You are cordially invited to be present at the
Centennial Celebration
of the Settlement of the
Town of Wheatland, Monroe County, N.Y.,
at Brown's Grove,
"Peter Shaffer Farm," Scottsville,
September 18th, 1889.

R. S. V. P.

INDUSTRIAL PARADE
at 11 o’clock, A. M.

Exercises to commence at
one o’clock, P. M.
at the Grove.

OLIVER ALLEN,
THOMAS BROWN,
JAMES H. KELLY,
WM. C. PAGE,
GEO. E. SLOCOM,
Committee on Invitations,
Address delivered in "Shepperd Grove," at Wheatfield's centennial celebration, Sep. 13, 1889

Mr. President, and Fellow Citizens:

The farm upon which this assemblage are gathered is historic ground. On this spot, one hundred years ago, an impetus was given toward a higher civilization. Here commenced the grand transformation scene, that has changed Western New York from a state of nature, into fruitful farms and thriving villages.

In the year 1787, Genesee Allan, or as he is better known, Indian Allan, by a title obtained from the Seneca Indians, took up his abode upon the flats, between the village and the river, building a log cabin upon the rise of ground on the North bank of the Genesee about one hundred rods from its confluence with the Genesee. Two years later, in the fall of 1889, he sold his possessions to the Shepperd family, and in the following year, that of 1890, built at
The Falls of the Genesee. The rude mills that have become famous in the annals of Rochester.

The query arises: Why not date the commencement of your settlement from the advent of Allan? Notwithstanding he erected these mills, and put a few acres of land under cultivation, he contributed but little to the settlement of the country. Allied by birth to the white race, he was by nature more than half a savage: treacherous, cruel, vindictive, insensate. A story of the revolution: a fugitive from justice, a recluse from civilization; with limited moral perceptions, brutal instincts, depraved tastes, and a roving disposition, his life and character were a far fitter representation of barbarism than of civilized life. It would be a perversion of language to designate him a pioneer or settler.

The Sheffer family consisted of an aged father and two sons, Peter Jr. and
Well may I happen have been pleased with the situation of before leaving the grounds, you will take the trouble to step over to the eastern slope of this hill, look across the flats, and up and down the valley, a scene of enchantment. But present itself to your view, such as the sky and main beloved rests upon.
Jaod. In our day it is common to see young men forsake their father's household and in a new section of country create a home of their own. But here is an instance of a man nearing upon eighty years, leaving the more sterile soil of South Eastern Pennsylvania, traversing a sparsely settled region a distance of more than one hundred and fifty miles, that he might locate his boy upon the more fertile lands of the Genesee; glowing descriptions of their produce having been carried to him by the returned soldiers of Sullivan's expedition against the Seneca's in 1779. His expectations were fully met, and the purchase of Allan's improvements speedily consummated.

In the spring of 1790 the family of Jacob Schoonover, which numbered among its inmates a girl of eighteen summers, settled upon the banks of Lagan creek, three miles south of the village. There was no woman in the Shaffer
household, and the presence of one was highly desirable. Peter Sheffer Jr., was not long in making this girl's acquaintance. His suit was pressed with ardor and having no rival for the possession of her hand, was speedily crowned with success. Before the close of the year, with the assistance of Judge Chapin of Casandaigue, Miss Elizabeth Schomler became Mrs. Peter Sheffer Jr. and duly installed as mistress of the Allen cabin.

This was the first marriage between white persons that occurred west of the Genesee. The fruit of this union was a family of seven sons and four daughters; of whom Charles, Maria and Mrs. Caleb Allen state survive. The first birth in the town was that of Nancy Sheffer, who became the wife of Phillip Garriott. One of the first deaths that of Jacob Sheffer, the brother of Peter Jr. in 1795; followed by that of his aged father in 1798.
Sheffer occupied the Allan cabin until the year 1797. When the timber was hewn, and the frame of the dwelling over the brow of the hill, now occupied by Thomas Brown was raised. The lumber used in its construction was obtained from the Allan mill at Grand Falls. The nails, which were hand made, as well as the iron bar over the fireplace, were brought on horseback from Geneva. This was the first frame building erected between the Genesee and Niagara rivers. Its present appearance does not indicate its antiquity, but appearances are deceiving. The present owner, in remodeling, has succeeded in giving it the look of a modern structure. Its original occupant passed more than half a century beneath its roof, entering into his final rest in 1861, in the 79 years of his age.

Peter Sheffer was a man of the strictest integrity, genial and kind hearted. Possessing more than an ordinary
share of this world's goods. Homes of
irreplaceable assistance to emigrants like
Shaffer, in aiding them to obtain a
start in their new homes.

Shaffer was of German descent, inheriting
the peculiarities characteristic of that nationality. He was no genius.

The horse curved sluggishly through
his veins. Patient, persistent, plodding
he accomplished more, and was far
better fitted for the position in life he
was called to fill, than would have
been a man of more brilliant parts,
or of a higher nervous temperament.

The settlement of the town at first
was very slow. For ten years after the
arrival of Shaffer, the admissions scarcely
exceeded that number of families.

Christopher Degan, Jacob Schornover, Joseph
Morgan, Isaac Laste, Cyrus Douglas,
Stephen Robbady, Christopher Leibourn, Neuben
Heath, Frederick Nicols, Betzler, Francis Albright
and John McNaughton are among the
only names of those who came before
the close of the last century. During the decade from 1800 to 1810 the tide of emigration set in with a stronger current. In the opening year of the new century came the Scotchmen to the west end. Followed in the east by Norman Warren, James Wood, Powell Carpenter, the Garbutt's, the Rose, Thomas Town, Marvin Shadbolt, Thomas Stokoe, George Goodhue, Harris Rogers, John Sage, Rufus Lacy, Joseph Blackham, William Lacy, and many others, affording unmistakable evidence that the scattered families were about to reap the social and educational advantages, incident to a more thickly settled community.

The first dwelling erected in the village of Scottsville, a double log house, was built in 1790 by Isaac Smith, from whom the village derives its name. It was located upon the site of Samuel Buck's, and presented from the north the appearance of a one and half story building, containing on the first floor two square...
The house occupied by Otto Forman was built in 1848 by Horace Van Camp and the residence of the Edison homestead by the donor in 1850.

It was occupied by various families. This house was

occupied jointly by Scott and a person known as a private dwelling until about the year 1820, when it was opened as a public house, and kept as such by Scott and his son Jacob til 1820, when Powell Carpenter purchased the Scott farm, and upon the opposite corner, erected a portion of the frame building, known as the Eagle Hotel.

The first frame house in the village was built by Dr. Augustus Bristol in 1812, upon the rear of the lot owned by Mrs. Paul. It was occupied without alteration for a half a century, when it was moved forward and now forms the kitchen part of Mrs. Paul's house.

The first manufacturing enterprises of the town were the distilleries of John McNaughton and Stephen Peabody. So enduring was this particular branch of trade...
that at one period there were six less than eleven of these cottons in operation. The first
cloth dressing works, not only of wheat
but of all cotton, New York, was that
of Donald McKenzie, built in 1808 upon
Spring Creek in the village of Manhadow.
The first sawmill was erected at Rutherford by Mr. Sheffer in 1812.

For fifteen years after the arrival of
Sheffer, the only means of procuring
meal, except that obtained by crushing
the grain in a hand mortar, was from
the Allan mill at Canadie Falls; those
living in the vicinity of the river, making
the trips in skiffs. As this mill a
portion of the time was without an
attendant, each customer became his
own miller. This arrangement was not
without its advantages. If the work
was nor as artistively performed, the toll
at least was saved.

In the year 1804, Francis Albridge
at the center of the town, constructed
the first first mill ever erected
upon the banks of the Castie. This
was a one and a half story frame building.
an exceedingly crude affair, with a single man of stone, and yet it became the pride of the community for many years. People came to it from a great distance, and Albright’s Mill became widely known. In 1811 Peter Chiffor built upon the same creek, the great Mill at Carbutsville; and seven years later, in 1818, Donald McVean, father of James McVean of Balance, created in Scotsville the wood mill long known as the 'Hanford Mill.' A dam was thrown across the creek fourteen rods above and a raceway constructed along the face of the high bank, thus obtaining a fall of thirty or forty feet. By the use of what was known as a tub wheel insufficient power was secured to operate the mill. This raceway, and the location of the dam, though unused for more than thirty some years is yet plainly visible. In 1826, under the survey and superintendence of Alvin Savage, Abram Hanford jointly with Powell Carpenter constructed the
In 1830, Powell Carpenter built the Brick Mill that was destroyed by fire in 1878.

The flouring mill at Mumpford was built in 1817 by Robert Mumpford.

The first person engaged in setting goods in the village of Scottsville was Abram Hanford, who opened with a small stock upon the north side of Main Street in 1813.

He was also engaged in milling, in distilling, and in the manufacture of potash. He sold his mercantile interest to Osborn Filer, who built the stone store now upon the site. Mr. Hanford was an active, energetic business man, but met with reverses late in life. His daughter became the wife of W. M. Wisner, Foreman Esmon, Osborn Filer, and Ira Carpenter, of whom Mrs. Wisner is the sole survivor.

W. Haines Hanford commenced his mercantile career as a clerk in his brother Abram's store, soon after entering into trade upon his own account.
He built the brick store now occupied by Joseph Brown, and the east part of the block occupied by Joseph Chambers, where he conducted business for a long series of years. William B. Stanford and Mrs. J. H. Carter of Washington D.C. are his children.

The first one who opened a law office was Phineas Carter in 1831. The late David H. Carter, Chief Justice of the District Court of the District of Columbia commenced reading law in his brother's office. His successors were Joseph A. Eastman, Thomas Frothingham, E. Pettine Smith, John E. Chambers, Alexander Mann, John Dorr and W. M. Borden.

The first medical practitioner was Dr. Guthrie, a tall, gaunt, muscular Scotshman. The Doctor was a man of education, and a skilful physician, but had contracted the habit, not uncommon with his countrypeople, and, alas! not confined to his countrypeople of partaking of the cup that both cheers and
inebriates; and to show the sincerity of
his faith in his school of practice, he
took his potations in allographic doses.
The doctor removed to another part
of the County in 1817 and died soon
thereafter.
Dr. Augustus Bristol commenced
practice in 1811; and for nearly forty
years followed his chosen profession. His
genial presence and sympathetic
spirit, were as efficacious in the sick
room, as the most potent medicine.
As we have already seen, the doctor
erected the first frame house in the
village. He died in 1862, aged 63 years.
In 1814 came Dr. Freeman Edson, a
young man, who commenced a practice
that continued uninterrupted until
the doctor had passed the age of four
score and ten years; responding to the
last to every professional call, with
a step firm, a form erect, the lustre
of his eye undimmed and the powers
of his mind unimpaired. The doctor
was a man of positive convictions, and a determined will. His professional, religious, and political opinions were held with a tenacity that yielded to no opposition, and admitted of no compromise. He rejoiced in his country's prosperity, and felt a deep interest in the welfare of his fellowmen. Every measure calculated to advance their material interests, or elevate and improve their condition, received from him an earnest and cordial support. 

Dr. Edson died in 1863, aged 92 years.

The first school building within the borders of the town was in the earliest settlement; a log house built in 1803, located upon the Creek road, one quarter of a mile west from the John A. McLean homestead. Alexander McDonald was the presiding genius of this institution for some years.

The first school house in the east part of the town was of logs, situated upon the south point
of the triangle lot on which this grove
is situated. It was built in 1806 and destroyed
by fire the following year. John Smith,
father of the late Thomas Smith of Chilib, was the first teacher. At the time of the
destruction of the building, the school
was under the charge of Miss Elizabeth
Garbute who afterward became Mrs. William
Reed. To complete her term Miss Garbute
occupied an unfinished barn, upon
the farm of Powell Carpenter. Soon
afterward a small frame building was
erected upon the Heath farm, which
continued the grants of the community
until 1820; when a new and larger
structure, which was used for school
purposes for a period of twenty years,
was erected upon the south east corner
of the lot now owned by Alexander Han-
rahna. The only persons living who
taught in this building are Rev.
Simeon Simons of San Francisco, Cal. and
our Townsman William Henry Harmon.
In 1824, to give their children the
advantages of a more advanced grade of studies than it was possible to
obtain at that early day in the common schools, the residents by voluntary
contribution, purchased a lot in the town
part of the village and erected thereon
a two story brick building for an academy
or high school. This was placed under
the charge of the Rev. der Mulligan, a
Presbyterian clergyman who succeeded in
gaining for it an enviable reputation.
Joseph A. Eastman followed der Mul-
ligan as principal. In 1882 the
property fell into private hands and
the school was discontinued.

Among the names of those who in
early manhood taught in the public
Schools of Wheatland, are the three
Sirs. Governors, Daniel S. Dickinson,
Samford E. Church and Henry J.
Raymond.

The Presbyterian Religious Society
of Caledonia, the first Church organiza-
tion, not only of this town, but of all
Westmore, New York, was formed in the log school house, before mentioned, on the creek road, near by the homestead of John A. McLean, in the year 1806. Donald McKenzie, Duncan McPherson, and Donald Anderson were elected elders. When a house of worship for the use of this society was erected, it was located in Galadician Village.

The Baptist Church of Wheatland, located at Belcoda, was organized in 1811, with twelve members.viz: Thomas Harmon, James Blackmer, Benjamin Irish, Andrew E. Sr., Nancy Martin, Lydia Harmon, Mary Martin, William Lacy, William Welch, Joseph Douglas, Joseph and Polly Tucker. Solomon Brown was the first pastor. For forty years this society increased in numbers and wealth, until it became one of the strongest connections with that denomination. The establishment of Baptist churches in Munford and Blifton in 1852, weakened the parent society. Its membership decreased until services were discontinued, and the organ...
ceased to exist. In 1865 the church edifice was sold, taken down and converted to a more ignoble use.

The First Presbyterian Church of Latourette was organized in March 1822, with eleven members. Its first pastor was the Rev. Charles McDowell, Isaac I. Lewis, Freeman Easton, Daniel McInerney, John Boll and Phillip Garlic were elected elders. Its first board of trustees were Clark Hall, Abram Hamford, Isaac I. Lewis, Stephen Warren and Ebenezer Shimer. Their first house of worship was erected in 1831 and destroyed by fire in 1836.

The former Library of Southampton, now Wheatland, was founded in Jan. 1805 and antedates every institution of the kind in Western New York. The nucleus of this library was brought by John Garbino on foot from the store of Myron Holley in Canandaigua. Additions were made to it until it numbered more than 1500 volumes of standard works. The membership and interest in this society increased with its years, until its annual
gathering for the election of officers remem-
bered a town meeting in point of numbers and
enthusiasm. This library was kept in
Sorhoville till 1810; at Albright's Mill till
1810, when it was removed to G Matteville,
where it has since remained. In the
infancy of this institution few books
were to be found in the dwellings of the
settlers;—the postal facilities if any ex-
stisted, were irregular and uncertain;
the issues of the daily press of the presen-
time were unknown; consequently this library was
resorted to eagerly; its works promised
with avidity. Their contents formed
the theme of family conversation, and
public address; thus exerting a silen-
cer powerful influence, in forming the
character and shaping the destiny of
those having access to its privileges.

The founders of this library were ten
in number, viz.: Peter Sheffer, Isaac
Scott, Cyrus Douglass, James Wood,
John Finch, Christopher Lydour, John
Cardate, Francis Albright, Powell
Carpenter and Nathaniel Taylor. All Shepperd mention has already been made. 

Place Scott, from New Hampshire, a man past the prime of life, wrote a family of grown children located him in 1794. He was of medium stature; a man of refinement, affable and courteous in demeanor. He acquired and ever retained the considerate and respectful of the Indians then living in the vicinity. Two of his daughters married brothers by the name of Good. His wife, a most estimable lady, a member of the Christian Church in her New England home, resided there nine years before an opportunity occurred for attending public religious worship. Scott died in 1818, aged 73 years. His wife survived him fourteen years, dying at the age of 82.

Cyrus Goodlass, was a son-in-law of Scott, a man of fine personal qualities, general intelligence, and good business qualifications. He had charge of his
James Wood lived upon the farm owned by Isaac Readling and was a man of character and influence. He held the office of Commissioner of highways in 1823, when the town was known as Southampton. He sold his farm in 1828 to James Coop, and removed to Chile.

John Finch, was a Blacksmith, the first of his calling in the village. He held the position of Selectman in 1802, a man of quiet, extensive reading, and possessing colloquial powers, delighted in disputations, particularly those of a theological nature. As his views upon religious subjects were generally deemed heretical, he was in a constant rara of words with his more orthodox neighbors. Finch removed from the town in 1820.
farm now owned by S. Julian McLean in a log house upon the south side of the road. Seyburn took an active and prominent part in all the public enterprises of the day. He was Supervisor during the four years the town was known as Southhampton, and one year after the name was changed to Baledonia. He sold his farm in 1871 to John McLean and removed to the state of Illinois.

John Garbutt came with his father Jacob from England, and in 1803 located on Lot 48, the place that has since borne the family name. He was Supervisor of Baledonia in 1820, upon the formation of the County of Monroe in that year, and the consequent separation of the town from Baledonia, he became its first supervisor. To his influence is ascribed the change of the name from Monroe to Michigan. He was one of Monroe's representatives in the legislature of 1824. Garbutt was a man of strong practical common sense, of good judgment, and
With a mind well stocked with information. He was rich in wit; possessed a fund of humor; had a keen sense of the ridiculous; was quick at reporter, and like every genius was somewhat eccentric. He died in 1866, on the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization of the library.

Francis Albright was from Seneca County, and as has been noticed built the first mills in the town. Albright was a benevolent kind hearted man, but considerably inflated with the idea of his own importance; this haughty pompous bearing, seducing him to the shaps of ridicule. He removed at an early day to Niagara County, and died nearly fifty years ago.

Pownal Carpenter came from Westchester County in 1804 and located upon the farm now owned by William south. He built the Eagle Hotel, the brick mill, and engaged several public enterprises for the advancement of the Village interests.
He was a generous, public spirited
man. Enjoyed, and universally so the
confidence of his fellow men. Was fre-
guently called to offices of trust, among
others that Associate Judge of Monroe
County. He cared a family of ten children,
all sons, of whom Charles and Jefferson
alone survive. Carpenter died in 1859 age 88.

Nathaniel Taylor was a resident of
Carbuns, a man sufficiently advanced
in years to be termed an old bachelor.
He taught school in Belinda. And after
ward married one of his pupils, a girl
many years his junior. This even called
forth sharp criticism, particularly from
the older spinsters, who could see no
propinquity in a couple in years inequally
yoked together. Taylor and his young
wife removed to the West. And as no
report to the contrary has ever come
back, it is taken for granted that their
domestic relations were pleasant and
lasting.

Before the construction of the Survey
Valley Canal. The surplus products of this vicinity were sent down the river, being shipped from a warehouse at Schiffs Landing. To avoid land transportation from the village to the river, a stock company, with a capital of $30,000, was formed in 1836 to construct a canal from the bridge over the creek at Cassisville to the Ouse. Thomas Halsted and Samuel Boy were the contractors. A dam was thrown across the creek where the state dam now is. The entrance to the canal where the lock gates were. It took a north-easterly course for eighty rods, then in a direct line to the river. This canal was completed, and in operation a portion of two seasons. The first craft to navigate its waters was a boat named the "United States" commanded by the late Capt. John Cott. The cost of this work greatly exceeded the estimate. The capital of the company was sunk, and the contractors lost heavily in their operations. In building the Valley Canal in 1840 the
Gloceum, George E.

Manuscript of historical address 1849 at Centennial. Handwritten also handbill of Centennial.
State took possession of the dam, and a portion of the Scotoville Canal, paying its stockholders about one-fourth of the amount they had expended in its construction.

Upon the completion of the Gentle Billy Canal, an office for the collection of tolls was established in Scotoville, and maintained for the period of twenty-two years; during which time the following residents of Wheatland officiated as Collector, viz: Levi Lacy,Thomas McIntosh, W. M. S. Brown, John Dorr, Charles Hall, T. H. Huletta, James F. Bemsmith, Mrs. G. Lacy, and Rev. J. Showman.

Prior to the year 1816, the only way of crossing the river with a team was by fording; a method that was practicable only at certain seasons of the year. At that date ferries were established between this town and Rush, and this town and Hemetia, near where the river bridges are now located. These ferries consisted of a flat-bottom boat, attached by rings to a cable stretched from shore to shore, fastened to trees. The
boat was propelled by pulling upon the cable hand over hand: A minatare above
the bank was used in case of a heavy load,
or when the current of the stream was rapid.
In 1826 and 27 the upper ferry was under
the charge of the venerable Rev. Mr. D. Back,
now of Buffalo; who says that the volume
of water in the Genesee was much greater
seventy years ago, than it is to-day.
In 1830, Mr. Carpenter constructed
the wood bridge between this town and Rush,
that was torn down in 1870 to make place
for the present iron structure. In 1848
was built between this town and Henrietta
the wood bridge, that was carried away
by a flood ten years later. The present
bridge between these towns was built in 1869.
In 1836, by legislative enactment, David
Carpenter and his associates were empowered
to build a railroad from the village of Letchworth
to the village of Genesee. A preliminary
survey of this route was made, but no further
action taken. In May of the same year 1836
a charter was obtained for building railroad
from Scottsville to Le Roy. Powell carpenter, Abraham Harford, Phillip Corbett, Clark Hall, E. H. S. Murfong, Ira Carpenter and Thomas Halsted were named as corporators. The capital stock of the road was $200,000. From Scottsville to Canandaigua the road was graded, ties laid and timbers placed thereon; instead of rail, a ribbon of hard wood was spiked down. No iron was used except at the highway crossing. Cars propelled by horse power were used two or three seasons, principally in bringing flour from the mills on its line to Canandaigua for shipment. $40,000 was expended and lost in this enterprise. On its inception this road was no visionary scheme. Had its promoters contemplated pushing on to Batavia and the West, and to Canandaigua with the road then in process of construction from Auburn to that village shows them to be among broad views, and that they were eminently deserving of, if they did not achieve success. The Rochester & State Line Rail Road
May not in properly be called a Wheatland institution. Its God-fathers or least wise residents of this town. In proof of this it may be stated, that during one period of its construction, the President of the road, its vice president, its Secretary and Treasurer, and a great part of its board of nine directors were Wheatland men. It is no eulogy removed from the just merits of others, to say that the late Rev. J. Brown was the master spirit of this enterprise.

The patriotism of the Citizens of Wheatland has been demonstrated upon every occasion when their Country has required defenders. Upon the breaking out of hostilities between this Country and Great Britain in 1812, the Settlers upon the northern frontier were kept in a state of anxiety and alarm by the attacks of the enemy upon Sackets Harbor, Oswego and Buffalo. One Sabbath Morning in August at the Camp of the Baptist Society held in the log school house at Wheatland, intelligence was received that an attack was threatened upon Fort Erie, and asking
for immediate assistance. Those who were willing to volunteer in its defense were requested to meet at Garberville that afternoon. Incredulous as it may appear, this call was responded to by seven fine men: nearly the entire, able-bodied male population of the territory now embraced within the limits of Wheatland. With such arms as could be collected, on the following morning they set out for Buffalo. On Sept. 1, 1814 they were enrolled as a company and accepted in the service of the U.S.

Following is the company roll: 

*Captain:* Deri Laoy. 
*Lieut.:* Ward Smith. 
*Ensign:* Timothy Coty. 
*Musicians:* John Harmon, Fijer. 
Whentmnd at this date was a part of Caledonia.
that this list is composed almost exclusively
of Whentmnd names is accounted for by the
fact that another company was raised in
Caledonia, Commanded by Capt. Robert McKay,
under whose control most of those residing in the
vicinity of the big springs enlisted.
Capt. Laph's Company participated in the
successful defense made to the attack upon
the Fort, Sept. 28, 1814. Stephen Gay Robley
and William Garbutt were wounded. Robley
and one other were taken prisoners, conveyed
to Montreal, and held in confinement six months.

In 1829 an artillery company was organized; a six pound field piece being furnished it by the State.
Isaac F. Lewis, Abner Cushman, Simon Sage, George Ensign
Daniel D. Hammond and Francis T. Beckwith
were successively commanders of the company
during the trouble with Canada, known as
the Patriot War. This company, then under
the command of Capt. F. T. Beckwith was
ordered by the Governor to Buffalo, to aid
in protecting that portion of the frontier.
The company went to Rochester, where they
took passage on open, or platform cars, on
the Kamescaranda Trail Road then just opened
for business. It was a rough, near day, the
wind howling and pining. Six hours more
continued in making the trip from Rock
ester to Batavia, arriving at the latter
place after dark, cold and tired and hungry.
As Batavia was the western terminus of
railroad transportation, from there they
Marched to Buffalo. The company while
upon the train discharged Camp and guard
duty. After an absence of a little over one
month, were discharged and returned
to their homes. There is no roster of
this company in existence. The following
three, their names, out of the party who stayed
the order, were furnished. Some years since by
Capt. Beckwith and Hugh McLean, from memory.

Captain—Francis X. Beckwith

1st. Lt. John Hammond

2nd. Lt. F. Beckwith

1st. Sergt. SamuelWelch

2nd. Sergt. Wilbur T. Whitney

3rd. Sergt. James Wells

4th. Sergt. Paul Austin

Musicians

O. Major—Mark Hammond

Theodore Wilber

Christie Kemp

John Wilber

Garrick Bars

Privates

Hugh McLean

Samuel Wood

James Savage

William Rogers

James Savage

William Rogers
Henry Vasbarg
John Whitney
John Johnson
Mack Lord
James Salter
William Stewart
Roger Austin
Erastus West
Archibald Robinson

William Duff
John A. Barker
Cyrus Land
George Linton
Henry Torbop
Price Springstead
Walls Prince
James Cop.

The cannon belonging to his company was
bust at a public celebration in 1825
and the company born at distance.

In the war for the perpetuity of the
union, there was no distinct company
organization from this town; and yet
there were one hundred and seventy-five
men who responded to the several calls
for volunteers. These men went into every
branch of the service, Infantry, Cavalry,
Artillery, and the Marine: The greater part of them
centraling early, before large bounties were
offered as an inducement.

Of the number who enlisted from Wheatland
fifteen were killed in battle; Seventeen more
Wounded, fifteen taken prisoners, of whom nine were exchanged, and six died in Rebel prisons; twelve died in hospitals. While a large number of those who returned to their homes, have since died from wounds received, or disease contracted while in the service.

Following is a list of the casualties, viz:  

**Killed**

- Daniel Armstrong  
- Horace B. Shaw  
- Peter Clark  
- Charles Lowe  
- Ralph Ergle  
- Michael Mahan  
- Scott Munson  
- James B. Cox  
- Patrick Glennon  
- William Johnson  
- Christopher Lowe  
- Brainard Tarbo  
- Myron Annis  
- Andrew Lathie  
- W. L. Beckwith  
- John Hume  
- Edward H. Loop  
- Frank Malloy  
- Henry D. Torner  
- N. H. Martin  
- Frederick Beitz  
- Archibald McKeen  
- John Nett  
- Romanta J. Miller  
- John McKelvy  
- Hugh M. Phillips  
- Silas Remington  
- John Magara  
- Seth Wells  
- Lewis Fox  
- Charles McDean  
- James White  

**Wounded**

- James Blair  
- Elbridge Hyde  
- John Reiley  
- Lewis Fox  
- Charles McDean  
- James White
Dear Mr. Wilson,

I have a message for Miss Abigail Thorne, your neighbor in the next house over. She left a note earlier this morning that she would be away for a few days and asked if you could keep an eye on her house. She mentioned that there were some valuables in the house that she wanted you to watch over.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

P.S. Please also keep an eye on the garden. It seems to be in need of some weeding.
Devotion to the country & community in
a part of Kansas, Kansas Country, 1948.

Mr. Ashton's record is
Copied to this column.

Or 1906, the name was changed from South
Crestview. Devotion to success and tradition
continued. The church was given a
permanent site in 1882.

Mrs. Ashton, a Kansas Country resident in 1889,
was the first woman to be elected to
school board in 1889.

Home of the Kansas Country was
in 1949.

The present Mrs. Ashton is the
Daughter of the
Devotion to the country & the community of the
year 1949.
Monroe in 1821. When the South part of the town, retaining the name Caladonia, was taken into Livingston, and the North part, first as Inverness, afterward Wheatland into Monroe.

In 1840 William Garbutt was a Presidential Elector. Wheatland has furnished the County of Monroe with two clerks; 1839 and 1840, S. Brown and Henry W. McNaughton; and two Treasurers, D. Samuel Seaford and Alexander McVean. The third Assembly District, Monroe County has been represented in the Legislature by residents of Wheatland, viz.: John Garbutt 1829; John McVean 1840; Elisha Harmon 1849 and 50; Volney D. Brown 1849 and 51; and Phillip Garbutt 1852, 53 and 55; while the 29th Senatorial District, comprising the Counties of Monroe and Orleans, is at the present time able to be represented by our townsman Donald McNaughton.

Thus the voice of Wheatland has never been heard in the Councils of the Nation, is from no lack of material, but is owing to the innate Modesty of her sons.
The town of Wheatland early acquired a reputation for intelligence and thrift; it has ever been noted for its observance of law and order. No capital crime was ever committed within her borders. Peace and Prosperity, and Plenty, is the legacy bequeathed us by the fathers.

May the present generation realize more fully the cost of the purchase of the privileges they enjoy, the toil, the privation, the self-sacrifice endured, that convenience and comfort, and competency might be transmitted to them.

In no other manner can the living of today so effectively obey the divine injunctions, to honor their father and their mother, than by imitating their virtues, by practicing their habits of industry and economy, and by striving to maintain and to perpetuate, on the earth, the principles of civil and religious liberty.
The Somerville Post-Office was established May 20, 1820, by Freeman Eaton receiving the appointment of Post-Master. His successors, with the date of their commission is as follows: viz.,

Jno. Carpenter | Oct. 19, 1828
Mr. B. Lacy | April 19, 1849
Dyer D. S. Brown | April 11, 1863
David B. Lewis | Sept. 29, 1863
Benj. B. Carpenter | Sept. 29, 1860
Otto Bennett | March 14, 1861

John Croft | Dec. 22, 1871
Earl A. Sticeman | Aug. 12, 1875
Otto Bennett | Jan. 29, 1880
Edward Scallon | May 13, 1886

The Wheaton office was opened in 1824 and continued for 32 thirty two years. During this period it was under the charge of Clark Hall April 5th 1826.
Benjamin Bigbee | Sept. 7, 1847
John Murdoch | Sept. 18, 1848

The office was discontinued Sept. 20, 1868.
The office in Manuforia was established  
in 1849. The following having served as Postmaster:  
Duncan McNaughton June 20, 1844  
Reuel D. Harrns June 9, 1849  
Duncan McNaughton July 15, 1853  
James McQueen March 14, 1861  
Harriet E. McNaughton May 3, 1872  
Ezra A. Price May 27, 1877  
Charles McNaughton March 20, 1882  
Chester D. Woodard Nov. 9, 1885  
John E. Harvey April 18, 1889  
The Gursby office was opened in 1880  
Harlan P. Wheeler May 3, 1880  
Ezra Price June 22, 1882  
Duncan McQueen June 21, 1883
The following list have served the town as its Supervisor:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Garbute</td>
<td>1821</td>
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<td>Isaac Harmon</td>
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<td>John Garbute</td>
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<td>Levi Lacy</td>
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<td>John Garbute</td>
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<td>Isaac Harmon</td>
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<td>Isaac J. Lewis</td>
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<td>William Garbute</td>
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<td>David McVeau</td>
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<td>J. H. Blackmun</td>
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Samuel L. Scrofe 1863  Phillip Garbutt 1883
Donald McNaughton 1864  Chas. T. Brown 1884
J. W. Blassingame 1885

1865

1866  1885

1866

1868

1867  1886

1869  1887

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1882

1882
Mr. Freeman Edson receiving the appointment of Post-Master. His successors, with the date of their commission, is as follows: viz.

Ira Carpenter Oct. 19 1829. John Greene Nov. 22 1829


All P. Brown Apr. 11 1853. Otto 13,string Jan. 29 1860

David E. Lewis Sep. 29 1855. Braght H. Scanlan May 13 1860

Bry. B. Carpenter Sep. 29 1860

Otto 13 string March 4 1861

In April 1826 one office was opened at the center of the town known as "Rheatland" which was estabished for the period of thirty-two years, being discontinued Sep. 20 1868. During this time the office was under the charge of

Clark Halle April 6 1826

Benjamin Bisbee Sep. 7 1847

John Morlock Sep. 18 1848

The office in Rheatland was established in 1844, subsequent persons having known as Post-Office:

Lancum McNaughton June 20 1844

Rev. Joseph M. Barnes June 1 1849

James M. Sevearn

Sign

Lancum McNaughton July 15 1853

James M. Sevearn March 14 1861
Centennial