne county,

where he remained till 1826, when he came to Carlton and settled on lot 4, section 4, in the southeast part of the town, where he died in 1871. His wife was Cynthia Batcheller, a native of Vermont. They were married in 1828, and they reared three children, of whom H. S. Beardsley is the postmaster and a merchant at Sawyer.

Levi A. Beardsley was born in Connecticut in 1806. When quite young he removed with his father's family to Wayne county, N. Y. He was afterward adopted by William Reed, of Carlton, in which town he passed the balance of his life. He died in 1878. His wife was Sally C. Hickey, of Niagara county. Of his six children two reside in Carlton: W. H., a farmer, and S. W., a merchant at East Carlton.

Jacob Wood was born in 1776. In 1826 he removed from Otsego county, N. Y., to Carlton, and located on lot 4, section 4, a mile south from Sawyer. Thence he removed to a farm, half a mile west from Sawyer, where he died in 1842. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Griffin, was born in 1778, and died in 1868. Their son, William Wood, who was born in 1814, succeeded his father on the place, and died there in 1883. His wife was Mary Ann Burg, a native of Vermont.

Jerry Clark was born in Wayne county, N. Y., in 1802. He came to Carlton in 1826 and settled on lots 7, 9, and 11, near the mouth of Johnson's Creek, which his father, Oliver Clark, had purchased in 1805, but had not occupied. In 1827 he married Mary Ann Miles, a native of England. She died in 1830, and in 1832 he married her sister, Priscilla Miles. Mr. Clark is still living. He had two children: Hiram, now living on the old place, and Mary P., who died in 1873. Mr. Clark's wives were the daughters of Anthony Miles.

William B. Clark was born in Massachusetts in 1790. When a young man he removed to Rensselaer county, N. Y., where he married Tryphosa Childs, a native of Massachusetts. In 1830 they removed to Genesee county, and in 1834 to Carlton. They located about three-fourths of a mile west from the mouth of Johnson's Creek, on the lake road, and remained there till their death. He died in 1860, and she about ten years later. Of their eleven children five located in the immediate vicinity of the place where they settled; Alonzo, William Freeman, Abel R., and Lura. Of these all except Abel R. were born prior to their settlement in Carlton.



Oliver Dutcher was born in Montgomery county, N Y., in 1814. In 1828 he came with his father to Yates, and soon afterward to Carlton, and settled between the west line of the town and Waterport, a mile north from Kenyonville. His wife was Harriet M. Handy of Yates, and they reared eight children.

John Curtis was born in New Hampshire in 1808. In 1816 he removed with his father's family to Monroe county. In 1826 he came to Carlton and located on lot 1, section 5. He remained there till his death, in 1885, and his son, W. R. Curtis, resides on the farm where he settled. His father died soon after they came here, and the care of his mother and eight brothers and sisters devolved on him. He was three times married: first to Miss B. Schofield, second to Caroline Fredon, and lastly to Hannah Fredon, who (as Mrs. Cornsforth), is still living. From Mr. Curtis the place Curtis Corners, now Sawyer, took its name. George Curtis, a brother of John, came to Carlton at the same time. After a few years he removed to Ohio, where he died.

Arnold Comstock was born in Smithfield, R. I., October 4, 1807. When he was eight years old, his father with his family moved to Cayuga county, N. Y. Here in 1838 he married Phebe Allen, and in 1841 they came to Orleans county, settling on a farm two miles south of Curtis Corners (now Sawyer) and continued to live here until his death which occurred in 1879. They raised a family of five children, four girls and one boy. He was a good citizen and noted for his sterling integrity and honesty. His widow and three children still survive him; the son, Arnold A. Comstock, now owns and occupies the old homestead.

Jesse Strickland was a native of New York, born in 1789. In 1835 he removed to Carlton and located half a mile north from Kenyonville, where he died in 1865. His wife was Clarissa Durgee. She died in 1864. They had ten children. Charles Strickland, one of the sons, resides on the old homestead.

Robert Rackham was born in Norfolk county, England, in 1810. He came to America in 1836, and to Carlton in 1839. He settled in Waterport where he died in 1874. His wife was Mary Ann Timm, a native of England, born in 1805. She died at Waterport in 1889. Their children are Mrs. Mary Murdock, of Gaines, and Joshua, Joseph, and James Rackham of Carlton.

Jonathan Murray was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1790. In his boyhood he learned from his father the trade of a ship builder. Quite early in life he became a seaman, and at the age of twenty-four he was made captain of a vessel sailing from New York. He continued in command of different vessels during a period of ten years. In 1824 he abandoned the sea, went to Jefferson county, N. Y., and followed farming till 1840. He then went to the upper landing of the Genesee River, four miles from its mouth, and engaged in ship building, which he continued till 1847, when he removed to the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, where he passed the remainder of his life. He died in 1874. At Oak Orchard harbor he, in company with his sons Dexter and Horatio C., engaged in the business of ship building. They built some ten or twelve vessels. At the time he came to this place there was a small hotel here. This he purchased and rebuilt and enlarged, kept it during many years, and was succeeded in it by his son, Horatio C. His wife was Emily C. Comstock, a native of Massachusetts. Four children lived to maturity: Charles, who was drowned in Lake Ontario in 1837; Dexter, deceased; Horatio C., now of Point Breeze; and Catherine, who died in 1873. Mrs. Murray died in 1872.

Ezekiel McKennan was born in Ireland in 1800. He came to America and settled in Herkimer county, N. Y., and in 1840 removed to Carlton. He located in Waterport where he died in 1888. His son, Dr. Hugh McKennan, was a practitioner at Lyndonville. The late Dr. William McKennan, of Albion, was a nephew of Ezekiel.

Amos L. June a native of Connecticut, was born in 1824, and in 1848 he removed to Waterport. He married, in 1852, Debby Ann Palmer. She died in 1874, and in 1875 he married Jane McKennan. The children of Mr. June are Dr. Fred L., of Waterport, and Genevieve.

Many other pioneer settlers and representative citizens of Carlton are noticed at length on subsequent pages of this volume, whose sketches can be found by reference to the index.

In 1800 a deserter from Fort Niagara was drowned while trying to cross Johnson's creek. This was the first death in Carlton. The second was that of Elijah Brown. The first birth was of twins, in 1806, children of James Walsworth. Judge Thomas says: "At their birth no physician or person of her own sex was present with the mother." The



*Chester Williams.*



first preaching in the town was by a Rev. Mr. Steele, a Methodist clergyman from Canada, about 1810. Elder Simeon Dutcher, a Baptist, came to Carlton in 1817, and was the only preacher in the town for several years. During the anti-Masonic excitement Mr. Dutcher, who was a Freemason, was called on by his brethren in the church to renounce Masonry. He refused and was expelled from the church. He was esteemed highly by all who knew him. He died in 1860.

The first schoolmaster in Carlton was Peleg Helms, who taught in the winter of 1810-11. The first merchant was George Kuck, in 1816. The first physician, after Fitch Chamberlain, was Dr. Richard W. Gates who removed to Barre, and thence to Yates. He was a prominent citizen. He was the first supervisor of Carlton of which there is any record, and in 1841 represented Orleans county in the State Legislature.

It has already been said that Rachel Lovewell planted the first apple tree. Elijah Brown planted the first orchard near Two Bridges. The second was planted in 1809, by Matthew Dunham, jr.

The first framed barn in Carlton and probably the first in Orleans county, was built by Moses Root, prior to the erection of Dunham's saw mill. The boards for this barn were brought from Canada, as was all the sawed lumber used in Carlton before the advent of saw mills.

Reuben Root had a sail boat of a few tons burthen which he used for freight and passengers between here and Canada, and much of the lumber used by the early settlers was brought hither by him.

A complete record of all the boats and vessels constructed at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek would seem to indicate that that point was once an important ship building place. This industry, now a thing of the past, began in 1848, when the flat bottomed schooner *New World* assumed tangible shape on the stays. This vessel was launched the following year, and under Capt. Dexter J. Murray plied the lake for several years between here and Oswego. The *Conroy*, a pleasure yacht, in 1851, and the *Bloomer*, a 65-ton schooner, in 1852, followed, the latter being commanded by Capt. H. S. Selheimer. In 1855 a side-wheel pleasure steamer and *Happy Jack*, a trading schooner, were built followed in 1859 by the schooner *Sweet Home*. The *May Queen*, a swift sailing yacht, was constructed in 1860, and in 1865 the schooner *H. M. Ballou* was built. The latter was subsequently commanded by

Capt. H. C. Murray. The next year the Red White and Blue, a pleasure yacht, and in 1874 the schooners Alice and May were erected. Capt. H. C. Murray, with his father and brother, or alone, was interested in the building of all these vessels. Among the boats which have been owned in part or in whole by parties living here may be mentioned the schooners Star of Sodus, Decatur, Eugene, and Susan Sribel, all of which were employed in the carrying trade. The first named was purchased by a stock company of farmers in 1847.

The mouth of Oak Orchard Creek being a harbor of refuge a number of vessels have at one time or another been disabled or wrecked in the immediate vicinity, and of these are remembered the schooners Forest, Missouri, Paul Jones, Jane Leslie, Clipper C. Pollet, Thompson, William S. Malcolm, Perseverance, and Lord Nelson; the brigs Matilda Taylor, St. Lawrence, and Lafayette Cook, and the steamers Cuba, Lady of the Lake, and Young America.

During the War of the Rebellion the town of Carlton sent to the front 175 of her brave sons to defend the nation's cause. On the battlefields, in the hospitals, or in the terrible prison pens of the South they did their whole duty nobly and fearlessly. In a previous chapter an account is given of the several regiments from Orleans county. The patriotic men who went from this town are as follows:

James M. Armstrong 14th H. Art.  
 George W. Armstrong.  
 Charles W. Armstrong, 151st Inf.  
 Edgar F. Austin, 8th H. Art.  
 Edward Acherson, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Francis A. Avery, 8th H. Art.  
 Henry Acherson, 17th Ind. Bat.  
 Uriah T. Applin, 151st Inf.  
 Briggs Applin, 27th Inf.  
 David C. Aldrich, 151st Inf.  
 Barten Aldrich, 151st Inf.  
 Silas G. Boughton, 108th Inf.  
 Henry B. Barman.  
 James Bowen, 27th Inf.  
 Corydon C. Brownell, 8th H. Art.  
 George Newton Billings, 8th H. Art.  
 George Page Beam, 8th Cav.  
 Wesley Blanchard, 147th Inf.

Owen Blanchard.  
 John Gray Bragg, 8th H. Art.  
 John Henry Bragg, 151st Inf.  
 George W. Beardsley, 22d Inf.  
 Reuben Cash Brown, 17th Bat.  
 Francis F. Brown, 28th Inf.  
 James Brown, 129th Inf.  
 William S. Bragg, 129th Inf.  
 John C. Barry, Ind. Sharpshooters.  
 Sherman E. Bunnell, 4th Art.  
 Jerome Canright, 151st Inf.  
 William R. Curtiss, 8th H. Art.  
 Frederick Curtiss, 14th H. Art.  
 Joseph Cook, 27th Inf.  
 Walter Conklin, 14th H. Art.  
 Mathew Conklin, 151st Inf.  
 Francis Curtiss, 14th H. Art.  
 John Francis Curtiss, 14th H. Art.

Jeremiah S. Corbin, 8th H. Art.  
 James Washington Capwell, Ind. Sharpshooters.  
 Oliver Clark, 8th H. Art.  
 James Polk Collins, 105th Inf.  
 James P. Collins, 94th Inf.  
 Moses Collins, 151st Inf.  
 Nathan J. Cornell, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Royal E. Cochrane, 8th H. Art.  
 S. Robert Q. Cochrane, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Alexander Crawford, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Mahlen Center, 151st Inf. •  
 Ransom H. Cole, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Charles Day, 151st Inf.  
 Christopher C. Drake, 8th H. Art.  
 William Edwin Dunn, 4th H. Art.  
 John Daly.  
 Russel Dunham, 8th H. Art.  
 Walter Doty, 8th Cav.  
 Joseph Elson, 8th Cav.  
 Harrison Eckler, 8th H. Art.  
 Charles Ferdon, 28th Inf.  
 Washington Furness, 12th Inf.  
 George Follett, 8th H. Art.  
 Edwin R. Fuller, 8th H. Art.  
 Philo Fuller, 3d Cav.  
 Josephus Fuller, 8th H. Art.  
 George W. Fuller, 17th Bat.  
 Daniel G. Fuller, 4th Art.  
 D. E. Fisher, 3d Cav.  
 John H. Ferdun, 14th H. Art.  
 John Griswold, 8th H. Art.  
 John Gassin 12th Inf.  
 Fenimore C. Gallet, 8th Cav.  
 Andrew Grover, 17th Ind. Bat.  
 Peter Goodrich, 28th Inf.  
 John Bentley Hall, 27th Inf.; 14th H. Art.  
 Matthew Hamilton, 14th H. Art.  
 George Cassius Henry, 14th H. Art.  
 Harrison Henry, 27th Inf.  
 John Henry Handy, Ind. Sharpshooters.  
 Valentine Hummel, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Charles Hummel, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Alvin G. Hunt, 27th Inf.; 22d Cav.

Leonard Hunt, 8th H. Art.  
 Franklin Hummel, 8th H. Art.  
 Joshua M. Hotelling, 8th H. Art.  
 Harley S. Hobbs, 151st Inf.  
 Delos Howe, Ind. Sharpshooters.  
 James A. Henry, 129th Inf.  
 Joseph Hiscock, 151st Inf.  
 Ira Webbs, 27th Inf.; 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 Charles Jerome, 8th Cav.  
 Hiram Jerome 8th Cav.  
 Eugene H. Jacobs, 4th H. Art.  
 Alanson Kimball, 17th Bat.  
 Henry Kimball, 3d Cav.  
 Edson Kimball, 8th H. Art.  
 Albert E. Kingman, 14th H. Art.  
 Royce Kelly, Ind. Sharpshooters.  
 George Kelly, Ind. Sharpshooters.  
 Joseph S. Keeler, 151st Inf.  
 Daniel C. Lebaron, 8th H. Art.  
 Samuel Lewis.  
 Nathan H. Lattin, 8th H. Art.  
 Darwin Littlefield, 151st Inf.  
 Demers Le Barr, 4th H. Art.  
 Patrick Langton, 8th H. Art.  
 Otis Macomber 76th Inf.  
 William Morrow, 3d Cav.  
 Thomas McCabe, 14th H. Art.  
 Charles W. Miller, 14th H. Art.  
 John Morrow, 14th H. Art.  
 Charles Marst, 4th H. Art.  
 John E. McCarthy, Ind. Sharpshooters.  
 John McKenchy, 3d Cav.  
 William McGuire, 3d Cav.  
 Stephen Moore, 17th Ind. Bat.  
 George E. Moore, 8th H. Art.  
 William G. Moore, 8th H. Art.  
 Charles McComber, 23d Inf.  
 Eben Morehouse, 8th H. Art.  
 Ethan Murin, 8th H. Art.  
 William H. Morrison, 3d Cav.  
 Frederick McOmber, 8th H. Art.  
 George Moore, 2d Mounted Rifles.  
 T. Jefferson McNeil, 129th Inf.  
 Lyman William Northrup, 12th Bat.



Jonathan A. Oakley, 3d Cav.	Alonzo F. Salisbury, 151st Inf.
George Washington Phillips, 151st Inf.	Elmer Senter, 2d Mounted Rifles.
John Grover Potter, 14th H. Art.	Frederick Thomas, 151st Inf.
Ira Poole, Ind. Sharpshooters.	Jerome B. Terrill, 8th H. Art.
Daniel Poole, Ind. Sharpshooters.	Arctus Terrill, 4th H. Art.
Reuben W. Pierce, 151st Inf.	Henry Fitch Tomblin, 151st Inf.
Reuben Plummer, 151st Inf.	Samuel Sprinzett Thorae, 151st Inf.
William Pendergrass, Ind. Sharpshooters.	Julius Thurston, Ind Sharpshooters.
James Palmer, 151st Inf.	Charles Tripp, 4th Art.
Alfred H. Parkinson, 4th Art.	Henry Lorenzo Van Dusen 8th H. Art.
Arthur H. Prescott, 8th H. Art.	John M. Van Camp, 2d Mounted Rifles.
James P. Ryan, 8th H. Art.	Benjamin F. West, 151st Inf.
Ira L. Rollins, 8th H. Art.	Frank E. Willett, 8th Cav.
Ambrosall Reed, 76th Inf.	George H. Wilson, 151st Inf.
George W. Root, 8th H. Art.	Horatio S. Wilson, 14th Inf.
William Moses Root, 151st Inf.	Jeremiah Winter, 151st Inf.
Cassius M. Richmond, 1st Mounted Rifles.	James Winter, 8th H. Art.
B. W. Richmond, 1st Mounted Rifles.	George Winter, 8th H. Art.
Edward G. Rorabach, 129th Inf.	Valentine A. Wilson, 151st Inf.
Milton Robbins, 151st Inf.	Alfred A. Welch, 8th H. Art.
Charles Henry Robinson, 14th H. Art.	Charles E. Woodruff, 2d Mounted Rifles.
Thomas Smith, 115th Inf.	John C. Wilson, 2d Mounted Rifles.
Volney Job Shipman, Ind Sharpshooters.	Leonard Wells, 129th Inf.
Warren Shingler, 8th H. Art.	Martin Wells, 12th Bat.
Hiram Sackett, 27th Inf.	John C. Wood, 129th Inf.
John Sargent, 4th Mich. Inf.	George Webster, 129th Inf.
William Monroe Smith, 8th H. Art.	Edwin L. Wage, 151 Inf., capt. 120th U.
William Eugene Stevens, 8th H. Art.	S. C. Inf.
Samuel Shingler, 12th Bat.	

According to statistics of 1893 the town of Carlton has real estate assessed at \$1,148,106; personal property, \$55,575; it raised that year by taxation a total of \$9,484 79, the rate being .00748233. The town debt and interest was \$1,120. There are four corporations doing business within the town whose real estate in 1893 was assessed as follows: Oak Orchard on the Lake Company, \$25,000; Carlton and Albion Telephone Company, \$270; Western Union Telegraph Company, \$438.75; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad Company (N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. lessee), \$100,530,

The town officers elected in 1894 are: Supervisor, Wm. N. Dean; B. A. Bamber, town clerk; C. M. Hard, B. F. Van Camp, A. D. Reed, assessors; H. B. Wilson, collector; Hiram Jerome, highway commis-

sioner ; W. N. Dean, R. W. Harris, William Kenyon, Isaac N. Stebbins, justices of the peace.

**WATERPORT.**—This is the largest business place in Carlton, is pleasantly situated at the junction of Otter and Oak Orchard Creeks, and contains a post-office, two general stores, a hardware store, a drug store, a notion store, one hotel and livery, a jewelry shop, two blacksmiths, a meat market, a harness shop, one cooperage, a foundry and agricultural implement manufactory, a warehouse and coal yard, one grist mill, a saw mill, one church, a union school (of which Prof. A. W. Behrend is principal), a physician, and a population of about 250. The present postmaster, Albert M. Ives, was appointed September 11, 1893 ; he succeeded R. W. Harris. The station on the R., W. & O. Railroad is located on the opposite side of Oak Orchard Creek about half a mile north. The flouring mill of Woods & Lum, situated near the railroad, was built by Robert Rackham, who finally sold it to Nelson Clark. Upon the death of the latter it became the property of his sons, Lyman and Oliver Clark, who sold it to A. W. Woods and George F. Lum in the spring of 1889. The mill is run by water power and has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour every twenty-four hours.

The Waterport Agricultural Works were established in 1873 by Robinson & Wilder. P. D. Anderson subsequently acquired the interest of Mr. Wilder and a year afterward became sole owner. In 1886 he sold the business to D. D. Bromley, who, on January 1, 1894, took his son in as a partner, under the firm name of D. D. Bromley & Son. They do general foundry work and manufacture all kinds of agricultural implements.

**CARLTON** (locally and perhaps better known as Two Bridges)—Is located at the junction of Marsh Creek with Oak Orchard, a mile south from Lake Ontario. It contains a post-office, one general store, a hotel and livery, two blacksmiths, one carpenter shop, a public hall, a dry house, one physician, and two churches. The postmaster is James J. Waldron, who succeeded B. D. Fowler February 23, 1894.

**KUCKVILLE**—So named in honor of Rev. George Kuck, is a post village on Johnson's Creek in the northwest corner of the town, containing two stores, a blacksmith shop, and an M. E. Church. The postmaster here, Frank A. Warner, was appointed in November, 1893.

KENYONVILLE.—This hamlet was named from Barber Kenyon, who first settled there and built a grist mill and saw mill. Pleasantly situated on Oak Orchard Creek in the southwest corner of the town, it contains a post-office, one store, a blacksmith and wagon shop, a grist mill, a saw mill, and a union church edifice. B. Aldrich, the present postmaster, has held the position since his appointment during Cleveland's first administration. At an early day the place boasted a carding mill. Zebulon Barnum at one time also made wooden plows and carried on the dual business of tailoring and blacksmithing near the village.

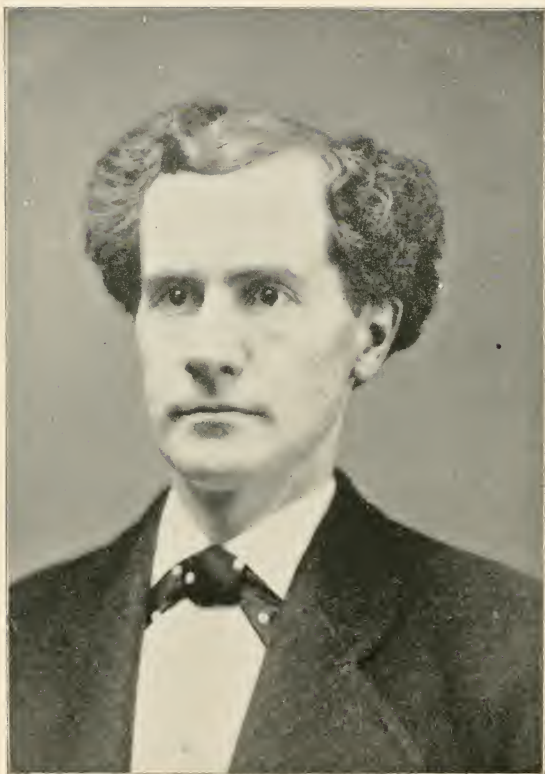
SAWYER was formerly known as Curtis's Corners, from John Curtis, one of the earliest settlers there. It is a small hamlet, having a store, a blacksmith shop, and a few houses. May 28, 1888, a post-office was established there with H. S. Beardsley as postmaster, who still holds the position. It was named Sawyer from Hon. John G. Sawyer, a member of Congress at that time.

EAST CARLTON post-office was formerly at Martin's Corners, where the East Carlton Baptist Church is located. When the railroad was built through Carlton this post-office was removed to East Carlton Station, three-fourths of a mile south from Martin's Corners. The village contains two general stores, a blacksmith shop, a warehouse, a cooperage, a livery stable, one physician, and a dealer in agricultural implements, etc. The dwellings and other buildings there present a very neat and tasty appearance, and considerable pride is manifest in their appearance. The present postmaster is Charles A. Weaver, who succeeded S. W. Beardsley.

CARLTON STATION, situated near the center of the town, is a postal village cotemporaneous with the completion of the railroad, and contains a post office, two stores, a dry house, warehouse, fruit house, cooperage, and a small aggregation of neat residences and farm houses. The present postmaster is M. E. Maginn, who was appointed in May, 1894.

CARLYON, a station and post-office in the western part of the town, also dates its birth from the construction of the railroad, and like the two villages last mentioned contains a small cluster of buildings of an unusual tasteful appearance. The place has a store, two blacksmith shops, a dry house, and a fruit house. The postmaster is George M. Welch.





Lewis Rogers

POINT BREEZE.—It has already been stated that a village was laid out near the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek at the time when settlement commenced there. A hotel was established on the east side of the creek at an early day, and a warehouse was erected in 1846. The hotel was enlarged and improved by Capt Jonathan Murray soon afterward, and the business of ship building was conducted by Murray & Sons during twenty years. The place began to assume some commercial importance in 1867, when an appropriation of \$87,000 was made for the improvement of the harbor. Two piers, each 1,600 feet in length, were built, the channel was dredged to a depth of thirteen feet, a lighthouse was erected, lighthouse keeper's house was built, and an elevated walk over one of the piers to the lighthouse was constructed. In 1866 Selheimer & Grear established a lumber yard here. Three years later the firm became Selheimer & Beckwith, and so continued during twelve years. The business has since been conducted by H. S. Selheimer. In 1876 the hotel was sold to Broadwell & Warner, who kept it four years. They made improvements on the hotel and grounds, and the place began to be something of a summer resort. In 1881 the hotel was purchased by Rogers & Crooker, and has since been kept by them. They have still further improved it, and the importance of the place as a summer resort has steadily increased. An average of forty boarders are here during the summer. In 1888 a post-office was established here under the name of Point Breeze with H. S. Selheimer as postmaster, who continues to hold the position. The place also contains another hotel, a store, and a boat livery.

OAK ORCHARD-ON-THE-LAKE was until recently known as Lakeview. A. V. Clark became the owner of some 400 acres of land at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, on the west side, at an early day. He built a hotel and kept it many years, till it was burned in 1850. At this time the place had come to be quite a resort for picnic parties. The hotel was at once rebuilt by Mr. Clark, and was kept by him till 1866, when it was purchased by D. F. Daniels, who conducted it about three years. In this time a race track was established near the hotel, but it had only a brief existence. The hotel again became the property of Mr. Clark in 1869. About 1870 this began to be a place of resort for boarders during each summer as well as for picnic parties and tran-

sient pleasure seekers; and since that time its popularity has steadily increased. In 1883 people commenced the erection of summer cottages here, and there are nine of these that are occupied during each summer. In 1888 F. E. Wood & Son leased the hotel and conducted it until 1892, when it was metamorphosed into sleeping rooms. At this time a syndicate was formed and purchased the Clark estate, 100 acres of which were surveyed into building lots, and these were placed on the market. This corporation, known as the Oak Orchard-on-the-Lake Company, erected an imposing frame hotel with all the modern improvements, having a capacity of 150 guests, and the place has acquired a wide prominence as a lakeside resort.

LAKESIDE.—The ground around the mouth of Johnson's Creek, after some transfers, became the property of Volney Wilson, who denuded it of its timbers and sold it to Alvin Greeley. He allowed another growth of timber to spring up and it came to be a resort for pleasure seekers and picnic parties during the summer months of each year. It was so used for a long time without any substantial improvements being made. More than twenty-five years since Messrs. Coann and Sickels, of Albion, leased ground here and erected a cabin which they used as a summer family retreat several years. In 1882 Bruce S. Hoag purchased a tract of land here and commenced the development of a regular watering place. He erected a bridge across the creek near its mouth, built a hotel and surrounded it with cottages and other buildings for the convenience of visitors, cleared and beautified a portion of the grounds, built a pier, and, in short, made all the improvements that now render it one of the most attractive summer resorts in Northern New York. He sold cottage lots upon which neat and attractive cottages have been erected, the number of these being now between twenty and thirty. Nearly fifty acres are utilized here for the purposes of this resort.

The Baptist Church.—On the 11th of February, 1832, at a meeting held in a school house a mile south from Two Bridges, Isaac Mason, Hervey Blood, Lemuel Willard, Abiel Cook, Jeremiah Newval, William Reed, Dolly Reed, Gracilla Blood, Laura Tilden, Eliza A. Tilden, Esther Mason, Rachel Newval, and Fanny Rice, members of the Baptist Church in Gaines, declared themselves a regular Baptist Church. On



the 11th of July the organization was recognized by a council held for that purpose. The membership of the church was widely scattered, and during many of the early years of its existence meetings were held alternately in the east and west parts of the town. In 1846 Jefferson Edmunds and wife, Leonard Wilson and wife, Henry O. Mills and wife, Albert Rich and wife, N. E. Ballou, J. T. Chandler, Lucinda Day, Lucinda Parish, and Phineas Hall withdrew and organized at Two Bridges. In the same year houses of worship were completed at East Carlton and at Two Bridges, and the two churches sometimes united in the support of preaching, and sometimes they were destitute of pastors. Previous to the separation the church was served by :

Revs. Hervey Blood, B. Beckwith, Franklin Woodward, and T. E. Inman. Since the division the church at East Carlton has had as preachers Revs. J. F. Fuller, R. T. Smith, H. G. Mosher, E. Savage, John Halladay, E. J. Glazier, William Sawyer, L. P. Merrill, R. H. Weeks, J. L. Smith, Cantine Garrison, M. Forbes, L. S. Stowell, G. C. Walker, L. B. Albert, H. H. Emmett, G. M. Sears and Amos Meyers.

At present the church is without a pastor.

The society has about 100 members and a Sunday school of some seventy scholars under S. W. Beardsley as superintendent. In 1883 a parsonage was purchased at a cost of \$1,500.

The church at Two Bridges has been served by :

Revs. Cantine Garrison, R. T. Smith, H. G. Mosher, William Mridge, John Halladay, W. A. Wilcher, L. R. Murrill, J. L. Smith, R. H. Weeks, Cantine Garrison again, M. Forbes, S. Kingsley, H. H. Emmett, G. N. Sears, L. P. Lappeus, and Rev. Mr. Mills. The society is now without a pastor, but still maintains an organization and has services occasionally.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—It has already been stated that a Methodist clergyman named Steele, from Canada, was the first who preached in the town of Carlton. No society or class was formed till 1815, when Rev. Mr. Shepherdson, a preacher on the Ridgeway circuit, commenced holding services near Kuckville monthly. Revs. P. Buckland and B. G. Paddock followed Mr. Shepardson on this circuit. In 1818 a class numbering about fifty was formed at Kenyonville, of which Barber Kenyon was the leader. In 1821 a class consisting of George Kuck, leader, Electa Kuck, Sarah Foster, Mary Hunt, John Gifford, Sarah Gifford, Anna Shipman, Sally Senter, Anna Root and James Dunham was formed. A class of which Robert Rackham was

the leader was early formed at Waterport and during many years services were held in the school house there. A house of worship was erected at Kenyonville about 1833, at Kuckville in 1835, and at Waterport about thirty years since. No records of the period between 1825 and 1846 are known to exist, but it is remembered that:

Revs. John Copeland and Mr. Herrick were preachers here in 1826. Since 1846 this charge has been served by Revs. F. W. Conable, H. M. Ripley, J. McCreary, T. W. Eaton, S. M. Hopkins, N. Jones, A. L. Backus, J. Hager, G. H. Dubois, T. F. Parker, W. H. McCartney, C. W. Swift, Daniel Clark, A. A. Craw, Ward B. Pickard, E. J. Whitney, and F. E. King since the fall of 1893.

The Waterport Church edifice is owned by the Union Society, consisting of the Congregationalists and Methodists, but no organization of the former exists there. The M. E. Society has 100 members and a Sunday school with an average attendance of seventy scholars under A. W. Woods as superintendent. The Kenyonville Church has a membership of thirty five. The edifice is owned jointly by the M. E. and the Free Methodist Societies, and is valued at \$1,500. The Sunday school has forty scholars with Mrs. Kate Rowley superintendent. The Kuckville Society, having 110 members, owns a neat frame church edifice and lot valued at \$4,500, and the Sunday school has 120 scholars with Miss Hettie Clark superintendent. The first Sunday school in town was formed May 29, 1825.

The First Presbyterian Church of Carlton was organized June 10, 1831, with Montgomery Percival, Samuel Baldwin, Lewis W. Gates, Silas Joy, Chasen Miles, Mrs. Sarah Goold, Mrs. Abigail Fuller, Mrs. Eunice Steele, Mrs. Abigail Baldwin, and Mrs. Eunice Percival constituent members. The first elders were Silas Joy, Montgomery Percival, Samuel Baldwin, and Chasen Miles; the first deacons, Silas Joy and Samuel Baldwin; and the first trustees, Selah B. Beardslee, Samuel Baldwin, and Robert M. Brown. This organization soon became extinct.

The First Congregational Church of Carlton was organized March 31, 1841, by Rev. Robert W. Laird, with Chasen Miles, George F. Beckwith, Nicholas Garbutt, Mrs. Jane Fields, Mrs. Lucretia Wheelock, Jasper M. Grow, Mrs. Ann Miles, Mrs. Mary Garbutt, Mrs. Jane Grow, Mrs. Susan L. Beckwith, and Francis Miles as constituent members.

February 27, 1848, this church resolved to adopt the Presbyterian form of government, and on June 26, 1849, it was received by the Presbytery of Niagara. The first session consisted of E. H. Garbutt, George F. Beckwith, and Chasen Miles. Of the second organization the following are remembered as pastors:

Revs. Milton Buttolf, Roswell Brooks, A. D. Olds, A. B. Peffers, Philander Griffin, Samuel F. Bacon, Henry Carpenter, N. Foster Browne, George Strassenburgh, Vahn K. Beshgetoor, and N. Foster Browne, the present pastor.

The society has about thirty-five members and a Sunday school of seventy-five scholars with E. K. Beckwith superintendent. M. P. Godfrey has been an elder in this church over thirty years.

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## CHAPTER XXV.

### THE TOWN OF KENDALL.

Kendall was erected by an act of the Legislature on the 7th of April, 1837, from the north part of the town of Murray. It was named in honor of Amos Kendall, who was at that time postmaster-general of the United States; the name being suggested by Webster & Pearsley, then merchants at Kendall village. They were active Democratic politicians, and largely instrumental in procuring the passage of the act of incorporation. The town lies in the northeast corner of the county and within the northern portion of the Connecticut or Hundred Thousand Acre tract. Its southern boundary is from half a mile to two miles north from the Ridge, and in a former geologic age its entire surface was covered by the waters of Lake Ontario, the shore of which now bounds it on the north. On the east is Monroe county, on the south is Murray, and on the west is Carlton.

At the time of settlement a swamp, or "swale," lay at the base of the Ridge in this part of the county, and extended some two miles north from the southern boundary of the town. This was covered with a heavy growth of black ash, elm, and other varieties of timber and vege-

tation which flourish on wet land.<sup>1</sup> In wet times it was often covered with water, sometimes four or five feet deep. This part of the town was not, therefore, an inviting region for settlers, and for many years they avoided it. The clearing away of the forest and the draining of the land have converted it into a good farming locality.

Between this swamp and the lake the surface was covered with a dense growth of timber of those varieties that usually grow on uplands. This region was, in early times, called the "black North" and it has been surmised that this name was given because the thick foliage of the timber almost shut out the light of the sun. It is said that at an early town meeting in Murray the question was asked who represented the Black North. It was answered by Capt. H. D. Bates, a pioneer there, who then stated that the region thus derisively spoken of would yet become the best part of the town, which literally proved true.

The surface is usually level, sloping slightly toward Lake Ontario. The principal drainage is afforded by Yanty Creek, which rises in the southwest corner of Kendall and flowing northeasterly through the center of the town, flows into Bald Eagle Creek, which empties into the lake a little east from the middle of the northern boundary; and Sandy Creek, which flows in nearly an easterly direction through the southeast corner of the town. This latter stream affords excellent mill privileges. Grain and fruit form the staple productions. Apples, pears, etc., are largely grown in all parts of the town, while in the northeast corner peach raising has lately become an important industry. There are also a few fine vineyards which have proven very successful.

At a meeting held in accordance with the provisions of the act of incorporation, at the tavern of John S. Winn, in Kendall village, on the third Tuesday in May, 1837, the organization of the town was completed by the election of town officers. Ryan Barber, a magistrate, presided, and the following officers were chosen: Alanson Whitney, supervisor; Theron Soule, town clerk; Henry W. Bates, William R. Bassett, and Thomas W. Ellis, assessors; John W. Crandall, sr., Peleg H. Bassett, and Willard Stearns, commissioners of highways; Moses B. Gage, Daniel McConlee, and Alfred Biggs, commissioners of common schools;

<sup>1</sup> In fact the whole of the county north of the Ridge was within the memory of many now living so densely covered with timber that the entire region was known as the North Woods.

Jacob Hardenbrook, Dr. Walter R. Sanford, and Jonathan Wilsea, inspectors of common schools; Alfred Riggs, Trumann Spicer and Paul Kendrick, justices of the peace; Jacob Hardenbrook and Alexis Crane; overseers of the poor; William Griswold, collector; William Griswold, John Keeler, and Rodney Webster, constables; and Solomon Webster, sealer of weights and measures. The supervisors of Kendall have been as follows;

Alanson Whitney, 1837, '51; Joseph Mann, 1838, '43, '44; Ryan Barber, 1839, '40, '41; Henry Higgins, 1842; Levi Hard, 1845, '46; Abram Odell, 1847, '48; William R. Bassett, 1849, '50, '53, '54; Reuben Roblee, 1852; Pierre A. Simkins, 1855, '62, '75, '76, '81, '82; Philo F. Prosser, 1856, '57, '58, '59; Marvin Harris, 1860, '61; William K. Townsend, 1863; Nathaniel S. Bennett, 1864, '65; Augustus W. Barnett, 1866; Gideon Randall, 1867; Oscar Munn, 1868, '69, '70, '72; William O. Hardenbrook, 1871, '77, '78; Levi Barrows, 1873, '74; Samuel A. Bates, 1879, '80; Irving E. Wellman, 1883, '84, '91; Ira B. Bates, 1885, 86; Cornelius Fenner, 1887, '88; David L. Jones, 1889, '90; Hiram Acker, 1892, '93; Charles S. Bridgeman, 1894.

The Board of Health was organized in 1882. August 9, 1884, many of the town records were destroyed in the fire which burned the store of J. H. Lotz, where the town clerk's office was then located.

The town of Kendall, as previously stated, lies wholly within the Hundred Thousand Acre tract, which was owned jointly by the Pultney estate and the State of Connecticut. No records of articles or contracts with settlers on these lands are accessible, but the original deeds were granted as follows. Commencing at the northwest corner of the town, and proceeding from west to east and from north to south, regardless of chronological order.

Lot 1, deeded to Joseph Corbin, 78, 83 acres, Sept. 15, 1834.

L. 2, John L. Preston, 51, 24 a., Nov. 25, 1844; William Ross, 51, 24 a., Nov. 15, 1852.

L. 3, Hiram Acker, 50 a., Dec. 26, 1848.

L. 4, William H. Ward, 157, 75 a., May 9, 1827.

L. 5, Dennis Densmore, 22, 96 a., May 6, 1857; Ethan Graham, 25, 47 a., May 7, 1857; David Jones, 32, 39 a., May 7, 1857; Jacob Odell, 29, 63 a., May 7, 1857.

L. 6, Elisha Rice, 27 a., Nov. 13, 1855.

L. 7, John Curtis, 10 a., Nov. 20, 1846; H. La Munion, 10 a., Jan. 28, 1840; John Curtis, 20 a., Nov. 20, 1846; Geo. Smith, 72, 94 a., Sept. 2, 1850.

L. 8, Andrew A. Smith, 105, 30 a., Dec. 26, 1848.

L. 9, William H. Ward, 114, 91 a., May 9, 1827.

L. 10, Edson Wilson, 60, 21 a., March 22, 1858; Justin Day, 50 a., Oct. 19, 1852.

- L. 12, William H. Torrey, 150, 36 a., Dec. 8, 1820.
- L. 13, Gilbert Forbes, 161, 93 a., May 1, 1845.
- L. 14, Marvin Harris, 101 a., Oct. 1, 1853; Minerva Lyell, 55 a., Nov. 1, 1858.
- L. 15, Ole Johnson, 17, 55 a., Nov. 1, 1846.
- L. 16, William H. Ward, 101, 10 a., May 12, 1809.
- L. 17, William H. Ward, 97, 70 a., May 12, 1829.
- L. 18, William H. Ward, 104, 68 a., May 9, 1827.
- L. 19, Charles B. White, 52, 53 a., Aug. 28, 1844; Zebulon Rice, 52, 84 a., Oct. 3, 1843.
- L. 20, William T. Torrey, 106, 56 a., Dec. 8, 1820.
- L. 21, William H. Ward, 106, 37 a.
- L. 22, Gilbert Forbes, 54, 95 a., March 1, 1847; Jasper W. Odell, 34, 95 a., July 1, 1854; Willard M. Stearns, 20 a., May 1, 1845.
- L. 24, Patrick Burnett, 188, 14 a., June 1, 1841.
- L. 25, Ole Johnson, 50 a., June 1, 1849; Marvin Wilson and others, 124, 34 a., Oct. 1, 1855.
- L. 26, Gideon W. Burbank, 100 a., Oct. 1, 1847.
- L. 27, Levi Ward, 178 a., Nov. 1, 1850.
- L. 28, (107, 13 a., and L. 29, 101, 21 a.,) Levi Ward, jr., May 12, 1829.
- L. 30, Benj. G. Morse, 53, 44 a., Sept. 2, 1853; Edwin D. Hanks, 53, 44 a., May 29, 1850.
- L. 31, Edward Mulford, 104, 06 a., Jan. 5, 1847.
- L. 32, Abijah Reed, 101, 26 a., Jan. 29, 1846.
- L. 33, Ethan Graham, 100, 87 a., Sept. 20, 1836.
- L. 34, Willard M. Stearns, 50, 37 a., Dec. 1, 1837; Ethan Graham, 50, 36a., April 1, 1836.
- L. 36, Francis Massett, 99, 04 a., June 13, 1823.
- L. 37, Ole Herbrandson, 48, 34 a., Nov. 1, 1845; H. Higgins, 11, 96 a., Jan. 1, 1857; Henry Higgins, 35, 08 a., March 1, 1860.
- L. 38, Ira B. Carey, 100, 20 a., Jan. 1, 1835.
- L. 39, Elizabeth Breckons, 112, 52 a., Nov. 1, 1855.
- L. 40, 101, 41 a., (and L. 41, 92, 83 a.,) Levi Ward, jr., May 12, 1829.
- L. 42, Edwin H. Dunks, 49, 18 a., May 29, 1850.
- L. 44, William T. Torrey, 49, 24 a., Dec. 8, 1820; Abijah Reed, 49, 24 a., Jan. 29, 1846.
- L. 45, David Jones, 96, 52 a., April 5, 1831.
- L. 46, William Plocker, 47, 85 a., Oct. 1, 1846; Roxana Barber and others, 47, 85 a., Nov. 1, 1855.
- L. 47, Theroa Soule, 43 a., Oct. 1, 1835. Isaac Soule, 49, 98 a., May 7, 1844.
- L. 48, Theron Soule, 92, 74 a., Oct. 1, 1835.
- L. 49, Henry Hervig, 39, 80 a., Nov. 1, 1850; Orlando M. Green, 50, 10 a., Nov. 1, 1855.
- L. 50, Philo Prosser, 43, 33 a., June 1, 1853.
- L. 51, Philo F. Prosser, 100, 72 a., Nov. 1, 1845.

- L. 52, 101, 41 a., and L. 53, 96, 86 a., William H. Ward, May 12, 1829.
- L. 54, Harvey Rosecrantz, 51, 28 a., June 23, 1846; Levi Harris, 51, 28 a., April 29, 1856.
- L. 56, Elias B. Holmes, 50, 27 a., Aug. 18, 1862.
- L. 57, Daniel Requa, 98, 68 a., Dec. 9, 1836.
- L. 58, Ryan Barber, 102, 25 a., June 1, 1844.
- L. 59, A. Soule, 8, 12 a., July 1, 1850; Theron Soule, 51, 65 a., Oct. 1, 1835.
- L. 60, Gideon Soule, 49, 90 a., Oct. 1, 1851.
- L. 62, Ira Mason, 82, 50 a., Nov. 1, 1850; George S. Pierce, 15 a., Oct. 1, 1847.
- L. 63, George W. Holmes, 100 a., Nov. 1, 1845.
- L. 64, Alvin Ogden, 49, 22 a., May 20, 1836; Daniel Fenner, 24, 80 a., Aug. 20, 1855; Daniel Fenner, 24, 80 a., Jan. 7, 1848.
- L. 65, John W. Crandall, 46 72 a., Nov. 9, 1850.
- L. 66, Thomas W. Allis, 48, 36 a., Sept. 2, 1840; David James, 24, 44 a., March 14, 1844; Oliver G. Allis, 12, 44 a., Oct. 30, 1848; Nelson Coe, 12 a., Oct. 13, 1848.
- L. 67, William Warren, 99, 01 a., May 8, 1854.
- L. 68, Zebulon Rice, 48, 53 a., June 20, 1836; Elisha Rice, 48, 53 a., April 12, 1837.
- L. 69, Daniel Requa, 98, 50 a., Dec. 9, 1836.
- L. 70, Harry D. Weed, 95, 36 a., June 1, 1847.
- L. 71, Henry Higgins, 98, 76 a., Oct. 1, 1835.
- L. 72, Henry Higgins, 48, 86 a., Oct. 1, 1835; Irving and Ephraim J. Crane, 49, 36 a., Jan. 1, 1856.
- L. 74, Joseph Mann, 48, 05 a., Nov. 1, 1844; Joseph Mann, 48, 05 a., March 1, 1847.
- L. 75, Joseph Mann, 55, 93 a., Oct. 1, 1835; Archibald Fuller, 55, 69 a., Dec. 1 1846.
- L. 76, Carman Southworth, 50 a., June 12, 1832; Daniel Fenner, 52, 76 a., Aug. 20, 1855.
- L. 77, Reuben McDonald, 49, 28 a., Jan. 28, 1840; Thos. W. Allis, 49, 28 a., May 12, 1834.
- L. 78, Thos. W. Allis, 50 a., Apr. 16, 1834; Oliver G. Allis, 51, 26 a., Apr. 16, 1834.
- L. 79, Oliver G. Allis, 49, 24 a., Apr. 16, 1834; Alanson Coe, 24, 24, a, Sept. 17, 1845; Zebulon Rice, 25 a., Apr. 12, 1837.
- L. 80, Mary McDonald, 20 a., Apr. 30, 1833.
- L. 81, James Weed, 52, 12 a., Sept. 30, 1835.
- L. 82, Byron Densmore, 35 a., Feb. 1, 1837; Dennis Denmore, 66, 82 a., March 1, 1855.
- L. 83, James Weed, 51, 75 a., Jan. 28, 1826; Heny Higgins, 51, 50 a., Sept. 1, 1837.
- L. 84, William Griswold, 51, 43 a., Nov. 1, 1858; Sarah Powell and others, 51, 43 a., Oct. 1, 1846.
- L. 85, Elias B. Holmes, 105, 40 a., March 1, 1836.
- L. 86, Edward Jenkins, 50, 45 a., Nov. 1, 1858; Elisha P. Davis, 50, 82 a., Apr. 1, 1842.
- L. 87, Jesse and Betsey King, 100, 53 a., Nov. 1, 1850; Daniel Clark, 14 a., Sept. 1, 1837.



- L. 88, Jonathan Webster, 50, 44 a., July 4, 1852; Samuel Crandall, 55, 44 a., Sept. 1, 1845.
- L. 89, Samuel Crandall, 57, 26 a., Oct. 1, 1835; John W. Crandell, 52, 26 a., Oct. 1, 1835.
- L. 90, Albert G. Ralph, 25, 82, March 23, 1861; Allen Bennett, 25, 31 a., May 1, 1852; Thos. W. Allis, 35, 91 a., Oct. 1, 1835.
- L. 91 Elisha Rice, 52, 34 a., Jan. 1, 1839; Steuben S. Forbes, 51, 85 a., Nov. 1, 1858.
- L. 92, Jacob Hardenbrook, 57, 20 a., Oct. 1, 1855; Asa Baker, 52, 98 a., Oct. 1, 1846.
- L. 93, James Whitehouse, 106, 76 a., July 1, 1837.
- L. 94, David Jones, 97, 21 a., Dec. 1, 1846.
- L. 95, Norman Roblee, 50, 51 a., July 1, 1848.
- L. 96, Albert Burnett, 19, 37 a., Feb. 1, 1853; Roswell S. Burrows, 49, 37 a., March 1, 1853.
- L. 97, Jonathan Russell, 51, 69 a., March 1, 1849. Caleb A. Barnum, 25, 84 a., March 1, 1851; Lucinda Hawkins and others, 25 a., Nov. 1, 1845.
- L. 98, Gideon W. Burbank, 25 a., Oct. 1, 1846; James Austin, 75, 36 a., March, 1, 1855.
- L. 99, Edwin H. Dunks, 90, 19 a., Oct. 1, 1840; Henry W. Bates, 20 a., Apr. 1, 1836.
- L. 100, Gideon Hard, Hiram S. Goff, and I. U. Sears, 101, 77 a., Sept. 1, 1835.
- L. 101, Amos Cowell, jr., 47, 98 a., Apr. 1, 1851; David Weeks, 47, 98 a., Nov. 1, 1843.
- L. 102, Edward Hooker, 101, 89 a., June 1, 1838.
- L. 103, Hannah Weed and others, 102, 16 a., Aug. 1, 1840.
- L. 104, James Whitehouse, 103 a., Apr. 2, 1860.
- L. 105, Morey Elmore, 52, 57 a., Apr. 1, 1836; Jonathan Whitehouse, 25 a., Feb. 1, 1836; Morey Elmore, 32 a., Apr. 1, 1836.
- L. 106, James Weed, 104 a., Aug. 19, 1831.
- L. 107, Abm. M. Schermerhorn, 25 a., Apr. 2, 1839; John H. Thomas, 25 a., June 20, 1836; John H. Thomas, 59, 35 a., Apr. 5, 1831.
- L. 108, Reuben Roblee, 25 a., June 12, 1832; Reuben Roblee, 78, 31 a., July 6, 1854.
- L. 109, Caleb H. Barnum, 55 a.; William Thomas, 55 a., Oct. 6, 1854.
- L. 110, Peter Bush, 52, 02 a., Apr. 10, 1835; Jacob Thomas, 52, 02 a., Apr. 1, 1829.
- L. 111, Henry W. Bates, 77, 03 a., Sept. 3, 1828; Henry W. Bates, 40 a., Sept. 28, 1832.
- L. 112, Gideon Hard, H. S. Goff and Isaac U. Sears, 109, 16 a., Sept. 1, 1835.
- L. 113, Hard, Goff and Sears, 52, 18 a., Sept. 1, 1835; John W. Crandall, 51, 52 a., Nov. 2, 1840.
- L. 114, Harlow Willard Wells, 106, 33 a., May 1, 1841.
- L. 115, James H. Forbes, 53, 76 a., Apr. 1, 1853; Jonathan Thompson, 50 a., Nov. 1, 1833.
- L. 117, James Weed, 108, 90 a., March 5, 1831.
- L. 118, James Weed, 101, 13 a., Apr. 6, 1826.
- L. 119, Orrin J. Smith, 25 a., Nov. 1, 1850; N. M. Requa, 10 a.; Geo. S. Pierce, 12 a., Apr. 18, 1849; Henry Higgins, 22 a., Jan. 2, 1833; Geo. S. Pierce, 27, 82 a., Oct. 30, 1847; R. Roblee, 5 a.

- L. 120, Ezra Spicer, 4 a., Aug. 21, 1855; A. M. Schermerhorn, 44, 34 a., April 2, 1839; Phebe N. Evarts, 25, 71 a., Apr. 5, 1831.
- L. 121, Nathaniel A. Brown, 65, 84 a., Aug. 18, 1838; Obed Westgate, 30 a., June 20, 1836; John H. Thomas, 10 a.
- L. 122, Benjamin Morse, 81, 85 a., Sept. 27, 1833; Benjamin Morse, 20 a., Oct. 8, 1829.
- L. 123, Fanny Randall and others, 112, 65 a., Apr. 12, 1837.
- L. 124, Hard, Goff and Sears, 101 a., Sept. 1, 1835.
- L. 125, Franklin Hinds and others, executors, 95, 34 a., Oct. 1, 1833.
- L. 126, William H. Merrick, 45 a., Apr. 1, 1854; Nathaniel S. Bennett, 49, 81 a., July 1, 1845.
- L. 127, Simeon B. Jewett, 94, 85 a., May 1, 1845.
- L. 129, James Weed, 50 a., July 1, 1837; S. Blodgett and others, 20 a., Sept. 1, 1835; Silas Blodgett, 31, 02 a., March 17, 1824.
- L. 130, John Farnsworth, 52, 57 a., Apr. 10, 1835; Anson Beebe, 40 a.
- L. 131, Nathaniel M. Requa, 50, 11 a., Sept. 21, 1840; Alexis Crane, 50, 11 a., Oct. 3, 1846.
- L. 132, Daniel Stewart, 48, 21 a., Apr. 5, 1831; Robert Clark, 48, 06 a., Apr. 20, 1842.
- L. 133, Henry Whitney, 99, 39 a., Aug. 18, 1857.
- L. 134, George C. Goodrich, 94, 84 a., Feb. 24, 1833.
- L. 135, Alfred F. Cox, 30 a., Oct. 11, 1832; Philip Leonard, 68, 47 a., March 31, 1857.
- L. 136, Hard, Goff and Sears, 91, 61 a., Sept. 1, 1835.
- L. 137 and 138, Hiram Frisbie, 181, 02 a., Apr. 1, 1853.
- L. 139, Simeon B. Jewett, 93, 34 a., May 1, 1835.
- L. 140, William Parker, 45, 16 a., March 1, 1861; David Jones, 45, 87 a., Dec. 1, 1859.
- L. 141, Ebenezer Raymond, 96, 78 a., Dec. 1, 1832.
- L. 142, Felix Auger, 50 a., Aug. 9, 1828; Lewis L. Peet, 40, 87 a., Sept. 30, 1835.
- L. 143, Lewis L. Peet, 49, 39 a., Sept. 30, 1835; Alanson Whitney, 49, 39 a., Apr. 30, 1833.
- L. 144, Felix Auger, 48, 28 a., Feb. 18, 1823; Robert Clark, 48, 29 a., Apr. 20, 1842.
- L. 145, George Balcom, 99, 61 a., May 3, 1822.
- L. 146, Vine Balcom, 47, 31 a., Jan. 7, 1848; Guy Bridgman, 46, 78 a., Oct. 24, 1845.
- L. 147, George S. Pierce, 55, 45 a., Aug. 28, 1844; Asahel Balcom, 55, 45 a., May 3, 1822.
- L. 148, Hard, Goff and Sears, 98, 67 a., Sept. 1, 1835.
- L. 149, John R. Hodges, 98, 35 a., July 1, 1836.
- L. 150, Alden R. Pemberton, 95, 37 a., Apr. 1, 1853.
- L. 151, 98, 18 a., and L. 152, 99, 14 a., Simeon B. Jewett, May 1, 1835.
- L. 153, Tyler B. and Ethan A. Thompson, 50, 95 a., July 1, 1851; Elias Thompson, 47, 72 a., Oct. 1, 1839.
- L. 154, Cyrenus Wellman, 48, 19 a., Sept. 27, 1833; Lewis L. Peet, 48, 18 a., Sept. 30, 1835.

- L. 155, Addison M. Wood, 50 a., Aug. 24, 1848 ; Daniel McConnell, 50, 62 a., March 28, 1853.
- L. 156, Robert Clark, 48, 33 a., Feb. 9, 1853 ; Daniel Stewart, 48, 33 a., Oct. 28, 1839.
- L. 157, Levi A. Ward, 100, 48 a., Jan. 7, 1848.
- L. 158, Guy Bridgman, 46, 78 a., July 20, 1847 ; Guy Bridgman, 46, 78 a., Oct. 24, 1845.
- L. 159, Asahel Balcom, 105, 46 a., Feb. 11, 1824.
- L. 160, Hard, Goff & Sears, 101, 10 a., Sept. 1, 1835.
- L. 161, Benjamin F. Johnson, 50, 71 a., June 7, 1855 ; Samuel Chadsey, 50, 71 a., June 1, 1855.
- L. 162, Hiram Cowles, 96, 37 a., Jan. 1, 1836.
- L. 163, 100, 20 a., and L. 164, 98, 78 a., Simeon B. Jewett, May 1, 1835.
- L. 165, Ethan A. Thompson, 50, 94 a., July 1, 1851 ; Epentus A. Reed and Edward Mulford, 50, 95 a., Apr. 1, 1836.
- L. 166, Nathan Fisk, 99, 51 a., June 12, 1832.
- L. 168, James E. and Robert Clark, 48, 71 a., March 31, 1854.
- L. 169, 103, 29 a., and L. 170, 96, 94 a., were sold Dec. 8, 1820.
- L. 171, Asabel Balcom, 109, 69 a., Feb. 11, 1824.
- L. 172, Edwin S. Spaulding, 50, 17 a., Sept. 1, 1859 ; Joel Harrington, 50, 17 a., Nov. 1, 1858.
- L. 176, Ansel Frost, 100, 63 a., Dec. 1, 1835.
- L. 177, Sylvester Richmond, 103, 07 a., July 1, 1836.
- L. 178, James R. Lowry, 51, 55 a., July 14, 1860 ; William Ward.
- L. 179, Levi A. Ward, 102, 11 a., Jan. 10, 1837.
- L. 180, Wm. McCartney, 4 a.; H. S. Dickinson 3, 06 a.; Geo. S. and Obed W. Clough, 94, 31 a., Jan. 1, 1852.
- L. 181, Joseph Hart, 51, 38 a., Aug. 24, 1848.
- L. 182, William T. Torrey, 98, 90 a., Dec. 8, 1820.
- L. 183, John Smith, 60, 60 a., Nov. 4, 1857.
- L. 191, Abraham Cantine, 48, 62 a., June 1, 1839.
- L. 192, Levi A. Ward, 47, 22 a., Jan. 10, 1837.
- L. 194, Ezra Spicer, 49, 20 a., Aug. 21, 1851 ; Ezra Spicer, 49, 20 a., Oct. 3, 1846.
- L. 195, Harry Perry, 99, 22 a., July 11, 1836.
- L. 196, Asabel Balcom, 98, 10 a., June 4, 1819.
- L. 197, Ebenezer K. Webster, Jan. 1, 1835 ; Salmon Webster, March 8, 1831, each undivided half of 109 a.
- L. 203, Charles L. Sprague, 102, 70 a., July 1, 1864.
- L. 204, Daniel Smith, 30 a., March 3, 1858 ; Arthur Harris, 10 a., Apr. 8, 1861.
- L. 205, Nathaniel W. and Isaac Perry, 51, 87 a., Dec. 30, 1835 ; Timothy Ruggles, (part L. 214), 48, 67 a., Oct. 1, 1859.
- L. 206, William Drew, 4 a., Dec. 17, 1855 ; A. B. Townsend, 10 a., Dec. 20, 1850 ; Christopher C. Ruggles, 20 a., Dec. 20, 1860.
- L. 207, Moses B. Gage, 44, 74 a., May 1, 1856.
- L. 208, Asabel Balcom, 106, 55 a., Dec. 8, 1820.

L. 209, Samuel and Ebenezer K. Webster, 113, 16 a., May 1, 1839.

L. 212, Roswell S. Burrows, 87, 77 a., Nov. 1, 1861.

L. 213, Philemon Allen, 93, 92 a., Apr. 12, 1856.

L. 214, Nathaniel W. and Horace B. Perry, 46, 49 a., Dec. 30, 1835; Timothy Ruggles, 48, 67 a. (part lot 205), Oct. 1, 1851; David Arnold, 20, 80 a., Jan. 1, 1857.

L. 216, Lucy Perry and others, 23, 27 a., Dec. 1, 1849; Calvin Kingman, 25 a., Nov. 1, 1855.

L. 217, Asahel Balcom, 96, 72 a., June 4, 1819.

L. 218, Harry Perry, 106, 91 a., July 1, 1836.

Settlement here was retarded for several reasons, some of which have already been mentioned. The land, belonging jointly to the State of Connecticut and the Pultney estate, was not divided between these owners till 1811. In 1810 Dr. Levi Ward was appointed agent for the sale of lands by the State of Connecticut, and in 1811 Joseph Fellows became the agent of the Pultney estate. Land offices were opened and settlers were invited; but few came into Kendall for some years. The lands of the Holland Land Company had been in market, and the foremost wave of the tide of emigration had passed west beyond this region. During some years it was difficult to procure a good title to the lands of the Pultney estate, and prior to 1816 but few came into the town.

The earliest settlers were mostly Vermonters, and so great was the change of climate and surroundings on coming here that much illness was experienced by them. At times nearly all were sick, and although the kindness which always characterizes the early settlers of a country prevailed among them, yet there were times when so few were well and so scanty were the facilities for treating and caring for the sick that great suffering was experienced.

The first, and for some years the principal settlement in the town was on the eastern border, about midway between its north and south boundaries. The first settler was Samuel Bates, who came in the spring of 1812, and located on lot 111. Mr. Bates was a private in a New Hampshire regiment during the last three and a half years of the Revolutionary war, wintering with Washington at Valley Forge and participating with Sullivan in his famous expedition against the Indians in Western New York. While serving in the latter capacity Mr. Bates had occasion to cross to the west bank of the Genesee River, and the

appearance of the country impressed him so favorably that he resolved to locate here. Leaving the army he resided for a time in Randolph, Vt., and then in Burlington, where he left his family to come here in 1812. Mr. Bates cleared a small plat the first year, erected a log cabin, and in the fall of 1813 sowed two acres of wheat, after which he returned to Vermont for his family, whom he brought to Kendall in June, 1814. He never became acclimated, and after suffering for several years with malarial fever died August 21, 1822. His son, Capt. Henry W. Bates, was nearly twenty-one years of age when he came with the family to Kendall in 1814. The father, on account of illness, having failed to make the necessary payments on his purchase, Capt. Bates took out an article in his own name and went to work for Dr. Levi Ward by the month to pay for it. He subsequently secured a deed of the farm, upon which he died in 1887.

In the spring and summer of 1815 Amos Randall, Adin Manley, David Jones, John Farnsworth, Benjamin Morse, Nathaniel Brown, and Zebulon Rice came. Randall, Morse, and Manley located near East Kendall, Jones and Rice in the north central part of the town, and Farnsworth a short distance south from the center.

Amos Randall was born in Massachusetts in 1788. His wife, Fanny Tabor, was born in Vermont in 1793. They were married in 1814, removed to Avon the same year, and in the spring of 1815 came to Kendall and settled on lot 123, near East Kendall, where he died in 1830. The first school house in the town was built on his land and the first cemetery was located on his farm. He was a public spirited man and a prominent and useful citizen. He was supervisor of Murray before the county of Orleans was organized. His children were Charles T., Gideon, Dr. James W., Fanny E., (Mrs. O. M. Green), George W., and Amos S.

Adin Manley was born in Taunton, Mass., in 1793. In 1815 he came to Kendall and located in the "Black North" at a place then called "Yanty Creek." He remained through the summer of 1816, but in the autumn of that year sickness and discouragement induced him to return to Massachusetts. Health and courage renewed, in the winter of 1817 he married Miss Miriam Deming, and in the spring of that year he and his brother and wife and child, Eri Twitchell and wife, and

Nathaniel Brown returned with three yoke of oxen and a large covered wagon and entered on the realities of new country life. They reared ten children, all of whom grew to manhood, and accumulated a competence. Mrs. Manley died in 1857 at the age of sixty-four years. Mr. Manley died in Albion in 1867.

John Farnsworth was born in Franklin county, Vt., in 1795. In 1815 he removed to Kendall and took up lot 130, where he died in 1873. When he first located there he was three miles from any settlement. The first school house in that section was built on his land.

Benjamin Morse was born in New Hampshire in 1786. In 1814 he married Elizabeth Thomas, who was also born in New Hampshire in 1793. They removed to Avon, N. Y., thence to Rochester, and in 1815 to Kendall, settling on lot 122, a mile east from Kendall village. They remained there till their deaths. He died in 1880, she in 1885. They reared to maturity seven children, of whom Franklin M. is a harnessmaker in Kendall village. Bartlett B. Morse, the second son of Benjamin, was born November 23, 1816; he was the first white child born in the town of Kendall. In 1843 he purchased a farm on lot 30, in the western part of the town, and there he died in 1890. His wife, whom he married in 1846, was Eunice Barton. She still resides on the homestead. Franklin M. Morse was born in Kendall April 6, 1821. He was long a justice of the peace and for some time a pettifogger in justice courts. As a hunter, perhaps no man in the town is better known.

In 1816, the celebrated "cold season," but few families came to Kendall. Among them were Felix Auger, Rev. Stephen Randall, Asahel Balcom, George Balcom, Stephen Bliss, and James Weed. Mr. Auger located a mile south from Kendall village, Mr. Randall south from East Kendall, and the Messrs. Balcom about midway between East Kendall and Kendall Mills. Asa Ross, a son-in law of Asahel Balcom, came the same year and settled on the next lot south. Mr. Bliss located on lot 129 southwest from Kendall village, and Mr. Weed on the next lot north from his. Felix Auger was a Revolutionary soldier.

Asahel Balcom was a native of Connecticut, as was also his wife, Asenath Martin. In 1816 they came to Kendall and settled on lot 147, where they both died. They reared five sons and two daughters. Their grandson, Martin A. Balcom, resides in Kendall.

James Weed was born in 1790 in New Hampshire, as was also his wife Hannah Currier, in 1793. In 1816 they came to this town and settled one mile west from Kendall village, where he remained until a few years prior to his death, which occurred at Sandy Creek in 1850. His widow resides near the old homestead.

Zebulon Goodrich, Ethan Graham, Reuben Wellman and many others came in 1817, and located in various parts of the town, and from that time forward immigration was more rapid.

William R. Bassett was born in Rhode Island in 1802. He first came to Clarkson, where during several years he kept a hotel. He next removed to Kendall village, where he purchased the shop built by Roblee & Spicer and conducted the business of blacksmithing. In 1840 he bought a farm on lot 23, and remained there till his death in 1889. He represented Kendall four years on the board of supervisors. His wife, a native of Connecticut, was Olive Munger, born in 1807. They were married in 1829, and she died in 1877. They reared five sons and five daughters, of whom Frank Bassett, Mrs. Harriet Mulford (who resides on a part of the old homestead), Mrs. Ira Bates, and Mrs. Oscar Munn live in Kendall.

William Clark was of English descent. His ancestors came to America in the seventeenth century. He removed from Lisbon, Conn., to Chenango county, N. Y., in 1805, to Utica in 1810, and to Kendall in 1817. He settled about three miles from the lake at a place then called Clark's settlement, because two others by that name were there, Caleb and James Clark who came the year before. Mr. Clark, with the help of his neighbors, built the usual pioneer log house with bark roof, puncheon floor, blanket door, ground fireplace, and no chimney. His wife died in 1819. He married again in 1820 and removed to Le Roy. but in 1824 returned to Kendall, which was afterwards his permanent residence. Robert Clark, his son, was born at Lisbon, Conn., in 1801. In the autumn of 1818 he returned to Oneida county and learned the art of distilling whiskey. He afterward worked at that business in Rochester, and in 1820 built the first steam distillery ever erected in Canada. In 1824 he married Anna Auger a native of Vermont, and a daughter of Felix Auger. Mr. Clark purchased land in Kendall and built a distillery, which he sold in 1830, and made farming the business



of his life afterward. In the "sickly season" of 1828 he and his family, as well as other settlers, suffered severely.

John H. Thomas, born in Otsego county, N. Y., in 1794, came to Kendall in the autumn of 1818, purchased lot 107 west from Kendall village, and partly built thereon a log house. He then went to Geneva, where he had left his family, and in February of the next year they came with their effects to their western home. Pending the completion of his log house he made his home in the house of Jefferson Goodrich, who had settled with his family on lot 10, in the spring of 1817. Mr. Thomas died on his homestead in 1841.

James Whitmore was born in New Hampshire in 1786. Prior to the war of 1812 he removed to Canada, where he was drafted in the British service, but, with other Americans, refused to fight and was employed in the transportation of ordnance. As soon as peace was concluded he removed to Henrietta, Monroe county, and in 1817 to Kendall, locating on lot 93, just east from West Kendall, and died there in 1861. His first wife was Susannah Nutter, a native of New Hampshire. She died in 1827, and in 1828 he married Mrs. Nancy Wilcox, of Murray. She died in 1888.

Lyman and Orman Spicer were natives of Washington county, N. Y. In the spring of 1821 Lyman, with Reuben Roblee, came from there and located on lot 119, at Kendall village. After they had built a double log house and cleared a few acres of land Lyman went to Clarkson and engaged in the manufacture of brick. Orman Spicer, who was born December 7, 1804, came to Kendall in 1822 and purchased Lyman's interest in lot 119. He remained at Kendall village during the rest of his life. He was an early and leading member of the M. E. church at that place and was a prominent and influential citizen. He died December 12, 1893. Mr. Roblee returned to Washington county in the autumn of 1821, and married Mary Spicer, the sister of Lyman and Orman. In the spring of 1822 he and Orman came to Kendall, and they occupied the double log house which had been built the previous year. They built a framed addition to this, and in 1823 opened it as a hotel. About 1825 they built and carried on a blacksmith shop, but soon afterward sold it to William R. Bassett. These were the first two industries of the kind in town. Mr. Roblee became a farmer and resided here till his death, in 1871.

David Arnold came from Saratoga county, N.Y., to Kendall in 1824, and located on lot 214, in the south part of the town. Two years later he sold fifty acres of his farm to E. K. Webster, but afterward repurchased it and in 1832 built a saw mill on his place, which was traversed by Sandy Creek. This mill was afterward operated by his sons.

About 1825 a colony of Norwegians, about fifty in number, settled in the northeast part of the town, near the lake. The road which passes south from the lake, about a mile west from the county line, ran through their settlement; and the name—Norway street—still clings to it in common parlance. After a residence of a few years there the most of them removed to Illinois.

Isaac Soule was born in Columbia county, N.Y., in 1874. He was a farmer and mechanic, and during his youth and early manhood he resided in different parts of Eastern New York. In 1825 he came to Kendall and purchased a farm about two miles north from Kendall village. His wife, whom he married in 1803, was Cynthia Carter, of Dutchess county, N. Y., born in 1780. They removed in 1826 to the farm which he had purchased the previous year, and remained there till their death. She died in 1849; he in 1864.

Levi Hard came to Orleans county in 1825 from Washington county, N. Y., where he was born in 1810. He at first worked in the clothiery of Bushnell & Clark, at Holley, but in 1843 he purchased a farm on lot 27 in the northeast corner of Kendall, which he made his permanent residence. He married, in 1834, Rosetta Lake, of Murray. She died in 1844, and in 1845 he married Mary Hopkins, of Clarendon. She died in 1866, and in 1867 he married Polly I. Dutton, of Murray. He was a prominent citizen and served the town of Kendall as supervisor and assessor.

Alanson Whitney was born in Massachusetts in 1797. In 1808 he removed with his father to Chenango county, N. Y., and in 1813 to Rochester. In 1826 he came to Kendall and located on lot 133, southeast from Kendall village, where he remained till his death in 1855. In company with Robert Clark he built the first and only distillery ever erected in the town. He was a prominent and influential citizen. He was the first supervisor of Kendall, and was again elected to that office in 1851. His wife, whom he married in 1822, was Catherine Vorce, of

Rochester. She died in Kendall in 1877. Henry Whitney, eldest son of Alanson, was born in Rochester in 1824, and removed with his father to Kendall in 1826. In 1850 he married Rowena Crane of Kendall. She died in 1857, and in 1858 he married Susan A. Douglass. They had two children.

Ose Webster was one of the earliest and most prominent settlers at Kendall Mills, which was locally known for many years as Webster's Mills. He was a millwright by trade, and came here about 1819. His wife was a pupil of Noah Webster, of dictionary fame. Ose Webster, soon after his arrival, erected a saw mill and a grist mill (the first in town), on the north bank of Sandy Creek, at Kendall Mills, near where the present mills stand. These he subsequently sold to one of his sons, and removing down the creek into Monroe county he erected two saw mills, which he soon sold. He then built a saw mill at Arnold's Mills, which he sold to E. K. Webster and David Arnold. After this he erected two saw mills lower down the stream and finally a grist mill on lot 119; all these have disappeared. The mill property at Kendall Mills has always remained in the Webster family, the junior proprietor of the present grist mill—which was erected in 1840—representing the fourth generation in successive ownership.

Philo F. Prosser was born in Albany county, N. Y., in 1796. In 1820 he married Celeste Willsey, a native of Albany county, born in 1800. In 1826 they came to Kendall and settled on lot 51, on the line between Orleans and Monroe counties. He finished a log house that had been commenced there and resided on this farm till his death in 1882. His wife died in 1857. They reared to maturity eleven children, of whom Mrs. Alfred Bassett resides on the old homestead. Mr. Prosser erected on his farm the first brick house in the town.

Alexis Crane was born in Vermont in 1786. He came to Kendall in 1829 and located on lot 131, half a mile south from Kendall village, where he remained till his death, in 1850. His wife was Rowena Farnsworth, of Kendall. They reared eight children.

Hiram Acker was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1812. In 1829 he removed to Murray, where, in 1833, he married Rhoda Sisson. In 1843 they removed to Kendall and purchased a farm on lots 3 and

4, where they remained till their deaths. He died in 1874, she in 1887. Of their seven children five lived to maturity,

Reuben McDonald was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1796. He first removed to Tompkins county, N. Y., and in 1832 to Kendall. He located a mile and a half west from West Kendall, and died there in 1886. His first wife was Sally Fenner. She died in 1864, and in 1865 he married Mrs. Margaret Fenner.

Joseph Corbin was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1800. He was first married to Eliza Spicer. She died a year after their marriage and he afterward married her sister, Mrs. Eunice Comstock. She died in 1870, and he married for a third wife Mrs. Rhenhama Smith. Of his six children, all by his second wife, four are still living. A son, Joseph, resides on the farm which his father first purchased, on lot 1, at the northwest part of the town. Mr. Joseph Corbin, sr., came to Kendall in 1836 and settled on this lot, where he died in 1888.

George W. Holmes was born in Westchester county, N. Y., in 1816. In 1837 he married Abigail S. Fountain. In 1838 they came to Kendall and purchased lot 63 and a part of lot 70. Mr. Holmes has long been, and now is, one of the most prominent citizens of Kendall.

Joseph Mann, a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., was born in 1804. In 1825 he removed to Clarkson, Monroe county, and in 1833 he married Delia Eveline Barrows, of Hamlin, who was born in 1815. They removed to Kendall in 1838, and in 1841 located on lot 74, northeast from Kendall village, where he died in 1881. He served the town of Kendall as supervisor three years. His wife died in 1866. Their children were: James, William, Joseph (now living on the old homestead), and Frances Ellen, wife of William Spencer.

Caleb H. Barnum was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1807. In 1827 he married Pamela Winship. In 1829 they removed to Avon, N. Y., and to Kendall in 1847. They located on lot 100, half a mile east from Kendall village. Mr. Barnum was a mechanic, a farmer, and a surveyor. He died in 1853. His wife died in Kendall in 1884. Their six children lived to adult age, and of these Mrs. Caroline Townsend resides in Kendall.

Albert Burnett was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1823. In 1839 he removed to Brockport, Monroe county. In 1847 he married Nancy

Ann Vandermark, of Ontario county, and the same year they removed to Kendall, locating on lot 96, half a mile north from Kendall village. Their children were Madison A., Harry S., and Henrietta.

Patrick Burnett was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1814. In 1840 he removed to Brockport. In 1845 he came to Kendall, where he had previously purchased a farm on lot 24, near the lake, where he remained till his death, in 1862.

Andrew Smith was born in 1797. In 1847 he removed from Rensselaer county, N. Y., to Kendall and settled on lot 8, where he remained till his death in 1858. His wife, whom he married in 1827, was Rachel Furman. She died in 1880. They reared ten children. Three of the sons were volunteers in the War of the Rebellion.

Marvin Harris, a son of Benjamin Harris, and fifth in descent from James Harris, a merchant and surveyor of Saybrook, Conn., was born in Connecticut in 1815. In 1844 he married Jinnet Lyell, daughter of Philip Lyell, of Lyell street, Rochester, N. Y. He settled in Monroe county, where he was a teacher, farmer and surveyor. In 1849 he removed to Kendall, where he has been a farmer; he was postmaster during sixteen years, a justice of the peace over twenty-five years, supervisor for Kendall in 1861 and 1862, and member of Assembly for Orleans county in 1869. He was during seven years a director of the Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, now known as the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad. He resides at Kendall village.

Edson Wilson was a native of Monroe county, born in 1808. In 1829 he married Polly Nichols, a native of Dutchess county, born in 1811. They reared to maturity six children, of whom Mrs. Emma A. Kiddér resides in Kendall village. In 1849 Mr. Wilson removed from Monroe county to Kendall and settled on lot 10 near the lake shore. He died on this place in 1882.

William Jenkins was born in Wales, in 1801. He married Jane Prosser, who was born in the same year. They came to America in 1832 and located in Greece, Monroe county. In 1853 he removed to Kendall and settled on lot 86, where he died in 1855. His wife died in Greece in 1844. His son, Edward Jenkins, was born in Greece, Monroe county, in 1835, and now resides in Kendall.

Biographical notices of many other prominent citizens and families of

the town appear on the subsequent pages of this volume, reference to which is made in the index. Among these may be mentioned David Jones, Dr. Walter R. Sanford, Zebulon Rice, Alexander Egelston, Daniel Fenner, Menzo W. Butler, James Hornsby, Abner Munn, Guy Bridgeman, M. W. Kidder, Reuben Wellman, Thomas R. Williams, Samuel H. Mulford, Anthony Blake, Nathaniel S. Bennett, Ose Webster, Robert Wilson, and others.

The first marriage in Kendall was that of James Aiken to Esther A., daughter of Samuel Bates, March 2, 1817. The pioneer school house in town was a log structure erected on lot 123 in 1819, and the first school teacher was Gurdon Balcom. The same year Auger & Boyden built the first saw mill in Kendall on Yanty Creek a mile or so southeast of the Corners. The first death was that of a son of George Balcom in 1816. A burial place was selected by a Mr. Herrington, who gave his only fine shirt for a shroud, and who, about four weeks later was himself buried near by. Thus was started the first cemetery in town, on lot 123, near East Kendall. The first ashery was started on lot 111 by Maj. William Allis, who acted as agent for John W. Strong, of Rochester. The first preacher was Elder Stephen Randall, a Methodist, and the first log house was built by Samuel Bates, who also broke the first ground and sowed the first wheat. Probably the first physician was Dr. Carpenter. Among later ones were Drs. Theophilus Randall, Spalding, Beach, Moses B. Gage, Caleb C. Johnson, Joseph Smith, and W. D. O'Brien. Dr. W. R. Sanford located at Kendall village in 1836 and there followed his profession for more than fifty years. Dr. R. W. Bamber came to this town from Carlton in 1887. Dr. Andrew J. Eaton located in Kendall mills in 1864.

The scarcity and high price of salt here induced parties to engage in its manufacture from the waters of some salt springs that were discovered at an early time. H. W. Bates and Caleb Clark, in 1821, set six kettles, and from the brine which they obtained in a well which they dug made about five bushels per day, which they could readily sell at one dollar per bushel. After they had continued a year the government imposed a tax of twelve and one-half cents per bushel on salt, and they closed operations. They sold their kettles to a Mr. Owen, who engaged in the business at the southwest part of the town. It was not

remunerative and he soon discontinued it. Quite recently the R. W. and O. R. R. have experienced great difficulty in sinking wells to supply their engines with water, on account of finding quantities of strong salt water not far below the surface.

It is worthy of note that as early as 1822 a library association was formed in the eastern part of the town. Henry W. Bates, Adin Manley, David Jones, Amos Randall, Dr. Theophilus Randall, Orrin Doty, Benjamin Morse, Nathaniel Brown, Caleb Clark, and James M. Clark were active in the promotion of this scheme. Shares were sold, contributions were made, and a creditable library was collected. The organization was successfully continued till the establishment by the State of district school libraries, when it was abandoned and the books were distributed among the shareholders.

The town of Kendall sent a large number of her brave sons to the War of the Rebellion, all of whom did heroic service at the front and on the fierce battlefields of the South. Nineteen of them gave up their lives in the cause, among them being the lamented Willard W. Bates, who rose to the office of lieutenant colonel, and was mortally wounded at Cold Harbor, but reached home the day before his death. Reference is made on previous pages to the valiant deeds of those who went from Orleans county. Those from Kendall are as follows:

Lewis Amsden.	Charles Bacon, 108th Inf.
Lewis Ashley.	Willard W. Bates, 113th Inf., 8th H. Art.
George Ashley.	Frank Bruce, 108th Inf.
Richard Bookey, 8th Art.	Myron H. Bacon, 8th Art.
George C. Bridgeman, 21st Cav.	Samuel W. Barnum, 8th Art.
William A. Boyce, 4th Cav.	Royal Bates, 8th Art.
Theodore Batch.	Albert Bitts, 8th Art.
James Bokey, 8th Art.	George W. Blýthe, 108th Inf.
Thomas Brown.	Thomas Brakens, 151st Inf.
William Burnett.	Ryan Barber, 8th Art.
Theodore Barlow.	Hollister Bacon, 12th Bat.
Orrin Beach, 29th Inf.	Vernon Bennett.
Longinus Barber.	Marcus H. Chappell, 8th Art.
George Bedell, 12th Bat.	Charles Cowell, jr., 8th Art.
James M. Berry, 12th Bat.	John W. Cooley, 8th Art.
Frank Bahma, 8th H. Art.	James P. Collins, 104th Cav.
Robert Brakens, 8th H. Art.	Cornelius Churchill, 8th Art.
Melvorn Bailey, 8th H. Art.	John Carl, 8th Art.



James Caley, 108th Inf.	George Plumley, 151st Inf.
Alfred S. Covill, 12th Bat.	Franklin K. Palnotte, 8th H. Art.
Ira J. Clark, 8th Art.	John Radler, 8th H. Art.
Edward Douglas.	Merritt H. Raymond, 12th Bat.
John Darwin.	John M. Russell, 12th Bat.
John Dixon, 151st Inf.	Edgar Rice.
Alexander Dixon, 151st Inf.	Oliver Rowley, 27th Inf.
Benjamin F. Eggleston, 8th Art.	Willis Raymond 27th Inf.
Seneca Eggleston, 8th Art.	Marlow S. Spicer, 12th Bat.
Allen Feathers, 3d Cav.	John Sullivan, 2d Mounted Rifles.
Jeremiah Feathers, 12th Bat.	Leonard Simmons, 4th Cav.
Byron Finney, 17th Bat.	James Seitser, 4th Cav.
Peter Guelf, 28th Inf.	A. H. Smith, 4th Cav.
John Halverson, 8th Art.	Elisha Smith.
William H. Higgins, 12th Bat.	Reuben Seitser.
John Hard, 8th Art.	Charles Simkins, 12th Bat.
John Ireland, 8th Art.	John W. Simkins, 151st Inf.
Ezra King, 8th Art.	Martin Smith, 8th H. Art.
Charles Kinney, 108th Inf.	Claus Sulstead, 8th H. Art.
George W. King, 108th Inf.	Daniel Smith, 8th H. Art.
George Kendrick, 108th Inf.	Peter L. Smith, 151st Inf.
Vincent P. Kelley, 108th Inf.	James Stragogan, 12th Bat.
Merrit W. Kidder.	Alexander Telan, 12th Bat.
Joseph Lee, 3d Cav.	Isaac Tooley, 12th Bat.
Robert G. Lewis, 3d Cav.	Abram Van Zandt, 151st Inf.
William Lee, 108th Inf.	James H. Van Zandt, 151st Inf.
William Lovell, 8th H. Art.	Geo. W. White, 2d Mounted Rifles.
James Morrissey, 8th H. Art.	Elijah White, 2d Mounted Rifles.
Lyman McDonald, 4th Cav.	Jerome Webster.
A. M. McDonald, 4th Cav.	Joseph White, 8th H. Art.
Samuel A. Mulford, 4th Cav.	Henry White, 8th H. Bat.
John McPherson, 27th Inf.	James Weeks, 151st Inf.
Ira Maxon, 8th H. Art.	John Wallace, 19th Bat.
George Maxon, 12th Bat.	Milburn Whited, 12th Bat.
Thomas Moffit, 3d Cav.	Albert Warring, 151st Inf.
Milo McDonald, 8th H. Art.	Manford Walker, 8th H. Art.
David Miller, 151st Inf.	Andrew White, 12th Bat.
Ransom Owens, 151st Inf.	Simeon Webster, 8th H. Art.
Harrybrand Orsland, 151st Inf.	Albert Wilcox, 105th Inf.

The town of Kendall contains an area of 19,944 acres. Its real estate was assessed in 1893 at \$842,469 and its personal property at \$61,550. The taxes aggregated \$9,025.17, the rate per cent. being .009225. Two incorporated companies do business in the town, whose real estate was

assessed in 1893 as follows: Western Union Telegraph Company, \$600; R., W. & O. R. Co. (N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. lessee), \$83,160. The population in 1890 was 1,775. The town officers for 1894 are Charles S. Bridgeman, supervisor; Ephraim J. Fuller, town clerk; John W. Crandall, commissioner of highways; Charles F. Burt, M. W. Kidder, A. D. Weed, Seldon E. Williams, justices of the peace; William Baxter, collector; Charles Stone, overseer of the poor; George Porter, John Wolf, Charles Fish, assessors.

The Lake Ontario division of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad traverses the town centrally from east to west, giving excellent facilities for travel and transportation. In 1872 the town was bonded for \$60,000 to aid in the construction of this road, which was completed through Kendall in 1876. The road has stations at East Kendall and Kendall village. The bonded indebtedness has been gradually reduced till now it aggregates about \$9,000.

KENDALL.—This village is locally known as Kendall Corners, and until the post-office was established here in 1835 it was called North Murray. This post-office was the first one in the town. S. Kinney was the postmaster and William R. Bassatt had the contract for carrying the mail, making weekly trips. It is the principal village in the town. The construction of the railroad through the place has made it quite an important market for country produce. It once had a steam grist mill, which was erected about 1860 by Mr. Campbell of Rochester, who operated it two or three years, when it was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. Reuben Shoals, from New Hampshire, made the first clearing on the site now occupied by this village. He cut and piled the timber on a small piece of land in the northwest corner of lot 220 in the fall of 1816, but did nothing further and Orrin Doty subsequently purchased the lot. The first building was a double log house erected by Reuben Roblee and Lyman Spicer in 1821. This was used as a tavern about 1827 and was kept by Robert and Orman Spicer. In 1830 Lyman Spicer succeeded Roblee, and it was conducted by them several years. John S. Winn kept a public house here as early as 1835. In 1843 Orman Spicer put up a frame dwelling and started a temperance hotel. The present neat hotel was built by M. W. Butler and was enlarged and repaired by its proprietor, Luther Foster. The first store

was opened by Gideon W. Burbank, about 1829 in part of a dwelling house. Some of the early merchants here were Lewis L. and William W. Peet, Webster & Peasley, and Henry Higgins. S. H. Sanford began business here in 1872. J. H. Lotz opened a hardware store about 1880, was burned out, rebuilt, and the establishment is now kept by E. J. Fuller. The place has now three churches, a school house, a hotel, three general stores, a hardware store, a millinery, a meat market, a warehouse, one harness shop, a coal yard, an evaporator, a fruit storage house, a livery, a cider mill, a grist mill, two barber shops, a wagon shop, two blacksmith shops, a shoe shop, two physicians, two public halls and about 300 inhabitants. The present postmaster is Fred B. Mulford, became a merchant here a few years since.

MORTON.—Near this place was made the first settlement in the town, yet from a business standpoint it is the youngest village in Kendall. With its post-office and station it has always been known as East Kendall, the name being officially changed to Morton July 1, 1894, in honor of Hon. Levi P. Morton. The first store was managed by Major William Allis as agent for John W. Strong, of Rochester. Gideon W. Burbank also carried on mercantile business here in an early day. Andrew Clark became a merchant soon afterward. After his death, in 1883, the business passed into the hands of his son, A. C. Clark. In 1884 George L. Lovejoy established a store, of which in 1888 Webster Defendorf became the proprietor. It is now conducted by T. R. Williams & Son. In 1876 John Elliott built a warehouse and in 1878 a cold storage fruit house. In 1888 he and W. D. Sturges started an evaporator. The place also has a clothing store, one or two dealers in hardware and agricultural implements, several mechanics, and about 150 inhabitants. There are two churches on the Monroe county side of the village. The post-office here was established in 1861 with Andrew Clark as postmaster, who held the position about twenty years. The present incumbent, Mary E. Barrows, was appointed in December, 1893.

KENDALL MILLS.—Ose Webster, from whose family this village was long known as Webster's Mills, was the first permanent settler here. He established mills and gave the place a considerable business importance, which his children and grandchildren have maintained and increased.

His son, Ephraim K. Webster, was during his life especially active in its various interests. The first store was opened by Benjamin Cope-land about 1842. The first hotel was started about 1862, by Isaac Amsden, who changed a dwelling house to that use. The village now has two churches, one store, a hotel, a grist mill, a saw mill, a cooperage, a stave and heading mill, two blacksmith shops, one physician, and about 150 inhabitants. The post-office of Kendall Mills was established here in 1844 with Cassius Marvin as postmaster.

**WEST KENDALL.**—The first store at this place was built and stocked about 1840 by Gen. Henry Higgins; it was kept by Samuel H. Wood. The same year Peter L. Smith started a blacksmith shop. Among the industries that have flourished here are Clinton Kendrick, tailor; William Smith, wagonmaker; Paul Kendrick, carpenter; and Tafft & Appelin, merchants. The village now contains two stores, a church, a blacksmith shop, and a wagon shop. The post-office was established in 1848 with N. J. Appelin as postmaster. The present incumbent is David Root.

**TROUTBURG.**—Half a century since there was a fishing station at the lake shore on the line between Orleans and Monroe counties. It derived the name "Troutburg" from the large numbers of lake trout that were caught in the lake here. Hiram Redmond first began to keep a place of entertainment in the house that was built for fishing purposes. The land there was purchased by Asa Lee from Levi Hard between forty and fifty years since, and in 1860 it was transferred to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. S. J. Lee. The place began to assume importance as a summer resort, and Mrs. Lee, from time to time, erected new buildings to meet the wants of the public. About 1880 C. T. Bush built a hotel on the Monroe county side of the line, and it was named from him the Bush House. The hotel in Kendall is known as the Ontario House. Within ten years the erection of summer cottages was commenced, and the place now commands considerable importance as a summer resort. The Ontario House was sold by Mrs. Lee, in 1887, to William Sturges. In 1890 it was purchased by Menzo Story.

**M. E. Church.**—A remarkable revival occurred in Kendall in the summer of 1837. It was long known as "the big barn revival," because the meetings were held in a barn owned by Ezra Spicer, near

Kendall village. The result of this was the formation of a class with more than fifty members and Orman Spicer as leader. Revs. Knapp and Wallace, who had conducted the meetings, remained for a time and ministered to this class. The society erected a house of worship in the village of Kendall in 1857. It was a wooden structure, and cost \$2,500. Some seventeen years prior to the erection of this house the society purchased a lot opposite the present school house, and built thereon a parsonage. This was sold in 1868, and the present parsonage adjoining the church, was built at a cost of \$1,500. The society was incorporated March 1, 1858, with Orrin J. Smith, Jacob Kocher, N. M. Requa, Nelson Coe, Anthony Blake, P. A. Simkins, and L. B. Felt as trustees. Among the pastors who served this class prior to 1846, the names are remembered of:

Revs. Hiram May, Anderson, Story, Wesley Cochran, R. C. Foot, Egbert Sellick, William Sever, Striker and Whited. Since 1845 the pastors have been, in the order named: Revs. R. C. Foot, Ralph Clapp, E. Clement, J. B. Lanckton, W. D. Buck, J. J. Gridley, J. H. Wallace, W. F. Conable, William Cooley, Alfred W. Abel, J. Kennard, A. L. Buck, Milo Scott, N. Jones, J. McEwen, William Barrett, G. W. Ferry, H. L. Newton, A. L. Maryott, S. S. Ballou, John Ager, G. E. Ackerman, E. J. Whitney, A. W. Hayes, H. E. Milliman, J. N. Simkins, Vosburg, J. W. Criswell, and T. M. Williams, (since October, 1893).

The society has now about sixty members.

At East Kendall an M. E. class was organized in 1830, and at first its meetings were held in the school house there. In 1833 it united with the Free Will Baptist Society in the erection of a house of worship which was known as the Union Church of East Kendall. The house was a wooden structure, stood on the east side of the county line. Its cost was \$2,000. During more than forty years the two societies worshipped in that house with almost entire harmony. The class has always been included in the charge at Kendall. Services were regularly held here till about 1876, after which the members worshiped at Kendall village.

The West Kendall class was also included in the Kendall charge. In 1846 a wooden church building was erected by the society there, at a cost of about \$2,000. The meetings were discontinued after Rev. Mr. Barrett left and the edifice was sold to the lodge of Good Templars in 1892.

The Baptist Church of Kendall.—On August 31, 1831, a council of ministers and delegates met at the house of Reuben Roblee, in the present village of Kendall, and organized the North Murray Baptist Conference. The constituent members were: Cyrus Barker, Elisha Rice, William Reed, Francis Drake, Reuben Roblee, Stanton Burdick, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Drake, Mary Roblee, Lucinda Burdick, Deborah Densmore, Phebe N. Everts, Laura Burnett, Sophia Spencer, and Amanda Collar. This conference was recognized as a regular church by a council which met at Kendall February 1, 1832, and in September of the same year it was received by the Monroe Baptist Association. The first delegates to the association were: Rev. J. Woodard, S. P. Soule, and Byron Densmore. The first deacons of the church were: Cyrus Barker and Reuben Roblee. A legal organization was effected January 31, 1833, under the name of the First Baptist Society of North Murray. The first trustees were: John Beach, Cyrus Barker, Reuben Roblee, Elisha Rice, and G. W. Burbank. A site was purchased and a meeting house was commenced in 1834. In January, 1835 a union with the Congregational Society was effected and the joint society completed the church building, the first in the present town of Kendall. It was occupied for worship alternately by the Baptists and Congregationalists during several years, till the former purchased the interest of the latter. The preachers who have served this church have been:

Revs. Jonas Woodward, Edmund Goodnough, Daniel Dye, Eleazer Savage, A. Mason, George Walker, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Inman, J. J. Fuller, Charles Clutz, Warham Mudge, William Putnam, Benjamin Warren, J. D. Clark, A. J. Ball, L. Brasted, F. L. Smith.

By reason of deaths and removals of its prominent members the church became weaker and weaker till it was nearly extinct; and in 1873 its house of worship came to be occupied by the Advent society. It is now leased to the German Lutherans.

The Presbyterian Church of Kendall.—The records of this church prior to 1850 are lost, but it is remembered that on the 14th of January, 1833, it was organized as a Congregational Church. In 1834 and 1835 it united with the Baptists in the erection of a house of worship, in which it held services alternately with them till 1844, when it sold to them its interest in the building and commenced the erection of a

new church edifice. This was partially finished and was used several years before it was completed. In 1844 the church adopted the Presbyterian form of government, and was made a part of the Rochester Presbytery. In 1850 the ruling elders were Steuben S. Forbes, Seth Cook, and W. L. M. Mead. The deacons Samuel Pettibone, Seth Cook, and Leman N. Smith; and on the 1st of January, 1851, the number of members was sixty. In 1844 Rev. Mr. Kinmore was pastor of the church. He was followed by Revs. Roswell Brooks, John Powell, and G. I. B. Miller, but there were times when the church was without a pastor. For a few years after 1862 preaching was supplied regularly, but it finally ceased, the church became extinct, and its house of worship is used as a place of meeting by the Good Templars.

The Universalist Church of Kendall.—Without a formal organization a Universalist society existed in Kendall as early as about 1832, and services were occasionally held in the Baptist Church. In 1840 Rev. Stephen S. Miles became pastor and preached regularly during two years. In 1854 a society was regularly organized with about seventy members, and the next year a church edifice was erected, at a cost of \$2,300. Rev. John J. Austin became pastor at the organization of the society, and continued till 1862. Then during ten years there was no regular preaching; but in 1872 Rev. N. Snell was engaged and served the society a portion of the time during two years. The house of worship is now occupied by the Free Masons for lodge meetings.

The Advent Church of Kendall was organized on the 3d of June 1873, at the Baptist meeting house in Kendall village with twenty-three members. D. C. Higgins, Burre Naess, Andrew Labar, A. B. Townsend, and Noah Elwell were chosen trustees; D. C. Higgins, clerk; and James Vandermark, treasurer. The first deacons were Judson Knight and Orman Spicer. The society repaired the Baptist Church building at an expense of about \$500 and occupied it as a place of worship. The first preacher was Mrs. L. M. Stoddard, who was mainly instrumental in the organization of the society. She was followed by Revs. Stevens, Milton R. Miles, and Morris Owen. No services have been held during some years.

The German Lutheran Concordia Congregation (original Augsburg Confession) in Kendall village was organized May 17, 1887, with twenty-



eight members, at a meeting held for the purpose at the house of Christian Schepler by Rev. Carl N. Conrad, of Rochester. The society occupied the old Universalist church until November, 1891, when it leased the Baptist church edifice, which it has since used. The first pastor was Rev. John J. Heissler, who was succeeded by Rev. Frederick W. Possin, he in turn by Rev. Frederick Th. Teegen, and the latter by Rev. John J. Flierl, who resigned in April, 1894. The society started a parochial school in October, 1887, in Spring's hall, and soon afterward erected a school house on the Universalist church lot. A piece of land was finally purchased of Alexander Cummings and the building moved on to it. The school has always been under the trustees of the German church and has been taught by the pastor in charge. It has an average attendance of fourteen pupils. The church has about eighty-five communicants and a Sunday school of some forty or fifty scholars, with Carl Schwartz as superintendent. The present (1894) trustees of the church are : William H. Behnke, Frederick Bull, John J. Schepler, August Bonke, Carl Bonke, Carl Juers, Frederick Scheick, and Frederick Lotzow. The organization of this church and the subsequent formation of the parochial school was effected through the persevering efforts of three men—John Wolff, William H. Behnke, and Christian Schepler.

The Free Will Baptist Church of East Kendall.—In 1828 Elder Eli Hannibal organized this society in the school house near East Kendall, and services were held there till the completion of the Union church edifice.

Elder Hannibal, the organizer and for many years a pastor of this church, was the pioneer preacher of this denomination in all this section of country. In barns, log houses, school houses, dwellings, churches, and in the forest, wherever the people were assembled or could be called together, he preached the Gospel to thousands of his fellow creatures, converted and baptized many hundreds, built up religious organizations, and consecrated churches. He was born in Fairfield, Conn., March 18, 1780, was ordained a minister of the Free Will Baptist church June 12, 1824, and died at his home in Waterport, Orleans county, August 27, 1876.<sup>1</sup>

Rev. Mr. Bathrick was pastor for a short time, after the death of Elder Hannibal, and after him Rev. Mr. Taylor. Rev. J. B. Randall became pastor in 1878, followed by Revs. C. A. Hilton, Edwin Pimlott, F. O.

<sup>1</sup> Sanford's History.

Dickey, Hiram Schoonover, S. W. Schoonover, and Mr. Tanner. In 1889 the society built a tasteful and commodious house of worship at a cost of \$3,000. They have also a parsonage.

The First Presbyterian church of East Kendall was organized May 31, 1890, with thirteen members, the present number being thirty-one. On the site of the Union church, which was erected in 1834, the society built a neat frame edifice at a cost of \$4,500. It was dedicated September 10, 1891. The frame work of the old building was incorporated in the new structure. The present pastor is Rev. George Strassenburgh, M.D. The Sunday-school has about sixty-five members.

The Methodist Protestant Church of Kendall Mills.—A class was formed at a school house on Norway street in the spring of 1844, with William Burbick as class leader. Among the twenty-five members of this class were William Thomas, James Johnson, and John Cary. Rev. Mr. Payne was pastor for a year or more, followed by Rev. Isaac Fisher, who preached to the society several years in the school house where it was formed. He organized a class at Kendall Mills, with John Bovee as the first class leaders and meetings were afterward held at that place. The society was regularly organized at Kendall Mills February 18, 1868, and G. C. Bridgeman, Matthias Ladue, Robert McCreary, Martin Webster, Alexander Cary, Chandler Manley, Philander Buckley, William T. Brooks, and Simon Van Geisen were chosen trustees. Clinton Perry donated a site for a church building, and in 1869 the society erected one at a cost of \$3,650. This house was repaired and remodeled in 1878. The society also owns a parsonage. The pastors have been :

Revs. Seymour D. Kingsley, Austin O. Hutchinson, Chester K. Akeley, W. H. Farnham, Bert Partridge, William Richards, H. L. Bowen, A. L. Bloomfield, Chester K. Akeley again, S. A. Baker, D. L. Vaughan, F. G. Grafton, A. M. Woodward and W. M. Kellogg. It is now without a pastor.

The Free Methodist Society of Kendall Mills aided in the erection of the church and occupied it a portion of the time. This society was organized in 1860 with William Nichols class leader, and Samuel Ladue, steward. It is a part of the West Kendall Church, and is served by the same pastors. In 1882 the society erected a church edifice on the Monroe county side at a cost of about \$1,600.

The Free Methodist Church of West Kendall was organized in 1860,

by Rev. Loren Stiles, at a meeting held in the M. E. Church at West Kendall. The first class leaders were Stephen Jenks, G. W. Thomas, J. H. Burt, and G. W. Holmes, and the first stewards were Jesse Fountain, N. S. Bennett and G. W. Holmes. At the end of the first year the church had nearly 100 members. October 18, 1866, the society was incorporated, and Nelson Coe, G. W. Thomas and N. S. Bennett were chosen trustees. In 1867 a parsonage was purchased at a cost, with an adjoining lot of two and one half acres, of more than \$1,000. In 1876 this parsonage was repaired and enlarged at an expense of \$750. In 1869 Rev. John W. Reddy, then pastor, donated to the society a site, and a substantial framed church building was erected thereon at a cost, including furniture and church sheds, of \$3,700. The following, in the order named, have been pastors of this church :

Revs. Moses W. Downing, Albert G. Terry, Henry Hornsby, George W. Coleman, Cornelius D. Brooks, Henry Hornsby, Ichabod C. White, John W. Reddy, George W. Marcellus, William Manning, Otis O. Bacon, M. D. McDougal, C. C. Eggleston, William Ingleby, John O'Regan, William Manning, A. A. Burgess, W. W. Brown, L. D. Perkins, and W. W. Manning.

The two societies have a total membership of about fifty-five.

David Jones Post, No. 298, G. A. R., of Kendall village was organized October 10, 1882, with nineteen charter members, and with Philip R. Woodcock as commander, the subsequent commanders being Charles E. Spring, Henry E. Snyder, and Morrill W. Kidder. It was named in honor of David Jones, a soldier of the war of 1812, and an early settler of this town. Its present membership is twenty-one.

Kendall Lodge, No. 538, I. O. G. T., was organized February 12, 1868, and now has ninety-five members. The present lodge deputy is Harry E. Wellman. They occupy the old Presbyterian Church, and have always held regular meetings.

Golden Harvest Lodge, Nov. 573, I. O. G. T., was organized in the spring of 1889, and at one time had 120 members, the present number being sixty-five.

West Kendall Cemetery Association was incorporated May 10, 1890, with Rev. Henry Hornsby, W. O. Hardenbrook, G. W. Bird, Levi Barrows, J. A. Higley, and Alonzo Smith, trustees. The first officers were W. O. Hardenbrook, president ; G. W. Bird, vice-president ; and Rev.

Henry Hornsby, secretary and treasurer. By common consent the old cemetery was placed in possession of the association, more land was added, and the grounds now present a very attractive appearance. The officers for 1893 are J. A. Higley, president; G. W. Bird, vice-president; Rev. Henry Hornsby, secretary and treasurer. This is the only cemetery organization in town.

PART II.

BIOGRAPHICAL.



# BIOGRAPHICAL.

## ENOS THROOP SIMPSON.

ENOS THROOP SIMPSON was born at Two Bridges in the town of Carlton on June 20, 1830, and died there January 27, 1892. He was a son of Asa Simpson, who was born in Cayuga county, and came thence to the county of Orleans in 1822. Mr. Simpson was an extensive farmer, and with his brother carried on a large forwarding trade for upwards of twenty years. He bought quantities of grain, wool, apples, and beans, shipping them to Oswego, Boston, New York, and other points. He was collector of customs at Oak Orchard Harbor under Johnson's administration, and also held the office of town clerk for several years. In these various capacities, and in all the relations of life, in public and in private, he was ever held in high esteem, and always exerted a marked influence on the social, moral, and intellectual development of the community. Born in the town while it was yet a wilderness he lived to see it transformed into one of the most productive districts of the State, and during his long and active business career he accumulated a handsome competency and left an attractive home, now occupied by his widow.

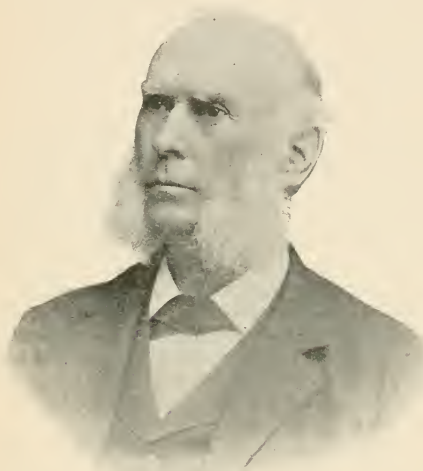
March 12, 1861, Mr. Simpson was married to Miss Emeline, a daughter of Joseph Park Drake, and a granddaughter of Henry Drake. They had two children: Lettie M., born June 1, 1862, died March 15, 1878; and George D., born February 21, 1865. George D. Simpson married Eveline McCord Browne, daughter of Rev. N. Foster Browne, a native of New Jersey, and a Presbyterian minister, now residing at Two Bridges. Mrs. Eveline Simpson was born in Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1861. They were married September 12, 1888, and have had one child, Helen, born December 9, 1889.

Henry Drake, the grandfather of Mrs. Emeline Simpson, was born in New Jersey on April 6, 1770, and settled at East Gaines in 1811. He was an extensive landholder and died there at a ripe old age. His son, Joseph Park Drake, was born in Ovid, Seneca county, February 9, 1806, and married, February 11, 1835, Zibeah Ruggles, who was born in Antwerp, Jefferson county, July 30, 1812. They settled in Carlton in the month following their marriage and both lived and died here—he October 3, 1881, and she September 16, 1862. They had ten children, of whom three died in infancy. The others were as follows: Charles H., born February 11, 1836, died August 8, 1837; Oscar, born March 12, 1838, died June 20, 1838; Emeline (Mrs. Enos Throop Simpson), born June 9, 1841; Harriet, born February 25, 1844, died March 20, 1844; George W., born June 10, 1845, died June 8, 1861; Warren P., born July 3, 1856, died May 31, 1861; and Ella C., born January 10, 1859, died May 24, 1861.



## JOHN HULL WHITE.

PROMINENT among the senior members of the bar of Orleans county is John Hull White, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., where he was born in the town of Stanford on the 29th of February, 1820. He was the third of seven children of Walter and Mary (Avery) White. Walter White was a respected farmer, and gave his son opportunity to secure a good education.



*John H. White*

After spending his youth on the home farm, the son went to New York city and served as a clerk three years, the family meanwhile removing to Mendon, Monroe county, N. Y. When the young man returned home he attended the academies in Macedon and Waterloo, having already decided to make the profession of law his life work. He studied in the offices of Denton G. Shuart, at Honeoye Falls; A. P. Kimball, at Penfield, and finished with Houghton & Sprague in Buffalo. Mr. White was admitted to practice July 2, 1848, and soon afterward settled in Albion, where he has ever since remained. During short periods of his professional life he was associated with Reuben Bryant, and with Hiram S. Goff, but during a large part of the time he has been alone. While his practice

has been of a general character, as is the rule in country districts, Mr. White has gained especial prominence as a trial lawyer, and has been entrusted with many important cases in Central and Western New York, especially in railroad litigation. He is well known as a careful, industrious, and well read attorney, who devotes his best energies to the interests of his clients.

In politics Mr. White is a conservative Democrat and has received honorable evidence from his party of their confidence and esteem. He has been their candidate for the offices of district attorney, county judge, and member of Congress; but majorities

against the Democratic candidates are always large in Orleans county, and while Mr. White has been defeated with the rest of the ticket, he has always been given a vote that was a source of gratification to himself and his friends. His immediate fellow citizens have chosen him for president of Albion village, and his intelligent interest in educational affairs has kept him in the Board of Education as a member sixteen years, and as president thirteen years.

Mr. White became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in 1848, and ever since has been conspicuous in the order; at the present time no person in the United States occupies a higher position. He has advanced through all the various lodge and encampment degrees to the position of grand master of the State, and in 1887 was elevated to the high station of grand sire of the order—the greatest honor conferred in the order. He has also been a member of the Sovereign Grand Lodge since 1865. He is the author of a valuable digest pertaining to Odd Fellowship, a work that has attracted much attention throughout the country; he has also been a contributor to other works on the same subject.

Mr. White was married on January 19, 1850, to Temperance, daughter of Matthias B. Miller, of Dutchess county. After her death he married Mrs. Mary A. Miller, widow of Capt. John B. Miller. She died in 1891, and in June, 1892, he married Frances M. Noble, of Albion.

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### MYRON L. PARKER.

MYRON L. PARKER was born September 6, 1837, being the eldest of two sons of Livonia and Sophronia (Barrett) Parker, his brother Chauncey N., of Lyndonville, being five years his junior. Livonia Parker, oldest son of Asel and Nancy Parker, was born March 22, 1801, and moved with his father's family to the north part of the town of Ridgeway in July, 1816. January 18, 1829, he was married to Jane, daughter of William Cochran, who died November 6, 1830. In 1832 he married Sophronia, only daughter of Amos Barrett, by whom he had two sons above mentioned, and took up his residence on what is now called Spring Brook farm, on the southern boundary of the town of Yates. In the autumn of 1861 he removed to the village of Medina, but two years later returned to Yates and settled in Lyndonville, where he died November 15, 1875. Sophronia, his wife, survived her husband eleven years, dying November 12, 1886. Mr. Parker was a substantial citizen, honest, influential and respected, endowed with sterling traits of character, and possessed of indomitable energy and marked personality.

Myron L. Parker enjoyed only the advantages of the district school in winter and three terms at the old Yates Academy, and at the age of nineteen commenced teaching school, enduring the martyrdom of boarding 'round and warming spare beds. After spending two winters at this occupation he entered upon the active management of Spring Brook farm, from which his father then retired, and which has ever since been his home. In 1861 he united in marriage with Miss Annie E., daughter of Martin T. and Annie (Whitmarsh) Rowley. Mrs. Parker, a most estimable woman, was born on the farm now owned by her brother George, which adjoins the one where she has spent

the whole of her married life. Mr. Parker has always taken an active interest in local affairs, and in both town and county has attained distinction. He was one of the first board of directors of the Orleans County Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, and for the last two years has served as its vice-president. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican, and in 1892 and again in 1893 was elected supervisor of the town of Yates. At the 29th District Republican Senatorial Convention held in Rochester on October 5, 1893, he was nominated as one of the district delegates to the convention which assembled at Albany in May, 1894, to revise the State Constitution. He was duly elected, his majority in the district over the Democratic nominee from Orleans county being 6,453. During the session of that able body he served with marked distinction and fidelity to his constituents.

Mr. Parker takes great pride in his calling, that of an agriculturist, and aspires to nothing higher in a worldly way than to be worthy the name of an intelligent American farmer, such an one as is able to organize and direct the latest and best methods of rendering the farms our fathers wrested from the virgin forest both profitable and pleasant homes for ourselves and our posterity.

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### DAVID S. FRASER, M.D.

DAVID S. FRASER, M.D., was born in Canada October 31, 1847. Educated in the Dundas Grammar School and Toronto University he entered the Bellevue Medical College Hospital in New York city, and was graduated as an M.D. in 1868, and the next year began the practice of his profession in Lyndonville, where he has since resided. Hugh Fraser, his father, was born in Biggar, Scotland, and died in Canada March 17, 1882. April 25, 1877, Dr. Fraser married Jessie N., daughter of Morris and Mary Colt, of Yates, and his children are: Hugh, David E., Kenneth D., Keith and Donald M. He has held the medical offices of the town and is an active member of the Orleans County Medical Society. In addition to his practice he conducts a drug store in a building erected by the Free Methodists for a church edifice. He is prominently identified with local affairs, is a member of the Board of Education, and in politics is an active Democrat.

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### W. WARD MILES.

W. WARD MILES was born in Carlton, October 23, 1843, and died there December 27, 1893. His father was Henry O. Miles, a native of Stockbridge, Mass., born October 31, 1811, who married Hannah Clark, of Palmyra, N. Y., who was born February 14, 1812, and died January 18, 1892. Their children were: H. Page, born September 30, 1837; W. Ward; and Sarah R., born December 15, 1854. W. Ward Miles was a farmer and prominently identified with the interests of Carlton for many years, having served as assessor and supervisor. March 19, 1874, he married Sarah E. Wilson, who was born



*D. S. Fraser, M.C.*



in Carlton, August 31, 1853, and survives him with their four children: Henry W., born February 13, 1877; Clark S., born January 11, 1883; Armina L., born April 16, 1887; and Sanford, born September 26, 1888. Henry Wilson, father of Mrs. Miles, was born in Dover, Dutchess county, August 5, 1807, and died in Carlton, June 24, 1871. His wife was Catharine Shear, who was born in Dutchess county August 6, 1808, and who died here December 24, 1884. Their children were: Mary, born March 5, 1829; Benjamin S., born May 10, 1831; John C., born December 11, 1832; Cynthia, born February 17, 1836; George H., born August 31, 1838; Ellen, born August 15, 1840; Margaret, born January 4, 1843; Wilbor F., born April 23, 1845; H. Seaver, born January 19, 1847; Louise, born January 13, 1849; Philo B., born January 29, 1851; Sarah E., born August 31, 1853; and Clark G., born March 3, 1855.

### LEWIS ROGERS.

LEWIS ROGERS is a son of Jeremiah and a grandson of George M. Rogers, and was born in Brandon, Rutland county, Vt., March 10, 1842. George M. Rogers, a native of Rhode Island, died in Windsor county, Vt., in 1866, aged seventy years. His wife was Mary Stoodley, who died in 1864 at the age of sixty-eight. Their children were Jeremiah, Lois, William, Nancy, and Thomas. Jeremiah Rogers, born in Vermont in 1820, married Lucy Goodnow, who was born in the same State in 1819. Their children were Lestina, Julia, Sarah, Lewis, Frank, and one who died in infancy. They are both living and reside in Brattleboro, Vt.

Lewis Rogers was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the common schools of Brandon, Vt. At the age of sixteen he went to Bloomington, Ill., and engaged as clerk for the American Express Company, but at the end of one year, in 1867, he returned to Vermont and became clerk and manager of the Eagle Hotel at Woodstock, where he remained ten years. He then purchased a half interest in a grocery store in that village, but two years later sold out and removed to Batavia, N. Y., where he was proprietor of the Central House for one year. In 1882 Mr. Rogers bought the Point Breeze Hotel at Oak Orchard Harbor in the town of Carlton, where he has ever since remained. He has made it one of the best hotels in the county. Situated on the lake shore at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, it is unexcelled as a summer residence, and maintains an enviable reputation far and near. It affords the best of service with reasonable rates, and connected is a fine boat livery, which is at the disposal of regular boarders without charge.

Mr. Rogers is an active member of Woodstock (Vt.) Lodge, No. 31, F. and A. M., which he joined about 1868. September 9, 1869, he was married at Bridgewater, Vt., to Miss Emma N. Chamberlin, who was born August 14, 1843. She was a daughter of Sylvanus Chamberlin, who was born in 1813 and now resides in Sherburne, Vt. They have an adopted daughter, Louie Marian, the daughter of a deceased sister (Sarah) of Mr. Rogers.

## H. AUGUSTUS ACER,

THE son of Volney A. and Charlotte (Peck) Acer, was born in the town of Shelby, Orleans county, on June 19, 1858. His father is one of the best known men of the county.



In February, 1882, H. A. Acer formed a copartnership under the firm name of Whedon & Acer, with Mr. Oscar Whedon, who had been engaged in the hardware trade in Medina nearly thirty years. After the death of Mr. Whedon in August, 1886, Mr. Acer assumed the entire business and has since carried it forward under the style of H. A. Acer, keeping a general line of shelf and builders' hardware, cutlery, stoves, ranges, paints and oils, agricultural implements, carriages and wagons, with special departments devoted to plumbing, hot water and steam heating, located at No. 48 Main street, Medina. On December 28, 1881, he was married to Miss Ella W., the daughter of Oscar and Julia (Winchester) Whedon, of Medina, and they have three sons, viz.: Oscar Whedon, Herbert Peck, and

Donald Winchester. Mr. Acer is recognized as an enterprising and honorable business man, and takes a prominent part in the affairs of the day, political and otherwise.

## OGDEN S. MILLER.

ONE of the early settlers of the town of Byron, Genesee county, N. Y., was Caleb Miller, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He removed from that town and settled in Barre, Orleans county, at an early date, and engaged in farming. His wife was Rhoda Loomis and they had three sons—Caleb, Alvin (who died young), and Alexander. Caleb Miller died in 1819. His sons, Caleb, jr., and Alexander, learned the blacksmith trade, and after working for a time in Byron they located in Clarendon village, Orleans county, where they extended their business to the manufacture of plows and carried on a foundry. The stone shop which is still used in that place was built by Caleb Miller, jr. He sold out after a few years to his brother and removed to Michigan, where he carried on a farm and later a foundry. Alexander Miller was one of the foremost men of Clarendon; built many dwellings there and labored for the promotion and welfare of the place. His wife was Lois, daughter of Elias Willard, of Monroe county, and they were married in 1844. In 1871 he sold his interest in the Clarendon business to W. T. Pettengill, and in 1874 engaged in farming in Bergen. In 1878 he removed to Caledonia, where he with his son, Fred W., again established a manufactory of agricultural implements. He died in 1886, leaving his son to continue the business. The children of Alexander Miller were: Ogden S. (the subject); Jennie V., who married Walter T. Pettengill; Fred W., and Nellie L., who married William A. Bissell.







*John Perry*

Ogden S. Miller was born in Barre, December 3, 1846, and received his education in the schools of his native town and in the Lockport Union School, and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Buffalo. In 1866, when he was twenty years old, he became associated as partner with his father in the manufacture of carriages and agricultural implements. In 1871 his father sold out his interest to W. T. Pettengill, and the firm of Miller & Pettengill continued two years in their original business. In 1873 they purchased the cider and grist mill property at Clarendon and soon became extensive makers of cider vinegar. In 1886 they extended the business to Holley, where they built a large evaporator, and they soon occupied the position of the largest manufacturers of cider vinegar in the world. In 1891 the business was incorporated under the name of "The Genesee Fruit Company," Mr. Miller being the vice-president and general manager. He took up his residence in Holley in 1886, and was soon acknowledged as in every sense a leading and public spirited citizen. He was one of the organizers of the Holley Electric Light Company, and of the Holley water works. He served as president of the village several years, and during his comparatively brief residence in the village was always conspicuous for his energy, activity, and unselfish service of the community at large. Mr. Miller was a liberal Democrat in politics, but never sought political preferment of any kind. He took a deep interest in educational affairs and labored assiduously for the promotion of the village schools. He was a regular attendant of the Baptist church and liberal in support of religious institutions. Mr. Miller joined the Holley Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F., August 20, 1871; also joined the Holley Lodge of Masons, May 25, 1881.

Mr. Miller married in 1872 Rosetta G., daughter of William Gliddon, of Clarendon. Mr. Gliddon was a native of Lower Canada, and married Lucinda Cox, of Vermont, in 1832. They were parents of eleven children. Ogden S. Miller died in Holley, May 20, 1893, his widow surviving.

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## COL. JOHN BERRY.

THE ancestry of Col. John Berry is traceable back to about fifty years after the landing of the Mayflower, and the family has had connections of more than ordinary note. On the paternal side the ancestors were of the sturdy and faithful Rhode Island Quakers, while on the maternal side Colonel Berry had among his ancestry Gen. Nathaniel Green, one of the Revolutionary heroes. His grandfather was Elisha Berry, who was born in Rhode Island in 1731, and died March 11, 1803. His wife was Phoebe Clark, born in 1739, and died in 1820.

Clark Berry, son of Elisha and father of the subject, was born in Berlin, Rensselaer county, N. Y., whither the family had removed in 1783, and died at Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., in 1844. He married Sarah Whitney, who was born in 1787 in Hancock, Mass., and died in 1852 in Ira, Cayuga county, N. Y., while on a visit to one of her children. Clark Berry was a man of generally broad intelligence, well educated for his time and liberal as far as his ability went in giving to his children educational advantages. The children of Clark and Sarah (Whitney) Berry were as follows: Clark (jr.),

born at Berlin in 1807, died October 13, 1882 at Lysander, Onondaga county, N. Y., married first Avis Deering, and second Cordelia Butts; they had four children. Second, Sylvester Berry, born at Berlin May 24, 1809, died in Albion May 28, 1879, while on a visit east from his home in Michigan; married Mary Gould; three children. Third, the subject (see further on). Fourth, Matthias, born at Berlin in 1815, and now living in Pompey, married Sylvia Osborn; eight children. Fifth, Sarah, born in Pompey in 1818, living in Wisconsin. Sixth, Phoebe, born in Pompey in 1821, died in 1845 in Granby, Oswego county. Seventh, Laura, born in Pompey in 1823, died in 1857 at Watertown, Wis. Eighth, Daniel, born in Pompey in 1825, died in 1890 in California, married in 1851 at Holley, to Marcia Elliott. Ninth, Mary Ann, born in Pompey in 1828, died at Parsons, Kas., in 1889.

John Berry, the third child of Clark Berry, was born at Berlin, Rensselaer county, N. Y., October 11, 1812, and died in Holley, Orleans county, November 7, 1892. His youth did not materially differ from that of other American boys of that time; but he found opportunity to obtain a fair English education, which in later years he broadened by extensive reading and clear judgment of current reading during his long life. In 1834, when he was twenty-two years old, he removed to Albion and was employed by General Lee in the produce business. Three years later he removed to Holley, where he passed the remainder of his life in the same business—an honorable business career of more than fifty years. He became widely known in this connection throughout Western New York, and for years was one of the largest buyers in this section and one who was implicitly trusted by all with whom he had business relations. In 1852 he took the stone mill property with L. D. Hurd and Eldredge Farwell and continued the connection several years. In 1861 he formed the firm of Partridge & Berry in the produce business, associating with himself his son-in-law, D. H. Partridge.

Colonel Berry received his familiar military title through his connection with the 215th Regiment of militia, in which he served as captain, adjutant, and colonel.

Colonel Berry was a Republican in politics after the organization of that party and took an active part in its councils. After being chosen to several minor public offices, village trustee, supervisor, etc., he was elected member of Assembly in 1870 and re-elected in 1871, faithfully serving the interests of his town and county in that body. In educational affairs he always evinced the deepest interest, and the present advanced condition of the Holley schools is largely due to his unselfish work. He served as school trustee and many years as secretary of the Board of Trustees of the academy; and he was a member of the commission charged with building the academy. It was largely due to him that the old school house was displaced by the present stone building now used as a dwelling house. So in all affairs of his adopted home he labored faithfully and unselfishly for their advancement. "The beautiful Hillside cemetery, where he is buried, is another institution for which we are largely indebted to Colonel Berry's zeal and enterprise. He was one of its most active promoters and was president of the association until his death." He died full of honors and in the enjoyment of the unqualified respect and confidence of the community.

Colonel Berry was married in 1837 to Rhoda A. Williams, of Tully, N. Y., who died in 1892. Their children were: Frances Marion, born May 13, 1838, in Holley, married

Wallace L'Hommedieu, now of Medina. Helen J., born March 2, 1840, married D. H. Partridge, of Holley. Avis M., born June 27, 1850, married C. W. Hatch, of Lockport. Belle S., born January 5, 1852, married F. A. Milliken, of Holley.

### ALBERT L. SWETT.

Among the pioneers of Western New York from the New England States were the parents of Albert L. Swett. His father was Joel R., and his mother was Minerva F. Swett, and they settled in Orleans county, town of Ridgeway, in the year 1825. Here the subject of this sketch was born April 27, 1850. In 1856 his parents removed to Champaign county, Ill. That part of the country was then new and all members of the family were called on to work hard for the founding of a home. The son had the advantage of common school attendance in the winters, working on the farm summers. When the Civil War broke out his father and his older brother, Joel B. Swett, enlisted in the army, leaving the mother and four children at home to carry on the farm work. Albert L. was the oldest of the four and he was only eleven. At the close of the war, when Albert L. was fifteen years old, the family returned and located in Medina, and the son entered a grocery store as clerk, remaining two years, and then taking a course in the Medina Academy under Professor Charles Fairman. Following this he entered the employ of the Bignall Manufacturing Company, beginning as a helper. He studied the business and the interests of his employers and soon received promotion as order and shipping clerk. This position he filled seven years, during which period he had by economy saved about \$1,200. With this modest capital and ample determination and experience he associated himself with W. H. Samson, organizing under the firm style of the Medina Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing hardware specialties. The beginning of the business was a very modest one, with only one employee, the proprietors doing their own work in a small rented factory. But success was at hand as it usually is where energy and perseverance are at the helm. At the end of seven years they purchased land on the north side of Medina village, on Oak Orchard Creek, erected a dam which supplied good water power, and built one of the finest manufacturing plants in the State. In 1889 Mr. Swett bought the entire interest in the business and has since successfully conducted it alone. The plant now consists of forty six acres of ground, with the water power of several hundred horse power; substantial and handsome buildings of Medina sandstone furnishing nearly two acres of floor space, and filled with all the necessary machinery and appliances for the varied and extensive business. Mr. Swett gives employment regularly to more than one hundred men. He is also president of the Swett & Card Manufacturing Company, makers of condensed mince meat, owing over 90 per cent. of the stock.

Mr. Swett has at all times found opportunity to give intelligent attention to public affairs. He served nine years on the Board of Education of Medina; has been one of the commissioners of Boxwood Cemetery since its organization; is conspicuous in Evangelical church work and one of the directors of the Y. M. C. A.; and has filled other minor public positions with ability and integrity.

Mr. Swett was married in 1872 to Lucinda M. Fuller, and they have two sons: Charles S., aged fifteen years, and Raymond F., aged eight years.

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### CHARLES H. BIDWELL.

CHARLES H. BIDWELL was born in the town of Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., on the 10th of September, 1848. His father, Cyrus Bidwell, was a native of Troy, N. Y. Is living in Albion aged eighty years. His mother was a native of Vermont, and died in 1872. She was well known as an earnest Christian worker and a woman of exceptional strong mind and good judgment in matters of business. Her sister, Harriet Hawley, or better known as "Aunt Harriet," lived in the family and had much to do in looking after the boy Charles. Through the mother and aunt's influence the boy was sent to the higher schools (rather against the will of the father who desired to make a farmer of him), to Albion Academy, where he graduated, then to the Brockport Normal School for two years, when he was called home on account of his father and mother having poor health. Mr. Bidwell's liking for mechanical inventions and manufacturing commenced to develop early; at the age of ten years he made a small bean thresher and drove it by belting to the grind stone. His grandfather was a natural mechanic, a wagonmaker by trade, the father also possessing the same qualities. Mr. Bidwell was one of the first to introduce steam threshing in Orleans county, and followed this successfully for some ten years. During this time he was working on and perfecting his patent bean thresher, in 1881 he began its manufacture in a very small way and it proved to be the only practical bean thresher made. Mr. Bidwell continued its manufacture in Albion until 1888, when he removed to Medina, N. Y., and in 1891 organized a company, called The Bidwell Bean Thresher Company, with a capital stock of \$20,000. In 1893 he purchased the balance of the stock and is now sole proprietor. The Bidwell bean thresher is too well and favorably known in all bean growing sections to require explanation, having practically no competition on merits. Mr. Bidwell's name is well and favorably known in connection with profitable growing of beans throughout the entire country, and the value and thorough workmanship and excellency of material used in his machines is everywhere recognized. Mr. Bidwell has this season perfected a bean harvester, on which he has patents; this too has proven to be a success on the start. The entire period first described was one of obstacles, predictions of failure, and other discouragements, which seem to be waiting all inventors and men who attempt to introduce a device that will do a certain thing better and easier than it was ever before done. But he is not of the stuff to falter in the face of discouragement. His principle characteristics are invincible determination, perseverance, and almost obstinacy in overcoming obstacles and opposition, which serves to bring into activity those characteristics, and have been strong factors in his success. Mr. Bidwell was married in 1873 to Luella E. Albin, of Vermont; they have four children, one son and three daughters. Mr. Bidwell is a Prohibitionist and believes that the day of triumph for that cause will sometime arrive.







John H. Taylor

## JOHN HALE TAYLOR, M. D.

JOHN HALE TAYLOR was born in Rome, Oneida county, N. Y., on the 18th of August, 1844. His father was Mortimer H. Taylor, a native of Glastonbury, Conn., and removed early to Oneida county, where he married Mary Brainard; the former died October 9, 1887, aged eighty-one, and the latter died January 13, 1890, aged eighty-two. In 1850 he removed to Orleans county and settled on a farm in the town of Clarendon.

Dr. Taylor received his general education in the Holley Academy and at the Brockport Collegiate Institute. He studied his profession with Drs. Horace Clark and William B. Mann of Brockport, N. Y., and graduated from the Medical University of Buffalo February 24, 1869. Since that time he has been in active practice in the village of Holley, and has attained a large business. To further qualify himself for the responsibilities of his profession Dr. Taylor in 1889 took a post graduate course in medicine at the New York Polyclinic College and Hospital, and at the same time took a private course of instruction in gynecology under Dr. James R. Goffe of New York, and a course in operative surgery under Dr. Robert H. M. Dawbarn of New York.

Dr. Taylor is a member of the Orleans County and the Central New York Medical Societies, and of the New York State Medical Association. He was elected president of the Orleans County Medical Society in 1892, and has held the office of coroner for fifteen years. Dr. Taylor possesses all of the qualifications, both natural and acquired, of the good physician, and his exceptional success is amply deserved.

Dr. Taylor occupies a high position in Free Masonry; is a member of Murray Lodge No. 380, and was master in 1883 and 1884, and secretary of the lodge several years. He is also a member of Orleans Chapter No. 175, Royal Arch Masons, and of Monroe Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar.

Dr. Taylor was married in 1870 to Harriet A. Hartwell, of Medfield, Mass.; they have two sons: John Mortimer and Forrest Emerson Taylor. John Mortimer was born in Holley, December 11, 1871, graduated at the University of Rochester in 1892, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York (Medical Department of Columbia) as a student in medicine, October 1, 1894. Forrest Emerson was born in Holley, March 3, 1874.

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HON. ISAAC S. SIGNOR.

ISAAC S. SIGNOR was born at Skaneateles, N. Y. His family were originally from Dutchess county. He attended Elbridge Academy and graduated from Hamilton College in 1870, taking the first Kingsley prize in debate at the end of the senior year. At the end of 1871 he graduated from the law school and the same year commenced practice at Albion, where he remained for two years. He then went to New York city and was in the office of Davies & Work, and still later with Judge Hawes. The firm of Griggs & Signor was then formed and they did business at 237 Broadway for over three years. In 1878 he returned to Albion, and since 1879 the firm of Signor &

Wage has been in existence. Judge Signor was elected district attorney on the Republican ticket and served from 1881 to 1884. He was then elected county judge and was re-elected. He was married December 29, 1879, to Mary Grierson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., daughter of Samuel and Susannah Grierson. They have three children, a son, Charles, and two daughters, Beatrice and Dorothy. Judge Signor spent his boyhood on a farm, and for two years of the time that he was preparing for college worked on his father's farm summers, taught school winters, and attended school fall and spring terms. During this time he went during the summer once or twice a week four miles to recite, and during the winter recited evenings. He commenced preparing for college in 1863, graduating in 1870. During that time he taught four winters and took one year of the law school course with his senior studies. After graduation he taught one year in the Clinton Liberal Institute at Clinton, N. Y., pursuing his legal studies at the same time, and was admitted to practice that year. His father, Eleazer Signor, was born at Elbridge, N. Y., in 1809, and his mother, whose maiden name was Lucy Rogers, was born in Chenango county, N. Y., in 1810. Both died at Skaneateles, N. Y. His grandfather on his father's side was born in Dutchess county and was one of the pioneers of Onondaga county. The Signor family originally came from Holland, the Rogers family from England. The Grierson family are of Scotch and English descent.

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### FRED L. DOWNS.

CONSPICUOUS among the early settlers in the village of Medina, Orleans county, was Simeon Downs, from whom the subject of this sketch is descended on the paternal side. Simeon Downs was born in 1800, and at one time owned a farm on the Ridge, though he was a blacksmith and edge tool maker by trade and followed that business more closely than he did farming. He died in his adopted village, February 9, 1875. His wife was Sophronia Bailey, and they had three children.

The grandfather of Fred L. Downs on the maternal side was Adam Garter, one of the prominent settlers of the county. He first came in 1814 on a prospecting tour, and five years later with his two brothers he came on and took up land about two and a half miles southwest of Medina village, in the town of Shelby. He was a liberally educated man for his time, and a practical surveyor. This gave him considerable prominence in this region, and he held several town offices, laid out a part of the village of Medina and surveyed the Burroughs, the Hedley, and many other tracts of land. He died April 5, 1878, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Darius Fuller, village of Medina.

One of the three children of Simeon Downs was Lester C. Downs, who was born August 17, 1827. During his comparatively short life he worked in his father's tool shop, studied music and became a successful teacher of singing. He married Susan Garter, daughter of Adam Garter, and died at the age of thirty-four years, leaving two children, the subject of this sketch, and Frank R. Downs, now in the insurance business in Medina. After the death of Lester C. Downs his widow married Andrew Weld, a respected farmer of the town of Ridgeway, now also deceased. His widow is still living in Medina at the age of seventy-one years.

Fred L. Downs was born in Medina, August 14, 1855, and began his education in his native place. The death of his father when he was five years old made it necessary for the son to be sent into the country to live with an uncle, Darius Fuller, where he remained ten years. He attended school regularly during that period, when his uncle removed to Medina; he then entered the academy for a course of about three years. At the age of eighteen, having determined to become a lawyer, he entered the office of Stanley E. Filkins in Medina, and three years later, April 10, 1880, was admitted to the bar at Rochester. He opened an office in Medina, alone at the first, but subsequently he had as partner for a short period Morgan L. Brainard, and later for one year, H. B. Dayton.

In his profession Mr. Downs holds an honorable position and enjoys the respect of his professional brethren and the confidence of his other fellow citizens. He has secured a practice that has been gratifying to himself, while his success has pleased his many friends. A Republican in politics he has always shown an intelligent and active interest in the affairs of his party and has worked earnestly for its success. In 1882 he was elected justice of the peace for the town of Ridgeway, and held the office four years from January, 1883. During that period, and in March, 1885, he was elected trustee of the village of Medina, and held the office for three years. In March, 1892, he was elected president of the village, and re-elected in 1893 and 1894. In these positions he has won deserved commendation for his efforts for the general welfare of the community, the inauguration and carrying out of needed improvements, and the careful and prudent use of public funds. He has served as a member of the Republican County Committee several times and given freely of his time to local political work. He aided in organizing the Medina Savings and Loan Association, and has been its attorney from the first. In 1894 Mr. Downs was made a candidate for member of Assembly, but through certain combinations was defeated for the nomination. Mr. Downs combines many of the elements that give a man popularity and strength among his fellow citizens. He is a member of local lodges of Masons and Odd Fellows.

Mr. Downs was married on the 11th day of February, 1890, to Emma A. Emmons, daughter of H. N. Hopkins, of Medina, and they have one daughter.

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### HON. HENRY M. HARD.

MERRITT HARD, son of Sylvanus and Lucy (Fenn) Hard, was born in Arlington, Vt., June 3, 1811. He is of English descent, his great-grandfather coming to America with Captain Kidd. Sylvanus was a soldier at Plattsburg in the war of 1812. Merritt Hard came to Yates in 1835 and settled on the farm he now occupies. He followed school teaching more or less until 1853 and was town superintendent of schools many years. For nearly twenty years he was a justice of the peace and was also a long time merchant in Lyndonville. In 1834 he married Charlotte Canfield, of Vermont, and had three children: Catherine A. (deceased), and Caroline, successively the wives of Martin S. Rice, and Hon. Henry M. His second wife was Laura C. Fenn, of Con-

necicut. Hon. Henry M. Hard was born in Arlington, Vt., January 31, 1842, and was educated in the Yates and Medina Academies. He was long a merchant in Lyndonville with his father, and afterward alone, and was supervisor of Yates in 1877-78-79 and 1880, being chairman of the board the latter year. In the fall of 1881 he was elected to the Assembly for one year and was re-elected in 1882 and served on the Committees of Commerce and Navigation, Internal affairs, Trades and Manufactures, and many others. In February, 1891, he was appointed by President Harrison United States consul at Clifton, Ontario, Canada, which position he held for six years, resigning on account of sickness. He is now president of the Board of Education of the Lyndonville Union Free School. September 1, 1870, he married Kate, daughter of Daniel Clark, and has one son, Edward C., who was born December 1, 1872, who was graduated from the University of Rochester in June, 1894, and is now (November, 1894,) attending the Buffalo Law School.

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### D. L. JONES.

D. L. JONES was born in the town of Kendall, within one mile of his present residence, on March 23, 1842. He is the youngest of eight children born to David Jones, the second settler of the township, whose sketch appears on another page of this volume. Mr. Jones was reared a farmer, and very early in life acquired the rudimentary knowledge so necessary to the successful agriculturist. At the youthful age of fourteen he commenced to work for wages, which he used most judiciously in obtaining an education in the district schools of his native town. For several years he taught school, thus supplementing the limited advantages he was permitted to enjoy in the school room. During the summer months, however, he labored on the farm, at which he continued until 1877, when he engaged in manufacturing. This business engrossed his attention in Bridgeport, Conn., and Erie, Pa., for seven years, but during all this time, as well as ever since his birth, he kept his residence in Kendall.

In 1867 Mr. Jones purchased of James Weed a farm of 100 acres; in 1872 he bought another of the same size of the heirs of his father, David; in 1873 a third of the same area was secured of Robert Todd; and in 1884 he purchased 150 acres of Samuel Kendrick. All these are located in Kendall and are still in his possession. In 1884 he bought of George W. Potter what is known as the Williams farm of 262 acres at East Carlton, on which his eldest son, Charles D., resides. These farms comprise some of the finest and most valuable land in Orleans county, and contain in all 710 acres.

As a life-long resident Mr. Jones has ever been actively interested in all matters pertaining to the advancement of his town. He has been prominently identified with its best interests, serving it two years—in 1889 and 1890—as supervisor. During this period he labored unceasingly to obtain a reduction of the real assessed valuation of not only Kendall, but also the towns of Carlton and Yates. The fact that he succeeded is indisputable evidence of his eminent ability as a parliamentarian. These valuations he reduced as follows: Carlton from \$1,235,207 to \$1,175,466; Yates from \$1,013,244 to



D. L. Jones





\$956,883; and Kendall from \$921,747 to \$866,757. To the taxpayers this meant thousands of dollars saved, and Mr. Jones not only acquired deserved recognition, but also the reputation of being an expert mathematician.

November 26, 1868, Mr. Jones united in marriage with Miss Lucy A. Chase, daughter of Julius S. Chase, whose sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume. They have had three children, namely: Cora, born in Kendall June 10, 1870, died December 22, 1880; Charles D., born February 16, 1872, residing on his father's farm at East Carlton, and Claudius, born March 24, 1885, at home.

"In politics a Republican; in religion do as you would be done by."

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### CHESTER WILLIAMS.

CHESTER WILLIAMS, the eldest son and child of Jacob Williams, was born in Argyle, Washington county, N.Y., August 25, 1803. In 1826 he settled on a farm of 112 acres in the town of Carlton, where his widow now resides, taking an article and then a deed for the tract from the Holland Land Company. His original purchase, however, comprised several of the present adjoining farms, but by subsequent sales he reduced it to the above area. Mr. Williams was prominently identified with the town and county and held several positions of trust and responsibility. In the days of anti-slavery he was a strong abolitionist, giving the cause his unqualified support and personal influence. A Republican in politics he was an active politician, but always eschewed public office, preferring to devote his time and means to the betterment of local affairs from a private capacity. He was frequently called to sit on juries, where his opinions were unquestioned and his decisions never disputed. Endowed with a strong will and a marked personality he was a man of unswerving characteristics, and in public and private was highly respected and esteemed. He was neighborly, kind-hearted, public spirited and benevolent, contributing liberally of his means to every good cause, especially to the church. From early life he was a good Biblical scholar and a gifted exhorter, and often preached to local congregations. He first joined the M. E. church, but later became a Free Methodist, in which faith he died, in Carlton, September 30, 1889. Honest, substantial, and conservative he lived the life of a respected citizen and imparted to the community a sterling influence and imperishable principles. In the home, in the bosom of his family, he was ever the kind husband and indulgent father, whose memories are cherished by both relatives and friends.

Mr. Williams married, first, Margaret Teachout, who was born in Manchester, N. Y., February 15, 1808, and who died May 13, 1874. They had nine children; Sarah M., born May 1, 1827, died in 1890; Lydia R., born September 24, 1829; Betsey J., born January 14, 1832, died April 11, 1854; Mariette, born September 9, 1834; Delilah, born January 14, 1838 (deceased); Clark O., born October 5, 1839, died August 16, 1840; Harriet, born August 3, 1840, died August 18, 1840; Benjamin F., born July 22, 1842, died in September, 1886; and Cassius M.C., born September 9, 1845, died February 15, 1894. December 9, 1874, Mr. Williams married for his second wife Mrs. Arabella

Brown Gilmore, who was born in Sweden, Monroe county, September 11, 1825, and who survives him on the homestead in Carlton. Her first husband, Aaron Gilmore, was born May 13, 1813; they had two children: George, born September 10, 1849, died an infant; and Alida, born May 16, 1852. Mrs. Williams's father was Luther Brown, who was born in New Hampshire December 18, 1777, and who died in Gaines April 15, 1862. He settled in Carlton in 1830. His wife was Anna Burke, who was born in Vermont September 28, 1785, and who died February 1, 1836. They had five children: Luther, jr., born January 21, 1814, died July 27, 1892; George, born March 19, 1816, died July 25, 1889; Harrison B., born July 28, 1818, died January 29, 1856; Mary Ann, born September 21, 1822; and Arabella (Mrs. Chester Williams). Aaron Gilmore settled in Albion about 1846, where he was well and favorably known. He was in the drug business nine years and sold out to H. W. Lewis, M.D., after which he went west, where he was a contractor on several railroads. He died suddenly of apoplexy at Chicago, Ill., July 4, 1870.

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### RALPH R. BROWN.

RALPH ROBERT BROWN was a son of Robert M. and a grandson of Elijah Brown, and was born where his widow now resides, on the 29th of October, 1828. Elijah Brown article'd this farm of the Holland Land Company in 1804 and the next year started with his family from Sodus, Wayne county, for his wilderness home, but died on Lake Ontario during the journey, May 7, aged fifty-seven, his remains being interred in the family lot near the present house. Robert M. Brown, his son, then eleven years of age, being born April 30, 1794, succeeded to the homestead and cared for his mother, Bethshua S., until her death June 30, 1826, aged seventy one years. He passed the remainder of his life here, dying March 5, 1846. He married Fanny West and had nine children who attained maturity, viz.: Philena, born December 9, 1817; Belinda W., born December 16, 1821; Salome H., born February 25, 1825; Sarah H. (Mrs. Hosea M. Ballou), born November 30, 1826; Ralph R.; Christopher C., born June 13, 1830; Elias W., born April 17, 1833; and Elizabeth F. and Andrew E., twins, born April 13, 1836. Mrs. Brown was born April 22, 1794, and died October 14, 1851.

Ralph R. Brown was reared on the farm and was educated in the district schools of the town. With the exception of one year spent in Michigan he always resided in Carlton, succeeding to the homestead, which he purchased of the heirs. At the early age of seventeen he was deprived by death of the guidance of a father, and thenceforward the support of a widowed mother devolved upon his youthful shoulders. He was a life-long farmer, always a Democrat in politics, and by his townsmen far and near was ever regarded as an honest, unostentatious man. He never aspired to public office, but continually exerted a strong influence for good among his fellow beings. As a citizen he was benevolent and public spirited, and as a husband and father he was ever kind, indulgent, and beloved. In all the relations of life he carefully avoided difficulty with his neighbors, abhorring every thing which prompted personal bickerings or strained



*R. R. Brown*



relations. He was highly and widely respected, and died without an enemy on October 8, 1893.

December 8, 1853, Mr. Brown married Miss Sarah J., daughter of Truman Luttenton, who survives him and resides on the old homestead. She was born in Carlton February 28, 1834. [Mr. Luttenton was born in Herkimer county May 14, 1801, married Sally Eastman, and died July 27, 1888. She was born in Vermont February 28, 1804, and died July 24, 1882. Their children were Augusta J., born December 16, 1828; Nathaniel O., born February 11, 1830; Ruth A., born May 20, 1832; Sarah J. (Mrs. Ralph R. Brown); Amanda M., born May 25, 1836; Mary E., born December 25, 1839; Truman N., born July 28, 1841; Joel H., born October 22, 1843; and Rosamond E., born February 13, 1848]. Mr. and Mrs. Brown had born to them three children: Clara J., Harry L., and Anna West.

### GEORGE A. NEWELL.

GEORGE A. NEWELL was born in Medina, Orleans county, N. Y., January 11, 1846. He is a son of Arthur W. and Cornelia E. (Smith) Newell. Mr. Newell enjoyed excellent opportunity to obtain a liberal education and graduated from Yale College in 1868. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He is a Republican in politics and in 1874 was elected police justice and justice of the peace, both of which offices he filled with credit and ability until just previous to his election as county clerk in 1877. This office he held by re-election nine years. In 1888 he was elected treasurer of the village of Medina and still holds that office. In the fall of 1885 he was elected treasurer of the school board, and has been re-elected annually until the present time (1894). In the fall of 1893 he was elected county treasurer and is the present incumbent. In all of these public positions of honor and responsibility Mr. Newell has exhibited those qualifications that contribute to make the good citizen. In 1884 he became the cashier of the Union Bank of Medina, and was chosen president of the bank on January 1, 1893.

Outside of his business interests Mr. Newell has devoted considerable time and attention to Free Masonry. He is, beyond question, the best informed Mason in the county. Made a Master Mason in Medina Lodge in April, 1877, he was elected its senior warden in 1879, and its master for 1880. At present he is its secretary and one of its trustees.

In the Chapter he was made a Royal Arch Mason in May, 1878; was elected king for 1881-82, and high priest for 1883, and re-elected each successive year since.

In the Council he was created a select master in November, 1878, and served as its master for eight years. He was created a Knight Templar in Genesee Commandery in April, 1879, served as junior warden in 1890, and as eminent commander for the years 1891, 1892, and 1893. He received the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite in Rochester Consistory March 21, 1878, and is at present thrice potent grand master of Lock City Lodge of Perfection. In the Grand Lodge he was grand steward in 1882-83 and district deputy grand master in 1885-86. In the Grand Chapter he was grand master of

the second veil in 1889. In the Grand Council he was grand steward in 1886 and had served in its several offices until he was elected its grand master in September, 1893, which office he now holds. At the last meeting of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, held in Boston September 20, 1894, he was elected to receive the thirty-third and last degree. These numerous and honorable offices which have been freely tendered him, show that he has a firm place in the hearts of his brethren.

Mr. Newell very kindly prepared the historical account of Free Masonry in Orleans county for this volume.

In 1886 Mr. Newell married Anna E. McGrath, and they have one son and two daughters.

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### ADAM GARTER.

ADAM GARTER was of German descent and was born in Herkimer county in the historic Mohawk valley on the 4th of May, 1794. He inherited all the sterling characteristics of his race, and early in life acquired habits both thrifty and methodical. His education was necessarily limited to the district schools, yet he obtained superior knowledge at once practical and substantial. In his boyhood he seemed to look into the distant future and intuitively saw the necessity of thorough business preparation, with which he equipped himself by hard study and diligent research. He became a well known surveyor, and an excellent biblical student. Possessed of a mind keenly discriminating and endowed with qualities both rare and retentive, he early evinced an inclination for study, and gratified that desire by systematic readings of the Bible. In this direction he was recognized as an expert. He never tired of discussion on that one favorite subject of truth and immortality. He lived the life as pointed out in that book of books, teaching its principles as he understood them, and doing "unto others as he would be done by."

While yet a youth Mr. Garter taught several terms of district school, at which he was very successful. In 1814, with his father and two brothers, he came to what is now the town of Shelby, purchasing a piece of land of Alexander Coon. He soon returned to Herkimer county, however, where he remained until 1819, when he again came to Orleans county, and settled permanently on his farm in Shelby, where he practically lived the remainder of his life. This place is now owned by Daniel P. Snell. There Mr. Garter reared a family of nine children, of whom three daughters and four sons are living. After coming here he was employed as a surveyor for many years by Joseph Ellicott, the principal agent of the Holland Land Company, in which capacity he established most of the original lot lines in Western Orleans and Eastern Niagara, particularly in Shelby and Ridgeway. Many of the corner stones in the two counties were laid under his supervision and are lasting monuments to his ability and methodical work. He was careful to a fault that every line, no matter how unimportant, should run accurately, and when once established it was immovable. He was an expert mathematician, and a careful, precise, and an accurate surveyor. In Medina village he laid out into lots



*Adam Carter*





the Hedley, Burroughs, and other tracts and additions, and in various sections of this and Niagara counties more recent examples of his professional work are every where seen.

Mr. Garter always took an active part in local affairs and held several positions of trust and responsibility. By education he was eminently fitted to serve in a public capacity, and one year held no less than five elective offices. He was an able exponent of the principles of the old Jeffersonian school of Democracy, but ever regarded personal worth and qualification superior to partisan victory. In every official position he served with marked distinction, with unquestioned fidelity to his constituents, and with the ability and integrity born of an honest purpose. He was supervisor, town clerk, highway commissioner, and assessor of Shelby for several years and long an inspector of common schools.

In religion Mr. Garter inclined toward Universalism, being fitted by life-long study of the Bible to expound the truths of that doctrine. He was practical rather than theoretical, but withal scholarly, accurate, and decisive. He was benevolent to the extent of his means, which were always limited. As a citizen he was public spirited, quick to see the needs of his fellow beings, generous to the poor, and kind hearted.

October 17, 1813, Mr. Garter married Miss Rebecca Churchill, a woman of quiet, unobtrusive characteristics, of sturdy Scotch descent, and of devoted womanly qualities. Their wedded life covered a period of nearly fifty-one years, her death occurring in Medina October 21, 1874, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Andrew Weld. Mr. Garter died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Darius Fuller, in Medina April 5, 1878. Their nine children were as follows: James, born July 16, 1814, died at Belmont, Wis., September 16, 1878; Jonas, born September 9, 1819, living in Lockport, N. Y.; William, born September 1, 1821; Susan (Mrs. Lester C. Downs and afterward Mrs. Andrew Weld), born June 19, 1823, living in Medina; Anna, born May 16, 1825, died unmarried; Churchill, born March 16, 1827, residing at Stony Creek, Va.; Elizabeth (Mrs. George Henderson and afterward Mrs. Darius Fuller), born February 20, 1829, living in Medina; Joseph, now of Buffalo, born June 6, 1831; and Ellen (Mrs. George Kinsley and afterward Mrs. George B. Holdredge), of Middleport, born April 23, 1833.

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### MORTON A. BOWEN.

MORTON A. BOWEN is a descendant from Dr. Abiel Bowen, his grandfather, who was born in Guilford, Vt., in 1798, and came into Western New York early in the present century. He studied medicine in Middleport, N. Y., and graduated from the Fairfield Medical College. He began practice in Shelby and in 1828 established himself at West Shelby, where he purchased a farm. He practiced until about 1840, and died in 1847. He married in 1826 Anna S. Cone, a native of Vermont, born in 1803; she died in 1852. Among their seven children was Adna Bowen, father of the subject of this sketch, and one of the able and successful members of the Orleans county bar. He was born at

West Shelby November 15, 1829, and died in June, 1883, at Medina. He was educated in the high schools at Millville, and Caryville, and studied law in Batavia, N. Y., beginning practice in Medina soon after his admission to the bar. He was successful in his practice both in a professional and a financial sense. A Democrat in politics, in a strong Republican county, he never held any office except that of justice of the peace, and was canal collector before the canals were made free. He married Eunice Post and they had four children: a daughter who married V. A. Acer of Shelby Center; two are deceased, and Morton A.

Morton A. Bowen was educated in the schools of Medina, studying in the private school of Miss Swift after he was fifteen years old, and finished at the Medina Academy at the age of nineteen years. Leaving school he spent one year in Michigan, and followed that with a course in a Buffalo business college. He then spent three months in the business office of the Buffalo News on special work, returning thereafter to Medina. At about this time the Medina Register office came into possession of his father. Morton A. Bowen is a Democrat in politics and the Register being an organ of the same party, he purchased the establishment and has since found in the editorial and business management of the paper congenial and successful employment. He is a fluent and intelligent writer, and is thoroughly conversant with public affairs. Under his management the Register has attained a gratifying circulation and exerts a wholesome influence in the community.

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### MAHER BROTHERS.

THE firm of Maher Brother manufacturers of upholstered furniture in Medina, is composed of John, Francis T., Joseph and Robert, sons of John, sr., and Mary (Kimmit) Maher. They spring from substantial Irish ancestry and inherit the sterling characteristics of a sturdy parental race. They are all natives of Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, whence they removed to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1867. John Maher, the eldest, was born August 13, 1855, was educated in the schools of Hamilton and Buffalo, and learned his trade of upholsterer in the latter city. In 1874, when less than eighteen years of age, he accepted a position with a firm then doing a large business in Middleport, Niagara county, where he was placed in full charge of their upholstering department. It was not his purpose, however, to work for others all his life, and accordingly, in 1878, with his three brothers, he established a retail business in that village which proved very successful, and which was carried on under the firm name of Maher Brothers until their removal to Medina in 1882, the brothers being taken into partnership as soon as they became of age. In Medina they started a retail establishment which they successfully conducted for several years. In 1887 they began on a small scale the manufacture of upholstered lounges, and thus formed the nucleus of their present extensive business. The retail portion was eventually discontinued and their entire attention was devoted to manufacturing. Traveling men were sent out and their goods found a ready market in several States. The business increased with

rapid strides, taking soon a foremost rank among those of similar concerns. In fact, it is very seldom that any line of manufacturing attains the success that has been achieved by this enterprising firm in the comparatively short period of their operations. Within a year from the time they started they were obliged to increase their facilities by adding a two-story building, 40 by 140 feet, to their plant, the site for which had been purchased in 1887, and which was then occupied by a stone structure.

In 1893 a disastrous fire consumed their main plant, and although their loss was large, particularly in its interruption of their business, they were not discouraged, but immediately commenced the erection of their present large establishment south of the railroad, which was completed July 1, 1894. It comprises a three-story brick structure, with floor space aggregating 44,125 square feet, besides a large wooden building and a building used as a storehouse. North of the railroad the firm has another wooden building, supplied with water power, in which their frames used in upholstering are manufactured. They employ from 140 to 150 hands, and have turned out in one year as high as \$300,000 worth of goods, which are sent to all parts of the United States. All kinds of upholstered furniture are manufactured.

Of the individual members of the firm it is eminently fitting that something should be preserved in this volume. Francis Thomas Maher, the second eldest brother, was born November 13, 1860, and learned his trade of John in Middleport. Joseph Maher was born March 22, 1863, while the birth of Robert, the youngest, occurred October 13, 1865. They are all skillful mechanics and thoroughly conversant with the art of upholstering. John Maher, the head of the firm, is a man of energy, intelligence, and indomitable perseverance, qualifications that have enabled him to attain his present prominent position among the manufacturers of the county. This applies to the others as well. Each one is a specialist in the business, fitted by experience to maintain his respective part.

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## HENRY AUGUSTINE CHILDS.

A GENEALOGY of the Child family shows that Henry A. Childs is in the seventh generation from the original ancestor and is a descendant of Joshua Child, jr., in the fourth generation, son of Joshua and Sarah Child. Joshua Child, jr., was born in Worcester, Mass., September 26, 1725, and married June 2, 1748, Mary Hinds, who was born in Shrewsbury, Mass., August 18, 1726. They had three children, one of whom was Artemas, of the fifth generation, who was born in Northboro, Mass. (whither his parents had removed), August 16, 1762. He married Lucy Keyes, of Wilton, N. H., about 1793. Artemas Child added an "s" to his name and lived in Dublin, N. H., and in Ballston Spa, N. Y., where he died November 9, 1839. He was father of eleven children, of whom five were sons, one of them being Artemas, jr. He was the sixth child and was born in Dublin, N. H., August 12, 1802, and married about 1824 Nancy Dolloff.

Levi Lincoln Childs was the third son and the eighth child of Artemas, jr., and Lucy

Keyes Childs, was born in Dublin, N. H., February 23, 1806, and married about 1832 Ann M. Wright, daughter of Asahel and Polly Wright, who were natives of Vermont, but lived at Middlebury, Wyoming county, N. Y., many years, whence they removed to Gaines, Orleans county, N. Y., where they died. Levi Lincoln Childs lived in Gaines, where he died May 16, 1857. He was father of five children, as follows: Louisa F., born September 30, 1833, married July 4, 1853, Calvin P. Hazard; Henry Augustine (the subject); Mary E., born June 17, 1839, married Edwin Wilson, and died July 19, 1865; Helen A., born July 18, 1842, died August 17, 1851; Albert D., born November 22, 1844, died January 3, 1847.

Henry Augustine Childs, eldest son of Levi L. and Ann M. (Wright) Childs, was born in Gaines, Orleans county, N. Y., July 17, 1836, and married, November 16, 1859, Julia B. Freeman, daughter of Orin and Permelia Billard (both of whom are deceased).

In early life Judge Childs determined to adopt the legal profession, and after securing his education he began the study of law in the office of the late B. L. Bessac, in Albion, N. Y. Four years later he was admitted to the bar and at once opened an office in Medina, where he has ever since resided. He early took a prominent position in the bar of the county, and his ability and his sterling natural qualifications were soon recognized by his fellow citizens. He has always affiliated with the Republican party, and in 1865 was elected district attorney of Orleans county, and served in that responsible office by repeated re-election nine years, leaving an enviable record for industry, legal ability, and close watchfulness of the interests of the community. At the close of his service as district attorney he continued his large practice, his constantly advancing reputation preparing him for a higher position.

In the judicial convention held in Buffalo, October 4, 1883, Judge Childs was placed in nomination for one of the Supreme Court justices for the Western District of New York. He was elected in the following November by a gratifying majority. In the campaign preceding his election the fact that almost nothing was said in public against him was noted in the local press, while his high qualities as a lawyer and a man were extensively published.

In his career upon the bench, now covering a period of more than ten years, Judge Childs has won the unqualified favor of his professional brethren as well as the commendation of his constituents throughout the district. His decisions are rendered with a promptness evincing quick perception and a full and ready understanding of law and equity, and in a manner to at once win the respect and confidence of those having business before the court. Quiet and unostentatious, patient and forbearing under all circumstances, a close analyst of evidence, clear knowledge of law and unflagging industry in clearing court calendars, Judge Childs has exhibited in his judicial career all the qualifications that go to constitute the able and upright judge.

It is proper, perhaps, to quote the following from the Medina Tribune, published at the time of Judge Childs's nomination:

"The people of Medina were much delighted with the nomination of Mr. Childs for justice of the Supreme Court, and the citizens of this county feel greatly honored at his selection as one of the candidates for the position. Mr. Childs is a gentleman in the prime of life, whose character in every respect is above reproach and of the most ex-





*L. C. Bignall*



cellent kind, and whose knowledge and ability will make him one of the best and ablest judges. He possesses the confidence of his neighbors and fellow citizens to the fullest extent, and they are highly gratified at the honor bestowed upon him, which they know to be justly merited. This nomination was not the result of any trick or political intrigue, but because the convention regarded him as the strongest name to be placed on the ticket."

In recognition of the public services and high legal attainments of this eminent jurist, Williams College in October, 1893, conferred upon him the degree of LL.D., he being the second Supreme Court justice of New York State to receive such mark of distinction from this old college.

### LEMUEL C. BIGNALL.

LEMUEL C. BIGNALL was born in Tyre, N. Y., September 11, 1829. His paternal grandfather was Ruloff Bignall, a native of Vergennes, Vt., who married Sabra Glenn. Among the children of Ruloff Bignall, was Solomon L. Bignall, father of the subject and also a native of Vergennes. He came with his parents in early years to Tyre, Seneca county, N. Y., and married Betsey Elizabeth Crane, daughter of Stephen Crane, a native of New Jersey. Solomon L. Bignall and family resided at Tyre until about the year 1835, when they removed to Unadilla, Mich. They had seven children, four sons and three daughters, as follows: Nety Ann, born in 1826; Lemuel C. (the subject); Moses Crane, born in 1832; Solomon L., jr., born in 1834, and Burnett Boardman, born in Michigan in 1840. Solomon L. Bignall, sr., was a well-to-do farmer, served as justice of the peace several years and was much respected in the community. His wife died in Michigan January 28, 1846; he survived her 31 years and died in 1877 at the home of his son, Solomon L., jr., in Fowlerville, Mich.

Lemuel C. Bignall was taken to Michigan by his parents when he was about six years old, and there began his attendance at the district schools, from which he secured such education as was possible. Born with a large store of self reliance and honorable ambition to achieve success in life on broad lines, Mr. Bignall returned east at the age of eighteen years, locating in Seneca Falls. Two years later he established a grocery there, which he conducted five years with varying success. He had not yet found his proper field of labor. Closing out his business he made a trip through Canada in the winter of 1854-55, for the pump manufacturing firm of Cowing & Company, of Seneca Falls, principally to make collections of outstanding accounts. It is an indication of his native energy and determination in surmounting obstacles, that he crossed the St. Lawrence River from Cape Vincent to Kingston on the ice, on foot, pushing a boat ahead of himself for use in case he broke through the ice.

He was successful on his mission and so pleased his employers that they engaged him to travel on the road to sell their goods. He continued in this business five years, traveling in both the Eastern and Western States and meeting with the most gratifying success. At the end of the five years he engaged with the celebrated Holly Manufac-

turing Company, of Lockport, N. Y., and continued with them another five years, during which he gained further valuable business experience and accumulated considerable means.

Feeling that he was now in a position to take the responsibilities of a business for himself, he formed a partnership with his brother, Moses C. Bignall, and in 1862 established the Bignall Manufacturing Company, in Medina, N. Y., for the manufacture of pumps, sinks, and various other kinds of heavy hardware. This company has been successful in a broad sense, and much of its prosperity has been due to Mr. Bignall's personal efforts. He continued at the head of the organization until July, 1894, when he retired from active business, with the consciousness that he had well earned a period of rest and freedom from care. He is at the present time (fall of 1894) in Holland, Mich., where he has extensive landed interests on which he is making permanent improvements.

Mr. Bignall became a member of the Lockport Masonic Lodge in 1860 and has since taken all of the degrees conferred by the order in this country. He is a member of Genesee Commandery No. 10, K. T., of Lockport, and in politics is a Republican; he would never accept public office. He was formerly a member of the Wesleyan M. E. church in Seneca Falls, and afterward of the Congregational church of Lockport.

On July 1, 1853, Mr. Bignall was married to Margaret Freeland, of Seneca Falls. They have had two children—Rose E., born in Tyre, and Angelia, born in Seneca Falls and died when two years old. The elder daughter married William Brockway Robins, of Chicago, Ill., September 13, 1877, now the practical head of the Bignall Manufacturing Company.

Margaret Bignall, wife of Lemuel C., died in Seneca Falls December 29, 1888.

## HON. EDMUND L. PITTS.

HON. EDMUND L. PITTS was born in the town of Yates on the 23d of May, 1839. His father, John M. Pitts, born in 1814, removed from Columbia county, N. Y., to Yates in 1838, and is now living a well preserved man, hale and hearty, in the town of Ridgeway near Medina; his wife, Mary A., died in 1873, aged fifty-five years. The father was first a farmer, but a few years after settling in this county engaged in business at Yates Center as a general merchant. He was very successful, and for several years carried on an extensive trade. He took a prominent part in affairs of the town, an active interest in the old Yates Academy, and in various ways contributed materially to the advancement and maintenance of both religion and education.

Surrounded by influences stimulating native energy, Edmund L. Pitts enjoyed only the advantages that usually fall to the lot of the average country lad, yet he improved every opportunity and succeeded in obtaining a good common school education, supplemented by a few terms at Yates Academy. At a very early age he manifested an inclination for legal study and when twenty entered the law office of Hon. Sanford E. Church in Albion, where he enjoyed the tutelage and personal friendship of one of the



*Edmund L. Pitts*



leading members of the bar of Western New York. A few years afterward he became a student at the State National Law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., an institution long since discontinued, from which he was graduated and was admitted to the bar in 1860, when only twenty-one years of age. In October of that year he began the practice of his profession in Medina with Adna Bowen, with whom he continued for eleven years. He then practiced alone two years, when he formed a partnership with John W. Graves, which was dissolved in 1876. The same year he became associated with Hon. Henry A. Childs, with whom he continued as a partner until 1886. Again he was alone for nearly two years, and since 1887 has been in partnership with Leon M. Sherwood.

From early life Mr. Pitts has always taken an active and a prominent part in politics, and since the age of twenty-one has rendered his party valuable service on the stump and in convention. He is an unswerving Republican and a man of eminent oratorical ability, and in every position to which he has been called he has served with distinction and rare fidelity. In 1864, when only twenty-five years of age, he was elected to the Assembly, which office he held by re-election for five successive terms. In 1867, when twenty-seven, he was chosen speaker, being the youngest man that ever occupied that position. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated General Grant for president, under whose administration he served for five years as assessor of internal revenue, or until the office was abolished. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated James G. Blaine for the presidency. In 1879, 1881, and 1885 he was elected to the State Senate, and during his last term was president *pro tem.* of that body. During the whole of his legislative career Mr. Pitts was active in debate and on various important committees. His voice was frequently heard on the floor and his speeches always commanded attention. In 1866, during the great fight for municipal reform in New York city, his unparalleled work in the Assembly was signally recognized by the Citizens' Association, who thanked him publicly and presented him with a handsome set of Appleton's Encyclopædia. At Saratoga in 1882 he made the speech renominating Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell for governor, which was commented upon by the press for and near as a superior effort. These are only a few of the numerous occasions which he has signalized by word and deed. He has frequently been called upon to represent his party in convention, and has filled every position with marked distinction. As a lawyer he ranks with the best in the State. Scholarly, thorough, and discriminating, he goes to the very bottom of a case, and never gives up until every resource is exhausted.

December 9, 1862, Mr. Pitts was united in marriage with Una E., daughter of James O. Stokes, jr., of Lyndonville, and granddaughter of Rev. James O. Stokes, sr., one of the first rectors of the Episcopal church of Medina, of which he has for several years been a vestryman. They have an only daughter, Grace M. Mr. Pitts has ever been a liberal supporter of religion, contributing of both time and means towards the maintenance of local denominations. He is thoroughly and prominently identified with village, town, and county affairs, and takes a foremost part in all that tends to the betterment and advancement of society, education, and the home.

## EDWARD DAVEY.

EDWARD DAVEY was the fourth of a family of nine children of John F. and Elizabeth (Millard) Davey, and was born in Theal, Parish of Wedmore, Somersetshire, England, February 5, 1814. Many of the family name, among whom was Sir Humphrey Davy,<sup>1</sup> attained distinction on English soil and actively identified themselves with the affairs of their respective burghs. His grandfather, Edward Davy, died October 22, 1800. His grandmother was Hannah (Frapple) Davy, whose death occurred January 29, 1813. John F. Davey was born August 2, 1782, and his wife, Elizabeth Millard, on August 3, 1874. May, 8, 1830, they left England and arrived in New York city July 3, consuming eight weeks in making the voyage, the family consisting of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Davey, three daughters, and two sons, including our subject, Edward. The oldest daughter remained in England and an elder son had preceded them to America by one year. The family came up the Hudson River, thence by canal to Weedsport, and by wagon to Auburn, where they resided until the spring of 1831. Mr. Davey then purchased a farm of 100 acres three miles southwest from Skaneateles, N. Y., and in the fall returned to England to sell his property. The vessel in which he took passage was wrecked near the Azores Islands and he reached his native country only a short time before his daughter's death. Returning he found that the time for making the payment on his farm had expired and he was obliged to purchase another a little east of the village. He died there January 12, 1863; his wife's death occurred December 2, 1857.

Edward Davey was already inured to manual labor. With an energy born of youthful ambition he assisted in establishing his parents in their new home, but in December, 1832, having the future of himself and the family at heart, he left the parental roof and commenced a three years' apprenticeship at carriage making in Skaneateles with Seth and James Hall. In 1836 he went to New Haven, Conn., but returned in 1837, and from then until 1842 visited the larger cities east of the Mississippi as a journeyman. December 1, 1842, he formed a partnership with Richard Herendeen for the manufacture of carriages in Newport, N. Y., which continued until 1845. He then followed his trade in Penn Yan till 1849, when he came to Medina and purchased the interest of Cyrus G. Davis, of the firm of Davis & Bennett, carriage manufacturers, commencing business March 5, and making their first buggy for S. M. Burroughs. In the fall he bought out Mr. Bennett and became sole proprietor, and in 1853 he built a shop on the south side of Center street, which formed the nucleus of the present establishment. Mr. Davey increased his business from time to time, adding to it as circumstances permitted, and became one of the most extensive manufacturers of carriages and buggies in Western New York.

As a business man Mr. Davy was shrewd, conservative, and honest. He was thoroughly conversant with every detail and a good judge of perfect work. In all the relations of life he exerted a marked influence for the betterment of his fellow beings. In

<sup>1</sup> Originally the name was spelled Davy, but upon the family's arrival in America the present form, Davey, was adopted.—EDITOR.

the home, in society, in church, and in politics he was ever respected and highly esteemed, and as a citizen, neighbor, friend was always the kind hearted, indulgent gentleman. He was liberal to a fault, and benevolently inclined to all charitable objects, giving liberally of his means for every good cause. He had traveled extensively, not only all over the United States, Canada, Mexico and Alaska, over nearly the whole of Europe, first in 1878 and again in 1887. He died in Medina, where he resided since 1849, on August 29, 1894.

October 2, 1856, Mr. Davey married Harriet M. Clark Seeley, of Marcellus, N. Y., who had one daughter, Mrs. Allen W. Webber, of Syracuse, by her first husband. They had one son, Edward Humphrey Davey, who was born in Medina on March 15, 1859. Mrs. Davey died September 5, 1870. Edward H. Davey succeeded his father in business and continues the establishment, which he has managed about fifteen years. July 9, 1890, he married Susan Mae Dodsworth, of Buffalo, and has two children: Margaret Elizabeth, born January 17, 1892, and Edward Howard, born December 16, 1893. Mrs. Davey is a daughter of Charles and Margaret E. Dodsworth, of Buffalo.

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## HENRY A. BRUNER.

HENRY A. BRUNER was born in Danville, Pa. When a mere lad he removed with his parents, Jacob and Esther (Arwine) Bruner, to Yates county, N. Y., and upon their death commenced to learn the trade of harnessmaking. He had acquired a knowledge of rudimentary English in the common schools of those times, and after learning his trade he prepared himself for teaching. After teaching a number of terms he entered the State Normal School at Albany, and was graduated therefrom in 1847, and continued teaching school several years. In 1856 he was appointed the first school commissioner of Yates county under the law creating that office, and the next year was elected to that position, which he held in all four and one-half years. He was eminently qualified for the office and filled it with distinguished ability.

In January, 1861, Mr. Bruner came to Albion, where he has since resided, and with his brother, David S., purchased the Orleans American of Andrews & Ray, taking possession January 17th. His brother's health failed, and July 1, 1868, he became sole editor and proprietor, in which capacity he has ever since continued. In 1871 he was appointed postmaster at Albion by President Grant, which position he held four and one-half years. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican National convention that nominated James A. Garfield for president, and under Harrison's administration was special inspector of customs.

Mr. Bruner has always been true and faithful to his party and friends, and has ever stood by them in all changes of successes and defeats. He has always sustained and advocated all Republican nominations, whether they were, individually, such men as he would place on the ticket or not. This he has done, as his whole career as an editor has shown, with an eye single to the success at all times of the Republican party, believing that its success was uniformly for the prosperity and glory of the country. He



is a very shrewd judge of men, of their abilities and influence, and has always been solicitous of securing the nomination and election of those whom he judged could exert the most influence toward the welfare of his party. His paper, the American, under his able management, has uniformly pursued a dignified, conservative, and honorable course with reference to all public measures and to his friends and opponents as well, and he has been recognized as a high-minded advocate of good morals, thorough public education, and wholesome literature. His abilities and services, he has the satisfaction of knowing, have been recognized in the highest quarters by the active and responsible leaders of the party. He has enjoyed the confidence of and been frequently consulted by such eminent statesmen as the late Roscoe Conklin and President Arthur, and others, who considered his journal one of the most influential papers published in the interior of the State. In addition to his other labors he has always taken a warm interest in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the town and county in which he lives, and in sustaining all laudable measures for their general good.

In October, 1852, Mr. Bruner was married at Starkey, Yates county, to Jerusha Maria Pierce, who died February 1, 1865. In September, 1866, he was married, second, to Sarah S. Smith, of Albion. His only surviving child is Lizzie, the wife of Dr. John E. Sutton, a practicing physician of Albion village.

### A. WILSON SHELLEY.

A. WILSON SHELLEY was born in the town of Gaines, about one-half mile west of his present residence, on the 27th of July, 1837. The family spring from English ancestry, three brothers of the name coming from that country to America more than 150 years ago. One settled in Maryland, one near Saratoga, N.Y., and the other in the South. His grandfather, Aaron Shelley, emigrated from Washington county, N. Y., to Gaines in 1812, settling where the Widow Montrose now lives. He was a skilled mechanic, a farmer and a general dealer, and erected on Otter Creek the first saw mill in the town, and also built and kept the pioneer tavern on what is now the Whipple farm. His wife was Mary Wood, and their children were: Eunice, Nathan, Betsey, Amasa, Lucy, Ambrose, Mary, and Laura, of whom only the last named is living. She was born in 1810 and resides in Eagle Harbor. Amasa Shelley was born in Washington county May 26, 1801, came to Gaines with his parents in 1812, and died here November 21, 1868. He was a millwright, a good mechanic, and a farmer, and with a Mr. Noble built at West Gaines the first cider mill in town. With him also he placed in operation for George Kuck at Kuckville, in Carlton, the first run of stone for grinding in the county. He married, first, September 7, 1828, Sylvia, daughter of Nehemiah Pratt, of Gaines. She died January 31, 1834, and he married for his second wife, August 11, 1834, Ann, daughter of David Wilson, of Orange county, by whom he had five children: Sylvia A. (Mrs. Seth Jones), of Kendall; A. Wilson, Solomon A., of Gaines; George W., of Barre; and William Henry, of Gaines. Mrs. Amasa Shelley died January 21, 1892. One of her brothers served in the war of 1812.

A. Wilson Shelley was educated in the district schools of his native town and finished in the academies of Yates and Albion. He then engaged in teaching winters and working on the farm summers, avocations he followed until September 1, 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, 151st N. Y. Vol. Inf., as a private. Going to the front with his regiment, he participated in all its engagements, notably the battles of Locust Grove, Monocacy, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania, and at Cold Harbor, on June 1, 1864, was severely wounded just below the knee. In the mean time he had been promoted corporal, and after lying several months in the hospitals of Judiciary Square at Washington, Fort Schuyler in New York city, and the General Hospital in Buffalo, he was honorably discharged as corporal December 21, 1864, on account of the gunshot wound he had received, upon the consolidation of the regiment. Returning home he was State census enumerator of Gaines in 1865 and in the fall of that year went to Missouri, where he remained eighteen months, ten of which were employed in teaching school. He again returned to Gaines, purchased the farm he still owns near Kenyonville, and taught school two or three winters. He followed this latter vocation in all fourteen terms. He has always been a farmer, and has also been engaged more or less in dealing in produce. He settled on his present farm, two miles west of Gaines village, in 1883.

Mr. Shelley has ever been thoroughly identified with the affairs of his native town and county, and in various capacities has always merited the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He is a staunch Republican, giving his party his unqualified support. In the fall of 1889 he was elected sheriff of Orleans county and served a term of three years with signal credit and ability. He is a member of the County Agricultural Society, of Renovation Lodge No. 97, F. & A. M., of Albion, of Albion Lodge No. 67 A. O. U. W., and of Bates and Curtis Post, G. A. R., of Albion village.

April 16, 1872, Mr. Shelley was united in marriage with Miss Marietta L., eldest daughter of Moses and Marietta (Dolley) Broadwell, of Gaines. Moses Broadwell, son of Aaron and Sarah (Seeley) Broadwell, was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., October 17, 1812. Aaron was a native of New Jersey and one of a family of three sons. He had twelve children, of whom ten attained maturity. [Moses Broadwell removed with his parents to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and came thence to Gaines about 1834. He was a sawyer, which business he followed until about 1840, when he purchased the farm now occupied by Mrs. Nahum Fish. He subsequently resided on other farms in the town and died where Mr. Shelley now lives July 12, 1883. His wife's death occurred September 8, 1867. Their children are: Mrs. Shelley, above mentioned, and Sarah Evelyn (Mrs. Horace Street), of Dixon, Ill., who has three children: Lester Chapin, Horace Broadwell, and Marietta Louisa.]

### CAPT. RELLY MADISON TINKHAM.

CAPT. RELLY MADISON TINKHAM is a son of Relly Madison, sr., and Chloe (Grinnell) Tinkham, and was born in the southwest part of the town of Barre March 5, 1826. His father was a son of Capt. Daniel Tinkham and was born in the central part of

this State in 1800. There he married his wife, who was also a native of that section, and about 1820 removed to Barre, where he died in November, 1826. His widow afterward became the wife of John Gale, moved to Michigan, and died there December 29, 1876. The children of Rely M. Tinkham, sr., were: Stephen W., who died in Michigan, and Rely M., our subject. The parents possessed sterling traits of character, and shed an elevating influence throughout the pioneer settlement. The mother was a devout Free Will Baptist, and both were liberal supporters of all religious and educational enterprises.

Capt. Rely M. Tinkham, the son, being left fatherless at the infant age of six months, was raised in the family of his mother's sister, Mrs. Weston Wetherbee, in Barre. His early life was characterized by struggles with adversity, yet his native energy and indomitable perseverance enabled him to overcome all obstacles. Limited in circumstances and early deprived of paternal counsel, his education was necessarily confined to the district schools, but by close application and systematic reading he acquired a practical knowledge of the elementary English branches. At the age of twenty-three he engaged in business for himself as a farmer, which he followed uninterruptedly until 1856, being also to a considerable extent a dealer in and shipper of live stock. In that year he sold his farm and moved to Barre Center, where he has since resided. He purchased the lumber, stave, heading and shingle mill of Crane & Noble, which he conducted till about 1866, employing at times from ten to fifteen men.

July 21, 1862, Mr. Tinkham enlisted as a private, and through Hon. Sanford E. Church was appointed captain of Company C, 129th N.Y. Vol. Inf., under Col. Peter A. Porter. At this time his business required his individual attention, but his great patriotism and the earnest solicitation of friends impelled him to offer his services. He had been active in filling the town's quota, giving liberally of both time and means to aid in suppression of the rebellion. Arriving at the front about the 24th of August, Captain Tinkham's regiment was placed on garrison duty at Baltimore, having charge of hospitals and Forts McHenry, Federal Hill, and Marshall, and being soon afterward transferred by designation to the 8th N.Y. Heavy Artillery. During his army career he had charge of the transfer of hundreds of prisoners and on one occasion transported 250 rebel officers from Baltimore to Fort Delaware, between which points he also volunteered to take 1,250 prisoners after his resignation had been accepted. In March, 1863, he was taken seriously ill, and, after several weeks' sickness, was forced to resign, and on July 8th was honorably discharged for permanent disability.

Meanwhile, Captain Tinkham had carried on his mill business at Barre Center, and after his return from the army continued it until about 1866, when he sold out to Tice, Tent & Co., and resumed farming. He followed that until 1884, when he permanently retired and since 1885 has occupied his present attractive home.

In a public sense Captain Tinkham has been especially prominent. He was town clerk and highway commissioner of Barre (then including also Albion) each eight years almost continuously. In politics he was originally a staunch Republican, but since the nomination of Hon. John P. St. John for president he has been actively and prominently identified with the Prohibition party, being its nominee in the falls of 1890 and 1894 for member of Assembly. He is a life member of the New York State and

Orleans County Agricultural Societies, a member of Renovation Lodge No. 97, F. & A. M., of Albion, since 1864, and of Orleans Chapter No. 175, R. A. M., since 1867, member of Curtis (now Bates & Curtis) Post No. 114, G. A. R., several years, and one of the organizers and first directors of the Orleans County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. For almost eighteen years Captain Tinkham has been officially connected with the Independent Order of Good Templars, holding all the chairs of the local lodge and several of those of the county and State organizations. He has been a member, by representation, of the Grand Lodge of the State for seventeen years, and of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the world nearly twelve years, being one of the board of managers of the first named body three years. He has several times been chosen county chief templar.

January 1, 1848, Captain Tinkham was married to Lucina Adelaide, daughter of Lucius and Fanny (Griswold) Allis, of Barre. Lucius Allis came to this town from Massachusetts about 1822 and located the farm on which his youngest son, Elliott E. Allis, now resides. He returned and married Fanny Griswold, of Vermont, and settled permanently on his purchase about 1823, where they lived and died.

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### VOLNEY A. ACER.

VOLNEY A. ACER was born at Pittsford, Monroe county, N. Y., November 18, 1818, the eldest son of David Adams and Sarah (Post) Acer. His father was a native of Hadley, Mass., and the son of William Acer, who with his wife, Dorothy Adams (a member of the celebrated Adams family, which has given so much value to our country, and nearly related to John Adams, the second president of the United States), who was born at Montpelier, Vt., settled in Monroe county, N. Y., about three miles south of Pittsford, in 1790, upon land deeded to him by the Seneca Indians and subsequently endorsed by Phelps & Gorham, the agents of the Holland Company.

Another of the four sons of William Acer, John, built a hotel and for many years kept the first line of stages running between Canandaigua and Pittsford.

A third member of this family, now Mrs. M. J. Acer Fisher, of Rochester, still owns the family homestead at Pittsford, under the spreading branches upon which estate the numerous descendants and connections held centennial re-union in 1890.

After receiving the benefit of the district schools Volney A. Acer gave his attention to farming and real estate operations until his marriage, a few months after which, the decision having been reached that they would locate upon property in Orleans county purchased a short time before, during the fall of 1854, with his bride beside him, he drove to Shelby and built near the banks of the Oak Orchard Creek the house in which for nearly forty years the gradually increasing family made a happy home. In 1866 he erected a steam mill at Shelby Center and commenced the manufacture of staves and heading, a business which increased so rapidly that in 1869 it was esteemed advisable to remove the buildings to Medina, where, alongside the canal, the business has since been successfully carried on. Despite the demands made upon his attention by the mill and

his steadily increasing real estate interests, Mr. Acer has given freely of his time to the public benefit in various ways, prominent among such being his earnest and persistent labors towards the improvement of Oak Orchard Creek and the reclamation of the 25,000 acres of Tonawanda Swamp. In 1858 he was one of three commissioners on the part of private effort to reclaim that immense waste, and he has since given much effort to such end until finally, and largely through his personal work and influence, the State has taken the operation in hand and is pushing it through to a valuable completion. Mr. Acer served his town as supervisor three terms. He has been heavily interested in real estate matters here and elsewhere, and gave the Baptist Society of Shelby the land upon which their church now stands. The school house there was also erected upon his property. Descended from old Presbyterian stock, he has been trustee of the Medina Presbyterian church about twenty-five years. Politically he is a Democrat.

In June, 1854, he was married to Charlotte Clark Peck, daughter of Anthony and Harriet (Clark) Peck, of Tallmage, Ohio, and the result of the union was as follows, viz.: Da A. Acer (who for three terms was supervisor of Shelby township, and for five years superintendent of the Bignall Manufacturing Company of Medina, and is now living at Seneca Falls connected with Gould's Manufacturing Company, the extensive manufacturers of hydraulic machinery); Harriet Peck Acer (now Mrs. Dr. P. D. Carpenter, of Pittsford, N. Y.); H. Augustus Acer (a leading merchant at Medina, whose sketch will be found in this volume); Sarah Antoinette Acer, of Aurora, N. Y.; V A Acer (who married Miss Kate, daughter of the late Adna Bowen, one of the leading lawyers of the county, and with their two children resides upon the old homestead at Shelby Center); Charlotte Clark Acer, of Pittsford, N. Y.; and Frank A. Acer, a practicing lawyer of New York city, now connected with the legal department of the municipal government there.

Of strongly marked characteristics Mr. Acer has impressed his views of morality and integrity upon the entire surroundings and is recognized as a valuable member of the community.

After the death of Mrs. Acer (who was born at Tallmage, Ohio, June 15, 1828, and died January 30, 1883) he removed from Shelby to Medina and makes his home with his son, H. A. Acer.

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### JAMES ARDELL HANLON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lockport, N. Y., November 16, 1841. His father was John Hanlon, a native of Armagh, Ireland, and his mother was Mary McQueelan, who came to America in 1837, and settled at Lockport. The father died in 1858, and the mother in 1892. Edward Hanlon, who is intimately associated with his brother James in the firm of Hanlon Brothers, leading hardware dealers of Medina, was born in Lockport, March 6, 1845.

When James A. Hanlon had reached the age of four years his parents removed to Medina. The lad's early years were passed principally on a farm, working hard in the



*James A. McAnlon*





summers and attending the district school in the winters; but the principal part of his education was obtained in the Medina Academy. When he reached his majority he left school with a good English education and began work in the hardware store of Whedon & Allen, whom he faithfully served six years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches. At the end of six years, so well pleased were his employers that he was admitted to the firm with Mr. Whedon, Mr. Allen retiring. The new firm was styled Whedon & Co., and continued in successful trade for seven years. In 1876 James withdrew from the firm, and the new firm of Hanlon Brothers was organized as it has existed ever since. They are both men who study their business and give it close individual attention. The result is that they now occupy more floor room than any other house in their line between Rochester and Buffalo.

James A. Hanlon is a Democrat in a strong Republican county; but this fact has not prevented his receiving honors at the hands of his fellow citizens. He has been trustee of the village of Medina; collector of tolls on the canal at Medina in 1874, and in 1886 was made collector of internal revenue for the 28th District, which includes fourteen counties in the western part of the State, which responsible office he held almost four years. In all of these positions Mr. Hanlon fully met their requirements.

No citizen has been more active in the political field of Orleans county than Mr. Hanlon. For the last twenty years he has never missed attending the Democratic State conventions; he was a delegate to the convention of 1872, which nominated Francis Kernan for governor, and Chauncey M. Depew for lieutenant-governor. He was also a delegate to the National convention of 1884 at Chicago, and in 1892 in the same city. In the councils of the party Mr. Hanlon's advice and earnest effort are always highly appreciated. He was a warm personal friend of Samuel J. Tilden, Daniel Lamont, Daniel Magone, Benjamin Field, and President Cleveland, and was one of the few confidants of Governor Tilden.

Mr. Hanlon was married in 1874 to Sarah Elizabeth Dawson, of Toledo, O. They have had nine children, five sons of whom are living.

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## IRA EDWARDS.

Among the pioneers of the Genesee country in the spring of 1819 was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, whose name was also Ira. He purchased 100 acres of land in Shelby, Orleans county, and the farm has since remained in possession of the family; it was the first one administered upon in Orleans county in 1825. The elder Ira Edwards married Phoebe Bailey in Schoharie county.

One of the children of Ira Edwards was Edward Edwards, who was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., December 22, 1810, and was brought to Orleans county with his father's family. He followed farming through his life; was much respected, and held the office of road commissioner. His wife was Eliza Vrooman, of Schoharie county, who died in September, 1841, and Mr. Edwards afterwards married Anna Shafer. Mr. Edwards died December 13, 1886. By his first wife he had four children and by his

second wife three children. His first child was Ira Edwards, the subject, who was born in Shelby October 6, 1834. His boyhood did not differ materially from that of thousands of farmers' sons; he worked at home and attended the district school and Medina Academy. At twenty years of age he began teaching district school, and, to prepare himself the better for his profession, attended the State Normal School at Albany the spring and summer of 1860. Mr. Edwards taught fourteen years in all, and during that period was principal of the Holley Academy two years (1865-66), and of the Medina Academy (1867-69). In this profession Mr. Edwards was successful in a broad sense and on progressive lines.

In 1870 Mr. Edwards gave up teaching, settled in the village of Holley and established the hardware business which he has since conducted. In 1874 his store and its contents were burned, entailing a severe loss; but he immediately purchased a new stock of goods, and now carries one of the largest stocks in the county. To meet the demands of his increasing business he built a brick block on the east side of the public square in 1885, which he still occupies.

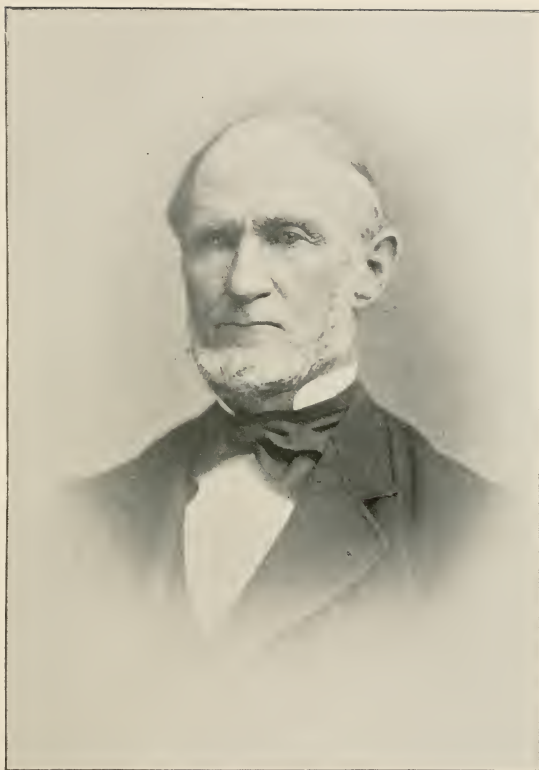
Mr. Edwards is a Republican in politics, and, though he has not sought office or been an active partisan, his fellow citizens have tendered him substantial public honors. In 1882 he was elected supervisor of the town of Murray, and in 1887 he was elected member of Assembly for Orleans county, and re-elected in 1888. In that body he served the county in an intelligent and able manner. He has also served two years as president of Holley village. He is a member of the Methodist church, active and liberal in promoting religious work, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school many years, and for a number of years president of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Edwards married, October 27, 1852, Jane, daughter of Alonzo Smith, a farmer near Knowlesville, Orleans county. They have five children: Lillian, teacher of English and Normal Methods in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N.Y.; Frank and Fred, who are with their father in his store; Ella H. and Jennie G., both of whom are successful teachers.

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## CHARLES S. ALLEN.

CHARLES S. ALLEN, who for forty-six years was known throughout Orleans county as a surveyor and civil engineer, was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., August 1, 1813, and was a son of Caleb and Huldah (Dawley) Allen. The father, a Rhode Islander by birth, was of Welsh descent and inherited the sterling characteristics of his race. He was a mechanic of limited means and in 1827 moved with his large family to Cayuga county. When nineteen years of age Charles S. bought his time, agreeing to pay his father the first \$50 he could earn. His education was necessarily confined to the common schools, but his native ability and brilliant intellect, sharpened by close application and systematic reading, enabled him to acquire a good knowledge of the elementary English branches, and he went to Ontario county and taught school in the village of Phelps. While teaching there, at the suggestion of a friend, he studied



Chas. S. Allen.



surveying and civil engineering, and spent one summer assisting in surveying the railroad from Auburn to Rochester. Another year was spent in Indiana, then a comparative wilderness, in surveying and laying out portions of that State. Returning to Phelps he resumed his teaching, and in the spring of 1848 came with his family to Barre, settling first on a farm of seventy acres in what is known as the Burmah district. Five years later he sold this and removed to a farm near Barre Center, whence he came in 1866 to the town of Albion, locating just south of the village, where he died May 20, 1894.

During the major portion of his residence in Orleans county Mr. Allen followed the dual avocations of farmer and surveyor. He never affiliated with politics in a prominent sense, but was actively identified with many enterprises of a general character. He was no office seeker, yet for several years he served as one of the assessors of Barre. It was in the profession of surveying and civil engineering, however, that he was best known. In this capacity in this county he was employed by over 2,200 persons and by the court was appointed on twenty-eight ditch commissions. He also assisted in dividing and settling twenty-five estates, and was one of the originators and for many years a director of the Orleans County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Allen had naturally what might be called a mathematical mind, which was greatly improved by careful study, until he acquired such a mastery of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and mensuration that there were very few problems in either of those branches which he could not elucidate and demonstrate. He also, by long practice, had become very familiar with the use and management of the best surveying and engineering instruments. He was often called as an expert witness in close and troublesome litigation respecting boundary lines and proportionate division of lands in dispute in court, and there is no instance recollected in which in any of these cases his professional opinion was overruled or set aside. He possessed indomitable courage and perseverance, and was characteristically prompt to meet engagements, his reliability in this connection being proverbial. He was excessively careful to cause no one any inconvenience or trouble in waiting. He was decidedly a self-made man and endowed with a keen observation at once discriminating and accurate, a strict integrity and a charity that could not often be provoked to speak ill of another were not the least of his many virtues. He loved his work and took great pride in its proper execution. Above all he was a patriotic and useful citizen, a faithful friend, and a pleasant and genial companion. In religion he was a consistent Baptist, being an influential member of that church during his entire residence in the county. While his religious convictions were of the strictest New England orthodox faith, yet his mind was of that free and fair nature that it was always open to the reception of new truths, if any there were, from whatever source they might be presented.

Mr. Allen was married on the 6th of June, 1838, in Phelps, N. Y., to Miss Edna Robinson, daughter of James Robinson, who was one of the early settlers of Ontario county and who built the first house in Canandaigua. She survives him, residing on the homestead in Albion. Their children were Alvin R. Allen, clerk of Orleans county; Dr. A. J. Allen, of Lockport, N. Y.; Dr. William C. Allen, of Colorado Springs, Col.; and Josephus W., James G., and Frank M. Allen, deceased.

## JOHN NEWTON PROCTOR.

JOHN NEWTON PROCTOR was born in the town of Gaines on the 12th of October, 1828, and died in Albion on the 11th of February, 1889. Within this brief period of three score years was comprised the life of one of the best men the county ever honored as a citizen, a man whose memory illuminates the pages of local history and shines with peculiar splendor from amidst his more distinguished contemporaries. His parents were in limited circumstances and his preliminary education was necessarily confined to the district schools of his native town, supplemented, however, by a short attendance at the old Gaines Academy. He passed his boyhood on the farm, acquiring a robust constitution, and overcoming difficulties with characteristic energy. His career, successful and honorable, was purely American. At an early age he became a clerk in the general store of Erastus Woodruff in Gaines village, but about two years later, when less than twenty, he accepted a similar position with William Gere in Albion, where he ever afterward resided. His shrewd business tact soon won his employer's confidence and admiration to such an extent that he was taken into partnership, which continued until Mr. Gere's death. He then formed a partnership with Isaac Gere (son of William), which continued until the latter's death, when the stock was sold to Butcher & House in September, 1866. From then until his decease Mr. Proctor devoted his time to farming and to other business matters in which he was interested.

Mr. Proctor possessed an unusually active nature and a tremendous will power. Full six feet in height and erect in stature, his presence was commanding, courteous, and dignified. He was endowed with great decision of character, and abhorred hypocrisy, dishonesty, and lack of integrity. When he had once formed an opinion, which was always after careful deliberation, he never wavered, but carried it out over all obstacles. Unlike most men he never acted from the vantage-ground of policy, but pursued an independent, fearless course, a course, however, that made him no enemies, but, instead, hosts of friends. Without any special study, but possessing shrewd judgment and sound common sense, he had considerable knowledge of law and was an excellent conveyancer, a business he performed more or less for others for several years. He was a beautiful penman and left many examples of fine chirography.

In politics Mr. Proctor was originally a Whig and afterward a strong Democrat, but never a politician or an office seeker. Nevertheless he was very influential and gave his party his unqualified support. For several years he was trustee and president of Albion village and a member and president of the Board of Education. While serving in the former capacity he was instrumental in permanently suppressing certain forms of vice which had long been flagrant, and during the winter of 1887-8, as a crowning act of his life, he was active in abolishing the corrupt system of dealing with tramps that was practiced by officials whose remuneration was derived from fees. As a financier Mr. Proctor possessed qualities of an unusual order. Shrewd and far-sighted he was generally successful, and by a large coterie of friends and acquaintances was recognized as a safe counselor and adviser. He was frequently consulted in such matters, and was often made the assignee of business concerns, performing his duties to the satisfaction of all interested parties. Many a man owed his start in life to his liberality and valu-



John. M. Proctor





able advice. He was a true friend to the deserving young, one to whom they could go for substantial aid and encouragement. For several years he was the able business and financial power of the Curtis Manufacturing Company, directing its affairs both as president and director and from the position of a large shareholder. He was an insatiate reader on economic subjects and well posted in general matters, particularly those of a political nature; and was, moreover, in close touch with the public. For many years he was trustee and a prominent attendant at the Baptist Church in Albion, to which both he and his estimable wife contributed liberally of their means.

October 12, 1852, Mr. Proctor married Miss Frances Orcelia Gere, the daughter of his business associate, William Gere. She was a native of Saratoga county, N. Y., and died March 7, 1888, aged sixty-two years. Their only child was Clara, the wife of ex-District-Attorney William P. L. Stafford, of Albion.

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## JOSEPH PRATT.

JOSEPH PRATT was a native of Hadley, Mass., being born there October 9, 1802. Soon after his parents started for Jefferson county, N. Y., but the father died on the way, leaving the family to complete their journey alone. They settled in Jefferson county, whence Joseph removed to Sweden, Monroe county, where he learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner, which he followed several years. About 1820 he came to Clarendon, purchased a tract of land in the eastern part of the town, and engaged in farming.

Mr. Pratt also studied surveying, which profession he followed with marked success in this and adjacent towns, being widely known as an accurate and talented mathematician. He possessed a mind of rare discrimination and a knowledge at once thorough and complete. In politics he was originally a Whig and subsequently a Republican, and in local affairs was both prominent and active. He was a justice of the peace in Clarendon for many years, and during the Rebellion was one of the loan commissioners, filling these positions with signal ability and unwavering fidelity. A man of unblemished character, endowed with sterling qualities of head and heart, he was highly respected and universally esteemed by his townsmen, whom he served officially and professionally with merited distinction.

Mr. Pratt married for his first wife Melinda Howard, who died December 11, 1849. November 27, 1851, he married, second, Mrs. Chloe Hill, of Sweden, N. Y., who survives him. His death occurred June 29, 1881.

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## JOHN WELLS HART.

JOHN WELLS HART was born in Albion, September 11, 1836. His grandparents, Joseph and Lucy (Smith) Hart, came with their family to Albion from the central part of the State in 1812. They were of English descent and always substantial farmers. Joseph Hart was a deacon in the Albion Presbyterian church from its organization until his

death about 1852. His son, William Hart, the father of John W., was born in Durham, Dutchess county, February 22, 1801, and died in Albion December 30, 1879. He married Pamela Wells, a native of Wethersfield, Conn., whose death occurred in January, 1865. He settled on the farm situated within the corporate limits of Albion village now owned and occupied by their son.

John W. Hart was reared on the farm and the district schools of his day, finishing his education in Albion Academy. At the age of twenty-one he assumed charge of the homestead, which he inherited upon his father's death, making it his life-long home. He is one of the prominent and substantial men of the town and county and intimately identified with every good cause. In public and in private he merits the respect and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances. He is actively connected with the Presbyterian church of Albion, being one of its most liberal supporters and at present a member of its Board of Trustees. In a business way he is widely known and especially prominent. He was long a member of the Albion Shoe Company, and ever since its organization in 1890 has been actively connected with the Blanchard Vinegar Company, being one of its largest stockholders.

October 28, 1869, Mr. Hart married Miss Sarah Lucretia Smith, daughter of Russell Smith, of Gaines. They have had five children, three of whom are living: Pamela Wells (Mrs. Augustus Berhand), of Albion; Grace and Gertrude at home; Maynard Samuel, who died at the age of eleven years, and one who died in infancy

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### ELIZUR HART.

ELIZUR HART was born in Durham, Greene county, N. Y., May 22, 1803, and died while on a visit to his wife's sister in Jonesville, Saratoga county, August 13, 1870. His father, Deacon Joseph Hart, settled in Seneca county in 1806, and moved thence in October, 1812, to what is now the town and village of Albion, where he spent the remainder of his life; he participated in the War of 1812 and was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian church, of Albion.

Elizur Hart enjoyed the benefits of only limited instruction in schools, as it was several years after the family came into the wilderness that schools were established in their neighborhood. During his youth he was employed mainly in clearing up the farm, in which occupation he acquired a robust constitution and a well developed physique. He formed habits of remarkable industry and frugality, but grew to manhood with little knowledge of books or business beyond that of the community where he lived. About 1827 he was elected constable, an office he held two years, and was necessarily often called to Albion village. Having \$500 of his own and a like sum placed in his hands by his brother William, he began to buy small promissory notes and deal in other local securities, at which he was very successful. About this time Joseph Hart deeded to his sons Elizur and William 100 acres of his farm for \$500, and subsequently William became sole owner by paying his brother the \$500 originally placed in the latter's hands and all profits that had accrued therefrom.

Mr. Hart continued to invest his money in local securities, and also in bonds and mortgages and articles issued by the Holland Company for land. In 1852 he was appointed assignee and afterward receiver of the Orleans Insurance Company, and upon the failure of the old Bank of Orleans was made receiver of that institution. In this capacity he was eminently successful. Its diversified business affairs were settled up to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and the labor thus directed established for him a wide and substantial reputation as a sound financier, a reputation which he retained throughout the remainder of his life. February 17, 1859, with Joseph M. Cornell as cashier and himself as president, he started the Orleans County Bank and commenced business in February, 1860, with a capital of \$50,000 which was soon increased to \$100,000. August 9, 1865, this institution was superseded by the present Orleans County National Bank, of which Mr. Hart was president and principal stockholder until his death in August, 1870, when he was succeeded in the latter position by his only son, Hon. E. Kirke Hart.

Elizur Hart was not a speculator in business. He was a shrewd investor, careful, conservative, and deliberate, and uniformly successful. Correct and exemplary in his habits, he was never dilatory or impulsive. Without the aid or influence of wealthy connections he became one of the wealthiest bankers in the State, controlling at his death hundreds of thousands of dollars, a fortune accumulated from comparatively nothing. He was emphatically a self-made man, and was characterized by strict integrity, unquestioned honesty and unwavering fidelity. He was highly respected and widely known, and exerted a marked influence on the community in which he lived. In religion he always took an abiding interest. He was an active member of the First Presbyterian church, of Albion, and in his will gave \$50,000 to the society to erect a house of worship and \$5,000 as an endowment to the Sunday school. This handsome legacy was used in the erection of the present beautiful stone edifice—a fitting monument to the memory of a good man. Mr. Hart was not a politician and never mingled in politics, yet he was well posted on general subjects and took a deep interest in the affairs of his town and county. He was quiet and unobtrusive, devoting his attention strictly to business, but was nevertheless prominently identified as a citizen in all matters of public import.

In May, 1835, Mr. Hart married Miss Loraine Field, who died February 11, 1847. October 16, 1849, he married for his second wife Miss Cornelia King, who survives him and resides in Albion village. His children were: Frances E. (Mrs. Oliver C. Day), Jennie K. (Mrs. Henry L. Smith), and Hon. E. Kirke.

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### HON. E. KIRKE HART.

One of the most illustrious names that ever adorned the pages of local history was that of Hon. E. Kirke Hart. For over a quarter of a century it was a synonym for business integrity, sound financial judgment, and thorough honesty. It carried a prestige of extraordinary worth into every community in Western New York as well

as into larger cities of the country. In political, business, and educational circles its power was conceded beyond dispute, while in private life it was love, indulgence, and tenderness personified. In all the varied relations of an eventful career it merited and retained the confidence, esteem and respect of a wide and diversified public.

Hon. E. Kirke Hart was born in the village of Albion on the 8th of April, 1841, and was the only son of Elizur and Loraine (Field) Hart. His education, received in the common schools, of his native place and in the old Albion Academy under Professors George Whiting and Oliver Morehouse, was of a practical business character, embracing a liberal range of the sciences and the English classics. At the close of his school days he spent two years, 1856-58, in Adrian, Mich., and Alton, Ill., joining at the latter place the military expedition against the Mormons under General Harvey. Returning to Albion his practical business training commenced in earnest. In February, 1860, his father, with Joseph M. Cornell, established the Orleans County Bank, the two taking respectively the positions of president and cashier. Mr. Hart was made book-keeper of the new institution, and continued as such until the present Orleans County National Bank superseded it in August, 1865, when he was promoted to the post of teller. Upon the death of Elizur Hart in August, 1870, he became the principal stockholder of the bank. Mr. Cornell was elected president and E. Kirke Hart was made cashier, which office he held until the death of the former in July, 1890, when he became chief executive officer, and remained in this position till his decease, February 18, 1893, after an illness covering a period of several months.

Mr. Hart directed his attention mainly to his banking interests, but he was nevertheless identified with various other business enterprises, and was known throughout Western New York. In 1882, with George Elwanger, he founded the Rochester Post-Express, being president of the company several years, and continued one of its principal owners until near the close of 1891; and in this connection it is worthy of note to add that he was ever generous, considerate and appreciative, never seeking to pervert the newspaper from that noble service of the public to the service of any private interest. He was also a director of the Niagara Falls International Bridge Company.

Mr. Hart was not a politician in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but he took a deep interest in public affairs and mingled more or less in politics. He was originally an ardent Republican, and in 1871 was nominated by that party for the Assembly, being elected by a phenomenal majority. He was placed on the Assembly Committees on ways and means and on banks, and made a good record as an able legislator. In 1872 he sympathized with the Greeley or Liberal movement, and following this trend in politics was ever afterward considered a nominal Democrat. In 1876 he was placed on the Democratic ticket for representative in Congress from this (the 30th) district, composed of the counties of Orleans and Monroe, and was elected by nearly 1,000 majority, while the nominal Republican majority was 4,000 or 5,000. In Congress, where he served one term, he was made a member of the committees on banking and currency and on revision of the laws of the United States, and had for his most intimate associates and friends such distinguished men as S. S. Cox, Samuel J. Randall, James A. Garfield and others. His legislative career was characterized by strict fidelity to his constituents. He had no partisan passion, no political prejudices, no personal

ambition. He put his great business experience and ability to valuable public use and generally reached sound conclusions on questions of vital importance. In fact, his political record was one of which any man might well be proud.

It was in his native village, however, with which he was prominently identified, that Mr. Hart was most esteemed. He served it in various capacities, and always with a love born of home associations. For many years he was a member of its Board of Trustees and Board of Education, holding the latter position at the time of his death. For several years he was one of the three commissioners of beautiful Mt. Albion Cemetery, where his remains repose, and whose beauty his efforts contributed to increase. He was largely instrumental in securing electric lights in the village, being a large stockholder and the treasurer of the company, and it was due wholly to his influence and personal labors that the House of Refuge for women was located in Albion. He was a member and the first president (in 1890) of the Board of Managers of that institution, and served as such until his decease. Early in the sixties, under the ministry of Rev. Henry Niles, Mr. Hart became a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Albion, and for many years was one of its trustees. Through the efforts of himself and his cousin, John W. Hart, both giving liberally, the erection of the present brick parsonage, one of the finest in Western New York, was made possible. To all these as well as to many other charitable and benevolent objects he gave generously of both time and means.

As a business man Mr. Hart was a model of precision and accuracy. Reticent, tenacious, and quiet in manner, he was slow to act, but decisive, firm and immovable when his resolution was taken. He showed enthusiasm seldom, discouragement never, common sense, confidence always. He possessed sound judgment and exceptional business ability. He was emphatically a man of culture and rare literary attainments, and an indefatigable collector of autographs, there being, it was said, but two collections in the world that exceeded his in completeness and value. A genuine lover of books, he accumulated one of the largest private libraries in Western New York, comprising many rare and costly works and many volumes of the English classics. He was the first to sign the petition to establish the present circulating library in Albion and always took a deep interest in its welfare. Endowed with superior literary tastes he was a recognized authority on general literature, and was also foremost in all educational enterprises, serving for a time as chairman of the library committee of the Board of Education. His large fortune was liberally dispensed, but always with a discriminating good sense. Eminently successful himself he inspired others with self-confidence and enthusiasm, and unostentatiously assisted them. His sense of justice was keen and sweet, and no one knew better how to speak words of encouragement and to communicate to the unfortunate some of his own firmness. He was a man with warm attachments and faithful friendships and a nature rare for its combined strength and tenderness.

June 10, 1863, Mr. Hart married Miss Louise Sanderson of Alton, Ill., who survives him and resides in the family home on Main street in Albion. Their children, five of whom are living, were Charles E. Hart, who succeeded upon the death of his father to presidency of the Orleans County National Bank, which position he has since held; Emma Brown, a graduate of Vassar College and one of the directors of the bank, and

Loraine Field, at home; E. Kirk, jr., a student at Harvard College; Louise Sanderson, at home; and Mary Ann, who died May 3, 1875, aged four years. In his family Mr. Hart was especially revered for his many endearing and ennobling qualities of head and heart. To them he ever gave a father's boundless love and indulgence. His home was his sanctuary, the fireside his pleasure.

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## HON. WALLACE L'HOMMEDIU.

AFTER the revocation of the Edict of Nantes several members of the Huguenot family, L'Hommedieu, were obliged, on account of religious persecution to flee from La Rochelle, France, and finally came to America about the year 1685. Benjamin L'Hommedieu, one of the family, located at Southold, L. I., of whom Wallace L'Hommedieu is a descendant.

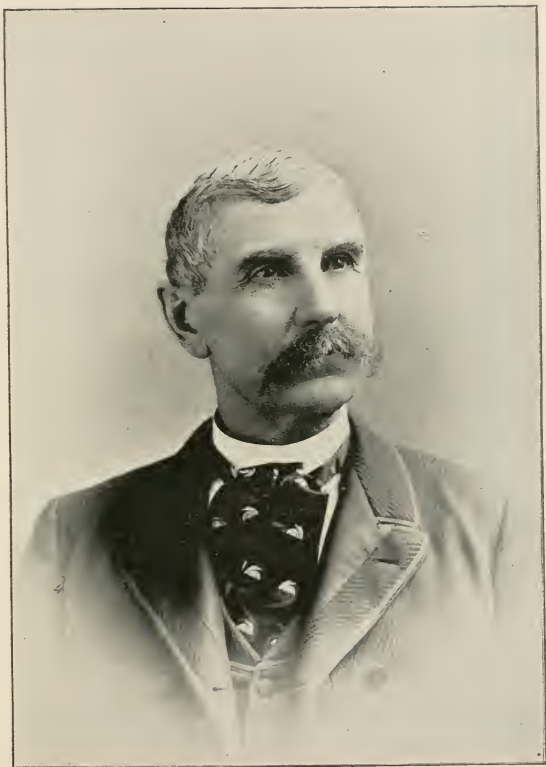
Mr. L'Hommedieu's grandfather, Mulford L'Hommedieu, a resident of Long Island, enlisted in the Revolutionary Army just prior to the battle of Long Island and served until the close of the war, thereupon going to Swanton, Franklin county, Vt., to reside, at which place his son, Henry, father of Wallace, was born January 13, 1799. Henry L'Hommedieu removed from Vermont to the town of Shelby in the spring of 1826, where he has since resided and is still living at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

Wallace L'Hommedieu was born in Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., on the 8th day of September, 1833. He worked on his father's farm until he arrived at the age of twenty-one; gaining his education by attending the common schools and the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y. In 1862 he married Frances M. Berry a daughter of Col. John Berry of Holley, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. L'Hommedieu have five children: Avis Marion, wife of Hervey D. Jump of Sayre, Pa.; Irving, a lawyer of Medina; John Berry, a physician of the Department of Public Corrections and Charities of the city of New York; Jessie Belle and Albert Warren.

Mr. L'Hommedieu has been a member of the Republican party since its formation in 1856, and has held several public positions in the gift of his party and in that of the people. He was one of the assessors of the town of Shelby from 1869 to 1876. In 1887 he was elected supervisor of the town of Shelby, being the first Republican elected to that position in eleven years. He was re-elected in 1888 and in 1889, declining a renomination in 1890. In the Board of Supervisors he was a faithful representative of his town and took an active part in the transactions of the Board.

In the fall of 1889 he became a candidate for member of Assembly and was nominated for that office by the Republican County Convention on the 14th day of September, 1889, being elected by a large majority at the succeeding election. In the Assembly of 1890 he was a member of the Committees on Commerce and Navigation, Banks and Excise. He was returned by his district to the Assembly of 1891, and was a member of the Committees on Banks and Excise. As assemblyman Mr. L'Hommedieu was a worthy representative and diligently cared for the interests of his constituents. He secured the passage of two general and several local and special acts.





*Wallace L. Hornum*



Mr. L'Hommedieu is a prominent member of the first Presbyterian Church of Medina and has been a member of its Session and Board of Trustees for a long term of years; he is also one of the Trustees of the Slater Fund of the Niagara Presbytery.

Mr. L'Hommedieu has been a farmer all of his life and resides on his farm on what is known as Maple Ridge in the town of Shelby. He also owns the farm upon which his father settled in 1826, which is near his residence, here he expects to spend the remainder of his days, engaged in the true husbandry of earth.

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### HON. MARCUS H. PHILLIPS.

FEW men in Western New York have more thoroughly identified themselves with their immediate communities than has the Hon. Marcus H. Phillips, who has been a resident of the little hamlet of Hulberton in the town of Murray since 1851. Born in Barre, Orleans county, on the 23d of January, 1829, he is the youngest son and third child of Hanford and Sally (Raymond) Phillips and the grandson of Perez Phillips, a native of Massachusetts, whose ancestors emigrated to that commonwealth from Wales, at a very date. The latter moved from Vermont to Candor, Tioga county, N. Y., in 1804, and in March, 1819, his son, Hanford Phillips, came thence to Orleans county and settled in Barre, where he cleared a farm, married, and resided until 1851, when he removed with his family to Hulberton and purchased the Joseph Budd homestead, which his son, Marcus H., now owns and occupies. He was born in Marlboro, Vt., and was married on February 1, 1824, to Miss Sally Raymond, daughter of John Raymond, of Barre Center. Their children were: Morgan, who died in infancy in 1826; Nancy M., born in 1826, died February 14, 1858; Marcus H.; Rhoda E. (Mrs. G. L. Le Roy), born October 30, 1830; and one who died in infancy in 1833. Mr. Phillips was a substantial farmer, a highly respected citizen, and for many years a liberal supporter and an active member, steward, class-leader, and trustee of the M. E. Church at Hulberton, where he died March 8, 1877, aged nearly eighty-one. His wife's death occurred January 5, 1870, in her sixty ninth year.

Marcus H. Phillips has been a life-long farmer. He was educated in the common schools of Barre, in the academy in Albion, and in the Caryville Collegiate Seminary at Oakfield, Genesee county, completing the usual courses and acquiring a practical knowledge that has ever been increased by keen observation and systematic reading. His youthful pursuits developed in him a rugged physique, while the obstacles he encountered sharpened a naturally brilliant intellect. He imbibed habits of economy and thrift, and improved every opportunity which promised legitimate advancement. Since 1851 he has lived on his present farm at Hulberton, to which he has largely given his attention, being also interested in stone quarrying. From 1866 to 1869 he was engaged in the general mercantile trade, and during that period and previously he carried on quite an extensive produce business. In all these as well as in other directions he has been very successful.

In a political sense Mr. Phillips has been especially active, holding a number of re-

sponsible positions with signal ability and great credit to himself and to his town and county. He has always been a strong Republican and a recognized leader in the councils of his party. In 1855 he was elected superintendent of the schools of Murray and in 1860 and again in 1863 was chosen school commissioner of Orleans county. Endowed with superior attainments he was eminently qualified to fill these offices, which he did with singular executive ability. In 1871 he was elected clerk of the county of Orleans, and for two years, 1880 and 1881, represented his Assembly district in the State Legislature. In the latter capacity Mr. Phillips attained pre-eminent distinction, serving as chairman of the sub-committee of the whole and as a member of the committee on ways and means, and on other committees. His voice was frequently heard in debate and his personal influence often decided important questions. During the great fight over the election of U. S. Senators to succeed Hon. Roscoe Conklin and Hon. Thomas C. Platt in the spring and summer of 1881, he was the recognized leader of those Republicans who affiliated with neither the "Stalwarts" nor "Half Breeds," and to him more than any other man was due the successful breaking of a long and tedious deadlock. He personally prepared and circulated the petitions which assembled the deciding conference and the final caucus, and which resulted in the election of Hon. Warner Miller and Hon. Elbridge G. Lapham. In 1887 and 1888 he was a valued member of the Republican State Committee and during President Harrison's administration was deputy collector of internal revenue. His political career has been characterized by constant party fealty, by unswerving integrity, by honesty of purpose, by a thorough knowledge of events, and by an honorable ambition. He is a shrewd judge of men, and in every public capacity has performed his duties to the lasting benefit of his fellow beings, inaugurating a number of public reforms which have been discussed and often adopted. As a citizen Mr. Phillips is universally respected, and in religious and educational matters is prominently identified. He is a trustee of the M. E. Church of Hulberton, to which he is a liberal contributor and an active supporter.

November 14, 1858, Mr. Phillips united in marriage with Miss Julia E., daughter of Horace Balcom,<sup>1</sup> of Murray. They have had five children: John M., who married Grace, daughter of Judge E. R. Reynolds, of Albion, and lives in Murray; Clara A., the wife of Arnold A. Comstock, of Carlton; M. Jennie and Arthur H., at home; and Blanch, who died in infancy in July, 1875.

<sup>1</sup> Horace Balcom, the father of Mrs. Marcus H. Phillips, came to Murray from Hopewell, Ontario county, in 1812, and selected a farm on lot 217, through which the Erie Canal was afterward constructed. On this he settled permanently in 1816 and lived there the remainder of his life, dying April 5, 1861, aged seventy-one. His wife, whose maiden name was Sally Lyon, died December 2, 1860. Mr. Balcom was always a prominent citizen and was highly respected for his many sterling traits of character. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and a liberal supporter and an active member of the M. E. Church in Hulberton. His children were, Rosetta (Mrs. Lewis Smith), deceased; Hiram, deceased; John Martin, of Sparta, Mich.; Myron, of Missouri; Mary A. (Mrs. Nelson Root), deceased; Darwin, who resides on the old homestead; Charles, living at Murray Station; and Julia E. (Mrs. Marcus H. Phillips).

## WILLIAM G. SWAN.

WILLIAM G. SWAN is a native of Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., and was born February 9, 1822, being the eldest of two children of whom the other, Mary J., was born February 5, 1824, and died November 14, 1839. His parents were Coddington W. and Susan (Gere) Swan, who were born in Saratoga county June 13, and July 14, 1797, respectively. In 1835 the family removed to the village of Albion, where they ever afterward resided, and where Mr. Swan, *père*, engaged in business as a general merchant which he followed until shortly before his death on October 10, 1843. His wife survived him till February 5, 1875.

William G. Swan was educated in the schools of Albion and of Lima, Livingston county, and when about eighteen began clerking in his father's store in the village first mentioned. He was reared amid scenes of ceaseless activity and early imbibed habits of thrift and frugality. Possessing qualifications inherited from sturdy ancestry and a keen discrimination born of individual worth, he quickly availed himself of every opportunity and diligently applied both talent and skill to his daily work, in which he won and ever afterward retained the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. A few years before his father's death he assumed charge of the mercantile business in partnership with Joseph M. Cornell, under the name of Swan & Cornell, and continued about ten years, when the firm sold out and dissolved. In October, 1855, Mr. Swan was appointed superintendent of the Niagara Railway suspension bridge at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., a position he held continuously until October, 1893, when he permanently retired from business. During this entire period of thirty-eight years he served with rare fidelity and distinguished ability, receiving the meritorious thanks of an appreciative corporation, and acquiring the recognition of both press and public. In the mean time, in fact from 1835, he retained his residence in Albion, building his present handsome and commodious brick house on the corner of Main street and Mt. Albion avenue in 1877.

Mr. Swan has always taken an active interest in the welfare of his town, and in all matters of general importance manifests his hearty, unqualified support. In the educational and moral advancement of the community he is especially prominent, lending his personal aid and influence in furthering every good cause. He was the first subscriber in Orleans county to the present volume, which is honored by this brief tribute to his well-spent career. Endowed with sterling characteristics of an unusual order, possessed of a personality at once marked and modest, and distinguished by attributes invaluable and rare, he has ever lived the life of a quiet, unostentatious citizen, exemplary in its unassuming simplicity. Public spirited, enterprising and benevolent, encouraging every laudable undertaking, and aiding with substantial means all charitable objects he merits the respect and esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances. In an official capacity he is not without honors deservedly conferred. He is treasurer and one of the commissioners of Mount Albion Cemetery and treasurer and a member of the Board of Directors of the Niagara Falls International Bridge Company. He is also president of the Board of Trustees of the Baptist church, of Albion, with which he has been connected for fifty-seven years, and to which he has contributed liberally of time, talent, and means.

Mr. Swan married, first, Catherine C., daughter of Lemuel C. Paine, of Albion, who

died September 23, 1854. October 16, 1860, he married, second, Miss Emma M. Etheridge, of Hastings, Minn. Mrs. Swan is prominently identified with all charitable, religious, and literary enterprises.

### EDWIN L. WAGE.<sup>1</sup>

EDWIN L. WAGE was born in Providence, Saratoga county, N. Y. He is the eldest of three children of William S. and Julia (Woodard) Wage, natives of Saratoga county, who moved with their family to East Gaines in 1844. In 1861 they removed to Barre, where Mrs. Wage died in October, 1865. William S. Wage subsequently came to the village of Albion, where his death occurred in April, 1884. He was always a farmer. The son, Edwin L., was raised on the farm, obtaining his preliminary education in the district schools of Gaines. In the autumn of 1853 he entered the Albion Academy, where he pursued the regular course of study during the spring and fall terms for five years, teaching, meanwhile, winters and working on the farm summers. Leaving the academy he continued in these occupations until July, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company D, 151st N. Y. Vol. Inf., being, however, elected sergeant before leaving for the front. His regiment was attached to the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac. In January, 1864, he passed an examination before General Casey's board and was commissioned captain at Washington by President Lincoln, and assigned to duty in the 20th Regiment of United States Colored Troops, then stationed at New York Harbor. In March the regiment was ordered to New Orleans, and soon after its arrival he was permanently detached and appointed provost-marshal, with the rank of major, with headquarters at Carrollton, La., which position he held until August, 1865, when he resigned his commission, was honorably mustered out of service and returned to his home. He participated in all the battles and hard marches of his regiment from the time it left until his promotion, never missing a roll call during the time while they were in the field.

Returning to Albion he engaged in the fire and life insurance business for nine years. He then studied law in the office of Reynolds & Crandall, completing his course in the law school of Hamilton College, and graduating with the class of 1879. He immediately formed a partnership for the practice of his profession with the Hon. Isaac S. Signor at Albion, under the firm name of Signor & Wage, which partnership still continues. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican. In 1884 and 1885 he was clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and in 1890 supervisor of the eleventh United States Census for the Tenth District of the State of New York. At the present time he is a member of the Republican State Committee.

June 15, 1865, Mr. Wage was united in marriage to Miss Helen M. Comstock, of Carlton, N. Y. They have had two children, a daughter, Julia C., who died in 1880, aged fifteen years, and a son, Arnold Edwin Wage, aged nineteen, who is now (October, 1894) a member of the class of 1898 of the University of Rochester.

<sup>1</sup> By W. Stanley Child.

PART III.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

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## FAMILY SKETCHES.

Anderson, George G., was born in Gaines, March 10, 1839. He resides on the farm that was owned and occupied by his father, Nahum Anderson, and also his grandfather, Robert Anderson, who came to Gaines from Ira, Rutland county, Vt., and invested extensively in real estate; he was the first judge of Orleans county, which then included Genesee county, and also served his district in the State Legislature. Judge Anderson was a man who commanded the respect and esteem of all. His family consisted of a wife and four children, who journeyed from Vermont in wagons drawn by oxen. Nahum Anderson, his son, was prominently identified with the leading interests of Gaines for many years, serving the town as supervisor several years, was a thorough and successful farmer, and died August 7, 1893, at the advanced age of eighty-four. His wife was Matilda Van Kirk, whose birthplace was Ovid, Seneca county, N. Y. They had six children, only one of whom is now living; she died June 24, 1858. In April, 1861, he was again married to Hannah Morgan, of Groton, Conn., who survives him. George G. attended the public schools in his native town, was two years at Yates Academy, after which he attended the Collegiate Institute at Rochester; his vocation has always been farming, and the present condition of his farm speaks well for his abilities in that line. On December 24, 1862, he married Mary J. Sherwood, of Shelby; their children are: Robert S., who, after graduating from Albion High School and the Buffalo Business University, began business in Olympia, Wash., where he was employed in the State auditor's office and invested in real estate both in Olympia and in Tacoma, Wash., and Howard R., who is now a student in Albion High School.

Atwell, Eli.—Nelson Culver, son of pioneer Orange Culver, the latter being mentioned elsewhere in these sketches, was born July 25, 1812. He married Ann Alida Hanson, on September 3, 1840, in Cass county, Mich., where he had settled two years previously. He was the first of the children of Orange Culver to leave the old home farm. Nelson's children were Caroline, who married Eli Atwell, September 25, 1866; David W., who died in Barre, May 20, 1867; and Homer H., who is a farmer in Barre. Nelson Culver died in Elkhart county, Ind., December 3, 1851, and his wife February 13, 1857. Levi Atwell was one of the pioneers of western New York, coming from Cayuga county in 1811. Near what is now Eagle Harbor he discovered a valuable spring of water, and there he decided to settle. He took an article for the land, made a clearing, then returned east for the winter, but became a permanent resident in 1812. His children were Abbie, Roxie, Mary, Joseph, Martin, and Levi. Joseph married Anna Freeman

in 1828, and they had these children: James W., who died in Albion January 23, 1892; Freeman J., now a prosperous lawyer in Dowagiac, Mich.; Eli, of Barre, and Lydia, who died November 5, 1887, at her home in Atlanta, Mo. Joseph Atwell died May 4, 1872; his wife died in 1838. Eli Atwell is known as one of the best farmers of Barre. He was born January 17, 1834. At twenty-six he began farming for himself near Barre Center. His first wife was Mary Miller, whom he married October 16, 1861. She lived only about four years, and on September 25, 1866, he married Caroline Culver. They have no own children, but Anna E., wife of Euretus Allis, and Daisy M., are their children by adoption.

Alderman, Horace, was born at Manlius, Onondaga county, in 1829, a son of Zardius and Hannah Alderman. He came to Orleans county in 1849, and settled at Albion, where he engaged in boating until 1863, when he purchased a farm in the southwestern part of Murray, where he has since resided. In 1854 he married Susan Mustill, of Murray. He is a Republican in politics.

Allen, Daniel B., is a grandson of Amasa Allen, who was born in New England, and died in Pavilion, Genesee county, about 1820, aged sixty years. He was a soldier in the Revolution, serving seven years and seven months. Horatio, his son, and father of our subject, was born in 1799, and died in Niagara county in 1839. He married Hannah Tirrill, born in Connecticut in 1804, and died in 1833. They had three children: Albert N., born in 1824, died in 1860; Henry T., born in 1826; Daniel B., our subject, born November 20, 1828, in Niagara county. Mr. Allen married second, Adeline Freeman, by whom he had three children: Matilda, Elizabeth, and Candace, the latter two deceased. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and reared on a farm. At the age of twenty-one he began to learn the painter's trade, which business he followed nine years. In 1861 he bought the farm where he now resides, comprising 160 acres. Mr. Allen has served as trustee and president of the village of Suspension Bridge, Niagara county, N. Y., also justice of the peace of the town of Carlton, Orleans county, N. Y., having served fourteen years. April 16, 1855, he married at Niagara Falls, Caroline Dutcher, who was born in Schoharie county, December 5, 1835, and they have had four children: Albert M., born April 21, 1857, married Lucy Boughton, and has one child, Harold B.; Charles D., born November 4, 1860, married Florence Kenner, and has one child, Rollin D.; Luella H., born May 8, 1865; and George D., born October 24, 1867.

Butler, Menzo W., Kendall, is a son of Amos Butler, and was born in Middlefield, Otsego county, November 6, 1827. He was reared in his native town, worked for a year in Massachusetts, and followed rafting on the Susquehanna river much of the time until he attained the age of twenty-seven, when he located permanently in Kendall, where he was a farmer in different parts of the town until 1884. He then moved into the village, where he has since resided, and where he has recently erected one of the best dwellings in this part of the county. Mr. Butler has always evinced a broad public spirit in forwarding all local enterprises, and was especially active in obtaining subscriptions to build the depot at Kendall village. He is pre-eminently a self-made man, and has always regarded his word as good as his bond. He married Sarah T., a daughter of Nathaniel Requa, of Kendall.

Burrows, Lorenzo, was a native of Groton, Conn., born March 15, 1805, the son of Roswell and Jerusha Burrows. His father was a Baptist clergyman, and Lorenzo was given a good education at Plainfield, Conn., and Westerley, R. I. In 1824 at the age of about twenty, Lorenzo came to Albion, and was for about twelve years associated with his brother in mercantile pursuits. In 1839 the brothers established the Bank of Albion, Lorenzo being for several years cashier, but from that position he resigned and thereafter became an active factor in State and local politics. In 1844 he was nominated by the Henry Clay party to a position on the electoral ticket. In 1845 he was supervisor of Barre, and was also county treasurer. From 1849 to 1853 he was in Congress, and in 1855 he was elected State Comptroller, serving two years. In 1858 he was appointed to the State Board of Regents, continuing to the time of his death. He was among the first to take an active interest in providing the village of Albion with Mount Albion Cemetery and at the erection of the cemetery commission in 1862, he was elected one of the commissioners, which office he held until the time of his death. Originally a Whig, he later in life became a Democrat. With all public enterprises Mr. Burrows was actively identified. He was an early stockholder and director of the Niagara Railway Suspension Bridge Company, and a member of the International Bridge Board. He was also specially interested in education. May 11, 1830, Mr. Burrows married Louisa Lord, by whom he had six children: Emeline of Albion, Louisa, wife of Dr. McGregor; George L., of Saginaw, Mich.; Lorenzo, jr., of Albion; Julia A. and Ellen, both died in infancy. Lorenzo Burrows died March 6, 1883, and his wife September 30, 1883. He was an attendant at the Baptist Church, and his wife had an active membership in the society.

Bowman, George N., was born September 12, 1824, in Herkimer county, a son of Frederick Bowman, who married Electa Brown. In 1829 they removed to the town of Yates and engaged in farming. They had five children: George N., L. W., Elizabeth, Almira and Henry B., two of whom are now living, George N., and Henry B. He resides in Carleton and is engaged in farming. George N., our subject received a common school education and in 1857 with Birdsall J. Perrigo, engaged in the mercantile trade at Sandy Creek, and continued in business there until 1867, when he removed to Holley, and with C. W. Gibson, established the Exchange Bank of Holley, Mr. Bowman acting as cashier. One year latter Mr. Gibson sold his interest to George W. Stoddard, Mr. Bowman then becoming president. In May, 1871, Mr. Stoddard sold his interest to Luther D. Hurd, who remained a member of the firm until September 1, 1882, at which date he sold his interest to Orange A. Eddy and John Downs, the firm name now becoming Eddy, Downs & Bowman. In 1884 Mr. Eddy died, his interest being transferred to the two remaining partners, who have since conducted a general banking and insurance business, under the firm name of Downs & Bowman. Mr. Bowman has long been one of the substantial men of the village, is a Democrat, has filled the office of village trustee, and was president one year. He was one of the organizers of the Holley Electric Co., of which he is treasurer. In 1856 he was collector of Murray and in 1883 was elected supervisor, and re-elected the following year. He is a member of Murray Lodge No. 380 F. & A. M., and is the only charter member now living. Has been an officer in the lodge since its formation, having been

master ten years, and treasurer and trustee. He is also a member of the Orleans Chapter No. 175 and Monroe Commandery No. 12. Mr. Bowman married in 1850 Mary Jane, daughter of Calvin Church, of Murray. Calvin Church was born in Hampshire county, Mass., March 3, 1792. Upon reaching manhood he located in Manchester, Ontario county, pursuing the business of carriage making, when his shop with all its valuable contents was burned, with no insurance. He turned his attention to various other pursuits with the average success of a young man of limited means. In 1822 he married Ruth S. Newell, born in Lenox, Mass., in 1804, and they settled in Black Rock, then a suburb of Buffalo, thence removed to a farm near Moscow, Livingston county. After a time he sold his interest, and going to North Chili engaged in hotel-keeping, which he pursued successfully for many years. Removing to Albion in 1834. he rented the Mansion House and soon after bought the property and made extensive repairs and improvements, his hotel being second to none in that locality and his fame as a host extended far beyond the bounds of the county. In 1844 he sold the hotel, taking in part payment another one in Sandy Creek, where he removed a year later and rebuilding the hotel, which he named the Lafayette House, kept it until 1852, then sold and removed to his farm adjacent where he remained until the death of his wife, February 3, 1870, when he retired from active life, living with his daughter, Mrs. George N. Bowman in Holley until his death, September 1, 1876, at the age of eighty-four years. He left the honorable record of a good citizen, an upright man and a loyal friend. He was a lifelong Democrat and warm personal friend of Lieutenant Governor and Chief Justice Sanford E. Church. Soon after coming to this State he united with the Masonic Fraternity, passing with them through the exciting Anti-Masonic crisis and emerged ready to assist in raising the order to the prestige since attained. He was a member of Renovation Lodge No. 97, and a charter member of Orleans Chapter No. 175. He left three children: William N., who died in 1884; Sarah, who never married and who lives with her sister, and Mary J., the wife of George N. Bowman, banker of Holley, N. Y.

Bordwell, Joseph, was born at Three Rivers, Canada, February 23, 1820, and was the fifth in a family of eight children of Amab and Ursula (Martelle) Bordwell. His mother was a direct descendant of John (or Jean) Martelle, the liberator of France. At the age of twelve Joseph was left an orphan and compelled to make his own way in life. When only seventeen he came to Monroe county, reaching Brockport with but two shillings in his pocket. He could not speak English, and had much difficulty in finding employment, but finally obtained work in a brick yard. In 1843 Mr. Bordwell came to Albion and went to work in the blacksmith shop of Mitchell Gardner, having previously learned the trade in Clarkson. He worked for Mr. Gardner for some time, and in 1846 bought the shop. In 1849 he went to California, sailing from New York city on the steamer Sarah Sands. He reached San Francisco in June, 1850, having stopped at the large ports of South America. He worked in the mines and followed his trade of a blacksmith. In 1851 he returned to New York by way of the Isthmus of Panama. From 1852 until 1865 Mr. Bordwell was a blacksmith in Albion, and by hard work and good management he accumulated a valuable property. In the year last mentioned he disposed of his business to his nephews and devoted his personal attention to the care of his invested interests. In 1861 he built the family residence on South

Main street. In 1862-3 he erected the present well-known Bordwell block on East Bank street. April 29, 1852, Mr. Bordwell married Althea, daughter of John and Lucy (Barlow) Blodgett, of Clarkson. The children of this marriage were: J. Norman, born June 3, 1854, died March 21, 1893; Mary Althea, born August 16, 1856, died November 17, 1857; Addie M., born August 14, 1859, died October 2, 1859; John Blodgett, born September 16, 1863, in Albion. Mr. Bordwell died in Albion, June 17, 1877, and in 1882 his widow married George W. Moore, of Medina, Mich.

Blake Edward M.—Anthony Blake, born in Alsace, France, May 27, 1819, came to America with his parents in 1832. In the spring of 1833 he went to Lima, Livingston county, where he lived several years and where, while attending school, he made the acquaintance of Mary Phillips, whom he married January 1, 1839. They had eight children: Caroline E., Frank B., John W., Mary J., Edward M., Theodore A., Emma A. and George W. Mr. Blake was reared in the Roman Catholic faith, but read and experienced religion in a different light, and in 1838 united with the M. E. church at Lima. Soon after the family moved to a farm in Mendon, Monroe county, whence they came to Kendall in the spring of 1853, settling about two miles north of Kendall Corners. Here both were prominent in the M. E. Church. August 10, 1882, Mrs. Blake died, and in the spring of 1884 Mr. Blake married, and with his wife and two daughters removed to Albion, where he resided until his death, October 13, 1893. Edward Mortimer Blake, the only one of his children living in Orleans county, and who occupies the homestead in Kendall, was born in Mendon, September 18, 1852. November 19, 1873, he married Anna C., daughter of Orman Spicer, and has six children: Nellie E., William E., Harry O., Sherman M., Edna and Raye.

Best, John M., was born in Dutchess county, March 25, 1814, and was the son of Jacob Best, a highly respected farmer of the Hudson River Valley. At the age of twenty-six John started out for himself and worked his brother's farm in Columbia county, in which locality he lived five years. While there in 1839 Mr. Best married Harriet Tanner, who died in 1845, and in 1846 he married Caroline Vosburg, and came to Barre and bought of Edmund Harris the ninety-six acre farm, on which he has ever since lived, and is now possessed of a competency. His present attractive dwelling was built in 1856. Mr. Best was originally a Whig, but is now a staunch Republican. He has been a member and for several years a trustee of the Barre Centre Presbyterian Church. During his early residence in Dutchess county, Mr. Best was captain of a military company, but his service was limited to the pleasant duties of general training. The children of John M. and Harriet Best were: Julia, Josephine and Harriet (wife of Daniel Sherwood). His children by his second wife were: Frederick, Mary E. and George. Mrs. Caroline Best died in June, 1881.

Batchellor, Anson, was born in Connecticut, February 19, 1792, moved to Mendon, Monroe county, April 15, 1839, and married Theresa Newton, who was born in Pultney, Vt., May 20, 1800. They settled in Barre on a farm now owned by his grandson, John, and there lived and died. In his family were four children, viz: Mary, who married Loren Parsons and died in Barre; Caroline, who married Penfield Cleveland and lives in Rochester; Eliza, who married William March and is now dead, and George. The



last mentioned, George Batchellor, was born December 6, 1822, and was about sixteen when his father came to Barre. He married Betsy Ann Sears and had two children, Philena, who married Edward F. Delano and died in Michigan, and John S., of South Barre. Soon after his marriage George Batchellor came to the Sears farm, and there lived until his death, December 23, 1882. His wife died December 11, 1892. John S. Batchellor was born January 20, 1850, and has always been a farmer in Barre. He has been, like his father, a successful business man and somewhat active in town affairs, and is now serving his second term as justice of the peace. November 11, 1873, he married Anna E. Waldo, by whom he has two children, George Homer and Charles Crane Batchellor. Ogden Sears was born in Connecticut, August 19, 1798, and died in Barre, February 25, 1883, and his wife, Betsey Harding, was born July 19, 1803, and died May 15, 1883. They were married December 1, 1819, and their children were as follows: Eunice, who married John P. Church and died in Barre; Betsy Ann, who married George Batchellor, and Mary A., who died January 13, 1829. Ogden Sears was a cooper by trade and worked at it some after leaving Connecticut, though in this town he was a farmer. His substantial stone residence was built many years ago, and for it he picked the stone on his own land, burned the lime used in erecting it, made the plaster and mortar and carried it to the workmen in a sap bucket. He was a successful business man and accumulated a good property.

Baldwin, Benjamin F., is descended from Ziba Baldwin, who was born in North Stonington, Conn., February 16, 1775, and died September 27, 1803. Benjamin's father was Thomas, a descendent of John Baldwin of Buckinghamshire, England, who came America in 1628. He was born in North Stonington, Conn., May 3, 1777, and died July 26, 1843, and his mother was Nancy, daughter of Dr. Asa Spalding of Stonington, Conn., born January 30, 1803, and died December 3, 1887. The children of Thomas and Nancy Baldwin were as follows; Nancy, born January 30 1803, and died in Otsego county; Thomas J., born February 5, 1805, and died in 1811; Almira, born May 24, 1807, and died in Otsego county in 1864; Thomas H., born April 1, 1812, died February 21, 1894, in Minnesota; Lucy Ann, born January 6, 1815, and died in Otsego county; Amanda J., born November 29, 1818, married William H. Dozzonel in 1840, and died in Albion, May, 1860; Asa S., born June 27, 1821, died in 1821 in Connecticut; Benjamin F., born in North Stonington, New London county, Conn., September 24, 1823. Benjamin F. Baldwin attended the common schools of North Stonington, his native town, and finished his education at the Gilbertsville Academy, Otsego county, N. Y. He taught school in Otsego, Schoharie and Schenectady counties, then moved to the town of Gaines, Orleans county, and taught one term there. In 1850 he bought the farm in Gaines where he now resides, and has since engaged in farming. Mr. Baldwin has served two terms as justice of the peace of Gaines and was elected for a third term in the spring of 1893; has been clerk of Gaines and Murray for many years. In 1848 he married Amy R. Baldwin, who was born in Pitcher, September 28, 1828. Her father was Elisha Baldwin, born August 11, 1786, in North Stonington, Conn., and her mother was Patty Spalding, born in North Stonington. The children of Benjamin and Amy Baldwin were these: Kate, born in Morrio, Otsego county, September 18, 1850, married William Smith (deceased) of Or-



eans county, by whom she had three children (Nettie M., born in Gaines in 1876; Gussie, born in Murray, March 28, 1879, died May 5, 1880; and Grace, born in Murray, April 9, 1881); Nettie M., born in Gaines, November 29, 1852, married E. A. Egles-ton; B. Frank, born in Gaines, September 26, 1859, married Ella Baker; Jennie M., born in Pitcher, Chenango county, December 3, 1869 married David Ely, and have one child; Hazel, born September 13, 1892.

Bliss, Edwin, was born in Springfield, Mass., July 13, 1819, and is a son of William C. Bliss, whose father, Moses Bliss, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. William C., with his family consisting of ten sons and two daughters, removed to Orleans county in 1835, and settled in Kendall, purchasing lands and engaging in farming. Edwin Bliss became a carpenter and builder, and in connection with farming was thus engaged until 1867, when he removed from Kendall to Holley and became associated with Luther Gordon in the building and lumber business. For many years he was the principal builder in the village, and in 1879 built the brick block opposite the Downs Hotel, which he still owns. In politics he is a Democrat, was supervisor of Murray for three years, and has been trustee of the village several years. He is president of the Cemetery Association, was one of the organizers of the Holley Electric Light Co., and is its president. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is senior warden. In 1890, owing to ill health, he retired from business. In 1848 married Mary A. Seymour, and they have two children: Ella S., wife of Captain George W. Ruggles of Charlotte; and H. Dwight Bliss, M. D., of Brooklyn.

Beck, Richard, of Norfolk, England, was born in 1834. He and his father, who was also named Richard, came to America in 1854, and settled at Hulberton. He afterward removed to Ridge road, west of Sandy Creek, where he resided until his death in 1886. He married in England, Harriet Fairhead, and they were the parents of eight children: Elizabeth, who was twice married, first to William Young and second to William Ricebrook; Sarah, who married William Ricebrook; William settled in Clarendon, married Catherine Gibbons, and is a farmer; Ann, who married Joseph Lee; James, a farmer in Kendall, who married Mary Anderson; Emma married Edwin Cutts; Harriet, married Norman Boyce; and Richard. He has always been engaged in farming, and purchased a farm of 250 acres on the Ridge road just west of Sandy Creek. Mr. Beck is a staunch Republican, but does not aspire to political honors. He married in 1858, Clara A. Hall. She died in 1862, and in 1864 Mr. Beck married second Almira Tourtelot of Monroe county, and they have four children: Charles R. is a farmer in Barre, and married Nina Smith; Jacob E. is a farmer in Murray and married Addie High; Clara B. married Seymour Clark; and Lavina C., who married Lewis H. Smith.

Bullard, Chaney, our subject, was born in Gaines, September 25, 1824. His father, William, and his brother, Brigadier, came into Gaines, Orleans county, N. Y., in February, 1812, from Bennington, Vt., with two pair of oxen hitched to a sled, the snow when they arrived in Gaines was three feet deep on level. My grandfather, David Bullard, was born in Dedham, Mass., in 1761; he afterwards moved to Vermont, where he resided until 1816, when he removed to Gaines, N. Y., bringing his family with him; he settled one-half miles west of Gaines on north side of Old Ridge road on

a farm which had been taken up by his son William; after a few years he moved one and a half miles south on a farm owned by his son Brigadier, where he lived till his death in June, 1832. He married Elizabeth Hadley, and their children were: William, who was born in Linesboro, Cheshire county, N. H., April 10, 1789, and died September 26, 1861. He married Nellie Loveland, who was born in Windham county, Vt., June 9, 1794, and died December 9, 1864. Their children were: Albert, born in Gaines, September 15, 1816, and died September 15, 1856; Anson, born February 10, 1820; Olive, born April 1, 1822; Chauncey, born September 25, 1824; William W. Bullard, born May 26, 1828; John W., born December 17, 1830, died December 9, 1890; David H., born December 3, 1836. Subject's brothers were all educated in common district schools, their style was work more than books and they are all in comfortable circumstances in their old ages. The brothers own at present over 500 acres of as good land as there is in western New York or any other State. Their land lays joining right along on the Old Ridge road situated one mile west of Gaines. Four of those Bullard brothers ran an orchestra of their own and furnished music for the cotillion in their younger days. They originally were Whigs, but after the Republican monopoly party was organized, they voted with the Democrats, as that party was so nearly alike the old Whig party. Our subject married Lucy Leonard, of Albion, N. Y., April 24, 1867, who died March 31, 1891, aged fifty-four years. [Written by Chancy Bullard].

Billings, Joseph Drake, is the grandson of Joseph, who was born in Somers, Conn., and lived and died in Smyrna, Chenango county, about 1842, aged seventy-six. His son, father of our subject, was born in Smyrna in 1795, and died in Gaines, December 10, 1866. He owned about 500 acres of land and built a saw mill at Marsh creek, which he conducted many years. He was also identified with all the leading events of his town, and was a prominent man in the local politics, as well as being one of the projectors of the Universalist church at Fair Haven. He married Charlotte Drake, born in Ovid in 1800, and died in 1873. Of their eight children six survive: Joseph D., born in Gaines, February 20, 1822; Myron, born March 15, 1824; D. Clinton, born in 1827; Clara, born in 1829; Helen, born in 1831; Harlow, born in 1833; Henry, born in 1836, died in 1858; and William, born in Gaines in 1840. Our subject was educated in the district schools, and finished at Gaines Academy. He is a well read man, and owns a valuable library. He has a farm of 155 acres, and has taken a prominent part in local affairs, having served as supervisor four terms, and represented his county in the Assembly at Albany two terms (1877-78), as a Republican, serving on the Committees of Expenditures and Agriculture the first term, and the second on the Committees of Railroad and Agriculture. December 1, 1845, he married Melinda Shaw, who was born September 17, 1821, in Providence, N. Y., a daughter of Stephen Shaw, and they have had three children: George N., born December 7, 1846, who married Grace Bedell, of Albion, and has one child, Harlow. He is now cashier and part proprietor of the Delphos Bank, at Delphos, Kan. He enlisted in Company C, of the Eighth Heavy Artillery, in 1862, and served till the close of the war. The second child of our subject was Cora May, born February 12, 1859, who married H. W. Lattin, of Albion, and has one child, Jay D. Mrs. Lattin graduated in April, 1894, from the Buffalo Medical College, and has graduated from Boston School of Oratory. The third

child of our subject is Lottie, born May 21, 1861, who married Charles Stilson, of Barre, Orleans county, and has one son, Charles B., now attending school at Rochester. Mrs. Stilson died in Carlton, December 3, 1884. The following article may not be out of place in this connection, referring as it does to the wife of our subject's oldest child, George N. At the time of Lincoln's nomination for the presidency, Grace Bedell, then a child of twelve, had given her by her father (a zealous worker for the Lincoln party) a picture of the future president. The little girl viewed the likeness with a critic's eye, and decided that Mr. Lincoln would look better with whiskers, and with the consent of her parents she wrote him a nice little letter, expressing her childish views, and asked him to answer her through his own little daughter, if he had not time to write her himself. Mr. Lincoln replied as follows: "Springfield, Ill., September 19, 1860. Miss Grace Bedell:—My dear little miss, your very agreeable letter of the 15th is received. I regret the necessity of saying I have no daughter. I have three sons, one seventeen, one nine, and one seven years of age. They, with their mother, constitute my whole family. As to the whiskers, having never worn any, do you not think people would call it a piece of silly affection (affectation), if I should begin it now. Your very sincere well wisher, A. Lincoln." Mr. Lincoln later decided to accept the advice of his young friend and cultivate whiskers, and while en route to Washington to take his seat in the official chair, he stopped at Westfield, made a speech from the platform of his car, when he alluded to this incident, saw and kissed his young friend, and said: "Grace, you see I let these whiskers grow for you."

Buell, Miles S., was born in Benton, Yates county, January 17, 1842, and is a son of Lewis T. Buell, who came to Orleans county in 1848, and located in Murray. He married Maria Brown, and their children were: Caroline O., William W., Lucelia J., Justina A., and Miles S. Lewis T. Buell died July 2, 1870. Caroline Buell married Albert Leonard. William is a farmer and settled in Murray, and married Roby E. Curtis. Lucelia married Nelson M. Root, of Murray; Justina married George Rosevelt, and settled in Brockport, N. Y. Miles S. Buell has always resided in Murray, and is a farmer. On January 4, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, 105th New York Infantry. He participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, and Second Bull Run, and November 22, 1862, was discharged on account of wounds received in the latter engagement. He married, December 22, 1875, Emily Smith, nee Bromly, of Alexander, Genesee county.

Beardsley, H. Spencer, is a descendant of Levi Beardsley, born in Connecticut in 1776, and died in Carlton in 1866. His wife was Esther Crary, born in Connecticut, and died in Phelps in 1810. Their children were: Delilah, Artemisha, Harmon C., Martha A., Levi A., of whom Harmon C., father of our subject, was born in Kent, Conn., September 29, 1804, and died in Carlton, December 30, 1871, having settled in that town in 1827. In 1828 he married Cynthia Bacheldor, born in Danville, Vt., July 13, 1805, who still survives. Her father was Samuel Bacheldor, a native of Massachusetts, born April 21, 1765, and died October 8, 1819, who married Anna Richardson, also born in Massachusetts, who died September 22, 1849. Harmon C. Beardsley had these children: Sally C., born January 27, 1830; Samuel H., born October 11, 1833; H. Spencer, born October 22, 1847. The latter was educated in the public schools at

Carlton, and reared on a farm, following farming and carpentry until about 1886, when he bought the store at Sawyer. May 4, 1888, he was appointed postmaster at Sawyer, which position he now holds. He has also served as commissioner of highways three terms, and is now overseer of the poor at Carlton. He is a member of Renovation Lodge No. 97, F. & A. M., of Albion. December 18, 1872, he married Etta M. Hoag, born July 17, 1849, and their children were: George J., born June 15, 1875, died August 15, of the same year; and Gordon C., born June 8, 1883. Our subject's farm was taken up by his father in 1826, and has never been out of the family.

Bartlett, John R., was born in Sweden, Monroe county, March 7, 1829, a son of Samuel G., whose father, John, was a native of New Hampshire. The family is supposed to have come originally from Wales. Samuel G. was born in Groton, N. H., July 13, 1799. November 7, 1825, he married Elmira Phelps of the same place, and moved to Yates, Orleans county, shortly after, settling in Sweden, Monroe county, where he followed farming. In 1852 he came to Clarendon. Samuel G. died December 24, 1875, and his wife, Elmira, July 12, 1854. Their children were: Clarissa, born August 8, 1826; John R., born March 7, 1829, Ruby M., born June 1, 1831; Henry P., born July 19, 1833; Mary J., born April 6, 1836, and Eliza A., born February 14, 1838. John R. resides in Clarendon, is a farmer and in politics a Democrat. January 21, 1856, he married Sarah M., daughter of Colonel N. E. Darrow of Clarendon, and their children are, Clara E., born August 5, 1860, who married George M. Moore September 15, 1881; and Lewis D., born November 23, 1863, who married Cora I. Rodwell June 21, 1886.

Bailey, Jeremiah, was a native of Whitestown, Oneida county, born November 10, 1803. In April, 1844, Mr. Bailey and family came to Orleans county and located in Gaines on an eighty-acre farm, to which he added until he owned 240 acres. His wife, whom he married in 1827, and who survives him, was Laura Williams, and they had three children: Lewis, who died young; Abner B. and James. Abner B. was one of the successful men of the county. He was for several years in the grocery trade with his brother James at Albion, but retired shortly before his death. His only son, Lewis, is now a wealthy dry goods merchant of Cleveland, O. James Bailey was born in Whitestown October 25, 1834. At the age of eighteen he was employed for three years by Deacon Harvey Goodrich, and later was a partner with Charles Baker nearly fifteen years, dealing in fruit and produce, which he combined with farming and other interests. This has been his chief occupation, though for twenty years he has been identified with the grocery trade in Albion, which he started with his brother Abner in 1874. Abner retired in 1879 and James continued till 1882, when the firm of James Bailey & Son was formed, as grocers and commission merchants at 61 Main street Albion, and their fruit house is on the railroad near freight depot, capacity 8,000 barrels. James Bailey has been successful in all his business adventures. He is interested in the County Agricultural Society and much of the advancement of that society is due to his efforts and leadership, he being one time its president. He was the first to develop Oak Orchard on the lake, and his beginning has resulted in a beautiful summer resort. In politics he is a Democrat. April 2, 1857, Mr. Bailey married Mary Jane, daughter

of Gershom R. and Adelia S. Cady, by whom he has had two children: Herbert J., now in business with his father, and Frank Hamilton, who died August, 1868.

Barker, James Madison, was born in Providence, Saratoga county, N. Y., March 18, 1809. His parents, and indeed all his relatives, were Friends, and he was reared among these estimable people. In his early business life he was actively engaged in manufacturing scythe snaths, and also had partnership interest in a tannery. For a number of years he superintended the work of a large farm. In June, 1837, he married Emily, youngest daughter of Hon. Isaac Gere, of Galway, Saratoga county, and in the Gere homestead were born his four children, Jennie B., widow of the late Francis Larned of Chicago; Harriet G., widow of the late Henry H. Hewitt of Bloomington, Ill.; William E. and Julia E., both of Albion, N. Y. In 1868 Mr. Barker and family removed from Galway to Albion and for a time was in the coal business with Smith D. Shourds, but devoted his attention mostly to investments in other localities. After years of failing health and a few weeks of acute suffering he died November 8, 1877, aged sixty-eight. Mr. Barker was a man of unusually fine presence, and possessed great natural excellences of character. Although a resident of Albion only nine years, he had in that short time endeared himself to all who came within the circle of his acquaintance, and in the words of his pastor "was as near the model man as we often meet in our journey through life." At the time of his death he was senior deacon of the Baptist Church, and very few could pass out of church and home and be more sadly missed than was this most honorable citizen, and true servant of God.

Blake, Ashley, was born in Clarkson, Monroe county, January 22, 1846, the youngest of five children of Amaziah and Ann (Thomas) Blake. When thirteen years old Ashley went to Carlton and for the next seven years lived in the family of his sister, Mrs. Captain Murray. He became interested in the lake and the possible revenues he might receive from carrying picnic parties along the south shore, and bought a yacht and did a successful business. Through this means he became acquainted with business men of Albion, and when the pleasure seasons were at an end he found ready employment in the village. He worked for a time with Battles & Bennett, but during his employment with that firm he had for a time command of a sailing vessel on the lake. Later on he was interested in business with Mr. Goodman. The firm were dealers in liquors and cigars. During their continuance in business, a period of about seven years, the firm was abundantly successful, much of the credit being due to the energetic efforts of Mr. Blake. After the death of Mr. Goodman, subject was out of business for a time, but eventually returned to trade and continued ten years without a partner. He retired in May, 1886, and after three years began dealing in apples, and was a large operator. Mr. Blake has been for many years the owner of fine bred horses, and to-day he possesses the best animals in the county, some being very fast. He is the owner of a good farm, which is carried on his personal direction. He is a Democrat, has been village trustee and assessor, and is now serving his third term on the Board of Excise. June 28, 1876, he married Mary, daughter of Capt. David and Catharine Hardie, and they have had five sons, three of whom are living.

Behnke, William H., Kendall, was born in Prussia, Germany, January 30, 1850. He came to America in 1871 and settled in Rochester, where he married, April 27, 1872,

Henrietta Tarraschke. In February, 1877, they moved to Kendall, and have resided in their present home since 1881. Mr. Behnke has been prominently identified with the German element of the town, taking an active interest in civil, educational and religious affairs, and being with two others largely influential in establishing the German Lutheran Church and parochial school at Kendall village. His children are: Frederick W., Louisa H., William H., Edward H., Martha M., Richard W., Ella C. (who died in infancy), and Paul C.

Blott, Jonathan, was a native of London, England, born June 4, 1813, and came to this country when about nineteen years of age in company with Robert Lewis, the latter going subsequently west where he died. Jonathan Blott was a butcher by trade and for a time sought work in New York and Albany. He finally found his way to Albion where he worked at odd jobs until a position was offered at his trade. After many discouragements Mr. Blott finally got into business. Five years from the time he came to Albion he returned to England, and there, on November 24, 1839, married Sarah Harris, daughter of Thomas Harris of London. In 1840 Mr. Blott and wife came to Albion, and in after years this persevering and industrious man became identified with some of the best interests of the village. The close of his life found him possessed of a competency, while personally he was regarded as one of the most prominent merchants of the county seat. Mr. Blott died February 28, 1873. Four times during his residence here he returned to his native country. His children were: Jonathan, Sidney (dead), Rosa (dead), Emma (dead), James and Alfred. The Blott Building on Main Street was erected in 1866.

Bishop, Francis M., born in Oakfield, Genesee county, March 22, 1851, is a son of Dr. John E. Bishop. Dr. Bishop conducted a drug store for a time at Akron, Erie county, but in 1858 he settled in Holley, purchasing the drug business of D. W. Frye. Dr. Bishop married a Miss Hackley of Batavia, and they had four children: Kate A., John E., Jennie E., and Francis M. Mr. Bishop was a Republican, but never aspired to public office. He was a prominent member of the Baptist Church of Holley. His death occurred in February, 1864, since which date the business has been carried on by his widow and son, Francis M. F. M. Bishop married in 1879, Kate H. Knickerbocker, and they have two sons, Oscar H., and Frank, and one daughter, Irene S. Mr. Bishop is a member of the Baptist Church, the State Pharmaceutical Association, and the American Pharmaceutical Association. John E. Bishop settled in Syracuse, where he is a practicing physician.

Bennett, Charles, was born in Devonshire, England, November, 25, 1833, and was the youngest of eleven children born to James and Mary Q. C. (Godfrey) Bennett. His father was a fuller and cloth dresser, and all of the sons were brought up in the same occupation. At the age of twenty Charles and his brother James came in a sailing vessel from Plymouth to this country, being five weeks on the voyage. They landed at Quebec and went to Bowmanble and there found work, Charles found work tending mason; from there he came to Charlotte, thence to Gaines, where his brother, William H. Bennett, then lived, and where Charles found work as a day laborer. He worked at various occupations for several months, and in the next spring was employed on the



enlargement of the canal. He then spent one summer in the quarries and followed that by two years packing flour. In this latter connection he learned the cooper's trade in the fall of 1857, and at that he worked for three years. By living frugally he managed to save a little money. In the winter of 1861 he went to Canada but soon returned to Eagle Harbor. By this time he had saved \$250, and with that money bought and remodeled a barn into a cooper shop, borrowed an additional sum to purchase stock, and became a manufacturing cooper at Eagle Harbor. This was the beginning of what afterward proved to be a very successful business, although it was attended with some misfortunes and many vicissitudes. The present firm, which is comprised of Charles and William Bennett, William Lee and Nathaniel Cole, had its origin in the little business started way back in 1861 by Charles Bennett, and to-day the senior partner is the active man of the firm. Mr. Bennett bought his farm in 1877. It contains eighty-two acres, and is one of the best in that part of the town. When he landed at Quebec in 1854, Mr. Bennett had but a half sovereign in his pocket, to-day he is in very comfortable circumstances. In 1856 Charles Bennett married Isabella Lee, daughter of William Lee of Eagle Harbor. No children have been born to them but they have had five by adoption. One of them, James T. Hayman, was in the 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; was promoted to lieutenant of colored regiment, and was shot at Petersburg in 1865. Another, William Hayman, was in the 2d N. Y. Mounted Rifles, served through the war, returned home and died soon after. The third child was Jennie S. Lee; the fourth Fred E. Bennett, and the fifth Charles J. Bennett, who lives with his foster father. Since 1872 Mr. Bennett has been a Prohibitionist, formerly he was a Republican. For many years he has been a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, for twenty years one of its officers and is now superintendent of its Sunday school.

Bassett, William R., son of William L., was born in Rhode Island, April 9, 1802. In 1820 he removed to Clarkson, Monroe county, whence he came to Kendall in 1829, and started a blacksmith shop. Two years later he removed to a farm near the lake shore, where he also carried on blacksmithing, and where he died June 12, 1889. He was probably the first permanent blacksmith in town, and was active in church and civil affairs, served as assessor and was supervisor in 1849, 1850, 1853 and 1854. He married Olive Munger, who died March 9, 1877. Their children were Chauncey M., Edwin H., Harriet R. (Mrs. Joseph P. Mulford), Charles L., Laura J. (Mrs. A. W. Barnett), Catherine C. (Mrs. Oscar Munn), Emily L. (Mrs. Ira P. Bates), William W., Frank and Anna (Mrs. E. W. Nicholson).

Bridgeman Charles S. Guy Bridgeman, son of Judge John Bridgeman, was born in Vernon, Vt., March 15, 1774, and removed to Kendall in 1834, settling where Charles S. now lives, where he died February 21, 1853. February 10, 1797, he married Eunice Hapgood, of Petersham, Mass., who was born July 22, 1774, died August 22, 1862. Their children were Nancy, born December 2, 1797, died April 11, 1843; Lydia, born February 25, 1799, died April 22, 1882; George, born December 26, 1800, died June 6, 1883; Levi, born January 22, 1802, died September 29, 1864; Thomas, born March 26, 1803, died September 13, 1803; Miranda, born July 11, 1804, died May 1, 1845; Eunice, born May 2, 1806, died August 25, 1808; Horatio N., born February 28, 1808,



died March 4, 1874; Electa, born July 24, 1809; Guy C., born April 13, 1811, died April 25, 1872; Oliver H., born March 3, 1813; John F., born April 23, 1815, died November 14, 1815; and Lucretia S., born December 11, 1816. Jesse Bridgeman, a brother of Guy, also came here in 1834 and died at Kendall Mills. Oliver H. Bridgeman married Amanda Sedgwick and has had three children: Mary A. (Mrs. E. A. Sanford), Charles S., and Emily S. (Mrs. B. F. Stangland). Charles S. Bridgeman was born June 5, 1849, and married Mary R., daughter of Rev. Milo Scott, by whom he had these children; Charles S., jr., Arthur C., Margaret A., and John S. He was assessor three years and in March, 1894, was elected supervisor of Kendall. Rev. Milo Scott became pastor of the Kendall M. E. Church in 1861, officiating two years, and died in Clarkson, Monroe county, in 1864.

Burt, Joseph H., Kendall.—Erastus Burt, son of Jonathan, was born in Brattleboro, Vt., January 7, 1795. He came to Ontario county in 1817, where he taught school, and where he married Elizabeth Hall, whose father, Joseph, was a major in the War of 1812 and a colonel in the State militia. After returning to Vermont, Mr. Burt moved to Wayne county and thence to Monroe county, whence he came to Kendall in 1841, settling on lot 16, where he died November 4, 1844. Mrs. Burt was born January 6, 1803, and died January 10, 1879. Their children were: Antoinette, died in infancy; Joseph Hall, born in Vermont, February 28, 1820; Elizabeth D., born in 1822, died March 5, 1831; Erastus C., born February 7, 1825, died July 31, 1825; Christina G. (Mrs. Dennis Densmore), born April 3, 1828; Mary A., born April 11, 1832, died January 16, 1834; Laura S. (Mrs. Cyrus Garlock), born January 2, 1835, died November 6, 1892; and John H., born January 29, 1837. Joseph Hall Burt married, March 15, 1843, Eunice Maria Comstock, born February 22, 1820, stepdaughter of Joseph Corbin, sr., and March 15, 1893, celebrated their golden wedding. Their children are: Charles Franklin, born September 17, 1850, and Erastus Joseph, born September 2, 1857, both residing in Kendall. Mr. Burt was justice of the peace nine years and held other minor town offices. Charles F. Burt was graduated from Cornell University in 1875, and is now a justice of the peace. December 28, 1881, he married Laura A. Quinn, and has two children: Lulu E., born June 11, 1883, and Charles W., born April 22, 1891. Erastus J. Burt married, November 17, 1880, Isabell, daughter of George W. Bird, and has one son, Elbert L., born November 27, 1882.

Bennett, Nathaniel Smith, Kendall.—Michael Bennett, son of Jeremiah, was born in New Jersey, August 29, 1791. During the War of 1812 he removed to Ontario county, N. Y., where he married, in 1814, Olive Smith; they had six sons and six daughters; Nathaniel Smith Bennett, born August 13, 1818, being the second child and oldest son. In 1820 the family came to Clarendon, and during their residence there Jeremiah Bennett and his wife removed thither, died, and were buried in a cemetery in that town. In April, 1834, the family settled in Kendall, where Nathaniel S. has since resided, and with him the father passed the last years of his life, dying February 27, 1884, aged ninety-three. In November, 1845, Nathaniel Smith Bennett married Adelia C. Hamlin, who died April 17, 1854. They had two children: Addison Henry, born August 15, 1846; and Nancy Adelia, born April 13, 1841. January 31, 1856, Mr. Bennett married second Mrs. Miranda Mead. Mr. Bennett was a charter member of the West

Kendall Free Methodist church, in which he has filled responsible positions. In politics he was first a Whig, but has always been a staunch Republican since the organization of that party. He has been elected to various important town offices, having been justice of the peace, assessor for a number of terms, and supervisor in 1864-65. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Robinson a loan commissioner for the county, which office he held ten years, until a change in the State administration. In all of these positions he served with signal ability and strict fidelity. His daughter, Nancy A., married Ambrose A. Clark, January 27, 1876. Two children, Frank and Lillian, were born to them, Frank having died in infancy. They reside in Kendall. Rev. Addison H. Bennett, his son, united with the Genesee Annual Conference of the Free Methodist church in September, 1873, and for twenty years has been actively engaged in the ministry, ten years of this time being district chairman (presiding elder). He has been treasurer and since June, 1890, a trustee of the A. M. Chesbrough Seminary at North Chili, Monroe county. He has also been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Genesee Conference of the Free Methodist church since 1888, and secretary of said board since 1889. October 24, 1872, he married Celia A. Romer, and has one son, Milton Nathaniel, born September 23, 1873.

Barry, Benjamin, came to Yates in 1816, settled on what is now the Webster farm, and died in 1822. His children were: Phoebe (Mrs. Benoni Hall), Richard, Benjamin, jr., Samuel, Frank, James, Sally (Mrs. John Gorham), Archibald, Isaac, and Jemima (Mrs. John Eaton). James Barry, born June 16, 1799, married, in 1820, Martha, a daughter of Hezekiah Bullock, who settled in Ridgeway in 1814 and in Yates in 1816. Mr. Barry died April 9, 1889. He was one of the founders of the M. E. church and long a trustee and class leader. Their son, Benjamin B., is a justice of the peace, and since 1871 has been local correspondent of the Medina Tribune. Richard Barry was born May 12, 1785, served in the War of 1812, and died at Yates Centre about 1870. His wife, Elizabeth Muncy, died June 30, 1859. Their children were: Cynthia (Mrs. Benjamin Bullock), born December 13, 1806; Nathaniel and Benjamin R. (twins), born November 30, 1808, still living in town; Ransom, born March 16, 1811; Samuel, born March 17, 1813; Jane (Mrs. Grosvenor Church), born May 2, 1815; George, born July 28, 1817; Sena (Mrs. William Church), born August 25, 1819; Hannah (Mrs. F. H. Daniels), born October 30, 1821; Henry, born February 27, 1824; and Charles, born August 5, 1826. Of these children eight are living, and Mrs. William Church is the oldest woman born in town who still resides here.

Bates, Ira B., Kendall.—Samuel Bates, the first permanent white settler in the town of Kendall, was born in Haddam, Conn., August 9, 1760. He served three and one-half years in the Revolutionary War, in a New Hampshire regiment, being with Washington at Valley Forge, and was under General Sullivan in his memorable expedition against the Indians in Western New York. While in this latter service he reached the Genesee River and shooting a duck he was obliged to cross to get it. The locality impressed him so favorably that he resolved to emigrate hither as soon as possible, but upon leaving the army he resided first in Randolph, Vt., and subsequently in Burlington, whence he came to Kendall in 1812 and located lot 111, where his grandson, Ira

B., now lives. The first year he cleared a small plat and built a log house, and in 1813 he sowed two acres of wheat and returned to Burlington, Vt. In June, 1814, he brought his family to his pioneer home, where he died August 21, 1822. June 1, 1786, he married Abigail Willard, who died January 1, 1831. Their children were Clarissa, born December 10, 1787; Lindamind, born December 27, 1789; Henry Willard, and Ira B., who died July 26, 1828, aged twenty-five. Henry Willard Bates, born in Randolph, Vt., February 4, 1794, came to Kendall in 1814, was a captain in the State militia, and married Sally Clough, who died December 16, 1832, leaving children: Julia (Mrs. C. C. Johnson); Henry C., who died November 29, 1847; Royal, Almira (Mrs. A. G. Schenck), and Samuel E., all deceased; and Sarah L., wife of W. S. Benham, both of whom were drowned in Lake Michigan in the Alpena disaster. In 1833 he married Tamma, widow of Daniel Beebe, who survives, and who bore him two children, Col. Willard W., and Ira B. Mr. Bates died December 12, 1887, on the homestead. William Bates enlisted in Company K., 8th N. Y. H. A., 13th N. Y. Infantry, and was promoted lieutenant; served in the 25th N. Y. Infantry, as captain and was wounded; and was transferred to the 8th N. Y. H. A., became lieutenant-colonel, and upon Colonel Porter's death was made colonel, receiving his commission the day he died, June 24, 1864, from a wound received at the battle of Cold Harbor. Colonel Bates inherited sterling soldierly qualities. He was six feet high and weighed 230 pounds. His widow drew a colonel's pension. Ira B. Bates, born May 5, 1846, married, first, January 17, 1867, Emma A., daughter of Charles Barrows of Hamlin, by whom he had one child, Emma B. Mrs. Bates died January 3, 1873, and October 20, 1878, he married Emily L., daughter of William R. Bassett. Mr. Bates was supervisor of Kendall in 1885-86.

Bliss, Clement Porter was born in Riga, December 1, 1817, and came with his widowed mother to West Barre in 1831. The mother soon married, after which Clement went to live in the family of David Palmer, for whom he worked with a promise of \$100 on reaching his majority. He proved faithful to every duty and was rewarded with \$200 instead of the \$100 promised. When of age he started out for himself, working as farm hand for a time and afterward selling fanning mills for Mr. Dickey. Later on, having married, Mr. Bliss settled in Barre and for twenty-five years was a resident of that town, dealing and speculating in farm property and machines, and in West Barre was a merchant and farmer. Among his fellow men Mr. Bliss was regarded as a man of influence and prominence, and in all his endeavors he was rewarded with success. In 1872 he went to Albion, where he lived in comfortable retirement until his death, July 22, 1890. In 1843 Mr. Bliss married Savilla A., daughter of Henry Edgerton, of Elba. Their children were as follows: Sarah J., wife of Francis Avery; Savilla, wife of J. Grinnell; Porter C., of Albion; Helen F., wife of John Bruce of La Peer Mich.; Charles A., who died in Albion; Mary A., wife of George Snyder of Eagle Harbor; Elmer E., of Albion; and Rose B., wife of D. D. Van Nocker of Petersburg, Mich. Mr. Bliss was formerly a Republican, but finally an independent Democrat, and has held office as justice of the peace and assessor. Porter Clement Bliss was born in Barre, July 21, 1849, and was reared on a farm. In 1872 he married Adelia S. Street of Illinois, and they were the parents of two children, Carrie and Cora. Until

1873 Mr. Bliss was a farmer, and since that time has extensively engaged in dealing in agricultural implements.

Barnum, Noah G., was born August 25, 1825, in Yates, and received his education from the Yates common school, and spent his boyhood days on the farm. He afterward improved on his limited education by extensive reading and taught school three winters. He gave up teaching about 1860, and later in life worked at the carpenter's trade for several years and then bought out Richmond Hurd and carried on the wagon business in Yates, manufacturing principally lumber and democrat wagons. This business he followed for twelve years, and then traded his property in Yates for a farm in Murray where he remained two years. He next traded the farm for a store, house and lot in Waterport and moved there March 7, 1881, where he has since resided. March 28, 1849, he married Marie Antoinette Gaskill of Honeoye Falls. She was born at Victor January 20, 1829, and her father, Joseph Gaskill, was born at Little Egg Harbor, N. J., May 9, 1800, and died about 1871 in Barry county, Mich., and her mother, Wealthy Fox, was born in Westmoreland in 1803, and died in Barry county, Mich., in 1864. The children of Joseph and Wealthy Gaskill were: Franklin, who died at the age of two years; Mary Stainton of Rochester; Sarah Jane Warren (deceased); Marie Antoinette, wife of subject; Lydia Ann of Barry county, Mich.; Leavitt (deceased); George W., died at two years of age; Charles Henry, of Barry county, Mich.; Benjamin F. of Barry county, Mich.; Martha E. Garrison (deceased); Eugene of Florida, Hayden of Michigan. Lydia Ann Gaskill was thrice married, first to Clifton Barnum, who died April 18, 1863, in the hospital at Fairfax, Va., and was a member of the 6th Regiment Michigan Cavalry. Her second husband was Charles Dugar of Yates, who died in 1880, and the third was Dewitt Kenyon, whose parents built the Kenyonville mills. The children of Noah G. and Marie Antoinette Barnum were: Ella, born January 7, 1851, and married John J. Tyler, and they had one child, John B., born May 17, 1874, who died March 20, 1879, and Mrs. Ella Tyler March 1, 1877; Eugene E., the second child of Mr. and Mrs. Barnum, was born March 9, 1854, and is a physician. He received his early education in the Yates Academy, and subsequently graduated at Williams college, Massachusetts, in 1878. He then studied medicine with Dr. Garlock of the town of Yates, then attended lectures in the University of Pennsylvania and in the University of Buffalo, and was in the Rochester City Hospital fourteen months. In 1881 he located at Waterport and practiced his profession eight years, when his health failed and he moved to Lancaster Court House, Va., where he regained his health and is widely known as a physician. He holds the degrees A. B., A. M. and M. D. He married Effie G. Hutchinson of Gaines, born May 15, 1860, and they have had three children: Eugene E., born April 24, 1885; Dora E., born June 29, 1887, died May 19, 1890; Mildred E., born December 13, 1891. The third child of Mr. and Mrs. Barnum, Willard W., born November 18, 1857, died September 24, 1882. He married Addie E. Johnson, born December 9, 1856, and had two children, Willis Eugene and Willard Ward. Willard Ward died June 4, 1882.

Blair, Henry A., was born in Batavia May 12, 1840, and was the son of John L., and Polly (Lumbert) Blair. His mother died when Henry was but a few days old, and he was taken into the family of his aunt, Mrs. Sophia Gunn, at Eagle Harbor, where he

was brought up. At the age of twelve he began work for himself, and has ever since been regarded as one of the most persevering and industrious workers in the time. He bought a farm of sixty-five acres in Albion and now has ninety-five acres. May 18, 1865, Mr. Blair married Martha Church of Gaines, and they had three children, two of whom died in infancy unmarried, and the other is the wife of Jesse Parker of Albion.

Wiltzie, Andrew, and wife, Esther Scott Wiltzie, came from Burkham, Dutchess county, to Barre soon after the War of 1812. Andrew was in that war and was captured at Lewiston; was also at the burning of Buffalo. He was a carpenter and cabinet maker and cloth dresser, and for many years had a factory at Eagle Harbor. His children were Lydia, Franklin, Mary, Justin S., Elizabeth, Christine and Juline (twins), Wellington and Allen P. Andrew, the pioneer, died in March, 1888, aged ninety-five years, and his wife three years previous aged eighty-six years.

Bolton, Henry M., is a son of James Bolton, born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 14, 1803, and died in Salem, Wis., December 4, 1863. His wife was Hannah Decker, born in Newark, N. J., January 11, 1803, and died in Salem, Wis., in 1874. The children of James and Hannah (Decker) Bolton were as follows: Elizabeth, born in Hamptonburgh, Orange county, April 16, 1829, and died in Carlton in November, 1884; David, born in Orange county October 17, 1830, died in Chester March 1, 1856; Arminda, born in Orange county May 3, 1833, and resides in Orange county; Mary Ann, born in Orange county June 2, 1835, died in Orange county in 1859; Henry M., born May 16, 1837, in Orange county; Sarah Jane, born October 17, 1839, in Orange county, and died in Orange county March 23, 1845; Caroline, born March 27, 1842, and resides in Antioch, Ill.; John T., born April 27, 1844, in Orange county, and resides in Salem, Wis.; Deborah I., born December 18, 1846, and resides in Carlton. Henry M. Bolton while young learned the painter's trade which he followed for nine years. He then worked as hotel clerk three years at Craigsville, and afterward did farm work in Orange county for four years. He spent one year in Wisconsin, and in 1864 moved to Yates, Orleans county. From thence he came to Carlton where he has since resided. Here he has been engaged in farming and also carried on a store at Kuckville. While in Orange county he learned the profession of veterinary surgeon, which business he has practiced on occasions for more than thirty years. Mr. Bolton served as postmaster under Cleveland's administration one year and four years under Harrison. In 1860 he married Elizabeth Boyd, born in Newburgh, February 28, 1842. Her father was Samuel Boyd, born in Orange county in 1802, died in 1869. His wife was Mariah Baird, born in Orange county, April 19, 1820, and died March 28, 1846. The children of Samuel and Mariah (Baird) Boyd were: Elizabeth H., Jane A., born March 13, 1844, and died in Ithaca in 1884. The children of Henry M. and Elizabeth H. Bolton were: Charles E., born in Orange county February 11, 1861, and died December 16, 1891; and James H., born October 28, 1862. Charles E. married Emma Ryan and they had three children; William H., who died in infancy; William Henry, who was born May 19, 1886; Jessey May, born November 19, 1888; Ray H., born February 24, 1890. James H. married Mary Ryan and they have three children: May E., born May 22, 1886; Hellen H., born August 12, 1888; Clide A., born August 28, 1890.



Burbank, William H., was born in Langdon, Sullivan county, N. H., November 20, 1839, and came to the village of Gaines with his parents in 1847. They originally settled in Gaines in 1831, and then returned to New Hampshire, coming again to Gaines in 1847, as above stated. The grandfather of William was Elias, a native of New Hampshire, coming to Gaines in 1831, and drove a stage for many years between Gaines and Batavia via Albion. He and his wife, Joana Fletcher, died in this town, he in 1850, aged seventy, and she in 1863, aged eighty years. They were the parents of seven children. Origin D. Burbank, father to William, was born in New Hampshire in 1802 and died in 1856. His wife was Catherine P. Wilson, born in New Hampshire in 1814, is still living and resides in Lowell, Kent county, Mich. The children of Origin and Catherine were as follows: Elnora L., born in Gaines in 1834, married first, Cassius Hayden, and for her second husband Abisha Kingsley, and now resides in Lowell, Mich.; Mariah, born in New Hampshire in 1838, married Ezra Torey of Gaines, and died in 1881; William H., born November 20, 1830; Orin D., born in New Hampshire in 1842; Elizabeth E., born in New Hampshire, September, 1844, William H. Burbank was educated in the common schools of Gaines and since then has carried on the cooper business, employing at times six workmen. In April, 1859, he married Lucy A. Dwinnell, who was born October 11, 1839, in Massachusetts. Mrs. Burbank's ancestors were natives of New England. Her mother, Mary Ann Woodburn, was an aunt of Horace Greeley, and her father was Benjamin Dwinnell. The children of William H. and Lucy A. Burbank are as follows: William O., born in May, 1860, married May Cook of Pavilion, Genesee county, where they reside; Ella, born in January, 1862, and died August, 1863; Charles, born in July, 1864; George E., born February 1, 1867, died February, 1893; Mary E., born in April, 1869; Harry, born in February, 1871, and died in May, 1878; Florence, born in 1873, and died in November, 1885; Lillian W., born in October, 1876; Ell, born in July, 1880; Anna B., born in September, 1882.

Bullard, David, grandfather of the Bullards now living in Gaines, married Elizabeth Hadley, and their children were: William, Polly, Judith, Olive, Betsey, Nancy, Sally, David, Brigadier and Ransom; of these children William, father of our subject was born in Cheshire county, N. H., April 10, 1789, and died in Gaines September 26, 1861. He married Nellie Loveland, born in Windham county, Vt., June 9, 1794, and died in Gaines December 9, 1864. Their children were: Albert, born in 1816; Anson, our subject, February 10, 1820; Olive, born in 1822; Chauncey, born in 1824; William, born in 1828; John, born in 1830; David, born in 1836. Anson Bullard passed a large amount of his time in reading and corresponding for several sporting papers, the English beagle being a great favorite of his, of which he has bred and sold a large number. He married Caroline Chubb, born November 19, 1818, a daughter of Arba Chubb. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bullard are: Frank, born May 4, 1844, who married Mary F. Ruggles, born August 31, 1848; and Fred, born June 11, 1849, died September 20, 1852; Arba Chubb, father of Mrs. Bullard and one of the first pioneers was born in Poultney, Vt., in 1791, and died in Michigan in 1875. Mr. Chubb has served in all the town offices, being the first justice of the peace in the town of Gaines, which office he held fifty-six years. He was assemblyman in 1848, and has held every office in the militia, from that of corporal to major. The grandfather of our subject enlisted in the

war of the Revolution at the age of fourteen and served throughout the war, his father served in the war of 1812, and his grandfather Lovewell was also in the Revolutionary war.

Clement, Newton P., was born May 24, 1856. His grandfather was Samuel Clement, who was born in Petersham, Mass., in 1788, and died in Paris, Oneida county, in 1877, aged eighty-eight. Samuel married Olive Wheeler, born in Petersham, Mass., in 1788, and died in Smyrna, N. Y., in 1827, aged thirty-nine. His ten children were: Lucy, Randall, Philo, Mary, Olive, Leander, Lucretia, Wellington, Cornelia, and Leroy. Philo N., father of our subject, was born in Smyrna, N. Y., March 2, 1813, and married Maria L. Beebe, a native of Granville, N. Y., born May 1, 1818, and died in Carlton, N. Y., September 28, 1890. She was the daughter of Aaron and Lovina Beebe, and was one of ten children whose names were: Clarissa, Chester, Aaron, Orvin, Louisa, Horace, Sarah, Franklin, Warren and Maria. Aaron Beebe was born in 1780 and died in Gaines, N. Y., in 1841, and Lovina, his wife, was born in 1784, and died in Gaines in 1847. The children of Philo and Maria Clement were: Frances M., born in 1844, who married Charles L. Barber; Aaron B., born in 1846, who married Alice A. Thomas; Cornelia E., born in 1848, who died in 1883 the wife of William L. Bills, and Newton P., our subject, all born in Carlton. The latter was educated in the common schools of Carlton, graduating from the Rochester Business University in 1892, and has been a teacher for twelve terms, but is now engaged in farming. He has for eight years served as inspector of elections, and is a member of the I. O. G. T. of East Carlton. March 26, 1879, he married in Clayville, Mina R. Le Roy, who was born in Clayville, August 13, 1856. They have had two children, Olive M., born January 6, 1881, and Ellen M., born May 27, 1886.

Cole, Isaac U., was born in the town of Murray, Orleans county, February 12, 1840. His father, Cornelius, was a son of Leonard Cole, who was a native of Orange county. He came to Orleans county in 1835 and settled in Murray, purchasing a farm one mile north of Holley, where the remainder of his life was spent. He was a member of the Baptist Church of Holley. He married Betsey Underhill, and their children were: Cornelius, Israel, Eliza, Leonard and Margaret. Israel Cole settled in Michigan and died there. The others settled in Orleans county. Cornelius Cole lived and died in Murray, was one of the most successful farmers of the town, and also dealt in live stock. He was a strong Democrat, but never aspired to office. He was also a member of the Baptist Church. He married Fannie Brundage, and they have had nine children: Margaret, Mary, Jeremiah, Charles, Isaac U., Sarah, Helen, Garrison and Henrietta. Margaret Cole was twice married, first to Elias Underhill, and second to Albert Taft, M. D.; Mary married B. W. Bradley; Henrietta married Lott Farnsworth. Isaac U. Cole has always been a farmer, and resides on the old homestead settled on by his grandfather. Mr. Cole is a Democrat, and has been assessor of Murray. He is a member of Murray Lodge No. 380 F. & A. M. He married in 1866, Ellen, daughter of John Onderdonk, of Murray, and they have two children: Jesse, born August 10, 1870, and Glenn P., born April 2, 1872. He married May L. Cowles, and they have one daughter, Jessie.



Clark, Jerry, is descended from Samuel Clark, his grandfather, who was a soldier of King George in the French and English war. His birth place is not known, but as he was first known in Pennsylvania, it is supposed that he was born there. Oliver Clark, father of Jerry, was born in Pennsylvania, February 14, 1767, and died in Palmyra, January 21, 1843. Oliver came to Carlton in 1809 and purchased a quarter section, where his son Jerry now resides, and returned to Palmyra. He married Sarah Jessup, born in Long Island, December 22, 1773, and died January 8, 1823. They were married December 29, 1796, and were the parents of eight children: Maltby Clark, born March 31, 1797; Matilda, born June 3, 1800; Jerry, born at Palmyra, September 16, 1802; Dennis, born March 21, 1805; Nelson, born May 7, 1807; Betsey Jane, born December 5, 1819; Hannah, born February 14, 1812; Hiram, born April 29, 1814. Jerry Clark learned the trade of tanner and currier, which he followed eight years in Palmyra. In 1826 he came with his brother Nelson to Carlton and commenced to clear the land purchased by their father seventeen years previous. The father gave them a deed of 100 acres each. The land was in a wild state, no clearing having been done. The first house was a frame house erected the first year he came. Jerry Clark has lived on this place since 1826. Mr. Clark married Mary Ann Miles, born in England, December 24, 1807, and died January 10, 1831. He married for his second wife, Priscilla Miles, born in Carlton, December 1, 1813, and died in 1890. The children of this marriage were: Hiram, born July 12, 1834, and died April 9, 1891, and Mary, born January 27, 1837, and died November 8, 1873. Mr. Clark has served as justice of the peace of Carlton. He adopted a child of a few weeks of age, who is known as Olin Clark, born December 30, 1852. Olin Clark married Louise Almey in 1871, and they have two children, Mary P., born August 6, 1873, and Ella A., born September 24, 1875.

Cook, Ely H., born in 1836 in Clarendon, Orleans county, is a descendant from Revolutionary stock. His father, Joseph L., was a son of Elijah. The latter was a son of Jared, who was a son of Jedediah Cook of Killingly, Conn. Elijah Cook settled in Verona, N. Y. Jedediah, the father of Jared, lived to the age of 104 years, making the journey from Killingly, Conn., to Verona, N. Y., a distance of over 200 miles, on horseback when he was 100 years old. Elijah Cook enlisted in the American army at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and served until the close of the war. He came from Stephentown, N. Y., to Monroe county, in 1817, with four sons, settling in the town of Clarkson. Jared married Charity Knapp, of Greenwich, Conn. Elijah, his son, married Charity Lockwood, of Killingly, Conn., and had thirteen children. His oldest daughter, Betsey, lived 100 years and 5 months. Joseph L. Cook, with his brother Jared, settled in what is now School District No. 12, in Clarendon, some time previous to 1821, keeping "bachelor's hall" in a primitive log shanty with its bark roof, a neighbor, Mrs. Asa Glidden, baking their bread for them until Jared married; then Joseph L. lived with them until January 21, 1826, when he married Aima, sister of Elijah Foote, the first judge of Orleans county. Joseph L. Cook's youngest sister, Lydia, married Orange, a brother of Judge Foote. Joseph L. was a captain in the State militia at the same time that his brother Jared was colonel, when it was the custom of the men on general training day to go about early in the morning to awaken their

officers. One careless man forgot to withdraw his iron ramrod from his musket, when on firing, it stuck in a log underneath the bed on which the brothers were sleeping. Joseph bought out his brother Jared, who removed to Michigan in 1836. Joseph had one son by his first wife, Chauncey, who died in 1848, aged twenty-two years. Mrs. Cook died January 24, 1834, and June 22, of the same year, he married Nancy, daughter of John Hawley, of Clarendon (a soldier in the war of 1812). Their children were: Sarah and Ely H. Mrs. Cook died December 18, 1837, and March 18, 1838, Mr. Cook married third, Betsey Rockwell, of Danbury, Conn., and they had one daughter, Alma F. Mr. Cook died March 11, 1842. Joseph L. Cook was one of the thriving men of his time. A Whig in politics, he served his town as school commissioner, overseer of the poor, assessor, and highway commissioner. In religion a Free Baptist, and a deacon in the church. In 1857, Ely H. Cook married Clara R., daughter of Alpheus Foster, of Barre, and settled on the farm of his father. Mr. Cook removed to Holley in 1871, and engaged in the mercantile business for three years. In 1877 he returned to his farm in Clarendon, but sold his farm and removed to Holley again in 1889, where he now resides. He was a Republican in politics until 1880, when he became a Prohibitionist. He began teaching in the Sunday school in 1851, and is still a Sunday school teacher. He was the superintendent of the Holley Presbyterian Sunday school for eighteen years, and has been an officer in the Presbyterian church since 1867. His daughters, Cora A. married J. B. Stevens, of Dayton, O.; Hattie A. married Henry C. Hazen, and has been with him a missionary in India since 1884; Sara J. is preceptress of Middleport Union school.

Crandall, Christopher, was a native of Rhode Island, born in 1773, and after living in Oneida and Cortland counties, became a pioneer in Barre in 1816, settling east of Albion village on a 140 acre farm. He died in the town in 1850, and his wife, Lucretia, who was born in 1778, died in 1833. They had thirteen children, and of these the following came to this county: Sarah, Thankful, John, Wealthy, Elizabeth, Margaret, Christopher, Lucretia, Lewis, and Anna; and of these children only Christopher, jr., and Anna, now survive. He was born April 6, 1810, and for a period of almost eighty years has lived in this county, having been known as an upright and industrious farmer. In 1837 he married Salomi Whitmarsh, and to them three children were born, none now living. Mr. Crandall was one of the founders of the Free Methodist church of Albion, and of his abundance has liberally contributed to its support. Mrs. Crandall is a member of the M. E. church.

Cole, Sands, was a native of Montgomery county, N. Y., born February 25, 1809. His wife, Jane Eliza Wheeler, was born in Saratoga county July 28, 1813. They were married September 25, 1834, and in 1837 came to Knowlesville, Orleans county. Mr. Cole was identified for a long period with the best mercantile and social interests of this village, and was a successful business man, enjoying the respect of his fellows. He was for many years justice of the peace, and in 1844 was elected to a seat in the Assembly. His wife died August 5, 1885, and he April 28, 1887. Their children were these: Elizabeth, who married Lemuel C. Paine, and died May 8, 1864; Jane E., married Ira M. Luther; Mark W., who died October 2, 1872, and Sands, jr., who died December 22, 1883.

Luther, Ira M., was born near Brockport, February 15, 1821. In early manhood he spent some years as a merchant in Illinois, and left for the California gold fields in 1849. He was successively a miner, a conductor of emigrant parties across the plains, a hotel proprietor in Sacramento, and a mill and ranch owner in Nevada. In 1861 he became a member of the upper house of the first Nevada Legislature. In 1855 he married Lucy Crippen, of Attica, N. Y., by whom he had three children, Homer J. and Frank C., born in California, and Nellie Nevada, born in Nevada, now wife of William G. Frost, of Montclair, N. J. In 1865 he returned to the east, where Mrs. Luther died. In 1867 he married Jane E., daughter of Sands Cole, of Knowlesville. To them were born the following children: Beth C., wife of Walter P. Weinstein, of Terre Haute Ind.; Mark Lee, Jessie F., and Ira M., jr. Mr. Luther died at his home in Albion, May 29, 1890.

Cole, William, and his wife, Asenath (Williams) Cole, were both natives of Richfield, Otsego county. They were married there. In 1824 they settled in the town of Barre. Mr. Cole was a carpenter and millwright and an excellent mechanic, but came to this region to become a farmer. He began poor and succeeded in building up a good property. He built many mills and invented many valuable mechanical appliances. In his family were ten children: Almina, who died unmarried; Alma Jane, who married Alson D. Smith; Veeder H., Clarissa, who married William A. Tanner; Harriet, who married Joseph Hart; William, who married Louise Hill, was killed in the army; Perry, who was killed by accident; Henry, who died an infant; Phiana, who married S. E. Howard, and Winfield S., of Kansas. William Cole, the pioneer, died in February, 1871, and his wife in July, 1883. Veeder H. Cole was born December 1, 1827, and was brought up to the various occupations followed by his father, particularly that of farming and at work in a mill, after which he started out to make his own way in life. He began work at ten dollars per month, and as an employee he continued until twenty-six years of age. Mr. Cole has been a successful farmer, a hard worker, and has improved farms that he has bought very much. He has been called upon to settle several estates, has been appointed assignee, and has been guardian of three families of children. In politics he has been a Whig and Republican, and was assessor of the town three years. Mr. C. is a public-spirited man, and has done much to beautify his home and make farm life attractive. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church more than forty years, and for eleven years one of its ruling elders. April 18, 1854, Mr. Cole married Caroline C. Smith, of Barre, and they have had four children: Carrie, who died at one year old; the second child died in infancy; Mary A., who died in 1885, and Clara C., wife of Clark F. Thomas, of Monroe county.

Clark, Robert, was born in County Cork, Ireland, August 27, 1841, and was the youngest but one of twelve children of George and Elizabeth Clark. The family came to Rochester in 1847, where the father was a marketman and butcher. Robert learned the confectioner's trade, and in 1873 came to Albion and succeeded George Ashbey in business. By careful attention and good judgment he has succeeded in building up a fine trade, and his ice-cream department, particularly, has met with great favor. Mr. Clark is also well known in local politics, and was twice elected supervisor of the town

of Albion. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has served as vestryman and treasurer of that society. On August 6, 1861, Mr. Clark married Mary E. Kingston. They have had eight children, four of whom are now living.

Coann, Ezra T., was born in Byron, Genesee county, March 25, 1829, and was the son of Ezra and Fanny (Hull) Coann. His father was a farmer and Ezra, jr., was brought up on the farm until the age of fourteen, when he came to Albion, where his elder brother was teaching school, and attended the academy. He worked in a store until he reached his majority when he succeeded his employer, Thomas C. Fanning, in business. From 1850 to 1868 Mr. Coann continued in trade and then sold out. He was elected to and held the office of county treasurer during the war, and during the same period he was one of Governor Morgan's Military Committee for the purpose of raising and organizing troops for the service. Mr. Coann was secretary of this committee, and it was a part of his duty to provide for the raising of funds for the payment of bounties, for which county bonds were issued. In 1869 Mr. Coann closed out his business, and with his family took an extended European tour, covering a period of one and one-half years. Returning to Albion he established a banking house, which has always been known as "Coann's Bank," and which is justly recognized as one of the stable financial institutions of the county. Mr. Coann's business life has been rewarded with great success. He is a firm Republican but has never sought public office. February 10, 1852, Ezra T. Coann was married to Marcia H. Clement of Genesee. Two children were born of this marriage, both of whom are still living. Mrs. Coann died in March, 1890.

Clark, Orra, was born in Berkshire, Mass., May 15, 1795, and his wife, Sophronia Phelps, was born in Oneida county, September 17, 1804. The grandfather of Mrs. Clark was a gunmaker and supplied arms to the patriot troops during the Revolutionary war. In 1819 Orra Clark came to Western New York, but it was not until December 19, 1821, that he was married. He settled in Barre (now Albion) on land he took up and cleared. The children of this family were: Amelia, born September 30, 1822, married Eri Green, living in Michigan until his death, then returned and married Seth Waldo, a Presbyterian minister; Caroline H., born September 16, 1824, married to Dimick French, and after his death Edwin Tanner; Henry E., born December 25, 1829, lived and died in Albion; Truman A., born March 23, 1832, died in 1878; Mary M. born July 5, 1834, married Charles Howard of Medina; James B., born March 9, 1839, died aged seven; Eber R., born May 13, 1842, now in Rochester; Edward, born July 3, 1844, now in Rochester; Laura E., born October 2, 1847, wife of Edward Merrill of Atlanta, Ga. Orra Clark, the pioneer, died July 26, 1878, and his wife November 26, of the same year. George S. Clark was born September 8, 1826, was brought up and always lived on a farm with the exception of three years. At the age of twenty-one he commenced working for himself, first as a farm hand, and then worked land on shares until he was able to buy a farm for himself. In 1892 he came to Albion to live, where by his industry and upright dealings he has won the respect of the community. June 26, 1854, he married Martha E. Huff, who died January 26, 1890. The children born to them are as follows: Truman A., of Albion; Jennie Porter, of Holley; Olin, of Albion; and Allie M., of Albion. Mr. Clark is a strong Republican and has held

office as collector, highway commissioner, assessor, and has just been elected highway commissioner for another term of two years. Also president of the Orleans County Agricultural Society for four years.

Chase, Julius S., is a son of Obediah Schuyler Chase, who was born about 1800, and an adopted son of Enoch Wheeler, who was born in Connecticut, November 12, 1788. Mr. Wheeler married Lucy Higgins, who was born October 1, 1790. They came to Mendon, Monroe county, in 1845, and that fall settled in Barre, whence they removed to Kendall in 1853, and located where Julius S. Chase now lives, and where both died, Mr. Wheeler August 12, 1876, and his wife June 18, 1873. Both were prominent in the M. E. Church. He served in the war of 1812, and drew a land warrant. Julius S. Chase, born April 6, 1822, married, October 1, 1844, Calista Ann, daughter of John Nickerson. (Mr. Nickerson came to Barre in October, 1845, and late in life came with his wife to reside with their daughter in Kendall, where both died, he in July, 1885, and she August 12, 1881). Mr. and Mrs. Chase have lived on the Center road between the ridge and the lake forty years. Their children are Lucy A. (Mrs. David L. Jones), Julia A. (Mrs. Edward L. Reed, of Carlton), Mary A. (Mrs. Edward J. Clark, and afterward Mrs. Harvey Curtis), and Isabella (Mrs. John Billings, of Carlton).

Church, Samuel, born in Brookfield, Mass., in 1781, came into North Ridgeway (now Yates) in 1816. He was a farmer and blacksmith, and long a prominent member of the M. E. Church. He finally moved to Lyndonville, where he died in 1871. His wife, Ann Daniels, who died in 1825, bore him four sons: Seth, Grosvenor, Isaac and William. Grosvenor Church came to Ridgeway with his parents when eight years old, and moved thence in 1831 to Yates, settling on a farm in the east part of the town. October 27, 1831, he married Jane, daughter of Richard Barry, and died April 26, 1873. He was long a justice of the peace and a trustee of Yates Academy, and during his life was one of the town's most eminent men. His widow now resides in Lyndonville, and has gained considerable prominence by her exquisite needle work. William Church was born June 8, 1812, and died July 19, 1893. October 25, 1837, he married Sena, daughter of Richard Barry. He was justice of the peace and overseer of the poor many years, and was long an active member, class leader, steward, and trustee of the M. E. Church. Like his brother, Grosvenor, he lived first in Ridgeway and later in Yates. His widow still survives and resides at Yates Centre.

Clark, Harvey, born in Middletown, Conn., in April, 1784, came to Yates with his wife and two children, two yoke of oxen, and a cart in August, 1817, settling on a farm now owned by his son Daniel, and which has never been out of the possession of the family. This he bought by article and converted into a valuable farm. He was a cloth-dresser by trade and followed that business extensively in Connecticut, but after his settlement here he was always a farmer. He was an old line Whig, but never aspired to office. He married Betsey Clark, who was born in 1789, and died January 18, 1882. Their children were Nelson, Harriet, Mary A. (Mrs. L. Martin), Daniel, Harriet, second (Mrs. John Darling), Betsey, and Betsey second. Mr. Clark died December 12, 1866. Daniel Clark was born April 10, 1820, and he says in "Ridgeway, Genesee county, afterward lived in Northton, Genesee county, and is now a resi-



dent of Yates, Orleans county, and yet has always resided on the same farm." December 8, 1841, he married, first, Jane Blanchard, of Peacham, Vt., who died July 27, 1874. Their children were Kate (Mrs. H. M. Hard), born July 18, 1843, and Edward H., born March 2, 1845, died December 13, 1867. Mr. Clark married, second, August 25, 1875, Sophie McKennan, who was born at Richfield Springs, N. Y., July 26, 1832. Her father, Ezekiel McKennan, son of William, a Scotchman, was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1797, came to America in 1815, settling first in Rome, N. Y., then in Herkimer, and finally in Richfield Springs, and moved thence to Carlton, September 1, 1840, where he died November 24, 1887. He was a carriage maker, and married Sophia Warner (born September 3, 1802, died April 27, 1869), their children being Rachael (Mrs. Albert Backus), Dr. Hugh, Oliver, Salinda, Sophie (Mrs. Daniel Clark), Sarah (Mrs. S. M. Berry), James, George, Jennie E. (Mrs. Henry Rowley), and Mary E. (Mrs. George Fuller). Daniel Clark has been supervisor three terms, has held nearly all the minor town offices, has been an elder of the First Presbyterian Church some time, and has been superintendent of the Sunday-school ten years. He is a writer of considerable ability, particularly upon local history.

McKennan, Dr. Hugh, son of Ezekiel, who was long a resident of Carlton, was born in Richfield Springs, N. Y., February 27, 1827. He was graduated from the Buffalo Medical College in 1848, and the same year located in Lyndonville, where he practiced as Dr. Horace Phipany's successor until 1865, when he removed to Muskateen, Ia. There his wife died in 1878, and he went to Syracuse, where he died August 18, 1886. His wife was Hattie Swift, a native of Yates, and by whom he had four children, all deceased. The family are all buried in the Lynhaven Cemetery in Lyndonville. Dr. McKennan was a skillful surgeon, a talented writer, and an excellent scholar and fine speaker.

Clark, Alonzo, is a grandson of Zephaniah Clark, who died June 4, 1816, in Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, N. Y. The latter married Zulyma Cooley, who died March 4, 1826. Their children were: Isaac, Abel R., Freeman, William B., father of our subject Zephaniah, Thos. S., Claremond, Zulyma, Lydia, Telhassa. Wm. B., father of our subject, was born in Williamstown, Mass., April 27, 1792, and died January 27, 1860, married Tryphosa Childs, who was born April 27, 1792, at Williamstown, Mass., and died July 27, 1872. Their children were: Alonzo, born January 2, 1815, Minerva, born March 21, 1817; Alvin, born August 26, 1818, at Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, N. Y.; William, born September 5, 1819, Freeman, born July 12, 1821; Edward born, June 25, 1823; Zephaniah, January 7, 1826, at Troy; Matilda, born February 10, 1828; Lura, born November 1, 1829, at Sand Lake; George E., born November 1, 1832, at Alexander, Genesee county, and Abel R., born at Carlton, Orleans county, September 20, 1834. Alonzo was educated in a public school at Troy, until the age of thirteen, when he came to the town of Alexander, Genesee county, N. Y., to live with his uncle R. B. Cady, where his father and family moved in the spring of 1830. April 1, 1834, they removed to Carlton on the farm adjoining the farm where Alonzo now resides on a farm consisting of 56 acres of land. Mr. Clark has served as justice of the peace in said town over twenty years. He is a member of the I. O. G. T., Kuckville Lodge No. 374 and is an elder in the Methodist Episcopal church at the latter place. February 9, 1840, he

married Mary A. Blood, born January 17, 1816, and died April 11, 1883. Their children : Hettie T., born November 9, 1840 ; Lucinda M., born October 2, 1842 died September 25, 1851 ; Orrin A., born October 14, 1845, who married Mary Richards and had two children, Alva L. died September 22, 1872, and John A.; George R., born September 28, 1848, married Julia Pitts, no children except an adopted daughter, Nellie M. Mary O., born March 6, 1852, married Arnell P. Sherman (deceased) and had two children, Ethel I. (deceased) and Belva M.; Hattie N., born February 22, 1856, and Louis A. born February 13, 1862.

Clark, Zephaniah, who for forty or more years was numbered among the respected residents of Albion, was a native of Williamstown, Mass., born September 21, 1794, and was the sixth of nine children of Zephaniah and Zulyma (Cooley) Clark. Although brought up on a farm Zephaniah at the early age of seventeen went to Troy, and became an apprentice to the printing trade in the office of the "Farmer's Register." He enlisted in the war of 1812 and served in one campaign on Long Island, and for his service during the war Mr. Clark was made a pensioner. Returning to Troy he served out his apprenticeship and then went into a printing office at Salem, N. Y. In 1817 he purchased the "Troy Northern Budget" and published that paper until 1828. He then engaged in the book and stationery business in that city, and continued until 1843, when he sold his interest and came to Albion. In this village Mr. Clark purchased the old Butts farm, then comprising 100 acres, and to it devoted his chief attention. He engaged in no active business in Albion other than the management of his farm, which was afterwards divided into village lots. In all public affairs he took a deep interest and in politics was a Jeffersonian Democrat. For forty or more years he was senior warden of Christ Church, and a most devout churchman. Mr. Clark was thrice married; first on December 22, 1819, to Catherine Coenhoven, by whom he had two children, Frances who died at the age of five, and one son, Dr. Edward Clark of New York city. His second wife was Elenore S. Adams of Troy, whom he married May 28, 1833, and by whom he also had one son, William DeWitt Clark, who was lost at sea in 1861. April 17, 1844 he married Sophia A. McHarg, of Albany, who died September 12, 1886, and the children of this marriage were: Howard K., who died at St. Johns, Canada; Frances Clark Forbes, of Albion; Franklin and Katharine G., wife of J. William Cornell. Zephaniah Clark died in Albion August 18, 1888, at the advanced age of ninety-four. Franklin Clark was born in Albion April 30, 1852. He was educated at the Albion Academy, after which he was six years in the Central freight office at Albion. He then went into the drug business at Kingston, N. Y., where he remained five years. In 1882 in company with Mr. Bates he established a drug store in Albion, and in 1888 became its sole proprietor. Mr. Clark was also interested in the Curtis Manufacturing Company, of which he was at one time the president, and when the affairs of the company were closed, he and Samuel Willyoung purchased the property and are still its owners. On June 19, 1884, Franklin Clark was married to Louie M., daughter of George W. Ough, and four children have been born to them.

Cornell, Joseph M., for more than half a century intimately associated with the business interests of Albion. He was born in Galway, Saratoga county N. Y., June 21, 1819. His father, Asa Cornell, was a farmer. Mr. Cornell's independent and self-re-



liant nature, early inspired him to a wider sphere of activity, than the farm presented, so in 1835 at the age of sixteen he left his father's house, for what was then "the west," and came to Albion by the Erie Canal. He at once found employment as a clerk in the general store of Mr. C. W. Swan, and also made his home in the family of Mr. Swan. Confidence then secured, and intimacies then formed, lasted unbroken and unimpaired until the day of his death. Upon the retirement of C. W. Swan from business in 1843, he was succeeded by Swan & Cornell, the firm being composed of William G. Swan, son of the former proprietor, and Joseph M. Cornell, both of whom had been clerks in the establishment of which they now became proprietors. This firm continued business for about nine years. The business was then sold out and the firm dissolved, and Mr. Cornell retired permanently from mercantile life. In 1853 Mr. Cornell became book-keeper in the old Bank of Orleans and when that association failed he assisted in settling its affairs. In February, 1860, he was one of the organizers of the Orleans County Bank, and was its first cashier and held that position until August, 1870, when, upon the death of Mr. Elizur Hart, he was elected president of the association. The bank in 1865 was reorganized under the National Banking law, and became the Orleans County National Bank. Mr. Cornell practically directed the policy of the bank until his death, July 4, 1890. He was originally a Whig, and later a strong Republican. When the village of Albion was incorporated, he was elected a trustee, and served several years as supervisor of the town of Barre, was treasurer of the county for a number of years, also postmaster at Albion for some time, and a member of the Board of Education since it was organized. Mr. Cornell has been a member of the Baptist church since he was eighteen years of age, and was always very zealous and active in church work, and was treasurer of the society for many years, and a very generous contributor. His domestic relations were peculiarly happy. On the 25th of April, 1848, he married Jane M. daughter of Col. Curtis Cole of Greenwich, Washington county, N. Y., and their home of culture and refinement was one of the chief society centres of the town. Mr. Cornell was one of the purest and noblest of men, of commanding presence, with a mind, large, well informed, and active, with his powers at all times under control, and ready for service. He was a leading citizen, and able financier, a wise counselor, and a firm and steadfast friend. Two children were born to them, Matie A. wife of Dr. Tousley B. Lewis of New York, and J. William Cornell; the latter was born June 15, 1885, at Albion, N. Y., and he received his education at the Albion Academy and in Buffalo, N. Y. He entered the Orleans County National Bank as a book-keeper in 1872, and was appointed teller of the bank in 1885, which position he held until 1890 when he was made cashier. He has also been a vestryman and treasurer of Christ church for a number of years. Mr. Cornell was married to Katharine S., daughter of Zephaniah Clark of Albion, N. Y., July 20, 1881. Politically he has always been a strong Republican.

Crandall, John Wm., Kendall.—John W. Crandall, sr., son of Caleb, was born June 4, 1796, in Washington county and married, February 12, 1816, Phoebe Clements, who was born August 15, 1799. They came to Kendall about 1822 and settled where their son John W., jr., now lives, where they both died. They moved into town with all their goods on a sled drawn by a yoke of oxen, and upon his arrival Mr. Crandall had a solitary sixpence in money. He served as commissioner of highways a number of years.

Their children were Louisa (Mrs. E. J. Farnsworth), born February 25, 1818, of Michigan; Caroline (Mrs. Albert G. Ralph), born April 3, 1822, died July 3, 1860; Melissa (Mrs. Benjamin Wheeler), born October 17, 1824, died April 12, 1846; Caleb, born January 19, 1826, died in February, 1832; Mary Ann (Mrs. Sylvester Barton), born May 29, 1829, died January 16, 1850; John J., born March 21, 1831, died June 30, 1842; William F., born August 11, 1833, died May 23, 1853, and Lucy Elizabeth (Mrs. Alonzo Egelston), born September 14, 1836. Mrs. Crandall died March 26, 1842, and he married, second, Mrs. Mary Wheeler, nee Smith, June 8, 1842. She was born June 15, 1800, and died March 19, 1885. They had one son, John W., jr., born March 14, 1843, who married, August 13, 1865, Mary H. Jennings, who was born December 6, 1842. Mr. Crandall died May 27, 1864. With two others he brought the first plow into the west part of the town, carrying it on their backs all the way from the ridge. His brother Samuel came to Kendall about 1823. Their parents also came here late in life and died in Hartland, N. Y., Caleb, December 26, 1863, aged 104 years, and his wife Mary Holmes, June 18, 1838. John W. Crandall, jr., who resides on the home-stand, has been highway commissioner nine years and constable four years and county central committee three years and charter member of Social Lodge No. 713 of F. & A. M. Stephen S. Jennings, his wife's father, was born in Fulton county December 6, 1814, came to Kendall in 1843, and died January 31, 1889, his wife dying February 1, 1891. His son, Henry C., resides near West Kendall.

Copeland, Samuel D., was born October 22, 1812, in the town of Norton, Bristol county, Mass., and is descended from Lawrence Copeland who came from England to Boston in 1620. The father of our subject was Samuel, a son of Samuel, who married Eunice Danforth, and had three sons, Samuel, Benjamin, and John. Benjamin was a college bred man, and a teacher in the Southern States for many years, who finally came to this county, bought land, and erected a saw mill, which he conducted a number of years, then sold his property in Murray and moved to Michigan, built a flour mill at Booklyn, Jackson county, was member of the legislature in 1838-9, disposed of Michigan property, returned to Orleans county, N. Y., settled in Clarendon, was merchant for several years. Died aged eighty-eight years. Samuel came from Norton, Mass., to Brighton, Monroe county in 1820, and in 1826, came to Murray. He was an active politician and a prominent member of the Methodist church at Hulberton. He married Mercy R., daughter of Ebenezer Titus, and they had five children: Samuel D., George M., Benjamin F., Horatio N., and Eugene, both of the latter dying in early manhood. Samuel D., our subject, has resided at Hulberton since 1826. From 1834 to 1885 he was engaged largely in public works, for many years having charge of repairs on the Erie Canal from Tonawanda Creek to Brockport. He has also been engaged in farming. He is a Republican in politics, having voted at every election and town meeting since reaching his majority. Since about 1840 he has been an Odd Fellow of Holley Lodge, and is a member of the Methodist church of Hulberton. December 13, 1838, he married Emeline, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Budd, of Murray, and their children are: George F., John B., Eunice D., Emeline B., Daniel B., and Samuel B. George F. lives at St. Paul, Minn., and is superintendent of the Butte, Anadonda & Pacific Railroad; John B. resides in Seattle, Wash., and is superintendent of the Coast Line of the Great

Northern Railroad; Samuel B. is an engineer and lives at Anaconda, Mont.; Daniel B. resides in Murray; Eunice D. is unmarried; Emeline B. married Frank Moore of Hurlberton. Mrs. Emiline Copeland died March 17, 1888. George M. Copeland went to Clarendon at the age of thirteen and entered the store of David Sturgis, finally became a partner, and later sole proprietor, dying in 1892. He was a broad-minded, public spirited man, a prominent member of the M. E. church of Clarendon, giving sites for church and parsonage, and contributed largely towards their building and maintenance. In 1852 he was elected to the legislature, and also served as supervisor of his town (1849-50-59). He married Laura, daughter of David Sturgis, and they had twelve children, of whom eight survive. Benjamin F. Copeland spent his early life in Murray and in 1850 removed to California.

Christie, James, was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, born March 13, 1800. During his youth he learned the trade of rope and sail making, and at the age of thirteen he went on the sea as a cabin boy. Proving active, competent and reliable, he gradually raised in rank until he became captain of a ship, and for forty-eight years followed the sea. He married, June 1, 1820, in Boston, Sarah Parsons; they have no children. Mrs. Christie died January 1, 1864. Leaving the sea in 1857, Captain Christie came to this county and settled in Barre, where he had a farm of fifty acres. There he lived about twelve years and then came to Albion, where he died April 6, 1874. By a provision in his will he left to the Baptist Missionary Union Society a bequest of \$10,000. In April, 1864, Captain Christie married Hannah Samantha Randall, and four years after his death his widow married William H. Ross, of Albion, who died in September, 1881. Samuel Ross was born at Morristown, N. J., in 1785. He was a blacksmith by trade, and spent twenty-five years in Schenectady, coming to Shelby in 1832. He died in 1872, and his wife in 1847. Charles C. Ross, of Albion, was one of the four children of Samuel. He is a coachmaker by trade, and worked in Medina about fifteen years before coming to Albion in 1884. In 1839 he married Maria Finch in Schenectady. William Halsey Ross, also son of Samuel, married second Hannah Samantha Christie, widow of Captain James Christie.

Culver, Orange, was the pioneer head of a large and respected family of descendants in Barre, and was himself one of the strongest men in influence and worth in the county during his time. He was the son of Benjamin Culver and a native of Columbia county, born in 1781. In that county he married, and soon afterward bought a farm and settled in Cayuga county, but in 1828 he came to Barre, where he purchased the "betterments" of John Kessler and Jedediah Heath. He added to his lands until he at one time owned 600 acres, but by an unfortunate investment in the old Bank of Gaines much of his fortune was swept away, and it required the efforts of his sons to re-establish him financially. He died in Green River, Columbia county, while on a visit to his birthplace, October 14, 1849, and his widow October 15, 1872. Mr. Culver's wife was Betsey Andrews, and their children were: Samantha, who married David White and died in Barre; Ebenezer, who died in Clarendon; Sarah Ann, who married Samuel Eddy; Nelson, who moved to Indiana and died there; Caroline, who married Luther Porter and now lives in Gaines; Orange A., of Albion; James L., of Osborne, Kan.; Oliver Perry, of Barre; Byron, who died in Dakota. Oliver P. Culver was born Jan-

uary 22, 1822, and has always been a farmer in Barre, with the exception of a year and a half spent in Holley. He now lives on the old homestead and is regarded as one of the successful farmers of the town. He was originally a Democrat, but one of the founders of the Republican party in the town. October 8, 1846, Mr. Culver married Jane Delano, by whom he had three children: Daniel D., of Barre Center; Mary, who married Sanford Wagoner and moved to Michigan; and George P., of Barre. His wife died July 3, 1856, and March 17, 1858, Mr. Culver married Sarah S. Burnham, by whom he had one child, Milton L. Culver, of Rochester. His second wife died June 26, 1886, and September 25, 1887, Mr. Culver married Lois M. Miller, who died August 31, 1892.

Calkins, David, was born in Mt. Washington, Mass., and died at West Gaines at the age of eighty-four in 1868 on the farm where his daughter, Miss Eleanor, now resides. His wife, Sarah Stuart, was born in Kent, Conn., and died at West Gaines in 1852, aged seventy-four. David came with his family to West Gaines, March 12, 1821, and bought the farm on which he lived and died; he endured the hardships of pioneer life. The children of David and Sarah are as follows: Edward, born in Kent, Conn., in 1804, and died August 8, 1873, married Eliza Beauvay; John, born in Kent, Conn., in 1809, resides in Lewiston, married Betsey Curtis, by whom he has four children: Sarah, Ellen J., S. Cordelia, and John; Cornelius, born in Kent in 1810, died in 1882, married Alzina Patrick and have four children: J. Jay, Ray, Addie, and Ella; Eleanor, born in Kent, September 20, 1813, lives on the farm where her parents lived and died; Sarah, born in Cayuga county, September 23, 1817, and died at the family home in 1873; James, born on this farm in 1823 and resides in Albion, married Jane Sherman and have five children: Sarah, Alice, Anjennett, Edwin, James, and Frank Sherman.

Downs, John, was born in Clarendon, Orleans county, January 22, 1846. His father, William, was a native of Ireland, being a son of Alexander Downs. William came to America in 1828, and settled in Troy, N. Y. A few years later he removed to Orleans county, locating in Holley, but soon afterward settled in Clarendon, where he engaged in farming. He was also a dealer in live stock for many years. His father, Alexander, came to this country in 1840, and after a short residence in Orleans county removed to Wisconsin. William Downs married in 1840 Jane, daughter of John Best, and they had two sons, William and John, and one daughter, Nancy. He was an active member of the Methodist church. He died in May, 1877, and his wife February 26, 1894. William Downs, jr., married Mary McFarland, and resides on the old homestead. Subject was educated in the public schools of Clarendon, and when a mere boy engaged in the live stock and wool business, buying and selling to eastern markets, gradually extending his operations until he became known as one of the largest shippers of live stock in the country. Between 1880 and 1890 he forwarded more sheep to New York than any other dealer who bought them direct of farmers, and was also the largest buyer in the Detroit market, having shipped 200 car loads to New York in one winter. In 1875 Mr. Downs became a partner in the well known firm of Hallwell & Willis, extensive wool dealers of Rochester, continuing eight years. In 1874, in company with George W. Stoddard and W. G. Rutherford, he organized a bank at Walden, Orange

county, N. Y., carrying on a private banking business until 1883, when it was reorganized as the Walden National Bank, Mr. Downs severing his connection with the institution soon after. He was two years a agent of the firm of Nelson Morris & Co., of Chicago, dealers in dressed beef. In 1882 he purchased an interest in the banking business of Eddy & Bowman, of Holley, the firm name becoming Eddy, Downs & Bowman, and conducted business under that name until the death of Mr. Eddy in 1884, since which time the firm has been Downs & Bowman. Mr. Downs is largely interested in real estate and stone quarries. In 1885 he removed to Holley. A monument to his enterprise and public spirit is the fine stone building known as the Downs Hotel, erected in 1892, and is the finest hotel in Orleans county. He is a Republican, is a member and vestryman of the Episcopal church; a member of Holley Lodge, I. O. O. F. and Murray Lodge No. 380, F. & A. M., and has passed most of the chairs. In 1885 he married Eva, daughter of Warren Glidden, of Clarendon, and their children are: John, jr., Nancy, Hattie and Gladys.

Austin Day was born in Connecticut in the year 1790, being one of a family of thirteen children. His parents were Oliver Day and Diadema Beebe, embodying a marked progressive spirit they were not content with the offerings of their native State, they formed a colony with nine other families and started to better their condition. In the year of 1800 the colony moved to Bennington county, Vt., where Austin Day received his education, and after teaching for a time married Mary Chapman of Holland county, Conn., sister of the celebrated Doctor Chapman of Long Island, she also being a teacher. Mr. Day's father was a thrifty farmer, and Austin, inheriting the sterling qualities of his forefathers, became bent upon penetrating the western wilds; at twenty-five years of age with their accumulations and stout hearts, with covered wagons and stock they began their long trip to the "Genesee country." In the summer of 1815 they bought their first farm in the town of Murray, and then began pioneer life in earnest within the confines of the dense forest. That section began to fill up rapidly. Being a man of energy and capability, he became at once a leading spirit in the work of the development of the resources of the country, establishing of schools, and the bettering of the conditions of the less fortunate emigrants. With a kind heart, sympathetic nature and open hand, he dispensed to the struggling ones material assistance and with the growth of the section grew his prominence. In 1826 the Erie Canal was completed, and from private life he was called to the superintendency of the canal, and during his office he developed (as much of the stone work at important points was rebuilt by him) into a contractor of note, as he displayed marked courage by making a canal contract along the Susquehanna River, which required three years to complete, proving a profitable undertaking, thus enabling him to materially increase his ownership of land in this county. He was elected sheriff, served one term, accepting the appointment of a judgeship, serving in that capacity for five years. In 1850 he retired from public life, devoting his time thereafter to the management of his farms, which consisted of about five hundred acres in the town of Murray. His motto was, "Owe no man anything." His life was one of sterling integrity united with a kind and sympathetic nature and of perfect morals, and well may it be said of him, "The world is better for his having lived in it." He gave to his wife the credit justly her due, as through her



wise council and executive ability they were enabled to leave to their children a competency. His wife died in the year 1858, at the age of seventy-six and he followed in 1874, aged eighty-four, both being members of the Presbyterian Church. Their family consisted of Mary A. Buell of Holly, N. Y., deceased; Catharine M. Parsons of Albion, N. Y.; Ferdinand A. Day of Albion, N. Y.; Corydon Day who died in 1835, fifteen years of age.

Dye, William, and his family were among the pioneers of Western New York, having come from Rhode Island at a very early date and settled in Monroe county. William spent his last years with his son, Walter E., who is remembered as one of the substantial farmers of Carlton. The latter purchased his farm in the town in 1837 and in May, 1839, married Charlotte, daughter of William D. Butts. They had one child, William B., a resident and a business man of Albion. Walter E. was a farmer and builder having erected many buildings in Carlton. For a time he kept a store and was withal an enterprising and successful business man. He came to Albion to live in 1870, and there he died four years later. William B. Dye was born in Carlton, June 13, 1840, and was brought up on his father's farm and in the store. He was educated at the Albion Academy and at a business college in Rochester. In 1870 Mr. Dye came to Albion and in 1872 became a member of the clothing firm of Adler & Fox, which then took the name of Adler, Dye & Company. Mr. Adler retired in 1884, and then the present firm of Dye & Fox was formed. Mr. Dye is a strong Democrat and has been active in politics. In 1879 he was elected supervisor, and has also held office as trustee and president of the village. Is now president of the Board of Managers of the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion. January 16, 1867 he married Lottie E., daughter of Edward Dediermar of Jackson, Mich. Three children have been born of this marriage, two of whom are now living.

Denio, John, was born in Greenfield, Mass., where he published a newspaper twenty years and had his files back to 1800; and at the time of his death he had been in the printing and publishing business half a century, and was one of the oldest practical printers and publishers in this state. He died in Albion aged eighty-one years. He was also a prominent Mason and defended the order during the anti-Masonic period. Mr. Denio and son, John H., were publishers of the "Orleans American" for eight or nine years. The eldest daughter of John Denio was the wife of the late Dr. William Noble, for many years one of the leading physicians and surgeons in this county, and well known throughout the State. John H. Denio was the youngest but one of the five children of John Denio. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in this county and has ever since been an ardent supporter of that party with both voice and pen. He has held the offices of county treasurer (two terms), postmaster, district deputy provost marshal for the county during the war, and was one of the members of the county military committee to fill the quotas. Mr. Denio, was ineligible for personal service in the army, but under a law passed by Congress he was allowed to send a representative into the service. Mr. Denio has been a continuous resident of Albion, and in addition to the services mentioned, has been engaged in the banking and insurance business, stone quarrying and milling and has also dealt largely in real estate. He has four children living. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth Denio, has for a number of

years been a professor of languages and lecturer of arts at Wellesley College, and is also noted as having been an extensive traveler in foreign lands and the translator of both English and German works. She was a graduate of Phipps Union Seminary and Mt. Holyoke Seminary, and was a teacher of Latin in Vasser one year. Another daughter, Lillian, was educated at Wellesley College and is now librarian of the Teachers' Institute Department of Columbia College. The third daughter, Louise, is the wife of Henry M. Fisher, Esq., of Batavia, a member of the Genesee county bar. The fourth child, Lorenzo B., was graduated at Oberlin Commercial College; engaged in the hardware business at Clyde for a time, and is now a resident of Buffalo.

Danolds, C. A., is of New England stock, his grandfather having been a native of Connecticut, who died in Avon, Genesee county, N. Y. The father of our subject was David, born in Connecticut August 5, 1788, and died at Galena Ill., June 18, 1846. He married Mattie Hosmer, who was born in Connecticut, November 17, 1790. Their children were: Samuel, Mary A., Ezra, Charles A., our subject, born August 17, 1818, at Stafford, Genesee county; Truman W., Henry S., George I., and Mattie E. David first settled in Avon, where he carried on the brick business for several years, then removed to Stafford and engaged in the hotel business, and also in the milling and potash business. He next went to Batavia where he conducted a hotel three years. Removing to Elba, Genesee county, he followed various pursuits, and in 1833 came back to Oak Orchard, where he bought 2,600 acres of land, and took up farming on a large scale, employing fifty men. Charles A. was educated in the common schools of Oak Orchard, and kept hotel there for ten years, then sold out and moved to Eagle Harbor in 1848, and engaged in mercantile business; he also owned and conducted four canal boats, and carried on a potash business. About 1852 he bought the farm where he has since resided, which consists of two hundred acres. He has been extensively engaged in the enlarging of waterways, having been engaged on the Erie canal, Champlain Canal, Chenango extension, and various locks, having built six on the Wellard Canal, besides the construction of the Elmira Reformatory. He was general superintendent of the Western Division of the Erie and Genesee Valley Canals for three years, and also bought and sold horses for the Government during the war. He is a member of Renovation Lodge No. 97, of Albion, and is the oldest mason in the county. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. of Medina. February 16, 1848, he married Mary J. Patterson, born December 29, 1820, in Westmoreland, Oneida county, and they had three children: Charles P., born April 25, 1849, died July 10, 1861; Warren S., born September 3, 1851, married Emily Tarbell Searl, and lives in Albion; Carrie P., born May 18, 1854, married Sands Cole, jr., and has two children; Charles D. and Marc W. Mr. Cole died December 22, 1885.

Darrow, Col. Nicholas E., was born at Chatham, Columbia county, April 1, 1808, and is descended from good old revolutionary stock. His father, Capt. John Darrow, and three brothers, fought in the Continental army, and Captain Darrow participated in the battle of Danbury. The ancestors of Colonel Danbury were Scotch-Irish, and on the mother's side came over in the Mayflower. Capt. John Darrow was a son of Daniel Darrow, and came from Columbia county to Caledonia in 1813, with his wife, Eunice Eggleston, and a large family of children. His death occurred before they



were settled. His widow afterward married Broadstreet Spofford, and in 1815 the family settled in Clarendon. Colonel Darrow, with his brother Lewis, built a stone block on the south end of the square in Holley. Lewis Darrow died at Holley in 1833. Colonel Darrow engaged in the mercantile trade, but in 1834 failing health compelled him to give it up. He then removed to Ohio, remaining until 1837, when he returned to Holley, and for three years was engaged in farming. In 1840 he removed to Clarendon, and has since been a resident of that town, where he has been engaged in farming. He was for four years colonel of the 25th Regiment Artillery, 8th Brigade, 4th Division State Militia. He is the only living charter member of the Holley Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is a member and trustee of the M. E. Church. Colonel Darrow was a Jackson Democrat but joined the Republican party on its formation. He was elected supervisor of Clarendon in 1851-2 and in 1854, and in 1864 and 1865. He was postmaster at Clarendon for thirteen years, and in 1861 was elected to the General Assembly from Orleans county. In 1846-47 he was superintendent of the canal from Holley to Pendleton. December 20, 1830, he married Sarah Sweet, who died in 1889. Their children were: Mary, who married John S. Nelson; Sarah M., who married John R. Bartlett; Laura, who married Albert J. Potter; Hattie, who married James Gibson; Etta, who married George H. Copeland; Eunice, who married Alfonso D. Cook; Sabrina, who married Kirk Blanchard; Nicholas H., who married Juliana Wyman and afterward settled at Benton Harbor, Mich., in 1893; Lewis E., who married Satie Carpenter, and is in the banking business at Corry, Pa. He (Lewis E.) enlisted in the 151st N. Y. Infantry and served in the war of the rebellion. Harry Darrow, brother of Colonel Darrow, spent his life in Orleans county until 1892, when he settled at Hamlin, Monroe county. James, another brother, settled in Homer, Mich., about the year 1855, and a sister, Polly Darrow, married Cheney Luce and settled in Wisconsin.

Dean, William N., is descended from Eli Dean, born in Danbury, Conn., in 1749, and died in 1814. He was a soldier of the Revolution, and fought at Bunker Hill, where he was taken prisoner after being wounded. His son, Nelson, was born in Canaan, Conn., in 1805, and settled in Carlton in 1839. He died in 1853, and his wife, Mary A. Andrews, born 1813, died in July, 1893. Their children were: William N., born in Canaan, Conn., in 1837; George W., born 1839 in South Canaan, and still lives in the same town; Julia A., born 1841, died April 11, 1868; John H., born May 20, 1843, died 1852; Mary L., born May 28, 1846; Sanford H., born August 14, 1852, died October 24, 1886. Our subject attended the common schools at Carlton, and later graduated at the Albion Academy in 1860. He has always followed farming and lived on the homestead of 108 acres. He is a Republican, and has served as assessor five terms, and justice of the peace, was elected supervisor in 1893, and re-elected in 1894. He enlisted in the late war and sworn in the regular army, but thrown out on account of throat difficulty, afterwards enlisted twice in the volunteer service, and again rejected for the same reason. He is a Mason, of Renovation Lodge No. 97, Albion. February 23, he married Genevieve Porter, born in 1848, a daughter of Alonzo Porter, born in 1818, who married Phœbe Phillips, born in 1827. Our subject has two children: Harry P., born February 23, 1877, and George A., born September 8, 1878. Mr. Dean

has taught schools winters for eighteen seasons, holding a State certificate from Nei Gilmore.

Eccleston, Marion Marcus, is a grandson of Squire I. Eccleston, who was born in Stonington, Conn., and whose father was Benedict Eccleston. The maternal grandfather of our subject was John Mansfield, and his father was Franklin H. Eccleston, who was born in Pharsalia, N. Y., May 14, 1800, and died May 5, 1890, at East Carlton. He married Theodosia Mansfield, born in Milton, Vt., May 30, 1806, and died at East Carlton, March 14, 1894. Their children were: Charlotte, born in 1825, died in 1826; John F., born in 1827, died in 1890 at Springfield, Mo.; Seymour, born in 1829, died in 1833; Squire A., born in 1832, died in 1833; Squire S. A., born in 1834, died in 1872 at Nebraska City, Neb.; Marcus, born April 6, 1836, and died April 13, 1841; Marion M., born October 11, 1844, he being the only survivor of the family. He was educated in the district schools at East Carlton, and finished at the Albion Academy. He has taught music occasionally for over twenty years, being proficient on both violin and guitar. February 6, 1873, he married Alice Eliza Shipman, who was born at Carlton, April 10, 1847, and their children are: Arthur I., born March 18, 1874; and Frederic F., born July 19, 1875; Mrs. Eccleston's father, Israel Shipman, was born in Carlton in 1815, and is now living. Franklin H. Eccleston and Theodosia Mansfield were married January 8, 1824. John F. Eccleston and Lucy Hagedorn were married July 18, 1852. Squire S. A. Eccleston and Margaret Boyes were married September 1, 1853. There were born to Squire S. A. Eccleston and wife two children: Frank B. Eccleston, born May 28, 1859, and Lenna T., wife of John Wale, born December 24, 1856; both of these children reside at Nebraska City, Neb.

Flint, William S., came from Brandon, Vt., in 1821, and settled south of Eagle Harbor, but prior to locating in this county he lived several years in Ontario county. He married Sarah, daughter of Zatien Payne, by whom he had three children: Mary Ann, who married Thomas Parker; Emerency R., who married first, Orrin Simmons, and after his death, Chester Freeman, who now lives a widow at Albion; and Hattie, who married James C. Smith, and died some years ago in Albion. William S. Flint, on coming to this region, bought an article from the land company, and became one of the successful farmers of the town. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church. He died in 1869, aged seventy-two years, and his wife in 1881, aged seventy-six years. His wife, Sarah Payne, came to this county with the family of Asa Payne, and settled near Sheldon's Corners, in Barre (now Albion). Orrin Simmons was born in Otsego county. In 1862 he married Emerency Flint, by whom he had one child, William F., who died at three years of age. He lived in Canada about twelve years, and died there in 1874. Upon the death of her husband, Mrs. Simmons returned to her mother's home in Albion, and September 2, 1885, married Chester Freeman. Mr. Freeman died June 4, 1889. He was a native of Cayuga county, and came to this region in 1812.

Asahel Fitch was a native of Connecticut and an early settler in Seneca county. He was a wool carder and cloth dresser, and in Seneca carried on a large business. He

married Charlotte Squier, after which he went on foot to Ohio in search of a suitable place for permanent location. Returning he decided to locate at Eagle Harbor, and in 1819 purchased the betterments of a former occupant, and in 1821 took the deed direct from the land company. The children in this family were as follows: Emily M., who lives on the old home farm; Harriet, who married Willis P. Collins and died in Albion; Caroline, who died in infancy; Pulaski S., of Albion, and Asahel W., who died on the old homestead. Asahel Fitch, the pioneer, died of measles in July, 1826. His widow kept the family together for several years, after which she married William Penniman, and to them two children were born, viz: Julia, who married Hiram Crego, and Aurelia C., of Eagle Harbor. Pulaski S. Fitch, the subject of this sketch, was born November 24, 1824. At the age of eighteen he began as a clerk for Collins & Waters, with whom he worked two years, followed by a like term in the service of his stepfather on the farm. He was next employed in the mill in 1846, where he worked about three years. In 1848, with Albert Collins, he bought a boat and went on the canal, remaining about three years, after which he returned to the mill. Later on he was on the canal for his brother one season. About 1850 he went to farming, and in that year built the house where he now lives. Mr. Fitch married Phoebe A. Hoag, daughter of Andrew Hoag, of Niagara county. Their children were Isaac Henry, who died an infant; Emma C., a music teacher of prominence in the county; Alice M., wife of William B. Aris, and Charlotte, wife of Charles A. Phipps. Pulaski S. Fitch has always been a hard worker and has always made his own way in life. He began with no means and has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable property. He is a Democrat and was the son of a Democrat, but takes no active interest in political affairs.

Ferry, Medad, was the first of the family to settle in Orleans county. He came from Rome, Oneida county, in 1826 and settled in Murray. He was a farmer, was a staunch Democrat and a faithful member of the Methodist Church. He married Lavinia Littlefield, and their children were: William, who went to Michigan in early life; Lewis D., Lorenzo, Louise, Eunice and Susan. Lorenzo married Juno Dutcher, and resides in Buffalo; Louisa married Asahel Lewis; Eunice married Ret. Sheldon Baker, and Susan married Edward Day. Lewis D. Ferry was a farmer. He married Sylvia, daughter of Paphiras Beebe, of Murray. Their children were Ellen A., who married Milton Hurd; Aden M., who married Nancy Garrison; George A., who married Amarett M. Gridley; Wilbin L., Carrie and Edward, who died young. Wilbin L. was born in Murray in 1848. His early life was spent on the farm. For several years he conducted a livery business in Holley, and since 1886 has been engaged in the harness business, and is also a dealer in carriages and sleighs. He married Hattie E., daughter of Horace B. Perry.

Ford, Albert H., was born in Rome, Oneida county, in 1845. He is a son of Homer Ford, who was a native of Springfield, Mass. Elon Ford, father to Homer, served in the war of 1812 as captain. George Ford, son of Elon, settled in Hulburton about 1860, and for several years run a boat on the canal. Albert H. Ford came to Orleans county in 1887 and opened a stone quarry on the estate of George Ford, and has since been engaged in that business. In 1879 he married Fanny L. Hook, and their children are: Albert H., jr., Roy A., Otis R., Jesse O. and Grace B.

Fuller, George, was born in Carlton, Orleans county. In 1810 Captain John Fuller, great-grandfather of George, settled in Carlton, between Waterport and Kuckville, where he purchased 400 acres of land. He came from Pennsylvania with his sons Reuben, John, Thomas, Stephen and Joseph. John Fuller, grandfather of George, came to Carlton when eleven years of age. His wife was Hannah Jagger, of English descent. He served in the war of the rebellion. David, the father of our subject, was born in Carlton in the log house erected by his grandfather in 1819, and died November 30, 1891. He was a farmer of energy and thrift, and died possessed of 236 acres of land. Mr. David Fuller was a Republican and has held office as assessor and highway commissioner for many years. His wife was Joan Sebring, born in Carlton in 1825, and is still living. She and her husband were born and married in the same house. Their children were these: George, our subject, born in Carlton, March 27, 1846; Olin, born October 13, 1847, and Andrew, born April 12, 1853. George Fuller, after leaving the district school of his native town, attended the Albion Academy three terms, and at the age of sixteen went to Southampton, L. I., where he attended the Southampton Academy for several years. He then went into business for himself by working the farm of Ezekiel McKennan, consisting of 186 acres on shares, and has ever since been a farmer. November 13, 1872, he married Mary E., daughter of Ezekiel McKennan, and she was born October 21, 1846, on the farm where she now resides at Waterport. Her father, Ezekiel, was born in Bell Castle, Ireland, and died November 28, 1888, aged ninety-one, having lived in the town of Carlton over sixty-six years. Their family consisted of the following ten children: Rachael, Hugh, Oliver, Sophia, Selinda, Sarah, James, George, Jane E. and Mary. George and Mary Fuller were the parents of two sons, Raymond D. and Herbert L. Raymond D. was born in Carlton, February 24, 1874, and began his education at Waterport. He then took a college preparatory course at Kalamazoo College, a business course in stenography at Rochester, and is now attending Union College at Schenectady. Herbert L. was born October 17, 1877, and is now attending school at Waterport.

Gage, William, came from Onondaga county at an early day and settled in the west part of the town of Barre, where he was a farmer. His children were Stanton, Rensselaer, Addison, Milo, Mehetable and Orphana. Addison Gage married Elizabeth Ferguson and lived throughout his life in Barre. Before marriage he was a carpenter, but afterwards a farmer. His children were: Helen Janette, who married Richard Shaw; Maria, who married John Weld; William H., of Albion; Melvina, wife of H. H. Holt; Alice, who married J. H. Post; and Taylor A., now in Newark, N. J. Addison Gage was a small farmer. He was originally a silver grey Whig and afterward a Democrat. He died in 1875, and his wife in 1870. William H. Gage was born in Barre February 23, 1842, and lived on the farm until he went into the army. September 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, 151st Regiment, and was appointed corporal, which office he held to the end of his service. He was wounded at the first Wilderness battle, being shot through the right wrist. This occurred November 27, 1863, and for a long time Mr. Gage lost the use of his right hand. He was discharged from the service April 26, 1864, after which he returned to the farm, remaining there until 1891, when he came to Albion. October 29, 1867, Mr. Gage married Marietta,

daughter of Henry and Sophia Gibson. They have no children. Mr. Gage was a Republican prior to 1884, but since that time he has been identified with the Prohibition party. He is a member and steward of the M. E. Church. Henry Gibson was born in Mendon in 1813, and was the son of Newell Gibson, who settled in Barre soon after 1850. Both Newell Gibson and his wife died in Albion. Henry Gibson was a successful farmer and accumulated a fair property. In 1838 he married Sophia Wainwright, who bore him three children: John, of Barre; Marietta, wife of William H. Gage; and Myron, who died in 1864. Mr. Gibson was for four years supervisor of Barre, and for more than twenty years held the office of justice of the peace. He was prominent in the town, and was noted as a very successful auctioneer. He died March 18, 1891.

Getty, James H., was born in Sullivan, Madison county, June 4, 1819, a son of Thomas and Fannie (Herron) Getty. His father was a farmer, but at the age of about fourteen James was apprenticed to learn the tailor's trade at Fayetteville, N. Y., and after long years thus spent he became partner to Henry Ecker, in a tailoring business at the same place. Here he continued until 1861, when he came to Albion. While still a resident of Fayetteville, July 24, 1855, Mr. Getty married Anna Amelia, daughter of David Kennedy, of Sullivan. Mrs. Getty was born June 8, 1828, and died in Albion June 2, 1874. She was a faithful and devoted Christian worker, whose example and teaching was always for right. No children were born of this marriage above noted, although just previous to the death of Mrs. Getty, Louise Humiston was taken into Deacon Getty's family as a daughter. She is now Mrs. Warren Stone Gordis, her husband being a professor in the J. B. Stetson University at Deland, Fla. Mr. Getty, familiarly known as "Deacon" Getty, from his long and useful connection with the Baptist Church, has been deacon since 1863. He is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in political affairs.

Green, Rhodes, was born in Rhode Island, and came with his father, Nathan Green, to Oneida county at a very early age, where he owned the first foundry, and was also interested in cotton mills in the region. Rhodes afterward went to Camillus, where he married Sophronia Rockwell, and thereafter lived in that town for nearly twenty years. In 1839 the family came to Barre, residing there until 1876; thence moved to Albion, where he died in October, 1886. In 1876 Rhodes Green and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. The children in this family were: Lydia A., who married Nelson Warner; Jane, who became the wife of Benjamin Adams; Merlin, who died in Oswego; Herman, who died in Buffalo; and Martha, who married Albert Operti, of New York city. Nelson Warner was the eldest son of Leonard Warner, the latter one of the pioneers of this country. Nelson was a farmer, but failing health compelled him to retire from the farm. He went into the produce and apple business, afterwards in coal and grain, and in this venture was very successful. In 1849 he married Lydia A. Green. Children were born to them but none grew to maturity. They have one son by adoption, Daniel E. Warner, now living in Barre. Nelson Warner died February 26, 1887, aged sixty-one years.



Greene, Abram C., was a native of Providence, R. I., and in his native State his young life was passed. He learned the trade of cabinet making and joining, which was his chief occupation through life, although in the town of Yates, where he was an early settler, he added undertaking to his other business pursuits. Mr. Greene came to Orleans county with his brother, Thomas P., but the latter afterward moved to Michigan, and still lives at Lansing in that State. Abram C. Greene was twice married, his first wife being Polly Goodell of Ridgway, by whom he had these children: Charlotte and Ashael, both of whom died young. Ellen Jane, who married, first, David C. Chesebrough, and after his death Joshua Sharpsteen, and now lives in Medina; and Freeman A. The second wife of Abram Greene was Angeline C., widow of Charles Allen. Two children were born of this marriage, John and Lina, the older of whom died during childhood, and the younger married Frank Drake and now lives in Rochester. Mr. Greene died in Yates in 1873. Freeman A. Greene was born September 23, 1844, was educated at the Yates Academy and the University of Rochester, graduating from the latter in 1869 with the degree of B.A. Following that he taught school at the Yates Institution, also at Wilson, and in 1876 was called to the superintendency of the Union Free Schools of Albion. This position Professor Greene has since held, and much of the success attained by the local school system and its high standard of excellence, known throughout the county, is due largely to his efforts. On July 16, 1873, Freeman A. Greene was married to Cora L., daughter of Isaac Aber of Niagara county, and three children have been born to them, two died in childhood, and Louis F. Greene prepared for college at Albion High School, and entered Yale University September, 1894. The second wife of Freeman A. Greene was Susan Ida, daughter of Farrington Price of New York.

Gwynne, Richard, a native of Wales, was the first of this family to settle in Orleans county. He came to America about 1834, and settled first at Newark, N. J., and then moved to the town of Carlton, Orleans county, in 1837 and engaged in farming. In 1840 he moved to Brockville, where he remained until his death on October 8, 1884. His widow, aged ninety-two, survives him. Mr. Gwynne was a blacksmith by trade and followed that business after coming to Brockville. He married Anna Thomas in Wales, and they were the parents of six children: Thomas and Sarah, who died young, John, Mary, Henry, and Charles F. Mary A. married William A. Roland, and Henry settled at Bay City, Mich. John Gwynne was born in 1828, and is a blacksmith by trade, conducting a shop at Hindsburg since 1854. On August 30, 1862, he enlisted in the 151st N. Y. Volunteers, and served until January 13, 1864, when he was discharged on account of wounds received at Locust Grove. He married Mary A. Longley in 1858, and their children were: Anna B., who married Moses Hart, Elizabeth and Grace, who died young, and Frank A. Charles F. Gwynne was born in Murray, March 13, 1849. He learned the blacksmith trade and followed it for a time, and later was an engineer on the N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. for ten years. In 1887 he opened a stone quarry between Hulburton and Hindsburg, and has done an extensive business, owning at the present time four quarries. He furnished the stone for the new Armory building at Utica and for De Voe College at Suspension Bridge. He is a Republican, and has held office as highway commissioner and collector. In 1881 Mr. Charles Gwynne married

Sarah A. Sackett of Avon, and their children are : Homer R. (deceased), Cora M., born July 25, 1885, and Ella A., born October 1, 1887.

Goff, William H. H., was born in Barre, this county, April 6, 1843, a son of Stillman Goff, said to have been the first white child born in the town of Rush, Monroe county, his father having come from New England at an early date and settled there. Stillman came to this county about 1835 and settled in Barre. He married Sophia Rowley, and their children were : Adeline, who married Amon Schoonover and settled in Carlton ; Jane, Marquis, Hannah, who all died unmarried ; Edward, who settled in Indiana ; Squire, who settled in Barre, and married Harriet Crowell ; and William H. H. The latter has always followed farming, and lived in his native town until 1869, when he came to Clarendon. He is a Democrat in politics, and is regarded as one of the leading men of his party in the town. He has served as assessor and supervisor for many years, has been repeatedly elected delegate to the county conventions, and in 1893 he was elected delegate to the State convention. He is a member of Holley Lodge, I. O. O. F., and in 1867 he married Emeline Orcutt, their children being : Henry N., who died in infancy ; Hattie E. and Charles S.

Garrett, Daniel F., was born in Kendall, January 12, 1848, a grandson of Wait Garrett, who was a native of Whitehall and died in Kendall in 1864, aged eighty-eight. Garrison, father of Daniel F., was born in Wayne county in 1818, and died in Carlton, January 9, 1892. He married Lettie Peck, who was born in Tompkins county in 1820. Their five children were as follows : Margaret A., born in 1843, married Andrew Fletcher ; Harriet E., born in 1846, married Joseph A. Webster ; Daniel F. ; Melvin, born in 1851, married Alice M. Warren, and Nellie M., born in 1856, married Frank Day. Daniel F. married at East Carlton, November 22, 1876, Ida A. Armstrong of Carlton, who was born May 17, 1852, a daughter of John H. Armstrong of Berne, Albany county, who was born January 9, 1813, and died in Carlton in August, 1862. Her mother was Susan Flynn, born in Knox, Albany county, August 3, 1814, and died March 12, 1892. Their children were Emily A., Charles W., Catharine M., Elmina, George W., Clark B., Helen J., John H., and Ida A. Mr. Garrett was collector of the port at Oak Orchard Harbor during 1885-87. He and wife are members of the East Carlton Lodge, No. 784, I. O. G. T.

Grinnell. This name stands for pioneership and as well for general worth and integrity in Orleans county. John Grinnell was the first of the family to come to this county, and he settled in the west part of Barre. He was three times married and among his children were Paul, Peter, Jackson, Wesley, Lyman, Harley, John and Ella. Ezra Grinnell, brother of John, came in 1826 with his family, and settled where Nathan Bragg now lives. His wife was Lucretia Leonard, and their children were Marquis, Ira, Lauren, Isaiah, Leonard, Horace, Perry M., Willis A., Almira Jane, Eliza Ann and Janette. Amos Grinnell, brother to John and Ezra, came in 1828. His eight children were Diana, Franklin, Charles E., Orlando, Henry, William Harvey, Fillmore and Anna M. Lauren Grinnell, son of Ezra, was born in Onondaga county, October 28, 1821. He has always been a farmer and is one of the most successful and fore-handed men of Barre. He married Marilla S. Leach, by whom he has two children :



Jay, of Barre; and Clara A., wife of John A. Brown. For thirty years Mr. Lauren Grinnell lived on his present farm, but for twelve years he lived in Shelby, returning to Barre in 1891. William Harvey Grinnell was born in Barre June 19, 1843, and has always lived in view of the old home farm of his father, Amos Grinnell. He is the owner of one of the most productive and best appointed farms in the town, comprising nearly seventy-five acres all under cultivation. Mr. Grinnell married Elizabeth, the daughter of B. T. Mull.

Grinnell, Charles E., was born in Barre, November 8, 1832 and was the third of eight children of Amos and Rosamond (Whaley) Grinnell of that town. His father was a farmer and to that occupation Charles was brought up, and has always followed the same. At the age of twenty-three he began for himself, married and located on a farm at Bragg's Corners, where he lived eight years. He then sold the farm and bought another at Barre Center, where he lived three years. He purchased and came to his present excellent farm in Albion in the fall of 1868. Charles Grinnell has always been an industrious and thrifty farmer, and one whose endeavors have been amply rewarded. He is a member and one of the founders of the Free Methodist Church of Albion, and one of its chief supporters. In politics he is a Prohibitionist. In 1855 Mr. Grinnell was married to Mary F. Payne of Barre. They have had three children, viz.: Wilbur H., who lives at home; Ed. Clayton, a merchant of Albion; and Lamonte, who died in infancy. Wilbur H. Grinnell was born September 27, 1856, married January 15, 1879, to Helen Dykeman. They spent nearly four years in Ingham county, Mich., and at the request of his parents came to take charge of the farm in Albion.

Goodwin, James, was born in Kent county, England, August 11, 1814, and was the second of nine children of James and Anna (Webb) Goodwin. The father came to this country in 1828, and settled in the town of Seneca, where he lived and died. James, our subject, determined to own a farm for himself, and to this end worked industriously as a farm hand, and finally, in 1831, came to Albion and set up a threshing machine where the Free Methodist Church now stands, and was the pioneer of this business in the county, and for many years afterward he threshed all through this region. In 1833 Mr. Goodwin went to Michigan, where he took up eighty acres of land and afterward increased its size by other purchases, so that he in part owned a farm before he was of age, and he earned and paid for it all without outside help. However, Mr. Goodwin returned to this county, where he has since lived, having come to his present farm in Barre in April, 1844. His home farm in Barre contains 116 acres, and 234 acres in Genesee county. October 29, 1839, Mr. Goodwin married Lucinda Loveland, by whom he has three children: Hattie, wife of Lewis M. Morgan; Clara and Artemas.

Gibson, John A., whose finally appointed home farm is conveniently situated on the main road between Albion and Barre Center, was born in Barre and was the son of Henry M. Gibson, the latter also a prominent man in the town, and of whom mention will be found elsewhere in these sketches. John A. Gibson lives on the old home farm of his father, and although a man conservative in his habits, is regarded as one of

Barre's best representatives. His wife was Caroline Matilda, daughter of Captain Orrin Raymond, and they have two children: Charles M., an active young business man and manager of the Gibson farm; and Henry, who died in infancy. Charles M. Gibson was born in Barre, July 9, 1862, was educated in Barre and the Albion High School. Until quite recently Mr. Gibson has been interested in real estate operations in Batavia, also in business in and about Schenectady for a time. On November 28, 1883, he married Eveline Moreau of Alden, Erie county, and they have two children, one of whom is still living.

Hill, Ezra N., was born in Murray, May 21, 1822, a son of Dr. Hira Hill, who was a native of Connecticut, born in 1772. The latter served in the war of 1812, being assistant-surgeon. About 1817 he came with his family from Georgia, Vt., and settled in Murray, where he practiced his profession. About 1835 he bought property on the road running south from the ridge, where he erected a substantial stone house, and here he died July 26, 1849. He was a prominent figure in his locality, and it is said that he delivered the address at Holley, when Governor Clinton passed through on the opening of the canal. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity. His first wife was Experience Post, and their children were: Myra, Priam B., Eveline, Ozro P., and Darwin M. Dr. Hill married second, Anna Northrup, and they had one son, Ezra N. Hill. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the Gaines Academy, and the Brockport Collegiate Institute. For several years he was principal of the school at Holley, and later at Lewiston, Niagara county, and from 1846 to 1852 he engaged in farming in Murray, in the latter year entering the insurance business, which he continued till 1878 in Holley and Brockport, taking up his residence in Brockport in 1869. He is a Republican, and has taken an active interest in political affairs. He was supervisor of Murray in 1852-60, assistant-assessor of internal revenue during Lincoln's and Grant's first administrations, and was one of the trustees of Brockport. Since 1849 he has been a member of Holley Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has passed all the chairs. April 18, 1848, he married Cornelia A. Whitney, of Lewiston, N. Y., and they had three children: Fitz James, Eva A., and Whitney. Mrs. Hill died April 26, 1864, and July 12, 1865, he married Ella F. Whitney, and they have a son, Ezra D., who lives in Indianapolis, Ind. Fitz James settled at Black River, Mich., and is county treasurer; and Whitney settled in New Mexico, and is a ranchman. Eva A. married Volney W. Foster, of Evanston, Ill., in 1876, and died in 1887. She had two children, Albert V., and Eva C.

Hurd, Luther Dean, was born in Newport, N. H., August 13, 1820, a son of Parnelius and Sophia Hurd. In 1824 the family removed to Elizabethtown, N. Y., and four years later to Proctorville, Vt. Luther D. learned the trade of a carriage trimmer, and followed it until about 1839, when he settled in East Holley, Orleans county, and entered the employ of William Seward, produce and grain dealer of Rochester. Mr. Hurd was his representative in Holley, and bought large quantities of grain and produce. He operated the stone grist-mill in Holley for a time, and with Henry Hurd, his brother, owned an extensive flouring mill in Dexter, N. Y. Later, Mr. Hurd operated in the west, dealing extensively in western grain until the time of the Chicago fire. He also had large real estate interests in Illinois. In 1871 Mr. Hurd purchased

of George W. Stoddard his interest in the banking business of Bowman & Stoddard, continuing a partner until September 1, 1882, when he sold his interest to Downs & Eddy, and purchased a lime kiln in Rochester. Mr. Hurd was thrice married, in 1839 to Sarah M., daughter of Abijah Dean, of Holley, by whom he had two children: Dean A., and Gertrude. Mrs. Hurd died July 2, 1846, and November 27, 1850, he married Aurelia E. Smith, who died in 1869. He married third, October 15, 1872, Jennette, daughter of Alvah Morgan, of Holley, and they had one daughter, Cora A. Mr. Hurd died March 29, 1891.

Hart Family, The.—In 1812 Joseph Hart came from Dutchess county, and settled in the present village of Albion, the property being now owned by his son Joseph. He was the pioneer head of a large line of descendants, and among them have been some of the county's foremost men, both in civil and political life. He was a deacon, and one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in Albion. His children were: William, Benjamin, a physician; Elizur, John, Joseph, Samuel, Lucy, who married Ambrose Berry; Lovica, and Mary, wife of Langford Berry. William, the oldest, was born in Dutchess county in 1801, and came with his parents to Albion in 1812. He died in Albion, December 29, 1879. His wife was Pamela Wells, a native of Connecticut, by whom he had one child, John Wells Hart, a well-known and lifelong resident of Albion. The latter was born September 11, 1836, and was a farmer. In 1869 he married Sarah, daughter of Russell Smith, of Gaines, and they have had five children, three now living. Mr. Hart leads a comparatively retired life. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as village trustee. Elizur Hart was born in Durham, Greene county, May 23, 1803, and was nine years old when his parents settled in Genesee county. Soon after attaining his majority he was elected constable, which was the beginning of a prominent and useful public career. In 1860 he became connected with the Orleans County Bank, of which he was the founder and chief managing and executive officer. He was also one of the early members of the Presbyterian church in Albion, and a generous contributor to its maintenance. Mr. Hart was twice married, his first wife being Loraine, daughter of Spafford Field, by whom he had these children: Frances E., now Mrs. C. C. Day, of Kansas City, Mo.; Jennie K., now Mrs. Henry L. Smith, of New York; and Elizur Kirk. Mrs. Hart died February 11, 1847, and October 16, 1849, Mr. Hart married Cornelia, daughter of Roger and Christina King, of Jonesville, Saratoga county. Elizur Hart died August 12, 1870. Elizur Kirk Hart was born in Albion, April 8, 1841, educated at the old Albion Academy, and spent two years in Michigan and Illinois. He was also a member of the company under General Harvey, who prosecuted the vigorous expedition against the Mormons. In 1859 he returned to Albion, and in 1860 became bookkeeper in the Orleans County Bank (founded by his father), then teller, and upon his father's death in 1870, he was elected cashier. This position he held until July, 1890, when, upon the death of Mr. Cornell, he became president. As president and principal stockholder of the bank (the institution having several years before become a National Bank), Mr. Hart continued until his death, February 18, 1893. He was deeply interested in all the public and private enterprises, looking to the welfare of Albion and the county, and the worthy poor were always relieved by his generosity. He was originally a Republican, and was elected to the Assembly in

1871. He was an ardent admirer and supporter of Mr. Greeley in 1872, and after that was identified with the Democratic party. In 1876 he was nominated by the Democratic convention as its candidate for representative in Congress, and although the majority in the district was nearly 5,000 Republicans, he was elected by a plurality of 1,000. He also served as member of the Board of Education, was village trustee a number of terms, and for nearly twenty years was one of the cemetery commissioners. In 1890 he was appointed by Governor Hill a commissioner of the Western House of Refuge for Women, and through his influence Albion was selected as the seat of location for that institution. June 10, 1863, Mr. Hart married Louise Sanderson, of Alton, Ill., by whom he had five children: Charles Elizur, Emma Brown, Loraine Field, Mary Ann, Elizur Kirk, and Louise Sanderson. Charles Elizur was born at Alton, Ill., May 31, 1865, and educated at Albion Union School. He first came into the bank in a working capacity in 1885, but in 1886 went to Arizona in connection with real estate enterprises, and in pursuit of recreation. He returned to Albion in 1890, and again went into the bank, and on the death of his father, in February, 1893, was elected president.

Harrington, Charles A., who was for many years identified with the best interests of Albion, was born in Shelby, August 29, 1815, and was the son of Micah and Hannah (Smith) Harrington. The family were New Englanders, and on both sides were patriots of the Revolution. In the famous battle of Lexington there were eleven members of the Harrington family, and two of them were killed. The father of Micah was Thomas Harrington, the latter leaving Massachusetts in 1790, and settled in the eastern part of the State of New York. He was a large land owner and was killed by accident. Micah Harrington was born at Marlborough, Mass., but came to this State, where, after a short residence in different counties, he finally settled at Shelby in 1813. His brother, Daniel, was also a pioneer of this county. Micah was surveyor in this county, and was associated with the Elliotts in developing the Holland Purchase. He served with credit in the War of 1812. The children of Micah and Hannah (Smith) Harrington were: Dev-eaux, who died in Coldwater, Mich.; Montraville Amos, who died at Benton Harbor, Mich.; Charles Augustus, our subject; Shelby Andrew, who died at Coldwater, Mich.; Marcia, who married Charles H. Moore, late of Albion. Micah Harrington died in April, 1833, and his wife in September, 1861. Charles A. Harrington was brought up to business pursuits, was a merchant for a time, but his chief occupation was that of contractor. He was a strong Republican and held office as postmaster at Albion through Mr. Lincoln's and a portion of Mr. Johnson's administration. His business life was successful, and he was regarded as one of the substantial and influential men of the county seat. He was one of the founders of the Episcopal church in Albion. June 9, 1841, Mr. Harrington married Harriet J. Whitney, daughter of John Whitney. Their children were as follows: Clara, wife of Henry Hanington, of Denver, Col.; Emma; Rollin W.; Adeline; Harriet W.; Belle W., wife of George H. Sickles, jr., of Buffalo. Charles H. Harrington died October 11, 1878, and his wife December 22 of the same year.

Howland, George, was a native of Gill, Mass., born December 17, 1788. He was a farmer, and came with his family to New York State in the spring of 1820. He lived in Seneca, Ontario county, until 1825, then came to the town of Barre and located at

Porter's Corners. In 1826 he moved to the farm now owned and occupied by his son, H. H. Howland, and there the old pioneer died January 12, 1875, aged eighty-six years. His wife died June 29, 1823. She was formerly Tabitha Luce, a native of Gill, and was married to George Howland, December 17, 1811. Their children were: Porter L., born March 3, 1813, lived and died in Michigan; Henry H., of Albion; George D., born December 8, 1818, lived and died in Ontario county; and Tabitha A., born April 19, 1823, married Gain R. Patterson, and now lives in Michigan. After the death of his first wife George Howland married Mary Wrisley, by whom he had one child, Caroline, who married Urbane C. Thurston, of Albion. George Howland came to Western New York to build up a home and competency for his family, but in 1837 he was stricken blind and remained in that condition to the end of his life. Henry H. Howland was born February 4, 1815. He was brought up to farm work, and since he was eleven years of age has lived on the same farm property. On October 7, 1846, Mr. Howland married Lucinda Scott, and to them two children were born: Sarah, born July 14, 1850, died September 4, 1859; Mary, born February 17, 1853, married Charles B. Gray, and lives with her father on the old farm. During his many years of residence in Albion, Mr. Howland has taken an active interest in all public affairs. He is an earnest Republican, was formerly a Whig, but has never had any political aspirations. He is a consistent member of the Baptist church.

Horton, Joseph H., was born at Sand Lake, April 19, 1824, one of twelve children of George and Lucinda Horton. His father was a lumberman, and Joseph worked for him six years, then went to Troy and was employed as engineer in a stove foundry. He was also employed as engineer in a steam saw mill at Berlin for a short time, then came to Genesee county and became a farmer in Pembroke. In August, 1862, Mr. Horton enlisted in Company G, 8th Heavy Artillery, and served two years and ten months; was mustered out of service June 5, 1865, at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va. He participated in the battles of Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, front of Petersburg, Ream's Station, operations about Petersburg, Hatchers' Run, joined in the pursuit of Lee, and was present at the final surrender at Appomattox. During this time the farm was successfully managed by his wife. Returning home Mr. Horton remained a year on the farm, then moved to East Pembroke, where he worked as carpenter. They moved to Shelby Center in 1868, thence after a year to Sand Lake, where he took charge of his father's business. After the death of his parents he came to Albion to educate his daughter at the Phipps Seminary, and at that time practically retired from public life. December 25, 1845, Mr. Horton married Electa E., daughter of Runa and Sophia Adams, of Sand Lake, by whom he had two children, the first of whom died in infancy, and the latter, Sophia, married in 1888 Rev. Emil J. Miller, independent Baptist missionary at Lower Burmah. They have one child. Mr. Horton has always been a Republican. His service in the army was as drummer, and he was also drummer in the famous Log Cabin campaign of 1840, and at a later period during Mr. Lincoln's candidacy for the presidency. Emil J. Miller was born in West Prussia in 1857. His father was a soldier in the Prussian army, and on him for gallant service the order of the Iron Cross was conferred by the king. Emil J. came to the United States in 1873, and was educated principally at Colgate University, entering the ministry in 1888.



Hatch, David N., was born in Murray, in 1820. His father, Harrison Hatch, came from Sherman, Conn., in 1815 and settled in the eastern part of Murray on the farm now occupied by the family. In 1834 he moved to Holley where the remainder of his life was spent. He was assessor for several years and has filled the office of supervisor. He married Rebecca Northrup of Sherman, Conn., and to them these children were born: Sarah and David, who died young, Selina A., David N., Mary D., and Sarah A. Selina A. married Stillman A. Clark of Milton Vt., and Mary D. married John H. Moore of Canada. David N. Hatch always lived in the town of Murray. His principal occupation was farming, but for several years he was in the produce business at Holley. Mr. Hatch was a public spirited man and prominent in social and political circles in the town. He was for several years president of the Orleans County Agricultural Society, and was largely responsible for its success. In 1844 Mr. Hatch married Mary J. Perry, daughter of Nathaniel Perry. David N. Hatch died May 11, 1891. The children of David N., and Mary J. Hatch were as follows: Sarah C., wife of Edward Lewis, Harrison E., Charles W., married to Avis M. Berry, Mary Barnard, Addie E., Frank M., who died at thirteen years, N. W. Perry, living in New York (married), Cornelia H., married to Charles G. James, and Robert N., now of Murray.

Hawes, William H., youngest child of Peter and Caroline (Van Alstyne) Hawes, was born in Albany, July 20, 1843. He was brought up to the various occupations pursued by his father and came with the family to Albion in 1862. In August of that year William enlisted as private in the 17th N. Y. Battery, and after an honorable service of nearly three years, was mustered out at Richmond, June 12, 1865. At Petersburg, July 12, 1864, Private Hawes was wounded by a ball through his left foot, and which also took off the great toe of his right foot. Returning from the service Mr. Hawes soon went into business with his father and was with him in Maryland and Elmira, after which William returned to Albion and has ever since been a merchant in the village. He was associated formerly with his brother, but is now sole proprietor of a bakery and confectionery store. In politics Mr. Hawes is a strong Republican, is a devoted Methodist and is one of the present stewards of the church. June 16, 1871, he married Margaret Littlebrant.

Hawes, Peter S., was a native of Kinderhook, Columbia county, and early in his business life was a manufacturer of wadding at Niverville in that county, and also in the grocery business at Kinderhook and Albany several years. At Albany he met with reverses and decided to go on the canal with a boat, in connection with which occupation Mr. Hawes came to Albion in 1862, where he afterwards made his home. He started a grocery business, continued it until 1874, then went to Somerset county, Md., thence to Elnira, still later to Poughkeepsie, and finally to Lockport. In 1883 Mr. Hawes again opened a grocery in Albion, remained two years and retired, thence went to Lockport where he died at the age of seventy-two. His wife, Caroline Van Alstyne, died in Albion in 1864. Their children were: Sarah J., wife of Joseph Snyder; Hiram, of Albion; Margaret A., wife of Julian T. Du Quette; and William of Albion. Hiram was born in Cohoes, January 14, 1838. Until he was about seventeen he lived on the farm, and for the next three years was engaged on the Erie Canal.

He came with his father to Albion in 1862 and was with him in his various business enterprises. He went into business with his father in 1863, and was later associated with his brother William under the firm name of Hawes Brothers, grocers and bakers, in Albion. Afterwards the business was divided, William taking the bakery and Hiram the grocery, with which each has ever since been engaged. In Poughkeepsie, Hiram married Catharine A. Hess. In politics Mr. Hawes is a strong Republican. He is an active member of the M. E. Church.

Hall, John O., was born in Nashua, N. H., in 1836, and his ancestors were all natives of New Hampshire. His father's name was Benjamin P. Hall, born in New Hampshire in 1813, and in 1840 moved to Utica, where he held a number of offices and served one term as sheriff of Oneida county. He was instrumental in bringing to justice two noted incendiaries, Conklin and Orcutt, both of whom he arrested, and saw one hung, (Conklin), and Orcutt sent to Auburn prison. Mr. Hall died about 1853. Caroline (Linscott) Hall, mother of John, was born in New Hampshire in 1814, and died in 1856. Benjamin P. and Caroline Hall had four children: Charles, who lived but two years; Georgiana, born in 1840, died about 1846; John O., and Arabelle, who was born in 1846. John O. Hall was educated in Utica and came to Somerset in 1855, where he worked on a farm until the breaking out of the rebellion. He enlisted in Company D, 8th N. Y. Artillery Volunteers at Lockport, and was there mustered into the United States service. He was in six engagements as follows: Aquia Creek, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Hanover. At Petersburg he was struck in the ankle joint by a Minnie ball, and the leg was afterward amputated three inches below the knee joint. He is a member of Veteran Post No. 5, G. A. R., Department of Ohio. John O. Hall was married at Somerset, in 1857, to Elizabeth Joyce, who was born in Genesee county in 1852, and died in Ridgeway, in 1877. They were the parents of two children: Cora A., born in 1859, in Leroy, Genesee county, married Eugene Howland, of Somerset, and they have two children (Lena and Addie who reside in Somerset); Emma E., born in 1861, married Elbert D. Barlow, of Ridgeway, reside in Gaines, and have two children, (Ada E. and Eunice B.). Mr. Hall entered the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, in 1878, and was assistant postmaster two years, and was then promoted to chief of police of the Home for nearly two years. In 1881 he returned to Ridgeway, where he married Lurinda Chase of that town. In 1883 he and wife removed to the town of Gaines, where they now reside. Mr. Hall was five times elected to the office of town clerk of Gaines and was postmaster four years under the administration of President Harrison.

Hard, Joseph, was the grandson of James Hard, who was born in Whitehall, N. Y. His wife was Ruth, born in Connecticut, May 26, 1774, and they had these children, Levi, Samuel, Amos, Joseph, William, and Dennis. Joseph, father of Cassius, was born in Whitehall, December 30, 1804, and died February 1, 1881. Sarah Spear, mother of Cassius, was born in Webster, Monroe county, August 11, 1815, and died in March, 1884, aged sixty-eight. The children of Joseph and Sarah Hard were: Cassius M., born February 2, 1845; Sarah T., born November 19, 1846, and died in infancy; Newton S., born August 17, 1848. Francis P., born March 20, 1851, and died June 14, 1877; Bradford W., born May 5, 1855; Elmer C., born August 26, 1858. All of these



children were born in Murray. Cassius M. Hard was educated in the common schools of Murray and attended the Murray Academy for two years. He has been engaged in farming since a boy. In 1883 he purchased the farm of fifty-seven acres at Kuckville, where he now resides. Mr. Hard has served as assessor of Carleton two terms. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Lodge at Waterport. In 1870 Mr. C. M. Hard married Ella Smith, who was born in Carlton, February 28, 1852, and the children of this marriage were: Wallace C., born August 12, 1873; Irene S., born June 8, 1875, and married Henry V. Wilson; Manley J., born April 8, 1883.

Hill, Lewis J., born in Clarendon, Orleans county, in 1848; is a son of Loren Hill, who was a native of Phelps, Ontario county. Loren Hill came to this county in 1846 and settled in Clarendon, where he engaged in farming. He held numerous offices in the town, being justice of the peace several years. Lewis J. Hill resided in Clarendon until 1886, and engaged in farming. At this time he became associated with A. B. Raymond & Co., grain and produce dealers, in Brockport and Holley, managing the affairs of the firm in the latter village. Loren Hill married Maria Smith of Lyons, N. Y., and they were the parents of seven children, three sons: Goodwin H., John S., and Lewis J.; and four daughters, Emma, Frances, Mary and Nora M. Mr. Hill was married in 1892 to Emma L., daughter of William S. Glidden of Clarendon. The Glidden family were among the first settlers of the town of Clarendon, and came to the town in 1816. There were Asa and Jacob Glidden (brothers) and their cousins David, Jeremiah, Willard and Simeon. They all came from Vermont with the exception of Asa, who had settled the township of Stansted in Canada. He, and his uncle, named Bodwell, were the first to arrive, and came on foot, driving their cattle, and when their funds were exhausted they were compelled to sell an animal from time to time, to supply their needs. They located in Clarendon, which was then a wilderness, and after making a small clearing and erecting a log house, sent for their families. They were all farmers and with their descendants contributed in no small degree to the clearing up and settlement of the town. Asa Glidden married Sallie Sims, and their children were: Sabrina, who married Jason A. Sheldon and finally settled in Michigan; Johial, who married Betsy Davis and also settled in Michigan; Clarissa, who married Helen Babcock; Asa, who married Emeline Chapin; Smith, who married Cordelia Whaler; and William S., who married Lucinda Cox. Of this family only William S. is living. He was born in 1810, and his occupation has always been farming, and until his removal to Holley a few years since, his entire life has been spent in Clarendon. William S. and Lucinda Glidden were the parents of eleven children, one son, Ezra, and ten daughters, Amelia, Lydia, Sabrina, Electa, Sarah, Evelyn, Rosetta, Augusta, Emma and Irene.

Hutchinson, George S., was born in Canada, in Murray, September 2, 1826, and moved to Gaines with his parents in 1828. He was a Revolutionary soldier. John, father of George S., was born in Norwich, Vt., and died in Gaines in 1857, aged sixty-seven. He married Lorena Worden, born in Watertown, N. Y., and died in Gaines in 1850, aged forty-nine. Their three children were: Ann B., who resides in Albion; Jane W., who lives in Detroit, Mich., having married Asa H. Paine, by whom she has three children; and George S., our subject. The latter was educated in Gaines Acade-

my, and has been a merchant for many years, but is now in the insurance business in Albion, representing fire, life and accident insurance. He is a Democrat, and has served as president of the village of Albion, also trustee, and is now treasurer. During the late war he organized a company in the 151st regiment, and went to the front in 1862. He is a member of Renovation Lodge No. 97, F. & A. M., Orleans Chapter No. 175, R. A. M., Alpha Omega Council No. 75, and Monroe Commandery No. 22. June 24, 1857, he married at Warren, Pa., Catharine B. Wetmore, born May 1, 1836. Her parents were early settlers of that town, where her father was a lawyer.

The Hebner Family.—The first of the Hebner family to settle in Orleans county was Conrad Hebner, who was a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. He married Margaret Gintner, and in 1855, with his family consisting of his wife and two sons, John and George, he came to America and settled in the town of Rush, Monroe county, where he became a farmer. The following year they removed to the town of Clarkson, and in 1859 removed to Orleans county and settled in the town of Clarendon, and one year later to Carlton, where they lived until 1870. In that year George Hebner removed to Murray, where he has since resided. He engaged in the stone business in 1889 on the canal west of Hulberton, and carried it on until the fall of 1893, when he sold his quarry and engaged in the bottling business and manufacture of temperance beverages at Hulberton. He married, in 1857, Mrs. Mary A. Curchin, and their children are: George J., who married Florence Judd; Mary E., who married George W. Hollister; David C., who married Lucy Hooker; Susan A., who married John C. Altpeter; Emeline L., who married Daniel W. Altpeter; Ida S., who married C. Frederick Tubbs, and William C., who died unmarried. John Hebner resided in Clarendon, Carlton and Kendall until 1876, when he removed to Murray and for five years engaged in farming near Murray Station. He then removed to Hulberton, where he has since resided. In 1888 he purchased land on the north side of the canal and opened a stone quarry, and has since been engaged in that business. He married, in 1855, Mary S. Prince, and their children were: Elizabeth, Susan and John (deceased), Henry and William,

Hard, Merritt, son of Sylvanus and Lucy (Fenn) Hard, was born in Arlington, Vt., June 3, 1811. He is of English descent, his great-grandfather coming to America with Captain Kidd. Sylvanus was a soldier at Plattsburgh in the war of 1812. Merritt Hard came to Yates in 1835 and settled on the farm he now occupies. He followed school teaching more or less until 1853 and was town superintendent of schools many years. For nearly twenty years he was a justice of the peace, and was also a long time merchant in Lyndonville. In 1834 he married Charlotte Canfield, of Vermont, and had three children: Catherine A. (deceased), and Caroline, successively the wives of Martin S. Rice, and Hon. Henry M. His second wife was Laura C. Fenn, of Connecticut. Hon. Henry M. Hard was born in Arlington, Vt., January 31, 1842, and was educated in the Yates and Medina Academies. He was long a merchant in Lyndonville with his father and afterwards alone, and was supervisor of Yates in 1877-78-79 and 1880, being chairman of the board the latter year. In the fall of 1881 he was elected to the Assembly for one year, and was re-elected in 1882, and served on the committees of commerce, navigation, internal affairs, trades and manufactures and

several others. In February, 1891, he was appointed by President Harrison United States Consul at Clifton, Ontario, Canada, and resigned on account of sickness. He is now president of the Board of Education of the Lyndonville Union Free School. September 1, 1870, he married Kate, daughter of Daniel Clark, and has one son, Edward C., who was born December 1, 1872, and who was graduated from the Rochester University in June, 1894.

Hornsby, Rev. Henry, was born in Stourton, Warwickshire, England, August 19, 1821. His parents, James and Rosanna (Sweetman) Hornsby, came to America in 1839 and settled in Ontario county. In 1843 the family moved to Murray, in 1845 to Clarkson, Monroe county, and in 1847 to this town, locating on lot nineteen. James Hornsby was born February 14, 1794, and died November 11, 1883; his wife was born April 26, 1792, died April 13, 1883. Rev. Henry Hornsby, in 1849, married Mianda Jenks, of Kendall, who died in 1866. His second wife is Sophia R., daughter of Charles Dugar, who settled in Yates in 1847. Mr. Hornsby began the gospel ministry in the M. E. Church in Sweden, Monroe county, in 1852, and as a pastor in that denomination was stationed as follows: Grand Island, 1853; West Falls, 1854; a mission in Buffalo, 1855; Franklinville, 1856-57; East Otto, 1858; Java, 1859-60. He then joined the Free Methodist Church, which he served: Kendall, 1861-62, 1865; Yates and Carlton, 1863-64; Perry, 1866-67; Java, 1869. His health failing he was then superannuated and settled permanently at West Kendall. Recovering, he was chairman of the Genesee District from 1876 to 1880, when he was again superannuated, and since then has given his attention to his home and to the cause of the church, with which he has so long been connected. He was one of the originators, and a liberal contributor, of the Orphanage and Home of the Free Methodist Church at Gerry, Chautauqua county, in 1886, having been since the organization its president and one of its trustees, and for several years its financial agent. This benevolent institution is designed for the care of aged men and women and orphans without regard for color, nationality or religious affiliations.

Johnson, Stephen, was a soldier under General Putnam in the Revolutionary War. His son, Stephen B., served in the War of 1812. The latter was born in Washington county, N. Y., May 19, 1794, moved to Jefferson county, came thence to Yates in 1817, and died in Lyndonville, February 24, 1855. In 1819 he married Maria, daughter of Simeon Gilbert. She died December 27, 1874. Mr. Gilbert came to Yates from Oneida county in 1817 and settled on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Swift, where he died about 1834. Mr. Johnson's children were Stephen G., Cornelia (Mrs. Wilson Tuttle), Cynthia M. (Mrs. Hiram Deline), Dr. Nathan P., and Lydia S. Stephen G. Johnson was born October 16, 1820. In 1846 he married Harriet Blanchard, of Vermont, and had three children: Clarence A., Dr. Harvey B., and Charles B. Mrs. Johnson died in August, 1867. Dr. Nathan P. Johnson, born in 1827, long a practicing physician in Orleans and Niagara counties, died in January, 1888. Miss Lydia S. Johnson was an army nurse under Miss Dorothy L. Dix, going to Washington in September, 1862, and serving in the warehouse, the Dunbarton street and the Union Hotel hospitals in Georgetown, and in the Wold Street Hospital in Alexandria until March, 1863, when she was stricken with typhoid fever and came home. In the fall of 1864 she returned to Wash-

ington, and was soon assigned to hospitals at Fortress Monroe, where she served until July 28, 1865. Miss Johnson was the only nurse Orleans county sent to the Civil War. Since her discharge she has resided in Lyndonville. Clarence A. Johnson, born November 2, 1848, enlisted in Battery H, 1st N. Y. Light Artillery, September 5, 1864, and served until his discharge May 30, 1865. He joined the G. A. R. in Framingham, Mass., in 1871, and has been commander of the local post four years.

Andrews, J. A., was born January 2, 1842, in the town of Ridgeway on the farm he now owns. In June, 1867, he married Emma H. Bacon; their family consists of four children: Avery V., Anna D., Allen B. and John R., also a niece, Alice P., who has lived with them from infancy, now Mrs. W. Edgar Hedley, of Buffalo. J. A. Andrews's father was Avery V. Andrews, born in New Hampshire, but removed with his parents to Vermont. His mother's maiden name was Anna Tanner, a native of Vermont. J. A. Andrews's parents took up the farm he now owns from the Holland Purchase Company.

Avery, Albert, was a native of Connecticut, but at an early age went to Onondaga county, where he was an extensive business man, dealing in and shipping salt and carrying on a store. He left that region about 1839 and came west, locating for fourteen years in Yates and then coming to Barre, on the farm now owned by Mr. Homer Waldo. In 1868 he sold the farm, and afterward lived in Elba and Oakfield, dying in the latter town in September, 1893. His wife was Emily Geer, and to them four children were born: Francis G., of Barre; Lura, wife of Willis A. Grinnell, and now dead; John, now in Michigan; Charles B., of Oakfield. Francis G. Avery was born February 16, 1839, and was brought up a farmer, though after his education at Albion Academy he taught school several terms. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, 27th Regiment N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, and served until the spring of 1862, when he was discharged for disabilities, from which he has never quite fully recovered. In 1864 Mr. Avery came to his present farm, which is known as one of the best in the southern part of the town. March 24, 1863, Francis G. Avery married Sarah Jane Bliss. Their children are as follows: Emily, wife of Charles Porter; Lillian, wife of Edward Shotwell; Helen, wife Albert Grinnell; Albert, and Charles.

Bragg, Solomon, was one of the pioneers of Barre, coming to the town in the fall of 1818, bringing a cow and an ox team. Solomon and his son Nathan each took a tract from the land company. The children of Solomon Bragg were as follows: Levi, Nathan, Joel, Lydia, Lucy, Lucretia, and Dolly and Polly (twins). About 1819 or 1820 Nathan went to Scottsville and there married Lavica Vannocker, by whom he had two children: Sylvester, of Barre; and Luana, wife of S. K. Wyman. Nathan Bragg died in Barre in November, 1881, and his wife June 29, 1854. After the death of his first wife Nathan married the widow Groff. Sylvester Bragg, who for nearly half a century has been one of the leading and most influential men of Barre, was born November 9, 1824, and has always lived within 100 rods of his present residence. He has always been a farmer, and his industry and perseverance have been rewarded by success. Further, he has provided generously for his children as they have matured and started in business. Mr. Bragg is one of the staunchest Republicans in Barre, and has served

as assessor ten years, supervisor three years, and is now highway commissioner. February 4, 1846, Sylvester Bragg married Eliza Ann Whiting, of Shelby, and to them seven children have been born, viz.: Nathan, a farmer of Barre; Henry, who died at the age of nineteen; Oscar, who died at sixteen; Lillie, wife of George N. Brown, of Barre; Eugene and Ulysses Grant, both of Barre; and Lovinna, wife of Elmer Bliss.

Brown, J. B. was born in Connecticut, June 10, 1840. His parents moved west and settled in Missouri when he was fourteen years old. In 1877 he came to Ridgeway and has lived in Knowlesville since 1886. Mr. Brown married Fannie E. Ostrander, and they have two daughters, Melissa S. and Fannie C. Mr. Brown enlisted early in the war for six months' service, and subsequently entered the 4th M. S. M. Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers, and saw service along the Missouri and Kansas frontier throughout the war.

Blood, S. P., was born in Lyndonville, April 17, 1857. His parents moved to Ohio in 1875, and when twenty years of age S. P. came east to Niagara Falls and learned the milling trade. After milling a while in Medina he went to Minneapolis and worked eight months in the Pillsbury "A" Mill. He then came to Medina and worked for Mr. Hoag six years. After a short time in Oakfield he went into partnership with Mr. Spoor in the flour and feed business, and in February, 1893, formed the present partnership with George R. Timmerman in the old Hoag Mill. In 1882 Mr. Blood married Lina M. Moore, and they have two daughters: Jessie and Pearl. Mr. Blood's father was S. P. Blood, and his mother was Emily (Fuller) Blood. His grandfather, Jackson Blood, came into the town of Yates in 1824, and was one of the pioneers of this county.

Burnham, William, came from New England at an early date and settled in Murray, where he took a farm about a mile north of Holley. He married Phoebe Sprague, and their children were: Warren, who married Eunice Miller and resides at Brockport; Charlotte, who married Martin Evarts, of Clarendon; Lucinda, who married John Brackett, of Clarendon; William, jr.; Elias (deceased); Ozro, who married Polly Wetherbee and settled in California; Oski, who married Nancy Day and settled in Iowa; Mary (deceased); Jasper (deceased); Chauncy, who married Eusebia Root and in 1880 removed to Michigan. William Burnham, jr., died in 1862, was a farmer, and, with the exception of a short residence in the west, has spent his life in Murray on the old homestead. He married Mary J. Bushnell, and their children were: Helen, who married William Bickford; Emma, who married Hiram E. Bronson; Phoebe, who married John Opp; Charles O. (deceased); and Fred W., who is unmarried.

Bronson, Hosea, was the first of the family to settle in Orleans county. He was a native of Vermont and a son of Samuel Bronson, and came to Murray about 1836. He was a carpenter by trade and always followed that business. In 1841 he married Caroline, daughter of Elisha Blodgett, of Murray, and in 1858 settled in Holley, where the remainder of his life was spent. His children were two sons: Elisha D., born July 1, 1843, and Hiram E., born January 4, 1846, both of whom settled in Holley, and both are carpenters. Elisha D. Bronson was married in 1872 to Jean Milne, daughter of Charles Milne, of Murray, and they have two children, Bernard and Edith. Hiram E. Bronson married Emma, daughter of William Burnham, of Murray, and their children are: Maude, who married Horace A. Hose, Bertha, Donald F., and Ralph.



Blodgett, Elisha, was born at Middleburgh, Vt., in 1787. His father, Samuel Blodgett, served in the Revolutionary War and was twice captured by the Indians. Elisha Blodgett came from Vermont in 1810 and settled in Henrietta, Monroe county, where he remained until 1822, when he came to the town of Murray and settled on the Ridge road east of Sandy Creek. For many years he was industriously engaged in the stove business, buying and shipping large quantities by canal to eastern cities. Mr. Blodgett was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Holley. He married Lois Cowles, and to them were born three daughters and one son. Hiram Blodgett, the son, settled in Kendall and was a farmer. The daughters were: Caroline, who married Hosea Bronson, Amanda, who married Harry Bradley, and Orpha, who married Bernard Sawyer. Elisha Blodgett died in 1856.

Brace, Joseph N., was born in Shelby on the farm, where he now resides, February 17, 1848. In 1876 he married Martha Gillis, daughter of John S. Gillis of Ontario county, and they have one daughter, Inez G. Mr. Brace's father was Norman Brace, and his mother Catherine N. (Jameson) Brace. Norman Brace was a son of Asa and Eunice (Brown) Brace. Mrs. Brace's mother was the daughter of Hugh and Jeanette (Brock) Jameson. Joseph N. Brace was appointed State inspector of public works in November, 1893. He has also held town offices, and is a member of the County Democratic Central Committee.

Berry, Albert M., was born in New Jersey, August 27, 1823, and when thirteen years of age drove to Orleans county with his brother with a horse and wagon. His people settled in Yates, and he was educated in the Albion Academy. He has followed farming all his life most successfully. In 1849 he married Martha Porter, who died in 1886. They have two children living, Eugene S., and Mrs. John Bland of Medina.

Cook, George H., was born in Clarendon in 1839, a son of Merritt Cook. The latter was a son of Lemuel, jr., and grandson of Lemuel Cook, who was a native of Pompey, Conn., and served in the Revolution. He settled first in Onondaga county, and from there removed to Clarendon, this county, at an early date. He was a farmer and lived to the great age of 107 years, dying in Clarendon. His children were: Miles, who served in the war of 1812; Lyman, Lemuel, jr., Curtis, Seeley, Worthy, Gilbert, Hannah, Esther and Electa, all of whom lived to old age. Merritt, son of Lemuel, jr., settled in Clarendon, and was a farmer. He married Jane Darrow, and their children were: Mary, George H., Charles, Emma, Ella and John. Mary married Alson Blodgett, and settled in Minnesota; Charles is a farmer of Clarendon and married Eveline Glidden; Emma married Lyman Smith of this town; Ella married Judson Bolton, also of this town; John married Mary Morton and settled in Michigan. George H., with the exception of a few years (spent in Wisconsin), resided in Clarendon till 1885, when he removed to Murray and bought a farm south of Sandy Creek. In 1861 he married Mary Field of Oakfield, N. Y., and they have an adopted daughter, Sadie, and an adopted son, David H. Cook. George H. Cook died in 1892.

Castle, Reuben S., was born in the town of Parma, Monroe county, N. Y., January 21, 1820. He attended the district schools. In 1836 his first business experience was as clerk with Messrs Grant and Ellicott, merchants in Medina, Orleans county, after which

he attended the Lima Seminary in the years 1837 and 1838. He then spent five years as clerk with Messrs Grant and Turner who had the contract with the State for building the aqueduct across the Genesee River, at Portage, Allegany county, on the Genesee Valley Canal. In 1844 he went to Shelby Centre, Orleans county, and conducted a general mercantile business under the firm name of R. S. Castle & Company eleven years; served as town clerk several years and postmaster, whose commission was issued by the then president, James Buchanan. In 1855 he came to Medina and has been in the grocery and various other kinds of business here several years. Mr. Castle has been assessor in Medina ten years, and is now serving his fourth term, has been a justice of the peace of the town of Ridgeway, and police justice several years in Medina village. In 1846 Mr. Castle married Sarah A. Bathgate, born in 1826 and said to be the first white child born in Medina. They have buried three children and three sons, and three daughters are now living. Mr. Castle claims to be a Jeffersonian Democrat.

Filer, John H., was born in Ontario, Canada, November 18, 1854, and was educated in the Toronto Normal School. He holds a first class grade A certificate, the highest grade issued in the Dominion. In 1876 he came to the United States, attended the Brockport Normal a short time to get the ways of the schools of this State, and has been constantly engaged in teaching since that date. He has been principal of Waterport and Knowlesville Union Schools eight years (three years in the former and five years in the latter). During that time he took a three years' correspondence course in the Chautauqua University and received a diploma for the work done. He is recognized as an able and successful teacher. In 1895 he married Cora M. Parkman.

Grinnell, Paul, was born in Barre, July 14, 1823, and has always followed farming. In 1846 he married Sarah Butler, and they have five children: Ervin, Edwin, Cynthia (Mrs. Sanborn) of Virginia; Florence (Mrs. Elliott) of Buffalo; Alice (Mrs. Smith) of Medina. Mr. Grinnell's father was John Grinnell, and his mother Praxana (Tinkham) Grinnell. John Grinnell was a native of Saratoga county, and came to Barre, Orleans county in 1820.

Gorman, Charles A., was born at Great Bend, Susquehanna county, Pa., October 19, 1853. At the early age of fifteen he left the farm and went to work in a stone quarry at Shelby Basin. He remained there ten years, advancing himself not only in his trade and business, but in education. He became foreman of a quarry and succeeded in obtaining a two years' course in St. Joseph's College at Buffalo. During his college course he bought and sold stone in Buffalo. During the earlier years of his struggle to advance himself he received much assistance and encouragement from the Le Valley family of Shelby Basin and attributes his success to them. At the age of twenty-eight, Mr. Gorman was the owner of a quarry, and for the last twelve years has been one of the leading quarry men of this county. He has occupied various positions of trust and responsibility, and was once nominated for member of Assembly by the Democratic party and the vote he received in the Republican stronghold showed his great personal popularity. In 1883 Mr. Gorman married Margaret Kearney, who died in June, 1893. They had two sons and two daughters.



Geballe, I. H., was born in Germany April 1, 1846. He came to America in 1868, landing in New York, where he spent several years as clerk in the clothing line. He then moved to Rochester, and from that point peddled through this part of the country, from Rochester to Suspension Bridge. In 1875 he came to Medina, and embarked in the clothing business. His first venture was not successful, but immediately making a rearrangement of his business, he made a fresh start, and during the past eighteen years has built up a splendid clothing trade. There is no larger clothing establishment than his between Buffalo and Rochester, and he constantly carries a large and carefully selected stock of ready made clothing and gent's furnishing goods. Mr. Geballe is recognized as one of the leading business men of Medina, and is also well known in social circles. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, of the Odd Fellows, A. O. U. W., Knights of Maccabees and Free Sons of Israel. He is also a director in the Medina Loan Association and holds a seat in the Corn Exchange. Of late years he has been giving attention to the wholesaling business with much success, and contemplates going into it entirely in the not distant future. Mr. Geballe is a stockholder in a sash and blind factory in Middleport, and of his city property special mention might be made of his handsome residence on Center street. In 1876 Mr. Geballe married Henetta Lesser, and they have five children, three sons and two daughters.

Howell, H. B., was born in 1841 at Olcott, N. Y., entered the army in defence of the Union in 1861, where he was promoted to captain, and was discharged in 1865. He immediately took up his education where it was dropped and began school again at Clinton Liberal Institute, thence to St. Lawrence University under the able tuition of Dr. E. Fisher in the theological department. In 1869 he was ordained a minister in the Universalist Church, and has been settled in Ridgeway, Leroy, Clifton Springs and other places, but finally retired from active work in consequence of voice difficulty. In 1873 Mr. Howell married Helena A. Bowen, and they have one daughter and three sons. Mr. Howell has recently given his attention to farming, while at the same time answering many professional calls. His father, John Howell, was killed in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., and his mother's maiden name was Elmira Olmsted.

Hetsler, Frederick G., was born in Wheatland, Monroe county, November 14, 1823, and was educated at Yates Academy. He was left an orphan at the age of seven, thereafter practically made his own way in the world, and with much success. At the age of eighteen he went on the road as traveler, and followed this business twenty-six years. In 1871 he came to Medina, and eventually purchased the fine block in which he has since conducted his business of jobber and dealer in tobacco, cigars, confectionery, etc. In 1845 he married Sarah Maria Clark, who died in December, 1891. They have one son, Frank. Mr. Hetsler's father was George, who married Lydia Van Auken, and his grandfather was Frederick Hetsler, who was one of the pioneers of Monroe county, and was on the site of Rochester when only two log houses stood in the wilds where the city now stands.

Hood, Mrs. Emma L., is a daughter of R. C. Tompkins, of Knowlesville. In 1873 she married Harry R. Hardick, who died in 1885. Mr. Hardick belonged to one of the best known families in the county. In 1890 she married N. G. Hood, and they con-

ducted a general store in Knowlesville in which the post-office is located, Mr. Tompkins being postmaster.

Hood, Silas M., was born near Knowlesville, town of Ridgeway, May 10, 1840, and excepting during the war has always followed farming. He enlisted July 17, 1861, in Company A, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, and has the honor of belonging to the first company of cavalry mustered into the volunteer service for three years. He is a brother of Samuel I. Hood, for whom S. I. Hood Post, of Medina, was named. In 1866 he married Lucy Elizabeth Haynes, and they had two children, Mary E., now Mrs. Gillett, and Samuel I. His mother died when he was an infant. April 5, 1876, he married for his second wife Mrs. Mary F. Pratt, of Gaines, and they have two sons, Willis Mainvill and S. Burroughs. Mr. Hood's father was David Hood, who came from Seneca county in 1816, and his mother Elizabeth Burrough Hood, from Ovid, Seneca county, and sister of Hon. S. M. Burrough, who was member of the State Legislature several terms; also member of Congress at the time of his death.

Hunt, Daniel F., was born in Vermont in 1813, and came to Orleans county before he was four years of age. He still resides on the old Hunt farm, a mile north of Ridgeway. He married Tryphosa Greenman and they had seven children, four of whom are living: William, Bert, Nora and Addie. Mr. Hunt's father was Daniel F. Hunt, and his mother, Abigail (Batchelor) Hunt, both natives of Vermont. Mr. Hunt's first wife died April 11, 1880, aged seventy-two years, and in 1892 he married Samantha Greenman Dutcher.

Hunt, Edmund L., was born in Camillus, Onondaga county, July 5, 1822, and came to Orleans county in 1848. In that year he married Emeline Jackson, daughter of William and Martha (Comstock) Jackson. Mrs. Hunt was born April 25, 1827, in the same school district in the town of Ridgeway where she now resides. Her grandfather Jackson came from England with his parents and settled in Schenectady county. Mr. Hunt's father was Lorenzo Hunt, a native of the State of Rhode Island, and his mother was Ann (Comstock) Hunt, of Onondaga county, this State.

Ingalls, Lewis, was born in Hartford, Washington county, June 8, 1817, and when young learned the blacksmith trade, but has generally been a farmer. At the age of twenty-one he began life for himself, working farms in Geneseo, Livingston county. From here he went to Nunda, Allegany county, where he purchased land; thence to Perry, Wyoming county, and finally, in 1850, moved to Orleans county, and located three-fourths of a mile from Gaines village. In 1856, Mr. Ingalls purchased his present excellent farm, located in the southeast quarter of the village of Albion, and here he has continued to reside until the present time. Lewis Ingalls began life destitute of means, his only capital being his determination to succeed, coupled with a strong constitution and excellent health. As a farmer and business man, his life has been abundantly successful, and to-day he is in the enjoyment of a competency. Until he was twenty-six years of age, Mr. Ingalls's faith was atheistical, but after a long and critical attention given to prophetic and historic portions of inspiration was converted and became a true Christian, this change being the result of his own meditation, unaided by any known human influences. From then until the present time Mr. Ingalls has

devoted much of his life in heralding the gospel among his fellow men, and as an expounder of Bible truths he has but few equals in the county. His early education was limited, but in his maturer years he became a student of Greek, was self taught, and is now unquestionably familiar with the classics, and translates Greek scriptures into English. Mr. Ingalls is not identified with any church society, yet he inclines toward Methodism. In 1838 he was married to Sarah Warren, then a resident of Livingston county, but a native of Massachusetts. Of this marriage one child was born, Mary L., wife of Foster Udell, a large and successful fruit grower in Brockport, western New York.

Johnson, James, born in Saratoga county, March 28, 1819, settled in Ridgeway in 1850, moved thence to Yates in 1882, and died June 24, 1890. He held several minor town offices, and was prominent in local affairs. February 26, 1840, he married Lois Sarah Olmstead, born August 1, 1821, died in November, 1883. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Moore. His children were: Marian A., born December 2, 1840, deceased; Elizabeth, born August 10, 1842, deceased; Louisa D., born September 26, 1844 (Mrs. Henry J. Clark); William H., born March 4, 1846; Mary E. (Mrs. Art Ferris), born September 24, 1847; James Ernest, born May 17, 1849; and Lena A. (Mrs. John Ferris), born September 19, 1856. James E. Johnson is a farmer in the southeast part of the town. Rodney Clark, son of James, was born January 1, 1798, came to Yates with his father in 1818, and married, January 16, 1822, Sally Weld, who was born October 24, 1801, and died August 6, 1826. Their children were: Lurana (Mrs. Erastus King), Martha (Mrs. Chester Field), and Laura (Mrs. Russel Jackson, who married second, George Swan). His second wife, Sally Barrett, who died January 14, 1840, left no children. February 16, 1842, he married third, Mrs. Priscilla (Paxon) Doty, and had two children, of whom Henry J. is a farmer near Lyndonville. She died February 2, 1892, aged ninety-three years.

Jackson, James Adelbert, was born in Sweden, Monroe county, May 13, 1846, a son of Willett, whose father, James, came from Canada in 1811, and took up a farm south of Brockport. He served in the war of 1812. Willett Jackson settled in Sweden, where he lived till 1854, when he bought a farm in Clarendon and removed there. In 1888 he removed to Holley. He married Betsey Fanning, and they had one son, James A. He married second, Mrs. Mary Gates. James A. Jackson settled in Clarendon, where he has followed agriculture. In 1868 he married Alice, daughter of Smith Glidden, and they have two children: Avis and Charles.

Kast, John T., was a native of Alsace, France, born May 8, 1816, and was the son of a farmer. John came to this county at the age of nineteen, located at Rome, Oneida county, where his uncle lived, and for whom he went to work on a farm. Mr. Kast lived in that vicinity about twenty-one years. January 4, 1844, he married Barbara Baker, and in 1848 he bought a small farm in Oneida county, on which he lived eight years, then sold and came to Albion. His original purchase here was a fifty acre farm, to which he has added twenty acres more, and in 1883 he purchased the Tooley farm of 51 acres, which is located one-half mile east of Barre Springs. The children of John T. and Barbara Kast have been as follows: Elizabeth, Albert, John, Caroline, William,

and Mary. Mr. Kast is remembered among Albion's successful farmers. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought public office. Both he and wife are members of the M. E. church.

Kelly, John Russell, is a son of George Kelly, born in Orange county in 1815, and is now living in Van Buren county, Mich. George came to the town of Carlton in 1842, where he resided until 1864, and then moved to Michigan, in which State he has since remained. His wife was Ellen Ostrander, born in Orange county in 1817, and died in 1859. The children of George and Ellen Kelly were as follows: Halsey, born in Orange county in 1834, died in Michigan in 1885; George B., born in Orange county in 1836, was killed at the battle of Mine Run, Va., in 1863; Margaret, born in Orange county in 1838, resides in Van Buren county, Mich.; John Russell, born in Orange county, November 13, 1841; Royce, born in Carlton November 13, 1845, resides in Michigan; Mary, born in Carlton in 1848, resides in Michigan; Charles, born in Carlton in 1854, resides in Michigan. John was educated in the common schools of Carlton, and his boyhood days were spent on a farm. At the age of seventeen he engaged as a sailor on the Great Lakes, which business he followed eleven years; for the last three of which he was a third owner in a vessel, of which he was second officer in command. In 1869 and 1870 he was employed by the government in building piers at Oak Orchard Harbor. In June, 1871, he was appointed keeper at Oak Orchard Light Station, Carlton, which position he still holds. Mr. Kelly married at Kendall, January 13, 1869, Emma A. Smith, born in Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, April 15, 1848, and they have one child, Genevra Abbie Ellen, born November 2, 1871, who married William G. Taylor of Albion, December 9, 1891.

Ludington, Howard, a native of Dutchess county, was the first of the family to settle in Orleans county. He came to Murray in 1854, settled near Holley, and engaged in farming. He married Sally Ann Corbin, and they are the parents of ten children: John, Anna, Edward, Sarah, Ellen, Varnam D., Gilbert, James, Ira and George. Ira and Ellen are deceased, all the others are living. John Ludington settled in Bowling Green, Ky., and James settled in Dallas, Tex. Anna married Newton Hard of Murray; Edward resides in Albion, and married Sarah Wells; Sarah married Clark Smith of Murray; Gilbert married Sarah Haight and resides in Murray; George settled in Albion, and married Ella Gleason; Varnum D. is engaged in farming in Murray. He is a staunch Republican, and a member of Holley Lodge, I. O. O. F. He married Grace, daughter of Jerome R. Love of Murray.

Love, Major William, was born January 19, 1795, and in 1816 came to Barre. In 1818 he brought his young wife and occupied a log cabin in the wilderness. The old home farm in Barre is still owned by his son, Albert S. Love. Major Love was a public spirited man, well informed in political affairs, and his strong antagonism to slavery, and all forms of injustice, is still well remembered in the county. He died December 19, 1864. His wife was Lucinda Oaks, a native of Oneida county, born June 6, 1797, deceased March 8, 1873. They had ten children: William Delos, born September 29, 1819, a Congregational clergyman living in Hartford, Conn.; Samuel G., born May 30, 1821, a well-known school organizer and teacher, also librarian of the noted Prender-

gast Library at Jamestown. He died November 12, 1893; Ozro, born February 8, 1823; Lavancha E., born October 27, 1824, married A. Z. Barrows, who was for more than forty years a teacher in Buffalo public schools, where his wife also taught. She died February 2, 1870; Laura M., born July 17, 1826, who married William C. Scofield, a Congregational minister of Washington, D. C.; Miranda H., born March 27, 1828, married William E. Ledyard, late of Milwaukee, Wis.; Levi, born September 29, 1830, died February 1, 1831; Jerome, born September 6, 1832; early in life a teacher, subsequently a farmer at the west, and now in the town of Murray; Albert S., born May 31, 1835; Franklin D., born May 12, 1837, and for nearly thirty years a teacher in Buffalo. Albert S. Love was reared on his father's farm, educated in the district school and Randolph Academy, finishing his course at Buffalo Central School, and later returned to Randolph Academy and taught two years. He taught school and worked on the farm about ten years. August 13, 1860, he married Marietta, daughter of Harry W. Weed, of Kendall, and they have three children: Cora L., Ella M. and Edith M. (deceased). In 1862 Mr. Love moved to Marion, Ia. While there he was principal of a Union school at the county seat, and also engaged in farming. Upon the death of his father he, by request, returned to Barre and bought the home farm. In 1891 he came to live at the county seat. He was assessor in Barre six years, and was also connected with the school interests of that town. Ozro Love was educated in the common school and attended the academy one winter. In 1844 began life for himself. For nearly forty years Mr. Love was a farmer in Orleans county, during which time he owned several farms in Barre. In 1881 he came to live in Albion village. His first wife was Martha Street, whom he married September 26, 1844. Two children were born to them: Lucius Delos, who died in 1882, and one who died in infancy. His wife died December 9, 1874. October 28, 1875, he married Emily A., widow of Charles Webster, of Barre, and daughter of Alonzo D. Atherton. Ozro Love was originally a Whig, a strong anti-slavery advocate, and was one of the first Republicans in the county. He was supervisor of Barre in 1873-4, and was assessor of that town several years. He was for many years a trustee of the Presbyterian Church at Barre Centre.

Leonard, John H., born December 15, 1829, in the town of Gaines on the farm where he now resides. He is a brother of Jefferson Y., who resides on a part of the same farm, which was purchased by their father, Ephraim, who purchased the farm of the land office situated at Batavia in 1815. Our subject was educated in the common schools and is a farmer. He married, November 15, 1865, at Albion, Anna Iden, born February 10, 1842. Her father was Jacob Iden, an early settler in Gaines. Her mother was Sarah C. Stringham. Our subject's children are. Sarah, born October 6, 1866, married Jesse Jobson and resides in Oregon; Mary M., born August 19, 1868, married Lincoln Lettis and resides in Albion village. They had two children: Anna, born April 9, 1889, and John H., who died in infancy; E. Jay, born April 29, 1873, and George I., born December 29, 1874.

Lawrence, William, a Connecticut Yankee by birth, but before settlement at Knowlesville, a resident of Madison county, came to this county in 1837, bringing a wife and two sons, William II. and George J. William Lawrence, sr., had been un-



fortunate in business in the east and came to this locality to recover his fortune. Before coming to Orleans county, when residing in Madison county he was a merchant, also the proprietor of lime kilns and plaster mills, etc., and the owner of a line of boats on the canal. In 1850 the family moved to Ithaca, where Mr. Lawrence established a stove depot and store, and in 1862 came to Genesee county and engaged in farming. He came to Albion in 1876, where he died in 1885, and his wife in 1888. George J. Lawrence, son of the pioneer, was born in Chittenango, October 22, 1834, and was brought up to the same business his father conducted. While in Ithaca he learned telegraphy, which he afterward followed for nine years. During the war he was employed in the United States Military Telegraph Corps and stationed at Harper's Ferry, and other points, following the army under orders. In 1865 Mr. Lawrence returned home and engaged in farming, and in 1876 came to Albion. At the request of his uncle, Mark H. Beecher, professor of mathematics in the United States navy, he took charge of his business for two years until his uncle's death in 1882. Two years later he began the manufacture of carbonated beverages at Albion, and now carries on a large and successful business. April 23, 1890, Mr. Lawrence married Lucy A. Allen, widow of Asa Allen, of Richmond, Mich., and daughter of Lewis Newman, of Leister, Livingston county.

Landauer, Moritz, who for more than thirty years has been identified with mercantile interests in Albion, was born in Hurben by Krumbach, Bayern, Germany, March 9, 1829, and was the son of a cattle dealer. In Germany Moritz learned the trade of cotton weaving, but at the age of twenty years left his native country and came to America rather than enter the German army, which he would have been compelled to do in accordance with the laws of that country. Almost at once after landing in New York, Mr. Landauer purchased a pack of wares and notions and began life here as a peddler, followed by a clerkship in a store in the city. However, meeting with some friends, he was induced to go to Macon, Ga., where he also worked as a clerk for a year, after which he and his brother, Samuel, purchased a stock of goods, agreeing to pay \$5,000 in three years. This agreement was fully complied with, and they did a successful business in Macon for several years. Early during the war Mr. Landauer was compelled to furnish a substitute for the confederate service, and also pay \$600. In addition to this he was afterward drafted and was left the only alternative of leaving the South or else enter the army. The stock was sold at a great sacrifice, and Mr. Landauer returned to New York. In 1863 he came to Albion, went into a general dry goods business with his brother, and for the next seventeen years the firm, M. Landauer & Bro. was numbered among the substantial and successful business houses of the county seat. In 1881 the firm was dissolved and the business was afterward carried on by our subject until 1887, when Louis Landauer became partner with his father, under the firm name of M. Landauer & Son. In 1891 Landauer Bros. succeeded to the business, and Moritz Landauer practically retired, though he daily visits the store, for he is still an active man. His wife was Thekla Goodman, born April 10, 1839. Their children are as follows: Bertha, born October 17, 1859, married August Strouse, and died July 8, 1879; Henry, who died June 7, 1878; Louis, born November 1, 1865, now the senior partner in the business at Albion; Augusta, wife of

Louis Goodman; Samuel, the junior partner, born October 26, 1867; and Jesse, born September 3, 1875.

Lattin, Frank H., is a grandson of William Lattin, who was born in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, May 15, 1808, and died at Gaines, March 17, 1863. The father of our subject, Joseph Wood Lattin, was born in Dutchess county, April 15, 1833, and died in Gaines, December 11, 1870. He married Mary Haak, who was born in Spring, Crawford county, Pa., December 28, 1840, and their children were, Frank H., and Cary B. The latter was born in Gaines, November 29, 1864, and died in Gaines, July 8, 1891, being at the time of his death deputy State treasurer of the State of Washington. He was a graduate of Albion High School, class of '84, and of the Omaha Business College (1888), and taught school in the town of Gaines two years. Frank H. Lattin was born in Gaines, August 17, 1861, and graduated from the Albion High School, class of '82, after which he taught school in his native village. A few years previous he had become greatly interested in the study of natural history. This interest had increased to such an extent that he now determined to make it his life work. Discovering that certain portions of Orleans county were rich in geological products, of the drift period especially, he spent every moment at his disposal in the search for specimens, and in reading up for scientific information. He made several valuable "finds" in the drift and also in the neighboring sandstone and limestone quarries, and soon began a correspondence with other collectors, effecting an exchange of his duplicates for other specimens from all over the world, until his collections became quite extensive in the various branches of natural science. At first he devoted himself especially to birds' eggs and in 1884 began the publication of a monthly magazine, called the "Oologist," which has now attained a circulation of nearly 3,000 copies monthly, and is the official organ of the Oologists in this county. Mr. Lattin has a handsome home in Gaines, which he says with pardonable pride, is probably the only one in the world secured with a single sale of bird's eggs. He has two large warehouses filled with his collections. He has placed a large collection of eggs in the Field Museum at Chicago, where, during the World's Fair, his collection in the Anthropological building occupied 2,000 square feet. After the close of the Fair, Mr. Lattin effected the purchase of the entire collection of shells, numbering 50,000 specimens of 10,000 species, formerly owned by the great collector, the late Colonel Jewett, of Santa Barbara, Cal. Mr. Lattin is a wholesale and retail dealer in specimens, instruments, supplies, publications for the naturalist, and curiosities generally. September 9, 1885, he married May E. Bullard, born in Gaines, August 9, 1866. Her grandfather was Brigadier Bullard, who settled in Gaines Basin in 1812.

Lockwood, Henry C., was born at Chestertown, Warren county, N. Y., December 9, 1848. His father, Henry F. Lockwood, being a son of Col. Jeremiah Lockwood, who served in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch came to Holley, Orleans county, N. Y., in the fall of 1871, and for six and one half years was employed in the general store of H. G. Newton. In 1878 he succeeded Mr. Newton in the dry goods business, and has since that time carried on a general dry goods, carpet and wall paper business. He has held the office of school trustee of the village and is prominently identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church of which he is a member, holding at present the office of



trustee and steward. He is a member of the Murray Lodge No. 380 F. & A. M. He is also national vice-president of the National Protective Legion, an insurance company which gives benefits to living members at actual cost, paying them \$500 in five year periods. In 1871 Mr. Lockwood was married to Mary Van Benthuyssen and they have had five children, two sons and two daughters are living.

Lusk, Charles, was born in New Hartford, Oneida county, October 4, 1835, a son of Ira, who was a son of Solomon Lusk, a colonel in the war of 1812, and one of the early settlers of Oneida county. Ida married Betsey Williams. Their son Charles came to Orleans county in 1855, and resided for a year, then removed to Michigan and remained till 1866 when he returned to Orleans county and for two years lived in Barre, removing thence to Holley, and five years later, in 1873, he purchased a farm in the eastern district of Clarendon, and here he has since lived. He is an active man in his party, and has served as assessor several years, and served as supervisor of Clarendon during 1884-86. He is a member of Holley Lodge, I. O. O. F., of the A. O. U. W. and belongs to the Presbyterian Church. In 1855 Mr. Lusk married Electa, daughter of Asa Lewis of Murray, and their children are: Charles F., Aden B., Herman A., Myrtie, and Jennie. Of these, Charles married Lillie Venton, Herman married Aggie Clarey, and Myrtie married John Langham.

Munson, Edward, M. D., was born in Penn Yan, Yates county, March 30, 1859, and was educated at Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y., and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city. He took his degree of M.D. in 1881, and immediately began practice in Medina. He is a member of the Orleans County Medical Society, and of the Central New York Medical Association. In 1883 Dr. Munson married Lillian Smith of Watkins, N. Y., and they have five children, three sons and two daughters.

Miller, Ogden S., son of Alexander Miller, was born December 3, 1846, in the town of Barre. Alexander was a son of Caleb, who came from Byron and settled in Barre at an early date, where he engaged in farming. He married Mrs. Rhoda Loomis, and they had three sons: Caleb, Alvin, who died young, and Alexander. Caleb Miller died in 1819. His sons, Caleb, jr., and Alexander, were blacksmiths by trade and carried on a shop in Byron for a time then came to Clarendon village, where they engaged in the blacksmith and foundry business, manufacturing plows extensively. Caleb Miller, jr., built the stone shop at Clarendon which is still in use. After a few years Caleb sold out to his brother and removed to Michigan, where he became a farmer and later established a foundry. Alexander Miller built many houses in Clarendon, and did much to promote the growth and welfare of the village. He married Lois, daughter of Elias Willard of Monroe county in 1844, and their children were: Ogden S. (our subject); Jennie V., who married Walter T. Pettengill; Fred W., and Nelie L., who married William A. Bissell. In 1866 Ogden S. Miller became a partner of his father in the manufacture of carriages and agricultural implements. In 1871 Alexander Miller sold his interest in the business to W. T. Pettengill, and in 1874 engaged in farming in Bergen. In 1878 he removed to Caledonia, where with his son, Fred W., he again engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Alexander Miller died in 1886, and Fred W. continued the business. Fred W. Miller was twice married, his first wife

being Minnie Carruthers, and the second Lottie Tiffany. Ogden S. Miller was educated in the school of his town and in Lockport Union School, and at Bryant & Stratton's Business College of Buffalo. In 1871 he formed the partnership with Mr. Pettengill, and for two years they were engaged in the manufacture of carriages. In 1873 they purchased the cider and grist mill property at Clarendon and soon became extensive manufacturers of cider vinegar. In 1886 they extended their business to Holley, building a large evaporator and becoming the largest producers of cider vinegar in the world. In 1891 the business was incorporated as the "Genesee Fruit Company," Mr. Miller being the vice-president and general manager. He removed to Holley in 1886. He was one of the organizers of the Holley Electric Light Company, and the Water Works. He was president of the village several years and was known and recognized as one of the most enterprising and public spirited men of the town. He was a member of Holley Lodge, I. O. O. F., Murray Lodge, F. and A. M., and the A. O. U. W. In 1872 Mr. Miller married Rosetta G., daughter of William Glidden of Clarendon. He died May 20, 1893.

Mansfield, Harvey, was born in the town of Murray in 1835, and is a son of Alanson, born March 9, 1793, whose father was Amos Mansfield. Amos Mansfield was a native of Scotland and the names of his children were: Alanson, Harmon, Amos, Polly, Sally, and Annie. Alanson Mansfield served in the war of 1812, and came to Orleans county in 1814 and settled in Murray. He worked at chopping for a short time until he had saved a little money, then took out an article of lot 219, just north of Hindsburg, the price being three dollars per acre. He then returned to Vermont and brought back his father's family, consisting of his father and mother and six children, of which Alanson was the oldest. With a pair of horses and their effects in a sleigh and leading a cow behind they made the journey, arriving at Murray in the winter of 1815. They built a log house and made a clearing. Their first crop of corn was grown from the seed of four ears. Alanson was married, October 14, 1817, to Polly Hart, whose father, Ebenezer Hart, had settled where the Murray depot now stands. They were the parents of ten children: Lucina, who married Riley Church of Murray; Valina, who married Rev. David Moore, D.D., of Geneva; Almina, who married Huron Baker; Minerva, who married Nelson Butts of Albion; Myron, who married Mary J. Parmley and is a farmer in Murray; Sophia, who married Walter Yager; Maria, who married Henry Decker; Orrin, Jackson and Harvey. Orrin is a farmer and resides in Murray. He married Mary Ellsworth. Jackson married Maria Yager, and his early life was spent in Murray, but removed later to Michigan and finally to California, where he now resides. Harvey Mansfield settled in Murray, and has always been engaged in farming. In 1860 he married Clara, daughter of Munson Mansfield, and his second wife was Sarah E., daughter of Isaac Day of Murray.

McKendry, Thomas, was a son of John, who was born in Galowayshire, Scotland, and died in the house where subject now resides in November 1, 1864, aged eighty-seven years. He emigrated in 1857, and resided with his son until his death. The mother of our subject, Margaret Ewins, was born in Scotland, and died in 1864. Their family consisted of eight children: James, Sarah, Thomas, our subject, born in Scotland November 14, 1819; William, Mary, Jesse, who resides in Lyndonville, Orleans county;

Elizabeth, and John. Subject received a common school education in Scotland. He emigrated to this country in 1851, and settled in Yates, where he remained one year, and then removed to Carlton. In 1862 he purchased the farm where he now resides, formerly known as the Crain farm. It now contains 100 acres. He married in Scotland in 1838, aged nineteen years. They had four children, all born in Scotland: John, born in 1839, and died in North Carolina in 1862. He was a soldier of the Rebellion, a member of the Third New York Cavalry, Company F; Robert, born in 1842, and resides in Michigan. He married Lottie Brown, a native of Carlton, and they have four children: Anna, John, Allie, and Elizabeth; William, born in 1845, and died in Scotland, aged six years; and James, born in 1850, resides in Fargo, Dakota. He married Jennie Hutchinson, of Gaines, and had two children: Sumner and Ernest, both deceased.

Mathes, George, was a native of Alsace, France, born November 28, 1840, and was the youngest of four children of George and Elizabeth (Root) Mathes. In 1846 the family came to this country, and settled in Barre, where the father was a farmer, and where he lived until his death in 1857. The mother died in Clarendon. The children in this family were: Bernard, of Barre, and George, now of Albion, and two others, who died in infancy. George Mathes, the present superintendent of the poor of the county, was brought up on his father's farm in Barre, and upon the death of his father worked the farm three years. He then purchased a farm in Clarendon, and worked it for twenty years. Still later he became a merchant in Clarendon village, and was in business about five years, selling out in 1890, when he became county superintendent. Mr. Mathes has been an active factor in county politics for many years, and in Clarendon held the offices of collector and town clerk, and was a candidate for the supervisorship, but that being a strong Democratic town, he was defeated. While living in Barre, George Mathes married Orcelia, daughter of the late Dennis Evarts, and they have had six children: Willard E., Adelbert, Lewis D., Benjamin C., Kirk B., and Cora E. They have been members of the M. E. church thirty-three years, and for nearly twenty-five years Mr. Mathes was class-leader, steward and Sunday school superintendent of the Clarendon M. E. church. He is now one of the trustees of the M. E. Society in Albion.

Mustill, James John, was born in London, Eng., July 5, 1830, and was the third of ten children born to James and Sarah (Ashbury) Mustill. The father was a frescoer by trade, and came to the United States in 1833, locating at Lockport, where he lived until 1852, then came to Murray and settled on a farm, where he lived until his death, May 24, 1857. His wife died in 1890. Young James was put out to learn the harness making trade at the age of fourteen. After thoroughly learning the trade, Mr. Mustill worked as foreman for several years, and then went into business at Lockport. In 1852 he came to Albion and worked with G. W. Hotchkiss, and later associated with Mr. Merrifield, the firm being Mustill & Merrifield. Mr. Mustill then succeeded to the firm, and ever since has been regarded as one of the substantial business men of the county seat, and is now the oldest active business man of the town. Mr. Mustill is a prominent Mason, having become a craftsman September 1, 1851, in Lockport Lodge, and is now a member of the Renovation Lodge No. 97, of Albion, having taken the thirty-second degree in the Rochester consistory, and is also member of Monroe Com-

mandery No. 12. In 1849 he married Ruth Few, daughter of James Few, of Lockport. They have had six children, only one of which, Alice A., widow of James Wilson, is now living. Mr. Mustill is a Republican, but takes no active part in politics..

Mulford Samuel, H., was born March 16, 1796, at East Hampton, L. I. He settled in Rensselaer county, and for many years was in the milling business. In 1845 he came to Hulberton, Orleans county, and after a short residence there settled in Kendall, where he engaged in farming. He was a member of the old State militia, and was major in the same. He married, in 1823, Clarissa Griffing, and they had five children: Mary Elizabeth, Clarissa, Samuel E., Joseph P., and Harriet J. Mary Elizabeth married first, George H. Buckley, and second, Cornelius G. Palmer. Clarissa married Thaddeus R. Sherwood; Samuel E. married Mary E. Cramer, and is a farmer in Kendall; Joseph P. married Harriet J. Bassett, and is also a farmer in Kendall. Harriet J. is unmarried. Samuel H. Mulford removed from Kendall to Holley in 1869, and resided there until his death in 1871.

Mulford, Fred B. Samuel H. Mulford, son of Matthew, was born in East Hampton, L. I., March 18, 1796. His ancestors came from Devonshire, England, where the name was spelled Molford, and arriving in America settled in Rhode Island, whence some removed to Connecticut. Captain Samuel Mulford, great-great-grandfather of Samuel M., was a member of the Colonial Assembly of New York from 1705 to 1720, and a captain in the militia, as was also his son Matthew. David Mulford, son of the latter, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, in which Matthew, grandfather of Samuel H., served as a sergeant and afterward drew a pension. Samuel H. Mulford married, September 18, 1823, Clarissa Griffin, settled in Lansingburg, Rensselaer county, and was proprietor of a grist mill. About 1845 he came to Hulberton, but in 1846 removed to a farm in Kendall, whence he finally went to Holley, where he died in December, 1871. His children were Samuel E., born December 19, 1830; Joseph P., born May 1, 1834; Harriett J., born June 22, 1840; Mary (Mrs. C. G. Palmer), born October 17, 1824; and Clarissa (Mrs. T. R. Sherwood), born November 14, 1826. Joseph P. Mulford married, January 28, 1858, Harriet R., daughter of William R. Bassett, and their children are Fred B., born December 30, 1859; Harry J., born November 4, 1863, died November 24, 1887; George S., born November 16, 1865, married Lowella Barlow of Du Bois, Penn., July 11, 1888, and resides in Buffalo; Nina (Mrs. Frank J. Murphy) and Lina (twins), born March 18, 1869; and Mary O., born January 15, 1876. Mr. Mulford settled on his present farm near the lake shore in 1864. Fred B. Mulford married, December 30, 1880, Rose E., daughter of Dennis Skutt, of Kendall, and they have two children, Roy J. and Ward S. He purchased his present store in Kendall village of Miss Sarah Jewett in May, 1889, and was appointed postmaster in September, 1893. Dennis Skutt, father of Mrs. Rose Mulford, was born September 21, 1831, and married Betsey Hard, who was born December 22, 1834, and died September 11, 1875; they had two children: Rose E., born June 27, 1861, and Harry H., born April 24, 1872, and died October 15, 1893.

McDonald, B. Frank, born in West Kendall in 1855, is a son of Milo McDonald, who was a carriage blacksmith, and was in business at Kendall for many years. He was a

member of Kendall M. E. Church, and was a staunch Republican. In 1861 he enlisted in the 8th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, was appointed corporal, and was afterward promoted sergeant. He was killed in the battle of Cold Harbor in 1864. He married Minerva A., daughter of Ezra Spicer of Kendall, and they had one child, our subject. Mrs. McDonald, in 1869, married Abner Ray of Holley. B. Frank McDonald was educated in the public schools of Holley, and at a Commercial College in New Haven, Conn. In 1879 he engaged in the manufacture of cabinet and fine wood work at Holley. Mr. McDonald is a strong Republican, and a member of the Baptist Church and Royal Templars. He married in 1880 Etta, eldest daughter of Francis D. Cogswell of Holley, and they have four children, Ray, Walter, Earle and Carrie.

Milliken, Fayette A., born in Clarendon, Orleans county, August 7, 1848, is a son of Robert Milliken, who was a native of Peterboro, N. H. His father, Alexander, came from Peterboro in 1827 and located in Clarendon, where he purchased lands and engaged in farming. The early life of Robert was spent on the farm. In 1859 he came to Holley and engaged with Joseph W. Robb in the grocery business. In 1871 the business was purchased by F. A. Milliken, who conducted it until 1891, when he sold out to H. Cole & Son. Mr. Milliken is a Republican, and January 9, 1890, was appointed postmaster at Holley. During the four years he has held the office he has never been absent from his post a single day. Both the Democrats and Republicans say that never have the affairs of the office been more satisfactorily administered than under Mr. Milliken's administration. Mr. Milliken has been village clerk for several years, is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of Murray Lodge, No. 380, F. & A. M. Mr. Milliken was educated in the schools of Holley and the Rochester Business University. He was the first boy that ever sold the Rochester daily papers on the streets of Holley. Mr. Milliken married, June 4, 1873, Belle S., youngest daughter of Colonel John Berry, of Holley, and they have one daughter, Donna B.

Moore, David, was a native of Westmoreland, England, and came to America in 1834 and settled in the town of Murray at Hulburton. He was a stone mason by trade and has always followed that business. He married a Miss Clowdsdale, and their children were as follows: Sarah, who married Barzilla Richmond and settled in Wisconsin; Elizabeth, who married William Tyson and settled in the same State; Martha, who married Edward Reed; Margaret, who married Lorenzo D. Clark; Isabella, who married James D. Burns; Rev. David Moore, D. D., of Geneva; James, a former of Hulburton, who married Miss F. L. Laverick, and John, who was born September 18, 1828. Mr. John Moore learned the mason's trade, but in 1862, in company with George Over, engaged in the mercantile trade at Hulburton, which has since been his business. This partnership existed for one year, Mr. Over then disposing of his interest to Alfred J. Squires. Two years later Mr. Squires retired from the firm and Thomas S. Reed became the partner of Mr. Moore, continuing for eight years, when Mr. Moore's son, Frank, acquired his interest, and the firm still exists as J. Moore & Son. Mr. John Moore is a strong Republican and has held office as collector for several years and was appointed postmaster at Hulburton during Lincoln's first administration, and held that office continually until Cleveland's election in 1884. Mr. Moore is a member of Holley Lodge, I. O. O. F. In 1850 he married Rosepha Brockway, of Murray, and they were



the parents of these children: J. Frank, Gussie, Clark W. and three who died in infancy. Mr. Frank is also a Republican and was postmaster during Harrison's administration. He married Emma, daughter of Samuel D. Copeland, of Hulburton, in 1873, and to them were born the following children: Frank C., Gussie M., Fannie B., John (deceased), and Alice R.

Millener, William S., jr., is one of the enterprising young business men of Holley. He was born in 1871 and is a native of Spencerport, Monroe county. He graduated from the New York College of Pharmacy in 1892, and was president of his class. The same year he settled in Holley, purchasing the drug business of J. B. Fuller. He has one of the best equipped drug stores in the county and has a large trade. Mr. Millener is a member of the Board of Managers of the Glenwood Club, and is president of the Holley Debating Club.

Miller, Olin B., is a descendant of Timothy Miller, who was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1794; died in Carlton in 1854. George, son of Timothy, was born in Leroy, Genesee county, in 1825, and married Harriet Wright in 1849, born in Carlton in 1832, died in 1875. Their children were: Emily J., born in 1850, died in 1852; Fred G., born in 1852; Ellen E., born in 1854, died in 1874; Adelbert T., born in 1857; Emma E., born in 1860, died in 1887; Benjamin D., born in 1863; Olin B., born in 1865; Carrie M., born in 1868; May H., born in 1870. Olin B. was educated in the public schools of Carlton and a select school in Albion, taught by Miss Foster. February 9, 1893, he married at Waterford Hattie E. Squires, born in 1862, and was educated in the public schools of Carlton, also the high schools of Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated at the Brockport Normal School in 1884; afterward taught in the public schools. They have one child, Bernard O., born December 24, 1893. Mrs. Miller's father was Nathaniel Squires, who died July 17, 1891, aged seventy-two years. His wife was Lucina M. Phillips, born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1829.

Martin, George W., was born December 22, 1799, and died March 17, 1882. He came from New Hampshire to Ridgeway in 1816, but two years later removed to West Bloomfield, N. Y., to learn the blacksmith's trade. In December, 1831, he settled permanently in Yates and lived until the spring of 1832 in a log house standing where Daniel Clark now lives. He then moved to a place north of Johnson's Creek and built the brick house in Lyndonville now occupied by E. L. Shaw. He followed blacksmithing until 1852, when he removed to what is now the Samuel Church farm in Ridgeway, but returned to Lyndonville in 1891, and died there. His children were: Ira, Samuel H. (died February 18, 1832), and William H. Ira Martin, born January 3, 1828, married December 21, 1858, Clara V., daughter of Jackson Blood. He resided in Jackson, Mich., from 1862 to 1864, lived in Ridgeway for a time, and settled on his present farm in 1890. William H. Martin was born January 29, 1833. October 1, 1870, he married Rebecca E. Adams, a native of Maine, and now resides in San Francisco, Cal.

Mason, Anthony, a native of Connecticut, came into Ridgeway at a very early day, settled on a farm, and died in Medina, May 16, 1866. His wife died December 7, 1863. Their son, Oliver D., was born in Ridgeway, July 14, 1824. December 25, 1845, he

married Matilda A., daughter of George L. and Betsey Hackney, who was born February 18, 1825. She survives her husband and resides on the homestead south of the county line, near the station of R. W. & O. RR. Their children were: Emma, born June 30, 1847, died January 20, 1848; George L., born November 8, 1848; Theodore F., born September 23, 1850, died November 23, 1874; Newton, born December 25, 1854; Flora E., born July 30, 1857; and Clara, born March 23, 1860, died June 13, 1873. Mr. Mason died May 29, 1889. He was one of the leading farmers of the town of Yates. George L. Hackney was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1798, came to Medina about 1831, and died May 20, 1855. His wife, Betsey Hackney, died November 25, 1864. Mr. Hackney was a blacksmith by trade and followed that business in Medina many years. His father, William Hackney, came from Scotland to America and served in the Revolutionary War, and his widow received a pension until her death.

Miles, W. Ward, was born in Carlton, October 23, 1843, and died there December 27, 1893. His father was Henry O. Miles, a native of Stockbridge, Mass., born October 31, 1811, who married Hannah Clark of Palmyra, born February 14, 1812, and died January 18, 1892. Their children were: H. Page, born September 30, 1837; W. Ward; Sarah R., born December 15, 1854. W. Ward was a farmer and prominently identified with the interests of Carlton for many years, having served as assessor and supervisor. March 19, 1874, he married Sarah E. Wilson, who was born in Carlton August 31, 1853, and survives him with their four children: Henry W., born February 13, 1877; Clark S., born January 11, 1883; Armina L., born April 16, 1887; Sanford, born September 26, 1888. Henry Wilson, father of Mrs. Miles, was born in Dover, Dutchess county, August 5, 1807, and died June 24, 1871. His wife was Catharine Shear, born in Dutchess county, August 6, 1808, who died December 24, 1884. Their children were: Mary, born March 5, 1829; Benjamin S., born May 10, 1831; John C., born December 11, 1832; Cynthia, born February 17, 1836; George H., born August 31, 1838; Ellen, born August 15, 1840; Margaret, born January 4, 1843; Wilbur, born April 23, 1845; H. Seaver, born January 19, 1847; Louise, born January 13, 1849; Philo B., born January 29, 1851; Sarah E., born August 31, 1853; and Clark G., born March 3, 1855.

Miles, Edwin Wade, is a grandson of Anthony Miles, of England, and a son of Anthony, jr., who was born in Suffolk, England, in 1784, and died in Carlton June 6, 1883, aged ninety-nine years. The latter was one of the pioneers of this county, where he settled in 1810. His first wife was a Miss Benjamin, by whom he had five children: Mary, Grace, Edmond, Henry O. and Priscilla. He married second Jane Brown, and had by her six children: Sarah, wife of George Miller; Edwin W. our subject, born September 6, 1830, in Carlton; Mary Ann, who married J. B. Norris; Col. Edmond B., Cynthia, Victoria, wife of William Sutton. Edwin W. was educated in the common schools and Yates Academy, and has always been a farmer. He has served as highway commissioner three years, and is a member of Renovation Lodge No. 97, F. & A. M. of Albion, and of the A. O. U. W. of Carlton. December 30, 1852, he married Elizabeth Hall, born September 12, 1832, who was a daughter of Moses Hall, born in New Hampshire in 1807, and died in Michigan in 1890. He married Henrietta Harris, also of that State, born in 1812, and died in 1855. Our subject



has a relic in his possession worthy of notice, it being his father's picture, framed in one of the oxbows of the two yoke of oxen which brought the Bachelor Company to Carlton. Mr. and Mrs. Miles have one daughter, Mary, born October 28, 1853, who married Frederick Sutton and resides in Carlton.

Nichols, Charles, and his wife (Eliza Thompson), were natives of Ulster county, Ireland, but their marriage took place in Genesee county, to which region they both came at an early date. Charles Nichols came to Albion about 1835, and was a mason by trade. He died in Albion in 1879, and his wife four years later. Their children were as follows: William H., Martha J., and Charles A. (deceased). William H. Nichols was born in Albion in 1841, and like his father learned the trade of mason, at which he worked until 1862. On August 27, of that year, he enlisted in the 17th New York Battery, and served until the general muster-out, June 12, 1865. Returning from the service, Mr. Nichols worked at his trade for a time in Albion and in Titusville, Pa., and in 1867 became connected with the grocery firm of T. Hales & Co., consisting of Thomas Hales, John Normile, and W. H. Nichols, of Albion. This firm continued until 1881, and then merged into that of Nichols & Normile, the latter doing business until 1888, when it dissolved, Mr. Normile continuing the business. For three years Mr. Nichols was engaged in orange growing in Florida, and now owns an orange grove and other real estate there. He also engaged for a time in the real estate business in Rochester, but in 1891 again returned to the grocery trade, in which, as in other enterprises, he has been successful. On March 16, 1870, William H. Nichols married Sarah Braley, daughter of Nathaniel Braley, of Albion (died January 24, 1879), who bore him three children, two boys dying in infancy and one daughter at the age of ten years. September 9, 1891, he married Emma Webster, of Rochester, by whom he has one child, a daughter. Mr. Nichols is a member and trustee of the M. E. church, and in politics has always been a Republican.

O'Reilly, Bernard, was born in Tipperary county, Ireland, in 1827, and came to this country in 1848, and until 1850 was in the west. In the latter year he settled in Medina, where he has since resided. From 1857 to 1864 he was bookkeeper and superintendent for Patrick Horan of Medina, and for one year he was his partner in the business. Later he, with Timothy O'Brien and Michael Smith, operated a stone quarry at Shelby Basin for a year. He then, with Michael Welch, purchased a property at Brockville, and opened quarries, which they operated for five years. In 1882 he purchased lands on the north-side of the canal, east of Hulburton, and has since been engaged in the stone business there, and is one of the prosperous and successful quarrymen of the county. In 1840 Mr. O'Reilly married Margaret Looley, and their children are: Bernard, jr., Catherine, Dennis, Bridget, Mary, David, and Patrick, all of whom are living but David, who died in infancy. Bernard is the only one married, his wife being Mary O'Shea, and their children are: Edward, Bernard, and Margaret.

Owens, George L., was born in Brockport, November 6, 1866, educated at State Normal School, and was manager three years of the leading clothing house in Brockport, was deputy-postmaster at Brockport four years under Cleveland's first administration. He came to Medina August 12, 1890, and started a tailoring house. In

September, 1891, he opened his present store, and has become one of the leading clothiers and tailors in Orleans county. He is president of the Citizen's Hook and Ladder Company, trustee of the Celtic Club, and an active member of the C. M. B. A., and Medina Cyclers. Mr. Owens is the oldest son of John Owens, a merchant of Brockport. His mother was Emily (Shay) Owens, of Hamlin.

Pease, Henry, was born in Lewis county, May 30, 1856. He was educated at the Brockport Normal School and the University of Rochester, from which he graduated A.B. in 1887, and A.M. in 1890. He has been teaching since 1873. He came to Medina in 1891 as principal of the academy, and superintendent of schools, and it is but just to say that the schools of Medina, under his supervision, are in a highly creditable condition. In 1888 Professor Pease married Flora J. Owen, who died in February, 1892. Professor Pease's father was Charles Pease, his mother Maria (Kent) Pease. His grandfather, Major Alpheus Pease, was a Revolutionary soldier, and spent some time in the old Jersey prison ship.

Posson, Nelson, was born November 28, 1842, and came to Orleans county in 1850. In 1863 he married Carrie, daughter of Harvey Clute, and they have four children: Belle, now Mrs. David Maxwell; Nellie, a bookkeeper in Rochester; Le Roy and Hazel. Mr. Posson raises stock of all kinds, but makes a specialty of fine wool Merino sheep, and takes premiums wherever he exhibits his stock. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., the Good Templars and other organizations. He is a brother of Ervin Posson, supervisor of Shelby.

Platts, John, was born in Rutlandshire, England, July 26, 1847, and came to America with his parents in 1852. They first settled in Ohio, near Dayton, but afterwards went to Canada. At the age of thirteen John Platts went to work at paper making in Georgetown, Ontario. He afterwards removed to Rochester and then to Medina. He has been a marble cutter since 1864. In 1871 he and his brother, Thomas, purchased the marble business which they now conduct so successfully. In 1869 Mr. Platts married Nancy M. Mace, and they have a family of one son and four daughters.

Platts, Thomas, was born August 29, 1852. He learned the trade of marble cutter early in life, and in 1871 joined his brother John in the firm of Platts Brothers in Medina. November 26, 1893, he married Jennie Wilnoth, daughter of Samuel Wilnoth, a pioneer of the town of Shelby. Mr. Platts is a prominent Odd Fellow and chief patriarch in the Encampment.

Partridge, David H., was born in Galway, Saratoga county, in 1836, a son of Phineas S., whose father was Asa Partridge, who came from Massachusetts at an early date and settled in Holley, where he died. David H. came from Saratoga county to Lockport in 1851, and in 1856 removed to Holley, where he has since lived. In 1860 he became a partner in the grain and produce business with Col. John Berry, which they conducted until the retirement of the latter in 1890, since which Mr. Partridge has carried on the business alone, having an established reputation for honesty and fair dealing. He is a strong Republican, and has served on the Board of Trustees, being a member at the time the Union School was incorporated. He has been repeatedly urged

to take the nomination for supervisor and county treasurer, but refused on the ground that he preferred his business to the field of politics. He has been an active member of the Baptist Church for many years, and has served as trustee, treasurer, and leader of the choir. He also took an active part in the building of the new church in 1890. Mr. Partridge is one of the original stockholders in the Hillside Cemetery, and belongs to the following organizations: A. O. U. W. and Masonic Lodge. In 1863 he married Helen J., daughter of Col. John Barry, and they have two children: Mildred B., wife of Charles B. Arnold, of Rochester; and John S., who is in business with his father.

Berry, Col. John, was born in Berlin, Rensselaer county, October 11, 1812, and descended on the paternal side from Rhode Island Quakers, on the maternal side from Gen. Nathaniel Green, of Revolutionary fame. Colonel Berry came to Orleans county in 1834, and in 1837 to Holley, where for over fifty years he carried on the grain and produce business. He was especially interested in educational matters, serving as school trustee, and it was largely through his efforts that the old and insufficient school house was done away with and the fine stone building erected in its place. He was also prominent in the building of the academy in 1848. He was a strong Republican, and served in many positions of honor and trust, supervisor, etc., and was elected member of Assembly in 1870, and again in 1871. He was also a member of the 215th Regiment, State Militia, serving as captain, adjutant and colonel. In 1837 he married Rhoda A. Williams of Tully, who died in 1892. They had four children: Mrs. W. L'Hommedieu of Shelby; Mrs. D. H. Partridge and Mrs. F. A. Milliken of Holley, and Mrs. C. W. Hatch of Lockport. Colonel Berry died November 7, 1892.

Paine, Eli, was a native of Otsego county, and was a pioneer in Barre, he having settled in the town about 1814, at what is now called Sheldon's Corners (now in Albion). After living some time in this vicinity Mr. Paine purchased the farm now owned by his son, Corydon D. Paine, where he lived and died. At Phelps Eli Paine married Mary Barber, and they had one child, Corydon D. Eli Paine died in 1863, his wife in 1861. Corydon D. Paine, who is recognized as one of Barre's most thrifty farmers, and one of the leading men of the town as well, was born June 29, 1823. He has always been a farmer, yet early in his life he taught a winter school. On June 18, 1850, he married Nancy Caroline, daughter of Col. Elisha Wright, and they have had six children; Helen A., wife of A. D. Bannister; Cyene A., wife of F. D. Hill; Emory C. of Barre; Luella C., wife of H. L. Cloak; C. Estelle, who died in childhood, and Fletcher W., now living at home. Although a lifelong resident of Barre and a man deeply interested in public affairs, Mr. Paine has never sought political office. He is a Republican, was originally a Whig. He is a prominent member of the W. Barre M. E. Church, in which he has held all the society offices, was choristor thirty years, and has been superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Paine was formerly connected with the Albion M. E. Church.

Potter, Albert, was born at Stephentown, January 6, 1815. His father, Seeley Potter, was born at Lindsbury, Mass., September 14, 1790, and in 1814 married Phoebe Hopkins of Adams, Mass. In 1815 they came to western New York and settled at Redmond's Corners, Monroe county, where they remained until the fall of that year, when

they moved to the southeast corner of the town of Murray. Mr. Potter purchased fifty acres of land from Ezekiel Allen and built a log house, and here they resided several years. Mr. Potter purchased 150 acres more and by great energy and untiring industry soon became one of the most prosperous farmers in the town. In 1832 he built the large stone house where he resided the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1878. The children of Seeley and Phoebe Potter were these: Albert, Eliza, Peleg, who settled in Michigan and died in 1893; Jannette, who married Henry Clark and resides in Murray; William, who resides in Niagara county; Phoebe, Maria, Seeley, Julia, Caroline, who married Avery Richardson and resides in Bergen, Genesee county; George of Clarendon. Albert Potter has always been a farmer and resides on the old farm. He was captain in the state militia four years. Mr. Potter has been thrice married, first to Sylvia Cummings in 1849, by whom he had two children. Mrs. Potter died in 1859 and in 1861 he married Charlotte Miller, who died in 1874. In 1877 Mr. Potter married for the third time, his wife being Janette B. Swift, widow of G. W. Swift of Murray. One daughter, Al. Bertha Potter, was born of this union. Mr. Potter is a member of the Baptist Church at Holley.

Pettengill, Walter T., was born in Clarendon, Orleans county, in 1849, is a son of David N., whose father, Benjamin G. Pettengill, was among the early settlers of Clarendon, he being the first of the family to settle in Orleans county. Benjamin G. Pettengill came from Lewiston, Me., and became a prosperous farmer. He was a prominent member of the Universalist Church, and in politics was an active Republican, being at one time supervisor of the town. He married Hannah Pettengill, and their children were: David N., Phoebe, Amos, and True. David N. Pettengill was a graduate of the Albany Normal School, being one of the first normal graduates in the State. He taught school for ten years, and later became a member of the firm of Copeland, Pettengill & Martin, in the milling business at Clarendon. This firm soon dissolved. For thirty years he was interested in the milling business at Clarendon. He was an active member of the Universalist Church and a prominent member of the Republican party. For thirty years he was justice of the peace transacting a large amount of business, administering estates, etc., and was supervisor of Clarendon in 1869 and 1870. He married Eliza D., daughter of Chauncy Robinson, one of the pioneers of Clarendon. Chauncy Robinson came to Orleans county, town of Clarendon, July 25, 1813, there being at that time only one house in the place. He settled about four miles south of the village and became a farmer. He was a strong temperance man, a pronounced Abolitionist, and something of a literary character. In 1829 he was supervisor of the town. He married Anna, daughter of Ebenezer Lewis, whose son, William Lewis was the first sheriff of Orleans county. The children of David and Eliza Pettengill were, Walter T. and Beatrice. Beatrice Pettengill married David N. Salisbury of Rochester. Walter T. Pettengill engaged in the manufacture of carriages at Clarendon in 1871 with Ogden S. Miller. Two years later they purchased the old Farewell Mills and engaged in the milling business and the manufacture of vinegar and evaporated apples. They built up a large and prosperous business, erecting the extensive plant in Holley in 1886 and becoming the largest producers of cider vinegar in the world. In 1891 the Genesee Fruit Company was incorporated. Mr. Pettengill is manager of the Holley

and Clarendon mills and vice-president of the company. In 1866 Mr. Pettengill became a resident of Holley, and is one of the enterprising and public spirited men of the village. In 1872 he married Jennie V., daughter of Alexander Miller of Clarendon, and their children are, Agnes E. and Ben M.

Perry, Frederick, was born October 24, 1858, and has followed farming. In 1883 he married Frances E., daughter of H. H. Blakely. Mr. Perry's father is Russell M. Perry, and his mother was Mary (Fenton) Perry.

Blakely, H. H., was born January 20, 1822, in Erie county. He came to his present farm thirty-one years ago. In 1848 he married Laura M. Needham, and they have three children: Howard, Mrs. Fred Perry, and Elsie. Mr. Blakely's father was Joseph Blakely, a native of Connecticut. His mother was Sally Williams of Rocky Hill, Conn., a sister of the Rev. Comfort Williams who was the first Protestant minister of the village of Rochester, N. Y. sent by the Connecticut Home Mission Society to labor in that vicinity. He acquired a good sized farm, lying where now is the business portion of the city. The property reverted to descendants at his death in 1825.

Pullman, George Mortimer, was born in Brockton, Chautauqua county, N. Y., March 3, 1831, and is a son of James Lewis Pullman, who was born in Rhode Island, July 26, 1800. The parents of James L., soon after his birth, removed to a farm in Onondaga county, N. Y., where he spent his early youth in the quiet routine of agricultural pursuits. Becoming restless and longing for more stirring scenes, he determined to start out into the world, and with the parental blessing he left home and friends for the then thriving village of Auburn. There he established a successful business, and on September 4, 1825, was married to Emily Caroline Minton, who was born in that place August 14, 1808. This union was an exceedingly happy one. To them were born ten children, six of whom are now living. After the birth of the second son the family removed to the town of Portland, Chautauqua county, where seventeen eventful years were spent. There, four sons and two daughters were born. During this period Mr. Pullman became deeply impressed with the truths of the gospel. He was a diligent student of the Bible, and aided by his clear perceptions and logical mind, advanced steadily to find the doctrines of the Universalist Church distinctly revealed in it. He united with the First Universalist Church of Portland. In 1846 the family removed to Albion, where two more children were born, and where Mr. Pullman pursued the trade of a carpenter and the vocation of a mover of buildings. In this latter occupation he was frequently assisted by his sons, whom he had trained to habits of industry, thrift and frugality. Here he passed the remainder of his life, taking a deep interest in political affairs and the reforms of the times, exhibiting a christian spirit in all relations of life. He was an honored member of the I. O. O. F., and of Renovation Lodge A. F. and A. M. In December, 1852, he was taken ill and died November 1, 1853. His widow survived until May 21, 1892, when she died at her residence, 611 Fifth avenue, New York city. Both were buried in Mt. Albion cemetery. Their children were: Royal H., a noted clergyman of the Universalist Church of Baltimore, Md.; Albert B., a former officer of the Pullman Company, who died in Chicago in 1893; George M., of Chicago; Frances Caroline, who died aged two years; James M.,



D. D., a distinguished clergyman of Lynn, Mass.; William Eaton, who died aged about one and one-half years; Charles L., an officer of the Pullman Company; Helen, wife of George West, of New York city; and Frank W., for two years assistant United States district attorney in New York, who died aged thirty years.

To George M. Pullman, the third child of this family, belongs the honor of making the family name known throughout the world. To him is due the lasting gratitude of the traveling public of two hemispheres. He inherited keen intelligence, great force of character, unbending integrity, and marked individuality. All these qualities were called into action upon the death of his father, when the support of the mother and four young children devolved upon him. He began as a clerk in a village store, at the age of fourteen, receiving a salary of forty dollars per year. Afterwards he worked at cabinetmaking with his brother in Albion. At the time the enlargement of the Erie Canal was in progress he succeeded in securing contracts with the State of New York for the removal of buildings along the route, from which he realized several thousand dollars. With this capital he went to Chicago and engaged extensively in raising buildings. He raised entire blocks of brick and stone buildings, an undertaking entirely novel thirty years ago. It was about this time that his attention was drawn to the discomforts of long railway journeys, and he determined, if possible, to improve the methods of traveling. In 1859 he remodeled two old day coaches belonging to the Chicago & Alton road, changing them into sleeping cars. They found favor at once, and created a demand for improved traveling accommodation. In 1863 he began at Chicago the construction of a sleeping car upon the now well-known model which has inseparably associated his name with railway equipment. It was named the "Pioneer" and cost about \$18,000. It formed part of the train which carried the remains of the martyred Lincoln from Chicago to Springfield in 1865. Soon after it conveyed General Grant, then in the first flush of his great fame, to his old Galena home. From this small beginning has sprung the vast system of Pullman cars which are known and used all over the world. Pullman's Palace Car Company, organized in 1867, soon became a prominent factor in the equipment of railroads. Its fleet has grown from thirty-seven cars to 2,500; its working force from half a hundred to 15,000. Its cars are operated over nearly a hundred roads, and over a mileage equivalent to five times the circumference of the globe. From the first year of its existence it has paid its quarterly dividends with the regularity of a government loan, and its \$36,000,000 of capital has a market value of \$60,000,000, while its stock is so largely sought as a security for the investment of the funds of educational and charitable institutions, of women and of trust estates, that out of its 3,246 stockholders, 1,800 are of this class, and 1,494 of these 1,800 are women. It was in 1880 that the town of Pullman was founded in obedience to the imperative demands of the Pullman Company's business for increased shop facilities. It was purely a business enterprise, but a business enterprise projected upon a broad and generous scale, and conducted according to principles recognizing the mutuality of interest of capital and labor as the best and most enduring form of practical philanthropy. The town now has a population of 12,000. Over this vast business Mr. Pullman has always had the presidency and a manager's directing eye, for to him alone is due its wonderful development. Another enterprise of magnitude and

of great importance, in which Mr. Pullman has been prominently engaged, was the building in 1875-77 of the Sixth Avenue and Second Avenue Elevated Railroads, in the city of New York, he having been the organizer and president of the New York Loan and Improvement Company which undertook and carried forward to completion the construction of these roads. This undertaking, which at the time of its projection and during construction was bitterly opposed by many property owners and surface railway companies, has resulted in a public convenience and a development of the upper part of Manhattan Island far beyond any estimates or expectations of that time.

But it is as a public benefactor that we should view him in connection with a history of Orleans county, at the county seat of which he spent his young manhood. As a business man Mr. Pullman is especially active, but he is as well a thorough gentleman, endowed with a remarkable personality. He is dignified and erect in bearing and possesses a keen yet kindly eye. In action he is at once masterful and sympathetic. In 1888 he built on one of the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence River a summer home for his mother, called "Castle Rest." In Chicago, on the site of the memorable massacre of 1812, he caused to be erected a bronze memorial group, which was unveiled and formally presented to the Chicago Historical Society on June 22, 1893. The ceremonies were held near the "Massacre Tree," which was blown down during the storm of May 17-18, 1894. But perhaps the most touching—certainly the most enduring—monument yet attempted is the handsome Memorial Universalist Church edifice, which Mr. Pullman is now (1894) erecting in Albion, and which is described in another page of this volume. The idea of this occurred to him in 1890, but it was not until 1893 that his plans assumed tangible form. Not only does he erect this church as a memorial to his parents, but also as a fitting memorial to the deep interest they manifested in the progress of Universalism. Moved by the sacred influence of his father's life he builds this beautiful edifice as a lasting tribute to the honor of a respected and revered family name.

Parsons, Catherine M., was born in 1813, and was nearly three years of age when her father, Austin Day, came from Vermont to this county. She was educated at Wilkesbarre Seminary. On November 12, 1839, she married Elijah Freeman, a resident of Rochester, N. Y., he being one of the owners of a popular line of packets on the Erie canal. He died August 6, 1842. On October 7, 1844, Mrs. Catherine Freeman married William C. Parsons, a native of Litchfield, Conn., a son of a prominent physician of that place. Mr. Parsons was born May 16, 1808, and came to New York State at an early age. He was educated at Geneva College, studied law and became a successful practitioner and lecturer of note on educational, political economy and temperance questions. A man of strong individuality and moulder of public opinion, he became one of the founders of a society, the outgrowth of which was the Republican party. His close identity with this great movement brought him into personal contact with John C. Fremont and later with Abraham Lincoln, with whom he was on the most intimate and friendly terms, and through his personal friendship the destiny of this great nation was materially effected. Prior to the breaking out of the war Mr. Parsons located at Washington, D. C., where his family expected soon to follow and there make their permanent home. On February 23, 1861, Mr. Lincoln arrived at



Washington, and during the journey to the capital great care was exercised to prevent any designs upon the president's life. Mr. Parsons having in charge one of the departments of the Secret Service, with headquarters at Washington, was a valuable assistant to the government authorities, and through his shrewdness the life of President Lincoln was undoubtedly saved, for Mr. Parsons discovered a deep laid scheme, which had it been consummated would have resulted in the president's death, and through his agents he discovered and thwarted a plot to burn the city of Washington. Mr. Parsons learned that they had fixed upon the southeast angle on the north wing of the capitol as the most favorable spot from which to accomplish their object. With a number of Union friends Mr. Parsons came early on the morning of that day and occupied the place. Not long after the conspirators also arrived, and looked their rage and disappointment at finding their vantage ground preoccupied. The rebels had proposed before the attack on Sumter to destroy Washington with fire and pillage, under the direction of the Knights of the Golden Circle. A strong force was to come up from Richmond and sack the city on the morning of April 14, 1861, and set it afire. Just before the Sumter affair the rowdies of Washington suddenly disappeared, and it is now thought they had gone to join the marauders from Richmond. About the same time the rebel mayor of the city had ordered all the fire hose destroyed, as being useless from long wear. He evidently was in the secret and wished to cripple the fire department. And this is the ruse by which Mr. Parsons defeated the iniquitous scheme: With his sequestered knowledge he was able to assume membership in the Knights. The postmaster of Richmond, as he knew, was a member of the order. To him Mr. Parsons addressed a letter, bearing the marks of the utmost haste, to this effect: "We do not think it best under present circumstances to attack Washington to-morrow. There are 60,000 men within a few hours march of the city. It will be madness to undertake it with the handful of men we have." The letter was addressed "My Dear Brother of the K. G. C." and signed with the cipher of the order, as nearly correct as the writer could make it, trusting that the evident haste would appear to account for its lack of correctness. It was sent to Richmond on the 13th of April. This letter, Mr. Parsons learned through his agent, was received at night, read before the Knights, and caused them to postpone their attack until a more convenient season. Mr. Parsons also industriously circulated among the Virginians he met reports that nearly every public building in Washington was swarming with armed men concealed ready for action. These reports had the effect to frighten the plotters, and history remains as it is known. At the opening of hostilities, Mr. Parsons, with many other citizens, served for a time in the defense of Washington under Cassius M. Clay, as a soldier, and was honorably discharged. He refused the appointment of a consulship under Mr. Lincoln, thinking he could better serve his country at home. Mr. Parsons died April 6, 1862. The children of Catherine M. and W. C. Parsons were as follows: Mary D (deceased); Minerva, wife of George W. Barrell, of Albion; Catherine, wife of C. C. Carpenter, of Rochester; William A., of Buffalo; Francis, deceased, and Cora E., of Albion, N. Y.

Parker, Thomas, was a native of Conway, Mass., and at an early day settled in Phelps, Ontario county, where he followed the occupation of farming. In that town he married Mary Berry, and in 1823 came to Orleans county and took a farm in the

western part of the town of Barre, now Albion. He died on the old farm March 25, 1860, and his wife August 31, 1865. The children of these pioneer parents were as follows: Elmina, who married Franklin Gates; Lucy P., who married Paul Pratt; Thomas, of Albion; Stephen, who died in Chicago, and Potter, who died an infant. Richard Parker was a farmer, whose business life was rewarded with success. On February 16, 1848, he married Angeline Loveland, of Albion, but had no children. He died January 27, 1894. Thomas Parker was born January 8, 1825, and was brought up on the farm. He lived at home until his marriage in 1848, and then began for himself, pursuing farming generally, but also dealing extensively in stock. He has taken a lively interest in local politics, being a strong Democrat. He was sheriff of the county from 1875 to 1878; was postmaster at Albion under Mr. Cleveland's first term. On March 30, 1848, Thomas Parker married Mary A., daughter of William and Sally (Paine) Flint, of Albion. Mrs. Parker died in August, 1863. On October 5, 1865, he married Mary A., daughter of Job and Amelia (Ford) Potter, of Albion.

Phipps, Joseph, and Mary Eames his wife, were natives of Massachusetts, and early settled in Lee, Oneida county, N. Y., and their children were afterward identified with the interests of Orleans county. Some of them were intimately connected with the once famous Phipps Union Seminary at Albion. The children were Nancy, who lived in the Seminary, and who died unmarried at Eagle Harbor; Zerrah, who died young; Mary, who managed the boarding department, and, in fact, was the financier of the Phipps Seminary and who died in Michigan; Zerrah, second, who married Eber Inglesby and died in Onondaga county; Sarah, who married Macy Pratt; Aaron, Joseph, who died young; Mahala, who married Samuel Anderson and moved to Michigan; Caroline, the founder, in fact, of the Seminary, and who married Henry L. Achilles and died in the Seminary building January 10, 1881; Sophronia, a teacher in the Seminary, and who married Rev. James L. Hodge and now lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.; and William, a Kentucky farmer and formerly contractor and mail carrier during the late war. Aaron Phipps was born March 10, 1803, in Oneida county. He married Judith Pratt and brought her to his new home near Eagle Harbor. He was a strong Abolitionist and temperance man, and one of the founders of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Eagle Harbor. The children of Aaron and Judith were: Hobert Edgerton, Mary A., Frances M., Joseph, George W., William H. and William Wallace. Hobert E. was born August 20, 1832, and was educated in the Albion Academy. April 7, 1856, he married Hannah M., daughter of Hiram and Jane Pratt, and they had four children: Charles A., now a missionary in the State of Washington; Helen J., George H., who died at eleven years; and Arthur J. of Albion. Hobert was an active Republican until 1884, when he became a Prohibitionist. He is a prominent worker in Eagle Harbor Lodge of Good Templars.

Potter, Russell, was born in New York city. His father, who was a sea captain, and a man of considerable means, gave his sons a good start in business, but Russell lost his property by fire. He married Ann Butts, and with the Butts family came to Orleans county in 1832. He lived in Albion, and later in Carlton as a farmer. His children were: William of Carlton; Sarah, who married Alexander Carry; Stephen, a resident of California; George W., of Albion; Eliza, wife of Amos Wood; Russell, who was a

veteran of the late war, a survivor of Libby Prison, and was afterward lost at sea. The youngest child died in infancy. Russell married, second, Emeline Grover, and had six children. The family afterward moved to Barre county, Mich. George W. Potter was born March 4, 1835, in Rensselaer county. His mother died when George was four years old, and he was brought up in the family of his uncle, Washington Butts, late of Carlton. At sixteen George W. began work for himself as a farm hand in the employ of Walter E. Dye. During winters he attended district school, and at the age of eighteen entered the old Albion Academy, intending to become a teacher, but had to provide the means for his own maintenance. He taught in Canada and other places, but soon returned to the farm and worked at the carpenter's trade, continuing, however, to teach during winters until he was twenty-five years of age, since which he has been a farmer and dealer in produce. He has also dealt extensively in real estate. He founded East Carlton Station, donating land for the same, and was post-master of that place. He was also a merchant in Albion. Mr. Potter has been a successful business man, and is now the owner of four excellent farms in Niagara county, a first-class home in Albion, where he now resides. In 1860 he married Janette Liddle, and has had three children: Jennie, wife of D. W. Blood; Georgia, wife of Edward E. Mix, and Clark L. Potter, his son.

Perry, Williams, was a native of Pelham, Mass., and on arriving at manhood he removed to Canada, where for several years he was in the lumber business. He then removed to Malone and for a time kept hotel at French's Mills. In 1814 he came to Orleans county and settled near Sandy Creek, where he engaged in farming. A few years later he moved to the town of Clarendon, and finally came to Holley and settled. He married Miriam Barnard of Milton, Vt., and to them these children were born: Joseph N., of Alexander, Genesee county; Nathaniel W.; Horace B.; Mary, who married Warner Comstock and settled in Michigan, her daughter being the wife of Senator Chaffier, whose daughter became the wife of U. S. Grant, jr.; Harry and Asa, both of whom settled in Illinois. William Perry died in 1853. Nathaniel and Horace Perry settled in Murray, and were prominent and influential men in town. They engaged in the hotel business succeeding Reuben D. Jones, in the building which occupied the site of the present Downs House. They conducted this establishment for many years. Nathaniel W. Perry was the first justice of the peace of the town and held that office for many years. He was a Democrat and was active in politics. He married Rachael L. Ferguson of Murray, and they were the parents of the following children: Mary J., who married David N. Hatch of Murray; Horace W., who settled in Iowa and died there; Edward N., who lives in Iowa; Sophia, who married Charles Moulton and settled in Dakota, and Henry D., who died in Iowa in 1892. Nathaniel W. Perry removed to Illinois in 1845, and died there in 1874. His wife survives him and is ninety-one years of age. Horace B. Perry was born in 1803. From 1842 to 1845 he resided at Albion and then returned to Holley and kept a hotel until 1858. Horace B. Perry was twice married. His first wife was Almira Bogue, and they were the parents of five children, three of whom died in infancy, and one son, Virgil, and a daughter, Marion, grew to manhood and womanhood; the first died in 1892, and the latter in 1858. In 1844 Mr. Perry married Mrs. Sarah A. Stewart, and they had these

children: Edwin and Harriet living, and Frances Emma and Sarah who died young. Edwin married Miss Dell Wickiser and resides in Ohio; Harriet E. married Wilben L. Ferry of Holley. Horace B. Perry was one of the most popular and highly esteemed men of this day and took a deep interest in the growth and welfare of the village. He died May 18, 1861.

Porter, Joshua, was born August 9, 1771, and was a native of Franklin county, Mass. He came to Onondaga county early in the present century. After four years he went to Ontario county, locating in the old town of Seneca. His wife was Jane Luce, born May 18, 1771, and to them were born the following children: Lucinda, who married Thomas Ottley; Allen; Betsey, who married George Gates; Elkanah; Polly, who married Ira Peek; Joshua, now living in Phelps and aged ninety years; Jane (deceased), and Samuel. In 1815, Joshua Porter, the pioneer, came to the old town of Barre and located three farms, which were taken and improved respectively by his sons, Allen, Samuel, and Elkanah, though the latter did not come to the town till several years later. Allen and Samuel cleared their land and built a log house, and 1816 they became permanent residents of the town. Allen was born August 24, 1795. He served in the War of 1812. December 22, 1819, he married Electa Scott, and to them were born ten children, five of whom died young; those who grew to maturity were: Eliza, who died at 28; William H., of Knowlesville; Wells, of Minnesota; Sarah J., who married Sheldon E. Warner; and Henry S., of Albion. Allen Porter died on the old farm in December, 1883, and his wife in 1866. Mr. Porter was one of the foremost men of the town, and was active in political affairs, holding office as constable and justice many years. Elkanah Porter was born August 18, 1799, and came to old Barre (now Albion) January 20, 1829. In Ontario county he married Miranda, December 31, 1828, daughter of William and Submit Dinsmore and to them were born seven children: Carlos D., born September 26, 1831, Willis, born December 19, 1832, who died October 17, 1854, at twenty-one; Miron, born August 10, 1834, of Medina; Mary, born May 30, 1838, who married John Stocking, of Barre, died March 7, 1874; Perry, born April 30, 1836, who died October 21, 1858, at twenty-one; George W., born December 26, 1840, died in Michigan, in 1893, and Esther, born April 4, 1872, who married Jared Stocking. Elkanah Porter lived on his farm only a short time that his father took up, but later traded with his brother Allen and took the farm where Carlos D. Porter now lives; and on this place he died December 16, 1875, and his wife died January 31, 1888. Carlos D. Porter was born September 26, 1831. At the age of twenty-one he began for himself working out by the month the first year, worked the home farm for two years, and three years later bought forty-five acres from his father and still later bought the old homestead, and from that small beginning has become one of the most successful farmers of the town. On February 7, 1856, he married Clarisa B. Lee, born March 31, 1834, and to them these children were born: Willis M., born June 2, 1857, who died April 30, 1858; Nettie L., born April 20, 1858, who died April 6, 1873; Cora B., born November 28, 1860, wife of David L. Parker, and Alice M., born July 21, 1863, wife of Artimas Gooding of Barre. Mrs. Porter died October 6, 1889.

Preston, Hiram W., was a native of Dutchess county, born October 23, 1831, and was the youngest of eight children. His wife was also the youngest of eight children in her father's family. Hiram's father died when he was an infant, and when but a youth he went to Brockport, where his early life was spent and where he became a practical jeweler and watchmaker. About 1853, having in the meantime located at Norwalk, Ohio, and accumulated a small sum of money, Mr. Preston opened a store with a fine stock of jewelry and started with good prospects for future success, but in 1858, the region was subjected to the ravages of cholera, which destroyed and unsettled all business interests. In 1859 or '60 Mr. Preston came to Albion and assumed charge of the jewelry store of his brother-in-law, E. J. Hill, which he continued until the death of Mr. Hill, and upon that event he succeeded him in business. From that time for a period of more than thirty years, Mr. Preston was one of the leading merchants of the county seat and one of the most popular men in the vicinity. In Masonic circles he was especially prominent and advanced through all the subordinate lodges to the 32d degree and held the chief offices in all the various Masonic organizations. Mr. Preston was a member of Christ's Church, and one of its vestrymen and wardens. A beautiful memorial window in the church edifice was the gift of his wife. On June 29, 1854, he married Emily, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Comstock) Butler. Of this marriage one child was born, Adele A., a charming daughter whose untimely death at the age of nine years was a serious blow to the parents, and from which Mr. Preston never fully recovered. Mr. Preston died in Albion September 9, 1888, and is survived by his wife. Mrs. Preston is actively interested in charitable and church work, and has been a member of the Union Charitable Society twenty-six years.

Parsons, Joel C., was born in Conway, Mass., April 7, 1803, and died in Yates April 12, 1885. In 1813 he came with his father's family to Madison county, but in June, 1814, returned to Massachusetts to live with his grandfather until he attained his majority. After attending Ashfield and Wilbraham Academies he taught school several years, and in April, 1827, removed to Orleans county, living in Shelby and later in Barre. In 1833 he settled in Yates, where he became a prominent resident. He was converted November 27, 1821, and ever afterward was an ardent supporter of the M. E. Church. In 1829 he married Phoebe Clark, who died in 1870. Two children survive them—Mrs. Richard Barry, of Lyndonville, and I. Clark Parsons, of Medina. Edward H. Parsons, a nephew of Joel C., and a son of C. D. Parsons, was born in Conway, Livingston county, Mich., and came from Michigan to Barre in 1871, moving thence in 1872 to his present farm in Yates, northeast of the Center. He married Miss Minerva E. Manson and has two daughters and a son: E. May Parsons, Emma E., and Richard N. Parsons.

The Parker family trace their ancestry to the north of Scotland, whence some of its members in feudal times emigrated to Londonderry, Ireland. They came thence to Londonderry, N. H., as very early settlers of that town. Asel Parker, born March 13, 1775, died December 19, 1847, lived in Delaware and Rensselaer counties, N. Y., and came with his family to Ridgeway, July 4, 1816, settling where Hollis M. Parker now lives, in the north part of the town. He located on this farm, which has never been



out of the possession of the family, on account of the presence of one of the largest springs in Orleans county. He was a typical pioneer, six feet tall, and being a carpenter by trade did considerable building for the early comers. He articleed 150 acres of land of the Holland Land Company and converted it into fine farm. His first wife, Nancy Warren (born June 27, 1768, died September 22, 1828), bore him these children: Amanda, born August 27, 1799, died September 8, 1831; Livonia, born March 22, 1801, died November 15, 1875; Laura, born May 21, 1802, married January 4, 1821, Elisha Weld; Velina, born June 23, 1804, married February 22, 1827, Jacob L. Weld; and Horatio N., born February 21, 1807, died June 21, 1865. Asel's second wife was the Widow Burlingame. Horatio N. Parker married October 11, 1835, Mary Ann Taylor (born February 16, 1817, died August 28, 1891), and his children were: Hollis M., born April 3, 1838; Ellen M., born August 30, 1839; Franklin H., born July 17, 1841; Orren H., born October 9, 1843, who enlisted July 21, 1862, as corporal in Company A, 8th N. Y. H. A., and was killed at Ream's Station August 25, 1864; Laura A., born November 23, 1846, died March 5, 1856; Maria T., born December 19, 1848, died October 25, 1852, and Everett L., born February 9, 1859, died April 13, 1862. Ellen M. married, first, John Waterbury and second Martin T. Rowley. Hollis M. Parker married January 29, 1861, Mary Morehouse, of Yates.

Parker, Livonia, the eldest son of Asel and Nancy Parker, was born March 22, 1801, and moved with his father's family to the north part of the town of Ridgeway in July, 1816. January 18, 1829 he was married to Jane, daughter of William Cochran, who died November 6, 1830. In 1832 he married Sophronia, only daughter of Ann Barrett, and took up his residence on the premises now called Spring Brook farm, on the south town line of the town of Yates. In the autumn of 1861 he moved to the village of Medina, where after a residence of two years, returned to the town of Yates, establishing a home in the village of Lyndonville, where he died November 15, 1875. Sophronia, the wife, survived her husband eleven years, her death occurring November 12, 1886. Myron L. Parker, born September 6, 1837, was the eldest of the two sons of Livonia and Sophronia Parker, his brother Chauncey N. being five years his junior. With the advantage of the district school in winter and three terms attendance at Yates Academy, he essayed teaching school at the age of nineteen, enduring the martyrdom of boarding around and warming spare beds. After two winters thus spent he entered upon the active management of the farm from which his father now retired. In 1861 he married Anna E., daughter of Martin T. and Annie (Whitmarsh) Rowley. Mrs. Parker was born on the farm now owned by her brother George, which joins Spring Brook farm, the one where she has spent the whole of her married life. Mr. Parker was one of the pioneer directors of the Orleans County Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, and for the last two years has been its vice-president. In politics he has always been a Republican. In 1892-93 he served his town as supervisor. At the Republican Twenty-ninth District Senatorial Convention held at Rochester, October 5, 1893, he was nominated as one of the district delegates to the convention which assembled in Albany in May, 1894, to revise the State Constitution. His majority in the district over the Democratic candidate from Orleans county was 6453. Mr. Parker takes great pride in his calling, and aspires to nothing higher in a worldly way than to be worthy of the

name of an intelligent American farmer, such a one as is able to organize and direct the latest and best methods of rendering the farms which our fathers wrested from the virgin forest, both profitable and pleasant homes for ourselves and our posterity.

Parmelee, James, was born December 13, 1787, came to Yates October 17, 1832, and settled where his son Walter E., now lives, where he died January 17, 1884. He married Cynthia Clark of Haddam, Conn., and their children were: Betsey A., Susan C., Hezekiah S., Jared H., Walter E., Catherine L., and Jane E. Walter E. Parmelee was born January 15, 1827. He married Melissa E. Burton, who was born April 13, 1830, and their children were: Fred B., Charles C., and Clara L. Mr. Parmelee has been assessor since 1892, has served as town clerk and as constable and collector, and was supervisor of Yates in 1874. He resides on the homestead farm at Yates Centre. He was born at Durham, Middlesex county, Conn.

Roberts, Ziba, was born on the farm he now owns, July 31, 1840. In 1867 he married Cynthia Dewey, and they have seven children: William Z., John D., C. Merrill, May C., Calla D., Grace L., and Iva. Mr. Roberts enlisted November 8, 1861, in Company D., 28th N. Y. Infantry, and served nineteen months. He was with the Army of the Potomac, was taken prisoner in the Shenandoah Valley during Banks's retreat, May 25, 1862. He was taken to Lynchburg and kept there until August 8, when he was transferred to Belle Island where he was kept until September 14, when he was parolled and afterwards exchanged. He is chaplain of the S. J. Hood Post of Medina, and has been commander of the post. He is also class leader and recording steward of the M. E. Church at East Shelby, also assistant superintendent of the Sunday School. Mr. Roberts's father was Ziba Roberts, and his mother Susanna (Wolcott) Roberts. William Ziba Roberts is a graduate of Buffalo Medical University, and is a practicing physician in Buffalo.

Ryan, John J., was born in Medina, N. Y., November 14, 1856, and soon thereafter moved with his parents to a farm north of the village, where he lived till 1866, until the death of both of his parents. Afterwards he lived and attended school at Medina, Lockport and Buffalo. Again returning to Orleans county, he spent two years in the then flourishing Yates Academy; and was afterwards educated at the Ionia High School, Ionia, Mich., and at the Rochester University, Rochester, N. Y. He graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1883, then in charge of Judge Cooley, and was admitted to the bar in that State the same year. In 1884 he again returned to New York and was admitted to practice there. Mr. Ryan has ever since been a member of the law firm of Whedon & Ryan, of Medina, N. Y., and is a member of the Board of Education of the village. In 1887 he married Alberta C. Davis, and they have two sons and a daughter.

Remde, William, was born in Germany, September 28, 1824, and came to America in 1852. He worked in a brewery in Rochester for two years and came to Medina in 1854, where he followed his trade until 1869, when he embarked in the brewery business for himself. He owns his own brewery and residence and makes 2,400 barrels of ale annually, selling entirely at wholesale. In 1848 Mr. Remde married Louise Remde,



and they have two daughters, Louise and Lena. Mr. Remde has lived in Medina forty years, and has not only been a successful man, but his career has been honorable.

Rhodes, Nathaniel P., was born at Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1800 (died November 8, 1890), and was a son of Walter Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes came to Orleans county in the spring of 1834, and purchased a farm a half mile east of the Transit Church in the town of Murray. Daniel Rhodes, his brother, had come to the county several years previous and settled a short distance west in the town of Gaines. Both brothers were musicians and accomplished fife players, being members of a military band; this band accompanied Captain Achilles and his company of volunteers to Elmira in 1861, which joined the regiment of (Colonel) afterwards General Slocum; the colonel tried to induce them to go with his regiment to the seat of war, but they being men of advanced age declined the offer. They next heard of the regiment was they had taken part in the battle of Bull Run. Mr. Rhodes's widowed mother lived in his family about forty years, and died at the ripe age of 101 years. Richard Rhodes, a younger brother, settled in Chautauqua county about 1830, and in 1850 came to Murray, and afterwards removed to Illinois. Nathaniel P. Rhodes married a daughter of the Rev. Alderman Baker in 1828, and they were the parents of ten children, nine of whom are still living, viz.: Martha, Walter, Sarah, Mary, Eliza, Nathaniel, Josephine, Lorenzo and Selecta, Franklin (deceased). Nathaniel Rhodes was born in 1843, and with the exception of two years has always resided in Murray. He is a Democrat and has served his town as assessor from 1885 to 1891, and supervisor in 1891 and 1892. Mr. Rhodes was married, February 14, 1866, to Miranda Salisbury of Murray, and they have two children: Arthur and Nettie. Daniel Rhodes was born in 1802, he married Emaline King, and they had two sons and three daughters, viz.: William, Silas, Mary, Maranda, and Laura; William was a singing teacher of note and they all were accomplished musicians.

Reed, Daniel, the first of the family to settle in Orleans county, was born July 26, 1786, at West Chesterfield, Hampshire county, Mass., the son of Samuel and Betsey (Smith) Reed. Samuel served during the last three years of the Revolution. He was a son of Ezekiel Reed. In 1803 Daniel, when only seventeen, came to Jefferson county, where he remained one summer, then returned to Massachusetts and married Lucy Bates. The following spring he and his wife moved to the Black River country, where he took up land and cleared a home. On account of ill health he was compelled to return to Massachusetts, where he remained until the winter of 1812-13, then came to Orleans county and took up sixty-eight and a half acres of land in the town of Murray, to which he added later and then sold at an advance. He became one of the leading farmers of the town. He was soon followed to Orleans county by his brothers Samuel and Joseph and two sisters, Mrs. Betsey Nash and Mrs. Susan Stearns, who later went to Ohio and Wisconsin. Daniel Reed was a public-spirited man and helped in every way to open up the new country. With two others he laid out and cleared the direct road from Sandy Creek to Lake Ontario. He was instrumental in laying out the straight road from Holley to the Ridge. Settlers moving into the country often found a shelter at his home until their own log cabin was ready. As the forests were cut down and the sun shone full on the stagnant pools of water it became very sickly. Sometimes

every member of the family was sick at the same time. There were hardly well ones enough to care for the sick in the settlement. During one fall Mr. Reed watched with the sick over thirty nights, and often walked two miles to the sick neighbors' houses after a hard day's work. His wife died August 3, 1814, the first death in Orleans county. She left four children: Fordice, Daniel W., Lucy and Horace, the last, a babe nine weeks old. Leaving Fordice with his brother Samuel and taking the three youngest children and his brother's wife to care for the babe, he retraced his steps to Massachusetts. There he married his second wife, Mercy Nash, and returned to Murray in 1817. Their children were: Mercy and Napoleon B. The hardship of a new country brought on a lingering disease and his second wife died May 2, 1821, and in the same year he married Marilla Knapp. Their children were: Alonzo, Susan M., Samuel, Sylvester F., Nelson K., Juliaett and Ellan R. His third wife, Marilla Reed, died June 2, 1862, and his own death occurred February 28, 1864. In politics Mr. Reed held strong anti-slavery views, often saying "Liberty and slavery can never grow together, one will destroy the other." Although he had never belonged to the "Underground Railroad" his sentiments were so well known by those who did, that many a fugitive slave was sent to him for directions, counsel and aid, which was never refused. He was an organizer and a deacon of the Holley Baptist church, which office he held at his death. He gave \$600 toward the building of the old church, besides work with men and teams. All his children lived to grow up, and most of them settled in Orleans county. Fordice was a carpenter and settled in Murray. He married Eunice Swan. Daniel W. married Electa Hubbard, of Massachusetts, and settled in Murray. He was a member of the old State militia and color bearer. He was highway commissioner of the town at one time. The children of Daniel W. and Electa Reed were: George M., who died young; Pamela, who married John Seeley, and Fordyce D., who settled in Michigan. Daniel W. died April 1, 1885. His second wife was Martha Weatherbee. Lucy married Cyrus Stearns and settled in Murray. Horace settled in Murray. He married Mahala Hitchcock. Napoleon B. married Czarina H. Glazier and settled in Murray. Mercy married Owen Moffit and settled near Mukwonago, Wis. Alonzo married Celia A. Sprague and settled in Murray. Celia A. died March 28, 1858, and November 8, 1860, he married Abigail E. Halsenburg. Susan M. married Amos R. Sprague and settled on Narrow's Prairie, Sauk county, Wis. Samuel married Sarah M. Partridge, of Massachusetts, and settled in Murray. Sylvester F. married Louisa M. Underhill. Nelson K. settled in Ridgeway, June 1, 1853, and married Julia A. Weeks, who died May 22, 1862; and second Juliaette A. Dikeman, who died September 17, 1888. He married third Mrs. Ann H. Smith, April 7, 1892. Juliaett married Martin C. Dawes and settled in Owosso, Mich. Mr. Dawes enlisted in the 20th Regiment, Michigan Infantry, in 1862, and served to the close of the war. He was promoted captain of Company I, 20th Michigan. Daniel Reed and two sons, Horace and Samuel, and two grandsons, Lyman A. Reed and Sabastian Stearns, in Company C, 105th N. Y. Volunteers, and one grandson, Marion Stearns, in the 2d Ohio Battery.

The Re Qua family in America descended from a father and four sons who came from France at an early date. Elijah Re Qua was a soldier in the Revolution. His son, Nathaniel Martin Re Qua, was born in Westchester county, N. Y., August 22, 1795, and

for several years was a boat captain on the Hudson River between New York and Albany. In 1839 he left Tarrytown, N. Y., and came to Kendall, where he settled on a farm now owned by Gideon Randall. He died at Kendall Corners, July 27, 1867, and his wife, Nancy See, August 21, 1889. Their children who attained maturity were: Emily (Mrs. R. P. Vorce), deceased; Harriet (Mrs. Warren Elmore), who died in November, 1890; Ann Augusta (first Mrs. Obed W. Clough and afterwards Mrs. Frederick Hatch); Sarah T. (Mrs. Menzo W. Butler), of Kendall, and George C. of Illinois.

Rowley, Seth G., was born in Bolivar, Allegany county, July 30, 1847. He started to work in the lumber business at sixteen years of age and has been in it ever since, excepting a short time spent with the Western Union Telegraph Company. He was with L. Gordon in Brockport one year and had charge of his mills in Cattaraugus county for five years. He then returned to Brockport for a year and thence to Port Allegany for about one year. He established his business in Middleport in 1873 and in 1880 came to Medina, where he has yards covering one and one-half acres of ground, and does a large business. His partner, G. W. Eddy, looks after the Middleport branch of the business. Mr. Rowley is a prominent Mason, and has been a member of the Medina Board of Education nine years. In 1875 he married Nevada Justina Holmes, and they have four children: Harry E., Lena A., Anna T., and Nevada E.

The Royce family in Albion was descended from three brothers who left Wales about 1730 and settled in New England. Origen and Julius Royce, who for many years were identified with some of the best interests of Albion, and who alone of the family came to this county, were sons of Origen and Hannah (Fay) Royce. Origen Royce, sr., left Mansfield, Conn., about 1818 and settled in Broome county, thence moved to Cortland county. In his family were seven children, and of them Ozro, James Fielder, Julius Heath, and Origen, jr., came to Western New York, Ozro being the pioneer. Origen Royce, jr., was born January 11, 1811, and when a young man learned the carpenter trade. He came to Albion in 1853, and thereafter engaged in the hardware business, and was known as one of the enterprising and successful men of the county seat. He was one of the strong Abolitionists of the county and later an equally strong Republican. At the time of his death he was an elder of the Presbyterian Church. October 6, 1833, he married Frances Henrietta Havens, and to them these children were born: Elizabeth, who married George Frederick Sawyer, and Charles, who married Alice Casey Carrington and now lives in New York City. Frances Havens Royce died December 4, 1870, and two years afterward Origen married Keziah Dunn, by whom he had one child, Orriette Stewart Royce. Origen Royce, jr., died April 19, 1884. George F. Sawyer and Elizabeth H. Royce were married November 5, 1866, and two children were born to them—Charles Royce Sawyer, of Albion, and a daughter who died in infancy. George F. Sawyer was a native of this county and spent several years of his life in the naval service. In Albion he was a merchant. He died December 8, 1878. Julius Royce was born in Broome county, January 16, 1819. His life in Albion was devoted to mercantile pursuits, he being for many years in the hardware business, a part of the time in partnership with his brother Origen. He was also identified with other interests and associated with many public improvements. Julius was

the pioneer of the family in this county, first locating in Clarendon, thence coming to Albion in 1848, where he died July 2, 1888. In Hartford, Oneida county, October 25, 1848, he married Harriet Amelia Wells, by whom he had three children: Sophia, who married Talcott Williams in Philadelphia; George Fay, now in the West, and Harriet, wife of George N. Bliss, of New York City. Harriet Wells Royce died April 21, 1891.

Rice, Enos, a native of Massachusetts, settled first in Seneca with his father's family. In 1816 Enos came to Barre and took an article from the land company. In 1831 he moved to the farm now owned by Abel Rice, and there he died April 27, 1876. In 1822 he went back to Seneca, and married Elsie Berry, and had these children: Abel, William, Marial, Eleanor, Jane and Juliana. Abel Rice was born December 20, 1822, and has been a successful farmer in Barre and Albion many years. July 8, 1845, he married Louisa J. Porter, by whom he had one child, Fred, who died, aged nine years. His wife died February 4, 1856, and April 15, 1858, Mr. Rice married Eunice C. Eddy, and they had one child, Elsie, who married, September 29, 1880, James G. Brown of Albion. They have had four children.

Reed, William, a native of Marlborough, Mass., and an extensive real estate operator, in 1809 bought a large tract of land, which now comprises the village of Medina. He resided several years among the Shakers at Mount Lebanon, then came to Barre, and finally bought a large tract of land in Carlton, where he lived until his death, September 10, 1850. The children of the pioneer were: Richard, Phoebe, Thomas J., Morgan N., Reuben R., Hannah, Matilda and Rebecca. Thomas J. was born in 1808, and was a broom maker and farmer. He married Eliza Chase, and had these children: Aaron G., born October 20, 1836; Mary Ann, born in 1837, died in 1857; Jenks, born in Seneca county and died in childhood; Thomas, born in 1841, in Tyre, Seneca county; William N., born in 1844, died in 1865; Eliza, born April 11, 1848; Frances Ella, born in 1852, both died in infancy. Thomas Reed died April 9, 1888, and his wife in 1862. Aaron G. was born in Wayne county. He went to Michigan about 1854, and carried on a farm until 1859, then returned. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, 35th N. Y. Volunteers, and served two years, being known as a hard and fearless fighter. He served in some of the fiercest battles of the war, among them being: Culpepper, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and others. He was mustered out in June, 1863, after which he returned to Albion. February 25, 1868, Aaron G. married Jennie E., daughter of Rev. Seth and Maria Smalley of Battle Creek, Mich., and they have three children: Gertrude, George and L. Elizabeth. Mr. Reed owns 117 acres of land, is a strong Republican, and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Ross, John H., was an early settler in Ontario county, having come from the east at an early date with the family of his father, John Ross, the latter afterward going to Clarkson, where he lived and died. John H. was a farmer chiefly, though he was a practical stone mason and made that his business prior to his marriage. He lived at one time in Parma, then moved to Lockport, and from the latter place came to Carlton about 1842. Ten years later he came to Albion, and for ten years lived on the Burrows farm. During his early life Mr. Ross had accumulated some means, hence could

afford to live in comparative retirement. He died in 1889, aged seventy-seven years. His widow, who still survives him, was Nancy Porter, daughter of George and Anna Porter, who were for some years residents of Albion. The children of John H. and Nancy Ross were: Charles D., of Albion, and Ellen A., wife of A. G. Fox, now living in Pennsylvania. Charles D. Ross was born in Parma, April 29, 1837, and spent his early life with his parents. He entered the post-office as a clerk, and while there learned telegraphy also and had charge of the office at Albion during the war of 1861-5. Since then Mr. Ross has engaged in the insurance business, in which he is very successful. He became a Mason in 1875 and a member of the A. O. U. W. in 1884. On June 12, 1861, he married Edna E., daughter of Harmon and Harriet Stone, of Genesee county, and to them one child was born, Eloise S. Ross.

Reed, Reuben Rodney, was born in the town of Shelby about two and one-half miles southwest of Medina, April 7, 1813, and was one of seven children, of William and Rebecca Reed, pioneers of this county. William was a descendant of the old English dissenters who came to New England about 1688. Indians would so often come stealthily in and look at her little infant in his bark cradle that the mother became so alarmed for his safety that the father returned with his family to their home in Herkimer county. His boyhood was passed there on a farm and his youth was spent at Mt. Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y. Later he followed farming at Barre and in Carlton, where he cleared up a large tract of wild land, and by integrity, foresight and alertness in embracing advantageous opportunities he gained a competency and was always ready to assist those who would help themselves. In 1868 Mr. Reed came to reside in Albion, having purchased a building lot off of the old Church farm, and his life here was devoted to the care of his estate. June 24, 1856, he married Emily M. Hale, daughter of Levi and Anner Hale, of Gaines. One child, Emma R. Reed, was born of this marriage. During the war of 1861-5 he was active in all public and private measures adopted for raising and forwarding troops for the service. In politics he was a Republican. Mr. Reed died January 29, 1891.

Hale, Levi, was a native of Windsor county, Vermont, his ancestry dating to Boston, 1630, being the son of David Hale, the latter an old Revolutionary patriot who fought at the battle of Trenton and numerous other battles under Washington as commander. Levi was in the service of 1812 and on his release came on foot to Genesee county and settled in Gaines, where he lived and died. He was a mason by trade and contractor. Several brick houses, old landmarks in this county, are his work. He also followed farming, owning several different farms. He was one of three to form the first temperance society of the county and also an active member of the first Baptist Church organized in the county. In 1817 he married Anner Durkee, she being the first school teacher of West Gaines. They were the parents of five children: Nelson, of Albion; Emily M., who married Reuben R. Reed; Louisa J., who married Henry B. Collins; Lorane, who married Henry W. Burch; and Colwell, now a physician in Syracuse. Mr. Hale held several town offices, and was well known throughout the county as a man of principle and worth. He died in 1863 and his wife in 1869.



Root, Joseph, was a native of Coventry, Conn., whose first settlement in this State was at Whitestown, Oneida county. From there he moved to Jefferson county, and from the latter removed to Genesee county, locating at Batavia. In 1820 he came to Barre (now Albion) and bought eighty acres from the land company at six dollars per acre. He lived in a log house until 1833, and then built the stone residence now occupied by his son Henry. The children of Joseph Root were as follows: Levi, Polly, Sallie, Clarissa, William, Henry, Chester, Ellura, Nathan and one other who died unnamed. Joseph Root, the pioneer, was a blacksmith as well as a farmer, and as a mechanic could make almost any kind of a tool used on a farm. He made a number of mill stones from the native stones of this locality, which in pioneer days did very good service. As his boys grew to maturity they did the work on the farm, and it was through their efforts their father was enabled to make his way comfortable in life. He died on the old home farm August 22, 1846, and his wife, whose maiden name was Fannie West, died March 21, 1849. Henry Root was born in Jefferson county, December 27, 1806, and came with his father to Barre in 1820. He worked in his father's shop, but was determined to become a farmer, and possessed a like determination to accumulate a good property. In this he has been successful, and is now the owner of 375 acres of good farm land in the town. On November 29, 1835, Henry Root married Amanda W. Ferguson, by whom he had one child, Floyd Ferguson Root, of Albion. Mrs. Root died March 1, 1876. Floyd F. Root was born May 20, 1841. On May 1, 1867, he married Henrietta, daughter of Joshua and Esther D. Kendall, of Chemung county. They have five children, Kenry K., Alma L., Levi F., Gertrude D. and John Irving Hartwell Root. Henry Root has lived to see two great-grandchildren, which are named Benjamin H. Root and Robert E. Cutts.

Roberts, Thomas, was a Welshman by birth, and with a large family came to this country in 1818, locating at Deerfield, N. Y. Among the younger children in this family was William Roberts, who was brought up on a farm, but at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to learn the trade of harness and saddle making. He first started in business at Clarendon Mills, and then came to Albion and opened a shop where the North Avenue Hotel was afterwards built. He did a good business here for many years, but in 1859 he sold out and moved to a farm at Barre Springs. Farming, however, proved uncongenial to his taste and he gradually worked back to his trade. December 31, 1844, William Roberts married Marion J. Tousley, and to them these children were born: Melville T. and Byron W., of Chicago; Jasper B. (deceased); Victor H., of Albion, and William C., a merchant, lately in business in Holley and Albion. Victor H. Roberts was born in Albion, May 1, 1853, and was educated at the village academy and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y. He began his business life as a clerk, and later was in the post-office under J. M. Cornell, and for a short time he was in the Orleans County Bank. In 1873 Mr. Roberts went to Chicago, and during his eleven years' residence in that city engaged in successful mercantile business in the wholesale grocery and dry goods trade. Ill health, however, compelled him to leave that city and he came to Albion in 1885. Two years later he bought the C. D. Gould lumber yard, and has since been its proprietor. On September 1, 1880, Victor H. Roberts

married Minnie E. Mehren, adopted daughter of Henry A. Reed, of Chicago. They have one child, Edith H. Roberts. Mr. William H. Roberts died in February, 1883.

Roraback, Henry, was born in 1820 in Ancram, Columbia county. His father, Christian, enlisted in the War of 1812, and was appointed captain of his company. Henry came to Orleans county in 1856, purchasing a farm in Carlton, where he resided several years. He was highway commissioner of the town four years. He removed to the town of Gaines in 1865, and from there to Hulburton in 1874, where he has since resided, and is in the stone business. Mr. Roraback is a prominent member of the Free Methodist church of Hulburton, and is a strong prohibitionist. He married, in 1848, Pauline Perry. The only other member of the family to settle in Orleans county was Edward C. Roraback, his brother, who came to the county in 1872, and died at Eagle Harbor in 1893.

Rolfe, Charles C., was born in England. He came to America in 1850 and settled in Yates before the Rebellion. He married Fannie M. Reynolds, and their children are: Mary J., Fannie M. (deceased), George H., Margaret A. (Mrs. H. B. Fuller), Edith L., Charles J., and William J. George H. Rolfe was born May 26, 1858, and married Delia A., daughter of Tunis H. Cce, December 30, 1885. He was educated in the Yates Academy, has taught school several terms, and is now a farmer residing at Yates Center. In March, 1894, he was elected town supervisor on the Republican ticket by a majority of 164 over his Democratic opponent.

Slack, Michael, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, August 11, 1840, and came to America in 1850. He started out in life as a clerk in a grocery store. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a volunteer in the 17th N. Y. Independent Battery and served with the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. Returning to civil life in 1865 he entered the employ of the Merchants' Union Express Company until he accepted the position of bookkeeper, in which occupation he continued until he started his prosperous grocery business in 1871. A few years later, taking his brother into partnership, they formed the grocery firm of M. & J. Slack, which business they still continue. In 1886 he engaged in the quarrying business at Holley, N. Y., under the firm name of Gorman & Slack, three years later purchasing the Gorman interest, which he still owns and conducts on an extensive scale. Mr. Slack has taken an active interest in the prosperity of Medina since he entered on his business career. He built the first store having full size plate-glass windows in Medina. He served nine years as trustee of the village and fifteen years as a member of the Board of Education, is vice-president of the Medina Savings and Loan Association, and a member of the Business Men's Association. He is a charter member of Branch 10, C. M. B. A., was its first financial officer and third president, and is still connected with the four latter bodies. In 1870 Mr. Slack married Kate Dolan and they have had six children, three sons and three daughters. Mrs. Slack and one of the daughters are dead.

Seeley, John K, was born in Cattaraugus county, July 26, 1836, and is a son of Cyrus and Eliza S. Seeley. He has three sisters, the youngest, Mrs. P. M. Hayford, came to Holley in 1878, where she now resides. She had three daughters and one son. His brother, Anson J. Seeley, at our country's call in 1861 enlisted. He served his country



two years, was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville, where he died in 1863. John R. Seeley came from Monroe county in 1864 and settled in Murray, where he is a farmer. For several years during his early residence here he taught school. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Holley. In 1861 Mr. Seeley married Paulina Reed, daughter of Daniel W. and Electa Reed, of Murray. They are both members of the Baptist church of Holley.

Stebbins, Isaac N., traces his lineage back to Rowland Stebbins, born in Cambridge, England, about 1594, came to America in 1634 with his wife and four children. They located at Springfield, Mass., and later the father and son, John, removed to Northampton, where the father died December 14, 1671. John was born 1626, died 1679. Benoni, his son, born 1655, died 1704; Benjamin, his son, born 1692, died 1780; Joseph, his son, born 1735; Isaac, his son, born 1775, died 1823; William V., his son, born 1811, died 1858. His wife was Teressa Waring of Rensselaerville, Albany county. Their children were: Sibyl M., Isaac N., Sarah J., George C. and Charlotte Ella. The two oldest daughters died soon after their father. The mother died March 27, 1888. There now remains of the family Isaac N., who owns the old homestead in Carlton, N. Y. He has served as assessor, supervisor and justice of the peace; was married in 1867. His children were Edith C., born September 28, 1873, died February 7, 1878, and J. Edna, born April 13, 1879; George C., one of the compilers of Gospel hymns. He is a singer and has been engaged in revival work under Moody for some years. Charlotte Ella married Roscoe D. Miller in 1872, and is living in Catskill, N. Y.

Stevens, John J., was born January 4, 1832, in this town, and is a son of Merrick Stevens, born in Oneida county in 1802. John, the grandfather, settled in Cohocton, Steuben county, at an early date, and in 1813 came to Orleans county and took up a farm of 116 acres south of Clarendon village. By his wife, Betsey Lewis, he was the father of six children: Samuel L., Melinda, Lucinda, Shubal and Edward. Samuel settled on a part of the old homestead, where he died. His first wife was Amanda King, and his second Harriet Kingman. By the first marriage there were four children, two now living, Lucinda and Lewis, both of whom settled in Iowa. By the second marriage there was one son, Edgar, who also settled in Iowa; Mary A. married and settled in Iowa; George died in Niagara county; Melinda married Henry Prindle and lives at Charlotte, Mich; Lucinda married Ephraim Beardsley and settled in Michigan; Shubal, a Free Will Baptist minister, settled in Clarendon and died there. He married first Rebecca Bellows; second Sally Avery, and third Rachael Hicks. He left two children, Elizabeth and Frank. Edward settled in Nebraska, where he died. He married Adeline Nichols; Merrick, with the exception of two years spent in Lockport and a year at Barre Springs, where he kept a hotel, always lived in Clarendon, where he kept a hotel in the village for a year. He married Lucy, daughter of William Tousey (a Revolutionary soldier), and their children were John J. and Charles, who died young. John J. resides on the farm taken up by his grandfather. He is a Democrat and takes an active interest in party affairs. He has been collector three years, and has held the office of assessor and commissioner of highways. He has been a member of Holley Lodge, I. O. O. F., over forty years. Mr. Stevens married, in 1854, Ellen F.

Hooper, and their children are: Fred H., Charles H. and Lucy S. Fred H. settled in Chicago, and married Cora Wheeler. Charles H. is a teacher and lives at Byron Centre, N. Y. He married Effie Leonard. Lucy G. married A. Ward Blanchard, of Albion.

Staines, Robert, was a native of England, born in 1810 and came to this country in 1833, stopping a few months in Wayne county, thence coming to Barre, where he bought the fifty acre farm on which he afterward lived and died. He married Sarah Alchinn, by whom he had nine children: Nelson, Anna, Thomas, Charles, Sarah, Mary, Henry, George and John. For his second wife he married Mrs. Emily Stafford, who still survives him. Thomas Staines was born in Barre, April 30, 1839, was brought up and always lived on a farm, though since 1886 he has owned and operated a lime kiln in the northeast part of Barre. He began his business life with no means except a determination to succeed, and his efforts in this direction have been successful. Mr. Staines enjoys the confidence and respect of the community. He is an active member of the Free Methodist Church at Albion. In 1861 Thomas Staines married Janette Stafford, and they have three adopted children, Charles and Jennie Staines, nephew and niece of Thomas Staines, and Jay Staines, nephew of his wife. Let others that have no children go and do likewise.

Shorey, J. L., was born in Dansville, Steuben county, June 11, 1819. He lived at home until sixteen years of age and then started out for himself. He was brought up as a farmer. On January 26, 1842, he married Eunice, daughter of Joseph Morgan, of Sweden, and then moved to Michigan. In 1844 he returned to Sweden, and carried on a farm until 1856, when he purchased of John Brown his present farm in the town of Barre. Mr. Shorey's children are: Martha C., wife of Charles N. Mix, and Adelle M., who married Rufus F. Beadle, of Sweden, and who died September 2, 1888. Mr. Shorey is a strong Republican and held the office of assessor for one term. He is a self-made farmer, whose life has been devoted to his business affairs and to his family and friends.

Storms, Frank A., was born May 12, 1849, in the town of Clarendon, and is a son of Willard and grandson of George Storms. George Storms was one of the first of the family to settle in Orleans county, coming from Schoharie to Clarendon in 1826. Here he engaged in farming and also built a sawmill, sawing the timbers of which the old Baptist Church of Holley was constructed. He married a Miss Stearns, and their children are as follows: Willard, Sophronia, who married Daniel Mitchell; Wilder, who married Phoebe Humphrey and resides on the old homestead; Emily, who married Charles Weatherbee, of Clarendon; Ellen, who married Horace Green. Willard Storms settled in Clarendon and engaged in farming. He married Temperance North, and to them were born these children: Frank A., Floyd D., and Clark A. They all engaged in farming and settled at Clarendon. Clark A. married Ida Campbell and still lives at Clarendon. Floyd D. married Maggie McGowan and settled in Holley in 1893. Frank A. Storms lived in Clarendon until 1881, at which time he purchased a farm about two miles north of Holley in the town of Murray, where he now resides. He is extensively engaged in farming and the dairy business. In 1866 Mr. Frank Storms married Alice McMichael, and they have three sons: Arthur D., Jesse B. and Myron J.

Squire, George, was the first of the family to settle in Orleans county. He was a native of Hillsdale, Columbia county, and the son of Jesse Squire, being one of twelve children. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; was engaged in the battle with the Indians at Canajoharie, took part in the battle of Saratoga, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was the son of Asa Squire, who came from Scotland and settled in Ontario. Jesse Squire married Amy Cole. George Squire was born October 15, 1788. He served in the War of 1812, where he received the title of major. He came to Murray in 1825, settled at what is now Hulburton, and built the first frame house of the town where the store of J. Moore & Son now stands. Mr. George Squire has always been a farmer. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held office as justice of the peace, justice of sessions and supervisor. He married Betsy Williams, and they were the parents of the following children: George H., James E., Alfred J., Orsamus J., Antoinette, Esther J., Eunice A. and Almira, who died young. George H. Squire married Louisa Armstrong and resided at Hulburton the early part of his life, and died on his way to California in 1852. James E. is a lawyer. He went to California in 1849 and settled at San Francisco. Orsamus J. settled at Bergen. Antoinette married H. N. Ellison, of Murray. Esther J. married Stephen P. Wood, of Murray, who went to California, where he died. Eunice A. married E. N. Felton, of Bergen. Mr. George Squire died at Hulburton, March 1, 1867. Alfred J. Squire was born at Hulburton in 1834 and spent his life in the town of Murray until 1871. His occupation is farming, though for a number of years he was associated with John Moon in the mercantile trade. He is the pioneer in the quarry business in the town of Murray, having opened quarries in 1870, which he has since operated. Mr. Alfred Squire is a Democrat and has served as town clerk and justice of the peace. He is a member of the Holley Lodge, I. O. O. F., and Murray Lodge, No. 380, F. & A. M. In 1855 he married Emily Ripley, daughter of Rev. Horatio M. Ripley, and they have four children: George H., Alfred R., Jesse E. and Minnie E. The sons are engaged in the stone business with their father. George H. married Gussie B., daughter of John B. Scott, of Columbia county. Alfred R. married Jessie Hargrave, daughter of William Hargrave, of Hulburton. Minnie E. married Christopher Otto, of Gasport, N. Y. Alfred J. Squire moved to Rochester in 1891.

Posson, George Warner, was born in Shelby, October 2, 1850, and was the youngest but one of five children of Cornelius V. and Artemesia Posson of that town. George was brought up on the farm and was given a good education at Medina, Knowlesville and also at the Brockport Normal School, but ill health compelled him to leave before the graduation. He lived at home in Shelby until 1874, teaching school winters for five successive terms, and then came to his present farm in West Barre. Mr. Posson is not only considered one of the enterprising farmers of his town, but as well one of its progressive citizens. He is a Republican and was three times elected supervisor of Barre. The family are members of the M. E. Church at Shelby. On November 6, 1873, Mr. Posson married Jennie M. Clute, of Shelby, and they had four children: Howard C., Martha J., Georgia B. and Artemesia A.

Stacy, Benjamin, is the son of Benjamin and Lydia (Cooly) Stacy. The father was born in Boston and died October 19, 1844, aged eighty years, and the mother was born

in Massachusetts and died in Gaines, September 9, 1827, aged sixty years. The children of Benjamin and Lydia Stacy were as follows: Sarah, Electa, William, Russell, Saloma, Sylvester, Lydia, Theodotia, Mary Ann and Benjamin. Sarah was born in Williamstown, Mass., in 1790, and died in Murray in 1872. She was twice married, her first husband being Charles Nichols, by whom she had one child, Abigail, who died in Carlton, December, 1893, and the second Bradley B. Stearns. Electa, born in Vermont in 1792, died in Michigan in 1846, was married to John Jones, by whom she had three children, Maria, Hannah and David. William was born in Vermont in 1794, and died in Gaines in 1880. He settled in Gaines in 1815 and married Charlotte Standish. They had three children: Maria, Henry (deceased) and George W. Russell was born in Vermont in 1796, and died in Albion in 1872. He settled in Gaines in 1815 and married Theresa, daughter of Samuel Day, who came from Lake George and settled in Gaines in 1815. Their children were as follows: Sylvester W., born in Murray, February 13, 1825; Ira, born in Gaines, February 26, 1827, died in South Carolina on the march with Sherman; John B., born in Gaines, September 16, 1828; Electa M., born in Gaines in 1830, died in 1852; Fannie C., born in Gaines, August 1, 1832; Lydia, born in Gaines in 1834, died in Indiana in 1877; Alice M., born in Carlton, August 29, 1837; Sarah Jane, born in Gaines, August 10, 1839, and died in Hamlin in 1871; Fidelia T., born in Carlton, August 10, 1841; William R., born in Carlton, October 19, 1844; Henry E., born in Carlton, June 26, 1846; Ophelia A., born in Carlton, April 30, 1851. Saloma, born in Vermont in 1798, died in Gaines, May 7, 1889, was married to Anthony T. Johnson for her first husband and John P. Curtis her second husband. Sylvester was born in Vermont in 1800 and died in 1823. Lydia was born in Vermont in 1802 and died in Gaines in 1832. Theodotia was born in Vermont in 1804 and died in Gaines in 1890. Mary Ann was born in Vermont in 1806 and died in Gaines in 1877. Benjamin, our subject, was born September 1, 1810, in Benson, Rutland county, Vt. He has owned his farm in Gaines for sixty-seven years. The following is copied from the Orleans American of March 6, 1890: "The veteran court crier, Benjamin Stacy, has resigned that position after a service of forty years. During that period he served as constable fifteen years, justice of the peace twelve years, collector for the town of Gaines five years, deputy sheriff four years, notary public two terms. The duties of all these positions have been discharged accurately, efficiently, courteously, to the satisfaction of the constituency, and the veteran retires from the public service with clean skirts and a consciousness of having always promptly discharged the duties devolved upon him." December 12, 1878, Mr. Stacy married Altana L., daughter of P. Hakes. She was born in Pitcher, Chenango county, June 22, 1844.

Simpson, Mrs. E. Throop, is a descendant of Henry Drake, who was her grandfather. He was born in New Jersey, April 6, 1770, and settled in Gaines in 1811. Mrs. Simpson's father was Joseph Park Drake, born in Ovid, Seneca county, February 9, 1806, and moved with his parents to East Gaines in 1811. He died on the place where his daughter now resides, at Two Bridges, October 3, 1881. He married Zibeah Ruggles February 11, 1835. His wife was born in Rosiere, Jefferson county, July 30, 1812, and died in Carlton, September 16, 1862. The children of Joseph Park and Zibeah Drake were as follows: Charles H., born in Carlton, February 11, 1836, and died

August 8, 1837; Oscar, born March 12, 1838, died June 20, 1838; Emeline, born June 9, 1841 (our subject); Harriet, born February 25, 1844, died March 20, 1844; George W., born June 10, 1845, died June 8, 1861; Warren P., born July 3, 1856, died May 31, 1861; Ella C., born January 10, 1859, died May 24, 1861. Mrs. Simpson, whose maiden name was Emeline Drake, was married at Two Bridges, February 12, 1861, to Enos T. Simpson, who was born June 20, 1830, at Two Bridges, and died January 27, 1892. His father was Asa Simpson, born in Cayuga county. Enos and Emeline Simpson were the parents of two children, viz.: Lettie M., born June 1, 1862, and died March 15, 1878, and George D. George D. Simpson was born February 21, 1865, and married Eveline McCord Browne, born August 6, 1861, in Atlanta, Ga. Her father was N. Foster Browne, a native of New Jersey, and a Presbyterian minister, now a resident of Two Bridges. George D. and Eveline Simpson were married September 12, 1888, and they have one child Helen, born December 9, 1889. George D. Simpson was elected justice of the peace of Carlton. Mr. Enos T. Simpson carried on an extensive farming business, and owned, in company with his brother, two warehouses at the Bridges, where they did a large commission business, buying grain, wool, apples, and beans, which were shipped to Oswego, Boston, New York, and other points. This was before the R., W. & O. R. R., was built, and they carried on the business for twenty years or more. Mr. E. T. Simpson was collector of customs at the Oak Orchard harbor under President Johnson's administration; also held the office of town clerk for a number of years.

Swan, William Gere, was born in Galway, Saratoga county, February 9, 1822, and was the elder of two children of C. W. and Susan Swan. In 1835 C. W. Swan and family came to Albion, and here the father established a general merchandise business, with which he was connected until succeeded by his son William. For about ten or twelve years William G. Swan and Joseph M. Cornell were partners in business, and in October, 1855, the former became superintendent of the Railway Suspension Bridge, continuing in that capacity thirty-eight years. Mr. Swan resigned his position a year before it was accepted. He is still a stockholder, director and treasurer in the American Company, and is also a large stockholder in the Pullman Car Company. Mr. Swan began work early in life, and for a period of more than half a century he has been actively identified with the business history of Albion and Western New York. The first wife of William G. Swan was Catharine, the daughter of Dr. L. C. Paine, of Albion. She died in 1853, and in 1860 he married Emma M. Etheridge, of Hastings, Minn. No children were born of either marriage. In politics Mr. Swan is inclined to be independent and conservative. For many years he has been a member of the Baptist Church and president of its Board of Trustees.

Spaulding, William A., a former resident of Cayuga county, came to the town of Yates in 1821 and purchased of the Holland Land Company a hundred acre tract of land. Mr. Spaulding was a successful farmer and a man of influence in this town. In politics he was a Republican and for a number of years held the office of assessor. He had ten children, viz.: Betsey, who lived and died in Yates; William, of Yates; Orange, who died before twenty-one; David, who died in infancy; Erastus M., Marie,



S. Emeline, Nancy, who married L. S. Barnum; Frances, who died when a child; and Henry H., of Rochester. William A. Spaulding died in Yates in 1892, aged ninety-four years, and his wife the same year, aged ninety-three. Erastus M. Spaulding was born June 14, 1829, and lived on the farm until he came of age. He then went into the produce and commission business in Yates and continued it about eight years. In July, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company A, 129th N. Y. Vol. Infantry, which in December, 1862, was transferred to heavy artillery and designated as the 8th N. Y. Vol. Artillery, and having been largely instrumental in recruiting the company, was elected its captain. In the winter of 1863 he was promoted to major, and in 1864 was retired with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel on account of disabilities arising from a prolonged attack of malaria, which confined him to the hospital for two months. Major Spaulding has twice been elected sheriff of the county, his first election bringing him to Albion, where he has since resided. Mr. Spaulding is a Republican, and under Harrison's administration was appointed to examine the mortgaged indebtedness of this congressional district. In 1862 he married Harriet V., daughter of Rev. William Bradford, and to them two children were born, Truman H. and Louis M. The Consumers' Drug Company was organized and incorporated in 1893 through the efforts of Truman H. Spaulding, he being elected the secretary and general manager. A successful business was inaugurated by the company through Mr. Spaulding's energy, and at a time when the future seemed most bright and promising he was stricken ill and died March 29, 1894.

Skinner, Jarvis M., was a native of Providence, Saratoga county, born June 3, 1799. His wife, Mary Delano, was born at the same place, December 25, 1800. They were married February 4, 1822. Soon after their marriage Mr. Skinner came to Barre and made an improvement on lot 33, and the next year returned to Saratoga county and brought his wife to their new home. Mr. Skinner was a harness and saddlemaker by trade, but his chief occupation in Barre was farming. Mr. Skinner and wife had ten children, the first of whom died in infancy. The others were: Jonathan, who died in Barre; Polly, who married Jonathan Clark; Nancy P., who married Elsha Wadsworth; Susan B., who married William Gillett; Henry W., Jarvis M., jr., of Albion; Sarah E., who married Ceylon Otis, of Warsaw, N. Y.; Stephen D., of Carlton, and Ezra D., of Albion. Jarvis M. Skinner died in 1882, and his wife in 1876. Henry W. Skinner was born in Barre, June 1, 1834, reared on the farm, and educated at the Albion and Lima Academies. In the fall of 1854 he went west. For a time he taught school in Indiana, and in 1855 went to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he purchased a farm, which he still owns. In 1856 he returned to Barre and married Caroline E., daughter of Romeo Sanford. With his young wife he went again to Michigan and lived on his farm until 1880, then returned to Orleans county, and has since been a resident of Albion. Mr. Skinner has been extensively engaged in the produce business, in connection with which he built, in 1887, the large elevator near the railroad. Of his children only one is living, Cora P. Mrs. Skinner died in 1868, and in 1870 he married second, Maryette Wickham, of Gaines. He is known in Orleans county as a man whose fair dealing qualities have won success for him. He is a Republican and a member of the M. E. Church

Sickels, Hiram, came from Auburn, Cayuga county, in 1824, and located at Albion. At that time the now county seat of Orleans county was known as Newport. Mr. Sickels was a practical hatmaker, and on coming to Albion he established himself in business, and thenceforth was conspicuously identified with local interests. For a number of years he was associated with Deacon Harvey Goodrich, and was generally known in business connections in the village in the manufacture and sale of hats and caps, and in various other enterprises, for a period of about fifty years. Mr. Sickels built the first brick dwelling house in the village of Albion. He died in 1873. His children were as follows: George H., of Albion; Hiram E., now clerk and reporter for the New York Court of Appeals; Laura, of Albion; Robert, of New York city, and one other child who died in infancy. George H. Sickels was a child when his father came to Albion, but since 1847 he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits in the village. He began his career as a clerk, and was for two years at Mt. Morris in a cap and hat store. In 1847 he started in business at Albion with T. C. Fanning, and two years later became sole proprietor. In later years and until about three years ago, the firm name of Sickels & Co. was well known throughout the county. At the time indicated the present firm of Sickels, Day & Collins was established. Mr. Sickels has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has held the position of president of the Board of Trustees of Albion Academy, taking an active part in changing that institution to a union free school. He is one of the leading members of the Presbyterian Church and one of the members of its session. In 1853 George H. Sickels married Almira, daughter of Stephen P. Morehouse, of Albion. They have three children: George H., jr., and Frank, of Buffalo, and Ella, wife of Harry C. Fulton, of Davenport, Iowa.

Salisbury, Guy S., was born in Wilson, Niagara county, March 16, 1846, and was the son of Royal and Sally Ann (Annis) Salisbury. His father was one of seven brothers who settled in Clarendon at an early day, and were among the pioneers. Royal was originally a carpenter, but after settling in this county he became a farmer. Guy was brought up on a farm and educated at the academy at Holley. At the age of seventeen he went on the railroad as brakeman, but after two years was advanced to the position of conductor, holding the latter four years. Leaving the road he was married to Emma T. Parsons in the year 1869. Mr. Salisbury lived for a short time on the farm of his wife's father, then went to his mother and cared for her until she died. After that he was in the grocery business for a time at Fairport, and two years later purchased the general store of W. S. Sheldon at Barre Centre. For five years Mr. S. carried on the store, then traded it for the stave and heading mill, of which he is still the proprietor. He is a member of Renovation Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 37, and Orleans Chapter, No. 175, of Albion. Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury have one child, M. Elva, born June 4, 1874, at Clarendon, Orleans county.

Sheldon, Jonathan, was a native of Massachusetts and an early settler in Otsego county, in the town of Burlington Flats. From this place he came to the old town of Barre (now Albion), locating at the point which was named for him, Sheldon's Corners, in 1823. Here he lived until his death, and during that time he was known as one of the most prosperous farmers and one of the most influential citizens in the town. His



children were: Marshall, Jonathan D., Clymena, who married Abram Crittenden; Eliza, who married Mr. Lazalier; Berthier, who died at Detroit; Harriet, who married Joseph Wood and died in Cincinnati, Ohio; George, of Sing Sing, N. Y.; Abigail, who died at twelve, and two others who died in infancy. Jonathan Dwight Sheldon was born in 1808, and, like his father, was one of the foremost farmers in the town. In 1835 he married Prudence Wells, who bore him these children: Helen, wife of Daniel Bennett, of Port Huron, Mich.; Kirk D., of Albion; Alice, who married Frank Potter, of Saginaw, Mich.; Delos D., of Lockport, and Cornelia, who died in infancy. Mr. Sheldon was originally a Whig and later a strong Republican. He never accepted public office, but was much interested in the schools of the town. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. He died at the old home farm in 1882. Sherman Wells was a native of Connecticut, a farmer in life by occupation, and became a settler in Barre in 1839. He died on his old farm in 1853. In his family were eight children, viz: Charlotte, Prudence, who married Jonathan D. Sheldon; Maria, who married Mr. Madison; Dudley, of Logansport, Ind.; Cornelia, who married William Loveland; Gideon, Parmelia, who married Henry Owen, and Roena, who married Emmet Eddy, of Sandwich, Ill.

Sargent, Alfred, is a descendant of Reuben, who was born in England and emigrating to this country, joined the American army in the Revolution as a marine, and was lost at sea. The father of our subject was Reuben, born in Massachusetts, and died in Carlton in 1838, aged eighty-five years. His wife was Mary Tarbox, born near Boston, Mass., and died in Londonderry, N. H., in 1830, aged sixty-two years. Their children were: Mary, Sarah, Cynthia, Dana, Parker, Eliza, Clarissa and Sophia. Alfred, our subject, was born in Nottingham West, N. H., August 31, 1812, settled in Yates in May, 1838, and worked a farm on shares four years; then moved to Carlton, where he bought a farm of fifty-seven acres, and subsequently purchased fifty acres adjoining, making 115 acres. He sold out and purchased the farm where he now resides of 143 acres, and now owns 235 acres at Waterport. Our subject was educated in the common schools. He has held the office of assessor two terms. He married, September 13, 1837, at Londonderry, N. H., Susannah S. March, who was born at Londonderry, N. H., July 14, 1811, and they had these children: Alfred H., born April 11, 1839, and was killed by accident August 9, 1871; Mariette, born September 18, 1840; Reuben, born May 9, 1844; Celestia, born August 29, 1847; Sylvanus, born June 2, 1851, died August 26, 1854. Mariette married George A. Houseman, and they have four children and reside in Yates. Reuben married Hannah Watson, resides in Carlton, and they have five children. Celestia married C. A. Tower, and they have one child.

Sanderson, Clinton, was born June 15, 1836. In 1869 he married Louise Brace, and they have one daughter, Jessie C. Mr. Sanderson has been engaged in the sawmill and lumber business at Shelby Center since 1866, and is also interested in farming. His father was Elisha Sanderson, a native of Deerfield, Mass., who came to Orleans county in 1819. His mother was Mary (Crosby) Sanderson.

Starkweather, Avery Meech, was a native of New London county, Conn., and moved with his parents when small to Saratoga county, N. Y. He resided there until

1816, when with his wife and one child he came to Orleans county and bought 150 acres of the Holland Land Company in the town of Barre, for which he paid three dollars per acre. He cut the first tree on this farm the night he arrived for the cow to browse on. He built a log house in which he lived about ten years, and in 1827 built the brick house now on the place. In 1826 the Erie Canal was completed and added much to the value of his farm. Mr. Starkweather was the first superintendent of that division of the canal, was postmaster at Eagle Harbor, and also supervisor of the town of Barre two terms. He was one of the founders of the M. E. Church at Eagle Harbor and one of its most devoted members. He died October 3, 1865, aged just 75 years. His wife was Abigail Brockett, by whom he had four children, viz.: Jared B., who settled in Kenosha, Wis., and died there in 1891; Reuben C., who lived and died in Orleans county; Eli P., who spent most of his life in the west and died on the homestead in 1888; Giles E., who lived a number of years in Milwaukee, Mich., and died there in 1887. The second wife of Avery M. Starkweather was Electa Moon, by whom he had one child, Hiram Avery, who served three years in the war of 1861-5, after which he moved to Van Buren county, Mich., and died in 1886. Reuben Cheney Starkweather was born in 1816. In 1840 he married Susan Jane Brown, daughter of John and Olive Brown, of the town of Gaines. Their children were Abigail and Amelia, who died young; Avery C. and Arthur J., who with their mother own and live on the old home farm. Mr. Starkweather was a steward and prominent member of the M. E. Church at Eagle Harbor. He died July 18, 1873. Avery C. Starkweather married Annie E., daughter of John and Elizabeth Anderson, of Carlton, March 23, 1892.

Timmerman, George R., was born in Shelby Center, June 23, 1849. He learned the trade of milling in his native place and followed it nine years, when he took up farming in Erie county for four years, and then went to Alpena, Mich., and engaged in the lumber business. In 1883 he came to Medina and was with Mr. Hoag in the milling business up to 1893, when the partnership of Blood & Timmerman was formed. Mr. Timmerman is an Odd Fellow and an active member of the County Democratic Committee. In 1871 he married May Reynolds. His father was John W. Timmerman, who was of Mohawk Dutch descent, and his mother, Mary Underhill, was of Long Island Yankee descent. His grandfather Timmerman's name was Daniel and he had four brothers, Joseph, Christopher, David and John, all early settlers of the town of Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., all farmers, and John, a Methodist minister,

Tanner, Samuel N., was a native of Rhode Island, born September 26, 1792, and with his father's family came to Chenango county in 1810. Here and in Onondaga county he remained for three years, when he removed still farther west, to Ontario county, where he remained until 1820. At this date, then grown to young manhood, Samuel came to what is now known as the town of Albion, in Orleans county, taking an article from the Holland Land Company for the farm on which he ever afterward lived, and which is now, and always has been, owned and occupied by his descendants. Mr. Tanner came to this farm in the spring of 1820, worked that summer and fall, then returned to Ontario county for the winter. The next spring he became a permanent resident of the town, and in later years became one of the most prosperous and enter-

prising farmers of Barre (subsequently Albion), and was the owner of several good farms. May 3, 1821, he married Mary S. Spear, and by her had six children, who grew to maturity; Edwin R., of Rochester; Robert S., of Chicago; Ann, who married Lawrence Platt, of Albion; Mortimer C., of Chicago; William A., late of Albion, and Charles C., of Cleveland, Ohio. Mary (Spear) Tanner died December 22, 1840, and April 25, 1843, Mr. Tanner married Sarah C. Mullett, of Darien, Genesee county, a sister of Judge James Mullett. She died February 14, 1863. Mr. Tanner was a Democrat in politics and a Universalist in religion, as was both of his wives. Samuel N. Tanner died in Chicago, October 7, 1854. William A. Tanner was born March 14, 1829, was brought up, lived on, and finally owned the farm his father bought in 1820. June 7, 1853, he married Clarissa E. Cole, by whom he had one child, Spencer N. Tanner, now a prominent farmer of Albion. Clarissa (Cole) Tanner died October 15, 1858, and September 20, 1859, Mr. Tanner married Polly Elizabeth, daughter of Cyrus Jaquith, of Albion. Of his last marriage these children were born: Frank J., now a resident of Buffalo; Fred W. and Helen A. These children were given by their parents the benefit of a good academic education, and each of them is deeply interested in the educational welfare of the community in which they live; in fact all of them have been teachers. William A. Tanner died November 3, 1893. He is remembered as having been one of the most progressive and public spirited farmers of the town, yet he was in no sense a politician. He loved good roads and was active in their construction. In politics he was always a Democrat, in religion a firm and active member and trustee of the Memorial Universalist Church of Albion. Cyrus Jaquith was born in Massachusetts, June 19, 1799, and when young came with his father's family to New York State and settled in Jefferson county. He afterwards came to Albion and located where his son, Maynard A. Jaquith, now lives. This was about 1824. Here he married Amanda Bloss, and by her had three children: Austin, who died in infancy; Polly E., who married William A. Tanner, and Josiah, who was shot and killed in 1864 by southern sympathizers for his Union sentiments, while at that time a resident of Missouri. Amanda (Bloss) Jaquith died March 24, 1835. The second wife of Cyrus Jaquith was Percy Bloss, sister of his first wife, who died May 24, 1838. His third wife was Anna Bloss, sister of those he before married. By his last marriage one child was born, Maynard A. Jaquith, who lives on the old farm. Anna (Bloss) Jaquith died March 16, 1876. Cyrus Jaquith died in 1866. In politics he identified himself with the old Whig party, and later with the Republican party. In religion he was a staunch Universalist, as was also each of his wives. He was a successful farmer and a man greatly respected in the town.

Thurston, Caleb C., came from Oneida county during the winter of 1814, and settled one mile west of Albion village, on what is now the Denio farm. Mr. Thurston was a farmer and secured a comfortable fortune, which enabled him to retire from farm work and live in the village during his latter years, and there he died June 3, 1861. His wife was Thankful Bailey, and she died April 4, 1858. Their children were as follows: Sophronia, who married Orlando Rogers; Stephen B., Urban C., Joel C., Thankful, who married first John Parker, and after his death Asa Howard, and Lydia, who married Harlow W. Lee. Caleb Thurston was one of the founders of Albion village, also

one of the organizers of the Presbyterian church there, and otherwise prominently identified with pioneer events in that town. Asa Howard, who married Thankful Thurston, was a native of Hinesburg, Vt., and came to Albion about 1828. He was a furniture and cabinet maker during his young business life, and became a merchant and forwarding and commission dealer on the canal during the early days of village history. He accumulated a fair property, but misfortune in business swept it away, he lending his name and credit to friends, who failed to keep good their promises. By his marriage with Thankful (Thurston) Parker he had one child, Ellen S., now the wife of William A. Howard, of Albion. Asa Howard died February 11, 1873, and his wife September 25, 1885. William A. Howard was born in Huntington, Vt., August 30, 1840. His father, Spencer D. Howard, was a tanner, currier and shoemaker, but William was brought up to farm work. In 1859 the latter came to Albion to attend the old academy, but before his course was fully completed he became bookkeeper for Asa Howard. Later on he was taken into the business as one of the then existing firm of Howard & Thurston. A little later still, and after being one year out of the business, William A. bought the property and established the firm of William A. Howard & Co., and to the present day Mr. Howard has been numbered among the successful and enterprising business men of Albion. On February 21, 1865, Mr. Howard married Ellen S. Howard. Two children were born of this marriage: John Henry, born August 23, 1868, and Sarah B., born May 8, 1871. John H. married Myra Black and has one child, Mabel Ellen, born July 4, 1893. Myra Black, born in Coventry, Vt., October 4, 1867.

Von York, Constantin, was born in Prussia, February 21, 1844, and is a son of Frederick and Eliza Von York. He came to America in 1869 and resided for a year in Rochester. In 1870 he came to Medina and for two years was engaged in the quarries there. He came to Hulberton and until 1876 was in the employ of Alfred J. Squire in the stone business; then purchased the hotel property at Hulberton, and for eight years kept hotel. In 1887 he purchased property on the north side of the canal, developed stone quarries, and has since been engaged in that business. Mr. Von York is a Democrat in politics, was elected justice of the peace in 1888, and justice of sessions in 1890. He married in 1877 Eleanor Buddery.

Van Stone, Robert White, was a native of Horrabridge, Devonshire, England, born December 15, 1835, and was one of a large family of children born to John Van Stone. Of the thirteen children in this family eleven of them came to this country. Seven are now living and five of them reside in Albion. In 1854 John Van Stone came to the United States and temporarily to Niagara county; two years later he came to Albion and for twenty years afterward was a miller in the village in the mill known as the Albion Mill. He was an earnest, industrious and honest man, hence was much respected in the town. He died August 19, 1874, his wife having died some three and one-half years sooner. Robert W. Van Stone was brought up from his cradle to the occupation so long followed by his father, but with his trade of practical miller he combines a natural aptitude for any mechanical work. He came to Albion on Christmas day, 1856, and has since been a recognized resident of the village. In Albion he was

first employed in 1857 in the Albion Mills and soon after went for a brief time to Illinois. On March 17, 1858, Mr. Van Stone became a permanent employee in the Albion Mills, and in 1879 became the owner of one of them. By the Lee failure in 1878 he lost heavily, which considering the fact that it swept away the fruits of years of labor, was indeed a serious loss to him. From the time of the purchase in 1879 of one of the mills at public sale Mr. Van Stone has been proprietor of the mill mentioned, and has succeeded in establishing a large and profitable business. Naturally a busy man, he has nevertheless found time to devote to public affairs. He is an active Democrat and for four years was trustee of the village of Albion. On May 1, 1862, Robert W. Van Stone married Kate E. Hodgman, of Albion, who died on April 2, 1886, leaving one child, a daughter, now the wife of A. W. Richmond.

Whipple, F. H., was born in the town of Ridgeway, Orleans county, September 28, 1866, and was educated at the Medina Academy. In 1884 he took a position in the Union Bank, Medina, and remained there until 1892, when he became secretary and treasurer of the Bignall Manufacturing Company. In 1892 he married Laura B. Scott, daughter of Harvey G. Scott. They have one daughter, Helen K. Mr. Whipple is a son of William and Catherine Whipple, of Ridgeway.

Warren, Elizur, one of the pioneers of the town of Clarendon, was a native of Connecticut, and came to this town in 1812-13, where he settled on a farm three miles east of the village. He was a prominent man in the town and took an active part in political affairs. He married first, Sally Aldridge, and their children were: Nathan O., Caroline, William, Mary and Edgar. His second wife was Mrs. Sally Lord. Nathan O. Warren settled in Clarendon, where he took an active part in local politics, having been justice of the peace, town superintendent of schools, justice of sessions, and supervisor. He was an Odd Fellow and a member of the Christian Church, of Manning. He married Eliza Rockwell, of Connecticut, and their children were: Josephine, who married John Kirby, of Clarendon, and resides near Charleston, West Va.; Helen, who married Decatur Wilkinson and settled in Sweden, Monroe county; Nathan E., born in 1847, and Willis H., born in 1859. Nathan O. Warren died in 1887. Nathan E. is a carpenter by trade and an active Democrat. He has served as justice of the peace several years, highway commissioner, and is an Odd Fellow. In 1870 he married Eva King, and their children are: Ada E., Rena A., Cora E., Fred K., and Earl E. Willis H. Warren is a farmer and resides in Clarendon. In 1887 he married Sarah Rodwell, and they have one son, Harry.

Wormuth, R. W., was born in Shelby, November 5, 1847. He learned the trade of tanner and followed it ten years. During this time he was elected and served as town clerk. He purchased the property where his store now stands in Shelby Centre in 1875 and built it in 1876, since which time he has conducted a general store. He was appointed postmaster at Shelby, March 6, 1894. In 1863 he married Rosetta A. Sowl, and they have two children: Arthur R. and Irving B. Arthur R. married Minnie Johnston. R. W. Wormuth's father was Moyer Wormuth, and his mother Lany (Miller) Wormuth. They moved to Shelby from Herkimer county in 1837 and suffered the hardships of pioneer life.

Wood Jay, was born in the town of Gaines, April 23, 1843. He was educated at Albion Academy and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie. In 1866 he married Louise H. Stevens, who died March 27, 1885, by whom he had two sons and three daughters: Harriet L. and Louise M. being the only ones now living. About twenty years ago Mr. Wood began his nursery business, which he has managed ably and with much success. His father was William Wood, of Otsego county, and his mother Harriet Burch. Mr. Wood has been clerk of the Baptist Church of Knowlesville several years.

Webster, Eli, is descended from James, his grandfather, who was born in Rhode Island in 1760 and died in 1843 at Parma, Monroe county. William Webster, father of Eli, was born in Rhode Island, February 2, 1790, and died in Spencerport, Monroe county, in 1860. The wife of William Webster was Sarah Snow, born in Massachusetts about 1795, and died at Ogden, Monroe county, in 1887. The children of William and Sarah (Snow) Webster were as follows: James S., born in Massachusetts, Nov. 21, 1814, and died about 1874; Roxana, born in Ogden, January 4, 1817, died in 1884; William M., born in Ogden, October 2, 1818, died in 1844; Lorenzo, born in Ogden, August 27, 1820, died in 1886; Eli, born in Ogden, July 22, 1822; Henry, born in Ogden, August 27, 1824, died in 1882; Horatio, born in Ogden, August 1, 1827, died in 1888; Sarah, born in Ogden, July 1, 1829, and resides in Ogden. Eli Webster was educated in the common schools of his native place and attended the Spencerport Academy two terms. He came to Hulburton, Orleans county, and remained about seven years, then sold his farm there and purchased the farm where he now resides on the Transit, which consists of 110 acres. Mr. Webster is a Republican and has been elected justice of the peace of the town of Gaines two terms, and has served the county two terms as justice of sessions. November 25, 1846, he married Elizabeth K. Kellogg, of Ogden, who was born October 18, 1824, and died May 20 1852. Eli and Elizabeth Webster were the parents of one child, William M., born in Hartland, Niagara county, November 2, 1847. He married Allie Williams, and they have one child living, Frank, born in 1876, and resides at Delphos, Kansas. Eli Webster married for his second wife Martha Sprague, September 25, 1853. Mrs. Webster was born in Murray, January 3, 1831, and died December 25, 1891. Eli and Martha Webster had one child, Danly S., born in Murray in 1853, married Cora A. Hatter and resides in Murray. December 1, 1892, Mr. Webster married his third wife, Emily Stockham, born March 18, 1838. Mr. Eli Webster died June 7, 1894.

Wilkins, Robert O., was born in Norfolk county, England, November 3, 1821, and was a son of Robert and Mary (Osborn) Wilkins. His father was a farmer, contractor and builder, and Robert learned the trade of brick layer and ornamental plasterer, and in 1846 began business at Statham, England. At a general election in his native country Mr. Wilkins became dissatisfied with the manner in which it was conducted, so decided to come to the United States, where many of his ancestors had preceded him. In 1851 he first visited the country, two years later came to Medina, and after about a year settled in Barre. In 1859 he moved to the village of Albion, where he has ever since resided. He has assisted in the construction of some of the most prominent pub-



lic and private buildings in the village, among them Bordwell's block, the Harrington stores, the Methodist Episcopal and Free Methodist churches, etc. He also built the addition on the Burrows house and the Bordwell house, renovated the Judge Davis house. In 1866 Mr. Wilkins returned to England for about six months. In 1861 he started a toy and yankee notion store and saloon in the village, which he carried on several years. His residence was erected in 1874. On June 10, 1846, in England, Mr. Wilkins married Eliza Dix, by whom he has had two children: Robert Richard, now in business in Albion as successor to his father, and Mary, wife of John W. Thomas. Mr. Wilkins has served as assessor and fire warden, and was a member of old Company No. 2 until it disbanded. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Wright, Col. Elisha, is accorded the honor of having been the pioneer of Barre, he having settled in the western part of the town in 1818, and in advance of Solomon Bragg or Mr. Blunt, both of whom he afterward discovered in the region east and southeast. Colonel Wright was a native of Sharon, Litchfield county, Conn., born October 15, 1791. His parents came first to Montgomery county, but soon went west and settled in East Bloomfield, Ontario county, where both died. Being for various causes dissatisfied with life in the more settled region of Ontario county, Mr. Wright determined to seek a home in the wilderness, and accordingly started out, having then no definite plan in view, but in traversing the ridge in Barre he discovered a favorable location, which included the lands now owned by A. D. Bannister, and there he made his "pitch," taking title from the land company for 100 acres for \$600. In five years he cleared his farm and went to Batavia to pay for it. He had done so well the company gave off \$100 and sold him another one hundred acres for \$500. In 1819 Colonel Wright returned to Ontario county, and January 14 married Nancy Phillips, whom he brought to his new home and here both lived and died, he June 22, 1874, aged eighty-three, and his wife in 1886. Colonel Wright was a large-hearted, public-spirited man, and his life as a farmer was abundantly successful, he owning 500 acres of land and other valuable property. He was an earnest Whig and strong Republican, and in 1843 represented his county in the Legislature of his State, and was the founder and main supporter of the M. E. Church at West Barre. His children were as follows: John Selim, born October 24, 1819, and died in Kansas, January, 1881; Clarissa Phillips, born May 12, 1821, married Daniel L. Dusenberre September 29, 1846, and after his death married (February 16, 1853,) Rev. Allen Steele; Mary Amy, who married Hiram Snell, late of Milford, Del.; Nancy Caroline, wife of C. D. Paine; Sarah Maria, wife of Zeno Timmerman, of Medina; Syene Jane, wife of George M. Street, late of Hammond, Wis. Rev. Allen Steele was a native of Connecticut, and in that State he was educated and entered the ministry. On February 16, 1853, he married the daughter of Colonel Wright. He came from New York to this region in 1856 and built the house at West Barre where he afterward made his home, and where he died January 14, 1873, after a ministry of forty-two years in the M. E. Church. Of his marriage one child was born, Josephine Alice, who married Charles Bickford Peck. In 1855 Mrs. Steele adopted Elizabeth Ellen Steele, now wife of David K. Mull.

Wood, William, is a grandson of Joseph, who was born in Connecticut and died in Cherry Valley in 1826, aged seventy-two. Ezra, father to William, was born in Dan-



bury, Conn., in 1784, and settled in West Gaines in 1839, one and one-half miles from Eagle Harbor, where he resided until 1861, when he removed to Knowlesville where he died in 1863, and where his son William now resides. Sylvia Tobey, mother of William, was born in Ballston, Saratoga county, March 25, 1791, and died in 1874. The children of Ezra and Sylvia Wood were as follows: Angeline, born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, March 9, 1813, married Jesse Wetmore, and had two children, William C., of Buffalo, and Irvin, deceased. She died aged nineteen; and Calista, born in Cherry Valley March 8, 1815, who became the second wife of Jesse Wetmore, and died in Knowlesville in 1882. She had three children, all deceased; William, born March 7, 1817. Ezra Wood and wife were both members of the Baptist Church at Knowlesville. William, our subject, was educated in the common schools and academy of Cherry Valley and came to this county with his father when twenty-one years of age. He has always followed farming as an occupation, his farm now consisting of ninety-three acres. June 11, 1840, William Wood married Harriet S. Burch, who was born in Cherry Valley October 18, 1818. The children of this marriage are as follows: Seth C., Jay, and Angeline. Seth C. was born in Gaines August 1, 1841, and married Sarah Haskell (deceased), by whom he had two children, Jessie M., born October 5, 1870, and Edward H., born November 28, 1872. Seth C. Wood works the farm and carries on a nursery of twenty acres, raising all kinds of trees, including ornamental shrubs. Jay Wood was born in Gaines in April, 1843, and married Louisa Stevens (deceased), by whom he had two children: Hattie, born in 1879, and Louise, born in 1886. Jay carries on quite extensive nurseries. Angeline was born January 21, 1848, and died in April, 1893. She married Elmer J. Smith, by whom she had four children: Willard, born in March, 1880; Seward, born in June, 1881; Ralph, born in January, 1885; Carl, born in November, 1890.

Wilcox, Harry S., was born September 22, 1852. His grandfather was born in Rhode Island and died in Carlton, this county, in 1826, aged forty-three years. He early settled in Carlton, and married Mary Brown, a native of Massachusetts, who died in 1824. Their children were: Silas, Rescum, Elijah, William S., George, James, Gilbert, Basha, Lauren. William S., father of our subject, was born in Carlton in 1809, and died in 1881. He married Sarah E. Day, who was born in Carlton in 1816 and died in 1869. Their children were: Matilda L., died in 1860, aged twenty-one; William W., died in 1893, aged fifty-three; Mary E., died in 1894, aged fifty-one; John J., born in 1845; Kate L., born in 1850; Harry S., our subject, and Clara D., born in 1857, died in 1888. William S., father of our subject, was a public-spirited man, and identified with all the leading interests of the town. Harry S. attended the public schools at Baldwin Corners, and is now a member of the I. O. G. T., of Waterport Lodge. He is unmarried.

Williams, James S., was born in Saratoga county, December 1, 1829, a son of John, who died in 1830, aged forty years. The father of John was David Williams, one of the captors of Major Andre. John married Sarah M. Winslow, who, after the death of her husband, moved to Chili, Monroe county, with our subject, her other children remaining in Saratoga county. They were as follows: Marcus De L., Michael H., Sarah J., and James S. Mrs. Williams married second Andrew Smith, by whom she had two

children. In 1851, at the age of twenty-one, our subject went to California, at the outbreak of the gold fever. He remained about six years, engaged in mining, then returned to this State and spent a year in Benton, Yates county, where he regained his health, which had been shattered by exposure in mining. He then went again to California and remained over six years, returning to his mother's residence in Benton in 1863. He enlisted in the 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and received his honorable discharge in September, 1865. In 1871 he removed from Benton to Kenyonville, this county, and bought a farm of seventy acres, where he has followed farming. September 4, 1866, he married Sarah H., daughter of A. C. Mallory, a Baptist minister. Mrs. Williams was born in 1840 and died October 27, 1877, leaving one son, George M., born October 16, 1867, a lawyer, and a resident of Rochester, who married Estella Wood, of Carlton. Mr. Williams, our subject, married second Anna Waldron, of Benton, born October 20, 1840, a daughter of James Waldron, who was born in Bergen, N. J., in 1800 and died in 1884.

Westcott, William H., born at Oak Orchard, Orleans county, February 2, 1839, is a son of John, a native of Bow, Devonshire, England, who was born August 12, 1810. In 1834 John Westcott came to America, and for a year lived at Le Roy, N. Y. Coming to Orleans county in 1835 he settled at Oak Orchard. He was a shoemaker by trade. Mr. Westcott removed to Albion, where he entered the employ of Mr. Close, who owned a tannery and shoe shop. Mr. Close soon established Mr. Westcott in business at Hindsburg, where for ten years he did a prosperous business. In 1850 he returned to England to visit friends, and on his return to this country purchased several acres of land in that part of Clarendon known as the Brown School House District, where the family resided seven years. In 1858 he removed to Clarendon village, and for eleven years carried on a boot and shoe business with David Wetherbee. In 1870 Mr. Westcott removed to Holley, where he has since resided. He immediately engaged in the boot and shoe business, retiring from active business in 1886. Our subject married, February 4, 1838, Mary Cook, and they have had three children: William H., Thomas and Emeline. William H. married, May 6, 1873, Adelaide L. Peggs, of Clarendon. Thomas married Alice V. Strickland, and they had two daughters, Julia and Adelaide. Emeline married Thomas H. Pierce, of Rochester, N. Y., and they have one son, John H. Mr. and Mrs. John Westcott celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage in 1888. They were converted in 1842, and joined the Free Baptist Church of Clarendon. Mrs. Westcott died in 1891. William H. was educated at Albion Academy and the Albany Normal School, and for several years was a teacher. Both sons were in the civil war. Thomas, immediately after the firing on Fort Sumter, responded to the call for three months men, enlisting in the 13th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, and participated in the battle of Bull Run. At the close of his term of enlistment he returned home, but in August, 1862, both he and William H. enlisted in Colonel Porter's regiment, 8th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, Company K. They were stationed for a time at Baltimore, going to the front in 1864 just before the battle of Cold Harbor. In this battle Thomas received wounds, from which he never fully recovered. He was appointed first sergeant of his company when organized, and in February, 1864, was promoted to second lieutenant. For several years after the war he was mail agent

between Rochester and Niagara Falls. He became a partner with his father in the shoe business in 1870, the partnership existing until his death, April 3, 1874. William H. was made corporal upon his enlistment. In September, 1863, he was appointed quartermaster sergeant, promoted second lieutenant December 2, 1864, and first lieutenant March 18, 1865. In June, 1865, he was transferred to Company C, 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, was mustered out at Washington D. C., September 28, 1865. In the spring of 1866 Mr. Westcott engaged in the hardware trade at Clarendon, continuing eight years. He is a Republican, and was clerk of Clarendon, also deputy postmaster. In 1874, on the death of his brother, he removed to Holley and became a partner with his father, retiring in 1886. He is a member of the G. A. R. and A. O. U. W.

Weld, Thomas, the head of the Weld family, active in the settlement of the northern part of Ridgeway, was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, December 31, 1771. When six or seven years old he removed with his family, John Weld, to Reading Vt. There he married Lorana Learens, and became the father of nine children, born as follows: John, January 27, 1795; Elisha, September 26, 1796; Thomas, November 5, 1798; Jacob L., November 5, 1798; Ezra, July 28, 1800; Sally, October 24, 1801; Andrew, August 6, 1804; Elias, September 5, 1806; Marson, October 8, 1808; Maria, October 2, 1812. One of the twins, Thomas, died when a child. In 1817 Mr. Weld, with his family, came to Ridgeway and settled on lot nine, township fifteen, range four, one mile south of the present village of Lyndonville. Mrs. Weld died in 1819. A son, Ezra, and a daughter, Sally, wife of Rodney Clark, died in 1826. Mr. Weld died November 18, 1852. John, the eldest son of Thomas Weld, married Weltha Bigelow in Reading, Vt., in 1830. A few years later he came with his wife and two children to Ridgeway where he remained until 1843, when he removed to Wisconsin. He died in 1884. John's oldest son, John Wallace Weld, married Nancy E., eldest daughter of Elisha Weld. He was living in Ridgeway at the opening of the civil war. He enlisted in the autumn of 1861, and served through the war as an officer in the 1st New York Artillery. He now resides in Whitewater, Wis. This branch of the family is represented in Orleans county by Irving Wallace Weld, son of John Wallace, in the fourth generation; in the fifth by Wallace Irving, son of Irving Wallace, and his wife, Alice Barry Weld; Elisha, second son of Thomas Weld, married Laura Parker in 1821; he died in 1876, Mrs. Weld in 1892. Three daughters, Mrs. H. G. Scott, Cynthia U. and Lucy A. Weld of Lyndonville, survive them. Jacob L. Weld married Velina Parker; she died in 1878, he in 1884. Their descendants are Asel Parker Weld, who enlisted in the army, and Thomas Weld, both of Ridgeway. In the third generation are Ward W. and Roy, sons of Asel P. Weld, Irma and Monk, daughter and son of Thomas Weld. Andrew Weld married Roxy Stockwell; she died in 1839, he in 1888. Their eldest son, Albert died in 1857. A daughter, May Darwin Fuller, of Medina, and two sons, John, of Medina, and Andrew S., of North Dakota, survive. Further descendants in this line are John Leon Weld, of Rochester, son of John Weld, and his two sons, Lawrence Peters and Louis Cheeseboro Weld; also Bert Weld, son of Andrew S. Weld. Andrew Weld married for his second wife Clarissa Root, who died in 1866. For his third wife Mrs. Susan Downs, who survives him. Elias Weld married Cynthia Elmer. She died in 1840, he in 1874. Their children are Wellington Weld and Mrs. Warren

Ensign, of Medina. Elias Weld married for his second wife Harriet Harding. She died in 1865. His third wife, Mrs. Martha Gilman, survives him. Marson Weld married Sarah Tanner. He died in 1878. His widow and three children, Esther, Marson and William, reside at the homestead, just south of Ridgeway Corners. Maria, the youngest of Thomas Weld's children, married Adonijah Elmer. She died in West Virginia in 1889.

Wright, Joseph A., was a native of Columbia county, was a mason by trade, and came when a young man to the then western region of the country and settled at Barre. In 1831 he married and after that was a farmer in the town. His wife was Melinda Spencer, and to them these children were born: Spencer A., born, April 27, 1834; Clark, born July 2, 1836, and has always been a farmer, and on November 24, 1874, married Edith L. Bannister; Daniel, born May 18, 1840; Augusta, born May 24, 1845, and Ida C., born September 2, 1851. In 1886, after the death of the widow of Joseph A. Wright the farm was divided, Clark taking fifty-four acres off the west side. Spencer A., Augusta and Ida C. Wright own and occupy the home of their parents.

Williams, Samuel, the pioneer head of one of the most respected families among the early settlers of Orleans county, was a native of Rhode Island and settled first in Otsego county, and from thence came to Barre in April, 1829. Prior to his coming to this county Mr. Williams was a carpenter, but in Barre his life was that of a farmer. During his twenty-four years of residence in Otsego county Mr. Williams was somewhat active in public affairs, but in this locality he was devoted alone to his family, the church and his farm. He was a strong Baptist and held the office of deacon in Otsego county and also in the town of Albion in this county. Mr. Williams died November 16, 1853. In his family were eight children who grew to maturity, and all came to this county. They were Asenath, who married William Cole; Belinda, who married Rensselaer Fuller and settled in Wisconsin; Silansa, who married Horace Fitch and lives in Albion; Juliana, who married Stephen B. Thurston; Rhoba M., who married, Davis O. Bailey; George R., of Albion; Samuel H., who died in Dakota, and Lemuel C., of Gaines. George R. Williams was born in Otsego county October 22, 1818. His whole business life has been devoted to farming. He made his beginning with his brother Samuel on a sixty-acre farm where George R. now lives. Of this farm he afterward became the sole owner and has added somewhat to its area. On April 22, 1845, Mr. Williams married Abigail H. Tracy. Their children were: Desta Maria, Albert T., Mary Amanda, who married W. E. Howard; Adell Asenath, wife of William Burton, and Desta Elmena (the first child of this name having died in infancy). His wife died July 11, 1871, and on September 21, 1875, Mr. Williams married Sophia, daughter of David Smith, and widow of William A. Armstrong, of Ridgeway. Since March, 1842, Mr. Williams has been an active member of the Baptist Church of Albion. For about nine years he has been one of its deacons, and among his acquaintances is generally known by the title of Deacon Williams. In politics he was formerly a Whig and later an earnest Republican. He has held the office of assessor one term. Albert T. Williams was born July 10, 1847, and has always lived in his father's family. In October, 1871, he married Arvilla Sherwood. They had two children, Bertha B. and Abbie L. His wife died June 1, 1875.

Williams, Thomas R.—William Williams, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, of Rhole Island, settled at Clarkson's Corners, Monroe county, about 1804, where he died October 4, 1850. He was the pioneer blacksmith in this portion of the Genesee country, and for several years did work for the settlers even as far away as Rochester and Batavia. Emigrants seeking homes found him a helpful friend, who took great interest in showing them the country. Benevolent, kind, and hospitable he was very popular, but never an office-seeker, and during his life was a warm friend of Rev. Eli Hannibal, the organizer and for fifty years the pastor of the Union Church at West Hamlin, who died at Waterport, August 27, 1876. Mr. Williams held a lieutenant's commission in a rifle company of the State militia, and in 1809-10 was in the employ of the Portage Company of Lewiston, where he also served nearly a year in the war of 1812, being one of the volunteers to carry away the dead after that city was burned. Coming from Vermont, when Rochester contained but three log houses, and before settling in Clarkson, he traversed the Ridge road to the Tonawanda Reservation, where he stopped over night with Captain William, an Indian chief, and the next day hired out to a fur dealer in Canada, and the knowledge of the country thus gained rendered his services valuable before and during the war of 1812. His wife died March 19, 1876. Their children were: George and Thomas R., of Kendall; Sarah, Sophia, Huldah and William H., all deceased; William, of Michigan, and Caroline, John L., and James A. Thomas R. Williams was born in Clarkson July 14, 1825, settled on his present farm at East Kendall in 1864, and has been assessor of this town twelve years. November 1, 1849, he married Mary Curtis, and their children are: Selden E., born January 4, 1852, postmaster at Kendall Mills from 1876 to 1894, and two years a justice of the peace; Dayton C., born October 14, 1856, a merchant in Reed City, Mich.; Electa M., born October 8, 1859, at home; William Henry, born July 26, 1862, a lawyer and real estate dealer in Herkimer, N. Y.; and Thomas A., born August 20, 1863, died January 1, 1869. From 1876 until 1894 Mr. Williams was also engaged in general mercantile business at Kendall Mills with his son, Selden E., under the firm name of T. R. Williams & Son. In April, 1894, they transferred their store to East Kendall.

Weed, James, was born in Unity, N. H., April 25, 1787, came to Kendall in 1816, removed to Sandy Creek in 1837 and conducted a grist mill several years, and died February 28, 1850. His wife, Hannah Currier, died February 27, 1891. Of their six children only two are living, Susan (Mrs. Cyrenus Wellman), of Kendall, and Harriet (Mrs. Claudius Jones.)

Woolston, Edward F., son of Mark and Rebecca Woolston, was born in England, November 14, 1847, and came to America in 1864. He lived in Brockport one year and since then has resided in Yates. He worked on the farm for Simeon Petrie two years, for Melchert Petrie two years, and for Samuel Fisk one year, taught school six years, and finally became a butcher, which business he has followed eighteen years. He is also a dealer in live stock, and three years ago began farming. Mr. Woolston is one of the town's auctioneers and was president of the last Board of Trustees of the old Yates Academy. He resides at the Center and carries on a meat market there and at Lyndonville.

Whipple, William, was born in Silver Lake Susquehanna county, Penn., October 6, 1827. He learned the carpenter trade and went to California in 1853. In 1858 he married Catherine, daughter of William H. Watson and Catherine (Barr) Watson, of Albion. They settled on their present home in Ridgeway in 1864. Their children are Watson H. and Francis H. Mr. Whipple has been treasurer of the Niagara Universalist Association for many years, and has been treasurer of the Orleans County Insurance Company since its organization.

Wadsworth, Adelbert A., was born in Clarendon, January 6, 1848, the son of Harmon Wadsworth, who was born in 1811, and the latter was a son of Silas, born in 1770 and died in 1847, who came from Rome, N. Y., in 1825 and took up a farm in Clarendon. In 1798 he married Judith Barrett, and their children were: Alvin, born in 1799; Hannah, born in 1801; Sally, born in 1804; Electa, born in 1806; Benjamin, born in 1809; Harmon, born in 1811; Eliza, born in 1815; Betsey, born in 1819, and Harriet, born in 1821. Alvin settled in Sweden, Monroe county, and married Polly Wilder; Hannah died young; Sally married Samuel J. Fincher; Electa married William B. Fincher; Benjamin died unmarried; Eliza died young; Betsey is unmarried; Harriet married Edwin Hill. Harmon Wadsworth was a farmer and settled on the old homestead. He was a man of quiet tastes, attending strictly to his own affairs. He married Harriet Wilder, of Sweden, and their children were: Sarah J., born in 1834, who married Abner Hopkins, of Clarendon; Luania, born in 1837, who married William Edmonds of Sweden; Hiram, born in 1840, died unmarried; Electa, born in 1843, married William Edmonds, and Adelbert A. Harmon Wadsworth died in Clarendon, December 27, 1893. Adelbert A. settled in Manistee, Mich., in 1876, where he engaged in milling. In 1885 he returned to Clarendon and settled on the homestead, where he is engaged in farming. In 1876 he married Anna Jesson, and their children are: Lena, born in 1877, died in 1878; Ada, born in 1879; Beulah, born in 1881, and Harmon, born in 1887.

Wickham, Jeremiah, settled on a farm in this town in 1816. Samuel Kenyon, his son, was born in Onondaga county, December 16, 1806, died April 18, 1871. He married, in 1833, Lucy A. Dewitt, who was born January 5, 1812, and died July 8, 1893. Their children were: Wallace W., who was born November 22, 1835; George D., born June 24, 1838; Dewitt C., born December 7, 1842; Fernando J., born August 3, 1845. Dewitt C., now a resident of Michigan, enlisted July 21, 1862, in Company A, 8th N. Y. H. A., was promoted corporal August 28, 1862, sergeant August 8, 1863, second lieutenant November 26, 1864, first lieutenant December 13, 1864; wounded before Petersburg, June 22, 1864, and discharged June 5, 1865. Fernando J. enlisted in Company A, 8th N. Y. H. A., in November, 1864, was appointed corporal May 7, 1865; was discharged in July, 1865. He married Anna H., daughter of Samuel Gray, March 10, 1874, and has three children: Blanche A., Lillian M. and Wilda. Mr. Wickham is a carpenter by trade, and for three years has been inspector of the government breakwater at Buffalo. He resides at Yates Centre, N. Y.

Zimmerman, L. F., was born in Niagara county, March 10, 1842. He was educated in Medina, his parents having moved to this village in 1844. He first worked in a flour



mill and then at cigar making. In 1862 he enlisted in the 17th N. Y. Light Artillery and served until June, 1865, participating in the engagements about Petersburg and the surrender at Appomattox. Mr. Zimmerman is a member of the G. A. R. Post and is a prohibitionist. In 1866-67 he was in the pension office at Canandaigua. He was then with the Bignall Manufacturing Company one and one-half years, then had charge of a mill at Shelby Centre for a time. For about ten years he was connected with the Union Bank in Medina, and has since that time been engaged in the insurance business. Mr. Zimmerman's father was Rolandes Zimmerman, his mother was Roxanna (Gluck) Zimmerman, both of whom are living. His great-grandfather, Emanuel, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather in the war of 1812. In 1867 Mr. Zimmerman married Mary L. Snyder. They have four children: Edmund F., Erastus R., Mrs. John Le Valley and Mrs. William Hammond.

Young, John, was born in Canajoharie, N. Y., March 25, 1802, and died September 8, 1879. His father, Thomas, came from Germany when a child. When young, John was apprenticed to learn the trade of tanner and currier, but owing to the harshness of his treatment he left his employer and found work in Camillus, Onondaga county N. Y., where he learned the shoemaking trade. In 1824 he came to Gaines and worked at shoemaking. Later he worked in the tannery for James and Elihu Mather. He married Mary Ann Mather, the daughter of Elihu Mather, and still works at his trade. He accumulated enough to buy a small farm. Summers he worked on his farm and winters at his trade until late at night, his estimable wife doing what she could to assist in paying for their home, spinning and making cloth for the family, and other work necessary with a large family in pioneer life. Their children were: Eunice M. (deceased), Emily L., Elihu M. (deceased), Caroline H., Mary A., Martha A., Henry M., Lathrop M. (deceased), Malona S., John H., Ann Eliza, Dwight J. (deceased). They sold their farm, which they still owned, and purchased one hundred acres one and one-half miles north of Albion, which was improved by underdraining and ditching, and building comfortable and commodious buildings; also setting shade trees and orchards of apple and peach trees, which aided him materially in the payment of his new farm. By diligence and prudence he accumulated a competence which left him the comforts of life in his later years. He died in 1879. His widow survived him eleven years. She was born in Brattleborough, Windham county, Vt., January 9, 1808.

Young, Daniel, was the first of the family to settle in Orleans county. He was a native of Herkimer county and his father, Jacob Young, was a native of Germany, and on coming to this country settled in Herkimer county. One of his sons, Jacob Young, jr., served in the war of 1812, in which he was a captain. Daniel Young was also in the service for a short time. He came to Orleans county, arriving in Murray April 20, 1830, and took up a tract of land northwest of Hulburton, cleared it, and became one of the prominent farmers of the town. He married Catherine Caswell, of Herkimer county, and their children were: David, Jacob, who studied law and died shortly after being admitted to the bar; Ebenezer, who was a painter in Rochester and was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Young and his second Mary McCall; Nelson, who married Jane Lewis and settled in the west; Charles, who married Phoebe Harris



and was a farmer in Kendall, Orleans county, during the earlier part of his life, and then settled in Wisconsin; Catharine (deceased). David Young was born in 1816 in Herkimer county and came to Murray with his parents, and on arriving at manhood became a farmer. In 1869 he removed to Albion and engaged in the butcher business, carrying on a market there for a period of four years. Mr. Young is a Democrat and during his residence in Albion served as president of the village. In 1883 he returned to Murray, where he has since resided. He was thrice married, first to Jannette Perry, and they had one son, Daniel P., who settled in Kansas and married a Miss Willett. David Young married for his second wife Abigail Bush, and they had one son, Charles F., born in 1847. His third wife was Julia Ward, and they had two children who died in infancy. Charles F. Young resides in Murray and is a farmer. He is an active member of the Democratic party, and was elected justice of the peace in 1894. In 1868 he married Mary J. Eggleston, and they have two children, Charlie D. and Lissa B. John W. Young was born in Murray in 1836 and has always lived in the town. Until 1882 he was engaged in farming, but in that year purchased the stone grist mill at Balcon's Mills of William Salisbury, and in 1890 he rebuilt the mill and equipped it with modern machinery. In 1858 Mr. John Young married Clarissa E., daughter of Romaine Ostrander, of Murray, and their children are Grace A. and Charles R.

Ostrander, H. S., was born in Ridgeway, January 3, 1846, and has made farming his chief occupation. In 1874 he married Clarine Devereaux, and they have two children, Roscoe and Alvin. In 1887 Mr. Ostrander was elected to the position of supervisor, and re-elected in 1888. He was again elected in 1892, and has filled the office up to the present time. His father was Christopher Ostrander and his mother Melissa Slater Ostrander. His father came to Ridgeway in 1836 and bought the farm on which our subject now resides.

Salisbury, Alexander C., was born in Clarendon, August 24, 1844, a son of George S., who was a son of Joseph, the latter's father having been Gideon Salisbury, whose ancestors came from Salisbury Plains, England, and settled in Middlesex, Ontario county. Joseph was born June 1, 1771, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he married Phoebe Westbrook. Later they came to Sweden, Monroe county, N. Y., and about 1819 to Clarendon. They had thirteen children. Their grandchildren numbered eighty-two and their great-grandchildren forty-seven. Their children were: Abraham, Priscilla, William S., Amanda, Guy M., George S., Melinda, Royal S., Miranda, Harmon, Samuel, Samson and Phoebe. George S. settled in Clarendon and became a farmer, also a strong anti-slavery advocate. He married Amanda, daughter of Alexander C. Annis, a pioneer of the town, and their children were: Annis A., George S., jr., Priscilla O., Stephen V., Harmon L., Mariamne, Juliette and Alexander C. Annis married Henry Spring; George jr., died in early manhood; Priscilla married Andrew M. Caton; Stephen settled in Clarendon on the homestead and married Morja A. Griffin; Harmon settled in Virginia. He married first Sarah Danby and second Susan Freeman. Mariamne died in early womanhood, and Juliette died in infancy. Alexander C. Salisbury has always resided in Clarendon and is a farmer. He is a member of Holley Lodge, I. O. O. F. He married, October 17, 1867, Martha J. Freer, by whom he has three children: Journal E., Barton C. and George F.

Root, Elijah, the first of the family to settle in this county, came from Oneida county in 1833, and bought a farm in the northwest part of Clarendon. He was a member of the Clarendon M. E. Church, and married Susan Smith, by whom he had these children: Elijah, Ezekiel, Datus E., who lives in California; Joseph, Nathan, Harvey, Asbury, Wesley, Mary and Betsey. Elijah settled in Murray; Ezekiel in Rich's Corners; Nathan in Barre, and later in Illinois; Harvey and Asbury died in early manhood; Wesley settled in the west; Mary married Mr. Green; Betsey married Bela Shearer; Joseph settled on the homestead and married Elvira Thompson, by whom he had these children: Sidney, who died young; Lucy, who married George Clark; Eusebia, who married Chauncey Burnham; Daniel T., who married Harriet Reynolds and settled in Michigan, and William, a farmer in Clarendon on the homestead. In 1856 he married Mary A., daughter of Rev. William Williams, by whom he had these children: Weldon, who died in infancy; Elvira A., who married Charles Alderman; Gertrude J., who married William Kast; Bertha M., who married Alfred Potter; Cora B., who married Bruce Stockham, and Ernest E., who is unmarried and resides on the homestead, being the fourth generation to occupy it. William Root died in 1879.

Lyman, William, was born in Le Roy, Genesee county, January 9, 1839, a son of Dwight Lyman, who was a native of Vermont, and came with his parents to Genesee county at the age of four. He came to Clarendon in 1876, where he is engaged in farming. In 1876 he married Florence Butterfield, of Clarendon, and they have two children: Carrie I. and Orrie A. Dwight Lyman, father of William, married Mary A. Clapp. Colonel Orson Butterfield (deceased) was born in Rodman, Jefferson county, in 1808, a son of Daniel Butterfield, and came to Clarendon in 1830, settling on 100 acres south of Bennett's Corners. In 1853 he went to California and remained till 1869, then returned to Clarendon, where he died August 11, 1887. He was a member of the old State militia and a prominent man in his locality. He married Lydia Wright, and their children were: Sarah, Myron A., Lauriette, Wolford, Pratt, Alice A., Florence A., Rosella and Ida A. Sarah, Ida and Myron A. all died young.

Pratt, Joseph, was born October 9, 1802, in Hadley, Mass., and soon after the family started for Jefferson county, N. Y., and the father died on the way. The family settled in Jefferson county, and about 1820 Joseph came to Sweden, Monroe county, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed several years. He married Melinda Howard, and about 1830 removed to Clarendon, buying a tract of land on the east side of the town and engaged in farming. He learned surveying, and for many years followed that business in Clarendon and surrounding towns. He took an active part in the political affairs of his town, being originally a Whig, but later a Republican. He was justice of the peace for many years in Clarendon, and during the war was one of the loan commissioners. He was a man of unblemished character and highly respected by his townsmen. His wife died December 11, 1849, and he married second, November 27, 1851, Mrs. Chloe Hill, of Sweden, N. Y. Mr. Pratt died June 29, 1881.

Palmer, Mortimer C., was born in the town of Nelson, Madison county, in 1833. He is a son of Joshua and Amy (Cook) Palmer. He came to Orleans county in 1865 and settled in Murray, purchasing the Ezekiel Root farm, where he has since resided. In 1862

Mr. Palmer enlisted in the 1st N. Y. Artillery and served until the close of the war. He married, in 1862, Jennie C., daughter of Ezekiel Root, and they have three sons: Harry, Grant and Coolidge.

Davey, Edward, was born in Somersetshire, England, February 5, 1814, came to America with his parents, two brothers and three sisters in 1830. The following year his father bought a farm and settled in the town of Skaneateles, Onondaga county, N. Y. Here he lived until December, 1832, when he went to Skaneateles village to learn the trade of carriagemaker. After serving an apprenticeship of three years he worked as a journeyman until 1849 at Skaneateles, New Haven, Conn., Penn Yan, Syracuse and Newport, N. Y. (except two years that he carried on the business in Newport), came to Medina, N. Y., and began business as a carriage manufacturer, March 5, 1849, and still continues the business. In 1857 he married Harriet M. Seeley Clark, of Marcellus, N. Y., and has one son, Edward H. Davey, who is now manager of the business. (Although Mr. Davey, sr., is over eighty years of age he is still hale and hearty.) Edward H. Davey was born March 15, 1859, was married to Susan Mae Dods-worth, of Buffalo, N. Y., July 9, 1890. They have a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth, and a son, Edward Howard.

Bidwell, Anna G., is the widow of Chester W. Bidwell, who was born in Connecticut, and died at East Carlton in 1882, aged eighty-four years. He moved with his parents to Sherburne, Chenango county, at the age of five, and came to Orleans county in 1824, making the distance from Chenango county on horseback. He afterward sold the horse to Winslow Pratt, of Gaines. He and his brother Alfred bought the farm where Mrs. Bidwell now lives, which contained 150 acres, and which they later divided, each taking half. The father of Chester W. Bidwell was Ozias, a native of Connecticut, who died in Smyrna, N. Y. He married Mary Weatherly, and had thirteen children: Polly, Chester, Betsey, Alfred, Eleazer and Elizur (twins), David, Hannah, Eunice, Seth, Amanda and John (twins), and George. Seth, the last survivor, died in Brighton, Mich., in 1893. Chester Bidwell was twice supervisor and twice justice of the peace in Carlton, taking a prominent part in the affairs of his locality. He married at Palmyra Anna G. Barnhart, February 6, 1827, a native of Bloomfield, Ontario county. She was born August 16, 1807, and moved on the farm where she now lives March 5, 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Chester Bidwell had one son, William R., born March 25, 1828, who died April 19, 1852. He married Isabel Allen in 1850. Mrs. Bidwell has in her possession the saddlebags owned by her husband and used by him on the journey to Orleans county. The first labor performed by Mr. Bidwell in Orleans county was chopping the wood from twenty acres of land which is now a part of the farm on which the county poorhouse is situated. While performing this labor he boarded at the house of Lucius Street.

Wiedrich, George J., was born in Wyoming county November 16, 1851. He came to Elba, Genesee county, with his parents about 1860. In 1877 he married Julia E. Stang. In 1883 he engaged in the grocery business in Shelby, continuing until 1890, when he sold his stock of groceries and engaged in the grocery business in Medina. In 1892 he was elected supervisor of the town of Shelby and in 1894 justice of the peace.

Since he came to Shelby he has held the office of town clerk for three terms. His father's name was Peter Wiedrich, who was born in France and came to America when seven years old. His mother was Margaret (Feller) Wiedrich.

Lee, William U., was born in Barre, Orleans county, December 21, 1843. His father was a farmer and Mr. Lee has made that the principal occupation of his life. In 1881 he relinquished active work on account of failing health. In 1883 he settled in Medina and has resided there since. He was one of the organizers of the Medina Savings and Loan Association and has been its president since it was organized May 1, 1888. He is also president of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church and for six years was a member of the Medina School Board, during four of which he was secretary. He also served as a member of the first Board of Sewer Commissioners of the village of Medina, organized under the act of 1889. In 1867 Mr. Lee married Frances H. Church, and they have one daughter, Mary E. Mr. Lee's father, Charles, who was postmaster at Farmingham for more than twenty years, beside holding other positions of public trust, was a pioneer in the town of Barre, as also was his grandfather, John Lee, who was a judge in the Court of Common Pleas in what was then Genesee county. The Lee family trace their ancestry in this country back to 1634, when John Lee, a merchant of London, came over from England and settled in Agawam, now Ipswich, Mass. The family name at that time was spelled Leigh. Mr. Lee is a member of the seventh generation since the settlement of the family in this country. His father and uncle, Ora Lee, cut the first timber felled between the Oak Orchard road in Barre and the village of Millville in Shelby, on what is now known as Lee street, in the year 1826. Mr. Lee and his cousin, Ora Lee, are now the owners of a large portion of the tract of land taken at that time from the Holland Land Company by their fathers and grandfather.

Marshall, Edward, was born on the farm where he now lives April 3, 1834, and excepting five years in California has always resided here. In 1857 he married Jeannette Britt. He has one son, Frank, who is associated with his father in his business operations. Frank married Rose, daughter of Charles Adriance. Edward Marshall's father was Lewis Marshall, of Dutchess county, who came to Orleans in 1832. His mother was Sarah (Angevine) Marshall, who died in March, 1879. Mrs. Frank Marshall's grandfather, Theodore Adriance, came to Oak Corners in 1855 and died in 1890. His wife died in 1882. The Marshall family is one of the most highly respected in the town.

Swett, Albert L., was born in Medina April 27, 1850, and has resided in this place all his life excepting nine years, when he lived west from the age of six to fifteen. On his return he took a clerkship and attended school a few winter terms. He subsequently went into the employ of the Bignall Manufacturing Company, and after spending seven years with them began business for himself. The firm at first was Samson & Swett, but after sixteen years Mr. Swett purchased his partner's interest, in 1890, and has since conducted the business alone. He has been in the foundry business for twenty-one years and probably has the best equipped shop in Western New York, employing one hundred and twenty hands. Since he assumed full control of the industry Mr. Swett has spent \$30,000 in improvements, \$11,000 of which were expended in the

construction of a fine stone dam, 234 feet long, across the Oak Orchard creek. Mr. Swett has always taken an active part in the public affairs of Medina, and is connected with several organizations here. In 1872 he married Lucinda M. Fuller, and they have two sons, Charles S. and Raymond F. Mr. Swett's father, Joel R. Swett, was one the pioneers of Orleans county, coming here when a boy with his father, Dr. Jonathan Swett. He was born in 1808 and died in 1890. His mother was Minerva F. (Bates) Swett. She is still living.

Stevens, John H., was born September 23, 1839, on the farm where he now resides. He served nearly three years in Company A, 151st N. Y. S. Vol. Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Mine Run November 27, 1863, transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps and detailed as clerk in the provost marshal general's office at Washington. He was discharged May 10, 1865. His first wife was Alice A. Andrews, a native of Ridgeway, who died November 28, 1875, leaving two sons, one, George A., now living at Buffalo, N. Y., the other, Avery T., dying March 22, 1881. His present wife was Mary D. Clapp, also a native of Ridgeway, and they have one daughter, Florence.

Rourke, M., was born in Ireland in 1846, and came to America in 1853. He enlisted in 1863 in the 22d N. Y. Cavalry and served two years and two months, going through the Shenandoah Valley campaign with Sheridan. He was taken prisoner at Port Royal and recaptured by the Michigan brigade. After the war he followed farming until 1886, when he embarked in the hotel business at Knowlesville, in which he is still engaged. In 1869 he married Mary Connelly, and they have one daughter, Anna J.

Le Valley, John, 2d, was born in Ridgeway January 12, 1859, and was educated in the Medina Academy and Lima Seminary. He married, December 23, 1891, Laura Zimmerman, and they have one son, John, 3d. Mr. Le Valley's father was John, born at Paris Hill, Oneida county, May 31, 1810. He came to the present Le Valley homestead in Ridgeway in 1835. He was one of the three surveyors who surveyed and widened the Ridge road in 1852. He died August 28, 1889. Joseph Davis, the grandfather of our subject, was also a pioneer in Orleans county, and settled on the first farm south of the Ridge road. Mr. Le Valley has taken an active interest in the public affairs of Ridgeway, and is the owner and operator of extensive Medina sandstone quarries at Shelby Basin, N. Y.

Tanner, William, was born in the town of Ridgeway, October 8, 1841. His life occupation has been farming. In 1871 he married Nellie Mudgett and they have one son, Harry F. Mr. Tanner is a leading Democrat in Ridgeway, and has been town assessor for twelve years. He was recently appointed loan commissioner by Governor Flower. Mr. Tanner's father was William C. Tanner and his mother Julia A. Flagler, the former a native of Rutland, Vermont, and the latter of Genesee county.

Goodwin, Elias M., was born in Onondaga county N. Y., January 22, 1816. In 1841 he married Amanda Benedict and moved to Ridgeway, Orleans county, N. Y., and settled on the farm where he now resides. They had six boys: Ossian D., who resides in Yates; Egbert B. (deceased); Elbert C. (deceased); George S. (deceased); Frank E., who resides on the old homestead, and Charles W., who is a locomotive engineer on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, resides in Sedalia, Mo. One son, Egbert B., was three

years a private in Company D, 8th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, in the late civil war; wounded at Cold Harbor, contracted consumption in the army after being wounded, and died in April, 1872. His first wife died in 1876. He again married, Mrs. Louisa M. Smith, June 7, 1877. Mrs. Goodwin is a daughter of Simon Holland, who was a widely known man in Monroe county, N. Y.

Mason, W. E., was born in Erie county, September 11, 1860, and for some years conducted a grocery business in Middleport for his father. He came to Jeddo, Orleans county, in 1882 and established his general merchandise business in partnership with his father and brother, under the firm name of F. H. Mason & Sons. He does a large retail business, driving a wagon five days in the week to points in Hartland, Yates, Somerset, Royalton and Carlton. In 1886 Mr. Mason married Anna Dennis, and they have three children: Mildred, Mabel and Fordyce. Mr. Mason is a young, enterprising and highly successful business man. February, 1893, the firm burned out, and he is now the firm's successor.

Colby, M. H., was born in Ogden, Monroe county, August 23, 1839. He followed farming until 1880, when he came to Medina, excepting during three years service in the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted August 31, 1862, in the New York Light Artillery, and served until June 23, 1865. He was with the army of the Potomac until the battle of Gettysburg, in which he participated, and was then with Sherman on his march to the sea. He is commander of Hood Post in Medina. In 1866 Mr. Colby married Mary Ann Adams. They have two daughters, Minnis J. and Ella N. The latter is a teacher in the Medina Academy, where she has taught five successive years. Mr. Colby is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor and Royal Templars.

Fuller, Edmund, is now the oldest male resident in Medina, having resided here since 1829, a period of sixty-five years.

Frisbie, Hiram, was born in Granville, N. Y., August 16, 1791. His father was Dr. Samuel Frisbie, who afterwards located in Verona, where Hiram became a clerk in a store. On the breaking out of the war in 1812 he enlisted in the cavalry. He was a bearer of dispatches from Sacketts Harbor to Black Rock, arriving at Buffalo the day after it was burned by the British. At the close of the war he settled at Farwell's Mills, now Clarendon village, where, in company with William Pierpont, he engaged in business, conducting a store and hotel and manufacturing pearlsh. He eventually bought out Mr. Pierpont and carried on the business alone. About 1828 he removed to Holley, and, in company with James Seymour, purchased the unsold land of a 100 acre tract where the village is now situated. They donated sites for a school house, also for the Baptist and Presbyterian churches. They erected a two story brick block, known as the Seymour and Frisbie block. Soon after Mr. Frisbie and Augustus Southworth built the stone grist mill, it being the first mill erected in Holley, and carried on the business several years. In the mean time he had engaged in the mercantile trade and was an extensive dealer in wool and produce. He also built a three story brick block called the Frisbie block at the southeast corner of the square. He was postmaster of Holley about twenty years, was a strong Democrat, and was elected supervisor of Murray in 1829. Mr. Frisbie was twice married, first to Sallie Sayre, and they



had one son, Hiram S., now deceased, who was engaged in business for a time with his father. For his second wife he married, June 18, 1828, Juliette A., daughter of Joseph Butler, of New Hartford, N. Y. They had six children: Frederick B., who resides in Rochester; Edgar C., who lives in Baltimore, Md.; Charles H., Cornelia E., Sarah L. and Martha S. About 1868 Charles H. Frisbie became a partner in the mercantile trade with his father, and they were in business until 1874. Retiring from the mercantile business Charles H. has since been a dealer in carriages and sleighs. Hiram Frisbie, sr., died August 11, 1874. Mrs. Frisbie died August 22, 1878.

Danolds, A. A., was born at Eagle Harbor, May 12, 1853, and has been on a farm since seventeen years of age. In 1886 he married Hattie A. Potter, of Medina. Mr. Danolds' father was Truman W. Danolds, a merchant of Eagle Harbor and a native of Livingston county. His mother was Hannah E. Andrews, of Ridgeway. Mr. Danolds is a justice of the peace and president of Maple Ridge Lodge, No. 493, Farmers' Alliance. He is a large land owner and one of the leading farmers of the county.

Gray, William, was born in England, March 21, 1818, and came to America in 1832. He settled in Orleans county, and in 1843 he married Lucy Todkill. They have five children: Charles W., Almon J., Walter L., Fred E. and Emma, now Mrs. Leary. Mr. Gray is a large owner of land and thorough bred stock.

Rowe, Harry C., was the first of the family to settle in Orleans county. He came from Oneida county to Holley and carried on a meat market for several years, afterward carrying on the same business at Hulburton, Sandy Creek and Kendall. From the latter place he returned to Murray and settled at Sandy Creek, where he spent the remainder of his life. He married Nancy A., daughter of Samuel King, of Orange county, and their children were: Phoebe, Joshua, Samuel V., James H., Sarah, William, H. B., Cornelia and two that died in infancy. Phoebe married William A. Dunning; Joshua settled in the west and died in Chicago. He married Sarah Brown. James H. settled at St. Marys, Ohio; Sarah married twice, first George Allison, of Hindsburgh, and second Lewis Stevens, and resides at Independence, Iowa. Colonel H. B. Rowe settled in Kendall and engaged in the butcher business. He married Hattie, daughter of Charles Higgins, of Kendall, N. Y. He enlisted in Company K, 22d N. Y. Cavalry, was mustered in at Rochester, February 6, 1864, and was commissioned sergeant. In 1893 he settled in Chicago. Samuel V. settled in Hulburton and is a carpenter by trade. He married Sarah A. Greave, of Murray, and their children are: Elizabeth B. and Samuel V., jr. (deceased), and James H., born October 13, 1857, at Sandy Creek, who also learned the carpenter's trade, but for several years past has carried on a mercantile business in Hulburton. He is a Democrat, was elected town clerk in 1884 and again in 1886, and justice of the peace in 1893, was a member of the Democratic County Central Committee in 1893-4. He was postmaster at Hulburton during Cleveland's first administration. He married in 1883 Hattie, daughter of William Stackhouse, of Clarendon.

Ryan, James, was born near Knowlesville, November 18, 1835, and has been a farmer all his life. In 1860 he married Viona Holtzinger, and they have two sons and two daughters: David, Edward, Mrs. Coleman and Rose, who is a graduate of Cornell



University and professor of mathematics in the Yankton, Dak., High School. Mr. Ryan's father was Charles Ryan and his mother Eliza (Turner) Ryan. He is a very successful and enterprising farmer.

Crossett, Eugene, was born in Clarendon, August 11, 1855, and is of French descent. His father, John, was a son of Nathaniel, whose father came from Fort Ann, Washington county, to Clarendon at an early day with his three brothers, Isaac, Nathaniel and Robert. Isaac settled on the farm now owned by William P. McGowen, afterward removed west, where he died. Robert and Nathaniel settled in Clarendon, where they died. Nathaniel married Matilda Fuller, and their children were: Miles and James, who settled in California, and Aaron F., who settled in Hornellsville, N. Y. John Crossett settled in Clarendon and married Sarah A. Andrews, by whom he has one son and one daughter, Eugene and Julia, who married Archie Ventress. Eugene Crossett is a farmer and resides in Clarendon. He was highway commissioner two years and supervisor. He married, in 1879, Cora P., daughter of David Matson, of Clarendon.

Churchill, Wellington, was born in Niagara County, August 16, 1850, and came to Orleans county in 1854. January 30, 1877, he married Elvira Chase, and they have two children, Jessie May and Roy M. Mr. Churchill's father was Major Churchill and his mother Mary A. Deline.

Kennedy, Michael, was born in 1842 in County Tipperary, Ireland, a son of William Kennedy. Michael came to America with his parents in 1849 and settled in Canada, and a year later came to Walworth, Wayne county. March 15, 1862, he enlisted in the 105th and 94th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry and served till the close of the war, participating in the following battles: Cedar Mountain, South Mountain, Antietam and Bull Run; also Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was from August 19, 1864, to February 28, 1865, a prisoner at Belle Isle, Libby and Salisbury prisons. He participated in both Fredericksburg battles, and also many skirmishes. Mr. Kennedy takes an active part in local politics in the town of Clarendon, where he has lived since 1873. He is engaged in farming and speculating in live stock.

Agnew, Thomas H., was born in the county of Halton, Ontario, November 11, 1864. He was educated for his profession in Toronto and Philadelphia, graduating from the Philadelphia Dental College D. D. S. in 1891. About the first of May of the same year he came to Medina, where he succeeded in practice the late Dr. S. C. Brownell. In 1893 Dr. Agnew married Grace M. Breed, of Medina. He is a member of the Garretsonian Society and Alumni Society of his college.

Crego, Walter S., was born in Gaines, Orleans county, in 1857. Both his father and grandfather were named Abram, the senior being a son of William Crego of Vermont. Abram, sr., came to Orleans county about 1850 and settled in Albion. He married Margaret Eyghama. Hiram, William, and Abram, jr., their sons, were all engaged in boating on the canal, for many years. Abram, jr., after following that occupation for several years engaged in farming. He took a great interest in the affairs of his town, and was at one time a candidate for county superintendent of the poor. He married Ellen M. Fairfield, and their children were: Walter S., Eldredge C., Ellsworth E., and a daughter who died in infancy. Ellsworth E. and Eldredge C. are unmarried; Eldredge C. is engaged in the furniture and undertaking business at Holley; and Walter S. is engaged in farming in Murray. He married in 1883, Antoinette Ocumpaugh, and their children are: Elmer A., Lottie, Grace, Ralph and Margery.

Burns, Mrs. Lorette Wheeler, was born in Clifton Park, Saratoga county, October 31, 1827. Her great-grandfather, Elijah Wood, was born in Norwich, Conn., in 1745, dying February 11, 1810; he was a soldier in the Revolution, was a clergyman, and was first pastor of the Baptist Church in Amenia, Dutchess county; he had seven sons and

four daughters: Andrew, Jessie, Reuben, Jacob, Zepren, Newcomb, Elijah, Olive Sheppard, Lydia Wheeler, Phebe Wood, Anna Sheppard. His son Reuben Wood was born in Dutchess county, June 23, 1777, and died in Monroe county, 1853; his son, father of our subject, was born in Clifton Park, Saratoga county, November 7, 1802, and is now living; he is a Republican and voted at the last election at the age of 91 years. He married his first wife, Delia Cole, born in 1805 in Clifton Park, Saratoga county, and died in Brockport, Monroe county, in 1842, leaving two daughters, Loretta W. and Anna, born August 6, 1830. He married for his second wife Amelia M. Mead, born in Amenia, Dutchess county, August 2, 1803. A very worthy woman, and has been the most devoted of step-mothers, none her equal as many can testify that knew her, now living at 91 years of age; her father, Joshua Mead, died when she was young. She went to Poughkeepsie and learned the millinery trade; in 1844 she came to Albion and worked at the business twelve years. The daughter learned the trade. Anna was married to O. F. Burns, October 1, 1850, by Silas Ilsley; she had three children and died September 17, 1862, leaving her children quite young, the daughter Anna only two years; she was a lovely character leaving all with her Heavenly Father, she thought she had been cared for and her darlings would have all attention needed. The Dr. said it was the most beautiful death bed scene he had ever witnessed. She wished them to sing, she would name the pieces: There is Rest for the Weary, The Dying Christian, The Shining Shore, and many others, and gave to us all a Bible and gifts. She is buried in beautiful Albion cemetery. Her oldest son Robert, born in Barre, December 2, 1850, at the age of eighteen went to Texas and died at the age of twenty years, buried at Columbus, Texas. Edward Mead was born in Madison county, Ky., January 26, 1854, he married Mary Smith of Michigan. He died in Kansas City in the winter of 1892 and left two daughters, Georgia and Anna. Anna Lorette born March 10, 1860 in Albion, married Dr. F. C. Dorrance, they have two daughters, Anna Pauline and Julia and now live in Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. D. has a great reputation as first class dentist. Oscar Fitzallen Burns was born in Metz, Cayuga county, July 25, 1824, died in Central America, July 24, 1866, buried in Greytown. He was a business man of great ability and also a teacher of note, he taught in Kentucky three years. August 27, 1864 Lorette W. Wood married O. F. Burns and she only lived with him two years when he failed for a great amount in the oil speculation and then died as stated, leaving us to do the best we could. Lorette then found her trade a great blessing, and she kept up the home by the help of her father and mother and is now caring for them in their old age, the happiest part of her life. Her maternal grandfather was Samuel Cole, formerly of Rhode Island but lived for years in Clifton Park; he had a contract on the first railroad built in New York State between Schenectady and Albany, then drawn up a hill with horse power; he also had a contract on Erie canal. Mrs. Burns has in her possession a valuable relic from her great-grandmother on her father's side, a large India China bowl over 120 years old.

Cowles, Henry T., was born in Clarendon, in 1839, and son of Charles H. T. Cowles, who was born in New London, Conn., in 1804, and died in Clarendon in 1890. They trace their ancestry back to John Cowles, who was born in England and came to America in 1635, and settled in Massachusetts, and in 1639 removed to Hartford, Conn. Charles H. T. Cowles came from Vermont in 1830 and settled in Clarendon, taking up a farm of ninety acres. He was at one time Commissioner of Highways, was a member of Murray lodge, F. & A. M., and Holly lodge, I. O. O. F. He married Mrs. Atwel, and their children were: George E. who settled in Clarendon, and is a farmer. He married Laura J. Ford; Mary L., deceased; Ann J., who married John C. Tupper; Charles B. is unmarried, and lives in Oneida, N. Y.; Henry T. is a farmer who resides on the old homestead. He first married Ellen M. Richardson, and their children were: Jennie A., May L., and Homer H. For his second wife he married Eveline Van Winkle, and they have one child, Edna M. May L. Cowles married Glen P. Cole.

Chester, Courtland M., was born in Carlton, October 10, 1849 a grandson of Nathan, born April 14, 1765 in Connecticut. The father of our subject was Asa P., born August 25, 1804 at New London, Conn., and died January 8, 1866 in Illinois. He married Mary A. Morgan, born in New London, May 19, 1813, who died in Gaines December 11, 1892. These children were: Nathan, born August 15, 1833; Mary A., born January 3, 1838; Asa F., born January 25, 1840; Josephine, born February 8, 1844; and Courtland M., who was educated in the common schools in Kankakee county, Ill., where he went with his parents when young. He learned telegraphy at Oberlin, O., and came to Gaines in 1875, working his sister's farm for about fifteen years. He then bought a farm of ninety-one acres, where he now lives. March 27, 1883, he married Clara M. Warren, born July 18, 1853, in Nunda, Livingston county. Her father was Jonas Warren, born in Stockbridge, Mass., April 12, 1812, who died in Gaines April 7, 1887, who married Diantha Rice. The latter was born in Cattaraugus county, and died in Gaines in 1890, aged seventy-three. Mr. and Mrs. Chester have one child, Loren W., born in Gaines December 22, 1884.

Groat, John H., was born in Montgomery county, December 11, 1843, and came to Orleans county in 1874. In 1878 he married Gertrude E., daughter of Edmund Griffin, and they have one son, Fred H., born in 1878. Mr. Groat's father was Jeremiah, of Cranesville, Montgomery county, born in 1805, and died in 1863, who married in 1832 Mary A. Horstall. The father of Jeremiah was John L. Groat, of Cranesville, born in 1763, and died in 1845. He married first, in 1791, Sarah Miller, and second, in 1814, Margaret Von Hazen, nee Van Valkenburg. John L. was a son of Louis, of Cranesville, born in Rotterdam, Holland, in 1712, who died in 1794. He married in 1760 Elizabeth Van Epps. He was a son of Philip Groat, who came to America from Rotterdam and in 1716 made a purchase of lands near Cranesville, Montgomery county, N. Y. (See Simms' Frontiersman of New York).

Jerome, Norman, was born in Herkimer county, and his son, Norman, jr., was born in Murray, September 9, 1811, and died April 29, 1875. He married Elvira Oakes, of Herkimer county, born April 12, 1820, and died December 1, 1883. Their children were: Hiram, our subject, born in Gaines, June 2, 1839; Sarah Augusta, born December 24, 1840; Pulaski, born November 11, 1841, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness May 8, 1864; Charles, born June 11, 1844; Riley N., born October 24, 1855. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and spent his young days on the farm. In 1861 he enlisted in the army. In 1865 he engaged in farming, which occupation he continued till 1875. He was employed by Selheimer & Beckwith in the produce business at Carlton Station until 1883, then entered business for himself, doing a general produce and commission business. In 1889 he was appointed by Harrison assistant inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Agricultural Department, which position he held four years. He has served as town clerk and commissioner of highways. September 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 8th N. Y. Cavalry, commanded by Col. Samuel Crook, and served at Beverly Ford, where he was made sergeant of General Beauford's body guard; the Wilderness, Winchester, Antietam, Gettysburg, Maryland Heights, Harper's Ferry. Our subject is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Carlton Lodge, No. 247, a charter member of Bates Post, No. 114, of Albion and of the F. & A. M., Eastern Star of New York city, No. 227. January 24, 1866, he married Mary Garbutt, of Carlton, born April 9, 1843. Their children are: Harry, born April 30, 1867, died October 3, 1893; M. Gertrude, born May 11, 1870, married Henry Spicer, and lives in Falls Village, Conn.; Frank G., born September 16, 1872; Elizabeth E., born October 31, 1874; Mahlon D., born March 31, 1878, lives in New York city; and Ethel M., born December 25, 1882.

The Howard Family.—The first Howard who settled in this county was Josiah, born December 31, 1763, at Stepietown, Rensselaer county, and died at Clarendon Sep-

tember 1, 1830. He came here in 1815 with his oldest son, Joseph, and took up one hundred acres of land when the locality was a wilderness. He cleared a spot and built a log cabin in the woods. His wife was Phoebe Gardiner, a native of Newport, R. I., born in 1772. Their children were: Josiah, Oran, Hannah, Eunice, Almeron, Edson, Hartson, Arsnowie, Elizabeth and James S. Edson was born in 1804 and lived and died on the old homestead in Clarendon. He was a man of bright intellect and character, a strong Abolitionist and temperance man. His wife was Abigail Ely, by whom he had three children: Rensselaer, born in 1834; Webster E., born June 29, 1837; Sullivan E., born April 8, 1842. Webster E., our subject, settled in Clarendon, and with his brother, Sullivan, engaged in the nursery business for several years before the war. He is now engaged in farming and cheesemaking, having factories at Holley and East Kendall, the production being from 50,000 to 60,000 pounds annually. He is an active Republican and has served as highway commissioner and supervisor. He is a member of Holley Lodge I. O. O. F., F. & A. M., and the A. O. U. W. In 1870 he married Maude Williams, of Barre, and their children are: Eugene W., who married Maude L. Gillis; Josiah C., Fred G., who died young, and Otis E. Sullivan E., brother of our subject, is a Republican, and was elected sheriff in 1883. After his term expired he returned to Holley and remained till 1890, then bought a farm near Hindsburg, to which he removed. He is a Mason. In 1866 he married Phina R. Cole, of Barre, and they have two children, William C. and Bessie J.

Lott, W. H., was born in Yates December 10, 1832. In 1856 he married Martha Ann, daughter of Cornelius and Eliza Johnson, and they have two children: Frank F. and Inez L., now Mrs. J. W. Breed, of Yates. Frank F. married a Miss Stockwell, of Yates. Mr. Lott's father was William Lott, of Montgomery county, and one of the pioneers of Orleans county. His mother was Ellen Tilton. Mr. Lott and his son are prosperous farmers.

Webster, Henry, was born in Otsego county July 14, 1835, and came to Orleans county in 1850. In 1862 he married Hattie L. Hill, who died in 1877. In 1880 he married Mrs. Lottie Bushnell, who died in 1885, leaving one daughter, Ethel. In 1887 he married Mrs. Henrietta N. Stone. Mr. Webster has been a very successful farmer and takes an intelligent interest in local affairs. He has been supervisor of Ridgeway and held other local offices. His father was Charles Webster and his mother Sallie (Robbins) Webster, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of New Hampshire.

Weld, Marson, was born in Reading, Vt., October 8, 1808, and came to Orleans county when a boy. In 1851 he married Sarah L. Tanner, daughter of William C. Tanner, and they have three children: Esther, Marson E., and William T., all of whom live at home with their mother. Mr. Weld died in 1878. His father was Thomas Weld, who was born in Reading, Vt., and was one of the pioneers of Orleans county. The Weld family own a large and productive farm near Ridgeway village. Marson Weld was one of the leading men of the town, and was supervisor and filled other offices.

Merrill, Lemuel E., was born in Bergen, Genesee county, August 9, 1816, a son of Nathan, whose father Israel was a native of Connecticut. Three of his sons came to this State in 1812, and during that war Nathan served as a soldier. He and his brother Henry settled in Bergen, and Epephras, the other brother, in Barre. Nathan settled in Clarendon in 1834, and married Nancy Taylor. Their children were: Henry, who settled at Saratoga, and is a lawyer; William, who died at Elmira; Franklin, who died in early manhood; Nathan R., a farmer in Clarendon, who married Rebecca Templeton; Alvira, who married Ira Phillips; and Lemuel H. The latter taught school several years in his younger days, and has since been a farmer, also part of the time a traveling salesman. He married Eunice, daughter of Abner Hopkins, an early settler of Clarendon.

don, and their children are: Abner, who graduated from West Point in 1866, and is a captain of the 1st Heavy Artillery, U. S. A.; Amy, who married Melville Brown, of Byron; Dr. A. C. Merrill, who is located in Harbor Springs, Mich.; Adella E., who married Warren Moore, of Michigan; Lemuel H., jr.; Florence, who married Merritt Moore; Eunice U.; and Lydia J., who married Bradley Lawton, of Oakfield, N. Y.

Root, Warren A., is a descendant of Moses Root, who was one of the first settlers of Carlton. Daniel Root, father of Warren, was born in Carlton and died in July, 1886, aged ninety years. His wife was Annis Hastings, born in Canada and died in Carlton December 3, 1865, aged sixty-two. The children of this marriage were: Warren, born in Carlton May 6, 1822; Webster, Walter, and Eliza, all deceased; Emily, Delilah, Abigail, and Wallace. Warren was educated in the common schools of Carlton, and began business for himself by hauling wheat and other grain from Carlton to Albion, after which he worked land on shares. In 1847 he purchased the farm where he has since resided. He married, April 15, 1847, Phoebe Ann Fuller, who was born October 19, 1827, and died August 13, 1886. They had five children: Mary Inez, born July 19, 1848; Lyman Victor, born May 21, 1852; Warren Ernest, born July 14, 1857; Nathan W., born August 26, 1862; Alta Roxana, born February 12, 1864. Mary Inez married Benjamin Ticknor and they had four children: William Lewis, born November 1, 1871; Ethlen, born June 29, 1874; Almond, born November 13, 1876. Victor Lyman married Libbie Ranshaw, deceased. Warren Ernest married Elizabeth Hayes, born in Somerset, Niagara county, April 21, 1860, and they have five children: Everett Victor, born April 10, 1879; Eva May, born November 29, 1882; Emma Alta, born September 2, 1885; Phoebe Ann, born April 16, 1889; Ivan Morris, born June 18, 1892. Nathan W. married Ella Malloy, and they have two children: Francis, born in July, 1891, and Gertrude, born February, 1893. Alta Roxana married William Anderson.

Pratt, George L., was born in Orleans county June 29, 1830. He was educated at Yates Academy and began teaching at the age of sixteen. After he gave up teaching he assisted his father, who was a farmer, and also engaged in the selling of plows and lightning rods. He was subsequently engaged in the foundry business at Wilson, N. Y. From 1860 to 1864 he traveled as a repairer of clocks. From 1864 to 1876 his principal business was life and fire insurance for stock companies. In 1876 he organized the Orleans and Niagara Mutual Fire Insurance Company, also the Dwelling House Mutual Fire Insurance Company in 1880. He also built a wine cellar in 1869 and carried on the wine business successfully until it was destroyed by fire August 2, 1887, and was a total loss. In 1851 he married Frances A. Bonta, and they have two children, Mrs. F. H. Britt and Gertrude C. Pratt. In June, 1894, he contracted to take charge of the Shaker vineyards wine cellar at Wickliffe, Ohio, as superintendent.

Robbins, W. B., was born in Ripon, Wis., January 11, 1853. His first business was the coal trade, in which he was engaged for eight years in Chicago. He then went to Pittsburg, Pa., and was engaged in coal mining thirteen years. In 1892 he came to Medina, having purchased a large amount of stock in the Bignall Manufacturing Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. In 1877 Mr. Robbins married Rose, daughter of L. C. Bignall, vice-president of the Bignall Manufacturing Company.

Bailey, John, was born in the town of Ovid, Seneca county, November 16, 1831. His parents moved to Niagara county in 1834, and in 1856 he came to Ridgeway. In 1856 he married Malvina Hicks, and they have two daughters, Clara and Angelina. Mr. Bailey's father was David Bailey, his grandfather Abner Bailey, and his mother Annie Coovert.

Rice, Elisha R., Kendall.—Elisha Rice, sr., was born July 7, 1760, served in the Revolutionary war, and came to Kendall with his family about 1817. Zebulon Rice, his son,



who was born in Vermont, July 4, 1793, settled in this town in 1815 on the farm now owned by his son Elisha R., who died May 11, 1884. He walked from Vermont, bringing a hand-sickle, which is still in possession of the family. At the age of eighteen he united with the Christian church and later with the Freewill Baptist society, and in the early history of the town frequently officiated at funerals. Before the original county of Genesee was subdivided and when the County Court was held at Batavia, he was frequently called as a juror, and made his way there through the thick forest, guided only by marked trees; for every civil suit he received twenty-five cents and boarded himself, and for criminal trials he received nothing. He was overseer of the poor many years and captain in the old State militia. On a corner of his farm was opened the first cemetery in the west part of Kendall, and his daughter Ursula and his mother were respectively the first and second persons buried therein, both in the fall of 1828. Of his brothers and sisters Elisha jr., Sarah (Mrs. Simeon Cowles), Mary (Mrs. Green), and Roxana (Mrs. Ryan Barber) became residents of this town. Zebulon Rice married, first, November 28, 1821, Wealthy Ripsome, who was born November 7, 1794, and died February 13, 1851. Their children were Elisha R., born January 7, 1823; Jasper, born August 3, 1824, died July 29, 1859; Ursula, born January 3, 1827, died September 15, 1828; Wealtha A. (Mrs. John Thomas), born January 2, 1829, died April 10, 1853; Malinda, (Mrs. Abner Harris), born January 19, 1832, died October 12, 1854; and Theophilus, born April 16, 1835, died February 22, 1842. Mr. Rice married second, May 9, 1852, Rilla A. Perry who was born November 2, 1795, and died April 24, 1881. Elisha R. Rice married, January 10, 1844, Julia A., daughter of David and Phebe Burnett, and their children are: Amelia U. (Mrs. J. C. Wing, and afterward Mrs. Thomas Armstrong), Alice E. (Mrs. William D. Groves), and Ellen M. (Mrs. Aaron J. Warren). Mr. Rice has been highway commissioner, was an ensign in the State militia, and is a member and vice-president of the Orleans County Pioneer Association. David Burnett and wife came to Western New York in 1832, settled in Murray about 1834, moved to Kendall in 1847, and finally went to Erie county, where they died. From a local newspaper we take the following account of the celebration of the "Golden Wedding" of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha R. Rice: "On January 10, 1844, Elisha R. Rice was married to Miss Julia A. Burnett, by Rev. Mr. Inman, now a resident of Ohio. In accordance with this fact about eighty friends and neighbors gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rice on their fiftieth anniversary day, January 10, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Rice began life together about one mile north of their present residence and resided there one summer, while they were building a house of their own. Here, in their first, own, and almost wilderness home, they lived until 1854. They then sold their place to a brother and went to the then far west, Elkhart, Ind., but on account of sickness they returned to New York State the same year and again purchased a home and remained in the vicinity of Mr. Rice's boyhood home till 1887. At the request of his father, they removed to the old homestead where he was born, January 7, 1823, and where he still resides. To them have been born three children, who are all living, two of them being present on this anniversary. A peculiar feature of this anniversary is that it is almost a combination of three in one: Birth of Mr. Rice, January 7, 1823; marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rice, January 10, 1844; birth of the eldest daughter, January 13, 1845. A rare instance, in this fiftieth anniversary was the invitation of two couples who had also sailed the sea of life and entered the golden harbor just a little before Mr. and Mrs. Rice. A number of valuable and costly presents were given which pleased the aged couple very much. All present enjoyed to the utmost the general hospitality of this respected couple, and after remarks by Revs. T. N. Tanner, of East Kendall, and H. Hornsby, the company adjourned to the dining room and partook of a bountiful repast of luxuries which was enjoyed by all. The following greetings were given by Mr. Rice's little granddaughter, Edith Groves, a solo and two recitations. The recitation, thus:

Grandparents, dear, we've come with joy to-night,  
And blessings true and dear,  
Twined with fond greetings, pure and bright,  
To crown your fiftieth year.

The wreath contains no costly gems,  
No rare and fragrant flowers,  
Fairer than buds or diadems,  
This offering of ours.

For all your kindness, love and care,  
Each generous, noble part,  
Accept our gratitude, and wear  
The tribute next your hearts.

These friends who circle here to-night,  
The trusted and the true,  
With us in happy wish unite,  
And pledge their faith anew.

Thus will love's ministry, warm and deep,  
With friendship's light enfold  
Your lives, in holy charm, and keep,  
Your hearts from growing old.

Gently, as down the slope of years  
Your future footsteps tend,  
We pray His hand, through smiles and tears,  
May guide you to the end."

Fuller, Nathan R., is a grandson of Reuben, who with his brother Captain John Fuller, came from Bradford county, Pa., and settled in Carlton in 1811, where they purchased from the Holand Land Company about 128 acres. The father of our subject was Lyman Fuller, born in Shesbequin, Bradford county, Pa., August 16, 1808, and died on the farm taken up by his father, March 22, 1866. Lyman married Roxana Barnum, who was born in Hartland, Niagara county, February 25, 1810, and died May 24, 1875. They were married in Carlton in 1827, and their family consists of four children, viz.: Phoebe Ann, born in Carlton October 19, 1827, and was married to Warren Root, April 15, 1847, and had five children, dying in August, 1886; Lyman Victor, Inez, Ernest, Alta R., Nathan Wallace, and Charlotte and a twin sister born April 12, 1841, and died in infancy. Nathan R. Fuller attended the common schools of Carlton till nineteen years of age, when he attended Yates Academy where he finished his education. He is a Republican and has represented his town as assessor. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Waterport Lodge 178, and has been a member of I. O. O. F. of Eagle Harbor. Mr. Fuller was married September 18, 1859, to Abbie Root, who was born in Orleans county. Her father, Daniel Root, was born March 23, 1797, in Otsego county, and her mother, Annis Hastings, was a native of Canada. Moses Root, father of Daniel, was one of the first settlers of Carlton, and landed at the mouth of Johnson's Creek in 1804. Moses and his sons Reuben and Daniel took part in the war of 1812. The children of Nathan and Abbie Fuller were: Alta, born in Carlton, February 5, 1862, and died March 24, 1862; Lottie D., born in Carlton, April 20, 1863, and married Fred E. Willson, July 24, 1889, and they have one son, Glen F., born October 20, 1891; Evart Lyman, born May 27, 1875, and died March 17, 1876; Newel C., born September 2, 1878; Willie F., born July 18, 1881, of Rochester. Daniel Cash, great-grandfather of our subject, was born in New England in 1747, and in 1769 he and his wife, Mary Tracey Cash, were married, in the Warwick Baptist church of Orange county. In 1776 they emigrated to Pittston, Pa., at which time occurred the troubles with the Indians, Mr. Cash's family being among those who were obliged to take refuge in the fort for safety from the Wyoming massacre. The children of Daniel and Mary Cash were: Isaac, Nathan, Reuben, Mehitable, Ziphorah, Polly, Betsey, Phoebe, and Pamela. Polly was the grandmother of Nathan R. The father and mother of this family died in 1789 in Orange county. Nathan R. Fuller owns the farm taken up by his grandfather Reuben in 1811.



Tupper, John C., was born July 8, 1832, at Pine Hill, Genesee county, a son of Menzus R. Tupper, who was a native of Tolland, Conn., and served in the war of 1812. The latter married Amarilla Warren, and their children were: Nathan L., who moved to Michigan and married Elizabeth Goodes; Cordelia, who married Wilbur C. Moreau, of Batavia; Sheldon, who settled at Indian Falls, and married Laura Bullock; Martha, who married Frank Moore, of Indian Falls; and John C., who came to Clarendon in 1839. The latter resided with his uncle until 1844, then with Elizur Warren until he was of age. From 1858 to 1865 he lived in Bergen, and with this exception Clarendon has been his home. He is a member of Holley Lodge I. O. O. F., and was for fifteen years its treasurer, having been a delegate to the Grand Lodge several times. He is also a member of the Grange and the Alliance, and belongs to the Universalist church of Clarendon. In 1858 he married Ann J., daughter of C. H. T. Cowles of this town. She died in 1866, leaving one daughter, Emma A. He married second Jane A. Clark, of Clarendon in 1868. Emma A. married Fred H. Brook, and died in 1893.

Brennan, J. D., was born in Medina May 22, 1857, and was educated in the academy here. At seventeen years of age he entered the employ of Hutton Bros., and for eighteen years was book-keeper for that firm. Mr. Brennan was trustee of the village in 1891-92-93, and is the present postmaster, having been appointed by President Cleveland November 26, 1893. He took charge of the office December 1, 1893. He is the first Democratic postmaster in Medina for twenty-four years.

Walsh, Eugene, was born in Medina August 21, 1857, and was educated in the schools of this place. He was first engaged in the United States mail service for one year and then went into the liquor business, which he has since followed. Mr. Walsh is an active Democrat and is highly popular with his party, being a man who always stands by his friends. His father was William J. Walsh, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1840. His mother was Eliza (Reardon) Walsh. Both are living in Medina.

White, A. H., was born in Cayuga county, September 21, 1849. His father was a farmer and apprenticed A. H., to the butcher's trade, but after three years he left it and went into the restaurant business in Auburn in 1876. He subsequently removed to Rochester and continued in the restaurant business. He next moved to Canandaigua and embarked in the hotel business. In 1886 he came to Medina and purchased the Bancroft house, the name of which he changed to White's hotel, and by remodeling and conducting it as a first class hostelry, has made it one of the best houses between Buffalo and Rochester. Mr. White is also the owner of the Cottage hotel in Medina. He takes great interest in fine bred horses and breeds trotting stock. September 28, 1867, Mr. White married Ella Morgan, of Savannah, Wayne county, and they have had three children, all of whom are deceased.

Smith, John H., was born in Saratoga county October 14, 1849, and came to Orleans county in 1861. His father was a manufacturer and he was connected with his father's establishment before engaging in farming for himself. He makes a specialty of breeding black-topped Spanish sheep and Poland China swine. In 1877 he married Jennie Edison, cousin of Thomas Edison, the inventor. They have a family of four, three sons and one daughter, J. Alton, Percy, M. Leroy and Anita F. Mr. Smith's father was Joseph Smith, of Saratoga county, and his mother Elizabeth Hagedorn. His grandfather was Ralphus Smith. Mr. Smith is one of the enterprising and liberal-minded men of Orleans county.

Bidelman, Lorenzo D., was born in Shelby June 26, 1844, and has always lived in the town of Shelby. In 1868 he married Almada Hill, and they have one daughter, Edith. Mr. Bidelman's father was Abram Bidelman, of Herkimer county, and his mother Lucinda Mikel. Abram Bidelman's father was Henry Bidelman. The family is of Mohawk Dutch descent.

Savage, George H., son of William H., was born in Madison county in October, 1859. He learned the stonecutter's trade. In 1882 he came from Onondaga county and settled in Holley, and engaged in the marble and granite business, making a specialty of fine monumental work. He uses steam power and employs several men. Mr. Savage is a member of the Baptist Church of Holley.

Hurd, C. F., was born in Ludlowville, Tompkins county, April 17, 1853. He was educated at Yates Academy, and at the age of seventeen came to Medina and began his trade of jeweler. He established himself in business in 1876, and is now the leading jeweler in Medina. In 1884 Mr. Hurd married Katie Brownell, and they have two sons, Frank Brownell and Charles F. Hurd, jr. Mr. Hurd's father was Seymour A. Hurd, and his mother Mary Frost. Seymour A. was the first white child born north of Johnston's Creek. The Hurds originally came here from New Jersey.

Casey, Patrick, was born in Ireland March 15, 1850, and came to America in 1871. He was engaged in the quarry business until a year ago. On April 1, 1894, he embarked in the boot and shoe business in Medina. In 1871 Mr. Casey married Hannah O'Brien, and they have a family of two sons and three daughters. Mr. Casey is a member of the A. O. U. W. and is regarded as a liberal and enterprising business man.

Babcock, W., was born in Cayuga county July 22, 1840. His first business experience was in a general store at Miller's Corners, Ontario county, where he was for five years. He then conducted a similar store at Honeoye Falls, Monroe county, for three years. For five years following he had a hotel in Fairport and then conducted a hotel for one year in Clyde. In 1887 he went to Kansas City and remained five years. In 1892 he came to Medina as proprietor of the Hart House. In 1867 Mr. Babcock married Emma L. Carpenter, and they have one son, Fred C., who is associated with his father in business. Mr. Babcock is a fourteen degree Mason, Scottish rite. His father, Lemuel, was a native of Cayuga county, in which his father was an early settler. His mother was Polly (Owens) Babcock.

Stanton, Lawrence, was born in Ireland in 1854, and came to America in 1871. He settled in Rochester and learned the trade of stonecutter. After remaining in that city four years he went to Canada and worked at his trade on the Welland Canal three years. He then went to Virginia and remained a short time. He next removed to Rhode Island, and from there to Canada a second time, where he remained a year and then returned to Albion. He shortly afterward came to Medina and worked at his trade for two and one-half years, when he established himself in the grocery business in 1883. He has been very successful as a business man and is ably assisted by his wife, who is a thorough business woman. Her maiden name was Kate Brennan, and she is a native of Detroit, Mich. They were married in 1880. Mrs. Stanton was the daughter of Patrick and Margaret (McMullen) Brennan. Our subject is a member of the C. M. B. A., of the County Central Committee, and is not only an active politician, but is a popular man in his party.

Buell, Joseph Hand, was born at Marietta, Ohio, February 22, 1809, and is a son of Gen. Joseph, a native of Killingworth, Conn. He went to Ohio as a soldier in 1786, and until 1788 was stationed at Fort Harmon. He settled at Marietta, O., in 1789. He was one of the prominent men of the State, being judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and State Senator several years. In 1803 he was appointed one of the two major generals of the State Militia of Ohio. Joseph H. removed from Ohio to Rochester in 1828, and for several years was engaged as clerk in the dry goods establishment of W. H. Ward on State street. In 1832 he removed to Holley and engaged in the mercantile business. His brother, Hiram A., soon after became his partner, and they acquired a large and prosperous trade, the partnership existing until the death of Hiram A., in 1875. For over fifty years Mr. Buell was one of the most important business

men of Holley, and for several years bought grain and produce. He was postmaster of Holley under Fillmore's administration. He married October 20, 1839, Sophia Churchill, a native of Litchfield, Conn., and they have had three children: Harry J., Frances, and a son who died in infancy. Frances Buell married John B. Fuller of Buffalo, and they had five children: Frances B., Jennie S., Julia C., Grace E., and William B., who died in 1888. In 1885 Mr. Buell retired from business and was succeeded by his son, Henry J., who has since continued it. He is one of the stirring business men of the town, has been treasurer of the village ten years, was one of the organizers of the Holley Electric Co., is one of the trustees and secretary and manager. He is a member of Murray Lodge 380 F. & A. M., and in 1890 organized the Glenwood Club, and is its treasurer; is also secretary of the Holley Business Men's Association. Mr. Buell married in 1878, Mary, daughter of Alexander McCarge of Holley, and they have two children: Fred C., and Bessie H.

Morton, Darius M.--Among the business men of Holley is D. M. Morton. His father Richard, was a native of Canada. Coming to Orleans county in 1870 he settled in Clarendon and engaged in farming. D. M. Morton first embarked in business in 1885 in the town of Hamlin, Monroe county, and for three years conducted a hardware business there. In 1886 he came to Holley, and with T. D. Matson engaged in the same business. This co-partnership existed until 1893, since which time Mr. Morton has continued his business alone. He is a member of Murray Lodge 380 F. & A. M. He married in 1878, Alice Elliott.

Henion, J. L., was born in Ontario county December 29, 1823, and in 1835 moved to Orleans county, where he has ever since resided. He learned the trade of harness maker and followed it for twenty-three years, but has also been engaged in the hotel business. In 1857 he married Mary E. Parsons, and they have one son, Louis E., who was born August 23, 1862. After a clerkship of seven years and five years in the service of the American Express Co., he embarked in the grocery business in Medina in 1891. In 1886 he married Carrie B. Graves, and they have one daughter, Frances E.

Bidleman, Samuel, was born in Herkimer county in 1806, and came to Shelby with his father in 1817. Three years later he was bound out to learn tanning with Isaac A. Bullard at Ridgeway Corners. Mr. Bullard soon died, and Samuel carried on the business until 1835, then moved to Gaines, where he bought the historic tannery built by James and Elihu Mather, which property and its owners were conspicuous figures during the period of Masonic excitement. Mr. Bidleman operated this tannery alone until 1841, and then formed a five years partnership with Robert Ranney. From 1855 to 1866 Mr. Bidleman and his son Henry, were proprietors, but in the latter year Charles Bidleman entered the firm, and under the style of S. Bidleman & Sons, the business was continued until 1873, when the buildings were burned. Charles Bidleman took the property in 1873, rebuilt the factory, and continued business until 1883, then selling out. Subsequently Charles conducted a grocery store at Gaines, but in 1886 sold out and came to Albion. Later he engaged in the hardware business for a time, but devotes his attention principally to his western investments. May 17, 1829, Samuel married Eliza Prussia, and they have had six children: Leander, of Gaines; Henry O., who died in 1877; Eli, of Lansing, Mich.; John, of Albion; Harriet E., wife of Daniel D. Hall, of Lansing, Mich., and Charles, of Albion. Charles Bidleman married, January 3, 1866, Elizabeth Weaver, of Albion, and they have had five children. Samuel Bidleman, the pioneer, was a prominent man in Gaines for many years, and was elected to a number of its principal offices, notably supervisor and justice of the peace.

Clark, Matthew T., was a native of Rensselaer county, born April 13, 1832, and was the fourth of six children of William E., and Sally Clark. The father, who was a farmer, came to Monroe county in 1845, and when Matthew was sixteen he started out to make his own way in life. He worked several years as a farm hand,

and then bought a small farm in the northern part of Barre. From that until the present time Mr. Clark has been a farmer mainly, yet has devoted some of his attention to other pursuits. He changed his residence to Barre Centre, and for the last five years has resided there continuously, being retired from active work. Mr. Clark is a staunch Republican, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont. He was once collector of Barre. In 1856 Mr. Clark married Pamela, daughter of Alva and Orpha Mattison. They have one adopted daughter, Dora M. Pamela Clark died December 3, 1893.

Rogers, William H., who is known as one of the best farmers in Barre, as well as one of its most progressive citizens, was born in Le Roy, February 21, 1835. At the age of thirteen he began for himself and has ever made his own way in life, and whatever of success he has gained has been the result of his own and his wife's unaided efforts. When a youth he went with his parents to Ohio, but returned to Spencer and worked in a tannery four years. Later he did a large business at Elba making barrel hoops, and still later, with his brother Joseph, he established a heading factory at Barre Center. On selling out he bought the Weston Wetherbee farm, but now lives on the old Mix homestead. December 1, 1859, Mr. Rogers married Harriet, daughter of Charles and Philena (Salter) Mix. Five children have been born to them: Ella, wife of Eugene Bragg; Belle, who died at eighteen; Florence, wife of Henry B. Jackson; Hugh M. and Arthur, both of whom are at home. In politics Mr. Rogers is a firm Republican. The family are members of the M. E. church.

Slack, John, was born in Ireland April 2, 1838, and came to America with his parents in 1850. He began work in this country as a water carrier and after being employed in various capacities for twenty-one years, in 1871 he went into the grocery business with his brother, Michael Slack. This business has been most successful from the first and is to-day one of the best and soundest establishments in Orleans county. Mr. Slack married Winfred O'Marrow in 1860. She died in 1870 leaving three children, one of whom is dead. He married Mary Lester in 1876. He had seven children living and two deceased. Of those living four are sons and three daughters. Mr. Slack is a prominent member of the C. M. B. A. and the C. B. L. societies of Medina.

Wetherbee, Weston, was a native of Washington county, born June 14, 1801. He settled after marriage in Onondaga county, and about 1837 came to Barre, where he afterward lived, and where his parents, Micah and Patience Wetherbee, came later on. Weston and Nicholas Wetherbee came on foot to the town. Micah's children were Nicholas, Martha, Hannah. John W., Alma, Weston, William, Artilisse, Patience, and Micah. Weston married first Anna Grinnell, and their children were Lyman, Albert, and Ansel; and Amelia A. and John H. who died in childhood. His second wife was Mary Ann Smith, by whom he had these children: Weston, Clarence, L. D., and Eva L. Weston, the father, was a successful farmer and accumulated a good property. He died March 8, 1874 and his widow still lives. Ansel Wetherbee was born in Spafford, Onondaga county, and came with his parents to Barre. He was brought up and has always lived on a farm, and is now numbered among the progressive and successful farmers of the town. In May, 1865, he married Mary E. Sheldon, and they had four children: George A.; Albert, who died at twenty-one; Gertie, who died in childhood; Walter A. Mr. Wetherbee's farm occupies 178 acres, and is among the best in Barre. He is a strong Republican.

Shaw, Elijah, was born in the town of Smithfield, Northampton county, Pa., November 23, 1787 and with his father settled in Cayuga county in 1806. He was married to Miss Lucy Freeman November 14, 1811, and the same year came to what is now Orleans county with his brother-in-law, Gideon Freeman, where they together took up about 1,000 acres of land in the towns of Albion and Gaines. This land afterward proved a burden to them, and not being able to pay for it, they were compelled

to give it up. Elijah did not settle here at this time, but returned to Cayuga, where he enlisted as a soldier in the War of 1812, serving in the regiment of Colonel Bloom, and for his service during the war he drew two land warrants. He removed with his family to Orleans county in the year 1815. They had nine children, as follows: Eunice, who married Walter Holmes, of Orleans county, and afterward, Mr. Bliss, of Marshall, Michigan, where they spent the remainder of their lives; Emma C., who married Peter Pintler, and settled in Virginia, near Fairfax Court House, where they owned a good farm when the rebellion broke out, they were strong for the Union, but that did not save them from the ravages of the Union Army; they were forced to abandon their home, and all their personal effects, and return to the North, never to return to their home, only to view the ruins, their buildings were all burned to the ground, a beautiful wood lot and orchard felled to the earth, all by the Union soldiers; Caroline, who married Hugh Maxwell, and settled in Michigan where she died. Phoebe Ann, who died young; and two daughters who died in infancy; Richard, who lives in Albion; and Giles, now living in Kent county, Mich. Of these children only Richard and Giles are now living, the mother died August 28, 1840. Mr. Shaw married for his second wife, May 8, 1845, Miss Ann Angus, of Geneva, N. Y., who died October 30, 1868. Elijah Shaw died on his old farm in the western part of Albion, April 19, 1873. After the War of 1812 Mr. Shaw bought 200 acres of land in the town of Albion. He recovered from his reverses and had a fair property at the time of his death. Richard Shaw was born in Albion June 28, 1825, and with the exception of one year in Knowlesville and two in Albion Village, has always lived on the same farm. He helped his father pay a part of the purchase price for the old farm, and is now its owner. November 23, 1862, Richard Shaw married Helen Jennette Gage, of the town of Barre, Orleans county, and to them two children have been born; Jessie Leone, wife of Ellsworth McGillivray of Ithaca, N. Y.; and Melvin Elijah, of Albion. Richard Shaw came with his family to Albion to reside in 1893.

Baker, Everett M., D. D. S., was born in Cambria, Niagara county April 7, 1855. He was educated in Lockport Union School and the Philadelphia Dental College, from which he graduated in 1877. In that year he came to Medina, established an office and enjoys a large practice. Dr. Baker is a prominent mason and is master of Lodge 336, Medina. He is also a member of the Eighth District Dental Society. In 1877 Dr. Baker married Helen Hill, and they have children, Ethel, Harold Jay, and Ralph Alden. Dr. Baker's father was Alden D. Baker, and his mother Eliza A. Blackmer.

Harwick, Jeremiah, was born in Mendon, Monroe county, January 30, 1816, a son of Andrew Harwick, a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1820 he came to Barre, this county, took up fifty acres, on which he erected a log house, and brought on his family soon taking up fifty acres more. He was a carpenter by trade, which he followed in connection with farming. Andrew married Charlotte Kessler, and their children were: Daniel, James, Elsie, Jeremiah, Lucinda. Jeremiah on arriving at manhood drove a stage for several years from Rochester to Lockport, and later settled in Brockport, where he died. His wife was Mary Proctor. James married Pamela Orr, and died in Kansas. Elsie married Ransom P. Orr, of Murray. Lucinda married Hermon L. Salisbury. Jeremiah Harwick has always followed farming, living in Barre until 1878, when he settled in Clarendon. He is a member of Albion Lodge, I. O. O. F. In 1843 he married Sarah C. Wood, and they have one son, Andrew C., a lawyer at Buffalo.

Keene, Frank M., was born in Mansfield, Cattaraugus county Jan. 21, 1829, and was the fourth of eight children born to Asa R. and Emily (Sprague) Keene of that town. When Frank was seven years old his mother died, after which he was brought up in the family of Heman Rich. He learned the carpenter trade and worked at it for many years, chiefly until 1865. He first came to Orleans county to visit but was induced to locate in Carlton where he worked a farm for eight years. In 1873 he bought the Van



Duzen farm at Rich's Corners where he has since lived, although for the last five or six years he has rented the farm and worked at his trade. In Cattaraugus county, Septem-ber 3, 1851, Mr. Keene married Ruth, daughter of Justus and Lurinda Dunning, of Brockport. Mr. Keene is a conservative Republican. He has been a hard worker and has always been compelled to make his own way in life. His efforts in this direction have been successful and he is now the owner of a good farm, and is a man much respected in the town.

Tinkham, Rely M., was born in Onondaga county, in 1800, and married Chloe Grinnell. In 1826 the family settled in the southwest part of Barre, where Mr. Tinkham died at the age of twenty-six. His widow returned to Onondaga county, remarried and moved to Michigan, where she died. The children of Rely were: Stephen, who died in Michigan, and Rely M., of Barre Center. Rely Madison Tinkham, jr., was born March 5, 1826. He was brought up in the family of Weston Wetherbee, and at the age of twelve began working. At twenty he began for himself as a farm hand, and in 1849 married Lucina Adelaide Allis, of Barre. After working as farmer for a few years, Mr. Tinkham came in 1853, to the Center and bought a saw mill, and this he remodeled into a stove mill and run it till about 1864, through the period of the war, although he was in the service. In July, 1862, he chiefly organized Co. C, 129th Regiment Volunteer Infantry, enlisted as private himself, but was elected captain. After nearly a year of active service, Captain Tinkham was discharged for disabilities, upon which he returned to Barre and his milling interest, but after selling the latter managed his farm until 1885. He has since lived in comfortable retirement. As a Republican, Captain Tinkham held the offices town clerk and commissioner of highways, each about eight years. Of late he has been identified with the Prohibition party.

Hill, Horatio N., who died on his excellent home farm in Barre, June 6, 1891, and who is remembered as one of the most thorough and earnest farmers, as well as one of the most straightforward men of Barre, was born in Shelby, in 1826, and was the son of pioneers William and Clarissa Hill. When twenty-two, Horatio came to Barre, and taught school, he having been educated in the old Millville Academy. In 1849 he married Hettie, daughter of Joseph Bodine, and they had ten children, viz: F. De Forest, Fred D., Lillie E., William B., Clarissa A., Joseph H., Walter H. (the last two sons being lawyers in Rochester), Mary A., Lowe B., and Hettie E. Horatio N. Hill believed in the thorough education of his children. He was a strong Republican and an earnest and devoted member of the M. E. church at West Barre. Joseph Bodine was a native of New Jersey as was his wife, whose former name was Elizabeth Creveling. They had six children, three of whom were born in New Jersey and three in Oakfield, where the family settled in 1833. Of their children only Hettie, Mary and Samuel C. came to Barre. Abram Bodine lived many years in Barre and died about 1875, leaving no children.

Keys Family, The.—This family trace their ancestry to Daniel Keys, of Connecticut, a soldier in the Revolution. His son, Ezra, was the first to come to Orleans county, about 1825, and he settled in Holley. He had a son, Horatio N., who was born in 1805 and died in 1887, and was a tailor by trade, and was in business in Holley for a great many years. He was a deacon in the Presbyterian church, and was appointed postmaster of Holley, in 1861, and served through Lincoln's first administration. He married first Marietta, daughter of P. Beebe, of Murray, and their children were: Daniel H., Alma S., and Marietta, who died in infancy. He married second Althea Beebe, who died in 1892 and their children were: Paphiras B., Marietta, Harlan P., Myra, Ezra, Clara, Burton, Eliza F., Silas D., Horace N., and William A. Daniel H. settled in Cleveland, O., Alma S. is unmarried, Paphiras settled in Chicago; Marietta married T. F. Harwood and settled in Bloomington, Ill.; Harlan settled in St. John's, Michigan; Myra married John Q. Pierce and settled in St. John's, Michigan; Ezra enlisted in the 105th N. Y. Inf., was appointed sergeant and was killed at the second

battle of Fredericksburg; Clara died at the age of fifteen years; Burton settled in Holley, and since 1874 he has been engaged in the furniture business, with undertaking, and takes an active interest in politics, having served as village president and as trustee. He served as supervisor during 1878-79 and 1880. He is secretary of the Hillside Cemetery Association, and one of the stockholders in the Holley Electric Light Co. Eliza married C. E. Jackson, and settled in Ovid, Michigan; Silas settled in East St. Louis, and Horace at Ovid, Michigan. William A. is engaged in the stone quarry business at Holley.

Pendry, William H., was born in Hopewell, Ontario county, November, 27, 1815. At the age of fourteen, his mother having died, he left home and lived with his guardian until he became of age. January 19, 1837, he married Julia Ann Hanna, and in 1838 came to Albion and bought the George and Edwin Rockwell farm of 125 acres. This farm is now increased to 240 acres and is one of the best in the county, and Mr. Pendry is known as one of the most successful farmers and stock dealers in the region. By his marriage with Julia A. Hanna, these children were born: Eliza Jane, who married George E. Howes; Clark, who died young; Augustus Sawyer, of Florida; Mary A., of Rochester; William Harrison, jr., who died at five years of age; and Julia, wife of H. L. Bidleman. His first wife died June 23, 1873, and February 1, 1878, he married Mary A. Lyman, of Barre. During the days of general training, Mr. Pendry was an ensign in Ontario county, and after coming to Albion continued his former connection. He was also a member of the general court martial. He is a strong Republican in politics, and for twelve years has been one of the elders of the Presbyterian church.

Edwards, Ira, was born in Shelby, Orleans county, N. Y., October 6, 1834. His father, Edward Edwards, was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., December 23, 1810 and in the spring of 1819 came with his father, Ira Edwards, to what was then Genesee county and purchased 100 acres of land in Shelby, Orleans county. This farm is still in possession of the family, and in 1825 was the first estate administered upon in Orleans county. Edward Edwards was always a farmer, and was road commissioner of Shelby at one time. The mother of our subject was Eliza Vrooman of Schoharie county. They were the parents of four children. Mrs. Edwards died in September, 1841, and he married second Anna Schafer, and they had three children. He died in December, 1886. The boyhood of subject was spent in his native town, and after attending the district school he entered Medina Academy. In 1860 he entered the State Normal School at Albany; and at twenty years of age began teaching, which he followed many years, having been principal of Holley Public School, principal of Medina Academy, and also taught in Albion. In 1870 Mr. Edwards moved to Holley and established a general hardware store, which he has since conducted. A severe loss to him was the burning of his store July 23, 1874, but he rebuilt and has now one of the finest stores and most complete stock of its class in the county. Mr. Edwards is a Republican, in 1882 was elected supervisor of Murray, and in 1887 was elected member of assembly for Orleans county, and re-elected in 1888. He was two years president of Holley, is a member of the Methodist church, president of the Board of Trustees, and has been superintendent of the Sunday School thirteen years. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. He married October 22, 1852, Jane, daughter of Alonzo Smith, a farmer of Knowlesville, and they have five children: Lillian, teacher of English and Normal Methods in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, N. Y., Frank, and Fred, who are with their father in the store; Ella M. and Jennie G., who are also teachers.

Dennis, James, was born at Dover Plains, N. Y., in 1802, and in 1833 removed from there to Elba, Genesee county, and later to Sweden, Monroe county. He was always a farmer. He settled in Holley in 1872. He married in 1844 Fanny Torpey, a native of Cazenovia, Madison county, who came to Elba, Genesee county, where she resided till her marriage. They had one son, Homer J., who died in 1868. James Dennis died



in 1874 at Holley, and his widow survives him. Mr. Dennis and wife first settled in Sweden, Monroe county, and in 1870 came to Holley.

Mosher, Harvey, with his wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca West, were passengers on the first boat to Albion in 1826. He came to make a home in this then new country, and settled on a 100-acre tract of land in the town of Barre (now Albion) on which George W. Ferguson now lives. Here Mr. Mosher lived until 1855 when he died. His wife died in 1889. Harvey Mosher was a successful farmer, and unlike many of those who came to this region at an early date, he possessed enough money to pay for his farm at the time of its purchase. His children were Eliza A., who married Truman Gregory; H. Maria, who married Henry Sloper; Henry, who died in Michigan in 1857; James H., now a farmer in Van Buren county, Mich.; Anzoretta, who died in infancy; Edward, of Albion, and Melvina, who married Chester Warner. Edward Mosher was born September 12, 1835, and has always been a farmer. He was educated in the district schools and at the old Albion Academy. His father died when Edward was twenty years old, after which the latter took charge of the farm and worked it successfully. He came to his present farm in 1869. In February, 1861, Mr. Mosher married Ellen, daughter of Cyrus Thompson, of Carlton. Three children have been born to them, viz.: Gertrude, wife of W. Simmons; Harvey, now in Rochester, and Ralph, at home with his parents.

Kilner, Charles, was born in Yorkshire, England, four miles from the city of York. October 13, 1821, and was the youngest of eight children of William and Hannah Kilner. In 1841, Charles came to this country with William Gibson and was to work on a farm in Shelby, for Gibson, but Gibson not liking the country, returned to England. At the same time when Charles came, his oldest brother, John, who had been living in what is now called East Shelby, for several years, had been home to England to make a visit, and returned to this country with Charles, two married sisters and their families. Charles made his home with his sister. His brother, being a cabinet maker, he worked in the shop with him, occasionally working for the farmers in that vicinity by the day. In July of the next year his father and family came to Shelby. That same season his father bought forty acres in what is now called West Barre and moved on it. His father being also a cabinet maker, Charles came with him to work the farm, his father still working at his trade. March 25, 1852, Charles Kilner married Celia Stevenson, by whom he had eight children, namely: Hannah E., died in infancy, Maurice is a farmer living in Camoren, Madison county, Mont.; Lydia, wife of Herman Bodine, lives in Burlamont, Van Buren county, Mich.; William, is a carpenter living in Barre; Minnie, wife of Bert Watson, lives in Shelby; Etta died in infancy; Jesse, the youngest son, works on the farm with his father; Kate died in infancy. Charles worked the farm for his father until 1856 when he bought it, his father having moved to Shelby some time before, and there Charles lived until 1872, when he bought the old Hallock farm in West Barre. Here he has since lived having improved the property in every respect, especially in the erection of fine buildings. Alfred Stevenson and Elizabeth Evans, his wife, were natives of Sussex county, England. In 1836 the family came to Monroe county, and in 1843 moved to West Barre. The children were as follows: Celia, wife of Charles Kilner; Albert, now in Adar, St. Clair county, Michigan; Almira, widow of Charles Burns; Ann, widow of George Porter; Agnes, widow of Horton Whiting; Alfred and Elba, of Portland, Mich., and Burton, who died when twelve weeks old. Alfred Stevenson is now eighty-six years old, and Elizabeth, his wife, eighty-four. They still live in Barre.

Hill, Asa C., son of William and Clarissa Miller Hill, was born on the homestead farm of his parents, two miles south of Medina, in the township of Shelby, August 19, 1837, which place he made his home during his life. He enlisted November 14, 1861, in Co. D, 28th N. Y. Volunteers, and served bravely as a soldier until January 14, 1863, when

he received his discharge, on account of the loss of a limb, caused by a wound received in the battle at Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862, at which time he was captured and taken to Libby prison. He was exchanged October 6, 1862, at Harrison's Landing, after which he was confined in a hospital until his final discharge. Soon after his return home from the war, he united with the Shelby Center Baptist church of which he remained a faithful member until death (April 25, 1881) relieved him of great sufferings which he bore patiently and cheerfully until the end, without a regret for the sacrifice he had made for his country, ready to pass over the line, and join that great army whose wounds and scars have all been healed by Him who is able to lead the world on to victory. In 1878 he married Catharine, daughter of Peter and Susan (Le Foy) Bodine, late of Clinton, N. J. To them was born one son, Asa Bodine Hill, who, with the widowed mother still occupies the old homestead, July, 1894.

Hunt, A. B., was born in Ridgeway, April 4, 1818. His father was a farmer and Mr. Hunt has been engaged in that pursuit, and is still a large land owner. He taught school a couple of terms, and has been extensively engaged in the stock business. Mr. Hunt married Sarah M. Groat, and they have one daughter, Mary K., now Mrs. Charles N. Hood. Mr. Hunt was captain of the militia company years ago, and has been assessor and collector in Medina. In every way his life has been a most successful and honorable one. His father was Daniel F. Hunt, and his mother Abigail Hunt.

Angevine, Stephen, was a pioneer in Barre, coming to that town from Mendon, about 1825, and purchasing the "betterments" of a previous occupant. He was a carpenter during his younger days but turned farmer in Barre. His business life was successful and he died comfortably well possessed. His first wife was Sophia Turner, and to them were born four children: Alden, Ethan and Martha who went to Michigan, and Moses, of Barre. Martha died in Michigan aged 28 years. The second wife of Stephen was Marilla Bishop, by whom he had three children: Melissa, who married Henry Lockwood; Sophia, who died young, and Aurelia, who moved to Michigan. Moses Angevine, who is known as one of the most successive and progressive farmers of Barre, and as well one of its best citizens, was born July 27, 1826, was brought up on, and now owns the old home farm of his father. He was reared under the Democratic influence of his father, but is himself a Republican. His wife, who he married in 1876, was Catharine Whaling, of Barre. They have no children.

Warner, Jesse, and Elijah Warner, his son, came from Conway, Mass., and a pioneer of Ontario county, of the year 1794, settled in the town of Phelps, took up land, lived and died there in the year 1841. Chester Warner, second son of Elijah and Releife Warner, came to the town of Barre, now Albion, Orleans county, in 1821, resided here four years, then returned to Phelps, Ontario county, the old home, where he died in 1866 at the age of sixty-four years. In his family were eight children, one of them, the third son, Sheldon E. Warner, has for many years been a successful farmer of the town of Albion. He was born in the town of Phelps, Ontario county, October 8, 1832, and at the age of twenty-one began for himself. He then came to what is now the town of Albion and worked a farm for five years and then, in 1859 bought ninety acres at Porter's corner, in Albion, upon which he was a resident thirty-three years, but added thereto until over two hundred acres were owned. In 1886 Mr. Warner and wife came to live in the village of Albion, corner of Main and Park streets. In December, 1853, Mr. Warner was married to Sarah J. Porter, daughter of Allen Porter of the town of Albion, Orleans county, N. Y., and four children were born of this marriage: Charlotte E., who died in infancy; George P. Warner, of Albion, Electa W. Peirson, of Hudson, Mich., and Henry E. Warner, an attorney-at-law in North Tonawanda, N. Y. Mr. Warner has lived a life of industry and steady habits and now is living on the fruits of his labor.

McCrillis, Henry, came from the north of Ireland and settled at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1742. The family is of Scotch descent. The first of the family to settle in Orleans county, were George S. and Bowden McCrillis, (brothers) who came at an early date. They were sons of Michael, who was a son of John, and he a son of John whose father was Henry McCrillis, referred to above. Michael McCrillis, born in 1778, was the father of ten children. One son, Lafayette, was a colonel in the Union army during the Rebellion and was brevetted brigadier general. He died at Washington, D. C., in 1876. Geo. S. McCrillis was born in Northfield, N. H., January 2, 1801, and was a machinist by trade. He purchased lands just south of Holley and became a farmer. He married Jane Smith, and they had two daughters, Mary J., and Henrietta, who married Francis D. Cogswell. George S. McCrillis died December 9, 1835. His brother, Bowden McCrillis, was born in New Hampshire, February 22, 1805. On coming to this county he settled at Clarendon where he became a farmer. He married Hannah Crain, of Peterboro, N. H., and two of their children, George S. and John L., are still living. The father died in Clarendon, October 21, 1826. John McCrillis, brother of George S. and Bowden, came to Orleans county in 1834 from Boston. Soon after he purchased a farm in Clarendon and lived there until 1847, then purchased a farm about a mile west of Holley, where the remainder of his life was spent. John McCrillis married Elizabeth Omans, daughter of Jacob Omans, of Clarendon. The children by this marriage were: George S., who died in Connecticut; John D. and Frank, who settled in Missouri; Charles, who died in early manhood, and Marcus M. Mrs. McCrillis died April 13, 1855, and in 1856 Mr. McCrillis married Calista Kellogg, who died December 28, 1892. John McCrillis died March 4, 1887. His son, Marcus M. McCrillis, was born in Clarendon, August 23, 1845. He is a farmer and resides on the old homestead. Mr. McCrillis is a member of Holley Lodge I. O. O. F., and Murray Lodge, F. & A. M. In 1876 he married Eliza Skehan, daughter of Matthew Skehan, and their children are: Charles M., March, Elizabeth C., and Edna G.

Tuttle, Wilson, was born in Onondaga county February 18, 1820, and died in Lyndonville, August 24, 1889. He moved to Wilson, Niagara county, in 1840, and in 1842 settled on the lake shore in Yates. After this, excepting four years in Somerset, he always resided in this town, settling on the present Tuttle homestead in 1867. September 27, 1845, he was appointed a sergeant in the 179th Regiment, 53d Brigade, 23d Division, N. Y. State Militia, under Lieut. Col. George C. Northrop. He married, January 24, 1850, Cornelia, daughter of Stephen B. Johnson, and their children were: Sarah M., Cornelia, Mary E., Horace J., and Walter A. Walter A. Tuttle was born March 23, 1862, and March 12, 1884, married Carrie M. Murdock, whose parents immigrated from Scotland before the war and settled in Carlton. They have one son, A. Wilson, born November 24, 1884.

Onderdonk, Henry B., was born in Yates May 26, 1852, and was the son of Abram and Eliza Onderdonk. He was brought up on a farm and also learned the carpenter's trade, working at it, however, but a short time. His successful business life was begun at Lyndonville, where he was a dealer in furniture and an undertaker for eighteen months; but discovering an opportunity for a successful business at Albion, he came to that village in 1879. From this time until his death, January 5, 1894, Mr. Onderdonk was one of Albion's prominent merchants, and also one of its most popular citizens. He was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and was also connected with the temperance societies of the village. He was also a devoted member of the Baptist church. On July 15, 1878, he married Ella M., daughter of George and Lydia Gray of Albion. The present firm of Mathes & Onderdonk is a continuation of the furniture and undertaking business established by Henry B. Onderdonk in 1879.

Waterman, John Hancock, a great-nephew of the famous signer of the Declaration of American Independence, was a native of Cooperstown, N. Y., born February 15,

1814, and was one of the twelve children of John and Susan Waterman. He was brought up on a farm, and in 1819 moved with his parents to Owasco, Cayuga county, and still later to Wayne county. When eleven years old our subject went to work, and from that time always made his own way in life. In Owasco, in 1839, Mr. Waterman married Mary Bevier Nimmons, by whom he had six children: Geraldine, now wife of Franklin D. Love, of Buffalo; James, of Barre; George M., of Albion; Justus D., of Albion; Kate M., of Albion; and Mary E., who died in infancy. In 1845 the family moved to Barre and occupied the farm, which Mr. Waterman still owns. The farm now comprises 200 acres, and is considered one of the best in the town. He began life with no help from his parents, but has built up a comfortable fortune. In politics he is a Republican.

Miller, John T., was born in the town of Barre, Orleans county, April 13, 1853, and followed farming until 1890, when he came into Medina and established his prosperous grocery business. In 1890 he married Rachel S. Gray, of Medina. Mr. Miller's father was John Miller, a native of England, who came to America in 1851, and his mother was Mary (Stanford) Miller.

Gilmore, George F., is a grandson of John Gilmore, who was born in Saratoga, and died in Parma in 1842, aged seventy-two. He settled in Parma in 1810. The father of our subject was John, born in Hadley, Saratoga county, April 21, 1800, and died in Carlton, March 9, 1879. The latter married Delina Sutton, a native of Pittsfield, Otsego county, born April 15, 1803, and their children were: Estel, born April 17, 1825, died March 26, 1879; Berentha E., born March 19, 1827; Julia D., born July 3, 1829; Mary A., born January 21, 1832, died February 13, 1871; John W., born April 23, 1834; George F., born October 30, 1836; Rhoda D., born January 5, 1840, died February 6, 1891; Sarah L., born June 4, 1845, died December 29, 1893. The boyhood of George F. was spent upon the farm, and his education acquired in the public schools. He purchased the homestead farm of eighty acres, which he now owns, in 1877. He was for some time in Michigan, where he occupied the position of foreman in a sawmill at Saginaw, the output of the mill being 125,000 shingles daily, with about thirty men employed. This position he filled for twelve years. Mr. Gilmore is a member of the I. O. O. F., Buena Vista Lodge No. 182, Saginaw, Mich.

Luttenton, Joel H., is a grandson of Oliver, who was born in Herkimer county, and removed from there into Murray in 1822, and died in Carlton February 13, 1849, aged seventy-seven years. The father of Joel H. was Truman, born in the town of Salisbury, Herkimer county, in 1801 and died in Carlton, July 27, 1888. His wife was Sarah Eastman, born in the town of Bridgewater, Windsor county, Vt., in 1804, who died July 23, 1882. Her parents came to Murray in 1816, when she was twelve years of age. They were married in 1827, and lived in Murray, where Truman struck the first blow on the Erie Canal in Orleans county. Settled in Carlton in 1831, where he bought fifty acres of land in the wilderness, on which he afterward lived and died. Their children were as follows: Nathaniel, Augusta, Ruth A., Sarah J., Amanda M., May E., Truman N., Joel H., who was born in Carlton October 22, 1843, and Rosamond E. Joel H. married in Illinois, June 24, 1868, Frances M. Richey, born in Charlton, N. Y., June 23, 1846, daughter of James Richey, who was born in Saratoga county, and died in Michigan, January 19, 1880, aged eighty-five. He was a captain in the War of 1812, and married Elizabeth McLean, who died in Chicago in 1891, aged eighty-six. They were the parents of ten children. Mr. and Mrs. Luttenton have had these children: Miles G., born June 24, 1869; Elvira J., born December 20, 1870, died in 1872, and Florence N., born June 28, 1872; who is now a teacher.

Stuckey, William, jr., was born September 18, 1847, in Devonshire, England, a son of William Stuckey, who came to America in 1851, and settled in Clarendon, where he engaged in farming. In 1865 he bought a farm a half mile east of the village, and here

he died December 25, 1886. In 1831 he married Mary Parkhouse, and their children were: Mary A., Martha, Thirza, Rebecca, Emily, William, and Millia. Mary married David Wetherbee, of this town; Martha died unmarried; Thirza married Joseph Turner of Clarendon; Rebecca married Ernest Shaw; Emily died unmarried; Millia married Orange Lawrence; and William is unmarried and resides on the homestead, taking a lively interest in town affairs. Mrs. Stuckey was born July 6, 1800 and is still living, her mental faculties being unimpaired.

Gaylord, John, was born December 25, 1813, in Somersetshire, England, and is a son of William and Martha (Wakelee) Gaylord. In 1859 he went to South Africa, and for several years was in the British army. During the civil war he was orderly to the governor of Cape Town, and upon the Confederate cruiser Alabama dropping anchor in that port he was commissioned to bear a message to her commander to leave the harbor in two hours, or the ship would be blown up. In 1871 Mr. Gaylord came to America and first settled in the town of Barre where he lived till 1884, then removed to Clarendon, and bought the Guy Salisbury farm. Mr. Gaylord takes an active part in the politics of the town. In 1891, he was elected excise commissioner of the town on the No License ticket. He is a member of Holley Lodge I. O. O. F. In 1867 he married Mary Clark of Grahamstown, South Africa, and they have three children: Clara, Addie and Frances.

Warren Family, The. This family traces its ancestry back to the Pilgrims of the Mayflower. David, the first to settle in Orleans county, came from Tolland, Conn., in 1819, and took up a farm in Clarendon one and a half miles southeast of Holley. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His children were: Palmer, who settled in Batavia; Asaph and John, who died young; Nathaniel, who first settled here and then in Bergen; Martha, Rachel, and Emeline, who died young; and James, who was born in 1817, and died in 1878. He was a farmer, and settled in Clarendon. He married Loduskie Woodmansee in 1850, and their children are: Wilbur, David, Fred, Le Vantia, Lina L., Charles, Ralph, and Grace. David Warren died in Clarendon in 1841.

Storms, George W., is a son of George Storms, who was born June 6, 1800, near Johnstown, a son of David Storms. George came to Bergen in 1818, and the same year moved to Clarendon and bought out a man by the name of Parker, later took up eighty acres a little northeast, and in 1824 built the house now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Emily Wetherbee. In 1826 he took up forty acres more, and built the house on the opposite side of the road, and here spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1879. In politics he was a Whig, and later a Republican, and was one of the prominent men of his town. His wife was Eliza Stearns, and their children were: Willard, who married Temperance North, and resides in Holley; Sophronia, who married Daniel W. Mitchel; Emily, who married Charles Wetherbee; Ellen, who married Horace Green; and George W., who, with the exception of a year spent west, has always resided in Clarendon. He is a farmer, and for many years dealt in agricultural implements. He has been a member of Holley Baptist church for over thirty years. In 1852 he married Phoebe Humphrey, of Clarendon.

Botsford, B. H., is of New England descent, his father and mother being natives of Vermont and Connecticut. The father, Ephraim Bennett Botsford, was born in Sharon, Conn., and died in Arcade, Wyoming county, in 1858, aged seventy-four years, and the mother was born in Vermont and died in Arcade in 1855, aged sixty-six, her maiden name being Ruth Hatch. The children of Ephraim and Ruth (Hatch) Botsford were as follows: Alva H., born in Chateaugay, Franklin county, in March, 1810, and died at Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1879; Osro D., born in Franklin county in 1812, and died in Iowa in 1884, married Abigail Hall, who died in Iowa in 1886; Lois and Louisa, (twins) born in Franklin county in 1815, Louisa died at the age of three years, Lois married Charles Hatch, and died in Michigan in 1892; Dalina, was born in Franklin



county in 1817, and married Samuel Lovel; Barnabus H. (our subject), born in Arcade, Wyoming county, in March, 1820; A. Bates, born in Arcade in 1823, and resides in Grand Rapids, Mich.; Merit, born in Arcade in 1829, and died in Michigan. Ephraim B. Botsford, the father, was a tanner, currier and shoemaker through life. Barnabus H. was educated in the common schools of Arcade, after which he learned the trade of tanner and currier, and the shoemaking business of his father at the age of eighteen, and followed the business of shoemaking to the present time, in the village of Gaines. He has been a Republican since the party was formed in 1856, and has served as town clerk of Gaines nine terms. Mr. Botsford, in 1844 married Elmira Truchel, who died in 1849. They had one son, Albert W., now residing in Tennessee, is married and had four children, three living. In 1850 Mr. Botsford married his second wife, Mary C. Bacon, born in 1813.

Chadwick, Thomas, was born in 1856 in Yorkshire, England, and is a son of Samuel and Martha (Lund) Chadwick. Thomas Chadwick came to America in 1883 and settled in Albion where he was engaged in the quarries. In 1885 he was a partner with Thomas and Allen Chadwick in the quarries. He then purchased lands west of Hindsburg on the canal and opened a quarry and has since been engaged in business there. He married in 1876 Sarah Knowles, and their children are: Lydia, Ethel, Martha, Jennie M., Ada, Albert, and Fred.

Briggs, Phineas, a native of Massachusetts, came at an early date to Canastota, where he married Rachel Van Camp, and in 1831, they settled at Rich's Corners. Their children were: George Nelson, William Henry Harrison, Marion, Mary, Joseph, Fidelia, Sarah, and Hersey. Phineas Briggs died in 1861, at the age of sixty-four. His wife died aged eighty-five. Mr. Briggs took an interest in political affairs though he never cared for office. He was a great reader of the Bible, a ready and fluent talker, and was one of the founders of the Baptist church at Albion, though he died a Universalist. George Nelson Briggs was born July 4, 1812, and his wife, Jane Hoag, was born in 1822. Their children were: Nelson George, born 1842, died 1863; Mary, born May 12, 1843, married Orrin Osborn; Alvinza M.; Horace, who died in infancy; Emory B., born April 14, 1850, now in Nevada; Ida, born May 12, 1855, widow of George Webb. George N. Briggs was a farmer, having ninety-four acres of land, and accumulated a fair property. Like his father, he was a strong Whig and Republican, and a great reader. He died September 16, 1861, and his wife August 8, 1869. Alvinza M. Briggs was born March 25, 1845, and in October, 1867, married Sophia Puzey, of Barry. They had one child, who died in infancy. In 1870, Mr. Briggs engaged in business in Albion, and, though having been out of business for a year or two, has almost continuously been engaged at the county seat in connection with mercantile interests. His store, one of the best in the village, was erected in 1890.

Cary, John, was a pioneer of Kendall, having come to that town in 1817, from Oneida county bringing his family. His children were: Susan, who married Andrew Stangland, and died in Indiana; Bela, who died in Illinois; Richard, who died in Hamlin, Monroe county; James, who died in Illinois; Benjamin, who died in Michigan; John, now living in Chicago; Isophena, who married first a Mr. Edwards and afterwards Mr. Hakes; Ozro, who died in Albion; Cicero, now in Minnesota; Canute, who died in Hamlin and was a clergyman of the Methodist church twenty-five years; Ira B., of Clarkson; Alexander and Leander (twins), the latter of whom died at Grand Rapids, Mich. John Cary cleared the farm on which he lived. From Holley to Kendall, he found his road by marked trees, at that time there being only one house on the lake shore. His first dwelling was a log cabin. His family came with an ox team to Holley, thence were conducted to their wilderness home by a Mr. Hubbard. John Cary built up a substantial property, and has one of the best farms in the county. For twenty-five years he was connected with the Methodist church, of which he was a trustee. He

died December, 10, 1863, and his wife in June, 1866. Alexander Cary, was born in Kendall, November 7, 1830, and lived on the old home farm until he was fifty years old. He was a farmer until he came to Albion, in 1881. In April, 1855, he married Sarah A., daughter of Russell Potter, of Carlton, by whom he had five children: Lillie, deceased; Jennie A., wife of Anson Hutton; Nellie I., wife of Charles T. Kerry, of Reed City, Mich.; Lydia E., wife of E. D. Hickox, of Gloversville, and Ira B., who died in childhood. Since his residence in Albion he has become connected with the Presbyterian church, and is now serving his third term as one of its deacons. He is a Republican, was elected assessor in 1891, and again in 1894.

Whittleton, T. Edwin, is a grandson of Thomas, who was born in England, and died in 1876, aged sixty-four years. Subject's father was George Whittleton, born in England, June 29, 1835, and died in Carlton April 11, 1894. He emigrated to this country when eighteen years of age and settled at Medina, N. Y., where he remained four years, and at which time he married Mary A. Stockwell, born in Lyndonville, N. Y., December 10, 1838. They moved to Racine, Wis., where they remained two years, then returned to Ridgeway and remained one year. He purchased a farm at Oak Orchard of sixty acres, where he lived three years; then sold out and purchased the farm where our subject now resides. The farm now contains 128 acres. They had four children: Frank, born in Grant county, Wis., February 5, 1857; George, born in Wisconsin February 12, 1858; T. Edwin, our subject, born in Medina, September 4, 1860; and Phoebe, born in Ridgeway, N. Y., June 21, 1864, died September 26, 1889. Our subject was reared on a farm, and has always followed farming. He married at Carlton, January 11, 1881, Libbie E. Groat, born in Jamesville, Onondaga county, N. Y., May 1, 1860, and they had one son, Floyd C., born October 27, 1881, and died May 25, 1884. Frank L. Whittleton married Laura E. Baker, and has two children, Mary A., born March 12, 1883; Myron B., born September 12, 1885. George Whittleton married Emma C. Handy, and they have three children: Earl E., born May 30, 1881; Daisy E., born January 11, 1883, and Harold Ray, born February 28, 1892. Phoebe Whittleton, married Walter S. Shackelford, and they had two children: Albertie, born June 13, 1885; and Ora G., born February 29, 1887, died June 26, 1889.

Church, Hon. George B., is the only son of Hon. Sanford E. Church (see Bench and Bar), and was born July 23, 1842, in Albion. He had the benefit of the best instructors in his education. He first attended the Albion Academy, and after several terms there he became a pupil at the famous private school of D. Reed, at Geneva, still later entering the Geneva Wesleyan Seminary, where he remained over a year. He then took a course of instruction in the Buffalo Business College, where he finished his education. In 1865 at the age of twenty-three he accepted a position in New York city as book-keeper in the Department of Public Works, which position he successfully filled for over two years, leaving his desk to fill a more responsible place. In the winter of 1870 he was appointed deputy superintendent of insurance for the State, which office he acceptably filled until May 13, 1872, when, until November 22, of the same year, he was acting superintendent of the department. January 1, 1890, Mr. Church was appointed Deputy State Treasurer by Hon. Elliott Danforth, State treasurer, which position he held with marked ability until the retirement of the State ticket in 1894. In 1866, he married Florence, daughter of Orson Tousley, of Albion. She was born December 5, 1841. Her mother's maiden name was Cook. Her father moved to Clarendon with his parents when young, and in 1847 he bought the farm where our subject now lives. He was a canal and railroad contractor, and was identified with many of the leading events of his county. He died in 1863, aged sixty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Church have had one son, now twenty-six years of age, who, after finishing his education in the academic lines, studied for the bar, and is now a highly esteemed young lawyer in his native village.



Posson, Edward, was born in Schoharie county, August 2, 1841. He was educated in Genesee College, came to Ridgeway and followed farming some time, then studied law in the office of Judge Childs three years and was admitted to the bar in 1874. In 1875 he was elected school commissioner and filled the position nine years. He was then a partner in the law firm of Pitts, Posson & Sherwood for six years. In 1879 was again elected school commissioner for three years, since which time he has been practicing law by himself. He was president of the village of Medina in 1876, 1880, 1881 and 1882, and president of the Board of Education many years. In 1862 Mr. Posson married Helen Noble, who died in 1863. In 1864 he married Samantha A. Williams, and they have three children: Neal F., Myra K., and Verna.

Bidwell, Daniel H., was born at Elba, Genesee county, April 23, 1852, and is a son of Richard, who was a son of Eliphas. Eliphas came from Brunswick, N. Y., in 1835, and settled two miles east of Albion village on the canal, where he purchased 130 acres of land and engaged in farming. He was a wagon maker by trade and before coming to Orleans county followed that business. He married Elizabeth Dubois, and their children were as follows: Charity, who married Richard Rhodes; Cyrus, who married Jerusha Hawley and settled in Albion; Richard, of Murray; Eliphas, a farmer in Kendall; Chester (deceased); Catherine, who married Stephen Webster; Phoebe, who married George Kingsley; Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Root; Henry, a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, who married Mary Scofield and resides in Murray; Abraham, who married Mary Root and died at Albion. Richard Bidwell was born May 4, 1817, in Rensselaer county, and has always been a farmer. He came to Albion with his parents and resided there until 1852 when he settled in Kendall, and in 1865 removed to Murray, purchasing the Baker farm on the Ridge road, west of Sandy Creek, where with the exception of ten years spent in Albion, he has since resided. In 1848 he married Rebecca Palmer, and they had one son, Daniel H. Mrs. Bidwell died in 1872, and in 1874 Mr. Bidwell married Caroline Ballard. Daniel H. Bidwell is a farmer. In 1872 he married Jane Spalding, daughter of Matthew Spaulding of Murray, and their children are: Bert D., Arthur H., Florence D., Earl R., Roy F., and Clara J. Ephraim Spaulding was the first of the family to settle in Orleans county. He came from Monroe county to Murray in 1828, and took up a farm on the Ridge road, west of Sandy Creek, and cleared it. His children were: Erastus, Ephraim, Oliver, Lyman, Edwin, Florilla, Abigail, Lydia J., and Mathew. Of these, Edwin and Mathew were all that settled in Orleans county. Edwin was a farmer and died in Kendall. Mathew settled on the old homestead and was always a farmer. He married Eliza Bain, and to them were born these children: Jane, who married Daniel H. Bidwell, of Murray, and Alice, who lived unmarried.

Starkweather, Arthur, is descended from Seth, his grandfather, who was born in Saratoga county and died in 1855 at Gaines, aged eighty years. Seth Starkweather settled in Gaines in 1830. The father of Arthur was John, born March 11, 1806, in Saratoga county, and died in Gaines in 1856, and his mother was Alzina Taylor, born in Saratoga county in 1809 and died in September, 1891. The children of John and Alzina Starkweather were as follows: George, born in Gaines in 1831, married Eunice Castle, born in 1834, and died February 22, 1894; Amanda J., born in Gaines in 1833 and died November, 1853; Arthur T., born in Gaines in December 1835; Marion E., born in Gaines in 1837, and died in 1869; John, born in Gaines in 1839, married Anna — resides in Brooklyn, and has one child (Fredia); Ray D., born in Gaines in 1841, and died in 1869; Harriet, born at Gaines in 1843, died in 1869; Viola A., born in Gaines in 1845, married John Green, and resides on Long Island; Seth E., born in Gaines, June, 1853, married Sarah J. Johnson, and they have six children: Ray, Mary (deceased), George, Fred, John, Frank, and Sarah. Arthur Starkweather received his education from district schools at Long Ridge, after which he worked by the month on a farm. He then worked as steersman on the Erie Canal for two years, when he

bought a boat and ran it for eighteen years, and finally bought a farm in Gaines, known as the Shelley farm, where he has since resided. He has served as excise commissioner for twelve years and as assessor two terms. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Danold's Lodge, Eagle Harbor, No. 224. January 1, 1863, Mr. Starkweather was married to Amanda Shelley, born May 17, 1835. Her father, Nathan Shelley, was born in Hartford, Washington county, March 17, 1798, and died September 23, 1879. He settled in the town of Gaines with his parents in 1812, first locating on the farm now owned by John Ferris, and then moved to West Gaines on farm now owned by Fred Chaver on the Ridge road. It was at his house that the first dance in the town of Gaines was held. They commenced dancing at three o'clock in the afternoon as was then the custom, and the only one living who attended that party, is Miss Laura Shelley of Eagle Harbor. Mr. Shelley married Dorcas Tallman May 21, 1820, and died in Gaines, September 23, 1879. She was born in Thurman's Patent, Washington county, August 4, 1795, and died in Gaines March 15, 1879. The children of Nathan and Dorcas Shelley were: James Miller, born February 7, 1822; Diana Julia, born July 24, 1823; William Barnum, born March 17, 1825; Albert Nelson, born September 19, 1826; Ephraim Sanford, born July 15, 1828; Nathan Alonzo, born July 9, 1830; Charles Wesley, born December 24, 1832; Amanda Melvina, born May 17, 1835. Mr. Shelley resided on the farm on which he located in December, 1821, until his death. Arthur T. and Amanda (Shelley) Starkweather are the parents of one child, William Shelley, born October 1, 1875. When Nathan Shelley moved on his farm in 1821, he cut down two trees to make a site for the house which he built. This frame house is still standing.

Hitchcock, Daniel, was born in Columbia county, February 17, 1837. He taught school several terms before engaging in the railway business. He came to Knowlesville in 1863, and has been station agent here ever since. In 1860 he married Mary M. Lewis, who died in 1877, leaving two sons and two daughters. In 1879 Mr. Hitchcock married Mrs. Ella S. Reed. His father was Julius V. Hitchcock, and his mother, Delia Hilt. Julius V. was a schoolmate and life friend of Samuel J. Tilden, and the Hitchcock family have been in America since the days of the Pilgrims.

Fuller, Reuben E., is a grandson of Capt. John Fuller, who died in Carlton in 1817. Reuben, son of John, was born in Pennsylvania May 7, 1800, and died May 13, 1891. He came to Carlton with his parents and settled in 1810 on the farm now owned by his son, our subject. The children of Capt. John Fuller and his wife, Amy Shaw, were: John, Stephen, Reuben, George, Thomas, Polly, Lorinda and Sally. The children of Reuben, sr., and his wife, Fanny Morehouse, were: Norman, born in 1826; Harvey, born in 1828, died in 1833; Fanny M., born in 1830; Reuben E., our subject, born August 3, 1832; Joanna, born in 1834; Susan P., born in 1838, died in 1851; George S., born in 1841; Harriet E., born in 1843, died in 1847; and Lewis D., born in 1845. Mrs. Fanny Morehouse was born in Connecticut in 1804 and died in 1856. Reuben E. was educated in the common schools of Carlton, and attended the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima. He was given fifty acres of land by his father, and to this he has added until his place now comprises 108 acres. He is a member of the I. O. G. T., Kuckville Lodge No. 374, and also a member of the A. O. U. W. of Waterport, No. 156. September 5, 1854, he married Delilah Williams, born in Carlton January 14, 1838, and died August 19, 1856. She left one child, Perry E., born August 17, 1856, who died December 16, 1860. Mr. Fuller married second, Celia Fuller, born November 4, 1834, and they have had seven children: Lester S., born February 19, 1858, died December 29, 1862; Hattie D., born September 21, 1860, married Zachary Thompson, and has four children: Alvah A., born December 4, 1863, married Sadie E. Rice; Vernon E., born October 14, 1867, married Susie M. Eckler; Gertie A., born August 24, 1870, married James H. Smith, and has one child: G. Ray, born February 13, 1872; and Myron C., born September 28, 1876, died March 7, 1887. Reuben Fuller, father of our

subject, was three times married, his first wife, Joanna Strickland, having died without issue. His third wife was Harriet St. John, who died October 27, 1889.

Hoagland, Abram B., was born March 16, 1822 at Amsterdam, Montgomery county. He is a son of Richard, whose father, Abram Hoagland, was a soldier in the War of 1812. Richard Hoagland, settled at Howard, Steuben county, and there the early life of Abram B. was spent. In 1869 he settled at Hulburton, where he has since resided. From 1843 to 1880 he was engaged in boating on the various canals of the State. He opened a stone quarry at Hulburton, in 1889 and has since carried on that business. Mr. Hoagland has been twice married. His first wife was Lovica Carr, of Steuben county, and they were the parents of six children, none of whom are now living. His second wife was a Mrs. Perry, of Alleghany county.

Simonds, Edwin B., was born in the town of Shelby, December 20, 1860, and is the second son of Egbert B., and Arvilla L. Simonds. His education was obtained principally in the common schools and at the State Normal School at Brockport, N. Y. He taught school for five years, read law in the office of Childs & Pitts at Medina two years, and with Judge Hulett of Rochester one year, after which he took a course in the Albany Law School from which he was graduated in 1884, and received the degree of LL. B., from Union University, of which the Albany Law School is a part, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Medina. In 1888 the present firm of Simonds & L'Hommedieu was formed. Mr. Simonds takes an active interest in politics and is a staunch Republican. In 1892 he was elected district attorney, which position he still fills.

Card, John W., was born in Berkshire county, Mass., February 27, 1829. He learned the blacksmith trade and followed it thirteen years. He came to Medina in 1844 and after giving up his trade engaged in the commission business, which he followed successfully for many years. In connection with the forwarding and commission business, Mr. Card also conducted an insurance office, and this special line he still continues. In 1884 Mr. Card and his son, Earl W., opened Card's Bank, in Medina, which is a well managed and successful fiduciary institution. Mr. John W. Card married Mary E. McKean in 1855 and they have one son, Earl W., who was born March 22, 1861. In 1888 Earl W. Card married Mary H. Clark, and they have two children: Marjory W., and Robert Earl. Both gentlemen have held public office in Medina.

Acton, Edward, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1846, a son of John and Frances (Lang) Acton. He came to America with his father in 1863, settling at Pater-son, N. J., where they remained a short time, then his father returned to Ireland. In 1867 father again came to America, and settled in the southeast part of the town of Clarendon with Edward and in 1873 Edward bought the Deacon Aughton farm. He is a member of the West Sweden Free Methodist church. In 1867 he married Margaret Strogen, and in 1887 he married second Anna Kenny. His children are: Robert E. and Floyd H. His sister Sarah, married James Kane, and his father, John, died in Clarendon in 1893 at the age of ninety years.

Skinner, Ezra Delano, was born in Barre, July 21, 1845, one of the ten children of Jarvis M., and Mary (Delano) Skinner, pioneers of the town. The young life of our subject was spent on his father's farm and he was educated chiefly at the Lima Seminary, and before his course was fully completed he taught winter school. After leaving the seminary he taught eight years in Albion and elsewhere; at Gaines, Millville, Waterport and Knowlesville. For about thirteen years he was more or less engaged in business operations, and was in a great measure interested with his father's affairs, the latter having practically retired from active work. The homestead (purchased in 1822) came to him and he is still its owner, although principally occupied with extensive produce and coal business at Albion, in which he became first interested in 1878. February 14,

1877, he married Josephine M., daughter of Alonzo Porter, of Holley, and they have one child, Ethel M. Mr. Skinner is an active Republican, and a member of the Albion M. E. church, being one of its trustees and stewards.

Hatch, John Almerin, was born in East Bloomfield, Ontario county, and settled in Gaines in 1868. His grandfather, Jacob Hatch, was born in Barnstable county, Mass., and was killed at the battle of Sackett's Harbor in 1812, aged forty-eight years. John, sr., father of our subject was born in Falmouth, Mass., in 1805 and died in Bloomfield, Ontario county, December 25, 1883. He married Sarah P., daughter of Ambrose Grow, who served seven years in the Revolutionary War. She was born in Springfield, Mass., in 1812, and is now living in Gaines village with her son. The children of John and Sarah Hatch were: Edwin T., born in Fabius in 1838, and died in Denver, Col., in 1891; John A., born in East Bloomfield September 5, 1840; Sarah J., born in East Bloomfield, March 4, 1842; Angeline F., born in East Bloomfield January 12, 1844; Emeline N., born in East Bloomfield August 14, 1850, and died at the same place in 1882. John Almerin Hatch was educated in the common schools of East Bloomfield and was graduated from the academy of that place in 1858. He learned the blacksmith trade with Mumford Hayes, and in October, 1861, he enlisted in the 1st N. Y. Volunteer Engineers, Co. G., which was recruited at Canandaigua, and was discharged November 29, 1864. He was in nine engagements, and was three times wounded. Mr. Hatch is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows No. 58 of Albion, also a number of the G. A. R., Curtis Bates Post No. 114, of Albion. In 1865 he married Jane Macomber, born December 13, 1840, and died in 1887. They had three children as follows: Ralph H., born January 10, 1867, married Alice Palmer, resides in Gaines, and has one child, Doris J.; Eunice, born June 14, 1870, married Charles W. Sisson, and they reside in Medina and have one child, Elsworth; Minnie, born in 1873. Mr. Hatch married for his second wife Mariette Beachtell, born in 1852, by whom he has one child, John G., born March 21, 1889.

Saunders, R. R., was born in Prince Edwards county, Ontario, May 18, 1853, and came to the United States in 1870. He first engaged in the brick business, then for three years was in the grocery business, and for twelve years was in the liquor business in Medina. In 1884 he began farming in Shelby, where he owns a fine farm near Shelby Centre. In 1893 he was elected highway commissioner for one year, and in 1894 re-elected for two years. In 1879 Mr. Saunders married Myra Lonnen, and they have two children, Frank and Raymond. Mr. Saunders's father was Franklin Saunders, and his mother Almina Merriett Saunders.

Glidden, Smith, the fourth son of Asa Glidden, was born in Stanstead, Canada, September 23, 1812. He came with his father in 1816 to Clarendon, where, until his death in 1871, he lived a successful farmer, a man honored and loved. His wife was Cordelia Wheeler and their children were: Edgar H., who married first S. Gertrude Hurd, and second Mrs. Elizabeth Holden, and died in Holley in 1893; Louisa A., wife of J. E. Miner, of Clarkson; Melissa E., widow of W. H. Southworth, of Holley; Edward W., who served four years in the Union army and afterward married Libbie Woolsey, of Iowa, and settled in that State, where he died in 1880; Daniel S., of Sioux Falls, S. Dakota, who married Josephine, daughter of Daniel Martin, of Clarendon; Clarissa C., wife of Fred H. Glidden, of Holley; Alice R., wife of J. A. Jackson, of Clarendon; Susan M., wife of Charles B. Irish, of South Hero, Vermont; Frank W., of Buffalo, who married Franc Holt, of Byron; Frances A., wife of George O. D'Olier, of Rochester, and Charles H., of Little Falls, who married Margaret Milne, of Holley.

Armstrong, E. R., M. D., Holley, N. Y.

Young, John H., was born September 3, 1842. His grandfather, Jacob, was born in Germany, and came to America, and to Orleans county, locating first in Eastern, N. Y.,

where his son John, father of our subject, was born. The latter married Mary Ann, daughter of Elihu Mather, a descendant of Cotton Mather. The children of John and Mary were: Eunice, Emily, Miller, Caroline, Martha, Mary, Henry, Mather, Malona, John, born in Gaines, Ann Eliza, and Dwight. Our subject attended the common schools, and later the Albion Academy. He first engaged in farming, and is now a fruit raiser, in which he has been very successful. January 3, 1865, he married at Frankfort, Herkimer county, Hannah Thomas, who was born in Frankfort, January 10, 1842. Her parents were natives of Wales, her father, Timothy, having died in Frankfort in 1856, aged sixty-two years, and her mother, Mary (Williams) died in 1884, aged eighty-seven. Our subject and wife have had five children: Frank D., born in 1865, married Carrie Woodard, and has two children, Claud and Louis H., born in Clarendon, in 1869, died in 1883; Hattie May, born in Gaines June 10, 1872, died in 1873; and Daisy Bell, born in Gaines, February 3, 1876; Minnie E. carries on a dressmaking business in Gaines.

Cook, George C., was born in Schenectady, N. Y., November 4, 1825. The principal business of his life has been as dealer in stock, which he followed for twenty-eight years. He also had charge of a cigar manufacturing business for three years. In 1847 he married Olive Comstock, who died in 1882. They have three children living: S. A. Cook, of Medina; Amos A. Cook, of Lancaster, and Mrs. George Alford, of Lincoln, Neb. One son, George J. Cook, who died in 1892, was a singularly successful business man and gave promise of a bright future. Mr. George C. Cook, the subject of this sketch, is one of the best known and most honored citizens of Orleans county. Governor Morgan in 1862 appointed the War Committee for Orleans county, composed of Sanford E. Church, Noah Davis, jr., Edwin R. Reynolds, John Ryan, George C. Cook, George T. Anthony, D. B. Abell, Aaron Beebe, David U. Hatch, and Ezra T. Coann, and they were the leading citizens of the county, and Mr. Cook rendered efficient service on this committee. Mr. Cook also was active in organizing the 17th N. Y. Battery and was one of the first lieutenants and went to the front with the battery. Mr. Cook is now living with his second wife, Mrs. Hannah Cook, to whom he was married October 23, 1882. Mrs. Cook was born in Outness, Cambridgeshire, England, in 1836, and at the time of her marriage to Mr. Cook, was the widow of Mr. John Field. Mr. Cook has been a successful business man and always held in high esteem by all his acquaintances. Up to the time of his entering the army, he was in the enjoyment of excellent health, but since that time he has suffered a great deal and has not been the man physically, he was before. In politics Mr. Cook has always acted with the Democratic party and was one of the trusted friends of that Democratic leader, Sanford E. Church. He is now enjoying the competency secured by his own efforts and in the society of his children and many friends lives happily. Genial and affable, it is a treat to listen to his recital of the early times in Orleans county and the reminiscences of his pioneer life.

Matson, David, was the progenitor of the Matson family in Clarendon, the family being of English descent. David was born October 31, 1778 at Stratford, Conn., and died at Clarendon May 23, 1876. He came to Clarendon about 1814, and took up a tract of land there, on which he erected a log house, and in 1815 brought his family. He and his family endured all the hardships of pioneer life, went to Batavia for their milling, that being the nearest mill, and he made the shoes for the whole family, his wife doing the spinning and weaving. Mr. Matson became one of the prominent men of his locality, and was one of the founders of the Universalist church in Clarendon. He married Betsey Kelly, born August 4, 1784, who died November 21, 1872. Their children were: Elizabeth, Asabel, Polly, David, jr., Julia Ann, Lyman, John M., Henry Owen and Hollis. David Matson, jr., settled on the homestead and was one of the leading farmers of the town. His educational privileges were limited, but being of a studious turn of mind he succeeded in preparing himself for teaching, and taught school at Bennett's Corners, Manning, Sweden, and Wheatland. He was an active Democrat, and a



prominent and influential member of the Universalist church, In 1836 he married Philinda C. Patterson, and their children were: Polowna, born in 1837; Edwin, born in 1839; Edgar, born in 1843; Amasa, born in 1845; George I., born in 1847; Lewis E., born in 1849; Josephine, born in 1852, and Cora F. Mrs. Matson died in 1857 and he married second Mrs. Charity A. Tasker, of Saco, Me., by whom he had one son, Willis A., born in 1867, a lawyer who settled in Brockport, and married Rose Randall.

Randall, H. W., was born in Wheatfield, April 29, 1842. In 1869 he married Susan Watts, and they have two children, Dora B. and Linus W. In 1880 Mr. Randall came to Orleans county. His father, William Randall, was a native of New Hampshire. His mother was Louisa Blanchard Randall, a native of New York State.

Scofield, Edward, was born in Monroe county May 27, 1849. He was educated for an architect and has filled responsible positions in Chicago and other western cities. He was engaged in the nursery business fifteen years and latterly has been engaged in farming and giving attention to inventions, of which he has perfected half a dozen, the most notable of which is his wire fence, pronounced to be the best in the market. His father was Samuel Scofield, who was one of the leading men in Monroe county in his day, and his mother, Jane H. (Cox) Scofield. His father and mother's grandparents were among the early settlers of Monroe county, arriving there about the same time. The country was then a wilderness. Selecting what is now the town of Wheatland for their future home, and on the mother's side, using a sleigh box to sleep in, and keeping fires burning around them to keep off the wolves, until they could build. Each had large tracts of land running from the rich bottom land of the Genesee west, and south of and near the village of Scottsville; and many are the Indians who have slept in front of the fireplace over night or had a meal of victuals from their board.

Rodwell, George, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, in 1837, and came to the United States in 1856, settling in Riga, Monroe county, where he followed farming. In 1878 he moved to Clarendon, and bought a farm east of Bennett's Corners. He married Elizabeth M., daughter of George and Rachel (Heffer) Bridgeman, of Greece, Monroe county, and their children were: Sarah, who married Willis H. Warren; Cora, who married Lewis D. Bartlett; James H., who married Cora E. Cheney; George H., Edward A., and Jessie E. George Rodwell died 1893.

Swartout, James H., was born in Albany county, March 2, 1834, and came to Orleans county in 1852. In 1860 he married Cynthia Landers, daughter of Benjamin Landers, and they have one daughter, Alice Barrett. Mr. Swartout's father was Cornelius Swartout, and his mother Jane (Arnold) Swartout. His father was a native of Dutchess county. Mr. Swartout has been a farmer all his life.

Robb, James W., was born in Holley, June 17, 1837, a son of Joseph W. Robb, who was born at Dublin, N. H., October 18, 1807, and the father of the latter came from the north of Ireland at an early date, settling in Dublin, N. H. Joseph W. was the first of the family to come to Orleans county, where he traveled on the road with goods for a time, and later was a prominent business man, grocer, owner of a market, etc., in Holley. He finally erected a store and took in his son James W. as partner, until it was destroyed by fire, when his son rebuilt it, having bought the site from his father. James W. was engaged in business at Churchville, for a time, and for several years was traveling salesman. Mr. Robb has been burnt out several times, but has always rebuilt and persevered in his business, in which he has met with success. He married Camelia, daughter of Ephraim Thompson, of Kendall, and their children living are: Harriet, Albert W., and Florence. Joseph W. Robb married Maria T. Pierce, of Clarendon, and their children were: Agnes, Mary, Helen, Julia, and James W., all of whom grew to maturity. One son and one daughter died young.

Wright, Leonard, was born in Glostershire, England, in 1841. His father, Thomas Wright, was also a native of Glostershire, England, born March 25, 1814, and his wife, Mary Ann Webb, was a native of the same place, born 1815. They emigrated to this country in July, 1854, and settled in Canada. The father is still living in Canada, but the mother died May 28, 1887. Their children were: Caroline, who died in 1889 aged fifty-two; Joseph, who resides in Canada; Leonard, our subject; Eliza, who resides in Canada; Sarah, who died in March, 1870; Mary, who resides in Canada; Emily, who resides in Canada. Leonard Wright received his education in England before he was nine years old. He came from Canada to Cattaraugus county in the spring of 1866. He had previously learned the blacksmith trade in Barre, Canada, and worked at his trade in Otto and East Otto until the fall of 1867, and then came to Kenyonville, Orleans county, N. Y., in the fall of 1868. Here he carries on the blacksmith and wagonmaking business, and deals in all kinds of agricultural implements. Mr. Wright is a member of the I. O. G. T. Lodge, No. 591, Kenyonville. October 30, 1867, he married Sarah Bailey, of Otto, Cattaraugus county, who was the daughter of Isaac D. Bailey, and was born August 18, 1847. Isaac D. Bailey was born in 1818 and is still living in Otto, and his wife, Rachel Popple, was born October 6, 1820, and died April 20, 1873. The children of Isaac and Rachel Bailey were: Sarah T., wife of our subject; Albert H., born June 3, 1849, and Annette, born October 19, 1854, and died December 12, 1864. The children of Leonard and Sarah (Bailey) Wright were: L. Eber Wright, born December 17, 1870; Alice Edna, born June 8, 1873; Raymond Edward, born August 29, 1879. Eber is a farmer by occupation.

L'Hommedieu, Wallace, was born in Shelby, September 8, 1833. In 1862 he married Frances M. Berry, and their children are: Avis, (Mrs. H. D. Jump); Irving Marcus, a leading lawyer of Medina; John B., a physician in Riverside Hospital, New York; Jessie and A. Warren. Mr. L'Hommedieu is one of the leading men of Shelby, has been supervisor three terms and member of assembly in 1890-91, besides holding other local offices. His father, Henry L'Hommedieu, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, January 13, 1799, and is still living. Subject's mother was Almira (Hathaway) L'Hommedieu.

Lum Family, The, in America, traces its lineage to Samuel Lum, born June 13, 1619, died August 19, 1703, whose children were: Jonathan, Matthew, and Samuel, jr. Jonathan Lum's children were John, Samuel, Joseph and Jonathan, jr. Matthew Lum's children were: Matthew, jr., and Obadiah. Samuel Lum, jr.'s children were Samuel, John, and David. The grandchildren of Jonathan Lum, sr., were Dr. Jonathan, son of John; Curtiss and a brother, sons of Samuel, who were killed in the Revolutionary War; Reuben, son of Joseph; and John, Adam, Lemuel, Henry, and Jonathan, sons of Jonathan jr. The grandchildren of Matthew Lum, sr., were: Matthew, son of Matthew, jr.; and James and Daniel, sons of Obadiah. The grandchildren of Samuel Lum, son of Samuel, were a large number of descendants of Samuel, jr.; Stephen and John C., sons of John; and David, son of David. Adam Lum, had fourteen children, of whom James, born July 6, 1782, married, September 1, 1806, Lucy Hawkins, and had five children: Charles, Silas H., Lucy R., James, jr., and Chauncey H. He died November 9, 1843. He came to County Line in 1819 and settled in the edge of Niagara county. He was a scythe maker and his father was an iron worker. Charles Lum moved into Yates in 1823. Chauncey Harrison Lum, born November 6, 1822, married, January 30, 1850, Phebe E. Fuller, who was born May 3, 1827, and died November 26, 1873. Their children were: Eva H., Helen A., Willis C., and George F. He married, second, November 19, 1874, Hattie Greeley, born May 20, 1845, died December 10, 1876, and third, June 6, 1878, Mrs. Martha Kemp. Mr. Lum has been a justice of the peace of Somerset and of Yates and was postmaster at County Line under President Polk. He was supervisor of this town in 1859 and 1860, and is indefatigable in the research of local histories, being a recognized authority in historical matters. He is also president



of the Yates Pioneer Association. Curtis Lum, another son of Adam, was born September 17, 1779, came to Yates in 1826, and died March 23, 1852. In 1803 he married Eunice Hawkins, born 1780, died September 26, 1846, and their children were: Deforest, born February 18, 1804, died 1807; Isaac, born November 27, 1806; Caroline, born November 16, 1809; Deforest, 2d, born April 18, 1812; Jane A., born May 23, 1814, died February 10, 1839; David, born March 25, 1817; and Chauncey, born May 26, 1821, died May 1, 1838. Deforest Lum, 2d, married, January 20, 1842, Betsey Evans, and their only child was Helen E., born August 10, 1845. Mrs. Lum died May 13, 1877; Mr. Lum died November 13, 1880.

Rowley, Henry, is a descendant of William Rowley, who was born in France and died in Palmyra, Wayne county. Subject's father was Stephen B. Rowley, born in Wayne county, and died in Carlton in 1886, aged eighty-three years, and his mother was Phoebe Wood. They had four children: Elizabeth, born in Wayne county in 1821; William, born in Wayne county in 1823; Henry, born July 4, 1829; and Phoebe Jane, born in Wayne county in 1831. Subject was reared on a farm, and in 1864 purchased the Hatch farm of eighty-three acres, where he now resides. He has held the office of assessor six years, and is a member of the I. O. G. T., of Kenyonville, No. 591. Mr. Rowley married at Carlton June 15, 1854, Eunice Hatch, born August 11, 1834, and died February 1, 1881. They had three children: Charles H., born April 23, 1863, who married Marion Robinson, by whom he has two children: Clayton, born August 19, 1885, and Edith, born in March, 1887; Martha E., born April 28, 1858, and died February 24, 1864; and Cora B., born September 16, 1869. Subject married second Jennie E. McKennan April 3, 1883. She was born October 4, 1844, and they have had one child, George Lincoln, born April 20, 1886.

Bingham, John P., was born in Porter, Niagara county, August 7, 1836, a son of Randall Bingham, a native of Jefferson county, who settled in Niagara county about 1830, where he was a farmer. About 1846 he went to Mississippi and there engaged in the lumber and mercantile business. He married Zilpha Griggs. John P. returned to Niagara county in 1861 and in August, 1862, he enlisted in the 151st N. Y. Infantry, serving till the close of the war. He was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek. In 1866 he returned to Mississippi, where he remained three years, and then came back to Niagara county, settling in Cambria. In 1886 he came to Clarendon. He is a member of the I. O. G. T. and I. O. O. F., also of the Clarendon M. E. Church. He married Rachel H. Morris June 8, 1859, and they have two children living, Nell E., who married Frank Tompkins, and M. Ora.

Reynolds, Hiram D., was born in Shelby, Orleans county, February 4, 1841. His occupation has always been that of a farmer, although he is also interested in the quarry business. In 1864 he married Mary A. Dewey, and they have one daughter, Ella M. Mr. Reynolds's father is Valentine Reynolds, a native of Vermont, who settled in Shelby in 1818, and is still living. His mother was Fanny McCormick, who died in 1880.

Curtis, William R., is a son of John, whose father, John, came from New Hampshire in 1816 and settled at Bergen, but died at East Carlton in 1826, aged sixty years. He had nine children: George, Lucetta, John, father of William R., born in 1808, and died in 1885; Sally, Charles, Ruth, Frederick, Francis and Moses. John, jr., married first Charlotte B. Schofield, who was born in 1815, and died in 1849. Their children were: Nancy, born May 24, 1833; Mary Ann, born November 20, 1835; George, born September 4, 1837; Frederick, born May 8, 1839; John, jr. (deceased), born November 5, 1840; William R., born October 30, 1842; John, jr. (deceased), born January 26, 1844; and Cynthia J., born May 4, 1847. His second wife was Caroline, by whom he had four children, of whom only one is living now, Sanford H. Curtis, born January 8, 1859. Caroline died May 8, 1863. William R. was educated in the common schools, finishing at the Albion Academy. He has served as collector, assessor and supervisor, and is a

Republican. December 20, 1863, he enlisted in the 8th Heavy Artillery, Company K, 2d Corps, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. He participated in the battles of Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor, where he was wounded. Mr. Curtis married at Albion June 7, 1866, Mary H. Reed, born March 31, 1844, a daughter of Reuben Reed. The latter was born November 19, 1805, and died in 1879. He married Lucy Maria Andrus, born September 9, 1819, died May 27, 1884, and they had nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have had these children: William Reed Curtis, born June 23, 1867, married Cora Kimball and has three children, Helen, Leon and Berenice; Grace L., born November 28, 1871, married George B. Murray, and has one child, Curtis; Adin R., born October 9, 1880; and Bessie, born November 13, 1885. Mr. Curtis is a member of Jones Post, G. A. R.

Mack, James Wolcott, was born in Brooklyn, Pa., March 2, 1831, and was the second of seven children of Marvin L. and Emeline (Palmer) Mack, who were born in Connecticut and came with their parents to that then wilderness country, Brooklyn, in 1810-11; the first settlement was made in 1797. When of age he followed the trade of his father, as builder, in Susquehanna county and elsewhere, and for a period of more than twenty-two years he led an active and business life. In 1872 he came to this county, where many of his friends and relatives were then living. He bought the Sill farm, upon which he now lives and which is known among the best in Barre. Mr. Mack married Carrie, daughter of Elijah P. and Minerva Sill, and they have two children, Virgil S. and Carroll M. Mr. Mack is a strong Republican, but independent in religious sentiment.

Lynch, Michael, was born in County Math, near Dublin, Ireland, emigrated to this country when twelve years of age and settled in Ogden, Monroe county, where he remained about twelve years. He removed to Gaines in 1862 and remained until 1867, when he sold his property there and removed to the town of Carlton, where he bought and sold four different farms. He now owns a farm at Carlton Station containing eighty-four acres. Subject's father was William, born in Ireland and died in Holley in 1871, aged sixty-four years. His wife was Ann Bruton, born in Ireland and died in Gaines in 1867, aged sixty-four years. They had eight children: James, Patrick, and Thomas (deceased), Julia, John, William, Robert, and Michael. Our subject was born March 29, 1836. Subject is a carpenter by trade, at which he worked in his younger days, but he is now engaged in farming. He married, in 1859, at Brockport, N. Y., Mary Jane Kelly, who was born December 27, 1837, in Ireland. Their children are: Mary Jane, born in Ogden, N. Y., October 1, 1860, and married Peter Roche, by whom she has one child, Lewis Bernard, born February 9, 1891; William John, born July 27, 1862; Robert E., born October 19, 1864; Anna M., born August 15, 1866; Frank M., born November 18, 1868, died November 1, 1893; Mark P., born July 26, 1871; Julia E., born October 7, 1873, and Joseph F., born May 8, 1875.

Colburn, F. E., born in Albion, October 30, 1858. He started out in life in the printing business, and in 1876 embarked in the project of a portable printing office. He sold out to his partner and went into the boot and shoe business with Henry Styles, under the firm name of Colburn & Styles. In 1881 he sold out to Mr. Styles and went into the boot and shoe business in Rochester, and two years later he became manager for G. W. Ingalls & Co. of their Medina branch. In 1893 that house failed and Mr. Colburn went into business for himself. June 15, 1881, he married Ida Louise Griswold, and they have three children: Florence, Corinne, and Claribel. Mr. Colburn's father is Caleb Colburn, and his mother Elizabeth (Hill) Colburn.

Thompson, John, a native of New York city, served one year in the war of 1812 as fifer, moved to Cayuga county, and came thence to Gaines, where his son James was born April 29, 1810. His other children were Annie, Betsey, Clara, Adna, Andrew, and William. The family removed to the mouth of Johnson's Creek in Carlton about

1820, where William was lost in the woods one night in the fall, his skeleton being found in the spring about twenty rods from the house. James Thompson married, in 1830, Laura Cushman, who died in May, 1890, his death occurring in September, 1890. Their children were John, Abner (died in the Civil War), Elias, Phoebe (Mrs. Hiram Carpenter, of Yates), Harriet (Mrs. Christopher Edwards), Clara (Mrs. William Canham), and Eleanor (Mrs. James Tichenor).

Carpenter, William, came to Yates in 1823 and settled on the farm now owned by his son Hiram. In 1849 he moved to Michigan, where he died. He married Mrs. Zilpha Mead, and his children were: Charles, Hiram, William H., Martin V. B., and Susan (Mrs. Wilcox), and a step-daughter, Phoebe (Mrs. Homer Warner). Of these Hiram is the only one living in Orleans county. William H. was highway commissioner of Yates and a captain in the State militia. Hiram Carpenter was born November 7, 1821, married Phoebe, daughter of James Thompson, of Carlton, and their children are: Eva and Charles (deceased), Martha, Hortense, James, Susan, Ruth M., and Maud S.

Chugg, George, was born in 1845, in Devonshire, England, and came to America in 1875, where he settled in Barre, this county, first, and a few months later came to Clarendon, where he has since resided, and follows agriculture. He married, in 1867, Mary J. Knott, and their children are as follows: Mary A., who married James Bird; Thomas W., Eliza, Maria, Rosa, Bessie, and George.

Hiram, Fargo, was one of the early and substantial settlers of Barre. He was born in the town of Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y. From there he moved to the town of Henrietta, where he married Electa, daughter of Joel Clark. In 1827 they came to Barre. Eleven children were born to them: Mary, who married James L. Culver; John A., now a resident of Spencerport, Monroe county; Olive, who died in 1850; Susan, who married Alfred Carpenter, and after his decease, F. A. Eaton; O. T., who died in Illinois; Imogene, who died in Minnesota; Laura, who married W. H. Puzey; Almon B., of Clarendon, a soldier in Company D, 151st Regiment; Amelia E., who married Charles H. Mattison; Jeremiah C., living in the State of Washington, who was in the 4th Heavy Artillery three years; and Antoinette, wife of F. Harvey, who died in Kansas. Charles H. Mattison, who during his life-time was one of Barre's most worthy citizens and who was honored equally with any man the town has ever produced, was born March 27, 1837. Until he went into service he lived on a farm. September 9, 1861, Mr. Mattison enlisted in Company D, 151st Regiment, and was elected orderly; was later promoted sergeant, and still later second lieutenant, but did not accept a commission as such. He was subsequently examined before General Casey's board and commissioned lieutenant, 26th U. S. Colored Troops, and later promoted adjutant of the regiment. He acted as adjutant general under General Saxton and served until the latter part of 1865, making an enviable record as a soldier and officer. Returning home he purchased a wagon and blacksmith shop at Barre Center, which he managed three years and then bought the old Fargo farm. Here he lived until his death, March 23, 1883. He was a staunch Republican and a leader of his party in the county. He was first elected town clerk, then supervisor, and later was elected to the State Legislature, and in each capacity he proved himself a worthy public servant. On January 8, 1861, he married Amelia E. Fargo, and they have three children: Walter, a salesman; Gertrude M., wife of Earl N. Fuller; and Alva G., of Barre Center.

Noble, William, was a native of Weathersfield, Conn., born May 9, 1803, and was the son of Elnathan and Mary Noble. The family left Connecticut about 1805, and settled at Geneva. William Noble was educated at Albany and New York city, at the latter in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and completed his medical education at Castleton, Vt. He studied medicine in New York city under the direction of Dr. Valentine Mott and other well known and equally distinguished physicians. He began practicing in Albany, and thence moved to Hudson, Ohio, from the latter place coming

to Albion, in 1840. From this time until his death, Dr. Noble was in continuous practice in Orleans county, and was a physician of much prominence among the local practitioners, while as a surgeon was perhaps unequaled in the country. Dr. Noble died in Albion, April 18, 1878. His wife, whom he married at Albany, June 2, 1829, was Amelia Stiles Denio. The children of this marriage were as follows: William Gray Noble, born May 29, 1832, died February 21, 1835; Mary Weston Noble, born December 11, 1883, married Dr. Edward West, New York city, and died June 13, 1891; Harriet Stiles, born September 15, 1835, married Henry B. Watson, January 30, 1895; Francis Amelia, born February 17, 1839, married Dr. William H. Graves, the latter being a practicing physician in Albion for a short time, and who died in November, 1866; Ella N., born June 8, 1842, died in 1845; Annette Lucile, born July 12, 1844. Annette Lucile Noble was educated at Phipps Union Seminary, and was graduated from that institution. She began her well known literary career in writing for such publications as the Christian Union and the New York Independent, and later for Harper's Bazaar, Frank Leslie's periodicals and New York Graphic. She wrote children's stories as early as 1870, and did other work as well. She was also employed in writing for the Presbyterian and Temperance boards. About 1880 she began writing novels, and her works have attracted much attention both at home and abroad. "Uncle Jack's Executor" has a large sale both in the United States and England; "Eunice Lathrop" is another of her best works. Some of her writings were so well received that they were translated into Dutch and had a large sale in Holland. Miss Noble has been an extensive foreign traveler, having made seven long tours in Europe at different times, visiting many different countries.

Blood, Harvey, who for many years was well known to the older residents of the northern part of Orleans county as a minister of the gospel, and later as practicing physician, was a native of Conway, Mass., born about 1804. Coming to this State he located at Broadalbin, where he taught school several years, then moved to Whitesboro and Hamilton, at the latter attending Colgate Academy. He afterward engaged in missionary work in Western New York under the direction of the Home Mission Board, and in connection with his labors he came to Carlton in 1825. Here he bought land and built a house, and although he was afterward stationed at various other places, Carlton was considered the home of Mr. Blood and family. As the result of hard and constant ministerial work, his voice failed, and he was compelled to change his avocation. He read medicine in Gaines, and was graduated from a medical institution at Willoughby, Ohio. Dr. Blood practiced in Carlton and Yates about ten years, until the time of his death, July 27, 1864. He married Eliza Cooley, and to them one child was born, Adoniram Judson, who settled in Missouri and died there in 1892. After the death of his wife, Mr. Blood married Gracilla, daughter of Anthony Miles, a pioneer of the town. The children of this marriage were: Francis Wayland, Cornelia Ann and Francis W. (all of whom died young), and Harvey, jr., of Albion. The latter was born in Carlton, April 12, 1843, where he was brought up on the farm and educated in the old Yates and Albion academies. At sixteen Harvey began working for himself, and before he was twenty-one he owned a farm. Mr. Blood has always been a farmer, and is now interested in that pursuit, both in this country and in the west. April 12, 1864, he married Mary J. Huff, of Carlton, by whom he had two children, Della Wayland and Clayton Converse, both of Albion. Mr. Harvey Blood, jr., is a Republican and has held office as highway commissioner six years, and supervisor two years. Anthony Miles was one of the pioneers of this region, and was one of the famous "seven bachelors" who made the first improvements in Carlton. He was a native of England, but came to this region from Stockbridge, Mass. He drove an ox team from Massachusetts to Avon, thence came on foot to Oak Orchard on the lake. During the War of 1812, Mr. Miles was in service; was at Lundy's Lane and the burning of Buffalo. After building his log house, Mr. Miles went east and brought his family to the settlement. He then had three children: Mary Ann, who married Jerry Clark;

Gracilla, who married Harvey Blood, and Henry O., now living in Carlton. Two children were afterward born in Carlton, viz.: Priscilla, second wife of Jerry Clark, and Edmund, who died in infancy. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Miles married Jane Brown, and by her had five children: Sarah, who married George Miller; Edwin, of Carlton; Mary Ann, who married John Norris; Edmund and Cynthia, of Carlton; Victoria, who married William Sutton. Anthony Miles died in Carlton in 1883, being in his ninety-ninth year.

Petrie, William, M. D., was born near Mentz, Germany, in 1733, was educated in medicine at the Manheim Medical College, served in the army of Frederick the Great, came to America in 1765, and was a surgeon in Fort Herkimer during the Revolutionary War. His son, Frederick, who was born in 1777 and died in 1851, had eleven children, of whom Melchert was born October 24, 1813. Another son, Frederick, jr., came to Orleans county at an early day, remained one year, and now lives in Dakota. Still another son, Simeon, is now a resident of this town. Melchert Petrie came to Yates from Herkimer, N. Y., in the spring of 1842. He married, first, Mary Folts, and second Mrs. Kate Wheeler. His children are: Mary (deceased), Charles A. (died in 1878), Albert, Irving, Willie (deceased), and George H. George H. Petrie was born December 17, 1860, and December 10, 1885, married Effie G. Reynolds, of Yates. He has two children, M. Earl and Clarence A. He has been town assessor one year. Albert Petrie, born March 22, 1849, married December 23, 1875, Emma A. Fisk, of Yates. His brother, Irving, was born July 11, 1852. The two reside on the homestead farm west of Yates Centre. Simeon Petrie, son of Frederick, sr., and grandson of Dr. William Petrie, was born in Herkimer county, February 7, 1821, and settled in Yates in 1844. December 26, 1849, he married Laura, daughter of Jeremiah Miller, who came to this town about 1824. She was born June 11, 1824. Their children are: Jennie, born February 6, 1851; Cornelia, born July 3, 1854; Myron Frederick, born February 24, 1856; William, born December 6, 1859; and Hattie, born February 16, 1862; and an adopted daughter, Mary E., born March 23, 1869. Mr. Petrie is a retired farmer living west of Yates Centre.

Cottrell, S. R. D., was born in Rochester, August 24, 1862. Both his parents died when he was an infant and he was reared by his father's uncle. His early days were spent, first in Erie county, and then in the town of Ridgeway. He followed farming until 1888, when he worked in a stone quarry until 1891. He then went into Johnson's paper mill factory, and May 10, 1892, bought it out and has since conducted it successfully. In 1887 Mr. Cottrell married Hannora O'Brien, of Victor, Ontario county, N. Y. The Cottrells trace their ancestry back to the Pilgrims of the Mayflower.

Hanlon, James Ardell and Edward, were born in Lockport, N. Y., the former on November 16, 1841, and the latter on March 6, 1845. When James was four years old their parents moved to Medina. His early life was spent at farming, attending the district school during the winter months. The most of his education was acquired at the Medina Academy under the principalship of Professor Butts. At the age of twenty-one he left school and was employed by the hardware firm of Whedon & Allen. After six years, as a result of his industrious habits, he was received into the firm as junior partner. His brother Edward, at the same time, was employed as clerk in this establishment. This firm continued seven years. In 1876 James withdrew, and the brothers formed a new partnership under the name of Hanlon Bros., which exists at the present time. They occupy more floor room than any other hardware house between Buffalo and Rochester. Mr. Edward Hanlon has devoted himself closely to the business, and to his keen eye and unusual talent as a salesman are due much of the success which this firm has achieved. They deal extensively in hardware, tinware, agricultural implements, buggies, lumber wagons, bicycles, sewing machines and all concomitants of the business. Messrs. Hanlon Bros. can count many friends among the citizens of Medina, and they have earned the respect and friendship which they now enjoy.



Brown, Mrs. Sarah J., is the widow of Ralph R. Brown. She was born in Carlton February 28, 1834, and was a daughter of Truman Luttenton, who was born in Herkimer county May 14, 1801, and died in Carlton in 1889. His wife was Sally Eastman, born in Vermont February 28, 1828. She died in 1882. They had seven children: Augusta J., born December 16, 1828; Nathaniel O., born February 11, 1830; Ruth A., born May 20, 1832; Sarah J., born February 28, 1834; Amanda M., born May 25, 1836; Mary E., born December 25, 1839; Truman N., born July 28, 1841; Joel H., born October 22, 1843; Rosamond E., born February 13, 1848. The husband of our subject, Ralph R., was born October 29, 1828, and died October 8, 1893. They had three children: Clara J., Harry L. and Anna West.

Stork, Joseph, was born in England March 13, 1849, and came to America in 1856. He learned the trade of stonemason and has been engaged in the quarry business all his life. He conducted Howell's quarry four years. In 1888 he formed a partnership with Thomas Gatts, which still exists. In 1889 he was elected supervisor of the town of Ridgeway, which office he held two years. In 1894 he also formed a partnership with Charles A. Gorman. In 1870 he married Anna S. Courtman, and they have five children living, three girls and two boys.

Ough, George W., was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, February 12, 1827 and was the youngest of nine children of Peter and Mary Ough. George lived on the farm until he was fourteen, then went to Fort Plain and for the next seven years was employed as a clerk. He went to Lockport, where he remained for a time, then came to Albion and started a crockery store. This he afterwards sold and bought out the furniture business formerly carried on by George M. Pullman. Mr. Ough was in business in Albion from 1850 until 1892. In local affairs he has ever been an active Democrat, and for several years held the office of town auditor, also member of the Board of Education. In 1850 Mr. Ough married Anna Weeks, by whom he had two children: Anna, wife of C. M. C. Reynolds, and Louie M., wife of Franklin Clark. Mrs. Ough died March 29, 1862.

Scott, Allen P., was born in the town of Barre, January 31, 1825. He settled on his present farm in Ridgeway in 1832, was educated at Yates Academy, and for some time was town superintendent of schools. In 1850 he married Cornelia Howe, and they have two sons: Harry and Mark. Harry is a farmer in Ridgeway, and Mark is a clerk in the railway mail service. Mr. Scott has been supervisor of Ridgeway for five terms, a life-long Democrat, with the only one political ambition, to go to the State Legislature, but his generous friends said no! His ambition quietly subsided, and ever after he has been content. His father was Harry Scott, and his mother Amy (Billings) Scott. The former lived to be seventy-nine, and the latter eighty-four years of age.

Williams, Mrs. Arabella, is the widow of Chester Williams, who was born in Argile, Washington county, August 25, 1803, and died September 30, 1889. He settled on the farm where his widow resides in 1826, and took an article of Holland land company farm of 112 acres. His first wife was Margaret Teachout, born in Manchester, February 15, 1808, and died May 13, 1875, and they had nine children as follows: Sarah M., born May 1, 1827, died in 1890; Lydia R., born September 24, 1859; Betsey J., born January 14, 1832, died April 11, 1854; Marriette, born September 9, 1834; Delilah, born January 14, 1838, and died —; Clark O., born October 5, 1839, died August 16, 1840; Harriet, born August 3, 1840, died August 18, 1840; Benjamin F., born July 22, 1842, died September, 1866; Cassius M. C., born September 9, 1845, and died February 15, 1894. Mr. Williams married for his second wife Arabella Brown Gilmore, born in Sweden, Monroe county, September 11, 1825. Mrs. Arabella Williams' first husband was Aaron Gilmore, born May 13, 1813, and died July, 1876, and they had two children: George, born September 10, 1849, died an infant; and Alida, born May 16, 1862. Mrs. Williams' father was Luther Brown, born in New Hampshire, Decem-

ber 18, 1777, and died in Gaines, April 15, 1862. He settled in Carlton in 1830. His wife was Anna Burke, born in Vermont, September 28, 1785, and died February 1, 1836. They had five children: Luther Brown, jr., born January 21, 1814, and died July 27, 1892; George, born March 19, 1816, died July 25, 1889; Harrison B., born July 28, 1818, died January 29, 1856; Mary Ann, born September 21, 1822; Arabella, born September 11, 1825. Aaron Gilmore settled in Albion about 1846, where he was well and favorably known. He was in the drug business nine years, and sold out his business to H. W. Lewis, M.D., after which he went west, where he was a railroad contractor on several railroads. He died suddenly of apoplexy at Chicago, Ill., July 4, 1870.

Coon, Thomas J., born in an old log house on the farm where he now resides, August 6, 1832, son of Alexander and Betsey (Weatherwax) Coon. Educated in schools of the township, worked as a boy on his father's farm, where he has ever since resided. In religious association he is a member of the Baptist Church, he has been trustee for a number of years, has served the people as assessor and road commissioner for a number of years; has also served many years as school trustee. He was married, April 5, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Eckerson, daughter of John and Hannah Eckerson, who was born in Schoharie county, and came thence when four weeks old, was born June 18, 1835. Children are: John A., born November 21, 1858; Albert C., born November 27, 1864; Merrill C., born February 2, 1868. Mr. Coon's father, Alexander Coon, was born in Rensselaer county, N. Y., 1794, and was the son of Alexander Coon, who was killed by the limb of a tree falling upon him in 1812. They came to what is now Shelby township in 1810, and were the first white settlers in the region. Alexander Coon took strong interest in the Baptist Church, and in 1861 contributed largely to the erection of the present structure (brick) of the First Baptist Church at Shelby Center.

Reynolds, W. B., was born in the town of Shelby, January 14, 1843, a son of Valentine and Fannie (McCormick) Reynolds, pioneers of Shelby. His parents moved to Genesee county while he was still young, and there he remained until of age. He then spent a couple of years in Wisconsin and a year at Jackson, Mich., then came to Medina and after clerking two years, embarked in the tobacco and confectionery business, to which he soon added a livery and sale stable. In March, 1878, he married Mary Rice, and they have one son, Ernest B. The grandfather, Joshua Reynolds, was born in Wells, Rutland county, Vt., in 1783 and died November 29, 1843 at West Shelby, N. Y. He married Susan Mosher, born in Vermont in March, 1785, who died July 5, 1876, at South Haven, Mich. Their children were: Emeline McDowell, born in 1807, died in 1891; Valentine, born in 1809; Mary Sleight, born in 1815, died in 1844; James, born in 1818, died in 1819; Carlow, born in 1819, died in 1863; Harlow, born in 1819, died in 1874; William B., born in 1821, died in 1878; Hiram and Myron, twins, born in 1828, of whom Hiram died aged four months, and Myron in 1829. Valentine and Fannie Reynolds were the parents of these children: James E., born in 1834; Mary C. Howland, born 1838; Daniel C., born in 1839; Hiram D., born in 1841; William B., as above; Cassius M. C., born in 1844; Helen R. Lyman, born in 1846; Francis F., born in 1849; Almina R. Griswold, born in 1846; Charles M., born in 1854; Jefferson D., born in 1856; and Henry W., born in 1858. John McCormick, maternal grandfather of our subject, was born December 17, 1790, and died June 3, 1889 in this county. He married Nancy Alvord, and had these children: Fannie Reynolds, born September 20, 1815, died June 9, 1880, the mother of our subject; Daniel, born in 1818, died in 1890; James, born 1820; Nelson, born in 1822; Clara, born in 1825; Benjamin J., born in 1803; Nancy Cox, born in 1830, died in 1889; Chauncey, born in 1838; and John, jr., born in 1828.

Miller, Fred G., was grandson of Timothy, a native of Genesee county, who settled in Carlton about 1844 and married Lucy Law, by whom he had these children: James.



born in 1824; George, born in 1825; Julia, born in 1827; Mary, born in 1829; Philo W., born in 1830; Martha, born in 1832; Eliza, born in 1834; Betsey Ann, born in 1836; Harrison, born in 1838; Oliver, born in 1840; Amanda F., born in 1842, and Julia F., born in 1844. The mother of our subject, Harriet L. Wright, died in 1875, aged forty-three years. The children of George and Harriet were: Emily J., born in 1850; Fred G., born August 14, 1852; Adelbert, born in 1857; Ellen E., born in 1854; Emma E., born in 1860; Benjamin D., born in 1863; Olin in 1865; Carrie, in 1868, and Hattie M. in 1870. Subject was educated in the common schools of Carlton and finished at the Albion Academy, where he attended three terms. He has always followed farming, purchased the S. B. Fuller farm containing forty acres, and added to it until it now contains 100 acres. He has been overseer of the poor six years. Subject married first December 19, 1878, Nannie L. Wilder, born April 18, 1853, and died October 15, 1888. They had five children: Hattie J., born December 6, 1879; Cora E., born October 20, 1882; George W., born April 20, 1884; Ward E., born June 20, 1886; Beulah E., born July 3, 1888. He married second, November 20, 1891, Helena Pettit, who was born in February, 1851.

Dawson, Alfred was born in England, April 18, 1833, and came to America in 1855. He learned the trade of boot and shoe maker in England but scarcely followed it in this country, as he soon embarked in the fruit and produce business in Medina, and made a great success of it. He shipped five years ago over 63,000 barrels of apples, pears and quinces. Mr. Dawson's first wife was Maria Pfeifer, who died two years ago. His second wife is Mary Knapp. Mr. Dawson is one of the substantial men of Medina, and is much respected by all classes.

Tripp, Anthony, was a native of Providence, R. I., and came at a very early day to Columbia county, where he grew up and married; later on his family moved to Delaware county, and there a number of his children were born. In 1811 Anthony Tripp made a purchase from the Holland Land Co. of a farm tract in Barre. In 1817 Samuel Tripp, son of Anthony, cleared up the land, and in 1824 it was first occupied permanently by the family. Almeron, son of Anthony, was born in Delaware county, June 24, 1815. On February 28, 1840, he married Sylvia Burns, by whom he had four children, viz.: James B., born November 9, 1840; Charles A., born July 26, 1845; John Quincy, born January 2, 1849, and Edwin Winslow, born June 25, 1854. Of these children Charles enlisted in Company D, of the 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served to end of the war. He married Julia Hollister, of Barre, and afterward moved to Missouri, thence to Dakota, where he now lives. The wife of Almeron Tripp died, November 24, 1887. John Q. Tripp, whose farm is located on the principal highway leading south from the village of Albion to the town of Barre, was born in the latter town, January 2, 1849. He was educated at the district schools and the old academy, and began for himself at the age of twenty-one. For ten or twelve years he was a school teacher in this county. In 1887 he went to Michigan, and carried on a store at Eden, Ingham county, where he did a successful business for three years, and at the end of that time returned to Albion at his father's request. On April 16, 1890, Mr. Tripp married Dora, daughter of William J. and Margaret Hanington. They have two children: William Hanington, and James Almeron. Edwin W. Tripp was born June 24, 1854, and, like his brother just mentioned, spent several years in teaching school. On October 18, 1878, he married Anna F. Latta. They have two children: Evelyn S., and Miriam E.

Weld, John, was born in Roxbury, Mass. (a suburb of Boston), in 1788, a son of Ebenezer Weld, who was a descendant of Captain Joseph Weld, who came to America in 1633 and settled in Roxbury. A brother of the latter, Rev. Thomas Weld, came to America in 1632, and was the first of the family to cross the ocean. He was settled over a church in Roxbury, and was a colleague and assistant of Father Eliot, the great Indian missionary. He returned to England in 1639. John first came to Western New York in 1815 to Cattaraugus county, returning however, after a short time to

Roxbury. In 1816 he came to the town of Ridgeway, which was then in Genesee county, invested in land, set a man to clearing it up, and returned to Roxbury, where remained until 1819. In the latter year he married Sally Cook, widow of Benjamin Hall, and they came to the town of Ridgeway to reside. Their children were: Sally Ann, who married Deacon James Summer; Lucy Maria, who married James S. McCormick; Mary Rebecca, who married Albert Breed; Joseph Mayo, who married Caroline M. Hart; and John Milo, who married Fidelia E. Hart, sister of Caroline M. John Weld lived upon the farm he first bought until a few years before his death, when he went to reside with his daughter in Medina.

Stokes, J. T., M.D., was born in Lyndonville, October 14, 1851. He was educated at the Yates Academy, and the Buffalo Medical College, from which he graduated in 1879. After a practice of fourteen years at Eagle Harbor, he settled in Medina in the spring of 1894. He is a member of the Orleans County Medical Society. In 1874 he married E. Josephine Lamb, and they have three children: Louis E., Harry DeForrest, and George Moshier. Dr. Stokes' father was James O. Stokes; his grandfather was a native of England, and an Episcopal clergyman, who came to America in 1832. Mrs. Stokes' father was Seth Lamb; her mother Phoebe Moshier. The Moshiers were of English descent, and Mrs. Stokes is the seventh generation in America.

Matthews, Edward, who for forty years has been among the progressive and successful business men of Orleans county, was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1827, and came to this country in 1852 with his brother, Henry. For three years Edward worked in a mill at Eagle Harbor, after which he turned his attention to farming. In 1856 he married Cornelia Chubb, and for some years worked the Chubb farm. His wife having died in 1868, Mr. Matthews married Adelia, widow of William Davis and daughter of Henry R. Loomis. Henry R. Loomis' parents were Russell and Lydia Loomis, Mrs. L. being one of the first six pioneer Baptists of Albion, N. Y. One child has been born of this last marriage, M. Gertrude L. Harry Loomis was one of the pioneers of this country. He was born in Conway, Massachusetts, in 1799, and came with his father to this region. He married Savilla Parker and had four children: Austin, Adelia L., William and Sarah. Mr. Loomis was killed by an accident at thirty-seven years of age, and after his death his widow married Dimmick Houghton, and lived and died in Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Horton had one daughter, who married Andrew Hale, and lives in Orleans, Mich. Mr. Loomis was a farmer on the location now occupied by Edward Matthews.

Snyder, Henry E., was born in Rensselaer county, June 11, 1845, a son of Simon G. Snyder, born in 1816, who married Sarah M. Dubois, born in 1825. Their children were: Henry E., Sarah, born in 1847, who married Henry Ruger; George A., born in 1859, who married Frances Elliott, and Ida, born in 1860, who married Marcus C. Church. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Hamlin and the Albion High School, which he left for the war, enlisting in the 2d N. Y. Mounted Rifles, Company L, in February, 1864. He participated in the battles of Cold Harbor, Shady Grove, Wilderness, etc., and was honorably discharged at the close. He has served as collector for the town and deputy collector of customs at Oak Orchard Harbor. October 11, 1866, he married Caroline R. Schoonover, born at Barre, November 24, 1849. Her father was Ammon Schoonover, a native of Chili, Monroe county, born in 1812, and died January 14, 1894. He married Anna Van Ocker, born in 1810, who died in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have had three children: Ammon G., born in Kendall, February 7, 1868, who married Gertrude E. Gentle, a native of England, and has one son, Fred H., born April 5, 1891; George E., born October 6, 1871, and married Luella V. Hoag, June 29, 1892; and Fred H., born September 9, 1873, who is now in the employ of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railroad as stenographer at Rochester. A. G. was a teacher for some time in the Business University at Sandusky, O., and is

now teaching in Sawyer. George G. taught for several terms also, filling a position at the Clinton Liberal Institute at Fort Plain, and has since taught at Terre Haute Commercial College.

Beckwith, N. Ely, is a son of Charles G. Beckwith, who was born in Great Barrington, Mass., November 3, 1820, and married Emily Kuck, of Carlton, born June 14, 1823, and died August 28, 1861. Her father, George Kuck, was born in London, England, 1816 (see sketch of Edwin Beckwith). The children of Charles G. and Emily were: George, Edwin, Charles E., Willis (deceased), and N. Ely. The latter was born December 25, 1853, and began work for himself in the flouring mill at Waterport, where he remained one and a half years, then worked at carpentry. December 9, 1875, he married Alice R. Clark, daughter of William Clark. She was born October 1, 1857, and their children were: Willis C., born December 21, 1879, and Gladys A., born October 12, 1891.

Wilson, Benjamin S., was the son of Henry Wilson, who was born in Dutchess county, August 5, 1807, and died in Carlton, January 24, 1871. Henry Wilson settled in Carlton in 1835, coming from Saratoga county. His wife was Catherine Ann Shear, born in Dutchess county, August 10, 1808, and died December 24, 1884. The children of Henry and Catherine Ann Wilson were as follows: Mary Wilson, born March 5, 1829; Benjamin S., born May 10, 1831; John C., born December 11, 1832; Cynthia, born February 17, 1836; George H., born August 31, 1838; Ellen, born August 15, 1840; Margaret, born January 4, 1843; Wilber F., born April 23, 1845; H. Seaver, born January 13, 1847; Philo B., born January 20, 1851; Sarah E., born August 31, 1855; Clark G., born March 3, 1855. George H. Wilson died January 11, 1877, and H. Seaver, May 23, 1888. Benjamin S. Wilson came to this county with his parents when four years of age and resided in Albion and vicinity until thirty years of age. He was educated in the common schools of Albion and spent his boyhood days on the farm. In 1861 he purchased the farm of 118 acres, where he now resides, and also owns the adjoining farm of 115 acres. He is a Republican and has held office as assessor three years and was supervisor of the town of Carlton in 1879 and 1880. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. at Two Bridges. In 1862 Benjamin S. Wilson married Almira L. Grow, who was born in Carlton, February 8, 1834, and was the daughter of Jasper M. Grow, born in Wayne county, August 6, 1808, who is still living. The wife of Jasper M. Grow was Betsey Jane Clark, born in Wayne county, December 5, 1809, and died December 15, 1887. Benjamin S. and Almira Wilson were the parents of six children: Schuyler S., born October 15, 1863; Louise, born January 4, 1866; Henry J., born April 22, 1868; Catherine Jane, born March 20, 1870; Benjamin G., born May 15, 1875; Mary Ellen, born November 25, 1875.

Gillette, Willis A., was born in Ridgeway, September 4, 1841. He is one of the leading farmers and fruit growers of Ridgeway. In 1864 he married Amanda Tanner. His father is Parley Gillette, who is now eighty-nine years of age, and has lived in Ridgeway since 1820, a longer residence than that of any other man in town. His mother was Emeline Bottom. Mr. Gillette's grandfather, Levi Gillette, and Parley Gillette walked to Ridgeway from Dansville in 1820, when this part of the State was still a wilderness.

Breed, Albert C., was born in Truxton, Cortland county, N. Y., July 27, 1827, and came to Orleans county with his parents in 1829. He married Sarah J. Winchester, and they have three children, Estelle, Nellie, and George W. Estelle is now Mrs. Lutz, of Lockport, and Nellie is Mrs. Shaw, of Buffalo. Mr. Breed's father was William Breed, and his mother Sophia Hedger.

Pratt, John, was born in Oneida county, February 28, 1816, and is a descendant of Nehemiah, who was born in Massachusetts, and later removed to Oneida county, his

family consisting of four children: Lydia, Judith, Abigail, and Nehemiah, father of our subject. The latter was born in Massachusetts in 1783, and died in Gaines in 1865, aged seventy-two. He reared a family of five sons and three daughters, who grew to maturity, as follows: Winslow, born in 1808, died aged seventy; Reuben, born in 1810, died aged fifty-two; Lydia, born 1812, died aged eighteen; Nehemiah, born 1814, died aged thirty-six; John, born in 1816; Judith, born in 1818, died in 1892, aged seventy-four; Mary, born in 1823, died in 1887; Alvin, born in 1826, lives in Flint, Mich. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and taught for nine terms, and later bought his first farm in Yates, containing 200 acres. Mr. Pratt married in 1848, at Gaines, Hannah A., daughter of Macey Pratt, born April 19, 1826, and they have had one daughter, Sarah, born in Carlton, February 14, 1853, who died November 12, 1885. She married Charles English, who died in 1881.

Acer, H. A., was born in the town of Shelby, July 19, 1858. His father is V. A. Acer, one of the best known men of Shelby. In the fall of 1880 Mr. H. A. Acer embarked in the hardware business in Medina, where he now runs a very extensive establishment. He is a thorough and highly successful business man. In 1880 he married Ella, daughter of Oscar Whedon and they have three sons.

Achilles, Fred H., was born at Oak Orchard, May 10, 1854, and in 1887 he married Sarah, daughter of J. Whitney Howes. He is extensively engaged in farming, having also a large peach orchard. Alfred Achilles, grandfather of our subject, came from Oneida county in 1830, located at Oak Orchard, and died in 1841, leaving a widow and seven children: Morriw W., Albert H., Henry L., Charles, George R., Charlotte and Edward. Morriw W., father of Fred H., married Diana Turner (who is still living), and died in 1860. Their children were: Lucy A., Fred H., and Jennie. Mason Turner, father of Mrs. Diana Achilles, came from Connecticut to Genesee county in 1811 and enlisted in the war of 1812, where he was wounded and lost the use of an arm. In 1835 he moved to Oak Orchard, and was postmaster there for many years. He died in 1861, leaving a wife and four children: Lois McCracken, Mary Ralph, Lucy Nichols, and Diana Achilles Wait.

Anderson, Mrs. Lucy, was born in Gaines, April 3, 1827. Subject's father was Brigadier Bullard, who settled in Gaines in 1811, being one of the first settlers. Her mother was Lovina Parker. Their children were: Lucy, who Mathew T. Anderson, born September 8, 1824, died November 28, 1870. They had one child, Lucy Jane, born May 23, 1848. She married Nahum W. Fish, born July 25, 1837, died in May, 1888. They had three children: Mattie A., born February 5, 1869, died in July 1871; Hattie L., born July 30, 1873; Tracy A., born May 12, 1876. Subject's husband, Mathew T., was born in Barre, Orleans county. His father was Mathew, born in Rutland, Vt. He died on the farm where our subject now resides in 1864. Mathew T., husband of our subject, was elected supervisor of Gaines for three terms.

Allen, Edward, was born in Norfolk, England, in 1815, and came to America in 1847. He settled in Barre, where he resided till 1867, and then purchased a farm in the town of Clarendon, where he has since resided. In 1837 he married Sarah Amos, and their children were: Caroline, who married William Thorp of Barre; Agnes, who married Samuel Williams, of Clarendon; Vashti, who married George Bowen, of Barre; and John, a farmer of this town. The latter married Elizabeth Hall, by whom he has six children: Eva, Caroline, Rosa, Edward, Cora and Sarah.

Allen, Henry E., was born in Medina February 14, 1854, and has been in the meat business since fifteen years of age. He is well known throughout Orleans county, is a staunch Republican, and is filling the office of poormaster for the second term. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and also of the Knights of Honor. In 1876 he married Ella Wooden, and they have three children: William, Edith and Orra. Mr.

Allen's father was Gideon Allen. His grandfather, Jonah Allen, was a pioneer in this county.;

Allen, Charles S., came from Phelps, Ontario county, in 1848 and located near Barre Centre. Two years later his father, Caleb Allen, came to the town and was afterward and until his death a carpenter and builder in this vicinity. Charles S. Allen was a farmer and surveyor, and at the latter avocation has ever since been almost constantly employed. He was for twenty-three years one of the ditch commissioners of the county. Mr. Allen married Edna Robinson, of Phelps, Ontario county, and to them these children were born: Alvin R., Josephus W., Dr. A. J., James G., Dr. C. W., and Frank M., all of whom, save one, grew to maturity. Mr. Allen and wife are still living. Mr. Charles Allen is a Republican and has held the office of assessor in Barre for nine years. He was also one of the organizers of the Orleans County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and for some years one of its directors. Alvin R. Allen was born March 6, 1839: was brought up on the farm and educated in the common schools. He taught school ten winter terms, and at the age of twenty-one began farming for himself and continued in that occupation until 1890, when he came to Albion to reside, he having been elected clerk of the county. In November, 1892, he was re-elected. In April, 1862, Mr. Allen married Anna D., daughter of Hiram Shell, of Barre. They have had six children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Allen and family are members of the Baptist Church of Albion.

Allis, Myron G., the oldest of the children of pioneer Lucius and Fanny Allis, was born June 18, 1826, and during his many years of residence in Barre, became as well known and as much respected as almost any man in the town. He was a good farmer, his lands embracing 110 acres, and was successful in his business endeavors. He was a strong Republican, and equally strong in his religious life, being an earnest Methodist. On July 11, 1851, Mr. Allis was married to Rachel M. Van Buren. Two children were born of this marriage, viz: Viola J., wife of M. J. Grinnell, and Lucius E., who married Anna Atwell. Myron G. Allis died February 13, 1894.

Alderson, William, was born in the north of England in 1811 and came to America about 1835 and settled at Hulburton. He was a mason by trade and also engaged in farming. He married Mary Kerr, and they were the parents of the following children: Rosetta, who married George Royston, and settled in Michigan; William, who settled in Michigan; Jennette, who died unmarried; Esther, who is a teacher in Albion Academy; Anna, who married Chauncy Hart of Kendall, and John. John Alderson was born at Hulburton, in 1840, and arriving at manhood learned the cooper's trade and since 1865 has carried on a cooper shop at Hulburton. Mr. Alderson is a strong Democrat and has held numerous offices in the town, being supervisor in 1888-89, assessor for six years, and collector. In 1866 he married Emma Poole, daughter of Alrinza Poole of Murray, and their children are: Frank, Bert, and Alfred. William Anderson, sr., died at Hulburton, January 7, 1894. His wife survives him.

Andrews, Richard, was born in the town of Wheatland, Monroe county, July 5, 1837. His grandfather was John Andrews, a native of England and for many years a sailor. The father of Richard was Richard, sr., born in Monroe county and died in Gaines in August, 1881, aged seventy-two. Richard sr., came to Gaines in 1840 and followed the business of a veterinary surgeon. He married Hannah Straight, born in Monroe county, and died in January, 1882, aged seventy-five years. The children of Richard and Hannah Andrews were: Mercy M., born in Rush, Monroe county, February 3, 1828; Lyman B., born in Rush, March 17, 1829, and died in 1888; Augustus A., born in Riga in 1831 and died in 1878; Richard; Alexis C., born in Gaines in 1840, and married Alva Fuller; Frances, born in Gaines in 1845, married Ransom C. Rice, and they have one child, Sadie. Richard, jr., was educated in the common school of Gaines, after which he learned the harness trade with George A. Hoyt, and has since been in that



business. He has always been a Republican and has served as town clerk and is now highway commissioner of the town of Gaines. He is a member of the Good Templars Lodge of this town and has always been a consistent temperance man. Mr. Andrews was married at Elkhorn, Wis., in July, 1858, to Caroline Golden, who was born in Poughkeepsie in 1838, and died in Gaines November 27, 1861. They were the parents of one child, Rosepha C., born in Eagle Harbor, December 16, 1860, and married Robert C. Whaling, and now reside in Gaines. They have the following children: Winnifred, born in Gaines, May 8, 1882; Edna, born in Gaines May 15, 1884; Hazel, born in Gaines March 20, 1886; Mabel, born in Gaines April 28, 1888 and died in August, 1888; David, born April 16, 1891 and died February 25, 1891; Robert, born January 15, 1894, and died in infancy. Mr. Andrews married for his second wife Julia Parker, born in Gaines, and died September 19, 1890, aged fifty-four year. They had one child, Hellen E., born June 21, 1867. Mr. Andrews's third wife was Orpha P. Briggs, born in Kendall, Orleans county.

Boranizer, Paul, was born in the town of Clarkson, Monroe county, in 1861. His father, Peter, was a native of Ireland and came to America in 1854, settling in Clarkson. He married Mary Welch. Subject settled in the town of Murray in 1885, purchasing a farm two miles west of Holley. He married in 1882 Lizzie, daughter of Hubert Strogen, of Clarendon, and they have two children: Charles and Florence.

Bowen, S. C., was born in the town of Yates, March 27, 1828. He grew up on a farm and after a three years' clerkship started a general store in Lyndonville in 1854. He came to Medina and after three years in the dry goods business embarked in the produce trade, and has been engaged in it ever since. His fine stone warehouse is one of the most substantial buildings in the village, and was erected in 1890. Mr. Bowen has been trustee of the village, police justice, collector, town supervisor and county treasurer, and held a seat on the School Board. He married Catherine Jackson December 30, 1852; they have three children living: Wilbor A., Lena G., and Mrs. F. J. Squires. Wilbor A. has been prominently connected with the Young Men's Christian Association. He was for seven years assistant State secretary of the association for Pennsylvania, and during a portion of the year 1882, State secretary for the association in Maine. (For ancestors of Bowen family see Judge Thomas's history).

Bidelman, Leander, is a grandson of Henry, who was born in Germany and came to the town of Ridgeway, Orleans county, in 1817, and died in 1860, aged eighty-two years. Samuel Bidelman, the father of Leander, was born in Manheim, Herkimer county, June, 29, 1806, and came with his parents to Orleans county in 1817. May 20, 1820, he went to Ridgeway to learn the trade of tanner and currier, and the shoe-making business with Isaac A. Bullard. Mr. Bullard soon died, after which Samuel bought the establishment and carried on the business for himself. May 17, 1829, he married Eliza Prussia, born in Lancaster county, Pa., of German parentage. In 1835 he sold his business there and moved to Gaines in October where he bought the tannery of James Mather and carried on the business for several years, taking into partnership with him his two sons, Henry and Charles. Mr. Bidelman was elected supervisor of Gaines in 1842-1845-1846-1853-1854-1857. He died July 18, 1879. The children of Samuel and Eliza Bidelman were as follows: Leander, born in Ridgeway March 29, 1830; Henry O., born March 20, 1832; Eli, born in 1834; John, born March 30, 1837; Harriett, born May 17, 1841; Charles, born in 1843. Leander, our subject, was educated in the common schools of Gaines and then engaged in farming. He was formerly a Republican and is now excise commissioner of Gaines (no license). He is a member of the Royal Templars of Albion No. 16, and of the Good Templars No. 984 of Fairhaven Lodge. He married December 15, 1858, Elizabeth Popple, who was born in Cattaraugus county in 1836. Her father was Henry Popple, born in 1805 in Herkimer county, and died in 1880. Her mother was Sarah Dunning, born in Ham-

ilton county in 1815, and died in 1862. The children of Leander and Elizabeth Bidelman are two sons, Clayton H. and Howard L. Clayton H., born in Gaines August 11, 1860, married Lily F. Lafler, by whom he had one child, Hazel E., who died in 1887, aged five months. Howard L. was born in Gaines August 29, 1862, married Julia E. Pendry, and they have one child, W. Pendry, born May 15, 1892.

Blanchard, Alva S., was born December 16, 1829, in Barre (now Albion) and is a son of Willard, whose father Nehemiah, was the first of the family to settle in Orleans county. He came from New Hampshire at an early day and took up 100 acres two miles east of Albion village, which he cleared up and engaged in farming. His children were: Cummings, who spent the greater part of his life in the county, later removed to Cleveland, O., and died there; Chandler, who settled in Barre and died there; Lewis, who settled in Michigan and died there; Harbard, who settled in Murray and afterward removed to Michigan; Almond, who settled in Clarendon and later in Michigan; William, Orrin and Ira all settled in Michigan; Livonia married Alanson Ludington; Julia married first a Mr. Nichols, and second Rufus Davis; Willard was a shoemaker and always followed that business for thirty-five years in Albion. He married Lois Smith and their children were; Harriett, Albert and Electa, who died in childhood; Clarissa, who married Franklin Wilson; Cassius M., who settled in Leavenworth, Kan.; Daniel L., who resides in Albion and married Sarah McGuire; David, who settled in Albion and died there. Six of the sons, Lewis N., Daniel L., Lyman P., Cassius M., George D., and Orrin L., served in the Civil war. Orrin and Lewis were killed at the battle of Cold Harbor. Lyman was killed at Petersburg, and George died in the field of fever. Alva S. Blanchard, with the exception of eight years spent in Kansas, has always lived in Orleans county. He has always been a farmer and settled in Clarendon in 1859. He has been collector and is a member of Holley Lodge I. O. O. F. He married in 1850 Amanda J. Freer, and their children are: Kirk S., who settled in Albion and married Sabina Darrow; Judd A., who resides in Albion and married Nettie Benton; Alva W., also of Albion, who married Lucy G. Stevens; and Carrie, who married Day Wilcox of Albion.

Beckwith, Edwin K., is a grandson of Allen Beckwith, who was born August 12, 1786, and died in Great Barrington, Mass., in 1835. The father of Edwin K. is Charles G., also born in that town November 3, 1820. He married Emily M. Kuck, born in Kuckville June 14, 1823, and died August 8, 1861, her father being an early settler of Kuckville. The children of Charles and Emily Beckwith were: George, born in 1847 died in infancy; Edwin K., born January 12, 1850; Charles E., who died in 1857; N. Ely, born in 1853; Willis F., born in 1859, died in 1872. Our subject began his education in the common schools, then attended the Albion Academy, the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, finishing at the Brockport Normal School. Returning home, he took up farming, which he has followed in connection with surveying, etc. November 20, 1878, he married at Warsaw, Julia M. Deer, a native of Millville, this county, born October 6, 1855, and they have had these children: Bertha E., born August 11, 1883; George D., born October 26, 1884; and Charles H., born November 10, 1891. George Kuck, maternal grandfather of Mr. Beckwith, was born in London, England, December 23, 1791, where he was educated at King's College. He crossed the ocean in 1806, settled in Canada, and served in the war of 1812, as lieutenant in the Canadian militia. In 1815 he removed to Carlton, and bought 500 acres of land part of which now comprises the village of Kuckville. Here he erected a grist mill on Johnson's Creek, opened a store, built a warehouse, and became a man of prominence in the community. He married Electa Fuller in 1819, by whom he had nine children. He served as postmaster at West Carlton (now Kuckville) thirty years.

Brackett, Martin E., was born in Clarendon, just west of Manning, April 1, 1842, a son of John, born in Sweden, Monroe county, in 1815. He was a son of Daniel



Brackett, whose father came in the early days from England, settling in New England. Daniel, the grandfather, was a native of Maine, born March 14, 1784. About 1830 he came to Orleans county, and took up a farm in Clarendon, where our subject now lives. He was a Christian minister, gave land for the church site, and was one of the prime movers in its erection. He died in 1865. He married Lydia, daughter of Rev. Elias Whitney of Maine, and they had nine children: Levi, Reuben, Polly, Daniel, Lydia, John, Rufus, Betsey and Josiah. John Brackett, father of our subject, was engaged in farming in Niagara county for a time, and later in Clarendon, and about 1864 he engaged in the hardware trade at Holley, which he conducted several years. In 1890 he returned to Clarendon, where he died in 1893. In 1839 he married Lucinda Burnham, and their children were: Martin E., William A., Charlotte S., who died young; Ella and Elmer, who died in early manhood. Martin E. was educated in the public schools and Clarendon Academy and Holley Academy later studying medicine with Dr. J. L. Curtis, of Pine Hill, Genesee county. He is a graduate of the Buffalo Medical College, and settled in Clarendon in the spring of 1867, where he has since practiced his profession. He has built up a large and remunerative practice, and a reputation of which he may justly feel proud, never refusing his assistance to the poor. Dr. Brackett is a Republican, and has served as town clerk several years. He is a member of Holley Lodge I. O. O. F. and the Maccabees. In 1867 he married Almira Ranney, of Niagara county who died October 14, 1872. December 12, 1889, he married Mary Goodnow.

Billings, Clinton, is a son of Joseph, who was born in Chenango county (see sketch of J. D. Billings). Clinton was born in Gaines, February 28, 1827, and married, July 4, 1850, Esther W. Murdock, who was born in Carlton July 19, 1829. Her father was John Murdock, a native of Vermont, who died in Gaines in 1866, aged seventy-eight. He settled in Carlton on the farm now owned by Benjamin B. S. Wilson, and here all children were born. His wife was Betsey Wood, who was born in Gaines in 1853, and they had eleven children. Mr. and Mrs. Billings have had three children: Florence C., born July 29, 1891, who married George J. Reed (deceased), and has one child, Burton S., born November 4, 1872; Jennie N., born April 29, 1859, who died February 28, 1861; and Sanford C., born February 16, 1862, who married Lottie Webster, by whom he has two children, Genevieve, born November 2, 1885, and Webster S., born August 19, 1887. Mr. Billings owns a farm of 200 acres.

Bickle, John, was born in Medina April 9, 1875. He is one of the enterprising young men of the place and is much respected. He conducts the leading barber shop in the village, which he opened April 11, 1893. His father is Thomas Bickle, an Englishman by birth, who has been with the Davey Carriage Company twenty-three years. His mother was Martha (Gerry) Bickle. She died July 18, 1893.

Boots, Benjamin, was born in Potter, Yates county, October 1, 1837, son of Joseph, born in 1810, who was a son of Benjamin. The family came from Holland. Benjamin came from Maryland to Seneca county in an early day and afterward settled at Potter, Yates county. He married Susan Bazam. Joseph, his son, came to Barre in 1850, and purchased a farm on the transit. He married Lucy Stebbins, and their children are: Sarah, who married Peter Stottle, of Riga, N. Y.; Emily, who married J. F. Clark, of Clarendon; Horace died young; Hiram, who died in 1890, he was a farmer and married Adeline Sanderson; John settled in Clarendon and was a farmer, removing later to Holley, he married Helen Mead; Benjamin, who is a farmer in Clarendon; he married Judith Tipple, and their children are: Lillian O., who married V. J. Hollister; Lucy E., who married George Barbour; May A., who married Charles Wilson; Mary A., married Edwin Babbage; Frank B., and Joseph J.

Benton Family, The.—The first of this name to settle in Orleans county was Thomas, son of Isaac Benton, who came from England in 1836. Thomas settled in Byron, and

about 1856 removed to Clarendon, where he bought a farm and resided until his death in 1886. He was a devoted churchman and a member of the Free Will Baptist church of Sweden. He married Sarah Shipp, and their children were: Rebecca, Phoebe, Sarah, Hannah, Thomas H., Mary, Elizabeth, and Louise. Of these children, Rebecca married Walter Holt; Phoebe married John Brown; Sarah married John Miller; Hannah married William Brown; Mary married Charles Brown, and all reside in Byron. Elizabeth married John Coward, of Sweden, and Louise is unmarried. Thomas H. removed from Byron to Clarendon in 1856, where, with the exception of a year spent in Colorado and two years in Byron, he has ever since lived, and follows farming. In 1862 he married Elvira Mann, and they have two children: Maurice H., and Nellie S. Maurice resides on the old homestead, and married Minnie Warboy, by whom he has one child, Helen E. Nellie became the wife of J. A. Blanchard, of Albion.

Bromley, Daniel D., was born in Attica, Wyoming county, a grandson of John, a native of Maryland, who died there about 1805. The father of Daniel D. was John, born in Maryland about 1800, and died in Bennington, Wyoming county, aged sixty-five years. He participated in the war of 1812-15, driving from Batavia to Lewiston with ammunition and provisions for the union troops. Our subject's mother was Laura Weaver, who was born in Wilmington, Conn., and died in Bennington, Wyoming county, October 23, 1892, aged eighty-seven years. Her father was Thomas Weaver, and she was the grandchild of Gen. Thomas Lee, of Revolutionary fame. The children of John and Laura Bromley were: John, jr. (deceased); William, Mary (deceased); Almira L., Sarah, Emily E., Daniel D., born in Attica October 28, 1836; Cynthia (deceased); Charles, Fanny and Thomas. Our subject attended the common schools of Darien, Genesee county, and later the Alexander Academy, where he completed his studies at the age of nineteen. His boyhood days were spent on the farm. After working a farm on shares for five years he bought the Warren farm of 166 acres, which he still owns, and in 1887 purchased the Waterport foundry, which he has since conducted, manufacturing the Waterport chilled plow, cultivators, harrows, etc., etc. Mr. Bromley is a Democrat and a member of East Carlton Lodge No. 187, I. O. G. T. October 23, 1866, he married Adelpia Warren, born in Carlton September 24, 1849, a daughter of Reuben Warren, whose father Silas settled in Carlton in an early day, clearing the place now owned by Daniel D. The children of our subject are: Estella, born April 9, 1869, married Albery M. Ives, by whom she has two children, Eunice and Roy D.; Warren T. Bromley, born December 19, 1871; and Arthur Ward, born April 11, 1879.

Bamber, Benjamin A., traces his ancestry back four generations. His grandfather, Robert Bamber, was born in Ireland and died about 1840 at Grand Rapids, O., near Toledo. He settled with four brothers in Boonville, Oneida county, about 1812. His son Thomas, father of our subject, was born in Boonville in 1817, and settled in Carlton in 1862. He practiced medicine in this county for over forty years, and died in Carlton January 14, 1892. He married Raneveline Ward, born in Stark, Herkimer county, in 1820, and now resides with Benjamin A., her son. Her father was Richard Wood, born in Kinderhook, Albany county. He died at Stark. The children of Thomas and Raneveline Bamber were: Benjamin A., born in Boonville April 10, 1859; Richard W., born November 6, 1853; D. Wallace, born in 1856, died in 1881; Ella, born December 2, 1857, died in 1868; Neddle, born in 1863, died in 1868. Benjamin A. was educated in the district schools and attended the Albion Academy under Oliver Morehouse three terms, and he earned the money for his own tuition. He taught school three terms, and was agent for Gould Brothers, of Rochester, and traveled extensively in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia four years, after which he bought a stereopticon and traveled four more years, giving views of the Centennial Exposition and lecturing 1,000 times. From 1880 to 1890 he dealt in evaporated fruits, and since 1890 has been engaged in the mercantile business at Two Bridges. Our subject is a Republican, and

has served as justice of the peace, town clerk, etc. He is a member of Renovation Lodge No. 97, F. & A. M. April 11, 1893, he married Edith Ferdun, born in Carlton in 1860, and they have one son, Ward, born March 28, 1894.

Bragg, Leonard, was a native of Massachusetts, born September 21, 1788, and came from Parma, Monroe county, to Orleans county in 1833. He purchased a farm three-fourths of a mile square in East Carlton and other property in the vicinity. He afterward sold this property and bought a farm of 100 acres one-half mile south of Carlton station, where he lived until his death February 1, 1860. He was a brickmaker, a mason, and contractor and builder of considerable note. He built the brick church on the Ridge road in Greece, Monroe county, known as the Baptist Church, the brick church at Parma Center, and several other buildings. His wife was Philinda Gidmore, born in Cambridge, N. Y., May 28, 1892, and died in Brockport, N. Y. They were married July 13, 1809, and their children were as follows: Charlotte, born May 12, 1810, at Saratoga; Harmon, born June 23, 1812, in Monroe county, and died December 13, 1813; Justin, born November 13, 1814, and died November 29, 1814; Phoebe, born January 16, 1816, at Livingston county; John, born May 17, 1818, in Monroe county; Phabritus, born October 29, 1820; Polly, born November 16, 1822, in Monroe county; Leonard, born August 19, 1829, in Parma, Monroe county; Philinda, born March 20, 1832. John Bragg, our subject, was educated in the common schools of Parma and Carlton. His first business was making brick and clearing land in the eastern part of Carlton and finally purchased the farm one-half mile south of Carlton Station in 1844, on which he now resides, only ten acres being cleared at that time. December 30, 1841, John Bragg married Mary Jane Phillips, of Carlton, who was born September 4, 1824, and died February 14, 1878. They had two children, Theda V., born January 4, 1846, married Lewis Jordan (and they have one son, Warren B., born June —, 1877), and Celestia V., born February 16, 1848. Mr. Bragg married for his second wife, November 19, 1879, Olive H. Gray, born November 19, 1842, in Barre Orleans county. Lewis J. Jordan is descended from Isaac Jordan, his grandfather, who was born in Hartford, Conn., and died in 1872, at Carlton Station, aged sixty-two years. Philo M. Jordan, father of Lewis, was born February 15, 1823, at Newtown, Conn. He came to Murray in 1854 and purchased a place and remained until 1875, thence to Kendall, where he purchased a place and remained until 1886, then moved to Carlton Station, where he remained five years, and finally returned to Falls Village, Conn., where he now resides. His wife was Julia Chase, born on Quaker Hill, Dutchess county, in 1827, and they are the parents of Lewis J. Jordan, who was born in Sharon, Litchfield county, April 29, 1848, and came to Carlton when eight years of age. He was educated in the common schools of Murray, and since then has followed farming and produce business, and has sold nursery stock and dry goods for Frank D. La Sanna, of Philadelphia. February 17, 1869, Mr. Jordan married Theda V. Bragg, born January 4, 1846. They have one son, Warren B., born June, 1877.

Baker, Calvin, who settled in Carlton about 1849, was a native of Massachusetts, and before coming to this county had lived for a time in Onondaga and later in Genesee county. In his family were four daughters and two sons, and of these children John Baker, was the oldest. He was born in 1828, and was a farmer by occupation. He began with small means, but industry and perseverance were rewarded, and he died the owner of a good and well earned property. He died March 16, 1890. His wife, whom he married in 1851, was Sarah E. Crane, of Carlton, and their children were as follows: John C., of Albion; Adella, who died at twenty-nine; Emma, who died at five, and Charles L., who died at one year of age. During the last year of his life John Baker was justice of the peace in Albion, to which town he removed from Carlton. He was a strong Republican, and was also interested in temperance work. He was a member, trustee and steward of the M. E. Church. John Baker, jr., was born in Carlton, June 10, 1852, and came to Albion with his father in 1862. In May, 1890, he married Mena A. Bateman, of Carlton, and they have two children.

Bidwell, C. H., was born in the town of Albion, Orleans county, April 10, 1848, and after spending the earlier years of his life in farming finally took up manufacturing and designing. He started in a modest way in Albion, but came to Medina in 1889 and formed a stock company. He has since, however, bought out all the other share holders, and is now sole proprietor. He manufactures bean threshers extensively, and sells them all over the bean growing districts of this country, employing from fifteen to twenty-five workmen. In 1873 Mr. Bidwell married Lewella Albin, and they have four children, one son and three daughters. Mr. Bidwell's machines are sold under a warranty to be well made, finished, stronger and capable of doing more work well, on all kinds of beans, than any other thresher.

Butler, Frederick W., was born on the Isle of Wight (England), June 21, 1844, and was the second of six children of John and Anna Butler. The father, who was a shoemaker by trade, came with his family to the United States in 1852 and settled at Brockport, where he died a year or two afterward. Upon the death of the father the family became somewhat scattered, Fred working on a farm in Clarkson until he attained his majority. In 1863 he came to Albion and found employment in the store of Hiram W. Preston, and with him learned the jeweler's trade and became a practical and efficient workman. Mr. Butler was in Mr. Preston's employ for seventeen years, after which, in 1882, he came proprietor of a jewelry store in Albion, succeeding in business J. T. Brown. From then until the present time Mr. Butler has been numbered among the substantial merchants of the county seat, and one whose business life has been deservedly successful. In May, 1882 Frederick W. Butler was married to Sarah, daughter of the late Andrew Wall. Three children have been born of this marriage. In politics Mr. Butler is a Democrat, yet takes no active part therein. He and his family are members of Christ's Church.

Barrett, James Edwin, was born in county Limerick (Ireland), October 4, 1837, and was the son of James and Ellen (Bagley) Barrett. The father died when James was four years old, and in 1849 the mother came with her family to this country and located at Medina. James E. Barrett learned the trade of carriage blacksmith and then went west. At the outbreak of the civil war returned home, thence came to Albion, and has since been a resident of that village. For a period of seven years Mr. Barrett was a faithful employee of Mr. Sears, once well known in the wagon trade at the county seat, and was also an employee of Mr. Curtis, and still later with the Curtis Manufacturing Company. In February, 1873, in company with Edward Wilson, Mr. Barrett purchased a wholesale liquor business, and after the death of Mr. Wilson a similar partnership was formed with Horan Flanders, which continued till 1891, when Mr. Barrett retired from the firm. In April, 1891, he was appointed to the charge of canal repairs between Medina and Brockport, and the following May was made general patrolman of the same section. Both of these positions he still holds. Mr. Barrett is a strong Democrat, and as such was one of the first village trustees elected under the new charter, and served in that capacity three years; was one of the original sewer commissioners of the village, and is still a member of that body. He has also been for seventeen years one of the assessors of Albion. In 1862 James E. Barrett married Maggie Lyons, of which union two daughters have been born: Ella T. and Anna F., both graduates of Cornell University. The latter is now a teacher of languages in a noted private institution near Wheeling, W. Va. Ellen Bagley Barrett, mother of James E., died in Albion.

Bullard, George, was born in Gaines, April 26, 1828, and was the oldest of six children of David and Eliza (Merwin) Bullard, the parents being pioneers in this county. George was brought up on the farm and educated at the Yates and Albion academies. He read law with Cole Sawyer, and was admitted to practice in 1857. He began practice as partner to the late Judge Bessac, which was followed by partnerships with Henry A. Glidden and Judge Sawyer in succession. Recently, however, Mr. Bullard has retired from active practice and devotes his attention to farming interests. In 1859 Mr. Bul-

lard married Janette, daughter of Amos Clift, of Gaines. Two children have been born to them, Daniel and Frederick, both of Rochester. Hezekiah, Oliver, Amos, and Wells Clift, natives of Vermont, settled at Gaines about 1816, hence were among the pioneers of that town. Hezekiah married Betsey Hutchinson, and both died in the town. Ohver never married and also died in Gaines. Wells married and had a family of six children, three of whom are now living. Amos married Charlotte Cross and had seven children, viz: Harriet, now Mrs Cox; Jasper, of Oregon; Janette, wife of George Bullard, of Albion; and Mary, widow of John Anderson, late of Gaines. Amos, the pioneer, lived and died in Gaines. He was was a successful farmer, a good citizen, and a man much respected in the county. Of the Bullard family in Gaines, William and Brigadier were the pioneers in this region and the others came later on. David Bullard, father of George, the lawyer, was one of ten children, viz.: William, Brigadier, David, Betsey, Nancy, Polly, Sally, Ransom, and one other now forgotten. David married Eliza Merwin and had six children as follows: George, Gilbert, Huldah, Judah, Levi, and one who died in infancy.

Burch, Theodore, was born in Lyons, Wayne county, August 23, 1833, and was the youngest but one of the seven children of William and Zilpha Burch. The father died when Theodore was a child, and after a widowhood of twelve years, his mother married Asa Paine, and soon after settled in Barre. Theodore was sent to learn the blacksmith trade when he was but sixteen years old. He continued this business for eleven years, then became a farmer, and this is his present occupation, although he practices as a veterinary surgeon somewhat extensively in Barre. On March 1, 1865, he married Laura Wolcott, and after seven years she died, and he married Maria H., daughter of the late Rev. Trenck Mason. They had two children, Jerome, who died at two years of age, and Harriet M.

Bedell, George W., was born at Marcellus, January 26, 1813, and was the son of John and Polly Bedell. Norman Bedell, one of the children in the family, was an early resident in this region, and one of the organizers of the village of Albion. He came here in 1827 and started a furnace opposite the present Bordwell block, and later was one of the firm of "Bedell & Berry," stove founders of Albion. George W. Bedell first came to Albion in 1831 and finished learning the hat making trade with Hiram Sickles, whom he succeeded in business. He was unfortunate, however, and afterward worked for Deacon Goodrich, cutting and selling hats and caps. He continued in this employment until 1850 when he was appointed collector of canal tolls at Albion, holding that position two years. In 1847 Mr. Bedell was elected superintendent of the poor for the county and served three years. In 1854 he was appointed P. M. of the Assembly, and the following year sergeant at arms and P. M. of the Senate. In 1856 he was nominated and elected sheriff of Orleans county. At the outbreak of the war he went to Washington and was appointed special inspector of customs at Suspension Bridge, serving until 1863. During the period of drafts he was appointed provost marshal, but resigned and was appointed inspector for Monroe and Niagara counties. Mr. Bedell was also at one time special agent for the treasury department. In 1834 he married Betsey Townsend, of Attica, and to them one child was born, Copeland Townsend Bedell. In politics, Mr. Bedell is a Republican, and in religion, a Methodist. Mrs. Bedell died in Albion in 1891. Copeland Bedell was born May 14, 1846, and with the exception of one year in Buffalo, has always been in business in Albion. In 1893 he bought the Main street bakery and is now its proprietor. In 1891 Mr. Bedell married Pruella E. Helhgass. They have one child.

Baldwin, George, was born in Lyndonville, Orleans county, in 1861, and is a son of James Baldwin. He was a native of England, came to America in 1856, settled at Lyndonville and engaged in farming. He afterward removed to Knowlesville and finally to Barre Center, where he died December 13, 1889. He married Eliza Goodey, and their children were: Anna, Hattie, George, Benjamin, Fred, Lizzie, Carrie and



Adrian. Anna married Frank Knickerbocker, Hattie married Charles Ferris, Benjamin married Lillian Mitchell and settled in Texas. The others, with the exception of George are unmarried, who was a farmer for several years. He settled in Murray in 1881 and in 1889 with Fred N. Hinds, engaged in the stone business at Hindsburg. He married in 1883 Alice M. Fooley, and their children are: Jane, Edith, Jessie and Mable.

Ballou, James, was born in the town of Oppenheim, Fulton county, April 6, 1848, and is a son of Abner and Elizabeth (Kegg) Ballou. James Ballou came to Orleans county in 1876 and engaged in farming in Murray. During the year 1883, he carried on a store at Hindsburg, and for three years was in the coal business at Murray Station. He is an active member of the Democratic party, and was elected highway commissioner in 1885 and again in 1893. In 1869 Mr. Ballou married Eliza Rhodes, daughter of Nathaniel P. Rhodes of Murray.

Barum, Zebulon, born December 19, 1773, came to Hartland, N. Y., in 1804, moved thence to Carlton in 1817, and died in Michigan November 28, 1848. July 31, 1798, he married Betsey Ferster (born November 17, 1779), and their children were Abel S., born January 12, 1800, died October 8, 1877; John, born February 8, 1801, deceased; Polly (Mrs. Harmon Fuller), born May 22, 1803, died February 24, 1872; Nancy (Mrs. Benjamin Tuttle), born March 24, 1805, deceased; Lucinda (Mrs. Nelson Sprague), born September 28, 1807, died November 27, 1886; Roxana (Mrs. Lyman Fuller, born February 25, 1810, died May 24, 1875), Philo, born August 23, 1812, died March 9, 1834; Almira (Mrs. Hiram Abbey), born June 17, 1814, died January 13, 1867; Israel born June 15, 1816, deceased; Melvin, born November 8, 1818, died January 29, 1885; Nelson, born October 15, 1824, died November 13, 1824; and Henry, born November 18, 1825. Abel S. Barum married Mrs. Lucy Munion, daughter of Noah Greely, and their children were Truman P., born December 15, 1823; Noah G., born August 25, 1825; Lucinda J., born February 21, 1827; Clifton G., born February 26, 1830, enlisted in the 6th Michigan Cavalry, and died of fever at Fairfax, Va., April 18, 1863; Dustin, born July 23, 1833; Arah I., born November 18, 1834; Elisha F., born January 15, 1836, enlisted August 11, 1862, in 4th New York H. A.; and Larah L. (Mrs. Lyman C. Fuller), born July 10, 1838. Lowell H. Barum, who was born on and still occupies the old homestead, married, first, Nancy A., daughter of William A. Spaulding, and second Mrs. Oliver Coon, daughter of Lewis Root. His children are Nellie J., Mrs. Frederick Johnson), born August 31, 1858; Willie H., born July 1, 1861; Alton G., and Cora, deceased; T. Eddie, born August 13, 1866; and Earle S., born September 16, 1872.

Bamber, Richard W., M. D., Kendall, is a son of Dr. Thomas R. Bamber, who settled as a physician in Carlton in May 1862, where he died January 14, 1892. Dr. Bamber, sr., was born in Oneida county in 1817, studied medicine at the old Willoughby Medical College in Ohio, and practiced in that State and in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. He was town clerk of Carlton from 1862 to 1872, and president of the Orleans County Medical Society, of which he was a member and a licenciate. He married, first, Harriet Pratt, of Grand Rapids, Ohio, by whom he had one child, William P., deceased, who served three years in Company E., 151st N. Y. Vols. Dr. Bamber's second wife was Ranaveline M. Ward, and their children were: Benjamin A., of Carlton; Dr. Richard W.; and David W., Mary E. and Edward E., all deceased. Dr. Richard W. Bamber, born in Sterlingville, N. Y., November 6, 1853, attended the Albion Academy when Oliver Morehouse was the principal, the Brockport Normal School, and Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, and was graduated as M. D. from the medical department of the University of Buffalo. In 1883 he began practice in Carlton, of which he was town clerk one year. In 1885 he was practicing medicine in Dakota, but soon returned to Carlton, and in 1887 located in Kendall village. In the fall of 1887 Dr. Bamber was elected county coroner and served three years. He is a member and has been a

censor of the Orleans County Medical Society, was once elected delegate to the State Medical Society, has been three times a delegate to the Central New York Medical Society, and is a member of Social Lodge, No. 713, F. & A. M. February 25, 1886, he married Mary H. Ballou, of Carlton.

Burns, Lewis G., was born October 27, 1826, in the town of Murray. He is a son of Chauncey Burns whose father, John Burns, came from Onondaga at an early date to Sweden, Monroe county, afterward settling about two miles west of Holley in the town of Murray where he was a farmer. John Burns married Ruth Willy, and their children were: Dennis, who settled in Genesee county; Andrew, who settled in Murray and died at Carlton; Chauncey; Blake, who settled in Murray; Polly, who married William Knight; Thirza, who married Peleg Burrows and for her second husband Torrey Winslow; Betsy, who married John Baker; Alanson, who married Esther Smith and settled in Murray; Walter, who married Hannah Smith and settled in Murray; Henry, who settled in Illinois. Chauncey Burns settled in Murray and was a farmer. In politics he was a strong Democrat. He married Nancy, daughter of Rev. Robinson Smith of Murray, and their children were: Lewis G., James D., Elias P., and Emily M., who died young. Elias P. settled in Michigan early in life and afterward returned to Murray where he remained for a time, and finally settled in Missouri. Lewis G. and James D. Burns kept a hotel at Hindsburg for several years and from 1857 to 1862 were in the mercantile trade together in Hindsburg. James D. then kept hotel at Fairhaven for a time and then engaged in boating on the canal. Lewis G. Burns was engaged in farming until 1857 and since that date has been in the mercantile trade at Hindsburg. Lewis Burns is a Democrat and for many years he has held the office of justice of the peace, and during Cleveland's administration he was appointed postmaster of Hindsburg. In 1847 he married Eleanor, daughter of Jacob Oman, one of the pioneers of Clarendon. Their children are: Lewis O., James R., Eleanor V., and Emily E. Mrs. Burns died in 1859, and in 1861 Mr. Burns married Jane Morris of Murray, and they had one daughter, Lillian. His second wife died in 1865 and in 1867 Mr. Burns married his third wife, Samantha Smith, of Wheatland, Monroe county, and they have one son, Ernest D. Burns. Ernest D. was appointed postmaster at Hindsburgh in 1893. He married Mary E. Golden. Lillian Burns married Frederick A. Clough; Emily married D. L. Peck; Eleanor V. married Robert Wilson; Leris O. married Dell Dorchev, and James R. married Cora Ackerman.

Bennett, Albert L., descended from Jeremiah, his great-grandfather, who was a native of England, and settled in America. Albert's father was Albert, who was the son of George Bennett. Albert Bennett was born at Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, in 1789, and came to Gaines in 1829, and died in Michigan in 1862. He married Rachael Warner, born at Williamson, Mass., in 1790, and died at Flint, Mich., in 1887. They had these children: Alexander, born at Sand Lake in 1813, and died in infancy; Albert L., born at Sand Lake April 18, 1815; Emma and Emily (twins), born June 11, 1817, in Virginia; Fannie, born April 19, 1819, in Ohio; George Washington, born July 5, 1821, in Ohio, and resides in Saginaw; Daniel Miller, born June 5, 1823, Ohio, now a resident of Port Huron, Mich.; Mary, born May 9, 1825, in Ohio; Lewis N., born in 1827, in Parma, Monroe county, and resides at Omaha, Neb.; Willard J., born in Gaines June 15, 1829, and resides in Flint, Mich.; Mary, born in 1831, in Gaines; Louise, born in Holley, Mich., in 1833; Phoebe Ann, born at Holley, Mich., in 1835, is a soldier's widow and resides at Lowell, Mich.; James, born February 14, 1834, in Albion, now a resident of Omaha, Neb. Albert Bennett, father of our subject, started out as a clock peddler for a Connecticut firm, which business he followed for many years. He afterward bought a farm in Huntington for \$400, and subsequently sold out for \$600. He was educated in the common schools of Ohio and afterward at Gaines, attended Kirkham's lectures and made a study of grammar, and then taught school for several terms in Kendall and Carlton. Albert L. Bennett worked on a farm summers and taught



school winters. He subsequently went into a dry goods store at Albion, where he was confidential clerk one year for Freeman Butts. The next year he went into the Bank of Orleans as bookkeeper, after which he was made teller of the same bank and held this position four years. In 1854 he went to Buffalo and took the position of general bookkeeper in the International Bank. This position he afterward resigned to accept that of financial manager of the Buffalo Steam Engine Works, which he held until 1857. He then went into the Clinton Bank at Buffalo as general bookkeeper and remained until 1861, after which he ran the Tonawanda distillery for fourteen months, and went from here to Oil City, Pa., where he remained seven years as cashier of the First National Bank of Buffalo, which he helped to form, on a salary of \$4,000 per annum. On account of poor health he was obliged to resign and came to Eagle Harbor, Orleans county, where he bought a farm of 134 acres and has since lived in retirement. Mr. Bennett was a member of Albion I. O. of O. F. and passed all the chairs in the lodge and encampment. January 31, 1835 he married Adeline Farr, who was born in Gaines, December, 1818. The children of this union were: Chester W., born December 2, 1836, and died in infancy; Emma, born March 8, 1838, died at the age of nineteen years; William W., born in July, 1840, and was drowned in the canal at Albion when seven years old; Louise, born in September, 1846, married Jerome B. Gumaer, and they have two sons, Albert L. B., born September 17, 1878, and Edward, born October 24, 1883.

Castle, T. O., was born in Parma, Monroe county, April 2, 1826. After teaching school two years and clerking at Shelby Centre, he came to Medina in the fall of 1849. The same year he established his present business in Millville, which he has since conducted. In December, 1850, Mr. Castle married Mary A. Timmerman, and they have three children, Catherine M., Lillie, now Mrs. Abel C. Root, of Topeka, Kan., and George D. Mr. Castle's parents were Jehiel and Nancy (Willey) Castle, natives of Connecticut. Mr. Castle has always been more or less active in political affairs. At the age of twenty-four he was a justice of the peace, and has been notary public many years. He was a justice of Sessions a couple of terms, and has held the office of postmaster since October 7, 1878. He has been twice married, his present wife was Anna Biglow.

Cooper, Michael, was born in Ireland September 3, 1839, and came to America in 1847. He learned the blacksmith trade and followed it successfully thirty-five years. He has resided in Medina for over forty years. Fourteen years ago he established his present grocery business, which has grown to be one of the leading stores in Medina. Mr. Cooper has been a member of the Board of Education nine years, and trustee of the village eight years. In 1861 he married Catherine Maloney, and they have two sons, John W., and George E. Cooper. John W. is the present clerk of the village. He was elected in March, 1892. While he has always assisted his father in the grocery business, he also conducts an electrical business. Michael Cooper is a large real estate owner in Medina. He built the Cooper block containing the Cooper hall and the post-office building at Medina. He also built and owns the block in which he carries on his grocery business. John W. Cooper married Kate A. Sutter in 1892.

Curry, W. R., was born in Buffalo January 6, 1861. He first started in the meat business, and then spent some time in the oil country. He then acted as salesman for the Harris Soap Company for a time, and then went to Waukegan, Ill., in the livery business. He returned to Buffalo, after some experience as clerk in a Clifton hotel. He then went to Rochester and worked for the Citizens' Gas Company and subsequently for the Municipal Gas Company. In 1883 he came to Medina as superintendent of the Medina Gas and Electric Light Company, which position he has since held. He is also superintendent of the Albion Gas Company. In 1880 Mr. Curry married Maggie Burrus, and they have two sons and one daughter. His father was Richard Curry, and his mother Diana (Bickerstaff) Curry.

Culver, William C., was born August 21, 1853, and is a carpenter and joiner by trade. He spent twelve years in the shops of S. B. Van Duzee, of Gouverneur, N. Y., and three years with C. H. Bidwell, of Medina. In 1876 he married Roxana Pierson, and they have three children, one son and two daughters. In the spring of 1894 Mr. Culver entered into partnership with Mr. H. J. Hopkins in the lumber and planing business.

Clement, Joseph H., was born in Stratford, Fulton county, November 16, 1824. His grandfather was Lambert Clement, who was born June 4, 1757 and married Mary Vedder, by whom he had these children: Rachel, Seth, John, Harmonious, Joseph, Derrick, Lewis, and William B. The father of this family was a Revolutionary soldier and died at Coventry, O., in 1842, and his wife in 1848. John, father of our subject, was born March 10, 1794, and died July 7, 1847. His wife was Hannah Madison, born February 28, 1797, and died May 8, 1885. Their children were: Eleanor, born in 1814, died in 1871; Seth, born in 1818, died in 1888; Joseph H.; and John G., born in 1827, died in 1853. Joseph H. came with his parents from Herkimer county in a covered wagon in 1839, and settled in East Carlton, where he has ever since lived. His first business venture was the building of a steam saw mill on Marsh Creek, and he also built one at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, one at West Summerville, Niagara county, one south of Carlton Station, and in 1867 he rebuilt the mill on the farm where he lives. He also built the shingle and stone mill in 1868, and has been the inventor of many labor-saving machines, among them being a bean planter, of which he has sold 300; a bean harvester, which is being manufactured at Albion by Clark & Willyoung; etc. Mr. Clement has served as highway commissioner of Carlton nine years. August 13, 1868, he married Mary A. Sutton, born in Woodchurch, Kent county, England, May 18, 1846. They have one daughter, Mary E., born in Carlton, March 1, 1871, wife of Heabert L. Madison, M. D., who resides at Burlington, Ia. They have one daughter, Frances M., born May 17, 1893.

Culver, Orange, came from Cayuga county in 1828, and settled in Barre. He married Elizabeth Andrews, and their son, Ebenezer, settled in Barre and engaged in farming until 1865, when he came to Clarendon and here spent the remainder of his days. He was a man of strong intellect and of sound judgment, and was an active politician. He married first Laura Richardson, and their children were: Julia, who married Zebina M. Hunt and settled in Dakota; Mary E., unmarried; and Edgar B., who enlisted in the Union Army and died at Vicksburg. Ebenezer married second Mrs. James C. Hallock.

Cohoon, Francis E., was born in Cleveland, O., December 5, 1842, a son of Edwin, born in Windham, Conn., in 1819, who now resides in Albion. He married Julia Backus, also born in Windham, Conn., in 1821, who is now living. Their children were: Francis E., Adah, born in Brighton, Monroe county, in 1844, died in 1892; Emma, also born in Brighton in 1846; Elihu, born in Brighton in 1848; Ida, born in Brighton in 1853. Our subject moved to Brighton with his parents when in infancy, and here spent his boyhood, clerking in a store and assisting his father who was a painter. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Co. F, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, September 2, 1861, and was honorably discharged at Suffolk, Va., July 12, 1865, as sergeant. He held various town offices, having served as inspector of election and town clerk. He is a member of Renovation Lodge, No. 97, of Albion. January 19, 1870, Mr. Cohoon married, at Carlton, Kate L. Wilcox, born in Carlton, September 15, 1851, and their children are: Ella M., born November 13, 1871; George F., born April 12, 1876; Fred W., born December 3, 1879; and Harry L., born December 16, 1885. Mr. Cohoon is a member of Jones Post, G. A. R.

Culver, W. J., was born in Medina September 18, 1856. In his younger days he was a farmer and quarryman, but went into the ice business twelve years ago and for the last five years has been in business for himself. He handles from 1,000, to 1,500 tons

annually. Mr. Culver is a member of the K. O. T. M., of the Gorman Hose Company, and of the Rebeccas. He was elected postmaster of Shelby three successive terms, and has been a delegate to several conventions. In 1884 Mr. Culver married Hattie Bidelman, and they have two children, Iva May and Pearl.

Conley Brothers, Medina.—The firm of Conley Brothers is composed of Frank E. and James H. Conley. They established their fine grocery business in Medina October 25, 1890. Frank E. Conley was born in Shelby Center December 27, 1862, and was in the employ of the N. Y. C. Railroad for seven years prior to starting the grocery business. James H. Conley was born February 1, 1864, and was a clerk for M. & J. Slack for seven years prior to the formation of the firm of Conley Brothers. Both gentlemen are members of the C. M. B. A., and the Celtic Club. Their father was Edward Conley, an engineer who died November 13, 1893.

Cook, S. A., was born in the town of Yates July 12, 1851. After some farming experience he embarked in the tobacco manufacturing business, which he has followed ever since. He began it in 1873. July 10, 1892, the firm of S. A. Cook & Tingham Brothers was formed. In 1876 Mr. Cook married Adelaide Thorpe, and they have two daughters: Pearl A., and Olive I. Mr. Cook's father was George Cook, a farmer in Ridgeway. His mother was Olive (Comstock) Cook.

Chapman, C. R., M. D., was born in Medina June 6, 1886. He was educated at the Medina Academy, the University of Vermont, and the University of New York city, from which latter he graduated March 25, 1890. He was then appointed to Bellevue Hospital as a reward for his high proficiency, and spent twelve years there as junior assistant, senior assistant, and house surgeon. He subsequently took a course on throat, eye and ear diseases, and in 1892 commenced practice in Medina.

Cummings, B. J., was born at Johnson's Creek October 21, 1864. He first engaged as clerk in a store in Yates. In 1882 he came to Medina and clerked for J. H. Geballe for eight years, when he purchased his present business of confectioner and dealer in cigars, tobacco, etc. In 1893 Mr. Cummings was elected town clerk of Ridgeway by a majority of 114, and was elected in 1894 for two years by a majority of 226. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Protective Hose Company. In 1890 he married Minnie M. Mead. His father was Jefferson A. Cummings, his mother Eliza M. Leonard.

Chadwick, John, was a native of England, born in Yorkshire, where his early life was spent and where he was a stone cutter by trade. To this occupation John also brought up his sons. The family came to this country in 1859, and the father thereafter lived and worked in Buffalo and Medina, but eventually moved to Wisconsin. Thomas Chadwick, son of John, was born in Yorkshire May 1, 1845, and came to this country with his father. In 1871 he went to Medina where he was employed for ten years as foreman in the McCormick quarries, after which he was for three years in business for himself in Lockport. In 1885 Mr. Chadwick came to Albion and with his brother, Allen, bought twenty-five acres of quarry land in the eastern part of the town. This tract has since been increased to forty-seven acres, and the stone producing firm of Chadwick Brothers, is regarded as one of the substantial and successful business concerns of the stone belt. In England, in 1870, Thomas Chadwick married Anna Pyrah, by whom he has three children: James, Elizabeth and Joseph, the daughter being now deceased. Allen Chadwick was born in Yorkshire, England, June 13, 1855, and his business life has been much like that of his brother, whose partner he now is. He married Emma Rinker, of Ridgeway, and has five children: Ira, Lena, Libbie, Marion and Henry. In politics he is a Prohibitionist. Thomas Chadwick is a Republican in politics.

Cole, Dan H., was a native of Auburn, N. Y., born June 16, 1811, and was the son of Dr. Joseph Cole of that place, but formerly of Sharon, Conn. Dan H. came to Albion

in 1830, and studied law with his brother, A. Hyde Cole, the latter then and for many years a leader of the bar of the county. After admission Dan H. became partner to his brother. In 1840 subject was appointed by Governor Seward to the office of surrogate, and in 1846-49 was elected county clerk. In 1855 he was appointed county judge and surrogate, and in the following fall was elected to the Assembly. In 1863 he was elected senator, and re-elected in 1873-75. May 4, 1836, he married Frances M. Elliott, of Lockport, and they had these children: Mary J., Joseph and Dan H., jr. Judge Cole died November 8, 1881, and his wife May 19, 1893. Dan H. Cole, jr., was born in Albion February 2, 1851, and was educated at the Albion Academy. He was brought up to work on his father's farm. In 1878 the grocery firm of Cole & Flintham was formed, and in 1892 Mr. Cole became sole proprietor of the business. May 13, 1873, he married Mary L., daughter of John and Maria Flintham, and by whom he has three children.

Castaldi, John, was born at Piacanza, Italy, November 28, 1834. His father was a merchant, and at the age of fifteen John was sent to college. For three years he studied philosophy and then attended College Alberroni, and still later was at Genoa at the Propaganda. Having completed a very thorough education, our subject entered the priesthood, and in September, 1859, came to Buffalo as assistant priest at the Cathedral. Later he was at Corning and Batavia, and in January, 1862, was appointed to St. Joseph's at Albion. He also attended the parish at Holley about thirteen years. Coming to Albion, Father Castaldi found about 100 families in his parish; it now numbers 200. He also attended the Polish people in Albion for a time. In 1870, through his own efforts, and at his own expense, Father Castaldi established the "Holy Name" convent now in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and we may add that this institution has ever been supported by the worthy priest.

Culver, Daniel D., the oldest of the children of Oliver P., and Jane (Delano) Culver, was born in Barre, October 3, 1847, and has always lived in the immediate locality of his present farm until his recent removal to Barre Centre. January 17, 1871, he married Phoebe A., daughter of Dr. James A. and Nancy M. Wood. No children have been born of this marriage, though Harry K. Culver is their son by adoption.

Wood, James A., was born in Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, and acquired his elementary and medical education in that region. He read medicine under the direction of Dr. Bottsford, a well known physician of Sullivan county, after which he attended and was graduated from the Geneva Medical College. Dr. Wood first came to Barre Centre about 1842, and from that time until his death he occupied a prominent position in the medical profession in this county, having a large and successful practice. He died of apoplexy in 1858. In 1847 Dr. Wood married Nancy M., daughter of Alva Mattison, of Barre, and they have had three children: Alva H., who died, aged fifteen; Phoebe A., wife of Daniel D. Culver, and James C., who died in infancy.

Coe, Stephen, was born December 15, 1787. July 1, 1809, he married Leah Henion, who was born October 25, 1791. In 1836 the family came to Yates from Gorham, N. Y., and settled three miles east of Lyndonville, where Mr. Coe died November 21, 1838. Mrs. Coe survived until November, 1879. Their children were: M. Daniel, Tunis H., Eugene M., Catharine A., Caroline E., Martha M., M. Jane, John S., and Eli G. Tunis H. Coe was born in Benton, N. Y., June 4, 1818, and died in this town, December 31, 1890. March 30, 1850, he married Lucy C. Kennedy, of Yates, and their children were Stephen A., Frank L., born December 18, 1852; Electa L. (Mrs. C. M. Garlock), born December 25, 1854, died September 26, 1889; Delia A. (Mrs. George H. Rolfe); and Charles B., born February 26, 1863. Mr. Coe was a prominent member of the Baptist Church, was long a trustee and patron of Yates Academy, held several minor town offices, and served as supervisor in 1862-63. He was also one of the first to introduce the bean growing industry in Orleans county. Stephen A. Coe was

born December 16, 1850. He married Mary, daughter of Eli Clark, and has three children, Ina M., Dan D., and L. Clare. He is a merchant and postmaster at Yates Centre, and holds the office of town clerk.

Clark, George F., was born in Murray in 1849, and is a son of George W. Clark, whose father, Asa, was a son of Asa Clark. Asa Clark, sr., was the first of the family to come to Orleans county. He came from Connecticut and settled at Avon and then removed to Sandy Creek. Asa Clark, his son, engaged in the mercantile trade there and became one of the prominent men of the town. He was one of the leaders of the Democratic party in that town and for many years was justice of the peace. He was supervisor in the years 1831, '32, '33, and '34, and has also been elected member of the Assembly. His children were: George W., Charles, Harriett and Mary. Mary married Melora Leonard of Murray; Harriet married Benjamin F. Van Dyke of Murray; Charles Clark was engaged in the mercantile trade at Clarkson, Monroe county, for several years, and also spent some time in the west. He married Mary Steele. Charles Clark died at Sandy Creek. George W. Clark carried on a store at Sandy Creek for a short time and then settled in Chicago, where he engaged in business. He died in Buffalo. He married Marina Waddams of Clarkson, and their only child living is George F. Clark. George F. Clark has lived most of his life in Murray. January 1, 1893, he purchased the interest of George W. Arnold in the general store of "Arnold & Fuller" at Sandy Creek, the firm becoming "Fuller & Clark." In 1889 Mr. Clark married Hattie C. Wood of Murray.

Cole, Nerville L., born in 1855 in the town of Clarendon, is the son of Ira C., who was a son of Lewis Cole, a native of Broome county. Ira Cole was born in 1831 and came to Orleans county in 1848, settling in Clarendon, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he still follows. In 1871 he removed from Clarendon to Holley, and in 1880 he added coal and lumber to his other business. In 1887 his son, Nerville L., purchased a half interest in the business and the following year purchased his father's interest. He is known to-day as one of the largest contractors and builders in Orleans county. He is a Republican, and was elected supervisor of the town of Murray in 1894. Ira C. Cole married Violetta, daughter of Jeremiah Palmer, of Clarendon in 1853. Their children were Jane L., Helen, Charles I., Arthur and Nerville L. Jane L. married in 1880 Charles W. Clough. Helen married in 1883 Charles R. Aggas. Nerville L. married in 1884 Kate M., daughter of Nelson Hatch, of Murray. They have three children, Vida, Kirk N., and Edna H.

Clough, Charles W., was born in Kendall July 30, 1859. His father, Obed W., was a son of Wesley, whose father was a Revolutionary soldier. Wesley was the first of the family to settle in Orleans county. He was a native of Unity, N. H., but came here at an early date and settled in Kendall, purchasing 100 acres, which he cleared. He was a musician. He married Rachel Speaker, and had seven children: Harriet, George, Obed W., Esther, Jerry, Wyan E. and Baird. Harriet married a Mr. Thompson, of Kendall; Esther died unmarried; Jerry was a cooper by trade and spent the early part of his life in the country, afterward settling in Michigan, where he died. He married Helen Perigo, of Murray. Wyan E. prepared himself for a teacher and for several years made that his business. He came to Holley later, and was for a time engaged in the produce business with Obed W. Afterward he returned to Michigan, where he is a teacher. Baird came to Holley in 1860, and with the exception of twelve years spent in Michigan, has resided there. He carried on a meat market for several years in Holley. He married Julia, daughter of Joseph W. Robb, of Holley. Obed W. and George learned the cooper's trade, and for several years were in business at Kendall. George afterward removed to Michigan and in 1864 Obed W. came to Holley, and with his brother, Wyan E., engaged in the produce business. The firm existed until 1867, when Wyan removed to Michigan. Obed W. continued the business un-



til 1869, when he retired from the produce business and opened a flour and feed store. He was a Democrat. He married in 1856 Ann A., daughter of Nathaniel Re Qna, of Kendall, and had three children: Hattie A., Charles W., and Fred A. He died November 5, 1870. Hattie A. married W. T. Bush, of Kendall. Fred A. married Lillian Burns, of Murray, and resides at Hindsburg. He is a farmer. Charles W. learned the carpenter's trade, which has since been his business. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is a member of Holley Lodge, I. O. O. F. He married in 1880 Jennie L., daughter of Ira G. Cole, of Holley.

Cogswell, Francis D., born in 1830 in Peterboro, N. H., is of English descent, his ancestors having settled in New England in 1635. The father of our subject, William D., was a native of Marlboro, Mass. During the fifties Mr. Cogswell settled in Murray, and engaged in farming. He married in 1855 Henrietta McCrillis, of Murray, and they had four children, three of whom are living, Frank L., who resides in St. Paul, Minn., Mrs. Watson F. Barry, of Medina, and Mrs. B. F. McDonald, of Holley.

Cornwell, La Fayette, was born March 11, 1856, in Canada. His father, Joseph M., was a son of Moses Cornwell, who came from Albany county to Lewiston, and later to Lockport, and at an early date settled in Yates, Orleans county. He married a Miss McCullom, and their children were: Joseph M., John, who settled in Yates; William D., who settled at Oakfield, Genesee county, and married a Miss Rosencrans; Mary, who died unmarried; Jane, who married a Mr. Handy; and Rebecca, who married John Barrin. Joseph was a farmer and resided in Orleans county until 1891, when he removed to Michigan. He enlisted in 1862 in Company A, 151st N. Y. Vol., and served until the close of the war. He married Elizabeth Bain, of Yates, and their children are: La Fayette, Morton and Florence. Morton is a miller and resides in Rochester; Florence married George Cliff. La Fayette Cornwell has always lived in Orleans county, and since 1872 in the town of Murray. He has been engaged in the stone business since 1871. In 1893 he became a partner with E. Fancher in a quarry west of Hulberton. He married in 1885 Alice A., daughter of Harry H. Darrow, of Murray, and they have three children: Eugenia, Clark L., and Bert.

Cole, David, was born in Eagle Harbor, March 22, 1860, a son of Aaron Cole, born in England in 1834, who came to this country in 1854 and settled at Eagle Harbor, where he was in the boot and shoe trade for many years, and later took up other branches of mercantile life. He died in 1883. He was also postmaster at Eagle Harbor fourteen years. Our subject's mother was Jane Stinson, born in Ireland in 1832, who came to America in 1850, and settled at Albion, where she married Aaron Cole in 1856. Their children were: Samuel, born in 1858, died in 1866; David, our subject; James, born in 1862; Samuel, born in 1865, died in 1868. David attended the district school at Eagle Harbor, then took a course at the Rochester Business University. He first engaged in business with his brother in the canal supply store, which they conducted two years. They also ran a grocery wagon on the road. About 1885 they left the canal store, then opened a general store for a year, and then David bought his brother's interest and conducted the business alone for four years. He was postmaster at Eagle Harbor from 1883 to 1885. In the spring of 1891 he closed out his grocery business and bought the farm where he now lives, a mile and a half west of Eagle Harbor, the place comprising 100 acres. Mr. Cole is a member of the A. O. U. W. at Eagle Harbor, Daniels Lodge No. 224. March 23, 1892, he married Minnie L., daughter of Leonard Wells. She was born April 28, 1869.

Dibble, J. Marshall, is descended from James, his grandfather, who was born in Granby, Conn., and died there. Sherman Dibble, father of J. Marshall, was born in Granby, Conn., March 16, 1807, and died in Gaines August 17, 1867. In 1830 he settled in the town of Gaines and kept a hotel at East Gaines. He soon after purchased the farm where his son, Marshall, now resides. The farm consists of eighty

acres situated on the transit. Sherman Dibble has held office as assessor and highway commissioner for several times. He married Caroline Holcomb, born in Granby, January 28, 1829, and their children are as follows: John A., born in Granby, Conn., July 13, 1832, resides in Gaines; Thomas P., born in Murray February 8, 1839, and died October 6, 1879, in Murray; James S., born in Murray June 8, 1843, and resides in Murray; J. Marshall, born in Gaines November 25, 1848. Sherman Dibble was a member of the Gaines and Murray Baptist church, of which he was a deacon for many years. Mrs. Dibble is still living at the age of eighty-five. J. Marshall Dibble first attended the district school near where he was born, after which he attended the Albion Academy for one year. His father died when he was eighteen years of age and the farm was carried on by Marshall. He has dealt extensively in fruit, buying and selling apples, pears, quinces, and has raised on his farm as many as 1,000 bushels in one season. He has always been a Republican and has represented the county of Orleans in the assembly in the years 1884 and 1885. January 13, 1869, he married Mina Smith, of Albion, who was born in Saratoga county in 1850, and died May 18, 1890. They have one child, Gertrude H., born April 19, 1876, and is now attending the Brockport Normal School. J. Marshall Dibble, while in the assembly, was a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and at the time the Legislature was Republican in both branches, with a Democratic governor, Mr. Dibble introduced as many as twenty-five bills. Among others he introduced the bill for building a bridge over the canal at Medina, which was signed by Governor Cleveland.

Douglas, John, is a lineal descendant of Dominie Douglas, of New England, who was of Scotch descent. John's father, Israel, was born in Vermont, and settled in Ridgeway, Orleans county, in 1803, dying in 1864, aged eighty-eight. He built the first grist mill and saw mill at Ridgeway, and when he settled in the latter town the nearest mill was at Rochester, a distance of forty-five miles. Israel was the first justice of the peace in that town, and was a man of local prominence. He married Lucy Brooks, of Massachusetts who died in 1863, aged eighty-eight. Their children were: Beeman, born in 1802, died in 1892; Edmund, born in 1804, died in 1817; Theda, born in 1806, died in 1862; Wright, born in 1809; Irena, born in 1811, died in 1836; John N., born in 1814; Lucy, born in 1817 died in 1842; Lucy, born in 1818, died in 1847; and Israel, born in 1821, died in infancy. Our subject has followed farming and cooperating. He married, in 1843, Calista Parker, born in Watertown in 1826, and their children are: Calista, born in 1844, died 1846; Harvey, born in 1846, who married Fidelia Lyon, resides in Ridgeway, and has one child, Leon; Ellen, born in 1852, married James Stinson, resides in Ridgeway, and has four children, John D., Calista, Charles, and Ida; Rush, born in 1862, married Alice Harwick, resides in Cleveland, O., and has four children, Kirk, Willis, Flossie, and Claude; and Burrell, born in 1867, resides in Cleveland, O.

Donovan, Daniel, was born in Ireland March 1, 1870, and came to America in 1877. He followed various avocations prior to coming to Ridgeway in 1894, when he purchased the hotel there and conducts a first-class hostelry in every respect. In 1893 he married Effa Nichols, daughter of Harry Nichols, who is associated with him in business. Mr. Donovan is an enterprising and successful business man.

Didama, John E., was born in Madison county September 1, 1820. In 1855 he moved to Tioga county, Pa., where he resided six years and then went to Ovid, Seneca county, for four years. He next removed to Le Roy and remained four years, after which he went to Jackson county, Mich., for one year. He came to Ridgeway in 1868 and has lived here since. In 1848 he married Eliza Ann Brett, and they have three children: Justice E., Emery A., and Edith A. Mr. Didama has been connected with the Niagara Insurance Company seventeen years, has been assessor six years and notary public sixteen years. His father was John Didama and his mother Lucinda Gaylord.



Dirksen, G. H., was born in Buffalo, January 9, 1861, and learned the cigarmaker's trade in that city. He was for a time assistant chemist in the Grape Sugar Works in Toronto, Ontario, and in 1881 came to Medina. In 1887 he established his present flourishing business, making the finest brands of cigars as well as dealing in confectionery, etc. Mr. Dirksen is a member of the Odd Fellows, A. O. U. W., and of the Republican District Committee. In 1883 he married Catherine E. Herlan. His father was Jacob Dirksen, and his mother Maagaret (Fisher) Dirksen.

Danolds, A. A., was born at Eagle Harbor, May 12, 1853, and has been a farmer since seventeen years of age. In 1884 he married Hattie A. Potter. Mr. Danolds's father was Truman W. Danolds, a merchant of Eagle Harbor and a native of Livingston county. His mother was Hannah E. Andrews. Mr. Danolds is a justice of the peace and president of Maple Ridge Lodge No. 498, Farmers' Alliance. He is a large land owner, and one of the leading farmers of the county.

Daum, George Peter, whose excellent farms comprising an aggregate of 175 acres in the eastern part of Barre, are among the best in the county, was a native of Germany, born March 9, 1828. His parents were Henry and Mary Daum, and of their five children, George Peter was the youngest but one. While George was a youth his parents died, upon which, in 1849, he came to this country and proceeded to the Genesee region in search of an acquaintance for whom he had a letter. This quest brought him in this vicinity, but for some years he had no fixed residence, and his time was employed in working as a tailor, that being his trade, and at such other work as he could find to do. Six years of work brought him \$600, money saved, and with it he bought seventy acres in Barre and came to live in the town in 1862, though he had previously lived in Gaines where he also worked at farming. In 1854 Mr. Daum married Rosa Bender, a native of Badew, but then living in Murray. His life as a farmer has been abundantly successful, and as a result of hard and earnest work he is now possessed of a competency. The children of George P. and Rose (Bender) Daum are as follows: Frank, a farmer in Barre; Caroline, wife of Edward Bender; Frederick of Rich's Corners; Henry, of Albion; Emma, wife of William Tripp, of Albion; Daniel and Rose, both at home; Kate, wife of Henry Bender, and Elizabeth, George, and Arthur, who are at home with their parents.

Davis, John, was born in Peru, Clinton county, in 1810, a son of Gardiner and Elizabeth (Rickertson) Davis. His parents removed to the town of Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, and there he grew to manhood. In the spring of 1832 he came to Holley and a few months later went to Albion, where he remained two years, working at his trade (blacksmithing). In 1835 he went to Alabama, Wyoming county, where he remained for a year, then returned to Orleans county and remained until 1841, when he again went to Wyoming county, remaining until 1844. He then located at Sandy Creek, and carried on a blacksmith shop until 1849, when he bought the Elisha Blodgett farm on the east side of the Ridge road, east of Sandy Creek, and in 1852 purchased the Judge James farm on the south side of the Ridge, where he has since resided. Mr. Davis has always taken an interest in public affairs. He is a Democrat and for nine years was highway commissioner of Murray, and several years excise commissioner. He married in 1836 Delight Merrill, and they have had one son, who resides in Kendall and who married Maria Turner. Mrs. Davis died in 1846 and in 1847 Mr. Davis married Sarah A., daughter of James Weed, one of the pioneers of Kendall. They have had these children: Charles J., who resides in Murray, and married Helen Burch; John H., deceased; and Agnes, who married William Hudson. Mrs. Davis died in 1888.

Dietsch, William H., was born in 1860 at Newark, Wayne county, N. Y. He is a son of Frederick Dietsch, who was a native of Germany. He married Dortha Heitz. William H. came to Holley in 1884 and purchased the bakery of Walter Brockway,

and has since carried on that business. He is a member of Holley Lodge I. O. O. F. In 1885 he married Ella Wineburg of Holley, and they have two daughters, Viola and Grace.

Evarts, Oman, who is known throughout Barre and as well in Clarendon and Albion, as one of the most enterprising, thrifty, and successful farmers of the county, was born June 20, 1845. His father, Dennis Evarts, was a Vermonter, and with his parents came west at a very early day, settling in Genesee county. In 1816 Dennis came to Clarendon, and about 1830 located permanently in the northeast part of Barre, and there he died in 1885 and his wife in 1886. Dennis Evarts cleared a hundred acre farm, and afterward increased his property to 175 acres. His wife was Susan Omans, by whom he had seven children: Sophronia, who married J. R. Love; Elizabeth, who married Jerome Treat; Eli W., now deceased; Orcelia, wife of George Mathes; Oman, Serepta S., and Martha J., both of Holley. Oman Evarts, like his father, has been a successful farmer, and he is now the owner of 225 acres of good farm land. He has been somewhat active in local politics, was assessor in the town eight years, and supervisor one term. He is a strong Republican. His wife, whom he married February 22, 1872, was Augusta A. Glidden, and they have three children: Letta G., Edna E., and Ogden M.

Egelston, Alonzo.—Asa Egelston, son of Benjamin, was born in Half Moon, Saratoga county, August 8, 1775, and married, December 31, 1795, Sarah Widger, who was born August 28, 1777. Of their sixteen children, Alexander and Benjamin came to Kendall in 1842, Nathan and Washington came shortly after, and Joseph came in still later, and all spent the remainder of their lives here. Washington died February 18, 1851; Benjamin died January 22, 1876; Nathan died May 22, 1876; and Joseph died November 2, 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Asa Egelston also came to Kendall late in life and died here, the former January 7, 1857, and the latter January 23, 1866. All settled in the western part of the town and were exemplary farmers and honored citizens. Alexander Egelston, born in Duanesburg, N. Y., October 2, 1808, settled upon his present farm in 1842, which he bought of Seth L. King in 1841. Mr. Egelston is the oldest man residing in the town. December 1, 1831, he married Eunice Ketcham, who was born February 20, 1810, and who died March 16, 1891. Their children were: Marsha, born November 25, 1832, died September 13, 1833; Alonzo, born March 17, 1834; Marsha B. (Mrs. Nathan Chester, of Illinois), born December 9, 1836; and Emma (Mrs. Ezra Kendrick), born May 26, 1839. Mr. Egelston has been highway commissioner four years and assessor one term. Alonzo Egelston settled on his present farm in 1874, has served his town as assessor, and was a charter member of Social Lodge, No. 713 F. & A. M., of Kendall. February 11, 1858, he married Lucy E., daughter of John W. Crandall, sr.

Ely, Benjamin, was born in Clarendon, Orleans county, in 1842. His father, George, came from Springfield, Mass., in 1830, and settled in Clarendon. He was a farmer and a member of the Free Will Baptist Church, of Clarendon. About 1855 he settled in Murray, where he resided till his death in 1874. He married Maria Cummings, and they were the parents of seven children: James, Ann M., William, George, Benjamin, Harriet, and Abigail. James Ely settled in Indiana and died there. He married Victoria Sackett. Ann M. married Wallace Grace and settled in Pennsylvania; Abigail died unmarried; William, George, Benjamin and Harriet are unmarried. Benjamin has always been engaged in farming in Murray.

Everitt, Cornelius C., is descended from Isaac, who was born on Long Island and died in Dutchess county about 1860, and his grandfather on his mother's side was Cornelius Cornell, born on Long Island, and died in Dutchess county. George H. Everitt, father of subject, was born in Dutchess county in 1805 and died at Fair Haven, Orleans county, in August, 1885. He married Sarah Cornell, who was born in Dutchess

county in 1811, and is still living. After their marriage in 1833 they settled in Fair Haven in the spring of 1834. The children of this union were: Isaac C., born in Gaines in 1833, died in 1840; Cornelius C., born in Gaines October 13, 1830; George P. born in Gaines in 1841 and resides in Canada; John E., born in Gaines in 1843 and resides in Gaines; Sarah N., born in Gaines in 1845 and resides in Gaines; Charles E., born in Gaines and resides in Canada; Fred B., born in Gaines and resides in Montana; Franklin, born in Gaines in 1851, died in 1856. Cornelius C. Everitt attended the district school at Fair Haven, after which he went one year to the Albion Academy. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., called A. S. Warner Lodge, of Murray. His two brothers George P. and George E., both served in the late war; the former enlisting in Company A, 151st Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers, served two years and was discharged for disabilities; and the latter enlisted in the 17th Battery of Artillery and served till the close of the war. Cornelius C. married Cornelia, daughter of Benjamin and Eveline Worden Thatcher on March 26, 1863. Benjamin Thatcher was born in Oxford, N. H., in 1809 and died in Murray in 1868. He came to Brockport with his brother, who was Dr. Ralph Thatcher, when a young man. Benjamin married Eveline Worden in 1836 at Clarkson, and she died in Brockport in 1844, aged thirty-one. Mrs. Everitt, wife of subject, traces her genealogy back, to Rev. Peter Thatcher, rector of St. Edmond's Church, Salisbury, Eng., in 1622. It is a fact worthy of notice that nearly all the Thatcher family were preachers or doctors. The children of Cornelius and Cornelia Thatcher Everitt were as follows: Franklin T., born February 12, 1864, and married Anna D. Bookey, and they reside in Rochester, where he is a conductor on the N. Y. C. & R. R.; Dora, born August 16, 1868, married W. S. Nelson, reside in Murray and have three children (Lottie, born in 1888; Everitt, born August 19, 1888; and Harry, born December 25, 1890); Charles, born October 2, 1870, died October 19, 1872; Cornelius C., jr., born June 10, 1872; Arthur E., born May 29, 1875.

Florey, James, was born in England in 1844, and came to America when twenty-one years of age. He settled in Medina, where he has since resided. He first engaged in farming, but ten years ago started his greenhouse and floral business, in which he has been very successful. He invariably carries off prizes at the shows, and has a large patronage in Buffalo and Rochester. In 1874 he married Esther Hagerman. Her ancestors were of Dutch descent and were old settlers in Orleans county. Mr. Florey is an enterprising and successful man, and his splendid green-houses are among the best features of Medina.

Fuller, Russell N., was born in Yates, Orleans county, July 26, 1842. He was engaged in railroading for fifteen years, and has since been farming. He spent several years in the West, where he did a great deal of work sinking wells, partially in Kansas. Mr. Fuller is a prominent Mason, and an enterprising man. His father was Ezra Fuller, a native of New England, and his mother Mary (Godfrey) Fuller.

Field, Norman S., was born in the old historic town of Dorset, Vt., on the 25th of May, 1818, and was the fourth of eight children of Spofford and Sarah (Cummings) Field. Spofford Field was a tanner, currier, and shoemaker, and became a resident of Cayuga county in 1822, where he worked chiefly at making shoes. In 1828 the family came to Albion, and here Mr. Field established a marble shop, having been familiar with that calling in Vermont. He became a well-known business man in Albion and continued his residence in the county until his death in 1869. Norman S. Field was brought up in the marble business started in Albion by his father. He attended Lima Seminary two years and a like time at the noted Burr Seminary at Manchester, Vt. In 1844 he went to Lockport and established a marble shop, continuing there nine years, but retaining an interest in the business for a longer period. In 1853 he purchased the Fitch farm of 100 acres, now largely within the corporation limits of Albion village, upon which he has since resided. In connection with farming prior to his

father's death, Mr. Field took charge of the marble business of the former in this locality. From 1872 to 1875 he was interested in the hardware business in Albion. Mr. Field's first wife was the daughter of Col. William Baker of Fort Ann, and after her death he married Mary E. Baker, also a daughter of Col. Baker. Four children were born of this marriage, viz.; William S. Field of Mankato, Kan.; Kirk Hart, of Red Bank, Cal.; Sarah D., wife of George T. S. Foote, of Albion; and John W., who died in infancy. In June 1885, Mary E. Baker Field died, and in November, 1877, Mr. Field married Mary W. Alcott, of Lockport. Mr. Field is an active Republican and has been elected to three terms in the Board of Supervisors. In church association he is a Presbyterian.

Frost, H. F., was born in Ridgeway, June 11, 1832, and excepting twelve years of mercantile life, in Knowlesville, has followed farming with much success. In 1857 he married Emily Grover, and they have two children, William G., and Harry S. Mr. Frost's father was Franklin Frost, a native of Vermont, who came to Orleans county in 1822. His mother was Fannie Smith.

Fowler, Richard R., a son of Gilbert, was born at White Plains, Westchester county, in 1802. He came to Orleans county in 1853 and settled in Murray, engaged in farming, which he followed until 1874, when he removed to Holley and engaged in the grocery business, conducting the same until it was destroyed by fire three years later. From that date until his death, September 3, 1886, he led a retired life. He was a Democrat, and was road commissioner of the town at one time. He married Charity Halstead, of Westchester county, and they had four children: Thomas H., Edward R., Addie J., and Sarah A. Thomas married Sarah Churchill. Abbie J. married Watson Bloomer, and Sarah A. married George Garfield. Edward R. is unmarried.

Foster, Cyrus, was born in Clarendon, September 5, 1835. His father, Michael, was a son of Talcott, a native of Massachusetts, and came to Penfield, Monroe county, in 1810. Michael settled in Byron in 1818 and came to Clarendon, and here lived till 1857, when he removed to Marilla, Erie county, and died there in 1864. He married Mehitable Jennison of Gainesville, Wyoming county, and their children were: Artlissa, Ursula, Elizabeth, Alvira, Miranda, Leroy, Orrin, Cyrus, Henry, Gustavus, Adelaide and Ellen, all of whom arrived at maturity. Artlissa married Isaac Swan of Clarendon, and settled in Michigan; Ursula married Ambrose Warren, and settled in Illinois; Elizabeth married Henry Rice, and settled in Illinois; Alvira, married Charles James of Byron; Miranda married Jerome Brewer of Clarendon; Leroy settled in Erie county and married Maria Olds; Orrin settled in Michigan and married Sarah Rich; Henry enlisted in the Union army in 1863 and was killed at the battle of Petersburg, June 18, 1864; Gustavus married Jane Olds and settled in Erie county. Adelaide married first, Delos Kelsey, and second, David Ford, and for her third husband she married Charles Cook of Clarendon, and settled in Byron; Ellen married Richard Ikens and settled in Michigan. Cyrus Foster has always resided in Clarendon, and follows agriculture. In 1860 he married Melinda Webster of Clarendon.

Asahel Fitch was a native of Connecticut and an early settler in Seneca county. He was a wool carder and cloth dresser and in Seneca carried on a large business. He married Charlotte Squier, after which he went on foot to Ohio in search of a suitable place for permanent location. Returning he decided to locate at Eagle Harbor, and in 1819 he purchased the betterments of a former occupant and in 1821 took the deed direct from the land company. The children in this family were: Emily M., who lives on the old home farm; Harriet, who married Miller P. Collins, and died in Albion; Caroline, who died in infancy; Pulaski S., of Albion, and Asahel W., who died on the old homestead. Asahel Fitch, the pioneer, died of measles in July, 1826. His widow kept the family together for several years, after which she married William Penniman, and to them two children were born, viz.: Julia, who married Hiram Crego, and Amelia C., of Eagle

Harbor. Pulaski S. Fitch, the subject of this sketch, was born November 24, 1824. At the age of eighteen he began as a clerk for Collins & Waters, with whom he worked two years, followed by a like term in the service of his stepfather on the farm. He was next employed in the mill in 1846, where he worked about three years. In 1848, with Albert Collins, he bought a boat and went on the canal, remaining about three years, after which he returned to the mill. Later on he was on the canal for his brother one season. About 1850 he went to farming, and in that year built the house where he now lives. Mr. Fitch married Phoebe A. Hoag, daughter of Andrene Hoag, of Niagara county. Their children were: Isaac Henry, who died in infancy; Emma C., a music teacher of prominence in the county; Alice M., wife of William A. Ayres, and Charlotte, wife of Charles A. Phipps. Pulaski S. Fitch has always been a hard worker and has always made his own way in life. He began with no means and has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable property. He is a Democrat and the son of a Democrat, but takes no active interest in political affairs.

Ferguson, George W., was born near Grand Haven, Mich., August 23, 1852, and was the son of Edwin P. and Mary (Derrimean) Ferguson. Edwin was a native of this region and one of a family of pioneers in the southeast part of Albion. He afterward moved to Michigan. George W. was brought up in the family of his uncle, also George W. Ferguson, of Eagle Harbor, and was a member of his family until about 1886, when he bought his interest in the old Mosher farm, on which our subject now lives. April 15, 1885, Mr. Ferguson married Mary, daughter of John Stockton, of Albion, and they have had one child, John Stockton Ferguson.

Henry W. Fox was a native of Prussia, born October 20, 1840, and was the son of Julius Fox. The family came to America in 1852 and located at Canajoharie, where the father was a merchant tailor. Henry learned the same trade with his father and worked with him for a time, but in 1863 came to Albion and was for three years employed as a cutter. In 1866 he went into business with Simon Adler, the firm then being Simon Adler & Co. In 1872 William B. Dye became a partner, and the firm changed to Adler, Dye & Co. In 1883 the present firm of Dye & Fox was formed. On January 22, 1866, Mr. Fox married Louise Gardinier. They have two children, Harry W. and Helen A. Mr. Fox has been a successful business man. In politics he is a strong Democrat yet has no political aspirations.

Fraser, David S., M. D., was born in Canada October 31, 1847. Educated in the Dundas Grammar School and Toronto University, he entered the Bellevue Medical Hospital in New York city and was graduated as an M. D. in 1868, and the next year began the practice of his profession in Lyndonville, where he has since resided. Hugh Fraser, his father, was born in Biggar, Scotland, and died in Canada March 17, 1882. April 25, 1877, Dr. Fraser married Jessie N., daughter of Morris and Mary Colt, of Yates, and his children are Hugh, David B., Kenneth D., Keith, and Donald M. He has held the medical offices of the town and is an active member of the Orleans County Medical Society. In addition to his practice he conducts a drug store in a building erected by the Free Methodists for a church edifice.

Fenner, Cornelius.—Daniel Fenner, son of Joseph was born in Tompkins county in April 1803, married Margaret Peck, and came to Kendall in May 1841, settling where his son Cornelius now resides, where he died April 9, 1863. He was a blacksmith by trade, but after locating here he followed farming. His only child, Cornelius Fenner, was born, March 24, 1837 and married Helen, daughter of Jonathan Webster. She died December 2, 1889. Mr. Webster settled in the western part of Kendall in 1842, and died there in February 1881. Cornelius Fenner has taken a prominent part in town affairs, having served several years as justice of the peace and collector, and in 1887-88 represented Kendall on the Board of Supervisors. Like his father he is a progressive farmer and substantial farmer.



Fancher, Edward was born January 6, 1854, in the town of Durham, Greene county, and is a son of John Fancher. Edward Fancher came to Orleans county in 1872 and resided at Carlton until 1878, then removed to Gaines and the following year to Murray. Here he was engaged in farming until the spring of 1887, when he engaged in the quarry business with C. F. Gwynne, and in the fall of that year purchased a property west of Hulburton on the north side of the canal and opened a quarry. In 1893 he purchased a half interest in the Lockport Sandstone Co., and is its manager. In the same year he with Lafayette Cornwell, purchased the George Hebner quarry, and is to-day one of the largest producers in the stone business in Orleans county. Mr. Fancher is a stockholder and director in the Northern Ohio Paving and Construction Co., of Cleveland. In 1874 he married Lucy Smith, daughter of Henry Smith of Yates, and their children are: Edward, Eliza, Eva and Mary. Mrs. Fancher died in 1892, and in 1893, Mr. Fancher married Ida, daughter of DeWitt C. Baldwin of Murray. Mr. Fancher began life as a poor boy and three times during his career has been overtaken by misfortune and lost all he had, but each time he has gone to work with renewed energy and by untiring industry has become one of the successful business men of the town.

Fuller, Alvah A., is a lineal descendant of Reuben, who was born in Wilmington, Pa., May 7, 1800, and came to the town of Carlton, then a part of Genesee county, in 1812, and purchased a tract of land containing 300 acres, where his son, Reuben E., father of Alvah, now resides. Reuben E. was born on this farm August 3, 1832, and his wife was Celia Fuller, born November 4, 1834, in Carlton. The children of Reuben E. and Celia Fuller were as follows: Lester S., born February 19, 1853, died December 29, 1862; Hattie D., born September 21, 1860, married December 24, 1879, to Zachary Thompson, and they have these children (Mabel F., born June 30, 1881; Bertha C., born January 12, 1883; Lester E., born March 12, 1885;) Alvah A., born December 4, 1863, married January 28, 1891; Sadie E. Rice, born April 12, 1868; Vernon E., born October 14, 1867, married February 14, 1889, Susan Eckler, and resides in Carlton; Gertie A., born August 24, 1870, married March 23, 1893, James Smith; G. Ray, born February 13, 1872; Myron, born September 28, 1876, died March 7, 1877. Alvah A. Fuller was educated in the common schools of Carlton and attended a select school taught by Miss P. A. Foster at Albion. He commenced to work by the month on a farm, and after three years went west as far as Washington State, where he remained two years, and was foreman on a ranch of 800 acres. In 1889 he returned to Carlton and worked on his father's farm two years, and in 1891 moved to the village of Gaines, where he has carried on a mercantile business up to the present time. Mr. Fuller is now town clerk of Gaines, having been elected in the spring of 1891 on the Republican ticket.

Gotts, Thomas, was born in England, but has resided nearly all his life in America. He has been in the quarry business the greater part of his life, and for the last fourteen years for himself. In 1888 the firm of Cotts & Stork was formed and they do a large business. In 1871 Mr. Cotts married Harriet Paus. They have a family of three sons and five daughters. Mr. Gotts is an energetic and successful business man.

Gotts, G. W., was born in England January 1, 1834, and came to America in 1851. He started in the quarry business with the Holloways November 15, 1851, has been their general agent since 1869, and for several years previous to that was assistant foreman in the quarries. In 1857 Mr. Gotts married Annie E. Courtman, and they have three children: Albert G., Julia M., and Innis Myra. Mr. Gotts is also largely interested in farming, and owns three farms aggregating 263 acres.

Gambell, John, born in Vermont, where he was a first lieutenant in the State militia in 1768, came to Syracuse and worked in the salt works, taught school one winter in Warsaw, N. Y., removed to Ridgeway in 1826, and settled in Yates in 1832, where he died in February, 1873. March 4, 1828, he married Hannah I., daughter of John

Knapp, who survives him and resides on the homestead. (John Knapp, a native of Connecticut, settled in Medina in February, 1821, and is credited with cutting the first tree where that village now stands. He married Mamre Hotchkiss, had eight children, and died in 1875. He is said to have set out the first apple and peach orchards in Medina about 1823. His father, John, was a Revolutionary soldier.) Mr. Gambell's children were: John C., born August 10, 1829; Willard P., born December 6, 1831, deceased; Mary E. (Mrs. Charles Fairman), born February 22, 1834; Edward R., born January 31, 1836, deceased; Amos, born May 9, 1838; Mamre K., born September 2, 1840, deceased; Susan F. (Mrs. I. J. Wheeler), born January 29, 1843; Julia C. (widow of Dr. John D. Warren), born January 6, 1845; and Orren W., born June 6, 1847.

Groak, Stephen, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1817, July 29, and came to this country in 1845, settling at Gaines, on the Ridge road for a while, then went to Carlton. He took the farm where he now resides, to work on shares, the place being then owned by Mrs. Sally Crippen, a widow, whom he married in 1848. She was born in 1816, and died October 1, 1887. She had two daughters by her first husband: Betsey A., who married Robert Wilson and lives in Kendall; and Caroline, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Groak have had one son, Charles E., born January 1, 1856, who married Ida Dewey, born May 2, 1863, by whom he has five children: May L., born May 22, 1885; Stella B., born January 7, 1888; Lelen L., born June 4, 1890; George S. and Elmer C. (twins), born February 3, 1893.

Gregory, Arnold, was born in Shelby, October 22, 1826, and was the oldest of two children of pioneer Norman and Hylura (Rice) Gregory. Arnold was given a good education at the Millville Academy and when nineteen his father gave him his time, on which he started out on what has since proven a very successful business life. He began farming in 1846, although he made a good start in business with a threshing machine. In 1848 he married Almira, daughter of Sylvester Kneeland, and they had these children Charles K., who died at twenty-five; Willis, of Ridgeway; Sarah S., wife of Don Root; Grace E., who died at fourteen, and Catherine I., wife of Edward E. Hill. His wife died in 1881 and in 1884 Mr. Gregory married Ella K. Kneeland. Arnold Gregory is not only one of the most successful business men of Albion, but not an office seeker. He voted first for Zachary Taylor and developed into a strong Republican; was supervisor of Barre one year; was enrolling officer during the war, and has been otherwise identified with the best interest of the county. He is a member of the Knowlesville Baptist church, and has been its trustee, also superintendent of its Sunday-school.

Goodrich, David L., who for over twenty years has been closely identified with the famous quarrying interests of Orleans county, was a native of Connecticut, born at Bridgeport September 20, 1836. His father was a clothier, but David was brought up on a farm. November 27, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, 72d Ohio Vols., but throughout the greater part of his service acted as orderly. Mr. Goodrich was commissioned as second lieutenant, but on account of the law regarding the number of men in the command he could not hold the office. Retiring from the service, Mr. Goodrich engaged for five years in the lumber business at Liverpool, Ohio, then sold out and went to Cleveland, where he became foreman for a firm of contractors and pavement builders. In connection with his work for this firm Mr. Goodrich came to Medina in June, 1872, and for the next three years was inspector in the quarries. In 1875 he acquired an active interest with Henry M. Claffin, of Cleveland, and served as superintendent and general manager until 1885. In that year the Goodrich & Clark Stone Company was organized, the most extensive in its quarrying operations of the several firms doing business in the stone belt. Since the formation of the company Mr. Goodrich has been a resident of Albion. August 1, 1862, Mr. Goodrich married Charlotte A., daughter of Harris T. Warner, of Liverpool, Ohio,



Gustin, William Henry, was born at Lockport, May 6, 1844, and was the son of Jonathan G. and Mary Ann (Mudge) Gustin. His father was a contractor and builder and first came to Western New York in connection with the construction of the canal. He settled in Lockport and there he afterward lived and died. William Henry Gustin, our subject, worked four or five years with his father as carpenter, and afterward took up tinsmithing in Lockport with John Van Horn. He worked as a journeyman until about 1886 when he started in business for himself. He first came to Albion in 1870, remaining about a year, after which he went to the oil region and thence returned to Lockport about 1883. He returned permanently to the county seat of Orleans county and became proprietor of a tinsmithing business May 1, 1887, and is now regarded as one of the enterprising men of Albion. Mr. Gustin has taken an active interest in some of the most useful institutions in the county seat. He was at one time vice-president of the Y. M. C. A., and has been engaged in active missionary work among the employees of the quarries. He was brought up in the M. E. Church but for the last several years has been connected with the Baptist, taking a special interest in Sunday-school work. About 1886 Mr. Gustin began collecting coins, and is now the possessor of one of the most valuable and interesting collections in Western New York. In Lockport on May 7, 1871, William H. Gustin was married to Catharine McClusky. They have one child, Mary Alice Gustin.

Goff, Stilman, was for many years a successful farmer in Barre and a man of undoubted worth in the county. He was a native of Monroe county, and the son of Squire Goff, the latter one of the pioneers of Western New York. Stilman Goff lived in Monroe county until after his marriage, and about 1835 he came to Barre, and ten years before his death he moved to Albion. His first wife was Sophia Rowley, who bore him seven children: Adeline, who married A. Schoonover; Jane, who died in Carlton; Marquis, who died in Michigan; Edward, now in Indiana; Hannah, who died at the age of sixteen; Squire, of Barre, and William H. H., of Clarendon. The second wife of Stilman Goff was Martha Sanderson, who still lives in Holley. He died in 1885. Squire Goff was born December 29, 1838, and began business for himself at the age of twenty-one years, and has always been a farmer in Clarendon and Barre, except during the period of his army service. He purchased his father's old home farm in 1868. In August, 1862, Squire Goff enlisted as a private in Company D, 151st Regt. Vol. Inf., and was mustered into service September of that year, and was discharged for disabilities May 2, 1864. In December, 1863, Mr. Goff was stricken ill with typhoid fever and was sick and in the hospital, and at home until long after his discharge. When able he resumed work on the farm, and is now numbered among the best farmers in Barre. In politics Mr. Goff is a Democrat and has frequently been called upon to be his party's candidate for important offices in the town. In March, 1860, Squire Goff married Harriet E. Crewell, and to them these children have been born: Julia, wife of Weston Wetherbee; William S., of Batavia, and Burton, Marquis, and Frederick, all of Barre.

Garrison, Daniel, a native of Ulster county, was the first of the family to settle in Orleans county. He came to Murray in 1853 and engaged in farming. He married Mary Bodine, and their children were: Isaac, Charles H., John B., Sally J., Deborah, and Margaret. Daniel afterward removed to Hamlin, Monroe county, where he died. Charles H. settled in Ulster county; Sally J. married Isaac Van Sickler; Deborah married John Geer; Margaret died unmarried. John B. Garrison was a farmer and settled in East Holley where he was one of the prosperous and successful farmers of the town. He married Emeline Torrey, and their children were: Hannah, Nancy, Isaac D., and Maggie. Nancy married Adam M. Terry. Isaac D. Garrison was born in 1848, and has always been a farmer. He married Mary L. Fowler in 1873, and their children are: Abraham C., John B., and Harry L.

Gibson, Newell, was born in Barre in 1850. He is a son of Hosea W., and grandson of Newell Gibson, who settled in Mendon, Monroe county, at an early date, and about 1850 removed to Barre Center. He was a cooper by trade, and in early life was engaged in that trade. He married Emily Westcott, and their children were: Henry M., Hosea W., Delia, Marietta, Orchester, Lawton H., Emily, Sarah, and two others who died in infancy. Henry married Sophia Wainwright, and is a farmer in Barre. He was a Republican supervisor of Barre, road commissioner, town clerk and justice of the peace two years. Delia married John French and settled in Ontario county. Marietta married Lyman W. Benson and also settled in Ontario county. Orchester was twice married, first to Albert Angevine, and second to Samuel Stafford. Lawton H., settled in Mendon, N. Y., and married Sarah Oney. Emily married William Hallock of Albion, and Sarah married Stephen Hallock of the same place. Hosea W. Gibson settled in Albion and was a farmer. He was a Republican, and was highway commissioner one term. He married Phoebe J., daughter of Renben Darrow of Albion, and their children were: Newell, Mary, Frank and Jerome. Mary married Jerome Wolfrom and settled in Elba, N. Y.; Frank is unmarried; Jerome married Carrie Collison and resides in Albion. Newell has always been a farmer and resided in Albion until 1877, when he removed to Murray and purchased the Daniel Young farm. He married in 1875 Clara Wilkinson of Barre, and they have one daughter Jennie E.

Gibbs, Artemus, was born in Phelps, June 27, 1823, a son of Joseph Gibbs, born in England (Buckinghamshire) July 16, 1786. He came to America July 12, 1802, and moved to Port Gibson, and married Rhoda Adams, who was born February 17, 1791, and died August 22, 1859, at Watertown. Joseph, the father, died December 26, 1864, at Buffalo. Their children were: Artemus; Laura, born September 10, 1825, married Harry Spencer and had two children. He died and she married second Alanson Parkman, by whom she has three children: Burdett C., born October 30, 1827, died May 9, 1862; Linus N., born May 23, 1830, died January 8, 1888, having married Mary Langely, who resides in Michigan; Joseph C., born December 15, 1832, resides in Buffalo. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Palmyra, and learned the joiner's trade, which he followed about twenty-three years, working in Buffalo and Albion. He also followed the grocery business in Buffalo for thirteen years, then moved to Gaines in 1876, where he now lives. In 1845 he married, in Buffalo, Rachel Porter, by whom he had two children: Louise P., born August 8, 1848, who married Richard Johnson first, and after his death, became the wife of D. R. Brown, and resides in Southern California; and James P., born in Buffalo, September 10, 1854, who died February 25, 1876. Mrs. Gibbs died, and he married second Sarah R. Gibbs, at Alabama, Genesee county, December 30, 1873. Her father was James Gibbs, born in Barre, August 7, 1832.

Gallett, Fenimore T., was the son of Charles Gallett, born in Jerusalem, Yates county, and died in Carlton. Mr. Charles Gallett was a blacksmith by trade and a hotel-keeper in Otsego county. His wife was Laura Ladocia Tucker, born in Hartwick, Otsego county, January 24, 1815, and died January 18, 1892. Their children were: Fenimore T., born August 5, 1837, in Hartwick, and Isaac T., born in Hartwick July 25, 1839. Isaac T. married Hannah Peffers, of New York city, and they had one child. Isaac Gallett died in Chicago July 3, 1891. Fenimore T. Gallett was educated in the district schools of Hartwick, afterward attending school at Davenport one year, the Hartwick Seminary, the Cooperstown Seminary, and then took a special course at a select school taught by a Mr. Bangs. At the age of seventeen he worked in a machine shop at Rochester for the N. Y. Central R. R., where he remained two years and then worked in Buffalo at stone-boat repairing. He afterward took charge of the delivery of locomotives and cars, and also followed railroad engineering for eight years. September 18, 1861, Mr. Gallett raised a company in Orleans and Wayne counties of 112 men, and was captain of the regiment, known as the 8th N. Y. Cavalry, Company F.

He resigned his commission as captain July 5, 1862. In 1858 he married Matilda L. Wilcox, born in Carlton and died September 22, 1860, aged twenty-two years. They had one daughter, Amber L. Gallett, born in Carlton July 23, 1860, and died September 30, 1860. Mr. Gallett married for his second wife Seraphina Acker, in July, 1862. She died in 1869 without children. He married his present wife at Carlton December 10, 1880. His wife, Mary Cliff, was born at Ogdensburg December 29, 1846. Her father was John Cliff, born in England November 28, 1815, and died August 16, 1880, in Carlton. His wife was Margaret Dazell, born in Ireland May 1, 1823, is still living and resides in Carlton.

Hibbard, H. G., was born in Onondaga county and came to Orleans county in 1883. In 1842 he married Harriet Sophia Mason, and they had three children: Harriet Sophia, Mary J., and Hamilton, who is associated with his father in farming. Subject's father was Robert Hibbard, and his mother Nancy Sisson. Mr. Hibbard has lived a long and successful life in Ridgeway.

Horan, John, was born in Medina June 22, 1855. He lived here all his life and has been engaged in the quarry business. His father, Patrick Horan, opened the first quarry in Orleans county, and it is to-day one of the great quarries of this section. He died March 29, 1892. A force of eighty men are employed in these quarries, and Mr. John Horan has been manager of the quarries for twelve years.

Hopkins & Culver, dealers in lumber, sash doors, blinds, etc., Medina, N. Y. This firm was established in the spring of 1894. They fitted up their mill with new and improved machinery, and have spacious yards, being in every way admirably equipped for carrying on all lines of their business. H. J. Hopkins was born in Shelby November 27, 1867, and after farming a time, took up painting, which he followed for seven years. In February, 1894, he married Bertha Ferris, of Knowlesville. In the spring of 1894 he entered into partnership with William C. Culver in the lumber and planing mill business.

Holdredge, D. D., was born in Niagara county June 21, 1849, and lived on a farm until twenty-five years of age. He came to Medina in 1874 and entered into partnership with James McCormick in the furniture and general household goods business. In 1877 he purchased the entire business, and has made his one of the finest establishments between Buffalo and Rochester. In 1880 he married Ida W. Decker, and they have four children, one son and three daughters. Mr. Holdredge's father was W. O. Holdredge. His mother was Jane (Fuller) Holdredge. They are residents of Medina.

Hoag, Bruce S., is of Welsh descent. His grandfather was Isaac Hoag, born in Dutchess county and died in Laurens, Otsego county. Four generations of the family were born in Dutchess county, and the ancestors of these generations were Quakers, born in Connecticut. The father of Bruce S. was Henry Hoag, born in Otsego county and died in Niagara county in August, 1880, aged sixty-one. He was a farmer and fruit grower of considerable note. His wife was Gulielma Shove, born in Otsego county in March, 1814. Henry and Gulielma Hoag were the parents of two children, Sarah M. and Bruce S. Hoag. Sarah M. was born in Otsego county in 1844, and now resides at Ridgeway. She married L. H. Hoag, a native of Orleans county, and they have four children: Irving, Celia, Arthur and Emma. Bruce S. Hoag was born in Otsego county September 22, 1847. He was educated at Lockport Union School and took a preparatory course at the Rochester Collegiate Institute. He inherited a fondness for flowers from his mother and in his younger days cultivated fruit and flowers. In 1882 Mr. Bruce Hoag purchased the peninsula at the mouth of Johnson's Creek, fronting on Lake Ontario and containing forty-two acres. On this he erected a commodious hotel, cottages, pavillions, rinks, etc., and the place is now known as Lakeside. The hotel is capable of accommodating 150 guests and the resort is widely known. There

are sixteen cottages situated near the hotel owned by private parties, residing in Washington, D. C., Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland, O., and Albion, besides six cottages owned by Mr. Hoag himself.

Harris, Robert W., was born in Arcadia, Wayne county, and the family are of English origin. His father, Alfred Harris, was born in Dutchess county in 1810, and is still living and resides in Sodus, Wayne county. Alfred Harris married Electa J. Childs, who was born in Hopewell, Ontario county, in October, 1820, and died in October, 1845. Their children were John, Austine, who died young, and Robert. Alfred Harris married for his second wife Louisa Kanouse, who was born in Manchester, Ontario county, and by her had two children, John and Louisa (deceased.). John resides in Sodus. Robert Harris was educated in the common schools of his native town and his boyhood days were spent on the farm. At the age of twenty-five he worked the farm of his father-in-law, John Milham, of Carlton, on shares for two years. He then purchased a stock of merchandise of O. M. Hill, carrying on a grocery business for two years, and afterward added hardware and notions, which business he continued eight years, when he built a new store and carried on a general country store, January 1, 1894. He bought and sold coal for five years and in the summer of 1893 he erected a commodious warehouse at Waterport Station, where he buys all kinds of produce and fruit. Mr. Harris is a Republican and has held the office of justice of the peace for eighteen years continuously, and has been postmaster of Waterford under Garfield's, Arthur's and Harrison's administrations for twelve years. In the fall of 1864 he enlisted in the 9th N. Y. Heavy Artillery and served till the close of the war; was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, and now draws a pension. Mr. Harris is a member of Renovation Lodge No. 97, of Albion, and of Curtis Post, G. A. R., of Albion. In 1869 he married Mary Milham, of Carlton, who was born April 12, 1848, in Sodus, Wayne county, and whose father, John Milham, was born in Columbia county September 29, 1811. He is still living and resides in Waterport. His wife was Catherine Miller, born in Columbia county March 11, 1819. Their children were Edmund G., born January 25, 1844, and Mary, the wife of our subject. The children of Robert W. and Mary Harris were Frank M., born December 18, 1871, and John A., born June 16, 1873. John A. is a graduate of Rogers & Williams' Business College, Rochester, in March, 1891, in the short-hand course.

Handy, Sheldon H., is a son of Thomas Handy, born in Montgomery county in 1794, who was drowned at the canal bridge disaster, at Albion. He married Ruth Tefft, a native of Onondaga county, who died in 1878, aged seventy-five years. Their children were: Harriet, born in 1819; George, born in 1821; James, born 1823; Sheldon H., our subject, born in Yates November 18, 1826; Renech N., born in 1828; Harry E., born in 1830; Milo, born in 1832; Lavancha, born in 1834. Sheldon married in Yates, November 20, 1850, Candace R. Heath, born in Barre February 16, 1826, and their children are: Frank W., born July 9, 1852, married Nettie L. Johnson, deceased; George G., born June 20, 1855, died March 9, 1859; Burrell M., born June 6, 1859, died September 18, 1863. The father of Mrs. Candace Handy was Zebediah Heath, born in Vermont December 8, 1785, died February 26, 1857. He married Isabel Henry, born in New Hampshire February 19, 1791, and died April 14, 1861.

Higgerson, John A., was born in Geddes, Onondaga county, October 17, 1845, and was the son of John and Mary Ann Higgerson. His father, who was a blacksmith by trade, died when our subject was but three years old, after which his mother was married again. When about fourteen years of age John went to Middleport, Niagara county, where he learned the butchers' trade, but since he was nine years old he has practically made his own way in life. In 1862 Mr. Higgerson came to Albion and was employed in the market of S. H. Taylor, with whom he had learned the trade. After seven years in his employ Mr. Higgerson started a shoe business in Albion, in which he

was engaged for eighteen years. He sold out about 1886, after which he went to Chicago, where he was also in business. He returned to Albion in 1891, and soon entered into partnership with Mr. McGaffick. This firm was soon dissolved and Mr. Higgerson has since been the proprietor of the meat market in Albion. In 1868 John A. Higgerson married Susan Augusta Grover, of Oneida county. One child was born to them, but who died in infancy. Mr. Higgerson is a conservative Democrat and has held the office of village trustee and assessor. He was once the candidate for the office of county treasurer, and was beaten by only a small majority. Mr. Higgerson is regarded as one of the successful merchants of the county seat.

Hallock, Rufas was born in Chittenden county, Vt., November 7, 1802, and was the son of John Hallock. The latter settled in Murray, Orleans county, in 1815, and in 1823 moved to St. Lawrence county. Later on the family moved to Woodstock, Canada, and there the pioneer, John Hallock, died. He had seven children, five sons and two daughters. One of these sons, Calvin, lived many years in Genesee county, and eventually moved to Michigan, where he died. Rufas Hallock lived for two years with his parents in St. Lawrence county, but in 1825 came to Barre and located, and there he lived until his death in 1870. He began life with no means, but proved an enterprising and determined farmer and his later years found him possessed of a good property and home. July 3, 1826, he married Susan Tucker, daughter of John Tucker of Shelby. Susan Hallock died in Barre May 16, 1868. Their children were as follows: Isaac, now of Chicago; Stephen and William, both of Albion; Mary, wife of Harvey Gregory of Coldwater, Mich.; Sarah Ann, wife of Charles Standish of Barre; Lyman, who died, aged two years, and Adeline, who died at twenty-eight. Stephen Hallock was born in Barre, March 17, 1830. Until he attained his majority he lived with his parents, and then started out upon a long and active business life, one attended with many vicissitudes, but which, on the whole, has been rewarded with an abundant degree of success. He worked by the month and later with his brother, Isaac, bought and operated a threshing machine. Still later these brothers bought land and managed a farm, but Isaac finally went to Chicago, while Stephen remained in Barre, where he has been the owner of many farming tracts, and where he still lives. With farming he has combined stock dealing and gratifying success has been the result of his labors. In 1860 Stephen Hallock married Sarah E., daughter of Newell Gibson of Barre. They have no children. William Hallock was born in Barre January 14, 1836, and like his brother was brought up on the farm. When of age he began by working his father's farm, but after three years he went to Barre Centre and worked in a blacksmith and wagon shop. He was neither blacksmith nor wagon maker, yet these interests he carried along for seven years with excellent financial success. He then bought a 200 acre farm in Monroe county, stocked it and paid for it (\$16,000) all within two years. Selling his farm Mr. Hallock went to Rochester, thence to Canada, at the latter place dealing in horses. Later he bought a farm in Gaines, where he lived one year and then settled in Albion. Here he built his present large and substantial residence, and is still in active business, dealing extensively in stock in addition to his farming interests. Mr. Hallock is a Republican and has held office as highway commissioner and supervisor. In 18— he married Emily O., daughter of Newell Gibson. They have no children.

Hartwell, Solomon, came from Ontario county about 1812 and occupied lands taken by his father (also Solomon Hartwell), from the Holland Land Co. Solomon, the son, died in 1888, and his wife in 1886. The latter's maiden name was Laura Olmstead, and they had seven children: Lucy, who married Valentine Smith; Lorinda, who died unmarried; Philinda, also married Lysander Richardson and died in Barre; Mary of Albion; Laura, who married Orson Willard and is now dead; Solomon D., of Barre; and Adeline, who married William Wright and moved to Michigan. Solomon D. Hartwell was born March 30, 1841, and has always been a farmer. He is a prominent



Democrat in Barre, and has been frequently been nominated as the strongest man for leading offices in a Republican town. He married Florence, daughter of Ezekiel Root of Albion, and has had four children: Alice E., Kirk D., Fanny C., and Ethel M.

Hinds, Jacob and Alanson, natives of Vermont, were the pioneers of the family in Orleans county, and were sons of Adam and Catherine (Felthouse) Hinds. Jacob was born in the year 1800, and came to Murray in 1830, locating on the farm he had purchased the summer before, on the south side of the canal at Hindsburg. In 1831 he built a hotel at Hindsburg, also a warehouse and store and engaged in the produce business, and for several years was in the mercantile trade. He was canal superintendent for three years and from 1850 to 1856 was canal commissioner. He married Almira Waldron, and they were the parents of two sons and three daughters, of whom two daughters are living. Jacob Hinds died October 20, 1873. Alanson Hinds was born in 1810 and came to Murray about 1830, settling at what is Hindsburg where he has since lived. He kept a hotel at Hindsburg for several years and afterward was engaged in boating on the canal, with these exceptions, his business has been farming. In 1843 Alanson Hinds married Sarah S. Noble, and their children are: Marion, who married Fred Hinkley of Barre; Jacob, who settled in Michigan and married a Miss McClelland; Fred N. The last mentioned, Fred N. Hinds, was a farmer until 1889, when with George Baldwin he engaged in the stone business, opening quarries at Hindsburg. In 1892 he married Jennie, daughter of Hiram Brown of Albion, and they have one daughter, Madge Hinds.

Hoyt, Ralph, is a descendent of D. J. B. Hoyt, who died at Eagle Harbor in 1879, aged seventy-three years. D. J. B. Hoyt was a Methodist Episcopal minister for many years, after which he preached in the Congregational Church of Gaines from 1852 to 1858. His wife was Eunice Frye, born in Dansville, Livingston county, and died in Eagle Harbor, aged seventy-eight. Capt. George A. Hoyt, father of Ralph, was born in Dansville in 1830, and came to Gaines in the spring of 1855, where he carried on an extensive harness business, and was well and favorably known. In June, 1862, he received a commission of first lieutenant in the 129th Regt. Infantry, N. Y. Vols., which was recruited at Lockport. He went to the front soon after and was promoted to captain of Co. C. 8th Heavy Artillery. He took part in all the general battles up to the battle of Petersburg, where he was wounded in the ankle, and came home and lived but a week, dying with the lock-jaw July 5, 1864. Capt. George A. Hoyt married Julia Macomber, born in Gaines November 27, 1831. Her father, Asa, is still living at the age of ninety years. He is a native of Saratoga county. George A. and Julia Hoyt had three children as follows: Marilla, born June 7, 1858, married Charles De Mange, of Denver, Cal.; Ralph; and Octavia A., born January 15, 1863, married Martin F. Clapp, reside in Chicago, and have two sons, Howard and Allen. Ralph Hoyt was born in ——— and was educated in the common schools of his native town and in the Albion Academy. After leaving school he was a student in the office of Dr. H. B. Doolittle of Albion, for three and one-half years, and then took a regular course in the dental department of the Ann Arbor University, Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in 1886. He commenced the practice of dentistry in the village of Gaines, where he has continued to practice his profession to the present time. Mr. Ralph Hoyt has always been a Republican and was elected town clerk in 1891 and 1892. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans of Albion. April 7, 1887, he married Margaret Hines, daughter of Alexander Hines of Buffalo. She was born in Buffalo, February 4, 1870. They are the parents of three children: Mildred E., born October 15, 1889; George A., born April 11, 1891, and James Martin, born March 26, 1892.

Jones, Seth and David L.—The Jones family in Kendall traces its ancestry to one John Jones, originally named Shon David Shon Thomas Shon Roderick, who

was born in Wales in the 18th century, was a lineal descendant of the celebrated Welchman, Roderick Dhu. Possessed of sterling patriotism and great ancestral pride he keenly felt the humiliation of his race when Wales, through treachery and oppression, was permanently united to the English crown, and with characteristic loyalty to native traditions he petitioned for a legal change of name, which was granted, and ever since he and his descendants have borne the name of Jones. The family sprung from brave, honest ancestors, whose allegiance to their country was defended and upheld by deeds of blood. Large in stature and strong in physique, pursuing quiet but respected callings, they always evinced a strong public spirit, great intellectual development, and strong personality. The first to come to America was John Jones, Dolepult, a son of the John above mentioned, who embarked with his wife and seven children on the ship Velvedear, Captain White, and landed at Perth Amboy on June 18, 1801. He settled at Tuckertown, N. J., where his wife died in 1803, aged thirty-seven. Then for a time he lived at Bloomfield, N. Y., but returned and died in Philadelphia, Pa., January 20, 1819. In religion both were Baptists. David Jones, their son, was born in Pembrokeshire, Wales July, 17, 1792, and when eighteen came to Ontario county, where he was bound out to a wheelwright. Not liking this he started westward, and for two years he worked near Sodus, N. Y. He served three months in the war of 1812. In the fall of 1814 he came to Kendall and the following spring settled permanently on the farm now owned by his son Soth, where he died January 26, 1869. He was the first settler in the west part of the town. He bought his land on credit, cleared it, and became wealthy. February 24, 1824, he married Cynthia, daughter of Major General Bascom Whitney, and their children were Claudius (who married Harriet Weed), Thomas, Almiretta S. (Mrs. C. G. Root), Seth, Cynthia Ann (Mrs. James R. Whitney), and David L. Seth Jones was born April 30, 1832, on lot 45, on which his father settled in 1815, and which he still owns. December 6, 1860, he married Sylvia A. Shelley, of Gaines, who was born June 26, 1835. Their children are Eliza J., George S., who married Florence Crowder; Fred T., who married Helen M. Balcom; Sylvia N., and William G. Mr. Jones now resides on lot 33, which was settled by his uncle, Ethan Graham, in 1817. The latter died on this farm September 2, 1861. Mr. Jones owns 400 acres of land in the town of Kendall. David L. Jones married Lucy A., daughter of Julius S. Chase, of Kendall. He was supervisor in 1889 and 1890.

Johnson, Sarah A., was born on Lake George July 16, 1815. In 1833 she married William H. Johnson, a mason by trade, who lived a successful and honorable life and died in 1888. They had three sons: Edwin, Merritt and Daniel. Edwin and Daniel enlisted and served during the war of the Rebellion and Merritt received a wound before Washington, from which he died. Edwin and Daniel lived in Indiana. Mrs. Johnson's ancestors were Connecticut people.

Johnson, B. S., was born in Niagara county July 8, 1864. He has been a resident of Orleans county since 1890. In 1891 he married Angie S. Paddock, and they have one daughter, Alida Johnson. Mr. Johnson has established a fine creamery on his farm between Medina and Shelby Centre, where he manufactures a superior quality of creamery butter. He has equipped his factory with all the most modern and improved devices for the manufacture and purifying of butter and his products are eagerly sought after. He is an expert butter and cheese maker. His factory has a capacity for handling the milk of 125 cows.

James, H. L., M. D., was born in Medina March 12, 1857, and was educated in Medina Academy and the Buffalo Medical University, from which he graduated in 1881. He then located in Shelby Centre and has since been the leading physician of the town. He is a member of the Orleans County Medical Society, of the Central New York State Medical Society, and of the Knights of Maccabees. Dr. James's father was John C. James, and his mother Cornelia Russell. John C. James was a soldier in the



Civil war, and died in 1868 of wounds received in battle. Mr. James married Minnie Snell in 1890, and they have two children: Lina Armenia, and Revenue C. Ed.

Kelley, John S., was born in Medina September 20, 1866. He worked in the Swett and also in the Bignall foundry for several years, and spent some time at his trade in Buffalo. He was then engaged in making patterns for bean pickers in Middleport for some time. April 1, 1893, he purchased the Medina Hotel, of which he is now the proprietor. Mr. Kelley is a member of the A. O. H., and of the C. B. L. He is active in politics, and is a member of the County Central Committee. He married Lizzie Mackey April 26, 1893. His father was Michael Kelley, and his mother Eliza (Smith) Kelley.

Kidder, Morrill W.—John Kidder, born in New Hampshire in 1804, became a resident of Vermont, moved to Genesee county in 1836, to Niagara county in 1837, to Murray in 1839, and to Kendall in 1846, where he died August 6, 1850. He was a substantial farmer and active in local enterprises. By his first wife, Charlotte Eliza Woodworth, he had one child, Morrill W., who was born in Enosburgh, Vt., March 20, 1832. His second wife, Aurelia, daughter of Dr. Thomas G. Hooker, of Murray, bore him children: Esther M., Sarah E., and Mary L. Morrill W. Kidder was enrolled in Company F., 147th N. Y. Infy., August 14, 1863, and soon after was promoted scout of 2d Brigade 1st Division 1st Army Corps. In the spring of 1864 the corps was attached to the 5th Corps, forming the 4th Division, and on May 6th Mr. Kidder was made chief of the scouts of this division, being brevetted second lieutenant by General James S. Wadsworth. He served in this capacity until June 18, when, in front of Petersburg, he was severely wounded in the shoulder joint of the right arm, which he was obliged to have amputated, and was honorably discharged November 30, 1864. Mr. Kidder is the only survivor of a party of six soldiers who attempted to break through the Confederate ranks on May 6th, at the battle of the Wilderness, when General Wadsworth was killed, to secure the body of that brave officer. In local affairs Mr. Kidder has been very active, serving as justice of the peace twelve years, collector nine years, and deputy sheriff one term, and was a charter member and organizer of David Jones Post, No. 298, G. A. R., in 1882, which he has continually served as commander or as senior vice-commander. At the formation of the Orleans County Veteran Regiment he was elected its major, serving one term, and since then until 1893 was its lieutenant colonel. In June, 1893, that organization became the Orleans County Veteran Association and Mr. Kidder was elected its president. October 27, 1857, he married Emma A., daughter of Edson Wilson, and granddaughter of Captain Daniel Wilson, who commanded a body of troops which prevented the British from landing at Charlotte in 1812. Their children are Mary E. (Mrs. H. J. Merrill) and Etta A. (Mrs. W. P. Whitney).

Knickerbocker, Harmon, is a descendant of Philip and Polly Knickerbocker, his grandparents being natives of Dutchess county, who removed to Saratoga Springs in 1805, where they died, Philip in 1852 and Polly in 1853. Our subject's father, Peter, was born in Dutchess county March 29, 1802, died September 24, 1846. His mother's maiden name was Violette Tompkins, born March 13, 1805, in Saratoga county, died January 7, 1871. Peter and Violette had ten children, four now living. Subject was born October 10, 1828, in Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, and came to Gaines in 1849. In 1853 he engaged in the mercantile business and has continued the business until the present time, keeping a general store. Subject was educated in the common schools. He married in Gaines in March, 1851, Marian McOmber, of Gaines, born August 6, 1829, by whom he had one child, Gates M., born May 1, 1852. He married Clara Barras, by whom he had one child, Violette, born February 16, 1879. Gates M. resides in Gaines and carries on the jeweler's business.

Lake, James H., was born in Ridgeway September 28, 1853, and has made farming the occupation of his life. December 9, 1874, he married Sarah Hare, and they have four children: William, George, Mabel and Maud. Mr. Lake is one of the assessors of Ridgeway, and is trustee and member of the official Board of the Methodist Church at Lindenville. His mother was Ann (Bacon) Lake, and his father Christopher Lake.

Lake, John W., was born in England June 25, 1843, and came to America in 1852. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, 151st N. Y. Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was with the army of the Potomac and participated in all its engagements. He is a member of the G. A. R. and has been quartermaster and commander of the Hood Post. In 1865 Mr. Lake married Anna E. Thorn. His father was Christopher Lake, and his mother Ann (Bacon) Lake.

Lipple, Watson H. W., was born in Monroe county February 10, 1859, but has lived in Orleans county since he was five years of age. His occupation has been farming. In 1881 he married Ella M. Stanley, daughter of Andrew Stanley, and they have one son, William Stanley Whipple. Mr. Whipple is a son of William and Catherine (Watson) Whipple. Mrs. Whipple's mother was Laura (Burbeck) Stanley. Mr. Whipple is a prominent member of the Republican County Committee.

Lambert, Lewis A., was born in Greece, Monroe county, in 1834, and came to Clarendon in 1846, where he has since lived, with the exception of from 1856 to 1865, which he spent in California. Farming has been his occupation chiefly. He has been active in the political affairs of his town, having served as collector two years and highway commissioner for the same length of time. He is a member of the Universalist Church of Clarendon, and member of Holley Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Orleans Encampment of Albion, and of Murray Lodge, F. & A. M. In 1860 he married Emma P., daughter of Thomas Glidden, of Clarendon. Thomas Glidden was born in 1803 in Vermont, and came to Clarendon, where he died in 1889. He was a son of Jacob Glidden, who came from Vermont in 1816 and settled in this town. Thomas was a prominent man in local affairs, was assessor, commissioner of highways, etc., and a prominent Universalist. He married Betsey Matson, by whom he had these children: Ethan, Smith, Jefferson, Julia M., and Emma.

Joseph A. Lattin was a native of Dutchess county and was a farmer in that region. In June, 1832, he came to the town of Barre (now Albion), and occupied the farm now owned by his son, William H. Lattin. The wife of Joseph A. Lattin was Polly Wright, to whom he was married in Dutchess county. Six of their children came to this county and were as follows: Sarah Maria, who married William R. Launt, and is now dead; William Holmes, of Albion; Joseph Wright, of Barre; John Henry, of Carlton; Elijah B., of Gaines, and Mary Naomi, who married William R. Launt (his second wife). Joseph Lattin died in Barre in 1875, aged 73 years. His wife died in 1861. William Holmes Lattin was born in Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, July 10, 1824, and was eight years old when his father settled in Barre. He lived at home until his marriage and then moved to Gaines where he was a farmer for ten years. At the end of that time he moved to the old home farm which he purchased from his father and upon which he has ever since lived. On December 26, 1853, Mr. Lattin was married to Mary Elizabeth Wilson, of Gaines. They have three children: Henry Wilson, a physician; Mary Louise, and Naomi. Solomon Wilson was a native of Orange county and came when a young man to the town of Gaines. He was a miller, and purchased from John Proctor the old grist mill on Otter creek. Mr. Wilson was an energetic man, and was poor when he came to this locality. Besides the mill he purchased 100 acres of land; and still later another hundred acres; but he was taken away during young manhood, dying at the age of thirty-three. His wife, whom he married in Gaines, was Clarissa Drake, and by her he had four children: Mortimer, who died at twenty; Mary E., who married William H. Lattin; Henry Drake, who died at seventeen, and Edwin, who died in Albion.

Lee, John, was born in Barre, Mass., in 1763. In 1892 he moved to Madison county, N. Y., and from there in 1816 came to North Barre, and located where his grandson, Ora Lee, now resides on lot 47, range 2. His family came the next year. He was an influential, energetic and public-spirited man, and his house was always open for the reception of new settlers. He was one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Genesee county, and the town of Barre was named by him in allusion to his native place. He died in 1823. His children were Dancey, who married Benjamin Goddard; Submit, wife of Judge Eldridge Farwell; Charles; Ora; Asa; Sallie, wife of Gen. William E. Tanner; John B.; Clarissa, wife of John Proctor; and Cynthia, who married William Mudgett, and after his death, John Proctor. Charles and Ora Lee passed their lives on the original Lee purchase; John B. became an active business man in Albion and was known as General Lee in connection with the State militia. Ora Lee returned to Madison county and married Abbie Wells, and they had seven children, six of whom grew to maturity, viz: Calista, who married Philo A. Hooper; Jane, who married Thomas Mudgett; Laura, who married B. F. Freeman; Jeanette, who married Byron Berry; Carrie, who married Carlos D. Porter; and Ora, of North Barre. Ora Lee was a Free Mason from the time he became of age until his death in 1873. He was interested in public affairs, though not active in politics, and was captain of a militia company. Ora Lee, jr., was born July 9, 1839, in the house where he now lives. In 1863 he married Sarah Gordon, and they have four children, two of whom, Ida, wife of Fred Humphrey, and Ora are still living.

McCormick, A. J., was born in Ridgeway December 16, 1845, and was educated at Medina Academy. He then taught school for many terms, beginning at the age of sixteen. After having taught for some time he took a course in the Rochester University and afterward continued teaching. In 1872 he went into the quarry business, which he has since followed with great success. Mr. McCormick has been active in politics, has been four times supervisor of Ridgeway, and held a seat in the State Assembly in 1892-93. In 1869 he married Ella S. Abbott, and they have three children: Charles Nelson, Elva L., and Carl L. Mr. McCormick's father was Nelson McCormick.

Mack, Alfred Wolcott, was born in Lyme, Conn., December 2, 1807. In early life he was a successful teacher, and later became a carpenter and master builder, his efforts in business being rewarded with a substantial competency. His parents moved to Susquehanna county, Pa., about 1810, and the early years of Alfred were spent in Brooklyn. He became a resident of Barre in 1843, coming to Western New York at the suggestion of friends. In this town Mr. Mack was a farmer. He was a strong Republican in politics, and a non-sectarian Christian in religious sentiment. His wife, whom he married in Brooklyn, September 13, 1834, was Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan and Electa (Fox) Jewett. Their children were: Ellen Elizabeth, wife of Eugene Sterling, of West Gaines; Lavina Jewett, wife of Stephen Skinner; and Caroline Electa, who lives at home with her mother. Alfred W. Mack died August 15, 1884.

Maher Brothers.—The firm consists of the four brothers, John, Francis, Joseph, and Robert. They were natives of Hamilton, Ont., but came to Buffalo in 1867. There the eldest brother, John, learned the trade of manufacturing furniture. They first started their business in Medina as a retail furniture store, but soon branched out into manufacturing in 1887, and have rapidly grown into a very large and important concern. They manufacture parlor furniture and employ on an average 135 expert workmen. They are all practical men themselves, and supervise all the work done in their large establishment, which covers an area of about five acres of ground.

Mather, Mrs. Mary A., was born in Barre, Orleans county, in May, 1828. Mrs. Mather's maiden name was Crane, her father being Orrin D. Crane, born in Connecticut and died in Albion October 21, 1878, aged eighty years; and her mother was Sarah

Warner, who died December 12, 1852, aged forty-eight. The children of Orrin and Sarah Crane were: Mary A., born May 28, 1828; Caroline, born August 6, 1830, and Charlotte, born in 1835. Caroline married Stephen Parker, by whom she had one child, Ella, and after his death married William Pettengill. She died in January, 1891. Charlotte married Brockway Day, and they had one child, Carrie B. Mary A. (our subject), married George Mather, born in Gaines September 16, 1824, and died July 1, 1893. His father was James, born in Marlborough, Vt., July 3, 1784, and died in Gaines August 28, 1853, aged seventy-one years. James Mather was one of the first settlers of Gaines and prominently identified with its leading interests for many years. He married Fanny Bryant, born in Marlborough, Vt., October 28, 1788, and died in Albion July 14, 1881. The children of James and Fanny Mather were: Louisa, born November 17, 1814, and died July 27, 1829; Adeline, born November 5, 1819, and died January 16, 1890; Eunice, born September 12, 1821; George, born September 16, 1824, and died July 1, 1893; Ellen, born June 2, 1826; Harry Cotton, born August 15, 1828, and died March 30, 1830; Mary B., born March 17, 1831. The children of Mary A. Crane and George Mather were as follows: Orrin C., born in Gaines August 26, 1853; Sarah C., born August 9, 1855, and died June 14, 1858; Clara J., born July 16, 1858, married George M. Sanens January 25, 1883, and they have one child Charles, born April 7, 1886. George Mather was a member of Albion Lodge No. 97 of F. and A. M., and was one of the founders of the chapter 175 Alpha Omega Lodge of Albion. He was descended from a long line of worthy men, who were free masons, George being the tenth generation. For a more extended account of the Mather family see History of Gaines.

McCarthy, John E., was the son of John, who was born in Ireland and died in Carlton in 1866, aged fifty-six. His wife was Mary Hayes, born in Ireland in 1824. The children of John and Mary (Hayes) McCarthy were as follows: Joanna, born in Orange county, and died in Rochester in 1892, aged fifty-four; Mary Ann, born in Orange county in 1842, and resides in Chicago, Ill.; John E., born in Albion December 3, 1844; Catherine, born in Albion in 1846 and resides in Gaines; Charles, born in Albion in 1848, and resides in Greenville, Mich.; Margaret, born in Albion in 1850, and resides in Carlton; Alice, born in Albion in 1852, and resides in Carlton; Elizabeth, born in Albion in 1854, and died in Carlton in 1861; William, born in Albion in 1858, and died in Carlton in 1862. John E. McCarthy attended the district schools of Albion and the Albion Academy. He has been inspector of election for many years and has held office as town collector one term. He enlisted in the First N. Y. Sharp Shooters August 14, 1862, at Rochester, and was discharged June 3, 1865. He took part in the battles of Suffolk, Blackwater, Deep Bottom, Haymarket, Rappahannock and Wilderness, where he was taken prisoner and confined at Andersonville and Florence eight months; was paroled thirty days and joined the company April 1, 1865. He took part in the battles of Five Forks and Appomattox. Mr. McCarthy is a member of Curtis and Bates Post, G. A. R., No. 114, of Albion.

McCormick, James S., was born in Fulton county September 28, 1820. He came to Orleans county with his parents when fourteen years of age and followed farming for a number of years. In 1866 he settled in Medina where he still resides. He was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business in Medina for many years. In 1843 he married Lucy M. Weld, daughter of John Weld. Mr. McCormick's father was John McCormick, a native of New Jersey, and his mother was Nancy Alvord.

McGurn, Edward, was born in Medina October 24, 1864. He spent the early years of his life as a painter and a foundryman, and lived in Ohio six years. In May, 1893, he embarked in the liquor business, in which he is now engaged. His father was Edward McGurn, and his mother Johanna Hallisey. Both of his parents were natives of Ireland.

Moore, John, was born in the town of Shelby July 29, 1844. He followed farming until twenty-seven years of age, when he embarked in the mercantile business at Wheatville, Genesee county. After two years there he sold out and began buying stock in Shelby. He followed the stock business eighteen years, during eight of which he also conducted a store at West Shelby. He then entered into partnership with R. W. Post in 1892. Mr. Moore is a Mason and was justice of the peace of Shelby for twelve years. In 1866 he married Augusta McWhorter, and they have two daughters: M. Laura and M. Florence. Mr. Moore's father was Asa B. Moore, who came to Shelby in 1840 from New Hampshire. His mother was Laura A. (Potter) Moore, of Berkshire, Mass.

Maloney Brothers, Medina.—The firm of Maloney Brothers is composed of Edward and Thomas Maloney. The firm was formed in April 1882. They manufacture plumbers' supplies. Both gentlemen are practical moulders. Edward was born September 3, 1853, and has been in Medina twenty-two years. He is one of the village trustees and is a member of the C. M. B. A. In 1882 he married Mary Hickey, and they have two children, John and Annie. Thomas Maloney was born October 15, 1867. Both brothers learned their trade with the Bignall Manufacturing Company. Their parents were Thomas and Ellen (Ford) Maloney.

Moore, Charles Henry, was born in Manlius, Onondaga county, September 5, 1818, the son of Dr. Henry B., and Nancy (Ewers) Moore. At the age of fourteen Charles left home and went to live with his grandfather, the latter then being a prominent contractor on the Genesee Valley Canal. About 1843 Mr. Moore came to Albion and for about two years engaged in mercantile pursuits, but his former connection with contracting work soon impelled him in that direction, and with such enterprises he was afterward identified during his long and successful business career. He built the Central road through Orleans county, and later was engaged in the widening of the Erie Canal. He was on the Great Western Railroad in Canada, and also on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri. Mr. Moore was a successful and extensive contractor. In 1859 he was associated with George M. Pullman in moving buildings along the canal and together they went to Chicago, and engaged in raising buildings for several years. He also carried on mining operations in Colorado for a time. After an active business life Charles H. Moore died in Albion August 4, 1893. His wife whom he married September 11, 1841, was Marcia, daughter of Micah Harrington, and they had two children: Julia Louise, who married Lorenzo Burrows October 11, 1864; Alice Kidder, who died in 1862. Mr. Moore was a conservative Democrat, and a regular attendant and supporter of the Episcopal Church. Lorenzo Burrows and wife had four children: Charles Moore, a physician of Chicago; Lorenzo, jr., a physician and eye specialist of Saginaw, Mich.; Henry Lord, who died at four years, and Lynn Moore.

Mann, Mrs. Nancy, widow of Jesse Mann, was born in Benson, Vt., May 19, 1811, and came with her parents to Gaines in 1816. Her father was William Standish, a native of Williamstown, Mass., born in 1784, who died at Eagle Harbor December 25, 1867. He is a lineal descendant of Miles Standish. His wife was Hannah Rich, born in the same town in 1784 and died September 28, 1869. They had eight children: Homer E., Harriet, Nancy, John, Asa, Norman, Surviah and Eli. Jesse Mann was born September 4, 1803, and died August 22, 1878. In 1831 he married Nancy Standish, by whom he had nine children: Mercy A., born November 12, 1832, who married John Ferden and has three children; Silas C., Edith B., and John E.; Wilham born November 20, 1834, died December 15, 1874; Gad J., born July 22, 1837, who married Helen Powers (deceased) and had two daughters, Libbie J., and Lennie M.; Hannah, born March 31, 1841; Jane, born December 13, 1843, married George Odell (deceased) and had two children, Clara S. and Burt; Caroline, born June 22, 1846, married Frank Grear, and has two children, Clara S. and Matilda; Armilla, born April 14, 1849, mar-



ried Lafayette Bills, and has three children, Jesse, Frank and Edith; and Fred, born July 8, 1852, married Louisa Stockton, and has two children, Clayton and Anna B.

Merrick, William Dewitt, is a grandson of Moses Merrick, who was born in Wales, dying in Carlton, this county in 1845, aged nearly ninety. William M., son of Moses, and father of our subject, was born in Chenango county, and died in Rochester in 1888, aged eighty-seven. He came to Carlton in 1838 and bought the farm where his son now lives, comprising 185 acres. He married Mary Jarvis, born in Chenango county in 1808 and died in 1868. Their children were: Eldridge J., Cordelia F., Calista Amarintha William D., our subject, who was born in Nunda, Livingston county, May 2, 1835; Eliza J., Marion C., Maria L., Susan L. and Mary S. William D. was educated in the district schools near Oak Orchard, and finished at Yates Academy. He moved to his present farm with his parents when three years of age, and after reaching manhood he bought a farm in Waterport, where he remained four years, then sold out and removed to Rochester, remaining ten years, and engaging in market gardening. Returning to the old homestead, took up farming on the old place, and has since resided here. He married in Kendall Millicent E. Whitney, February 5, 1862. She was born in Kendall in 1840. Their children are: Charles W., born September 18, 1864, died April 19, 1865; Star K., born July 5, 1866; Florence Grace, born in Rochester January 19, 1871. Mr. Merrick married first Elizabeth S. Gray, born in Scottsville in 1835, and had by her one child, Wallace G., born in Carlton December 20, 1857, who resides in Yates. Our subject is a Republican.

Morgan William Pitt, was a native of Groton, Conn., and became a settler in Gaines in 1832. Mr. Morgan, with Benjamin and Eldridge Chester, his brother-in-law, bought adjoining farms and followed farming. The wife of Mr. Morgan was Eunice W. Chester, by whom he had twelve children. Of those who grew to maturity Julia married A. J. Paddelford; Mary and Francis died at the age of thirteen and fifteen respectively; William P. settled at Saginaw, Mich.; Benjamin F. is a coal and produce dealer at Albion. William P. Morgan, the pioneer, died on the home farm in 1881, and his wife in 1881. He accumulated a good fortune, was deacon in the Baptist church, and a strong Republican in politics. Benjamin Franklin Morgan was born in Gaines in 1848, lived on his father's farm until 1887, and is now its owner. In 1887 he came to Albion and engaged in the coal and produce business. The present firm of Morgan & Linson was established in 1890. September 26, 1876, he married Emma G., daughter of William Louisa Linson, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and they have had one child, Emma Louise, who died April 7, 1891. Mr. Morgan is a strong Republican, and for three years was supervisor of the town of Gaines.

Morse, Joseph, was born July 2, 1806, and was the son of Daniel Morse, the latter a pioneer of Genesee county. April 6, 1830, Joseph married Amanda Tuller, and in 1844 settled in Barre where Ansel Wetherbee now lives. Joseph was a large and successful farmer, buying and selling lands, and was also a noted auctioneer. He was a well informed man and could pettifog in justice court far better than many lawyers. For some time Mr. Morse kept a store and hotel at Barre Center. He died May 7, 1871. His children by his first marriage were: Susan Amanda, Lewis and Loren, all of whom died young. His second wife was Sally Shed, and their children were: Loren and Joseph. His third wife was Sarah Hicks, by whom he had two children, Morris of Barre, and Major of Valentine, Neb. Morris Morse was born August 22, 1845, and has always been a farmer, though like his father he has speculated in whatever has promised good returns. His farm consists of 105 acres and is devoted largely to stock raising, in which Mr. Morse has been successful. November 2, 1869, Morris Morse married Mary Tobias, and to them three children have been born, viz.: Sarah E., Alice, and Joseph, the latter dying in infancy.

Munn, Oscar, Kendall.—Abner Munn was born in Bethlehem, N. Y., June 7, 1797, came to Clarkson, Monroe county, April 8, 1834, and moved thence to Kendall in De-

ember, 1845, settling on the farm now owned by his son Oscar, where he died September 20, 1872. He was a captain in the State militia and his father, Abner, sr., served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Munn married Laura Wright and they had these children: Emily (Mrs. A. D. Elliott), Cecelia (Mrs. George B. Leonard), Adelia (Mrs. D. S. Mead), Jane (Mrs. William C. Warren), Oscar, Amanda E. (Mrs. H. A. Balcom), Ozro L. and William Wallace. Oscar Munn was born February 20, 1829, and married, first, Helen M. Balcom, by whom he had six children: Mary L., Ella H., Laura L., Amanda F., Oscar F. (deceased), and Wilber B. His second wife is Catharine C., daughter of William R. Bassett. Mr. Munn is a member and pastmaster of Social Lodge, No. 713, F. & A. M., was highway commissioner three years, supervisor of Kendall in 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1872, and in the fall of 1878 was elected sheriff of Orleans county, serving one full term. He has always been a progressive farmer, was active in securing the railroad through the town, and has ever taken a prominent part in local enterprises.

Mosher, Lorenzo D., was born March 7, 1850, in Yates, Orleans county. His father, Asa, was the first of the family to settle in Orleans county. He came from Amsterdam, N. Y., and settled west of Lyndonville, where he engaged in farming. He married Rosalinda Lyon, and they had eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity: Orrin, Levi, Hiram, Asa L., Rose J., John H., Loretta and Lorenzo D. Isaac, Rosalind and William A. died young. Orrin Mosher married Orlina Smith. He spent several years in the West, and was in the mercantile trade at Buffalo for a time. He died in Ridgeway. Levi resides in Yates and is a farmer. He married Emily Nicholls. Hiram married Maria Madison, and died in Ohio in 1891. Asa L. resides at Maysville, N. Y., and married Jennie M. Madison. Rose J. married Amos Gamble, of Yates. John H. resides in Lockport. He married Anna Ogden. Loretta was twice married, first to Albert Johnson and second to Charles Spencer, both of Yates. Lorenzo D. has always been engaged in farming, settling first at Ridgeway and four years later at Kendall Corners, where he remained until 1892, when he purchased a farm in Murray at the junction of Ridge and Hulberton roads. He married in 1870 Emma Clark, of Ridgeway, and they have one daughter, Nina Belle.

McCarthy, Jerome S., was born August 31, 1855, in the town of Murray. Mortimer McCarthy, his father, was a native of Ireland and was born in the year 1800. He came to America in 1824 and spent the following year at Quebec, Canada, in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1825 he went to Vermont and for three and one-half years was employed in the manganese mines near Brattleboro. In the fall of 1829 he returned to his native country, remaining until the spring of 1834, when he returned to this country, landing at Eastport, Me., with two brothers. They journeyed to Boston on foot, and not finding employment there set out for Brattleboro, Vt. He remained there until the spring of 1845, when he went to Springfield, Mass., and entered the employ of the B. & A. R. R. as assistant engineer in the construction of the bridge over the Connecticut River. He remained in their employ until the spring of 1853, at which time he accepted the position of assistant traveling engineer of the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R., with headquarters at Olean, N. Y. In the fall of the same year he was transferred to Rochester and remained there until the spring of 1855, and on May 9 of that year removed his family to Holley. He was awarded the contracts for widening the canal of sections 291 and 292 of the western division, and was engaged as a contractor on the canal until 1863. In 1859 he purchased a farm just north of the village of Holley, and here he resided until his death, which occurred May 2, 1881. In politics he was a Democrat but never aspired to political office. Mr. McCarthy was twice married, the first time in Ireland to Margaret Harrington. They were the parents of three children, none of whom are living. He married for his second wife Mrs. Eleanor Stuart May 24, 1848. They had three children, two daughters, both dead, and Jerome S. McCarthy, the subject of this sketch, whose life has been spent in his native town. He is a Democrat and has been honored with positions of trust by his party. He was collector of tolls on



the canal at Rochester in 1876, and for a period of nearly seven years, beginning in the fall of 1885, was in the railway mail service. In the years 1891 and '92 he carried on a meat market at Holley, and is at present engaged in the stone business and farming. Mr. McCarthy was married in 1879 to Miss Margaret Kelley, of Warren county, N. Y. Their children are: Anna E., James, Julia E., Mary A. and John P.

McCargo, Robert, was born in St. Andrews, Canada, in 1847, his father, Alexander, being a son of Robert McCargo, who was a native of Scotland, and by trade a ship builder. Robert McCargo came to British America and married the daughter of a Mr. McKay, who was a prominent member of the Hudson Bay Fur Company for many years, Alexander McCargo, himself, being connected with this company for many years. Alexander McCargo, on arriving at manhood, came to this State and for several years carried on a meat market in Holley. He then removed to Berlin, Canada, returning again to this State about 1860, and settled in the town of Greece, Monroe county, removing to Holley in 1865, where he was engaged in the meat business for a time. He had five children, James Annie, Mary, Alexander and Robert. Robert McCargo in 1863, at the age of sixteen, enlisted in the Eighth N. Y. Cavalry. He was wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor and taken prisoner, but was recaptured soon after. In 1871 he settled in Holley and engaged in the meat business, and with the exception of brief intervals has followed it to the present time. He was elected supervisor of the town of Murray in 1880 by the Democratic party. He is a member of the Eighth N. Y. Cavalry organization, the I. O. O. F., and Murray Lodge 380, F. & A. M. Mr. McCargo is a member and trustee of the Presbyterian Church. He married Ori Morgan, and they have five children.

Nelson, John S. (deceased), was born June 19, 1822, a son of John, who was a son of James Nelson, a soldier in the Revolution. The latter married Hannah Post, and removed from near Poughkeepsie to Romulus, Seneca county, in 1811, thence to Greece, Monroe county, and later to Murray, this county, where he bought a farm near the Transit. Late in life he removed to Somerset, Niagara county, where he died. His children were: John, Abraham, James, Peter, George, Jane, Elizabeth, Richard and Elijah. John, our subject's father, came from Ovid at an early day and took up a farm in this town, which he sold later to Joseph Pratt. He died on the farm where he first settled in Clarendon. He married Elizabeth Brink, and they had nine children, of whom six grew to maturity: John S., Sarah, who married Orville Bennett; Abigail, who married John B. French; James, Daniel, Ann, who married Ira J. French. With the exception of a short residence in Michigan and Holley, John S. has always lived in Clarendon, his chief occupation being farming. He kept a hotel at Holley for several years, and was in that business in Clarendon for a time. He was a member of Holley Lodge I. O. O. F., and also of the Masons. Mr. Nelson's first wife was Lucinda Fletcher, by whom he had two sons, J. Pratt and Lyman. In 1889 he married second Mrs. M. E. Matson of this town. His death occurred December 29, 1890.

Pugh, John, was born in the north of Wales, March 23, 1821, and came to America in 1847, settling in Canajoharie, where he resided till 1854. He then came to Orleans county and settled a mile south of Holley, in the town of Clarendon, where he soon purchased a small farm, and five years later bought a farm on the Hulberton road in the town of Clarendon, and here lived for five years, building barns and making many improvements on his place. In 1864 he bought of A. L. Salisbury the farm where he has since resided, in the southwest part of the town. Here he erected a substantial house and otherwise improved the property and by economy and untiring industry has acquired a competency. For several years Mr. Pugh owned a boat, and was engaged on the canal. He is a member of the United Brethren, and also contributed towards the building of the church in Clarendon in 1869. In 1847 he married Elizabeth Goff, who died in 1890.

Post, Roswell W., was born in Monroe county October 11, 1832, and lived on the farm till 19 years of age. He then went west and was employed as brakeman, baggageman and conductor, successively on the Michigan Central. In 1861 he went out to the far west and saw a great deal of western life as it was in the earlier frontier days. He returned east and settled in Shelby in 1868, and in 1880 came to Medina engaging in the hay and general produce business. In September in 1892 he formed a partnership with Mr. Moore, his brother-in-law. Mr. Post has been a town assessor and is a member of the Board of Education in Medina. In 1869 he married Vesta Moore, and their children are: Myron A., Grover and Mary L.

Parmaly, Sylvester, was a native of Manlius, Oneida county, and was a blacksmith. He settled in Albion, where in 1852, he began farming. His first wife was Isabella Carr, by whom he had one child, Milton K., born at Enfield, Tompkins county, where the family lived a few years. In 1835 they settled in Albion, where these children were born: Jane and William A., of Albion. The second wife of Sylvester Parmaly was Mary J. Buxton, by whom he had one child, Sarah Louise, now Mrs. Todd of Albion. Mr. Parmaly died February 9, 1882. His first wife died in 1844, and his second in 1892. He was a strong Abolitionist, a Republican, and was one of the deacons of the Baptist Church. Warren S. Slawson was a native of Delaware, and a resident of Albion about seven years. In Tompkins county, in 1860, he married Jane Ann Parmaly and came to Albion in 1868. He died August 3, 1876. His children were Mary Isabella, John W., and Emma Louise, wife of A. E. Hatch. September 18, 1883, his widow married Myron J. Sexton, a native of Madison county, who came to Albion in 1883. Mrs. Sexton has been prominently connected with the W. C. T. U., was one of its founders, and has always been one of its most active members. William A. Parmaly was born in Albion September 13, 1839. At the age of sixteen he went to Marcellus where he was clerk in a store, after which he occupied a similar position in Syracuse. Later on at Buffalo, he was connected with a wholesale and retail store. At the beginning of the oil excitement he visited that region and became an extensive operator, after which he returned to Buffalo. August 26, 1868, he married Cynthia, daughter of Ephraim Hill of Knowlesville. After several years he went to New Mexico to look after business interests, and during his absence his father died. Returning home, Mr. Parmaly remained in Albion for a time, then received an appointment in the custom house at Rochester. During his four years of service in that place he received two well merited promotions. Returning home he became proprietor of the Baker-Rose Cold Cure, with which he has since been connected.

Potter, Capt. Albert J., was born in Crawford county, Pa., December 13, 1832. The family is of English descent, and Job, the father, was a native of Hamden, Conn. He married Amelia Ford, of that place. Job Potter went from Hamden, Conn., to Pennsylvania in 1816 and was engaged in the milling business there until 1846, when he removed to Orleans county and settled in Clarendon, where he was a farmer. He was a Whig and held the office of justice of peace in Clarendon. In 1856 he settled in Albion, where he spent the remainder of his life. Job and Amelia Potter were the parents of eight children: Thomas was a merchant at Erie, Pa., and died there; Esther E. died in Batavia. She married Israel Harmon; Lydia A. married George C. Kendall of Pennsylvania and died in Ohio; Job L. was inspector in the New York Custom House for several years, and died at Rochester; Eunice P. married Fortunatus Hubbard and died in Clarendon; Mary A. married Thomas Parker and resides in Gaines. Albert J. is a farmer, and with the exception of a short period has resided in Clarendon since 1846. He was first a Whig, and then a Democrat in politics, was justice of the peace four years and supervisor in 1877. He was appointed enumerator for the census of 1890. He was commissioned a recruiting officer in the fall of 1861, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Co. G, 151st N. Y. Inf., and was commissioned captain of the company serving until October 31, 1863. Captain Potter married in 1856 Laura, daughter

of Col. N. E. Darrow of Clarendon, and their children are: Alfred M., Anna L., Fred E., and Mary E. Alfred M. is a farmer in Clarendon, and married Bertha Root.

Pollay, William C., was born in Elmira, N. Y., September 18, 1837. He learned his trade of candy maker in Ithaca, and came to Medina in 1870 where he has since carried on a successful business. He is a Mason, a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Protective Legion. He married Esther Porter, and they have one daughter, Addie. Mr. Pollay is the only life member of the Masonic Blue Lodge in Orleans county. His father was Miles Pollay, and his mother Adeline (Eaton) Pollay.

Poler, A. H., was born in Shelby in 1846, and was educated at the Medina Academy. He has followed farming all his life, and is a noted raiser of Poland China hogs, Plymouth Rock poultry, etc. He was supervisor of the town in 1893. He married Florence Stoddart. Mr. Poler's parents were Simon and Fannie (Sales) Poler, who settled in the town of Shelby in pioneer days.

Podgers, Philip, is a son of James, born in Devonshire, England, who came to America in 1864 and settled in Carlton, where he died June 5, 1881, aged seventy-eight. He married Mary A. Somers, of his native town, and she died in 1885, aged eighty-two. Their children were: Mary, born in 1824, John, born in 1830, Ann, born in 1832, James, born in 1833, William, born in 1835, Henry, born in 1836, Philip, born in 1837, Elizabeth J., born in 1839. Our subject came to this county at the age of eighteen, and settled in Middleport, where he worked for Jeremiah Colton at the blacksmith trade. After four years he removed to Two Bridges, this county, and worked at his trade for himself until 1891, when he bought the Two Bridges Hotel, of which he is now proprietor and owner, owning besides this a blacksmith shop, and a house and lot in fine condition. Mr. Podgers is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Two Bridges, No. 247. In 1860 he married at Middleport, Harriet Mortimer, who was born in Devonshire, England in 1844, a daughter of Thomas Mortimer, who was born in 1807 and is still living, having served in the late war, and losing an eye at Gettysburg. He married Mary Pratt, who was born in Devonshire, England, and died in Middleport, in 1856, aged fifty years. Mr. and Mrs. Podgers have had four children: John J., born March 26, 1861, married Sarah Stone; Mary E., born August 6, 1863; Henry Eugene, born November 14, 1871, married Ellen Bailey, and has one child, Philip, born February 17, 1894; and Flora J., born June 13, 1874.

Proctor, Carlton S., was born in Barre July 3, 1826, and was the son of Gershom Proctor by his marriage with Emily Holland. Gershom Proctor came to this region a few years after the settlement made by his pioneer brother, John Proctor, who came and settled in Gaines in 1811. The children of Gershom and Emily were as follows: Carlton S.; Emily, who married Walter Balcom and died in Murray; Maria, who was the second wife of Walter Balcom; John N.; Elvira S., wife of Delphi Thompson; and Milton G., who met an accidental death in Michigan. Gershom Proctor was a tanner in Gaines for about fifteen years. He died in the town about 1844. Carlton S. Proctor, our subject, was brought up in the family of his grandfather, his own father having died when Carlton was a boy. At the age of fourteen he began for himself, working at whatever employment he could find. In 1852 he married Jane M. Beebe, the latter dying one year after their marriage. On August 26, 1858, Mr. Proctor married Mary Achor, who was a native of Albany county, and who came to Fairhaven with the Tyler family. Of his second marriage three children were born, viz: Emily May, wife of Fred Wells, of Albion; Julia M., a teacher in the Albion district school, and John C., who died in infancy. Carlton S. Proctor came to his present farm in 1872. At the beginning of his business life he had some small assistance from John Proctor, but generally his success has been the result of his own personal efforts. When a young man he had a thrashing machine and with it worked all through this region of the country. In politics he was formerly a Whig but now is a Republican. He takes no active part in

public affairs yet has held the office of pathmaster in the town of Albion for the past twenty years.

Paine, Christopher, was a Rhode Islander, born August 8, 1787, and was a peddler on the Ridge as early as 1812. In 1814 he settled where Albert H. Paine now lives. Laura, wife of Christopher Paine, was born July 2, 1802. Their children were: Celinda, who married John Lewis; Albert H., of Albion; Orville, who died young; Christopher, who went to Canada; William, who went in the army and died in the hospital; Phoebe Cornelia, who married William Hale, and John W., of Albion. Christopher Paine took an article for 100 acres and cleared up a fine farm. He died December 13, 1855, and his widow January 27, 1874. Albert H. was born July 23, 1824. December 24, 1845, he married Irene H. Hubbard, and they had three children: Mary, who married Jerome Warner and died in 1888; Nettie, who married C. E. Fox and lives in Kansas City; and Emeline, who died young. Allen Hubbard came to Livingston county from Connecticut and in 1844 came to Albion and occupied the farm now owned by A. H. Paine. The children in the Hubbard family were: Esther, who married William Carr; Irene, who married A. H. Paine and Ebenezer, who is now dead. Allen Hubbard died in February, 1875, and his wife in 1877.

Paine, Carlton A., whose excellent farm property is located on the main road leading from Albion to Barre Center, and which is known as one of the best farms in this section, was born in Barre April 2, 1834, and was one of six children of Angel Paine, the latter the pioneer of the region. At twenty-one Carlton began for himself and earned his first money teaching school. Later on he worked his father's farm on shares for five years, and from that until the present time he has been a successful farmer. January 26, 1860, he married Martha E. Wolcott, and soon after bought the "Society lot" from Eldridge Hubbard, where he now resides. In politics Mr. Paine is a strong Republican. The children of Carlton A. and Martha E. Paine were: Oliver A., and Carlton Jerome, the latter of whom died in infancy.

Plummer, Abel, born in Londonderry, N. H., June 8, 1804, came to Carlton in 1837 and settled on the farm now owned by his daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Platten, of Yates. He died January 1, 1886. February 4, 1833, he married Sophia Sargent, who was born May 25, 1810, and died April 20, 1887. Their children were: Alfred, born August 12, 1834; Reuben L., born September 14, 1835; Clarissa, born September 21, 1838, died young; Zenas, deceased; John W., born September 17, 1843; Arley F., born November 5, 1846; Mary E. (Mrs. Thomas Platten), born December 9, 1849; and Calista, born October 25, 1851, deceased. Reuben S. Plummer married Rosalia A. Ferris and has four children: Anna S., Cora R., Leon R., and Isabel. He has lived on his present farm in Yates twenty-two years, and upon it he has the most modern house and barns in town. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 151st N. Y. Vol. Inf., his company being equipped as sharpshooters, and served till June, 1865, in the Army of the Potomac. He was promoted corporal, and was wounded at Monocacy Junction, hit by a shell at Cold Harbor, taken prisoner after the battle of Gettysburg, and paroled. During his entire service he kept a diary.

Pratt, Capt. James B., was born in the city of Rochester, March 18, 1818. He is a son of Barney, who was a native of Taunton, Mass., and came to Rochester during the early part of the present century. He was a carpenter and builder, and was deputy sheriff of Monroe county many years. He married Hannah Blake of his native place. When Captain Pratt was only six months old his mother died and he was taken by his father to Taunton, Mass., they making the entire journey in a wagon. He was left in his grandmother's care, his father returning to Rochester, where he married a Mrs. Shaw of that city. When Mr. Pratt was eight years old he joined his father in Rochester. Leaving Rochester when about sixteen years of age he came to Clarendon, Orleans county, where he resided with an uncle until he was twenty-one, since which time he

has been principally engaged in public works. He had charge of the building of the embankment on the old canal at Holley. He left his men at the breaking out of the war, enlisted in Co. K, 129th Inf., under Colonel Porter, and was stationed at Baltimore for a time. In August, 1862, he was appointed captain of his company. When Grant assumed command of the army his regiment was transferred to the 8th Heavy Artillery. He was in the battle of Cold Harbor. May 2, 1864, the 8th was transferred to the Second Brigade, General Tyler's Division, under General Hancock. Captain Pratt, served until the fall of 1864, when he was discharged on account of failing health. Upon his recovery he went to Cleveland, O., and had charge of the building of the reservoir of the Cleveland Water Works, where he was employed eight years. He was foreman on the Mahoning railroad for two years, and was one year conductor on the Beloit & Milwaukee Railroad. In 1875 Captain Pratt purchased a steamboat on Green Lake near Whitewater, Wis., erected a hotel and opened a summer resort. In 1880 he exchanged this property for a farm in Ridgeway, Orleans county, and since 1881 has resided in Holley. Captain Pratt is a Republican, has been village trustee, highway commissioner, and is a trustee of the Hillside Cemetery Association. He married in 1882 Mrs. M. A. Ray, of Holley.

Pierce, Joseph B., was born May 25, 1836, in Murray. His father, Aretus, was a son of Aretus, who was a native of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and came with his family to Orleans county in 1815, settled in Murray, and took up 100 acres of land two miles west of Holley. He married Rebecca Blood, and their children were; Betsey, Aretus, Daniel, Jerusha, Rebecca, Amanda, Joseph, and Casper. Betsey married Isaac Cady and settled in Clarendon; Daniel settled first in Murray and afterward in Monroe county, and died there. He married Mary Daggett; Jerusha married a Mr. Chapman, settled in Michigan, where she died; Rebecca married Charles Farnsworth, and settled in Niagara county; Amanda married Hunt Farnsworth and also settled in Niagara county; Joseph settled in Michigan; Casper settled in Holley, and married Louisa Warren. Aretus Pierce lived and died in Murray. He was always a farmer, and took an active interest in political affairs. He was originally a Whig and later a Republican, was highway commissioner, and was several times a candidate for supervisor. Was a member of the Holley Presbyterian Church, and married Matilda Steadman. Their children were: Sophronia, George W., John Z., Maria, Joseph B., and Caroline A., all of whom are living. Joseph B. Pierce has always lived in Murray, and has always been engaged in farming. He married in 1860 Emily, daughter of Solomon Brown, of Murray, and their children are: Edith, who married Elmer Hamilton; Fannie, who died in 1887; Florence E., and Nettie M., who married Howard Handy.

Pratt, John H., is a lineal descendant of Nehemiah, who was born in Whitestown, Oneida county, and settled in the town of Gaines in 1816. He died in Eagle Harbor in 1859. He married Demis Rowley, by whom he had these children: Winslow, father of our subject, was born in Oneida county in 1809, and died in Gaines in 1879; Reuben, Judith, John, Mary, Nehemiah, Alvin. Of these children, Winslow married Harriet N. Gunn, born in Auburn, N. Y., and died in Gaines in 1890. Their children were: Fannie, born in 1834; Sylvia, born in 1838; Eliza, born in 1843; John N., our subject, born in Gaines in 1846; Mary, born in 1849; Willis, born in 1851; and Hattie N., born in Gaines in 1859. John H. attended the public schools at West Gaines, then attended Albion Academy three terms, also the high school at Oleott, Niagara county, after which he took up farming. He now owns over 900 acres and has dealt in real estate quite extensively, having owned more than thirty farms in this county at different times. He also is largely interested in the wool trade, and is a dealer in sheep. Mr. Pratt is prominent in town affairs, having served on the board of supervisors four years, and has been assessor four years. February 17, 1878, he married Mary E. Britt, of Perryville, Madison county, born November 13, 1852, and they have had two children: Florence H., born October 27, 1886; and John Howard, born August 15, 1890. Mrs.



Pratt's father, Cortis Britt, was born in Madison county, and married Loretta Davis, of Chautauqua county. They now reside in Ridgeway.

Prusia, William J., was born in Henrietta, Monroe county, January 11, 1824, a son of Jacob, born in Lancaster county, Pa., who died in Gaines in 1859, aged sixty-nine years. Jacob married Elizabeth Maurer, born in Lancaster county, Pa., who died in Pennsylvania in 1857, aged sixty-seven years. They had ten children: Eliza B., born in 1810; John, born in 1812, died in 1833; David, born in 1814; Maria, born in 1816, died in 1845; Harriet S., born in 1822; William J., born in 1824; Samuel G., and Sarah (twins), born in 1826, Samuel dying in 1864; Lucinda S., born in 1828, died in 1861; Angeline, born in 1831, and Daniel M., born in 1834, (who was a soldier in the late war). William S. attended the public schools of Ridgeway, and later in Crawford county, Pa., and has followed farming and dealing in cattle. He is a Republican, and has served as commissioner of highways, overseer of the poor, and for thirteen years has been director of the Farmers' Mutual Life Insurance Company. December 14, 1847, he married Louisa Parker, who was born March 1, 1824, a daughter of Samuel Parker of Delaware county, who died in 1862, aged sixty years. Mr. and Mrs. Prusia have children as follows: Frank J., born July 7, 1849, married Rachael Crandall, and died in 1892; Gertrude L., born August 2, 1850, married William R. Lattin (deceased), by whom she had three children; and Charlie, born December 31, 1858, married Ida Fellows, and had three children.

Ross, Captain S. A., was born in Medina, August 21, 1863, and learned the trade of jeweler here. He went into business for himself in 1886, which he sold out in 1893. He was elected captain of the 29th Separate Company December 28, 1891, on which date the company mustered in. They were accepted by the State November 28, 1892. Captain Ross received his commission October 28, 1892, with rank from December 28, 1891. The company aggregates sixty-two men rank and file, the officers being: First lieutenant, Seymour J. Brainard; second lieutenant, Lewis L. Bacon; first sergeant, T. H. Agnew; second sergeant, A. B. Shattock; third sergeant, T. H. Owens; fourth sergeant, A. B. Eddy; fifth sergeant, A. E. Reynolds; corporals, G. H. Shattock, H. K. Burnim, F. M. Smith, George Wilcox, and J. Cunningham.

Ryan, Patrick, was born in Ireland in 1852 and came to America in 1872. He worked at quarrying four years, and then went into the liquor business. He has been in his present stand nine years, and has also been in the grocery business. Mr. Ryan is a member of the C. B. L., and C. M. B. A. In 1878 he married Mary Collins, and they have three sons and five daughters.

The Root Family.—The grandfather of Thomas was born in Massachusetts, and died in Carlton, and his father, Reuben, was born in Massachusetts and died in Yates in 1876, aged eighty-two years. The wife of Reuben Root was Betsey Hastings, who was born in Toronto, Can., and died in Yates, and their children were: Mary, born in Yates in 1822, and resides in Barry county, Mich.; Annice, born in Yates in 1824, and died in St. Louis, Mo., in 1882; Nathaniel, born in Yates and died in Lapeer county, Mich., in 1867, and was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion; Rosanna, Reuben of Van Buren county, Mich., Thomas (our subject) born in Yates June 24, 1832; Edward, Eliza Jane, George. Thomas Root was educated in the common schools of Yates and then engaged in farming, owning seventy-two acres. He was a member of the I. O. G. T. of Fountain Lodge. October 10, 1853, he married Johanna Fuller, daughter of Reuben Fuller. She was born October 29, 1834. Reuben Fuller was born in 1800 and his wife, Fannie Moorehouse, was born in 1806. Reuben died May 14, 1891, and his wife September 17, 1854. The children of Thomas and Joanna Root were; Reuben Marion, born September 20, 1854, married Jessy Very, of Buffalo, and they reside in Buffalo; Frank Eugene, born November 10, 1856, married Addie Robinson, and they have one son, Fred; Lewis T., born April 23, 1859, married Clara Weaver; William R., born

November 28, 1862, and died April 22, 1865. The children of Reuben and Jessy Root are Jessie Elizabeth and R. Vary. Reuben Marion Root is a physician and was educated in Albion Academy, Lima Wesleyan Seminary, and was graduated from the Buffalo College in 1883. He is practicing his profession in Buffalo.

Reed, Edward L., was born August 22, 1849. His grandfather, Reuben Reed, married Hannah Marks, a native of Rensselaer county, and their children were: Jeremiah, Lucinda, Polly, Phoebe, Abner, Reuben (father of our subject) and Hannah. Reuben was born November 19, 1805, and died in 1879. His wife was Lucy M. Andrews, born September 9, 1819, and died March 27, 1884. Their children were: Lorenzo, born July 30, 1837; Benejah, born February 4, 1839, died March 25, 1840; Ambrosell A., born September 23, 1840, died January 27, 1870, a soldier of the late war; Benoni M., born March 25, 1842; Mary H., born March 31, 1844; Adelbert, born March 27, 1846; Edward L., our subject; Kate A., born October 31, 1854; Clara, born October 31, 1856, died December 22, 1859. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Carlton, where he has followed farming, now owning two farms, of which the homestead contains ninety-three acres, and the other 150. Mr. Reed has served as supervisor two terms, being a Republican in politics. He married at Holley July, 1872, Julia A. Chase, born in Barre, August 25, 1849. Her father was Julius Chase, born in Connecticut April 6, 1823, who married Calista Nickerson, born in Connecticut in 1829. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have had four children: Royce, born in Carlton August 23, 1874; who died in September, 1875; Paul J., born in Carlton April 2, 1877; Ralph C., born in Carlton February 23, 1879, and E. Clifford, born in Carlton April 18, 1881.

James Root was a native of Coventry, Conn., whose first settlement in this State was at Whitestown, Oneida county. From there he moved to Jefferson county, and from the latter removed to Genesee county, locating eight miles south of Batavia. In 1820 he came to Barre (now Albion) and bought eighty acres from the land company at \$6 per acre. He lived in a log house until 1833 and then built the stone residence now occupied by his son Henry. The children of Joseph Root were as follows: Levi, Polly, Sally, Clarissa, William, Henry, Chester, Ellura, Nathan, and one other who died unnamed. Joseph Root, the pioneer, was a blacksmith as well as a farmer, and as a mechanic could make almost any kind of a tool used on a farm. He made a number of mill stones from the native stones of this locality, which in pioneer days did very good service. As his boys grew to maturity they did the work on the farm, and it was through their efforts their father was enabled to make his way comfortable in life. He died on the old home farm August 21, 1846, and his wife, whose maiden name was Fannie West, died March 31, 1849. Henry Root was born in Jefferson county December 27, 1806, and came with his father to Barre in 1820. He worked in his father's shop, but was determined to become a farmer and possessed a like determination to accumulate a good property. In this he has been successful and is now the owner of 375 acres of good farm land in the town. On November 29, 1835, Henry Root married Amanda W. Ferguson, by whom he has had one child, Floyd Ferguson Root, of Albion. Mrs. Root died March 10, 1873. Floyd F. Root was born May 20, 1841. On May 1, 1867, he married Henrietta, daughter of Joshua and Esther D. Kendall, of Ontario county. They have five children: Henry K., Alma, Levi F., Gertrude D. and John Irving Hartwell.

Rogers, Lewis, is a grandson of George M., who was born in Rhode Island, and died in Windsor county, Vt., in 1866, aged seventy years. He married Betsey Stoodley, who died in 1864, aged sixty-eight. Their children were: Jeremiah, father of our subject, who was born in Vermont in 1820; Louis, William, Nancy, and Thomas. Jeremiah married Lucy Goodenow, born in Vermont in 1819, and their children are: Lestina, Julia, Sarah, Lewis, who was born in Brandon, Rutland county, Vt., March 10, 1842; and Frank. Lewis was educated in the common schools of Brandon, worked on a farm, and at the age of sixteen went to Bloomington, Ill., and engaged with the American



Express Company. At the end of one year he returned to Bethel, Vt., 1867, and became clerk and manager of the Eagle Hotel at Woodstock, Vt., where he remained ten years then bought a half interest in a grocery store, which he conducted two years. Selling out his share he came to Batavia, N. Y., and conducted the Central House a year, and then bought the Point Breeze Hotel, situated at Oak Orchard Harbor, this county, in 1882, where he has since remained. He has a first-class hotel, makes a point of the best service and reasonable rates, and has also a boat livery, which is at the disposal of his guests without charge. Mr. Rogers is a member of the Woodstock Lodge, No. 31, F. & A. M. September 9, 1869, he married at Bridgewater, Vt., Emma N. Chamberlin, born August 14, 1843, daughter of Sylvanus Chamberlin, who was born in 1813, and now lives in Sherburne, Vt. The parents of our subject are both living, and reside in Brattleboro.

Root, Thomas, was born in Yates June 24, 1832. His grandfather died in Carlton, and his father, Reuben, was born in Massachusetts and died in Yates in 1876, aged eighty-two years. The wife of Reuben was Betsey Hastings, born in Toronto, Canada, and died in Yates. Their children were: Mary, born in 1822, Annice, who died in 1882, Nathaniel, died in 1867, a soldier in the war of the Rebellion; Rosanna, Reuben, Thomas, Edward, Eliza and George. Thomas Root was educated in the common schools and engaged in farming, owning seventy-two acres. He was a member of the I. O. G. T., Fountain Lodge. On October 19, 1853, he married Johanna, daughter of Reuben Fuller. She was born October 29, 1834. Reuben Fuller was born in 1800, and his wife, Fannie Moorhouse, was born in 1806. Reuben died May 14, 1891, and his wife September 17, 1854. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Root were: Reuben, born September 20, 1854, married Jessie Vary of Buffalo; Frank, born November 10, 1856, married Addie Robinson, and they have one son, Fred; Lewis T., born April 23, 1859, married Clara Weaver; Willie R., born November 28, 1862, died April 22, 1865. The children of Reuben and Jessie Root are Jessie and R. Vary. Reuben Root is a physician, and was educated in Albion Academy, Lima Wesleyan Seminary, and graduated from the Buffalo College in 1883. He is practicing in Buffalo.

Reed, Lorenzo, is a son of Reuben Reed, who was born in Otsego county, and married Lucy Andrews of Coxsackie. Reuben settled in Carlton in 1846 and bought 156 acres in Hulberton. Their children were: Lorenzo, born in Cherry Valley July 30, 1837; Benejah, born in the same place, as were also Amorsell, Benoni, Mary H. and Adelbert; Catharine and Clara B. were born in Carlton. Our subject was educated in the district schools of Carlton, and has followed farming for his chief occupation. For two years he was engaged in the commission produce business in Chicago, and was in Michigan two years, moving to Carlton in 1865. In 1867 he bought the farm where he now lives, consisting of 62 acres. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Two Bridges. In 1863, while in Chicago, he married Anna D. Lowell, who was born at Gates July 26, 1842. Her father, John Lowell, was born in Allegany county, and died in Yates. He married Polly Reed, a native of Cherry Valley, who died in 1851. Lorenzo and Anna Reed have had six children: Fred A. born June 15, 1865, married Jennie Schoonover; Clara B., born March 22, 1867, married Dr. Edward Whittier, and has one child, Edward L.; Lowell W., born June 24, 1871; Mary, born in 1874, died in 1877; Jarvis C., born in 1876; Adelbert, born October 15, 1879, and Lillian, born February 10, 1884.

Root, Nathan (deceased), was born in Connecticut in 1798, and died in Clarendon in 1882. His father, Jehiel, was the first of the family to settle in Orleans county, coming from Connecticut to Clarendon about 1814. He married Rachel Hedgeton, by whom he had one son, Nathan, and four daughters: Eliza, Asenath, Anna and Arvilla. Eliza married John Stone; Asenath married Ziba Hill, and both settled in Steuben county; Anna died unmarried; Arvilla married William Bolton and settled in Clarendon. Nathan Root followed agriculture, and died on the old homestead. He was a

Baptist in his religious views, and married Sally A. Bishop, by whom he had three children: George W., Rachel A., and Mary J. George settled on the homestead, and later removed to Byron. Rachel married Frank Herrick and settled in Barre. Mary J. married first Albert D. Turner, and second David N. Pettingill.

Root, Ezekiel, who for many years was one of the progressive farmers of Albion, and who died in 1851, was a native and former resident of the Hudson region. He first visited this locality in 1825 or 1830, but returned east after some years. Later on he became a permanent resident in the town of Albion. He married Cynthia Wright, daughter of pioneer William Wright, and by her had seven children, several of whom died in infancy. Among them may be recalled the names of Rosetta, Mary, Phoebe, Alice, Florence (wife of Sol. D. Hartwell), and Ezekiel W. of Albion. After the death of Mr. Root his widow married a second time in 1860. Ezekiel W. Root was born September 18, 1819, and was two years old when his father died. When his mother married again, Ezekiel and two sisters remained on the farm and carried it on for themselves. December 13, 1871, Mr. Root married Mary M. Hudson, of Murray. They have three children: Zada, William and Sarah. E. W. Root is a successful farmer, having about 125 acres of good land in the eastern part of Albion.

Rice, John Garrison, the present sheriff of Orleans county, was a native of Rensselaer county, born November 24, 1848. He was brought up as a farmer, and followed that pursuit both in his native county and Orleans, and in the fall of 1872 was appointed deputy to Sheriff Van Camp. This brought him to the county seat, and for nineteen years following he was a deputy under Sheriffs Van Camp, Parker, Munn, Howard, Searles and Shelby. In the fall of 1892 Mr. Rice was elected sheriff of the county. He is a strong Republican, and a factor in local politics. He is connected with Restoration Lodge, F. & A. M., a member of Orleans Chapter, and also of Albion Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F.

Randall, James Walter, who for nearly forty years was a practicing physician in Orleans county, was born in Kendall April 21, 1823, and was the son of Amos Randall, a farmer of that town. James was brought up on a farm and at eighteen went to Brockport to school. Later on he went to Kentucky and taught school, and at the same time studied medicine. Returning to the north he entered the University of Vermont at Burlington, and was graduated with the degree of M. D., June 23, 1848. Dr. Randall practiced medicine at Oak Orchard one year, and then located permanently at the county seat. He was for many years a leading physician in Albion. His practice was successful and much was due to the efficient assistance of his wife, who not only cared for the office calls, but as well visited the sick and administered timely relief in many cases. Ill health, however, compelled his retirement from active life. Travel at home and abroad failed to restore his broken health, and he died February 14, 1884. His wife, whom he married November 16, 1850, was Adaline L., daughter of Zachariah and Nancy (Miles) Spencer, of Oak Orchard. Dr. Randall was one of the organizers of and earnest workers in the County Medical Society, and for several terms its president. He was an active Republican, and was one of the Board of Pension Examiners in the county.

Reisch, Joseph, was born at Althausen, Saulgan, Wurtemberg, February 27, 1847. His early life in Germany was spent on his father's farm, but at the age of fourteen he began to learn shoemaking, and worked at that trade until 1867 when he came so this country. After a time Mr. Reisch became a barber, at which trade he worked in New York city and in Hartford and Norwalk, Conn., for several years, coming from the latter place to Rochester in 1871. Six months after, in 1872, he came to Albion, and started a barber shop and for the next seventeen years he was a leading barber at the county seat. In 1889 failing eyesight compelled him to leave the shop, upon which he purchased the Albion House, a good hotel near the depot, of which he has ever since been the proprietor. On December 20, 1870, in Hartford, Conn., he married Amelia

Klett, and they have one child, Mary, born January 25, 1877. Mr. Reisch is a popular landlord in Albion, and a man generally reputed in the county. He is a member of the Renovation Lodge, F. and A. M. and also prominently connected with the A. O. U. W.

Russell, Thomas, was born in Ireland April 14, 1840, and came to America in 1871, and settled in Orleans county, where he has since resided. He lived in Medina and Yates until 1880, when he removed to Eagle Harbor and until 1893 was engaged in farming. In November of that year he came to Hulberton and purchased the interest of Patrick Scanlon in the firm of Scanlon & Kirwin, and has since been engaged in the mercantile trade. He married in 1872, Anna Kirwin, and they have one son, Philip J. Russell.

Ruger, Alfred, was the first of his family to settle in Orleans county. His father, Joshua Ruger, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The family are of German descent. Alfred Ruger was a native of Dutchess county and came from there in 1835 and purchased a farm in the town of Gaines. Four years later he removed to the town of Newfane, Niagara county, where he remained for four years then returned to Gaines. In 1851 he removed to the town of Murray, purchasing the Oliver Van Kirk farm on the Ridge road just east of the transit, where he lived the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1878. He married Sarah Hoffman of Dutchess county, and their children were as follows: Margaret, who married Henry Gillette and resides in Iowa; Mary J. (deceased); Hoffman; Henry; Lyman, who married Lucinda Rich, was in the employ of the N. Y. C. R. R., and died at Syracuse. Hoffman Ruger was born June 19, 1841, in Newfane, Niagara county. He is a farmer and resides on the homestead in Murray. He is a Democrat and has held office as collector, assessor twelve years, and supervisor. He was appointed vinegar inspector September 1889, and has since held that office. He is a member of the Renovation Lodge No. 97 F. and A. M. of Albion, Albion Lodge No. 58, I. O. O. F. and A. S. Warner Lodge A. O. U. W. of Murray. In 1864 Hoffman Ruger married Henrietta, daughter of Walter Wilkinson of Carlton, and their children are: Cora, who married C. H. Bartlett of Holley, Geraldine, Kirk A., and Judson. Henry Ruger was born September 26, 1843, and settled in Murray where he has been a farmer. August 8, 1862, he enlisted in the 151st N. Y. Infantry and was commissioned corporal. He is a member of A. S. Warner Lodge, A. O. U. W. of Murray. In 1866 Henry Ruger married Sarah Snyder, and they have two children, Grace, who married George Elliott, and Silas.

Spoor, H. G., was born in Hartland, Niagara county, April 24, 1854, and followed farming until twenty-eight years of age. He then went to Saginaw and was engaged in different kinds of business three years. He came to Medina in 1884 and in 1888 established his present produce, flour and feed business. Mr. Spoor is a member of the Odd Fellows, Good Templars and Knights of Maccabees. July 4, 1878, he married Clara E. Bathrick, and they have one daughter, Hattie. Mr. Spoor's father was Garrett Spoor, and his mother Roxy (Alvord) Spoor. Garrett was a pioneer in Niagara county.

Simmonds, C. M., was born in Stockbridge, Mass., May 23, 1843. His father was an engineer, and moved to Utica and thence to Medina in 1846, and the life of our subject has been, therefore, spent entirely in this place. He has been engaged in the stove business over thirty years, was the originator and promoter of the Electric Light Company in Medina, is the oldest fireman in the village, and was chief of the brigade. He is an enterprising and zealous man and has always succeeded in everything he undertook. He is liberal in his support of church work, and of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Simmonds' father was William Simmonds, a native of Roxbury, Mass., and has been dead seven years. His mother, who is still living, was Caroline (Card) Simmonds.

Sherwood, Guy, was born in Vermont January 9, 1815, and came to Orleans county in 1819. He is therefore one of the early pioneers, and few men have resided so long

in the county. He is a member of the Pioneers' Society and is a prosperous farmer. His father was John Sherwood and his mother Lucy Sherwood, both natives of Vermont. Mr. Sherwood is a vice-president of the Pioneer Society. He has been married three times, first to Electa Zuiller, second to Maria Hayden, and third to Maria Sanford.

Scott, Frank D., was born in Ridgeway March 30, 1851, and came to the farm he now resides on in 1861. In December, 1873, he married Martha J. Coon, and they have three children, Charles Dennis, Harry Lee and Clarence Fremont. Mr. Scott's father was Dennis W. Scott, and his mother Elmira Mears. His grandfather Scott settled in Ridgeway at an early date.

Scott, Fremont W., M. D.—F. W. Scott was born in Ridgeway, Orleans county, June 20, 1856. He was educated in Yates Academy and Hahnemann Homoeopathic College, Philadelphia, Pa., from which he graduated in 1880. He began practice in Genesee county and remained there five years. In 1885 he came to Medina and has built up a large practice here. Dr. Scott has been physician to the Board of Health in Medina, and is United States pension examiner and coroner at present. His father is Harvey G. Scott, born in 1828, and is still living. His mother was Jane Weld.

Schmolle, Alphonse Bernard, was born in London, England, June 29, 1868, came to America, and in 1886 settled in Carlton, this county. His father was Leonce Bernard Schmolle, born in Nantes, France, in 1824, and married Susan Mustill, born near Eli, Cambridgeshire, in 1828. Their children were: Eugene, Gustave, Louise, Susan, William, Alphonse B., Aline and Martha. Our subject was educated in the Corporation School in London, from which he graduated in 1881. His first business was as an accountant's clerk, and next was amanuensis to a merchant. Since his residence in Carlton he has been a traveling agent for Durafort et Fils, of Paris, France, handling mineral water bottle supplies. Mr. Schmolle is a K. of P., and married in 1890, at Gaines, Eva Hinckley, who was born in 1866 in Brighton, Monroe county.

Skinner, Stephen D., is a grandson of Henry, a native of New England, and a son of Jarvis M., who was born in Ballston, Saratoga county June 8, 1799, and died in Albion in 1881. He settled in Barre at the age of twenty-one, and bought 100 acres of the Holland Land Company. He was a harness maker by trade. His wife was Mary Delano, born December 25, 1800, at Balston, and died in Barre in 1876. Their children were: Jonathan D., born in 1825, died in 1857; Polly, born in 1828; Nancy P., born in 1827 (?); Susan B., born in 1832; Henry, born in 1834; Jarvis, born in 1836; Sarah E., born in 1838; Stephen D., born November 4, 1841; and Ezra D., born in 1843. Stephen D. was educated in the district schools of Barre, and later the Millville Academy, Albion Academy, and the Medina Academy. He has followed farming chiefly, and has also dealt somewhat largely in grain and produce. He is a Republican, and has served as supervisor. In 1866 he married Lavinia S. Mack, born in Brooklyn, Pa., May 30, 1840. She traces her ancestry back to Thomas Lord, born in England in 1585, who came to America in 1635. Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have had two children: Alfred J., born November 16, 1873; and Charles D., born December 27, 1875. Mrs. Skinner's parents were Alfred W. Mack, born at Lynn, Conn., December 2, 1807, and Elizabeth (Jewett) Mack.

Sherwood, Leon M., was born in Medina, December 28, 1851. He spent his early days on his father's farm and was educated at the Medina Academy and the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1883. He studied law with Child & Pitts and was admitted to the bar in 1895. He began practice in partnership with E. Posson and in 1888 formed a partnership with Mr. Pitts under the firm name of Pitts & Sherwood. Mr. Sherwood's father was John Sherwood. His mother was Mary (Murdock) Sherwood. Both parents are living.

Stevens, Frank L., was born in Ridgeway June 2, 1848. He was engaged in the produce business six years, and has since followed farming. In 1869 he married Rosa Lewis. Mr. Stevens is a member of the A. O. U. W. His father was Charles L. Stevens, who was the first child born within four miles of Knowlesville. His mother was Sarah (Eaton) Stevens. His grandfather was the second man to settle in Knowlesville.

Smith, Andrew A., was born in Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, and died in Kendall in 1854, aged sixty years. He married Rachel Hovey born in Sand Lake who died in Kendall in 1874, aged seventy-two. Their children were; James C., Major A., Lewis L., father of our subject, who was born in 1824 and lives in Kendall; Emily, John, Sarah A., Alonzo, Catharine, Martin, and William. Lewis L. married Abby Jane Miller, of Sand Lake, born in 1826, who lives in Kendall, and their children are: James A., our subject, born in Sand Lake April 13, 1846; Emma A., born April 15, 1848; Mary E., born in August, 1850; Rachel A., born in 1853, died in January, 1891; Adelbert A., born in 1854, died in March, 1856; Andrew A., born in 1859, died in January, 1885; Dora C., born in 1862, died in 1882; Lillie, born in 1863, died in 1882; Allie, born in 1864; Lola, born in 1868, died in January, 1887; James A., was educated in the common schools of Kendall, and his boyhood was spent on the farm. He came to Kendall with his parents in 1850, and since the war has worked at the carpenter's trade. He has served as collector of Carlton. In June, 1863, he enlisted in Co. B, 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and received his discharge at Rochester September 5, 1865. He served at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Walnut Grove Church, Cold Harbor, Front of Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, the Mine Disaster, Fort Steadman, etc. At the latter place he was taken prisoner, but made his escape, and participated at Appomattox and the evacuation of Petersburg. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., Carlton Lodge No. 247, also of the G. A. R., No. 114 of Albion. January 1, 1868, he married at Kendall Alice Jeffrey, a native of England, born March 15, 1840. They have one child, Minnie C., born in Kendall April 18, 1871, who married Harry A. Weaver, and lives at Carlton Station.

Sill, Russell D., came from Otsego county to Barre about 1824, and in company with his brother, Elijah, engaged in making guns. After three years Russell married Delilah Wirt and moved to Yates, where he died March 23, 1879. His wife died January 19, 1893. Their children were: William, John, Andrew, Jackson, Mary and Anna. Russell S. Sill was a successful farmer and accumulated a large estate. Andrew J. was born in Yates June 10, 1837. He has always been a farmer, and one whose efforts have been successful. In 1864 he bought the Colonel Daniels farm in Albion, near Eagle Harbor, where he now resides. In Yates he married Emeline P. Royce, by whom he has had two children, Nellie and Hattie L., the latter the wife of Frank Hathaway, of Eagle Harbor. Mr. Sill is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Eagle Harbor, and has been its trustee for many years.

Stevens, Herbert R., was a resident and business man in Albion from 1872 to 1879, and during that period gained an extensive acquaintance in the town and vicinity, and was looked upon as one of the most enterprising merchants of the county. He was a native of Oakfield, born in 1846, and was the younger of two sons of Richard and Elizabeth Stevens of that town. He lived on a farm until he was eighteen, and then became clerk in a hardware store in Oakfield. Later on he engaged in business for himself, and was also in business in Iowa three years. He returned from the West and finding an opportunity for business at Albion, he moved to the village and became partner to George M. Waterman. This relation was maintained until the death of Mr. Stevens in November, 1879. In Oakfield August 9, 1868, our subject married Ettie G., adopted daughter of Asa R. Woodruff. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens had four children, two of whom are still living.



Slater, Giles, was a native of Tyringham, Mass., born in 1787. In his native State he was a farmer. He was one of the seven bachelors who settled in the town of Carlton in 1811 where he took up 124 acres of land. He died in the town in 1831. In 1812 Mr. Slater returned to Massachusetts and married Parmelia Ray, whom he brought to his then western home. Four children were born to them, only one of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Susan L., who became the wife of George F. Beckwith. Giles Slater was a good farmer. He cleared his land, was its original settler, and had belived would undoubtedly have been numbered among the most progressive men of the town. George F. Beckwith was a native of Great Barrington, Mass., born in the year 1817. He was a merchant before coming to this locality, and when he came to Medina in 1838 he was employed as clerk in the store of Colonel Burrows. In 1840 Mr. Beckwith married Susan L. Slater, daughter of pioneer Giles Slater, and then moved to Carlton, where he continued to live until his death in 1850. In this town he was a farmer, having abandoned mercantile life at the time of his marriage. These children were born to them: Dwight Slater, a business man of Albion; Giles, who died at twenty-four; George Edwin, who died in childhood, and Emma P., living at home with her mother. George F. Beckwith was a successful business man, although he died comparatively young. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and for nearly ten years was one of its deacons.

Standish, Charles Le Roy, was born in Newfane, Niagara county, February 4, 1845, and was the second of eight children of Solomon M. and Sarah (Munson) Standish. At the age of nine years Charles went to live in the family of Jeremiah Bailey, and was with him on the farm until he went into the army. In October, 1863, young Standish enlisted in Company K, 8th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, as a musician, and continued in the service until November, 1865, when he was mustered out. Returning home he worked two years on a farm and then bought a fifty-acre tract from the Rufus Hallock estate, and here Mr. Standish has ever since resided. November 10, 1867, he married Sarah, daughter of pioneer Rufus Hallock, and of this marriage two children have been born, viz.: Flora, wife of Clark Northrup, and Alta. In politics Mr. Standish is an earnest Democrat, and as such has frequently been called upon to stand as his party's candidate for town office.

Storaker, Samuel, was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, in 1849. He came to America in 1868, and after a short residence at Rondout, N. Y., came to Medina and for six years was engaged in quarries there. He then came to Albion and for several years was in the same business there. In 1884 he purchased a tract of land about a mile east of Hulberton on the north side of the canal, and opened a stone quarry. In 1885 William Sullivan became a partner, and they have since continued the business.

Salisbury, Harmon L., was born in Sweden, Monroe county, June 8, 1812, and was a son of Joseph, whose father came from England. Harmon L. came to Orleans county in 1857 and settled in Murray about a mile east of the Transit, purchasing the Richard Rhodes farm. He married Lucinda Harwick of Barre, and their children were: Miranda, William A., J. Willard, J. H. Leroy, Emma A., Milford E., and George S. Mr. Salisbury married, second, Mary D. Peterson. He resided in Murray until 1877 when he removed to Kansas, and later to Wyoming. He died in Le Roy, N. Y., November 29, 1893. William Salisbury resides at Fairport, N. Y. He married Amelia Peterson. J. Willard settled in Rochester, and is engaged in the real estate business. He married Ida E. Prosser. J. H. Leroy settled in the State of Wyoming, and married Jane Leonard. George S. is a farmer and resides on the homestead in Murray. He married in 1892, Lizzie B., daughter of Noble Stockham of Murray.

Smith, Capt. Henry E., was born in the town of Sweden, Monroe county, January 25, 1823, and is a son of Perry Smith. He served in the war of 1812, and married Mariella Perrin. Her father, Daniel Perrin, was a soldier in the Revolutionary



war. In 1849 Captain Smith settled in the southeast part of Murray on the county line road, and purchasing a farm engaged in farming. On the breaking out of the war in 1861 he raised a company and entered the service, his company becoming a part of the 105th Regiment N. Y. Inf. He was commissioned captain and served until the fall of 1862, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill-health. Captain Smith participated in the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. In politics he is a Democrat, and for several years was assessor of Murray. He is also a member of the Baptist Church of Holley. He married in 1844 Clarissa E. Morgan, and they are the parents of four children: Mrs. Helen Vallance, Mrs. Cora A. Boyce, Mrs. Alice M. Sprague and Dayton H., superintendent of Morgan Reaper Works of Brockport.

Sunderland, John, was born in Yorkshire, Leeds, England, in 1821, emigrated to America in 1842, settled in Gaines, Orleans county, and in 1854 purchased the farm at Fairhaven, where he now resides. Mr. Sunderland had two brothers and one sister who emigrated to this country, Thomas, James and Sarah. Subject was educated in the common schools, is a prominent member of the I. O. G. T. of Fairhaven, and has been excise commissioner of Gaines three years. He married in Carlton in 1853 Mrs. Ann Knapp, born in 1807 in Oneida county, and died in 1893 in Fairhaven. Mrs. Sunderland's maiden name was Hadstead, and her first husband was Caleb Knapp, by whom she had thirteen children: Oris, deceased, Amoret, Charles, George, deceased; Gaines, deceased; Jenette, deceased; Ellen, born in Gaines in 1828, and Frances Kittie.

Shelley, A. W., is a descendant of Aaron, who was a native of Washington county, and settled in Gaines in 1811, where he built the first house on the Ridge road, and also kept the first hotel in the town. His son, Amasa, father of our subject, was born in 1801 and died in 1869 in Gaines. He married Ann Wilson, born in Orange county in 1810, and died in Gaines in 1892. Their children were: Silva, born in 1835; Aaron W., born in 1837; Solomon A., born in 1840; George W., born in 1845; William H., born in 1849. Our subject attended the common schools, and finished at the Albion Academy, which he left before graduation, and went to Pike's Peak during the gold excitement. He has chiefly followed farming, has always been a Republican, and was elected sheriff of Orleans county in 1889, which office he held three years. In September, 1862, he enlisted in the 151st N. Y. Vols., and served two years and eight months. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, was wounded at Cold Harbor, fought at Locust Grove, and was discharged in December, 1864, for honorable service. Mr. Shelley is a member of Renovation Lodge No. 97 of Albion. F. & A. M., also of the G. A. R., and of the A. O. U. W., No. 67 of Albion. September 16, 1872, he married Marietta Broadwell, born December 16, 1839, in Gaines, a daughter of Moses Broadwell, born in Plattsburg in 1812, and died in 1883 in Gaines. Her mother was Marietta Dolley, born in Fonda in 1815, and died in 1867 in Gaines.

Stanley, D. Fred, is a descendant of David, who was born in Haverhill, N. H., in 1810, and died in West Gaines in 1866. David married Betsey Lyman, born in Marlborough, Vt., in 1820, and is still living, and is a daughter of William Lyman, born in Marlborough, Vt., and settled in Gaines in 1826. Here he purchased a farm of 100 acres on the Gaines Basin road, the farm now owned by the Bacon brothers, which he afterward sold to a Mr. Cornell and bought the farm at West Gaines now owned by John H. Pratt. In 1842 he bought the place on the opposite side of the road. William Lyman died in 1875, aged eighty-seven years. He married Betsey Swan, born in Halifax, Vt., and died in 1835, aged seventy-one years. Their family consisted of the following children: Electa, Milicent S., Lucy H., Betsey C., William H., Alice W., and Martha P. The children of David and Betsey (Lyman) Stanley were: Lucy E., born in West Gaines in 1849, married W. Rood De Forest, resides in Ridgeway, and have two children (Walter and Bessie); David Fred (our subject), born in West Gaines in 1853; Lyman M., born in 1856, died in infancy. David Fred Stanley was educated in the

district school of West Gaines, after which he followed farming as an occupation. In politics he is a Republican. March 19, 1879, he married Jennie Whipple of West Gaines. She was born in 1850, and was a daughter of Samuel Whipple, who was the son of Spencer, a soldier in the war of 1812. Her mother was Jane James. The Whipples were among the first settlers in Gaines. David Fred and Jennie (Whipple) Stanley are the parents of one child, Ruth J., born in 1880, at West Gaines.

Tompkins, E. M., M. D., was born in Knowlesville February 25, 1854, and was educated at Albion and Medina Academies, preparatory to taking a medical course in Buffalo University, from which he graduated in 1878. He also took a course in the College of Physicians & Surgeons in New York. In 1882 he married Hattie Eggleston, and they have two children: Hartwell E., and Albert E. Dr. Tompkins is a son of Dr. H. C. Tompkins, of Knowlesville, and is a partner with his father.

Thomas, Morris, was born in Swansea, Wales, May 23, 1815, and died in Carlton, where his widow now resides, in 1880. He was a man of sterling qualities, emigrating to this country when a mere boy. He purchased the farm where his widow and daughter, Mrs. Ann Eliza Dean, now resides about 1845, the most of which he cleared with his own hands. December 1, 1844, he married Mary Hoadley, who was born in Alleghany county March 18, 1826, and they had these children: William Edgar, born December 3, 1847, and died October 22, 1887. He married Eliza McCarthy; James M., born December 4, 1849, and died January 5, 1880; Ann Eliza, born October 24, 1852, who married Sanford Dean, born August 14, 1852, and died October 21, 1886. They had two children: Nelson M., born November 21, 1873, who is being educated at the Brockport Normal School; and James M., born September 17, 1880; Cora B., born June 20, 1860, and married Orris Knapp, by whom she has one child, Clark, born September 29, 1884; and Henry Jay, born March 29, 1863. He married Belle W. Loveland, who was born in Albion October 23, 1865. She is a graduate of Albion Union High School. Her father was Wells A. Loveland, a thirty-third degree Mason.

Thomas, Elam, was a native and former resident of Onondaga county, brought his family to Albion in 1867 and purchased the old Ferguson farm. Here he died in 1883, his wife preceding him by two years. In his family were seven sons, five of them were in the army. Horace enlisted in Phoenix; Edgar from Van Buren; Abner from Cook county, Ill.; Elam in Onondaga county; and Wilham in Chicago. Elam Thomas, jr., was born August 10, 1842, and was brought up on a farm. In 1864 he enlisted in Company F., 2d N. Y. Cavalry, and served nine months in the Shenandoah Valley. After the war he returned to Onondaga county and thence came with his father to Albion, where he has since lived. He owns the old farm and has increased its size from fifty-four to seventy-eight acres. He is a successful farmer. In 1870 Mr. Thomas married Rhoda M. Hart, and has four children: Irene, Gertrude, Arthur and Charles.

Taylor, Samuel, was one of the pioneers of Yates, and was a former resident of Connecticut. His wife, whose maiden name was Bill, was also from Connecticut and a descendant of a noted family. In their family were eleven children, their names being Samuel B., who died in New York city in 1877, and who was formerly connected with a Marine Mutual Insurance Company; Rodman, of Michigan; Alfred, who died about 1868 (a Baptist clergyman); John, who died in Michigan in 1877; Maria, who married Edwin St. John and died about 1848; Mary Ann, who married Horatio Parker of Ridgeway and died in Michigan in 1891; Gurdon Bill of Milan, Mich.; Henry, who died in 1849; Elizabeth, who died at the age of five; James H., who died in New York city in 1862; and Julius of New York city. Gurdon Bill Taylor married Mary Morris, daughter of one of the pioneers of Yates, but who moved to Michigan in 1874. The children of Gurdon B. and Mary Taylor, were Orville H., Herbert and Albert. The last named died in 1893 and Mary, wife of Gurdon B., died in 1848. Herbert Taylor

was a volunteer in the Eighth N. Y. Heavy Art., enlisted in August, 1862, and served through the war. He afterward located and now lives in Milan, Mich. Orville H. Taylor, was born in Yates, December 17, 1842, and lived in his native town till 1860, when he came to Albion and found employment as clerk. He enlisted in the war and with his brother Herbert was assigned to the Eighth N. Y. Heavy Artillery, Herbert as a private, while Orville was on the colonel's staff. He served in thirteen general engagements besides numerous skirmishes. Returning from the war Orville resumed the life of clerk, but in 1869 was appointed deputy postmaster under Joseph M. Cornell. In 1872 he was in the canal collector's office, after which he bought out and succeeded J. H. Longknecht, a former boot and shoe dealer of Albion. From that time until the present Mr. Taylor has been one of Albion's successful business men. He is a strong Republican and was elected town collector of old Barre in 1869. On June 27, 1866, he married Emma F., daughter of George G. Rogers of Albion, and they are the parents of three children; William G., Mary, who died in infancy, and Kittie May.

Thorp, William, was born in Lincolnshire, England, more than sixty years ago, and for more than forty years he has lived in this country. He was brought up to farming and was the son of John Thorp, a farmer. On coming to this country William started west, and when he reached Albion on the canal he had but three cents remaining. He then began working out, and being industrious soon accumulated a snug sum of money. With this he bought twenty-two acres in the northeast part of Barre, but his present farm includes 100 acres and cost Mr. Thorp a total of \$10,000. Besides this, he and his son Charles, bought an additional 160 acres, and the latter received from his father \$1,000 to make a start in business as a farmer. Our subject had but a limited education, but by careful reading has become a well informed man. By his marriage with Caroline, Mr. Thorp had three children: Charles, Julia and Janette. His second wife was Elizabeth Seager, and his third Hannah Hardtackle, and his fourth Sarah Jane Marsden.

Tent, Samuel, was born in Cattaraugus county May 31, 1834, and was the son of Samuel and Lydia Tent of Machias. The family came to the "ridge" in 1842, but later moved to Clarkson. At the age of thirteen Samuel went to work as hall boy in a Rochester hotel, and for the next several years was employed in hotel work in various places. He next went to school at Lima Seminary one term, and then went to Michigan and was teamster between Hastings and Battle Creek. In 1852 he came to Barre Center and went to work for his uncle, Charles Morey, a shoemaker, then worked on a farm, followed by a clerkship in a store. Still later he drove team for a time, then bought and cleared timber lands, and had much to do with building the roads of Barre. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. D, 151st Regiment, as private; was promoted at Albion; at the front was appointed right general guide of the regiment; promoted color-bearer, and finally promoted first lieutenant in February, 1864. At Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864, he was wounded and was in the hospital six months, and while there acted as hospital steward; was mustered out July 1, 1865. Returning to Barre, Mr. Tent engaged in stave and heading manufacture, and was in active business until eight years ago, when he retired, and gives his attention to farming. He was also four years a merchant at Barre Center. Samuel married first January 1, 1855, Emma Bigelow, who bore him two children, Hattie and Emma, both of whom are dead. His wife died in 1861, and in 1862 he married Ellen Gates, by whom he had one child, Lydia Belle, wife of Cubit Miller. She died in 1888 and March 1, 1889, he married Marietta Petrie. He is a Republican, and for seven years has been overseer of the poor in Barre.

Van Stone, James, was born in Devonshire, England, December 21, 1832, and came to America in 1853. He spent twenty-five years in the pursuit of dry wall building, at which he was very successful. He then began farming and became one of the most noted stock raisers in this part of the State. He breeds Jersey cattle, Oxford sheep, Victoria swine and a dozen varieties of poultry, and takes many of the premiums at the

fairs. In 1859 Mr. Van Stone married Mary Axtell, and they have two children, Jay C., and Mrs. George Anderson.

Wilson, A. B., was born in Kendall August 18, 1849, and has made farming the occupation of his life. He married twice, first in 1867 Rose Jefferson, who died leaving one son, William A., and second Florence C. Ross. They have five children: Ross Randall, Horace, Ray, Rose and Florence. His parents were Andrew W. and Harriet Ann (Nichols) Wilson. His ancestors came from London, Eng., and settled in Massachusetts in 1718. Mr. Wilson is a member of the A. O. U. W., No. 67, and of the Farmers' Alliance, No. 498, Maple Ridge.

Waite, T. A., was born in Millville January 27, 1864, and has since been engaged in the mercantile business, established by his father in Millville. His parents were Hiram and Fanny (Hart) Waite. In 1886 Mr. Waite married Anna Gillette, and they have one son, Albert Waite, and one daughter, Loraine E. Waite. Mr. Waite is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and takes an active part in political affairs. He is a member of the County Central Committee, and has been a delegate to many county conventions. The Waite family are descendants of Thomas Waite, a Puritan, who landed at Portsmouth in 1639.

Walsh, Michael, was born in the South of Ireland and came to America during the troublesome times of 1848. He has resided in Medina for forty-four years, and is one of the substantial men of the village. He has a family of one son and three daughters.

Weaver, Savina J., is the widow of Harris Weaver, who was born in Schenectady county September 7, 1819, and died in Carlton May 11, 1892. He bought the farm where our subject now lives in 1852. His father, Asa, was a native of Vermont, who died in Otsego county, and his mother was Mary Griffith, of Schenectady county. The children of Asa and Mary were as follows: Jehiel, Eunice, Stephen, Harris, George and David, of whom George is the only survivor, and resides in Canada. Harris married Savina J. Hoag in 1852, she being a native of Montgomery county, born July 17, 1833. Their children were: Florence A., born in Carlton February 27, 1854, who married Maro Freeman, and has two children, Harris H. and Clayton; Electa A., born June 7, 1857, who married Arthur J. Weed, and has two children, Mark D. and Clyde R.; Willis, born August 10, 1863, died October 19, 1865; and Charley A., born June 3, 1867, who married Georgette Williams, and has one child, Willis C. Mrs. Weaver's father was Mark Hoag, born in Charlestown, Montgomery county, in 1796, and died in Root, Montgomery county, in 1853. He married Susan Campbell, born in Charlestown in 1795, and died in Root in 1843. Their children were: Ira, born in 1815, died in 1858; Lydia, born in 1817, died in 1848; Eliza A., born in 1818, died in 1819; Rebecca A., born in 1819; Paris, born in 1822, died in 1876; Louisa, born in 1824, died in 1851; William, born in 1828, died in 1891; Job, born in 1830, died in 1880; and Savina J., our subject. Her grandfather, Nathaniel Hoag, was born in Dutchess county and died in 1864, aged ninety-three years. His wife was Betsey Dual.

Warren, Reuben N., is a descendant of Jonas Warren, a native of Fitzwilliam, Cheshire county, N. H., whose wife was a Miss Gilchrist of Scotch descent, and their family consisted of seven sons and two daughters: Betsey, Sally, William, Philip, Jonas, Noah, Wright, Silas and Luther. Silas Warren, the father of our subject, was born in 1794, in New Hampshire. He had a farm of 234 acres, and was a man of prominence, having served as justice of the peace and was deacon of the Baptist Church of East Carlton for many years. In 1820 he married Lucinda Reed, who was born August 23, 1797, in Nassau, Rensselaer county. Mrs. Warren's father was Reuben Reed and her mother was a Miss Marks, who died at the age of ninety-four in 1867. Silas Warren died July 25, 1875, in Carlton on the farm he purchased in 1838. Silas and Lucinda (Reed) Warren were the parents of the following children: Reuben Nel-

son, born in Nunda, Livingston county, May 24, 1821; Willard F., born in Nunda June 6, 1824, and died in 1888; William Clinton born in Nunda September 18, 1825, and resides in Chicago; Washington and Wellington (twins) born in Nunda May 27, 1829, the former dying in 1879 and the latter in 1887, and these twin brothers married twin sisters, Sarah and Mary Palmer, of Brockport, born in 1830; Silas L., born in Nunda February 8, 1835, and died in Milwaukee, Wis., December 19, 1893. Reuben N. Warren attended the district school at East Carlton, and subsequently the Albion Academy. He taught school for two terms and then followed farming at East Carlton till 1877, when he moved to Waterport and took charge until the same was sold to Mr. Bromley in 1886. He is a Republican and has served as supervisor of the town of Carlton. May 21, 1846, he married Emma Joy, who was born in Carlton February 5, 1819, and died September 17, 1886. The children of this marriage were: Adelaide, born in Carlton June 20, 1847, married Palmer D. Anderson, who was born in Richmond, Ontario county, October 19, 1830, and died April 9, 1885 (and their children were Harry S., born in Carlton January 26, 1872, died October 26, 1874, Willis P., born in Carlton March 2, 1876, and Belle, born in Carlton March 2, 1876); Adelpia J., born September 24, 1848, and married Daniel D. Bromley; Mary Alice, born in Carlton May 23, 1857, and married Melvin Garrett, of East Carlton. The children of Jonas Warren, grandfather of our subject, with their births are as follows: Betsey, born March 19, 1786, in Townsend, Mass.; William, born April 10, 1787, in Townsend; Philip, born July 16, 1788; Jonas, jr., born January 8, 1791, in Fitzwilliam, N. H.; Noah, born July 27, 1793, at Fitzwilliam; Silas, born December 1, 1794, at Fitzwilliam; Sally, born March 6, 1796, at Belchertown, Mass.; Luther, born August 1, 1801, at Cheshire, Mass.

Wilson, Valentine A., is a son of Alexander Wilson, who was born in Wilson, Niagara county, and died there in 1831, aged thirty-one. The mother of Valentine was Catherine Efner, born in Canada in 1809 and died in 1892. Alexander and Catherine Wilson were the parents of two children: Almarion Wilson, born January 25, 1829, and resides in Michigan; Valentine A., born in Nelson, Niagara county, March 29, 1830. Valentine A. Wilson married Susan A. Phelps, January 12, 1857, in Carlton. She was born September 27, 1838, in Parma, Monroe county. They had these children: Nellie M., born in Carlton, October 4, 1857, and died March 14, 1881; Frederick E., born December 7, 1859, and married Lottie Fuller (they have one child, Glenn F., born October 20, 1891); Henry V., born in Carlton July 25, 1867, and married Irene S. Hard; Walter W. Wilson, born in Carlton November 2, 1876. The father of Mrs. Valentine A. Wilson was Lyman D. Phelps, born October 10, 1809, and died January 22, 1890, and his wife, Sophronia A. Wright, was born April 5, 1808, and still lives. Valentine Wilson was educated in the common schools of his native town and attended the Wisconsin Collegiate Institute where he finished his education. He has followed farming and the mercantile business, and in 1874 he moved to Kuckville where he has since resided. August 11, 1862, he enlisted in the 151st Regt. N. Y. Vol., Co. A, and was discharged June 26, 1865. He enlisted as private and was promoted to corporal and sergeant. He took part in the battles of Locust Grove and Manassas Gap, Wilderness eight days' battle, Spotsylvania, Hanover town, Cold Harbor, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and McLaine's Ford. Mr. Wilson was postmaster at Kuckville ten years.

Welch, George M., was a son of John R., who was born in Pittsford, Monroe county, in 1828. His wife, Jane A. Sargent, was born in New Hampshire in 1836, and they had three children: George M., born in Carlton April 12, 1854; John, born August 28, 1859; Nelson C., born September 16, 1864. Our subject was brought up on a farm, and at the age of sixteen learned the cigarmaker's trade, which he followed thirteen years. In 1893 he purchased the stock of goods of W. J. Hise, and subsequently purchased the store at Carlton. He was appointed postmaster at Carlton November 16, 1893. Mr. Welch married at Kuckville in November, 1880, Jennie E. Nicholson, who was born August 13, 1859, by whom he has had one son, Harry H., born August 31, 1881.



Wright, William was a native of Columbia county, and was a farmer in that region prior to 1816. In that year he came to what is now Orleans county, settling in the west part of the town of Barre (now Albion), where he lived and died. In his family were nine children, two of whom were born previous to his settlement in this county. They were Cynthia, who married Ezekiel Root, and after his death Thomas Tracy; and Daniel G. of Albion. The children born in the town were Lewis, who died in Michigan; Hannah, who married Warren Chase, and died in Minnesota; Phebe, who married Philip Beeman and died in Michigan; Amanda, who married Warren Smith of Albion; Amy, who died at sixteen; Fannie, who died at seven; Sarah, who married James Parmele, and Justus W. of Albion. William Wright, the pioneer, came a poor man to this region but accumulated a good property before his death. Daniel G. Wright was born in Columbia county, November 21, 1814, and was brought up and always lived on a farm. On reaching age he began work for his father, then rented a farm and finally became the owner of one. A life of industry has brought to him a deserved competence and he is now one of the foremost farmers of the town. In 1838 he married Lucy Lord, who bore him six children: Albert, who died in Boston; the second child died in infancy; Edgar, now in Kansas; Jennie, who married James Allen and died in Albion; Coville P. of Albion, and Lottie, who married Truman Clark. Mr. Wright has engaged extensively in dealing in apples and was the pioneer of that business in the county. His lands comprise about 360 acres. He began life sixty dollars in debt. His wife died in 1892. Justus W. Wright was born July 7, 1837, and was the youngest of the children of pioneer William Wright. In 1860 he married Delia A. Lord, by whom he had five children, viz.: Alfred Ellsworth, a prominent Universalist clergyman now in Brooklyn; Alma Estelle, wife of George Caswell of Albion; Myrtie Belle, wife of Daniel K. Smith, of Clarendon; William, who died an infant, and one other who died unnamed. Justus W. Wright is a prominent farmer in the eastern part of Albion where he has always lived. In politics he is a strong Republican and has been twice elected justice of the peace. He was appointed justice of sessions in 1893. Coville P. Wright, son of Daniel G. Wright, was born in Albion February 12, 1850. He has always been a farmer since old enough to work. On January 6, 1873, he married Belle, daughter of Pliny E. Hudson, of Murray. Two children were born of this marriage. His wife died December 26, 1877, and in January, 1880, Mr. Wright married Jessie Thatcher. Of this marriage five children, all boys, have been born. In 1873 Mr. Wright located on his present farm. He is somewhat active in local politics, has always been a Democrat though in no sense a politician. He was elected supervisor of the town in 1893 and re-elected in 1894.

Samuel Willyoung was a native of Erie county, born March 3, 1848, and was the fifth of seven children born to John and Eva Willyoung. His father was a farmer, a native of Germany, and came to the United States in 1840. Samuel was brought up on the farm, educated in the common schools, and attended three months at the Bryant & Stratton Business College of Buffalo. He went to farming before he was of age, and in 1871 started out as a salesman of the old Cayuga Chief mowing machine. This business he followed until 1880 when he was appointed deputy sheriff of Erie county and served in that capacity for one year. Soon afterward he came to Albion and became connected with the "Curtis Machine Works" in the capacity of superintendent and secretary. These works afterwards became known as the Curtis Manufacturing Co., which, after a life of vicissitudes, ceased doing business and is now owned by Mr. Willyoung and Franklin Clark. In September, 1892, Mr. Willyoung started a hardware and stove store in Albion, of which he is still proprietor. In Erie county our subject was a member of old Company H. 198th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. He served with this company three years, and although never in service the regiment was held in readiness for any emergency that might arise. The lieutenant-colonel of the regiment and also the captain of Company H were brothers-in-law of Mr. Willyoung. In Erie county Samuel Willyoung was married to Matilda Summer, and to them these children were



born: Eugene S., in business with his father; Lester E., a prominent veterinary surgeon formerly of Albion, now of Buffalo; C. Alfred, of Albion; Eva, who died at eleven; Margaret and Thekla.

Wilson, Robert.—The Wilson Family are of Scotch-Irish descent, and for generations back had one member named Robert. Robert Wilson, son of Robert, was born in 1783 in the north of Ireland, where he married Martha Morrow. They came to America in 1834 and settled in Kendall, on Norway street, on the farm now owned by their son Thomas, a bachelor, where both died, Mr. Wilson's death occurring in March, 1844. Their children were: Mary, Nancy, Robert, jr., Martha, Thomas, Margaret, and Eliza (Mrs. W. H. Porter), all born in Ireland, and Charlotte, born in Kendall. Robert Wilson, jr., was born October 18, 1825, was reared a farmer, and settled on his present place in April, 1868. January 4, 1860, he married Betsey A., daughter of Lebbeus Crippen, of Carlton, and their children are: Charlotte, who married Harry S. Burnett December 12, 1891; Elizabeth S., who married George Hoffman November 12, 1885; Carrie H., who married E. A. Smith February 10, 1892, and died June 18, 1893; Mary A., who married William W. Jenkins June 20, 1891; and Robert L., and Augusta, at home. Lebbeus Crippen, Carlton, was born in Penfield, N. Y., September 11, 1810, and settled in Carlton in 1841, where he died May 24, 1845. April 19, 1837, he married Sally Au Tisdale, who was born August 27, 1815. Their children were: Betsey A. (Mrs. Robert Wilson) and Caroline H. The latter was born August 15, 1841, and died August 15, 1882. Mrs. Crippen married, second, December 2, 1849, Stephen Groak, of Carlton, by whom she had one son, Charles E. Mrs. Groak died October 1, 1886.

Webster, Myron H.—Ose Webster was born in August, 1763. He came to Kendall Mills about 1819 and erected there, on Sandy creek, one of the first if not the first grist mills in Orleans county. He was the pioneer settler in that locality, which was long known by his family name. Near his grist mill he also built a saw mill, and subsequently erected several other saw mills at different points on Sandy Creek both above and below, which are noticed on a previous page of this volume. In November, 1773, he married Ruth King, who died May 17, 1864. He died near Kendall Mills August 15, 1840. He had seven sons and four daughters, of whom Ebenezer K., Solomon, Luther H., and a daughter lived and died in Kendall; the others moved to Michigan. Ebenezer K. Webster was born in Saratoga county January 1, 1795, and died December 19, 1878; his wife, Chloe Perry, was born December 15, 1796, and died August 2, 1877. Their children were: Myron H., born May 16, 1824; Caroline, born October 30, 1825, died January 23, 1839; Mark A., born June 28, 1827, died March 15, 1832; Simon P., born September 10, 1829, died April 7, 1891; John, born December 12, 1831; Ruth A. (Mrs. A. J. Eaton), born February 15, 1834; Malinda (Mrs. Edwin Downs), born February 20, 1836; and Chloe (Mrs. Clinton Perry), born December 14, 1840. Mr. Webster came to Arnold's Mills in 1825 and bought of David Arnold a one-half interest in a saw-mill, all being located on the line on Sandy Creek between Kendall and Murray. He finally sold out to Mr. Arnold and removed to Kendall Mills, where he formed a partnership with his brother Solomon to conduct the saw and grist mills erected by their father. The firm built the present grist mill of M. H. Webster & Son in 1840, and for many years was prominently identified with the business of the place. Solomon died in April, 1865. Ebenezer K. was active in town affairs and one of the founders of the M. P. church in his village. Myron H. Webster, his oldest child, married, January 6, 1854, Mary Allis, and has had two children: Rome, born September 16, 1854, died January 16, 1865, and Orson A., born July 17, 1857. The latter is in partnership with his father and represents the fourth generation in the direct ownership and operation of the saw and grist mill interests at Kendall Mills.

Wellman, Harry E.—Reuben Wellman, born in Vermont, served as a drummer in the War of 1812, married his wife in Massachusetts, and came to Kendall about 1819, set-

ting on a farm now owned by Mrs. Almeretta Root, but eventually removed to Michigan, where he died. Of his eleven children, Cyrenus, born November 12, 1808, married October 13, 1836, Susan, daughter of James Weed, who survives him. He died November 16, 1882. Their children were: Irving E., born April 27, 1841; James K. P., born August 10, 1844, died January 18, 1879; Annis (Mrs. James Griswold), born May 22, 1849, died May 8, 1883; and Lewis C., born January 16, 1861, who married in 1885, Flora B. Manley. Mr. Wellman was a prominent farmer, public spirited, and enterprising, and inherited many characteristics of the Pilgrims of Plymouth Rock, from whom the family are lineal descendants. Irving E. Wellman married Jane, daughter of Noah Elwell, of Kendall, and has had three children, of whom only one, Harry E., is living. He has held several local offices and was supervisor in 1883-4 and 1891. He settled on his present farm in April, 1865. Harry E. Wellman married Carrie, daughter of Andrew B. Townsend, of Kendall, and has two daughters. He has been prominent in local temperance affairs, has been chief templar of Orleans County Lodge, and is one of the foremost members of Kendall Lodge No. 538 I. O. G. T.

Warner, De Witt Clinton, was born in Phelps, but early in life went to Alleghany county where he was a lumberman, and from there he came to Ridgeway about 1835. Three years later he moved to Barre and in this town was a successful farmer and left a good estate. His children were: America, wife of Alphonzo Starkweather; Justin; Mary Jane; Austin; William A.; De Witt C.; Electa, wife of W. W. Phipps, and Charles. Mr. Warner, the pioneer, and also his wife died during the same week. Justin Warner was born March 21, 1831, and has always been a farmer. In April, 1860, he married Esther M. Whiting, by whom he had three children: Hattie, wife of Frederick Raymond; Electa, and Dewitt C., both of whom died in infancy. Mr. Warner is a substantial farmer in the southern part of Barre, and his success in life has been due to his own efforts. Thomas Stephen Whiting came from Connecticut and settled first in Alleghany county, then came to Ridgeway in 1843. His wife was Polly Crane, and of their twelve children, eight grew to maturity. They were Eliza Ann, Almira, Lucinda, Horton, Samuel, Esther M., Philo, Ellen. Thomas S. Whiting died March 14, 1889, aged ninety-one years. His wife died in 1878. Prior to his residence in this county, Mr. Whiting was a blacksmith, but in Ridgeway he was a farmer.

Warren, Aaron, was born in Murray, and is the fourth generation of that name. The family are of English descent. Aaron Warren, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Vermont and was a captain in the Revolutionary War and served in the War of 1812. He came from Vermont to Orleans county in 1814, and took up a tract of land near Balcom's Mills, paying seven dollars per acre. He built a log house and shortly after (being a miller) built a grist mill at Sandy Creek, south of the Ridge Road and on the west side of the road where the present mill now stands. This is said to be the first grist mill built in the town. He carried on this business for a considerable time, and died in Murray in 1849, aged eighty-nine years. He had five children: Joel, George, David, Aaron, and Polly, who married a Mr. Palmer and removed to Michigan. Joel and George settled in Michigan; David settled in Vermont and in 1868 removed to Orleans county and settled in Clarendon, where he died. Aaron Warren was born in Montpelier, Vt., in 1803, and spent his life in Murray where he was always a farmer, and a man honored and respected by his fellow townsmen. In 1846 Mr. Warren settled on the Ridge west of Sandy Creek, where he resided until his death in 1891. He married Dorcas Williams, daughter of Henry Williams, a native of Vermont who came to Murray at an early day and settled on what was afterward the Daniel Young farm. The children of Aaron and Dorcas Warren were: Chauncey, Henry, Laura, Lucy A., Maria, John, Marietta, and Aaron, jr. Chauncey settled in Michigan. He was twice married, first to Catherine Bloomingdale, and the second time to Jane Palmer. He died at Albion, and one son, Hermon, survives him. Henry died unmarried; Laura married Isaac Downey of Murray; Lucy A. married Charles Bartlett of Gaines; Maria

married Oscar Frisbie; John died unmarried; Marietta married James Beck. Aaron Warren, jr., with the exception of five years, has always lived in Murray. In 1869 he married Ellen M. Rice, and they have one daughter, Mary Warren.

Weller Hiram, was born near Washington, N. J., in 1818, and is a son of Peter R. Weller, whose father came from Germany during the latter part of the eighteenth century and settled in New Jersey, where he was a farmer. Peter R. Weller was a tanner and currier and about 1825 he settled in Livingston county. He married Betsey Potts, and they were the parents of nineteen children. One son, Jacob, settled in Holley about 1850 and is a blacksmith. Hiram Weller came to Mt. Morris, Livingston county, with his father and was a farmer there. He spent twelve years in Ohio and in 1874 came to Orleans county and settled near Holley, where, with the exception of a residence of seven years in Kendall, he has since lived. In 1874 Mr. Weller married Anna J., daughter of Levi Hard of Kendall, and they have one son, Levi H. Weller.

Youngs, John, was born in Norfolk, England, in 1828 and in 1852 came to America and settled in Orleans county. He was a shoemaker by trade and followed that business until 1872, when he purchased a farm in Murray, and was engaged in farming until he died November 22, 1891. He married in 1848 Susan Youngs, and their children were: Salina, who married Henry Staines; Susan, who married Joseph Carleton; Lucretia, who married Jasper Robertson; Mary, married Morgan Michener; and Jennie married Henry Michener. John Youngs is a farmer, and married Oldma Slater.

Inman, Thomas, was born in Providence, R. I., and belonged to a family of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. His father and six brothers served in the war of the Revolution; he offered his services but was not accepted, being too young. He married Amy Ellis, of that town; they soon moved to Windham county, Conn., living there till 1801; then changing his residence to Newport, Herkimer county, and remained several years. He came to Farmington, Ontario county, thence to Murray, Orleans county, in March, 1821. He died in Clarendon, aged 90 years and one month. His family consisted of a daughter and three sons. Earl, the oldest, was married to Huldah Sanders, a sister of Charles W. Sanders, the author; and died in Murray at the age of thirty-five years, leaving a wife, two sons and one daughter. His oldest son, Darius, is a Baptist minister. Thomas E., the youngest son of Thomas Inman, was a Baptist minister at the age of twenty years and preached in the town of Carlton for awhile, then located at Canton, Ohio, where he was pastor for several years. In 1855, with his family, he removed to St. Cloud, Minn., preaching there and in that vicinity until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he was chosen chaplain of the 1st Minnesota Mounted Rangers and served one year. He then received a captain's commission and served two years in the 4th Minnesota Infantry. At the close of the war he returned to St. Cloud and resumed his pastoral duties. His son, John B., a lad of fourteen, enlisted in the army as a drummer. At the close of the war he led the remaining remnant of his regiment as they marched into St. Paul. Philip Inman, son of Thomas and Amy (Ellis) Inman, was born in Killingly, Windham county, Conn., July 4, 1800. At the age of twenty he came with his father's family to the town of Murray. September 5, 1824, he married Anna Thompson, a native of Wells, Rutland county, Vt., with whom he lived nearly fifty years and had seven children. Previous to coming to Orleans county with her parents she had taught two terms of school in Vermont and one term in Nunda, N. Y. One day while rinsing clothes at a spring near their house in Murray she heard a noise in a tree near by, and looking above her saw a young bear on one of the branches of the tree. She died in Clarendon August 10, 1874. Soon after their marriage he purchased fifty acres in West Clarendon and lived on that and an adjoining 110 acres, which he afterward purchased, for several years. He then bought a farm one-half mile west of Clarendon village, on which he lived till the time of his death January 6, 1887. He actively engaged in changing the forest

into productive fields of grain, and bore his part of the burden in the improvements of his time. He was a member of the Baptist Church fifty-five years. Life to him was not a burden, but he seemed as anxious to live on as though in the vigor of youth. Following are the names of their seven children: Melissa A., who died aged one year; Mary Ann, who married at the age of eighteen Jerit W. Hopkins, and died when nineteen, leaving one son, who died aged three years; Orrilla received a certificate for teaching when thirteen years old and taught her first term at the age of fourteen in Carlton, afterward taught in Clarendon and Barre, and later taught several terms at Muscatine, Iowa, and St. Cloud, Minn. She received her education at the district schools and Fairfield Seminary, and now resides in Clarendon; Philip Clark, who died in infancy; Emeline L., died aged five years; Darwin M. received a certificate to teach school when fourteen years of age. He taught several terms in Clarendon, Barre and Carlton. He received his education at the district schools, Albion Academy, and graduated at Rochester University. In 1874 he married Adele Lewis, of Columbus, Wis., and removed to Vermillion, Dak., where he has since resided. He has three times been elected to the Territorial Legislature and once elected to the State Legislature of South Dakota. He is now president of the First National Bank of Vermillion. William H., now a resident of Clarendon, taught two terms of school in Barre, has twice been elected supervisor of Clarendon, and is a farmer by occupation.

O'Brien, Timothy, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, and came to Orleans county, in 1847, settling at Medina, where for a few years he was employed in the quarries of John Ryan. He then began business for himself, operating quarries at Medina, Shelby and Brockville. In 1881 he removed to Holley and purchased a quarry of the late Luther D. Hurd, which has since been carried on by Mr. O'Brien and his sons. In politics he was a Democrat, was trustee of Medina several years during his residence there, was also trustee of Holley and for one year was president of the village. He was also a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church of Holley. He married in 1853, Mary Lahey, and they have had seven children: Mary, William, Richard G., Margaret, Anna, Thomas and James P., all now living except Thomas and James. The latter was for several years a student at Niagara University and later at Albany Law School where he received his diploma and was admitted to the bar in 1890. He was greatly esteemed, and his loss deeply felt by a wide circle of friends. He was appointed postmaster of Holley, N. Y. in March, 1894, and his appointment was confirmed August 8th. He died at Holley August 9, 1894. William O'Brien married Charlotte Bodkin, of Holley, in 1890. He was trustee of Holley four years, is a member of the C. M. B. A., Branch 75 of Holley since its organization, was representative to the Grand Council held at Auburn in 1888, and was also representative in 1890 at Binghamton. Richard O'Brien married Ellen Ryan, of Medina, N. Y., in 1884. He is member of the C. M. B. A. also, and was representative at the Grand Council held in Rochester in 1892. Timothy O'Brien died November, 1887. Since his death the business has been carried on by his sons.

Hakes, John S., traces his ancestry back to Solomon, who was probably born in England. John is the sixth generation, and his grandfather, Perez, was born in 1777 in Stonington, Conn., where the first of the family were found, and died at Pitcher, Chenango county, in 1822. Col. Perez, father of John, was born April 11, 1806, in Chenango county and is still living and resides at Albion. His wife was Lucy Ann Baldwin, born in Stonington, Conn., September 15, 1809, and died in Gaines in 1879. Their children are as follows: Perez H., jr., born May 28, 1828; Elisha B., born April 2, 1830; Rufus B., born May 14, 1832; Lucinda B., born September 24, 1834; John S., born November 30, 1836; Lucy A., born April 12, 1841, and died October 1, 1843; Altania, born June 22, 1844; Deborah, born March 3, 1847; Mary E., born May 14, 1849; William B., born January 27, 1852, and died October 18, 1890, in Murray. John S. Hakes was educated in the common school at Pitcher after which he attended the

academy at Cincinnati for about eight years, and since then has engaged in farming. He and his family are members of the Baptist Church of Albion. At Lisle April 20, 1869, Mr. Hakes married Mary A. Wheeler, who was born in Solon May 10, 1838. Her father, Lyman Wheeler, was a colonel in the militia, born in Solon November 20, 1899, and died in 1858. Mrs. Hakes' mother was Mary Murch, born in New Hampshire and died at Cincinnati in 1876, aged seventy-four. John S. and Mary Hakes, have resided continuously in Gaines since their marriage. They have three sons: Milford L., born March 25, 1872, and now a student at Colgate Academy; Louis A., born April 16, 1874; Carl P., born October 21, 1877; and a daughter, Mamie S., born in 1883.

Henry Sears, who for more than half a century was identified with the best business and social interests of Albion, was a native of old historic Bennington county, Vt. He was born November 8, 1810, and was the son of Ira Sears, the latter one of Vermont's most reputed early sons. In a family of ten children, Henry Sears, was the last surviving son. In 1826 he left Bennington county and went to Broadalbin, Fulton county, N. Y., where he learned carriage making in all its branches, and where he continued to reside until 1840, when he came to Albion. In Broadalbin, Mr. Sears united with the Presbyterian Church and was a prominent member of that society. Removing to Albion in 1840, he erected the building on Main street, in which he has ever since carried on the carriage business. Probably no one who has ever lived in Albion has remained in one business for a longer continuous time than Mr. Sears, and his wagons and carriages have an extensive sale in Western New York. Honest and upright in his dealings he has been an honor to our village. Alive to all its interests he was repeatedly elected to the office of trustee, and for several terms was president of the village. In politics he was an old time Whig, afterwards a zealous Republican. A descendant of the Pilgrims, he was a Puritan in the best sense of the word. Inheriting the noble physique and strong character of his Cushman ancestry, he possessed in addition a peculiarly winning and sunshiny nature that endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Soon after coming to Albion he with Mrs. Sears united with the First Presbyterian church of Albion, and he served many terms as trustee of the society. He was elected ruling elder of this church March 6, 1853. During the forty years he held the office he was associated with twenty-five different brethren in the session, of whom seven have removed from the place or retired from office, and eleven have died. Almost the entire present membership of the church were received during his term of office. No wonder that he was called "Father Sears." During the later years he had been laid aside from active duties by infirmities of body, yet his thoughts were of the cause and the church he loved. Beloved and respected by all, his counsel was especially sought by the session of which he was for many years the central figure. Positive and tenacious, yet quiet in manner, he could stand alone in a matter of conscience. He was often selected to represent the church in Presbytery and Synod, and has represented the Presbytery in general assembly. In Fulton county, September 20, 1832, Henry Sears married Harriet Alvord and to them the following children were born: Alpheus H., Sarah H., (died in 1854), William Alvord, and Anna Emmons. Henry Sears died February 18, 1893, and his wife June 28, 1882. Alpheus H. Sears married (August 25, 1880) Laura McEwen, of Broadalbin. They have one child, Henry Paul Sears. After the death of Mr. Sears, the carriage factory, which had been carried on by him so many years in Albion, was transferred to his sons, Alpheus H. and William Sears, and by them the business is still conducted. In fact they were brought up in the business and were associated with their father previous to his death.

Brockway, Isaac W. was born February 28, 1834, and is a son of Nathan, whose father, Joseph Brockway, came from New Hampshire about 1816 and settled in the town of Murray, south of Hindsburg, and engaged in farming and blacksmithing. Joseph Brockway married Chloe Blanchard and to them were born these children: Chloe, born March 1, 1787; Isaac, born July 19, 1799, married Esther Thayer, and



died November 25, 1833; Rosepha, born November 23, 1801, died May 2, 1825; Roxey, born March 30, 1803, married Herbert Blanchard; and Nathan, born March 16, 1806. Joseph Brockway died February 20, 1840, and his wife February 17, 1820. Nathan Brockway settled west of Hulburton, and engaged in farming and the blacksmith business. He married Rachael Thayer, daughter of Artimus Thayer of Murray, and their children were: Rhodemia M. and Rosepha S. (twins) born February 20 1832, Rhodemia died, July 26, 1833; Isaac W., born in 1834; Rhodemia A., born February 22, 1836 and died August 21, 1859; Elenora, born January 11, 1838 and died May 13, 1841; Malvina M., born February 10, 1841 and died February 11, 1858; Artimus, born February 5, 1843, and died March 21, 1844; Washington T., born July 20, 1845, and died August 15, 1845; 1845; Charles N., born April 1. 1847. Rosepha S. married John Moore, and Charles N. married Emma Bird and resides at Hulburton. Nathan Brockway died November 24, 1866. Isaac W. Brockway from 1857 to 1865 was engaged on public works on the canal, and in 1865 he purchased a boat and was engaged in boating on the canal until 1879. In the latter year he went into the coal business at Hulburton and has continued it since. March 15, 1864, Mr. Brockway married Marion C. Peggs, and their children are: Anna C., born February 11, 1865, and died August 14, 1865; Mabel A., born January 2, 1869; Fred W., born June 27, 1872; Archie N., born December 28, 1873. Mrs. Brockway died January 10, 1878, and March 30, 1879, Mr. Brockway married Emma L. Hooker, and they have one child, Edwin H. Fred W. Brockway married Melissa Owen August 20, 1892.

Brennan, Lawrence, was born in Ireland in 1832, and came to America in 1854. He landed in Lockport, went to Niagara Falls, and worked on the old Suspension Bridge. He came to Medina in 1854 and learned the blacksmithing trade which he has successfully carried on a business in this line adding to it the carriage making and he has also accommodations for 100 horses. These stalls are in the basement of the three story brick building devoted to his extensive business. In 1856 he married Miss Catherine Degan. They had ten children. Three are living: John D. the present postmaster; Mary, an accomplished pianist, and Emma. His first wife died in 1870 and in 1872 he married Miss Margaret Hanlon, who had been a successful teacher for several years in our public schools. Mr. Brennan has also been trustee of the village for several terms.

Burke, Thomas A., was born in Albany December 15, 1839, and graduated from the Albany Academy. He was assistant reporter for the Associated Press three years, and then in company with A. C. Davis, the then attorney-general of Kansas, he went to Kansas and resided for some time in the then young village of Wyandotte, Kansas. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was in St. Louis, Mo., and was connected with the press there for several years. He returned east and from 1865, until 1868, acted as special traveling agent for the National Insurance Co. of New York. In 1868 he settled in Medina. After a short period in the boot and shoe business, he bought stock in the Bignall Mfg. Co., of which he was president and manager thirteen years. In January, 1890, he resigned on account of ill health, and spent two and a half years traveling in Europe. On his return to Medina he opened a broker's office, to which he now devotes most of his time. Mr. Burke married Adelaide Freeman December 25, 1867, and they have five children, Thomas A. jr., Lilhan F., Lena May, Maude H. and Addie L.

Montrose, Mrs. Louisa M., was born on Staten Island, March 25, 1821. Her father George Brown, was born in London, England, August 30, 1788, and died in Barre in 1838. He married Lucy Hebarts, also born in London, who died in Toledo, O. Their children were as follows: George, Charles R., William O., John H., Samuel H., Alfred, Mary Ann, Louisa M., Emma. Of these, Louisa M., our subject, married Abraham A. Montrose March 8, 1843. He was born in Fishkill, Dutchess county, January 30, 1800 and came to West Gaines April 28, 1836, where he lived until his death, October



20, 1852. He belonged to the Masonic order. The children of our subject are ; Cromeline D., born in Gaines July 29, 1845 ; Mary L., born February 25, 1847 ; Lucy H., born June 26, 1851. Cromeline D. married Helen Clark, and resides in Detroit, Mich. Lucy H. married Pratt Howes, and they have two children, Jennie B. and John. Our subject came to Orleans county with her father at the age of seventeen. She is a member of the Episcopal Church at Albion.

Tuthill, William, was born at Newbury, N. Y., in 1796 and on reaching his majority went to Michigan, where he remained until 1834. He then settled in Orleans county and purchased of Thomas Plews a farm of 350 acres in the town of Gaines. He was a strong Democrat and one of the leading farmers in that town. In 1858 his buildings were destroyed by fire and he was a heavy loser. He then sold out and purchased a farm in Murray. He married January 12, 1826, Elizabeth Paul, of Rutland, Vt., a very estimable lady, and their children were : William, jr., Elizabeth, Eliza A., Deborah A. (twins), and Daniel, all of whom are living except Eliza and Deborah. William, jr., settled at Binghamton, and married Helen Coswell, of Albion ; Daniel lives in Murray, and married Jennette Davidson, of Indiana. Elizabeth has been a teacher in the public schools of Buffalo, and was afterward a teacher at Joliet, Ill., has also filled other important positions as teacher, numbering in all about twenty-five years in the service, and now lives in the homestead with her brother William. William Tuthill, sr., died in Murray January 17, 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

Hill, A. L., was born in Saratoga county March 7, 1833, and came to Ridgeway with his parents in 1838. In 1882 he married Sabra Russell, and they have three children : Edward E., Catharine B., and Harvey. Mr. Hill's father was Ephraim Hill, of Saratoga, and his mother was Amanda Smith, of Galway, his grandfather was Aaron Hill, born in 1755, who was in the Revolutionary war. Our subject is an active member of the Baptist Church, and long-time member of the Knowlesville Union School Board ; and is also active in reform movements of the day.

Leonard, Jefferson F., was born in Gaines January 26, 1844. His grandfather was Ephraim, sr., who was born in Rome, where he died about 1815. His son, Ephraim, jr., was born in Lansingburg December 24, 1794, and died in Albion, N. Y., December 30, 1868. December 17, 1823, he married Mercy Wickham, born in Ontario, Can., June 25, 1801, and died November 2, 1882. Their children were : Isaac M., born September 4, 1824, married Susan A. Upson, has three children, and resides in Texas ; Susan, born February 5, 1826 ; Ephraim C., born January 24, 1828, married Betsey J. Lewis ; John H., born December 15, 1829, married Anna Iden November 15, 1865, and has three children ; Phoebe, born December 18, 1831, married Richard Ferris, and resides in Gaines, they have two children, Lucy, born February 28, 1837, died March 30, 1891, she married Chauncey Bullard ; Mercy W., born February 21, 1840, died November 5, 1849, and Jefferson F., our subject, who was educated in the common schools and Albion Academy. He has followed general farming and fruit growing.

McNab Rev. William J., was born in New York, February 18, 1844. He received his classical education at St. Francis Xavier College (Jesuit) in New York and his theological education in Montreal and Niagara University. He was ordained a priest January 20, 1867. He then took the position of first assistant in the Cathedral at Buffalo and was subsequently pastor at Java Center. He then became secretary to Bishop Ryan and with the Bishop went to Rome to the Vatican council held in 1869. He remained in Rome till May, 1870, when he returned to America and was appointed pastor at Hornellsville, N. Y., where he remained until August, 1873, when he came to Medina where he has since officiated. During his incumbency the Catholic church in Medina has prospered greatly, and now embraces about 350 families, numbering 1400 souls. Of these seventy families are Poles. The cemetery has been beautified and the parochial residence built by Father McNab. The residence was built under his own

supervision and was completed in 1887. Father McNab is a member of the Board of Education of Medina and has been since 1884, when all the schools came under the management of the Board, and are, it is pleasing to record, all working harmoniously and without any sacrifice of principle on either side. Father McNab is a genial, attractive man, very popular with the public and much beloved by his people.

Bartlett, Charles William, is grandson of James Bartlett of Vermont, his maternal grandfather having been David Bullard, born in Vermont, who was a soldier of the Revolution, going into the army when very young as a musician and afterward carried a musket. The father of Charles was James Bartlett, born in Oneida county, and his mother was Olive Bullard, born in Vermont and died in 1850, at Gaines, aged fifty years. The children of James and Olive Bartlett were born in Oneida county from whence they moved to this town, on the first canal boat making the trip to Buffalo, and they settled in a log house near the five corners three-quarters of a mile north of Albion. Their children were: James, born December 24, 1825, married Sarah Chapman and by her had four children (William, Nellie, Olive and George); Amanda, born in February, 1826, and married Charles Coney and they had two children (Delphine and Emogene); Charles W., born February 28, 1828. Charles W. Bartlett was educated in the common schools of Gaines, after which he learned the mason's trade and followed that business for fifteen years. He then purchased a farm in Murray which he still owns. October 3, 1853, he married Lucy A. Warren, daughter of Aaron Warren. Lucy was born in Murray March 24, 1834. The children of Charles W. and Lucy Bartlett are as follows: Charles H., born in Carlton May 10, 1855; Frank, born in Murray June 10, 1858, married Irene McClew, reside at Kendall, and have two children (Lena and Mildredge); Olive, born in Murray March 12, 1861, married Norman B. Pike, and have one child (Anna Maude); Fred, born in Murray June 21, 1867, who is a boat engineer between New York and Philadelphia.

Breed, Charles H., was born in the town of Barre July 19, 1836, and has been engaged in farming all his life. Latterly he has given most of his attention to his broking business. He married Sena Barry of Yates, and they have three children Carl Breed, Mrs. Irving L'Hommedieu and Mrs. Thomas H. Agnew. Mr. Breed's father was William Breed, one of the early settlers in Barre, and his mother Sophia (Hedger) Breed.

Miles, Edmond B., is the grandson of Anthony and the son of Anthony, jr., who was born in Suffolk, England, in 1784, and died June 6, 1883, aged ninety-nine years. His wife was Jane Brown, daughter of Elijah Brown, who was the first actual settler of Orleans county, settling near Two Bridges, town of Carlton, in 1804, and was the father of thirteen children. Mr. Edmond B. Miles traces his genealogy on his mother's side (the Brown family) back to the fourteenth century, he being the thirteenth generation. He has in his possession the portraits of eight English nobles, representing eight generations of Sheffields, the maiden name of his grandmother. The mother of Edmond Miles was Jane Brown, the youngest of the family. The children of Anthony and Jane (Brown) Miles were as follows: Sarah, Edwin, Mary Ann, Edmond B., Cynthia, and Victoria. Edmond B. Miles was born in Carlton September 29, 1835, and was educated in the common schools of Carlton and the Kendall Union School. At the age of seventeen he learned the painter's trade, and has followed that business principally up to the present time. Mr. Miles has always been a Republican and has held the office of inspector of elections. He is a member of the I. O. G. T. of Lodge No. 374, of Kuckville. November 21, 1866, he married Addie E. Greeley, born in Carlton in 1843. The children of this marriage were: Georgiana, born in Yates February 25, 1870, and died November 25, 1870, and George A., born in Carlton December 20, 1876.

Miles, Henry O., is the grandson of Anthony Miles, who was born and died in England, and a son of Anthony, jr., born in Suffolk, England, August 11, 1784, who came

to America at the age of twenty-one. He married first, in England, Rebecca Benjamin, who died in Carlton January 2, 1825, aged thirty-seven. By her he had the following children: Mary A., Grace, Henry O., Priscilla, Edmund. Mrs. Miles died and he married a Miss Jane Brown, by whom he had these children: Sarah J., Edwin W., Mary A., Col. Edmund B., Cynthia C., Victoria J. At the end of eleven years the second wife died, and Mr. Miles married third Martha Jones. He died June 6, 1883, aged nearly 100 years. Henry O. was born October 31, 1811, has followed farming, and has served as commissioner of highways and school inspector of Carlton. He was a lieutenant in the State militia. In 1836 he married, at Palmyra, Hannah Clark, born February 14, 1812, who died January 18, 1892. They had three children: Harlan P., born September 30, 1837, who married first Marietta Greeley, and second Elsenia Bragg, and has one son, Howard C.; Willard Ward, born October 23, 1843, who married Sarah E. Wilson, and has four children: Henry W., Clark, Almira L., and Sanford; Sarah R., born December 15, 1854, who married Truman Ackerman.

Forbes, Dr. Gilbert, was born in the city of New York in 1773. In his youth he studied medicine and passed seven years of his life in active service as a marine surgeon. He then married Mary Acker Croton, of New York, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Tarrytown, N. Y. In 1855 he abandoned practice and removed to Kendall, locating about two and one-half miles northwest from Kendall village, where he followed farming during the rest of his life. He died in 1862; his wife died in 1868. They reared to adult age nine children.

Pratt, B. J., was born in Hartland, Niagara county, October 9, 1862. He has resided in Ridgeway for seven years, and has been engaged in the mercantile business since April, 1891, conducting a wholesale and jobbing business in flours and feeds, Minnesota and Dakota products and manufactures a specialty, also a retail general merchandise store at Ridgeway. He was appointed postmaster of Ridgeway in April, 1892. In 1886 he married Flora Welcher, of Hartland. His father was W. L. Pratt, and his mother Leannette (Jennings) Pratt. Mr Pratt is also a notary public. His ancestors came from Connecticut.

Goodwin, Frank E., was born in the town of Ridgeway, Orleans county, N. Y., July 1, 1853. He is son of Elias M. Goodwin, who came to this town in 1840. Frank is next to the youngest of a family of six boys, Ossian D., of the town of Yates; Egbert B., a private in the late civil war, now deceased; Elbert C., deceased; George S., who died in 1871, was a member of the junior class of Rochester University at the time of his death, and Charles W., now an engineer of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Mr. G. spent several terms of school in Medina and Lockport, but completed his education at the Rochester Free Academy. Mr. G. has followed farming and teaching until the last few years he has been engaged in cyclopaedia work.

Baker, John H., was born in Sand Lake, Rensselaer county, and is a descendant from Clark Baker of Rhode Island. The father of our subject was John, born in Petersburg, N. Y., who died in 1839, aged sixty-four years. He married Rebecca Bristol of Sand Lake, a Methodist minister of some note. She died in Carlton in 1854, aged sixty-four years. After the death of her husband she moved in 1840, to Carlton with her six children and settled on the farm just north of where John H. now lives. The children were Edward C., who married Eliza Warner of Albion, and died in 1890. Sarah M. who married Samuel H. Wood, of Sand Lake, and died in 1887. Margaret A., who married Lewis Warner of Albion and died in 1874. Inson, who married Orin Holman and died in 1874, and Elizabeth, who died in 1852. John H. was educated in the public schools of Sand Lake and Carlton, until about twenty years of age, when he began working land on shares and subsequently bought a log house, and two acres of land, later purchasing 45 acres where Carlton Station now stands, sold this and bought 100 acres, sold again, and in 1855 bought 150 acres, where he now re-

sides. Mr. Baker has filled various town offices with credit, is a member of the I. O. G. T., Fair Haven Lodge, No. 984. In 1852 he married at Albion Hannah Ette Lake, born in Portland, N. Y., daughter of Nicholas Lake, who died in Albion in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Baker have had four children: Edward W., who married Kate McCullough, of Lima, Ohio, where he now resides. Harriet J., who married Myron E. Eggleston; Rose M. who married Harry B. Lattin, and John L. who is now in business in Chicago.

Moore, Charles Henry, was born in Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y., September 5, 1818, was the son of Dr. Henry B. and Nancy (Ewers) Moore. At an early age he left home to live with his grandfather, Elihu Ewers, a prominent contractor of public works. He began his business life with his grandfather, on the Genesee Valley Canal, Home to Albion in 1843, and for a short time, with his brother-in-law, Charles A. Harrington, was engaged in a mercantile business, but soon resumed his former occupation with public works, and with such enterprise was afterward identified during a long and successful business career. He built the Central railroad through Orleans county, a part of the Great Western of Canada, and many others, in several of which he associated with John B. Lee and Orson Tousley, also of Albion. He also twice widened the Erie Canal through the county. In 1859 he, with George M. Pullman, who had been associated with him in moving buildings necessary to widening the canal, went to Chicago, where for some time they were engaged in the raising of the city, much of the work being the raising of entire blocks of brick dwellings. In 1862 they engaged in extensive mining operations in Colorado, in which he was interested for many years. He had been in no active business for some twenty-five years before his death, which occurred in Albion August 4, 1893. Mr. Moore in former years held many village offices; was one of the founders of the Albion Union School, and from its foundation to his death one of the Board of Education. He was over thirty years a commissioner of Mt. Albion Cemetery, in which work he took intense interest and pride; and to his unceasing work we are indebted for the buildings and the buying and laying out of the larger part of the grounds. For many years he was secretary and treasurer of the Board of Directors of the Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge, which offices he still held at the time of his death. He was a man of the soundest judgment and of unusual business ability. He was a conservative Democrat and a regular attendant and supporter of the Episcopal church. In 1841 he married Miss Marcia Harrington, daughter of Micah Harrington, by whom he had two children: Julia Louise, who married Lorenzo Burrows, jr., October 11, 1864; and Alice Kidder, who died in 1842. Lorenzo Burrows and wife have had four children: Charles Moore, a physician of Chicago; Lorenzo, jr., a physician of Saginaw, Mich.; Henry Lord, who died at the age of four; and Lynn Moore.

Florey, James, was born in England in 1844, and came to America when twenty-one years of age. He settled in Medina, where he has since resided. He first engaged in farming, but twenty years ago started his green-house and floral business, in which he has been very successful. He invariably carries off prizes at the shows, and has a large patronage in Buffalo and Rochester. In 1874 he married Esther Hagarman. Her ancestors were of Dutch descent and were old settlers in Orleans county. Mr. Florey is an enterprising and successful man, and his splendid green-houses are among the best features of Medina.

Bowen, Samuel C., was born in the town of Yates, March 27, 1828. He grew up on a farm and after a three years clerkship started a general store in Lyndonville in 1854. He came to Medina and after three years in the dry goods business embarked in the produce trade, and has been engaged in it ever since. His fine stone warehouse is one of the most substantial buildings in the village, and was erected in 1890. Mr. Bowen has been trustee of the village, police justice, collector, town supervisor and county treasurer, and held a seat on the School Board. He married Catherine Jackson

December 30, 1852, and they have three children living: Wilbur A., Lena G., and Mrs. F. J. Squires. Wilbur A. has been prominently connected with the Y. M. C. A. He was for eight years assistant State secretary of the order for Pennsylvania, and one year State secretary for the order in Maine. (For ancestors of Bowen family see Judge Thomas's History.)

Page, Frank E., born in Lockport August 23, 1871, son of Frank J. Page, a respected farmer. The son was educated in the Lockport schools, worked on his father's farm until he was nineteen years old, when he came to Medina and learned the moulder's trade with A. L. Swett. From 1891 to 1893 he was with S. A. Cook, wholesale tobacco and confectionery, as shipping clerk. In 1893 he established his present machine shop, and has made a specialty of bicycle work.

O'Grady, Bros.—This enterprising young business firm is made up of William P. O'Grady, born in Medina April 5, 1865, and Frank M. O'Grady, born in 1867. They are sons of Patrick and Kate O'Grady, who came to this country from Ireland about 1860 and located in Medina. Patrick O'Grady was a mason and builder, and to his handiwork very many of the business blocks, churches, etc., of Albion and Medina are due to him. He was much respected by all with whom he had business relations. William P. O'Grady received a business education in Rochester and Buffalo, and with his brother opened, first, a liquor store, and in August, 1892, established their present tobacco and confectionery business. They are among the enterprising and successful business men of Medina.

Skinner, Ezra Delano, was born in Barre, July 21, 1845, one of ten children of Jarvis M. and Mary (Delano) Skinner, pioneers of the town. The young life of the subject was spent on his father's farm, and he was educated chiefly at the Lima Seminary; and before his course was fully completed he taught winter school. After leaving the seminary he taught eight years in Albion and elsewhere; at Gaines, Millville, Waterport and Knowlesville. For about thirteen years he was more or less engaged in business operations, and was in a great measure entrusted with his father's affairs, the latter having practically retired from active work. The homestead, purchased in 1822, came to him, and he is still its owner, although principally occupied with an extensive produce and coal business at Albion, in which he first became interested in 1878. February 14, 1877, he married Josephine M., daughter of Alonzo Porter, of Holley, and they have one child, Ethel M. Mr. Skinner is an active Republican, and a member of the Albion M. E. church, being one of its trustees and stewards.

Dietsch, William H., was born in 1860 at Newark, Wayne county, N. Y. He is a son of Frederick Dietsch, who was a native of Germany. He married Dor'ha Heitz. William H. came to Holley in 1884, and purchased the bakery of Walter Brockway, and has since carried on that business. He is a member of Holley Lodge, I. O. O. F. In 1885 he married Ella Winegard, of Holley, and they have two daughters, Viola and Grace.

Jones, Seth.—The Jones family in Kendall traces its ancestry to one John Jones, originally named Shon David Shon Thomas Shon Roderick, who was born in Wales early in the eighteenth century, was a lineal descendant of that celebrated Welchman, Roderick Dhu. Possessed of sterling patriotism and great ancestral pride he keenly felt the humiliation of his race when Wales, through treachery and oppression, was permanently united to the British crown, and with characteristic loyalty to native traditions he petitioned for a legal change of name, which was granted, and ever since he and his descendants have borne the surname of Jones. The family spring from brave, honest ancestors, whose allegiance to their country was defended and upheld in deeds of blood. Large in stature and strong in physique, pursuing quiet but respected callings, they always evinced a strong public spirit, great intellectual development, and



strong personality. The first to come to America was John Jones, Dolepult, a son of John, above mentioned, who embarked with his wife and seven children on the ship *Velvdear*, Captain White, and landed at Perth Amboy on June 18, 1801. He settled at Tuckertown, N. J., where his wife died in 1803, aged thirty-seven. Then for a time he lived in Bloomfield, N. Y., but returned, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., January 20, 1819. In religion both were Baptists. David Jones, their son, was born in Pembroke-shire, Wales, July 17, 1792, and when eighteen came to Ontario county, where he was bound out to a wheelwright. Not liking this he started westward, and for two years worked near Sodus, N.Y. He served three months in the war of 1812. In the fall of 1814 he came to Kendall and the following spring settled on the farm now owned by his son, Seth. He subsequently removed to the place now owned by D. L. Jones, where he died January 26, 1869. He was the first settler in the west part of the town. He bought his land on time, cleared it and became wealthy. February 24, 1824, he married Cynthia, daughter of Major-General Bascom Whitney, and their children were: Susan Jane (died July 28, 1841), Claudius, who married Harriet Weed; Thomas (deceased), Almiretta S. (Mrs. C. G. Root), Seth, Cynthia Ann (Mrs. James R. Whit-dey), Eliza (died February 5, 1835), and D. L. Mrs. Jones died October 30, 1871. Seth Jones was born April 30, 1832, on lot 45, on which his father settled in 1815, and which he still owns. December 6, 1860, he married Sylvia A. Shelley, of Gaines, who was born June 26, 1835. Their children are: Eliza J., George S., who married Florence Crowder; Fred T., who married Helen M. Balcom; Sylvia N., and William G. Mr. Jones now resides on lot 33, which was settled by his uncle, Ethan Graham, in 1817. The latter died on this farm September 2, 1861. Seth Jones owns 400 acres of land in the town of Kendall.

Ballou, Hosea M., was born in Plymouth, N. Y., January 27, 1825, and is a son of Nahum and Ann (Phelps) Ballou, who came to Carlton in 1832 and settled in the south-west part of the town, where the father died August 5, 1833. Mrs. Ballou afterward married Selah B. Beardslee and died in Carlton March 11, 1866. Mr. Beardslee's death also occurred here. The children of Nahum Ballou were Dr. Nahum E., deceased; Hosea M.; Caroline J. (Mrs. Henry Munn and subsequently Mrs. Levi Miller); and Daniel R., deceased. Hosea M. Ballou has been a life-long resident of Carlton and has lived on his present farm near Two Bridges since 1851. He has been constable and collector, was for fourteen years deputy collector of customs at Oak Orchard Harbor, and is prominently identified with the town. December 16, 1847, he married Sarah H., daughter of Robert M. Brown. They have four children: Ralph L., born March 13, 1856, of Rochester; Mary H. (Mrs. R. W. Bamber, of Kendall), born November 17, 1858; George P., born June 11, 1863, of South Prairie, Washington; and Harry G., born January 15, 1869, of Seattle, Washington. The family belongs to the branch of the name of which the mother of President Garfield and the eminent divine, Rev. Hosea Ballou, are members. Daniel R. Ballou was a captain in the Civil War.

Farwell, Eldredge, the founder of Clarendon, Orleans county, N. Y., one of ten children of William and Bethiah Eldredge Farwell, was born in Carlton, New Hampshire, March 6, 1870. He was fifth in descent from Henry Farwell, who came from England early in colonial times. September 25, 1799, in Franklin county, Vermont, Eldredge Farwell married Polly, daughter of John Richardson. Their older children were born in New England: Susannah, January, 1801; William, August, 1802; Mary Ann, May, 1804. While migrating from New England to Western New York, March 25, 1806, Harry was born at Half Moon, N. Y.; George Washington, February 1, 1809, and Eldredge Farwell, jr., February 24, 1811, were born in Clarkson, Monroe county, N. Y. March, 1811, the family left "The Ridge" for their new home in the woods, mother and baby making the journey on horseback. Here, Elisha (the first boy born in what is now the village of Clarendon), was born October 1, 1814, and Horace, August 11, 1816. In 1821 the brave wife and mother, aged thirty-nine, was laid to rest. The



brown stone with its quaint inscription still marks her grave in the cemetery west of the village. Mrs. Submit Andrus, a daughter of Judge Lee, of Barre, became the wife of Mr. Farwell, and the faithful mother of his children; as "Aunt Mitty," she was pleasantly known throughout the country. She died at the home of her only child, Mrs. Caroline Andrus Kirby. She was buried in Clarendon. Judge Eldredge Farwell died October, 1843. Of his children only William did not marry; he died in 1838. Mary Ann also died early. She was the wife of Amos Glidden, and she left a daughter, who died young. Susannah lived in Clarendon until after the death of her husband, Remick Knowles, in 1854. She died in the West. Her children were: Seth, who had a daughter; Polly, who married Mortimer Tanner, and had one son, Samuel; Lucy, who married Delos Platt, and had children, Harriette and Theron; Eldredge and Albert were unmarried. Harry Farwell married Hannah Glidden and removed from Clarendon to the town of Yates, there he died. His children were: Sarah, who married Homer Gould, and had a daughter and granddaughter; Fidelia, who married Miner Cartwright and had one daughter. Henry, now living in Dowagiac, Michigan, was a soldier in the late Civil War. He has two sons. George Washington Farwell married Betsey Merriman. In 1858 he removed from Clarendon to North Chili, N.Y., where he died in 1892. His children are Frances, who married Robert Caswell, and had Ida Caswell, Peckham, Will and George; and George Selwyn Farwell, who served in the army. He married and had one daughter. His home is in North Chili, New York. Eldredge Farwell, jr., married Laura M. Baldwin. Their six children are: Laura Ellen, who married Thomas K. Young, who has a son, Thomas Farwell; Gertrude, who is a physician; Fowler B., whose son is Fred; Susan, who married Robert Milliman, and has Florence, Gertrude, and Layton Farwell; Florence, who married Rev. Henry C. Milliman, and is the mother of Charles Farwell. Horace Eldredge, whose children are, Laura, Marion, Louise and Horace Eldredge, jr. Eldredge Farwell, jr., removed from Clarendon to Holley, N. Y., October 1, 1852. He died November 15, 1863, aged fifty-two. Elisha Farwell married Sarah Ann Goddard. Their children, Eldredge Lee and Clara, died unmarried. Elisha is the only person bearing the name of Farwell in the whole town of Clarendon. He was eighty years old October 1, 1894. Horace, the eighth and youngest child of Eldredge and Polly Farwell, married Frances Wood of Hulberton. He died in 1856 on his fortieth birthday, leaving three motherless children, Theresa, Ella and Juliette, all of whom married and have children. "The Pioneer History of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase" mentions Eldredge Farwell as buying land on "The Triangle" in 1808. His brothers, John and Isaac, lived on "The Ridge" farther west, in what is now Murray. Clarendon village is built on land formerly owned by Judge Farwell. Here he built mills, gave land for the first school house. He was the first supervisor, postmaster, librarian, and on the first bench of county judges. Of those bearing his name at the present time are his son Elisha and his daughter in law, Mrs. Eldredge Farwell, jr., his grandson, Henry, with his sons, his grandson, Selwyn, and his wife, his granddaughter, Dr. Gertrude A. Farwell of Holley, and her brothers, Fowler B. (Chinese Inspector at Niagara Falls), and his son, Fred, and Horace Eldredge and his wife and four children, of Holley.

Farwell, Gertrude A., second daughter of the late Eldredge Farwell, jr., matriculated at the "The Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary" (a college second only to Harvard in establishing a four years' graded course of study), in October, 1874, and was graduated May 27, 1878, receiving one of the two honors given her class. Besides the final examination given students by the college faculty a second is compulsory from men ranking high in the profession. This gave her a second diploma, bearing the names of Willard Parker, M.D., Austin Flint, sr. M.D., Alfred L. Loomis, M.D., Stephen Smith, M.D., Isaac E. Taylor, M.D., Charles F. Chandler, Ph.D., M.D., B. W. McCreedy, M.D., E. H. Janes, M.D. During her junior year of study she received the appointment of assistant in the New York Infant Asylum, where, as resident fifteen months, she received unlimited practical instruction in obstetrics. At graduation she was made

interne at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, accessory to this year's work. She spent three months on the continent visiting hospitals in Paris, Vienna, Zurich, Geneva, Dresden, Munich, Hamburg, on her return to America she was urged to accept a position in the State Hospital, Pontiac, Mich., with the promise that a good salary would soon be increased, but declined in favor of general practice in which she was established in New York city January, 1880, where she was instructor to the chair of practice, Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary (her cousin, the late E. Darwin Hudson, professor), assistant to practice clinic, conducted a children's clinic five days in the week at the same institution, visiting physician to the I. T. H. Home, and in 1882, when the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital selected its faculty, was made assistant clinician to the department of pediatrics. The opening of this pioneer school gave opportunity for three years of post graduate study. She retained all of these positions until October, 1885, when she temporarily went to Holley. Here she had a large clientelage, expecting each year to return to New York; she however, remained until September, 1890, when being proffered the professorship of physiology and hygiene and resident physician at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., she accepted the same, filling the chair until September, 1892, when she returned to Holley, where she has a large practice. During the winters of 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, she gave courses of lectures before the Y. M. C. A. and other organizations. She is a member of the New York County Medical Society.

Stafford, W. P. L., was born near Deansville, N. Y., June 20, 1856. His father, David P. Stafford, was a prominent farmer and hop grower there. He attended the Deansville Academy and Clinton Grammar School, and later entered Whitestown Seminary, where he was graduated with high honors in 1872. That year he went to Hamilton College and was graduated on his twentieth birthday in the class of '76. Freshman year Mr. Stafford took an essay prize; sophomore year a declamation prize; junior year a classical prize; and senior year the Kellogg prize of fifty dollars for best written and delivered oration commencement day. He was appointed one of the prize debaters, and was salutatorian of his class. The two years subsequent to his graduation he was teacher of Latin, Greek and Elocution in the Union School and Academy at Westfield, N. Y. In 1877 the degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Hamilton College. While teaching at Westfield he spent his evenings in the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar upon passing the examination at the Hamilton College Law School in 1878. He thereupon removed to Rochester, and entered as a clerk the law office the distinguished lawyers, Selden, Bacon and Macomber. In the fall he was induced to accept the position of assistant principal in the Albion Union Free School, where he remained two years. In October, 1880, at Albion, he formed a law partnership with Hon. E. R. Reynolds. The following year he formed a new partnership with D. F. Currie and C. J. Church. For several years he has practiced his profession alone. In 1881 he married Miss Clara F. Proctor, only child of John N. Proctor. In 1886 he was elected District Attorney of Orleans County, which office he held six years, being re-elected in 1889. As district attorney he prosecuted an unusual number of important cases. That of the People vs. Wilson for wife murder attracted wide attention. This was the only instance in the history of the county where the death penalty was finally inflicted. In 1889 he was a member of the Republican State Committee, and one of the committee on credentials. In 1891 he was delegate to the Republican State League Convention, and the next year to the Republican National League Convention. In 1893 he was chairman of the Orleans County delegation in the Republican State Convention. Mr. Stafford is a member of the Masonic order, and of the A. O. U. W., in the last of which he has occupied all the chairs in the subordinate lodge, and been a representative in the Grand Lodge, and has acted as its attorney. He takes an active interest in political affairs and rarely misses a State convention. In February, 1893, while on a visit to the Pacific coast with his wife and little daughter Frances, he met with the sudden death of the child, who was in her seventh year. A son, Newton Proctor, died several years before at the age of two years.

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