

# WHEATLAND

MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

BY

GEORGE E. SLOCUM

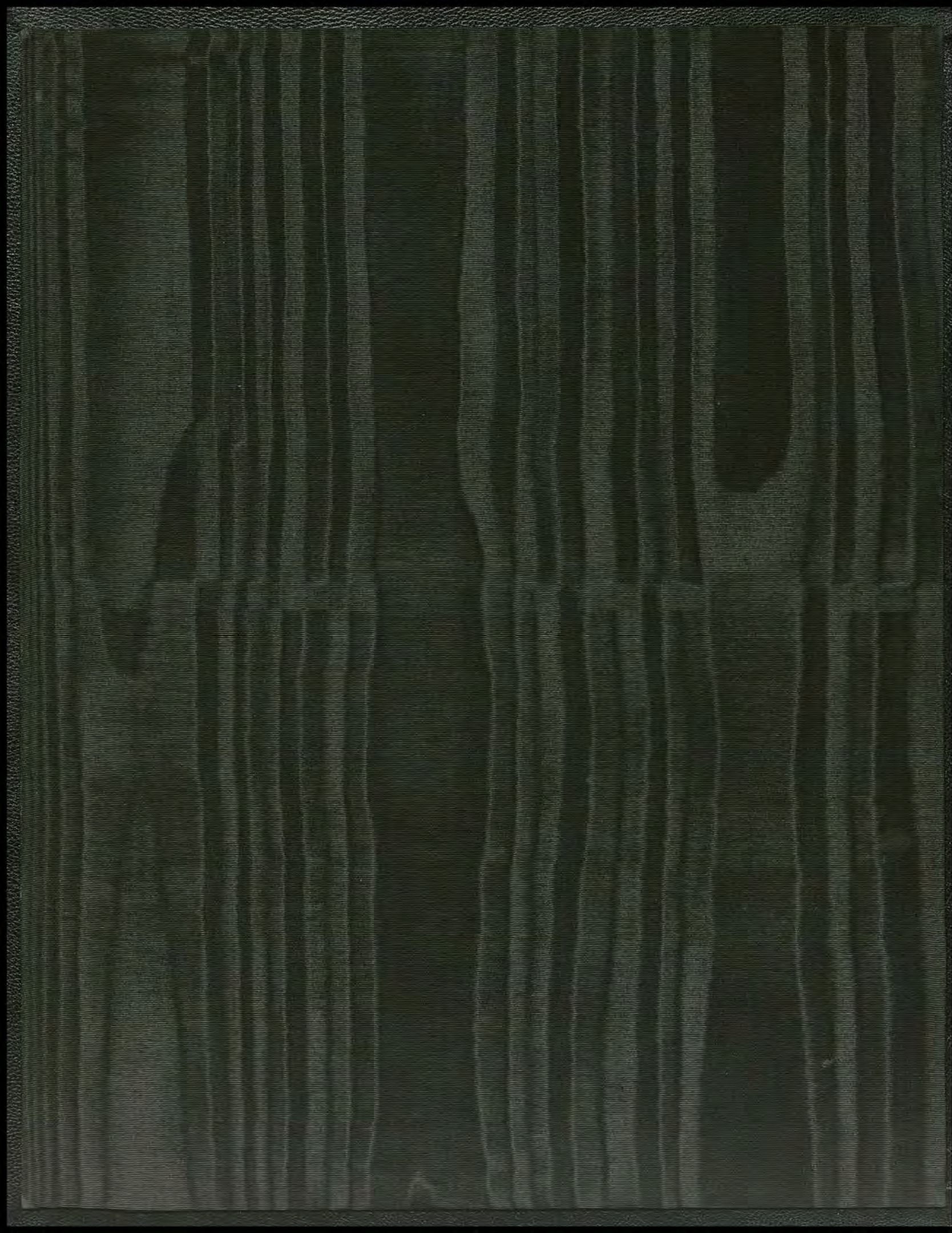
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GEORGE J. SKIVINGTON

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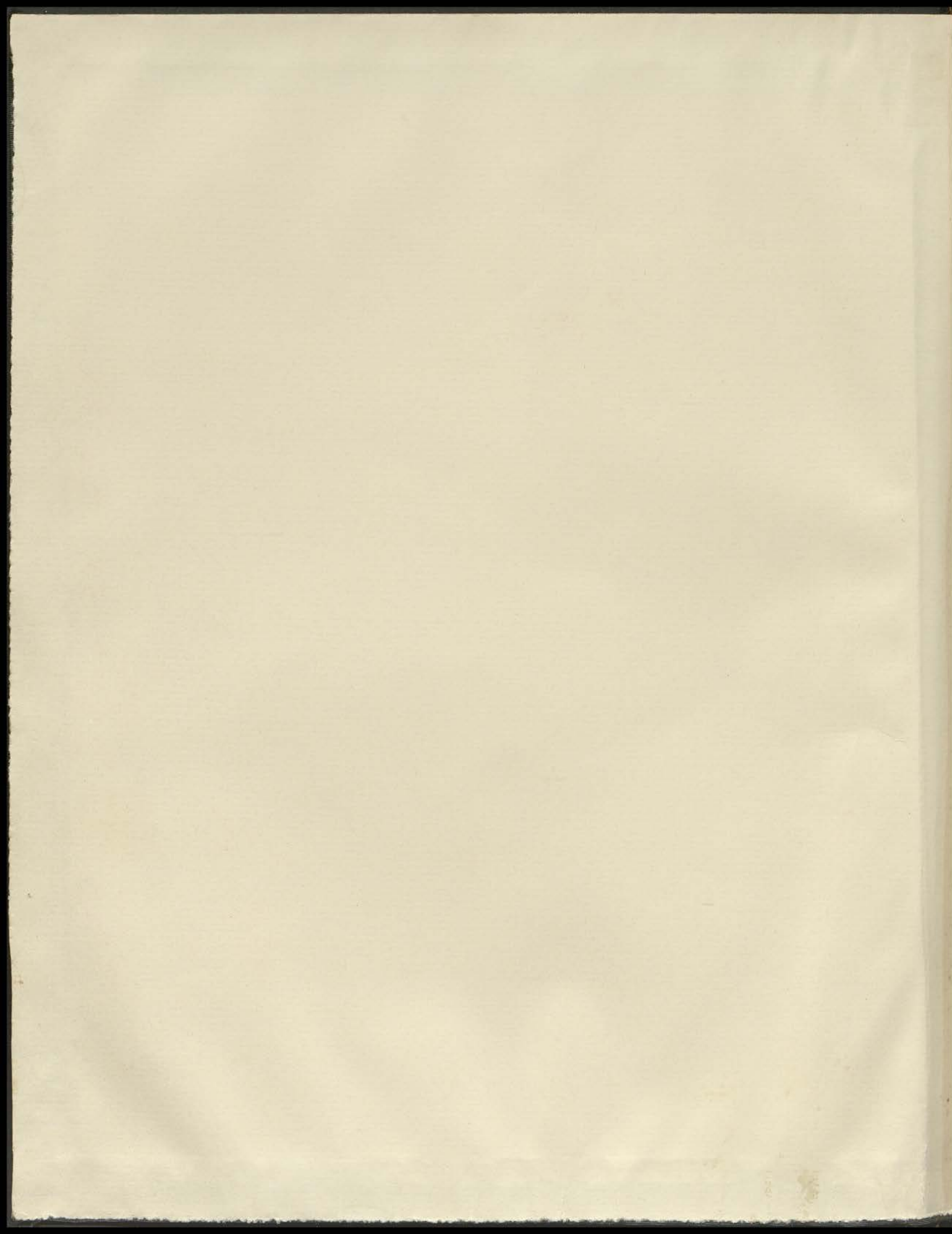














































WHEATLAND





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MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

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WHEATLAND

ROBERT C. WATSON, NEW YORK

# WHEATLAND

MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

## A Brief Sketch of Its History

By

GEORGE E. SLOCUM

Volume 2

Extended with Letters, Documents, Views, Portraits  
and other Mementos to Six Volumes

By George J. Skivington

Completed in the year 1940 at Wheatland, New York



## WHEATLAND

MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

A Brief Sketch of its History

BY  
GEORGE E. BLOOM

Volume I

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 and the  
 Dr. George E. Bloom  
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# WHEATLAND,

MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY,

BY

GEORGE E. SLOCUM.



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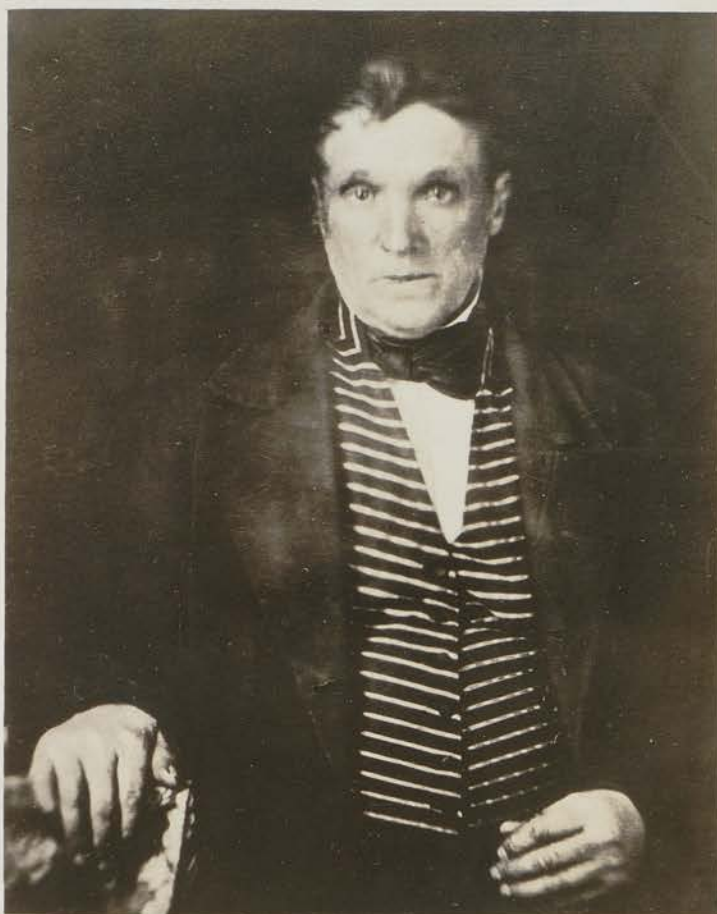
SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y.

1908.









Phillip Garbutt, son of Zachariah and Phebe Nairn Garbutt, born 1783, died 1867. Buried in Garbutt Cemetary.



THE PHILIP GARBUTT HOME AT GARBUTT, N.Y.

A pencil drawing by A.V.DeFonds  
of Rochester, New York, in 1939.

Philip Garbutt married Nancy Scheffer, on January 20, 1793. Nancy Sheffer, the daughter, of Peter Sheffer, Jr. and Elizabeth Schoonover Scheffer was the first white child born in the Town of Wheatland and, in fact, in the vast territory between the Genesee and the Niagara Rivers.



## THE SHEFFERS.

When the Sheffer family came to Wheatland in 1789 it consisted of but three persons, Peter Sheffer, Senior, an aged father, long past the period allotted as the life of man, and two sons, Peter, Jr., aged twenty eight years, and Jacob, six years younger.

In the spring of 1790 the family of Jacob Schoonover, which numbered among its members a daughter of 18 years, settled upon the banks of Dugan Creek, three miles south of the village of Scottsville.

Peter Sheffer, Jr., lost no time in making Miss Schoonover's acquaintance. His want of a housekeeper was great; his desire was made known, and his suit pressed with such earnestness that before the close of the year, with the legal assistance of Judge Chapin, of Canandaigua, Miss Elizabeth Schoonover became Mrs. Peter Sheffer, Jr., and was duly installed as mistress of the Allan 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. Nancy, their eldest, born January 20, 1793, was the first white child born between the Genesee and Niagara Rivers. She married Philip Garbutt. Their other children were, Jacob, born April 11, 1795, who died unmarried; Peter, born July 16, 1798, married Amanda Bigford; Elisabeth, born December 20, 1800, married John Sample; Levi, born April 16, 1802, married Arvilla Austin; Daniel, born August 9, 1804, who died unmarried; George, born October 30, 1807, married Almira McNall; Hester, born June 17, 1809, married Caleb Allen; Lorence, born December 16, 1811, married Nancy Hess; Mariah, born June 8, 1813, who died unmarried; Roswell, born July 2, 1817, married Mary Hilliard. The first death was that of Jacob, brother of Peter in 1795, followed by that of his father in 1798, aged eighty-seven years.

Peter Sheffer, Jr., resided in the cabin on the flats for ten years, during which time four of his family of eleven children were born. In 1798 the timber was cut, preparations were made for building, and in the following year the first frame dwelling west of the river was erected. The boards for enclosing it were procured from the Allan Mill at the Genesee Falls. Beneath the roof of this house Sheffer passed more than half of a century, entering







*Peter Steffen*

1761-1851





into his final rest in 1851, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His children have all passed from the earth, but decendents of the third and fourth generations reside in Wheatland and the adjoining towns. The dwelling he built has been remodeled and enlarged, but a portion of the original frame is still standing.

Peter Sheffer was a man of strict integrity, was genial, obliging and charitable.

Possessing more than an ordinary share of this world's goods, he was of invaluable assistance to his less favored neighbors in aiding them to obtain a start in their new homes.

Sheffer was of German descent, inheriting the peculiarities characteristic of that nationality. He was no genius-- the blood coursed sluggishly through his veins. Patient, persistent, plodding, he perhaps accomplished more, and was better fitted for the sphere in life which he was called to fill, than would have been a man of more brilliant parts, or of a higher nervous temperament.





MERLE LEWIS SHEFFER  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR  
718 POWERS BUILDING  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PHONE MAIN 6826

January 24th, 1939

George J. Skivington, Esq.,

Wilder Building,

Rochester, N. Y.

Dear George:-

The original Peter Sheffer who, accompanied by his son, Peter, came to Wheatland in 1789, had the following children:-

1. Barbara, born 8-6-1752, married Cunkle
2. John, born 12-28-1754
3. Sarah, born 11-28-1756
4. Madlena, born 10--5-1758
5. Easter or Esther, born 1-9-1760, married Cunkle (?)
6. Peter, my ancestor, born 3-24-1762, married Eliz. Schoonhover
7. Jacob, born 8-15-1765, died 1795

No. 6 died 9-21-1851. His marriage was the first white marriage west of the Genesee river. His children were:-

1. Nancy, born 1-20-1793, married Philip Garbutt
2. Jacob, born 4-11-1795
3. Peter, third, born 7-16-1797
4. Elizabeth, born 12-20-1800
5. Levi, born 4-16-1802
6. Daniel, born 8-9-1805
7. George, born 10-30-1807
8. Hester, born 6-17-1809
9. Lorence, born 12-16-1811
10. Mariah, born 6-8-1813
11. Roswell, my ancestor, born 7-2-1817

Very cordially yours,

*Merle*





January 5-1850

Received of the commissioners of  
highways of the town of Westland  
the sum of Dollars in full for wages  
for a jobbed to George Shaffer for laying out  
highway through lands owned by me

Peter Shaffer





*[Faint, mostly illegible text from a document, possibly a letter or legal document, with some visible words like "IN WITNESS OF" and "SIGNED"]*

This signature was made by Peter Sheffer  
only five years before his death in 1851.



To all whom these Presents shall come,

**KNOW YE**, That *I Peter Sheffer of Wheatland Monroe County & State of New York*

of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of *Eighty four dollars & thirty seven cents* lawful money of the United States, to me in hand paid, at or before the ensembling and delivery of these presents, by *John P. Brown of the above named Town & County*

of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do *it* grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said part *4* of the second part, administrators, and assigns, **All** of the following property *viz one half of all the wheat on the ground on the farm leased by me to Peter Lackner in said County* and all other goods and chattels whatsoever, mentioned and expressed in the Schedule hereunto annexed, now remaining and being *in the said County of Monroe*

To have and to hold, all and singular the goods and chattels above bargained, and sold, or mentioned, or intended so to be, unto the said part *4* of the second part, *his* heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, forever. And the said part *4* of the first part, for *his* heirs, executors, and administrators, all and singular the said goods and chattels above bargained and sold unto the said part *4* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators, and assigns, against *the* heirs, executors, and administrators, and against all and every person and persons whomsoever, shall and will **WARRANT**, and by these presents forever **Defend**.

**Provided Always**, and it is hereby agreed between the said parties to these presents, that if the said part *4* of the first part, *his* executors, administrators, or assigns, or any of them, shall and do well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said part *4* of the second part, or to *his* executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of *Eighty four 37/100 dollars* in the manner following, viz: *by the first day of November 1847 the above being Escribed for the security of the payment of one Note this day made by Caleb Allen to said John P. Brown payable on the first day of November 1847 and when paid this mortgage to be void otherwise in force - This does not intend to include the interest by Malpus & Galusha* then these presents, and every thing herein contained, shall cease and be void. And the said part *4* of the first part, for *his* executors, administrators, and assigns, do **no** covenant and agree to and with the said part *4* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators, and assigns, that in case default shall be made in payment of the said sum above mentioned, at the time limited for payment thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the said part *4* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators, and assigns, with any person or persons, as he or they shall think fit, to enter and come into and upon the dwelling house and premises of the said part *4* of the first part, and in such other place or places as the said goods and chattels are or may be held or placed, and then to take and carry the said goods and chattels, and to sell and dispose of the same for the best price which *he* can obtain for the same; and out of the money to arise by such sale thereof, to pay and retain to him and themselves the said sum above mentioned, and all charges touching the same, he and they rendering the overplus money (if such there be) unto the said part *4* of the first part, *his* executors, administrators, and assigns, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding. And until default be made in the payment of the aforesaid sum of money, at the time fixed for the payment thereof, the said part *4* of the first part, *his* executors, administrators, and assigns, to remain and continue in quiet and peaceable possession of the said goods and chattels, and the full and free enjoyment of the same. unless the said part *4* of the first part, or some other person or persons, shall attempt to sell, assign, secrete, remove, or otherwise dispose of the said goods and chattels in any way whatever, then, and in such case, it shall and may be lawful for the part *4* of the second part *his* executors, administrators, or assigns, to take immediate possession of the said goods and chattels, and keep the same until default be made as aforesaid, and then to sell and dispose thereof as aforesaid.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, *I* have hereunto set my hand and seal the *7th* day of *November* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty *six*

SEALED AND DELIVERED }  
IN PRESENCE OF

*Peter Sheffer*







## To all to whom these Presents shall come,

### GREETING:

Know Ye, That *I Peter Sheffer of Wheatland Monroe County*  
of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of *Ninety Six Dollars*,  
lawful money of the United States, to me in hand paid, at or  
before the ensembling and delivery of these presents, by *Samuel Wood*

of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents  
doth grant, bargain and sell unto the said part *4* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators and  
assigns, ALL ~~of the interest on the Ground of the uninclosed on half~~  
*of the Wheat on the Ground on the same now leased*  
*to Peter Luckner that is in the Town of Wheatland*—

and all other goods and chattels whatsoever, mentioned and expressed in the Schedule hereunto annexed, now remaining  
and being *in the hands of the party of the first part*

To Have and to Hold, all and singular the goods and chattels above bargained and sold, or mentioned, or  
intended so to be, unto the said part *4* of the second part, *his* heirs, executors, administrators and assigns  
forever. And — the said part *4* of the first part, for *his* heirs, executors and administrators, all and  
singular the said goods and chattels above bargained and sold unto the said part *4* of the second part, *his*  
executors, administrators and assigns, against *the* heirs, executors and administrators, and against all and every  
person and persons whomsoever, shall and will WARRANT, and by these presents forever DEFEND.

Provided Always, and it is hereby agreed between the said parties to these presents, that if — the  
said part *4* of the first part, *his* executors, administrators or assigns, or any of them, shall and do well and  
truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said part *4* of the second part, or to *his* executors, administrators  
or assigns, the sum of *Ninety Six Dollars* in the manner following, viz:—

*this Mortgage is given for the purpose of securing the payment*  
*of one Note Executed by C. Allen Dated March 8th 1869 and*  
*and payable on the 8th day of September 1869 for Ninety Six*  
*Dollars which when paid*

then these presents, and every thing herein contained, shall cease and be void. And — the said part *4* of  
the first part, for *the* executors, administrators and assigns, doth covenant and agree, to and with the said  
part *4* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators and assigns, that in case default shall be made in  
payment of the said sum above mentioned, at the time limited for payment thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the  
said part *4* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators and assigns, with any person or persons, as he  
or they shall think fit, to enter and come into and upon the dwelling-house and premises of the said part *4* of the first  
part, and in such other place or places as the said goods and chattels are or may be held or placed, and then to take and  
carry the said goods and chattels, and to sell and dispose of the same for the best price which *he* can obtain  
for the same; and out of the money to arise by such sale thereof, to pay and retain to him and themselves the said sum  
above mentioned, and all charges touching the same, he and they rendering the overplus money (if such there be)  
unto — the said part *4* of the first part, *his* executors, administrators and assigns, any thing  
herein to the contrary notwithstanding. And until default be made in the payment of the aforesaid sum of money, at  
the time fixed for the payment thereof, *then* the said part *4* of the first part, *his* executors,  
administrators and assigns, to remain and continue in quiet and peaceable possession of the said goods and chattels, and  
the full and free enjoyment of the same, unless the said part *4* of the first part, or some other person or persons, shall  
attempt to sell, assign, secrete, remove, or otherwise dispose of the said goods and chattels in any way whatever, then,  
and in such case, it shall and may be lawful for the part *4* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators  
or assigns, to take immediate possession of the said goods and chattels, and keep the same until default be made as afore-  
said, and then to sell and dispose thereof as aforesaid.

In Witness Whereof, *I* have hereunto set my hand and seal the *tenth* day  
of *March* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty- *nine*

Scaled and Delivered }  
In Presence of }

*Peter Sheffer*



# To all to whom these Presents shall come,

## GREETING:

Know Ye, That *I Peter Sheffer of Wheatland Monroe County*  
of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of *Ninety Six Dollars*,  
singular the said goods and chattels above bargained and sold *lawful money of the United States*, to me in hand paid, at or  
executors, administrators and assigns, against *the* heirs, executors and administrators, and against all and every  
person and persons whomsoever, shall and will WARRANT, and by these presents forever DEFEND.

**Provided Always**, and it is hereby agreed between the said parties to these presents, that if \_\_\_\_\_ the  
said part *y* of the first part, *his* executors, administrators or assigns, or any of them, shall and do well and  
truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said part *y* of the second part, or to *his* executors, administrators  
or assigns, the sum of *Ninety Six Dollars* in the manner following, viz:—

*this Mortgage is given for the purpose of securing the payment  
of one Note Executed by C. Allen Dated March 8th 1849 and  
and payable on the 8th day of September 1849 for Ninety Six  
Dollars which when paid*

then these presents, and every thing herein contained, shall cease and be void. And \_\_\_\_\_ the said part *y* of  
the first part, for *the* executors, administrators and assigns, doth covenant and agree, to and with the said  
part *y* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators and assigns, that in case default shall be made in  
payment of the said sum above mentioned, at the time limited for payment thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the  
said part *y* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators and assigns, with any person or persons, as he  
or they shall think fit, to enter and come into and upon the dwelling-house and premises of the said part *y* of the first  
part, and in such other place or places as the said goods and chattels are or may be held or placed, and then to take and  
carry the said goods and chattels, and to sell and dispose of the same for the best price which *he* can obtain  
for the same; and out of the money to arise by such sale thereof, to pay and retain to him and themselves the said sum  
above mentioned, and all charges touching the same, he and they rendering the overplus money (if such there be)  
unto \_\_\_\_\_ the said part *y* of the first part, *his* executors, administrators and assigns, any thing  
herein to the contrary notwithstanding. And until default be made in the payment of the aforesaid sum of money, at  
the time fixed for the payment thereof, *the* the said part *y* of the first part, *his* executors,  
administrators and assigns, to remain and continue in quiet and peaceable possession of the said goods and chattels, and  
the full and free enjoyment of the same, unless the said part *y* of the first part, or some other person or persons, shall  
attempt to sell, assign, secrete, remove, or otherwise dispose of the said goods and chattels in any way whatever, then,  
and in such case, it shall and may be lawful for the part *y* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators  
or assigns, to take immediate possession of the said goods and chattels, and keep the same until default be made as afore-  
said, and then to sell and dispose thereof as aforesaid.

**In Witness Whereof**, *I* have hereunto set *my* hand and seal the *tenth* day  
of *March* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty- *nine*

Scaled and Delivered }  
In Presence of }

*Peter Sheffer*  
*grover*













No. 1352  
 Sheffer's Landing, in Wheatland, 9 August 1827  
 Received in Store, from Phillip Garbutt  
 thirty — barrels superflour by J. Deans  
 subject to the order of the owner  
 30 BBLs. flour  
 Peter Sheffer

No. 1357  
 Sheffer's Landing, in Wheatland, 24 August 1827  
 Received in Store, from Phillip Garbutt  
 ten } barrels superflour by J. Deans  
 twenty half }  
 subject to the order of the owner  
 10 BBLs. 20 half flour  
 Peter Sheffer

The above are autographs of Peter Sheffer (3rd.) a grandson of the old Peter Sheffer and a son of Peter Sheffer, Jr., and Elizabeth Schoonover.

Sheffer's Landing in Wheatland was located on the Genesee River considerably north of the Sheffer home. It was reached by a highway which led from the River Road eastwardly to the River. If one going north toward Rochester after passing the bridge over the Pennsylvania Railroad, near the Morgan Cemetery, will look to his right down the first line fence running at right angles to the road and toward the River, the site of this old road can be clearly seen.

Plaster was drawn down the River Road from Garbutt to this point and then down this now abandoned road where it was loaded into boats on the River.







REFERENCES BY O. TURNER TO PETER SHEFFER

\* \* \* \* \*

(Phelps & Gorham's Purchase - Pages 403-409)

"PIONEER EVENTS IN WHAT IS NOW MONROE."

"In December, 1789, the Shaeffer family became the pioneer settlers in all the region west of the Genesee river, and in fact of the whole valley of the Genesee, if we except those who had blended themselves with the Indians, were Indian traders, or had become squatters upon Indian lands, in their flight from the Mohawk and Susquehannah, during the border wars. With reference to permanent settlement and improvement, they must be regarded as the Pioneers of the Genesee Valley.

Peter Shaeffer, the elder, was a native of Berks county, Pa., but emigrated from Lancaster to this region, at the advanced age of 85 years. His family who became permanent residents, consisted of himself and his sons Peter and Jacob. In July, 1789, they came first to Geneva, and then to Ganargwa creek, in Bloomfield, where they purchased 1200 acres of land of Gen. Fellows. Remaining there until December, the old gentleman apportioned that tract among his three daughters, and went up the river with his sons. They found Ebenezer Allan, the owner of the fine tract of flats and upland at the mouth of Allan's creek, adjoining the present village of Scottsville. He had a comfortable log house, upon a gentle swell of land, which may be observed a short distance from the



# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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## CHAPTER XXV IN THE YEAR 1800

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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confluence of the creek and river. He was living then with a young white wife, whose name had been Lucy Chapman. Her family on their way to Canada, had stopped with him, and by the solicitations of Mrs. Dugan, (Allan's sister,) Lucy remained to keep her company. A sham magistrate came along soon after and made her a joint partner with some half dozen natives, in the affections of the then lord of the Genesee Valley. Mrs. Dugan had come on some years previous, with her husband and joined her brother and had been his housekeeper. Allan had acquired three hundred acres of land by gift from the Indians, to which he had added one hundred and seventy by purchase, from Phelps and Gorham. He had a stock of goods for the Indian trade <sup>(1)</sup>. He had 50 or 60 acres of open flats under the plough, 20 acres of wheat upon the ground; some horses and cattle. A few years previous he had wintered seventy head of cattle on rushes. <sup>(2)</sup>

The Shaeffers became the purchasers of his fine tract of land, paying him the then high price of \$2.50 per acre; though it must be considered that sixty acres of improvement was then a valuable acquisition. Allan included in the sale, one acre of wheat upon the ground and a sow pig. <sup>(3)</sup> The father and sons added to Allan's household for the winter, subsisting upon the milk of two cows they brought in, and Indian pudding that Mrs. Dugan cooked for them.

Allan had erected the saw mill at the Falls, (now Rochester) in the summer previous, and had his timber out for the grist mill. The money that he realized for his farm, enabled him to push forward his enterprise. The grist mill was raised the forepart of winter. The frame was 26 by 30, of heavy timber. All the able bodied white men in the Genesee







valley were invited to the raising - and they numbered fourteen, all told. It took them two days. A trading boat happening to enter the mouth of the river, while they were raising, some rum was procured, and the backwoodsmen had a dance in the mill, and a rejoicing at the prospect of something better to prepare meal for their bread than the stump mortar.

The Shaeffers brought apple seeds with them from Pennsylvania, and planted them in December, 1799. These were the first apple seeds, (other than the old French orchard at Schlosser,) planted in the Genesee Country, west of the river.

After Allan had sold his farm to the Shaeffers, he went back to Mt. Morris, purchased goods at Philadelphia, bringing them in from the back settlements of Pennsylvania, on horseback. In the season of '90, he sowed 100 acres of wheat, besides raising considerable corn. Like Alexander Selkirk, he was 'lord of all he surveyed'; commanded the services of the Indians to work his fields for rum and trinkets, occasionally pressing into his service the Butler Rangers, who had stopped in the valley, in their flight from the Mohawk and the Susquehannah; paying them sometimes, but often arbitrarily adjusting their services to suit himself, as there was then no authority superior to his own. His gallantries, truthfully related, would equal the tales of eastern romance; the 'turbaned turk might have yielded to him supremacy; it extended even to the employment of a purveyor in the person of a Dutchman, Andrews. About this time, alternating in his tastes between







his own and another race, he took another white wife, the daughter of a Ranger, named Gregory, who lived upon the Canascraga flats, near Dansville.<sup>(4)</sup>

Mr. Shaeffer contradicts the story of Allan's murder of the Dutchman, Andrews,<sup>(5)</sup> but he says that he murdered a boy that lived with him, and points out the grave, near the site of Allan's residence, on the Shaeffer flats. The boy was sent for a bucket of water, and playing by the way, Allan met him, took the bucket from him, and beat him to death with it.

He was, says Mr. Shaeffer, mild and conciliating, when he had a selfish end to accomplish; but always severe and harsh with his dependents. A refugee, a negro slave, had during the Revolution come from the Mohawk to the Genesee river, and domiciled with the Indians. He was called "Captain Sun Fish." He was shrewd, intelligent, became a trader in cattle, selling in Canada, and at Fort Niagara, took a squaw wife, and acquired considerable money. At one time he was settled at the mouth of Tonawanda creek. Coveting his money, and wishing, perhaps, in the way of matrimony to try a third race, Allan married one of his daughters. Getting possession of the money, however, he discarded the mixed negro and Indian wife; but as if there were some redeeming traits in his character, he pensioned the old negro, and allowed him a hut upon his Allan's creek farm. Sun Fish finally went to Tonawanda, where his descendants now reside.

Jacob Schoonover and his family had preceded the Shaeffers a few months, and settled near the mouth of Dugan's







creek. Peter Shaeffer married his daughter, in 1790. He and his wife died in 1838, '9, at the ages of 93 and 94. Mrs. Shaeffer died in 1835, aged 63 years.

The whole valley of the river below Mr. Shaeffer's, was slow in settling. The first settler was Joseph Morgan, his farm adjoining the Shaeffer farm, in '92; a daughter of his, Mrs. Early, now occupies the place. His son, Joseph Morgan, resides on the river, a short distance below. In some of the earliest years, \_\_\_\_\_ Peabody erected a distillery, first at Handford's Landing, and afterwards, on the Joseph Morgan place; Wm. Peabody, of Scottsville, is a son of his. Andrew Wortman was a settler upon the river, as early as '94 or '5, occupying the farm that belonged to Samuel Street of Chippewa, who was his brother-in-law. Caleb Aspinwall, Peter Conkle, Frederick and Nicholas Hetzteller, were early in the Shaeffer neighborhood. Reuben Heth, a Vermonter, stopping first at Bloomfield, came upon the river, in early years, worked for Mr. Shaeffer, without a change of his buckskin breeches and buckskin coat, until he had earned enough to pay for a farm. He died about twenty years since, a man of wealth, and the founder of a highly respectable family. Eldridge Heth, of Wheatland, is a son; Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Nettleton and Mrs. Halsted, are his daughters.

The two story, venerable looking farm house, near which is the old apple orchard, on the Genesee Valley canal, a short distance below Scottsville, is the residence of Peter Shaeffer. The fine flats spread out before it, in a high state of cultivation, with long lines of wire fence, are those he purchased from "Indian Allan".







In a romantic spot, at the end of the ridge, that will be observed rising upon the flats, and terminating near the river and creek, stood the log dwelling, which served the purpose of a farm house, a store and a harem, for this singular man, who fled from civiliaztion, first to become the scourge of his own race and kindred, and afterwards to repay the confidence and hospitality of another race, by a career among them, marked throughout by selfishness and sensuality.

It will hardly do to talk of antiquity, in a country where our race have been occupants but sixty years, in allusion to any relic of their advent. But the old Shaeffer home, with all its historical associations, may be said to look antiquated. It was built in 1789, before the new discovery, the cut nail, was in use, and all the doors had to be made consequently with wrought nails. Its strap door hinges, its locks, handles and latches were made by a blacksmith, who had come into the country; none other could then be procured. It was the first framed farm dwelling, in all the region between Genesee river and Lake Erie. When it was building, the surveyors were making the preliminary surveys of most of all the territory now comprised in the counties of Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Genesee, Wyoming, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauque; Buffalo contained three log dwellings, and Mr. Ellicot was making an opening to erect the first log dwelling at Batavia. For ten years after that house was completed, and twenty years after its venerable surviving occupant was cultivating large fields; when those apple trees had become bearers, from the seeds he had planted, the site of a city of 40,000 inhabitants, was a rugged







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and forbidding wilderness! The orchard was planted six years before the British gave up all claim to W. N. York, and surrendered Fort Niagara, and the house built but two years afterwards.

The father and brother of Peter Shaeffer died in early years. The fine start which the improvements gave him - the ready market he found for his early large crops of corn - the facilities he enjoyed for exchanging provisions for labor, with the new comers that dropped in around him, were advantages he well improved; and to which he soon added grazing and droving; his market, Fort Niagara and Canada. He added to his original land purchase, by degrees until he had a large possession; and a competence of wealth has rewarded his early enterprise. He is now in his 88th year; his faculties not materially impaired, his memory of early events retentive and intelligent; and with the exception of a diseased ankle, his physical constitution holds out remarkably for one of his age. In his younger days, he used spirituous liquors moderately; none for the last twenty years; and as an example to old tobacco chewers, it may be added that he was one of them for half a century, but is not of them now. He has been the occupant of different town offices, and has always enjoyed the esteem of his fellow citizens. The Scotch settlers who became his neighbors, in indigent circumstances, and the pioneers of different neighborhoods, in the western part of Monroe county, many of them speak of his kindness in early years, in furnishing them with grain and pork, upon credit; and in return the old gentleman pays a high compliment to the honesty of the primitive settlers, by saying that of the numerous debts thus contracted, he recollects no instance where he ultimately failed.







to receive his pay. He speaks of the gratification it used to give him, to supply with a few bushels of grain, some potatoes, or pork, perhaps, settlers in the backwoods, (to be carried off, generally, upon their backs,) who he has lived to see become the owner of broad fields and crowded granaries. The surviving sons of Peter Shaeffer, are:- Peter, Levi, Daniel, George; the last of whom is the owner and occupant of the old homestead, and one of the best farmers and stock breeders in the Genesee valley. Mrs. Philip Garbut and Mrs. Caleb Allen, are his daughters. His children all reside in Wheatland and Chili. "

#### Notes -

- (1) And 'thereby hangs a tale:' - These goods were obtained of John Butler, British superintendent of Indian affairs at Niagara. They were taken from the King's store house, and were evidently intended for Indian presents upon the Genesee river; to keep the Indians favorable to the British interests, and strengthen the British claim to dominion over the whole of the western portion of this State. But the agent misapplied his trusts; he bought furs with the goods;- they became oftener gifts of gallantry than those of diplomacy. Butler made a business matter of it; demanded pay for the goods; Allan contested the claim, but it was finally compromised by the intervention of James Wadsworth, Esq.
- (2) After coming upon the Genesee river, he had become a grazer and drover. Butler's Rangers and the Indians would steal cattle from the Mohawk and the Susquehannah, and drive them to him. After keeping them upon the river, until they became good beef, they would command a ready sale at high prices, at Fort Niagara and in Canada.
- (3) That same sow pig cost a night's lodging in the woods. She took to the woods early in the spring, and had to be looked up when winter came again. In the search, the present Peter Shaeffer got benighted and slept in a hollow log through a winter night.







- (4) When he emigrated to Canada, he undertook to lessen the number of his white wives, by procuring the drowning of this last one. Two men that were hired for the purpose, took her down in a canoe, and purposely ran over the falls near the present aqueduct; swimming ashore themselves, but leaving her to go over the main falls. She, however, disappointed them, saving herself, and soon appearing in the presence of her faithless lord, at the mouth of the river, a dripping water nymph. She followed him to Canada, and became one of his new household there.
- (5) He went over the Genesee Falls, when taking mill irons down for the old Allan mill; the boat and irons were found below the Falls.

(Phelps and Gorham's Purchase - Pages 409-410)

"REMINISCENCES OF PETER SHAEFFER."

"It was several years after settlement commenced upon the river, before the Ridge Road was known; an Indian trail went from the mouth of the River to Fort Niagara, keeping near the Lake shore; and another trail was along the west bank of the river from Canawagus to mouth of river. Peter and Jacob Shaeffer laid out a road from Allan's creek to the Falls, in '92; had no compass; took ranges from trees; but the road as it now exists, is mainly on the old route. It was improved, the streams bridged with logs, so that teams could pass in the winter of '93, '4.

Deer were plenty; bears and wolves made it troublesome to keep sheep or hogs; but the raccoon was the most troublesome animal we had to contend with. To save their corn, the new settlers were obliged to hunt them, but their fur sold readily, and paid for the hunting. At some seasons the pigeons were very abundant; they could be taken in large numbers, by the use of nets; the breasts were







cut out, salted and they made very good eating. Trout were so plenty in Allan's creek, that a string of an hundred and an hundred and fifty, could be taken without changing ground. At Dumplin Hill, on one occasion, a panther was a victim to his voracious appetite. Killing a deer, he gorged himself, became stupid, an Indian found him helpless, and shot him.

Up to 1794, there was a constant intercourse kept up between the British at Fort Niagara, and in Canada, and the Indians upon the river. A large proportion of the Indians inclined to the British interests, and by means of runners, and speeches sent from Gov. Simcoe and Lord Dorchester, the idea was constantly inculcated that the British would soon want their aid against the United States. Just before the victory of Gen. Wayne, believing as they were made to believe, from some source, that he would be defeated, they were menacing and insolent. When a large party of them were encamped on the flats of Allan's creek, on their way to become allies against Wayne, some of the painted warriors gave out that they would return with help enough to drive off the whites. The victory created a better state of things, but there was not a feeling of perfect security until the surrender of Fort Niagara, in 1796.

'I have been the commissary of an army', said Mr. Shaeffer, and he explained:- When the American troops were on their way up the Lake to take possession of Fort Niagara, in batteaux, they met with head winds, put back into the Genesee river, where their provisions failed. Hearing of Mr. Shaeffer,





they came up the river, quartered in his barn, and he supplied them with pork and Indian meal, taking the officer's note. When they broke up their quarters, Mr. Shaeffer piloted them to Caledonia Springs, put them upon the trail and arriving at Tonawanda, Poudry piloted them to Fort Niagara, where they were the first to raise the American flag. The next winter, Mr. Shaeffer drove cattle to Canada, visited Fort Niagara, and received his pay.

Mary Jemison once staid at Mr. Shaeffer's over night, on her way with a hunting party, to the mouth of the river. She related the story of her captivity, and said she was happy in her Indian relations, and preferred to remain rather than to rejoin her friends. "







PETER SHEFFER MATERIAL

(Copied from "Visit to the Falls of Niagara in 1800"  
by John Maude, London, 1826)

NOTE: John Maude was an English gentleman who spent the best part of ten years traveling in America, making tours into all parts of the original thirteen states, this tour to Niagara being one of them. It was published from the original manuscript in 1826, two hundred fifty copies being printed. At the time of its publication, John Maude was Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for West Riding of the County of York and lived in a beautiful country home called Moor House. (I have an illustrated, beautifully bound copy of the Work, containing a colored portrait and colored view of this home)

Maude reached New York on his trip to Niagara by sloop on June 21st., 1800, arrived at Albany on June 25th., 1800, and there took stage for Utica, and at the latter place purchased horses for himself and servant and thus proceeded westward. He reached the home of Thomas Morris at "Canadaraqua" (Canandaigua). His account is kept in the form of a diary, giving hours, distances, etc. The portion thereof relating to Sheffer and the Genesee Country, commencing August 18th., 1800, at Page 101, and continues to Wednesday, August 20th., 1800, when I passed out of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, Page 118.

In the mean time, he had spent two nights with Sheffer (he refers to him as "Stafer"), at Scottsville, visited the falls of the Genesee at Rochester, making a sketch of the lower falls which is reproduced in his book and his diary references follow:







Page 101

Monday, August 18th.

8 A. M. Took leave of Mr. and Mrs. Morris. At two hundred and twenty-one miles, took right fork, the left being the road to Big Tree.

Two hundred and twenty-four miles, Bloomfield Meeting House; as yet, the frame-work only is put up, being a very handsome skeleton. The situation is a very fine one. Two hundred and twenty-eight miles, Major Sears' Tavern. Two hundred and thirty miles, Creek and Mill.

1½ P. M. Canawagos, or New Hartford; Mrs. Berry's Tavern, a single house on the banks of the Genesee River, two hundred and forty-one miles. There is another Tavern on the Hill - a better House, but inferior accommodation to Mrs. Berry's. An open, well-settled country the whole of these twenty-five miles, especially the Township of Bloomfield; which was the first settled, and is the most populous district in the Genesee. The quality of the Land is very different from what might be expected from this circumstance; for instead of being one of the best, it is one of the worst tracts in the County - being a thin soil or gravel, consequently incapable of being heavily Timbered. Oak is the only Timber produced, and is much scattered, and without Underwood. Passed three schools. Conversed with a Settler anxious to remove W. of the Genesee River to the Holland Purchase, where he expected Land at two dollars, and to sell his own at four, five and six dollars. Met a few Indians. Saw Blue Birds, Yellow Birds, King's Bird, Brown Thrasher, Jay, large black Woodpecker, a bird smaller than a Wren, and an Owl-like Hawk. Hazel Nuts almost ripe. Good Spring Water at Mrs. Berry(s; river now fordable;



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the banks very high and steep; overflow in the freshets; Land in New Hartford worth ten dollars per acre; river water not very clear. Dine at Mrs. Berry's.

5 P. M. Proceeded on journey; cross the river. Two hundred and forty-six miles, Dugan's; intended to lodge here this night, but finding no stable for my horses, I proceeded to <sup>Shaffer</sup>Stafer's, which I reached at 7 P. M. Two hundred and forty-nine miles; this respectable farmer lives off the road in a new boarded house, the only one of that description between Mrs. Berry's and the mouth of the river. Stafer is the oldest Settler, Indian Allen excepted, on the Genesee River. When <sup>Shaffer</sup>Stafer first settled on this River, about twelve years ago, there were not more than four or five families settled between him and Fort Schuyler, (Utica) a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, and at this time there is a continued line of Settlements, including the towns of Cayuga, Geneva, Canadawaga, and the populous township of Bloomfield.

Stafer's Farm consists of eight hundred acres, one hundred of which are a part of the celebrated Genesee Flats, which have their northern termination at this place. The Genesee Flats, or Open Plain, is an extensive tract of land bordering the Genesee River, and I believe principally the west bank of it: its extent I am not acquainted with. It terminates, as above mentioned, at this place, and extends above Bigtree, which is \_\_\_\_\_ miles from Stafer's.

Captain Williamson, when speaking of this Plain, says, "where ten thousand acres may be found in one body, not even encumbered with a bush, but covered with grass of such height, that the largest bullocks, at thirty feet from the path, will







be completely hid from the view." Others have informed me, that they have seen the grass upon this Plain ten feet in height, and have had it tied over their heads whilst on horseback! This Plain I entered upon the moment I crossed the Genesee River, and was much struck with its appearance. To the N. and S. no eye could discover its extent; it was bordered by the river to the E. and on the W. by the dark matted Forest of Ages. That no tree is to be found on this Plain, may be owing to its being subject to the inundations of the River; and it is not improbable that it was once overspread by a Lake.

Stafer informed me that he paid seven dollars a barrel for Salt, and that six dollars was the usual price. This he considered as one of the greatest hardships of his situation; for the inhabitants of the Back Country are not only under the necessity of salting their provisions, but of giving Salt to their cattle, - to them so necessary, that they could not live without it. I have frequently seen my horse scrape with his teeth, and lick the manger, for the Salt which it had imbibed, to the neglect of his food, however hungry. Wild animals resort to the Salt Springs, or Licks, which are dispersed throughout the Western country.

My accommodations at Stafer's were very indifferent, but the very particular attention and civility of this family made me full compensation.

Tuesday, August 19th.

Left Stafer's at 6 A. M. At two hundred and fifty-five miles, crossed a very dangerous bridge over Black Creek; this bridge was constructed of loose poles laid on sleepers. My horse fell







down in consequence of the poles slipping from under his feet. Seeing the danger, I had already dismounted, and was happy my horse escaped without breaking his legs.

Two hundred and sixty-one miles, Genesee Mills, on the Upper Falls of the River. As Colonel Fish, the miller, had not those accommodations which I expected, not even a stable, I was obliged to proceed to Mr. King's, at the Genesee Landing, two hundred and sixty-four miles, where I got a good breakfast on wild pigeons, &c. Mr. King is the only respectable Settler in this Township, (No. 1, Short Range) in which there are at present twelve families, four of whom have established themselves at the Landing. King, though the proprietor of three thousand acres, lives in an indifferent log house: one reason for this is, that he has not been able to procure boards. The Landing is the part from whence all the shipments of the Genesee River must be made; but further improvements are much checked in consequence of the titles to the lands here being in dispute. The circumstances are as follow: - Mr. Phelps sold three thousand acres in this neighbourhood to Mr. Granger for about ten thousand dollars, the payment being secured by a mortgage on the land. Granger died soon after his removal here, and having sold part of the Land, the residue would not clear the mortgage, which prevented his heirs from administering to his estate. Phelps foreclosed the mortgage, and entered on possession, even on that part which had been already sold and improved. Some Settlers, in consequence, quitted their farms; others repaid the purchase money; and others, again, are endeavouring to make some accommodation with Mr. Phelps. A son







of Mr. Granger resides here, and Mr. Greaves, his nephew, became also a Settler, erected the frame of a good house, and died.

The Landing is at present an unhealthy residence, but when the woods get more opened, it will no doubt become as healthy as any other part of the Genesee. Went to see the new Store and Wharf; very difficult to get goods conveyed to and from the Wharf, in consequence of the great height and steepness of the bank.

Yesterday, a schooner of forty tons sailed from hence for Kingston, in Upper Canada, (about one hundred miles from the Landing) laden with Potash, which had been sent from Canadarqua to Rundicut-bay, and from thence in boats to the Genesee Landing. No Potash is made in this neighbourhood for want of kettles. Indeed, many thousand acres of excellent Timber are annually burnt in the United States without any use being made of the ashes, for the Land is too rich to require them as tillage. Four hundred and fifty bushels of wood ashes make one ton of potash, a barrel of which weighs four hundred weight. An Albany sloop will take on board four hundred barrels, or eight tons, worth thirty dollars a barrel, or two thousand seven hundred pounds sterling the cargo.

The Landing is four miles from the mouth of the River, where two log-huts are built at its entrance into Lake Ontario. At the Landing the Channel runs close along shore, and has thirty feet depth; but upon the Bar, at the mouth of the River, the water shoals to sixteen or eighteen feet. The River abounds with fish, principally cat-fish, which are taken with night-lines.

Being within four miles of the mouth of the River, I felt desirous of visiting Lake Ontario, especially at this spot; equally distant from its eastern and western limits, and opposite to its







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centre and widest parts, being here eighty miles across; but as I had to navigate its whole length in my way to Montreal, and as the Falls of the Genesee would fully occupy the rest of the day, I thought it best to relinquish this object.

The nearest ports to the Genesee River are Rundicut-Bay, five miles to the E. and Bradloe-Bay, thirteen miles to the W. The first is situated on a Creek, the channel of which is difficult to be discerned in the marsh through which it takes its tortuous course; and from the shallowness of the water, it is obliged to send its produce to the Genesee River in bateaux. Four or five families are settled at Rundicut. Bradloe is a better situation, and a more flourishing Settlement.

Noon, returned in company with Col. Fish; passed an excellent bridge over a gully forty feet in depth. Col. Fish has the merit of this work. He collected all the men of his neighbourhood, to the number of one hundred, and in two days, at the expense of four hundred and seventy-five dollars, the bridge was completed. The expense was borne by the individuals most interested.

Had a fine vi-w, from the top of the bank, of the two lower Falls, of which I took a sketch. I next took a view of the great Fall. This being the most interesting, I left my horse in charge of my servant, and by a path which Col. Fish pointed out to me, descended to the bed of the River. My first project was to go under the Falls, in which I so completely succeeded, as to penetrate to the centre rock, which divides the Fall into two parts. From the projection and curvature of the water when falling, and from the upper part of the precipice overhanging its base, the lower part having caved in from the action of the water and the







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spray, I had sufficiency of room; but the spray wet me to the skin, and prevented my breathing freely. A cray-fish fell at my feet, which not a little surprised me, as I expected that every thing brought down by the current would be carried along with the body of water; otherwise I risked being knocked on the head by some of the larger fish! My situation was very singular. A river falling over my head! On one hand, a dark black rock, the fragments of which had the appearance of slate-shiver, but were, in fact, an imperfect limestone; on the other, an arch of waters, forming a canopy above me at the height of ninety-six feet, white with foam, and illumined by a bright sun! With an eye hurried along with the precipitated river, my ears stunned with the raging tumult, and my whole frame, as the rock I stood upon, shaking with the concussion, I found myself in a scene which under no circumstances could be calmly contemplated!. Oozing from the rock, underneath the Fall, I observed a Sulphur Spring and also a Salt Spring. After coming from under the cataract, I took off all my clothes, and laid them in the sun to dry. I now swam across the River, and went under the eastern side of the Fall, as far as the centre rock before mentioned. On my return I entered the water higher than I ought to have done, and found that instead of descending the River, I was drawn towards the Falls. It immediately occurred to me that the pressure of the falling water upon the surface of the stream caused this attraction, and that I should be less exposed to it by diving; I adopted this expedient, which was probably the means of saving my life; for it was with the greatest difficulty that I reached the western shore. Whilst resting to recruit my strength, I took two sketches of the Falls. The bed of the River







is limestone rock, flat as a table, but piled in layers above each other, so that the River in some parts is very deep, and in others scarcely covers the surface of these flat rocks. I did not accurately examine the width of the River at this place, but above the Falls, it appeared to be about one hundred and fifty yards wide. The banks of the River were upwards of two hundred feet high, being the same ridge which makes the Falls of Niagara. Following the ridge, Niagara Falls are not more than sixty-six miles from those of the Genesee, whilst, by the present route, it is at least seventy-six; some make it eighty-six, from the River at Hartford to Buffalo Creek, from which you have to descend at least twenty-five miles to the Falls of Niagara. The route by this ridge is not only from thirty to forty miles nearer than that by Buffalo Creek, but is a much better country to carry a road through; this being high, dry and tolerably level; the other for a great part low and swampy. An Indian path is already marked out on this ridge to Niagara Falls, but is very difficult to distinguish; at some future time, the main road to Niagara will be carried this way.

The Main or Middle Falls, as already mentioned, are ninety-six feet in height; the Lower Falls are fifty-four feet, being in fact two Falls, forming a pair of steps. Col. Fish remembers these Falls united in one pitch, which makes them differ essentially from the Middle Falls; for in one case the rock wears away at the top, and in the other at the bottom. I have no memorandum of the height of the Upper Fall at Fish's Mills; it is, however, the most inconsiderable. Some day, perhaps, all the Falls will be united in one, like that of Niagara - Rattlesnakes are frequently seen at







these Falls. I now ascended the bank, which in some places is nearly perpendicular, and joined my servant, who had been waiting two hours and had begun to fear some accident had befallen me. I found no Mosquitoes below the banks of the river, but they were troublesome in the woods. In a few minutes I joined Col. Fish at the Mills.. These Mills were built in 1789, by a Mr. Allen, called Indian Allen, from his long residence among the Aborigines of this country, who on condition of building them, had a tract of one hundred acres adjoining given to him by Mr. Phelps, the Mills to remain Allen's property.

The Grist Mill is very ill constructed; it is erected too near the bed of the River, and the race so improperly managed, that it is dry in Summer, and liable to back-water in Winter. It contains but one pair of stones, made from the stone of a neighbouring quarry, and which is found to be very suitable for this purpose. This Mill is not at present able to grind more than ten bushels a day; were it in good order, it would grind sixty. This was the first Mill erected in the Genesee Country. It was not only resorted to by the inhabitants of Bradloe, Caledonia, Genesee Landing, &c. but by those living so far distant as Canadarqua. It is now almost entirely neglected, in consequence of being so much out of repair; and the settlers on the W. of the River are obliged to resort to the Mill at Rundicut, which from Bradloe is at least eighteen miles, besides having a river to cross. The Saw Mill is already ruined. Indian Allen, soon after the erection of these Mills, sold the property to Mr. Ogden, of Newark, New Jersey, who re-sold it to Captain Williamson, the present possessor. Captain W. perceiving the value of this property, proposes to build a new and much larger







Mill, a few feet higher than the present one. It will be then out of the way of ice and back-water; and by taking the race from a more favourable part of the River, where in the driest seasons the channel has six feet water close along shore, it will have a never-failing supply of water: and as, in consequence, of the Falls, there must be a portage at this place, the race is to serve the purpose of a canal, not only to float logs to the Saw-Mills, but for the river craft to discharge and take their lading in.

The Genesee River, about the Falls, may be about one hundred and fifty yards wide. In the whole distance between King's and Stafer's, fifteen miles, six of which you have the river in sight; there are three or four clearances; the rest is through thick woods of Beech, Bass, Sugar-Maple, Tulip-tree, Oak, Hickory, Chestnut, Butter-nut, Black Walnut, Dogwood, Ironwood, and two or three Hemlock Pine. I observed White Pine on the opposite banks of the River, and could perceive the tops of those Pines which line the shores of Lake Ontario. - Saw Black and Ground Squirrels, Pheasants, and Wild Pigeons. - Horse-Flies and Mosquitoes troublesome.

7 P. M. Reached my old quarters at Stafer's, two hundred and seventy-nine miles. - Morning overcast.

Heavy showers in the morning; remainder of the day clear and pleasant.

Wednesday, August 20th.

5 $\frac{1}{2}$  A. M. Mounted on horseback; two hundred and eighty miles, Allen Creek; two hundred and eighty-five miles, Baker's. I here took an Indian path, inclining S. W. and at two hundred and eighty-seven miles, fell in with the main Niagara Road.







8 A. M. Pie Tersen's Tavern at the Big Spring, two hundred and ninety-two miles; got here a tolerable breakfast, and very good feed for my horses. The house was neat, and had two good beds. Capt. Williamson, the proprietor, has laid out a town, in acre lots, at this place, but at present two families only are settled here. Pie Tersen possesses twenty-six acres, which cost him three dollars per acre; of his acre lot he has made an excellent garden, from whence he cut for me a water-melon. Within two miles of the Big Spring is the Scotch Settlement of Caledonia, containing about twelve families; six other families are settled in the immediate neighbourhood of Caledonia. These Settlers purchased their land of Captain Williamson for three dollars per acre. Captain W. gave each family a cow, and supplied them with wheat for the first year; to be repaid in kind. He is also not to charge any interest for the first five years.

After breakfast I visited the Big Spring; it spreads over two acres, on a limestone bed. This small Lake never freezes; at its outlet it has force and water sufficient to turn two, or more, large water wheels. The stream from this Spring falls into Allen Creek, on which Caledonia is situated, and which I crossed at two hundred and eighty miles.

I was much entertained by observing a species of Snipe constantly fluttering near the surface of the water, from which they were very busy in picking up their food; but this employment met with constant interruption from a Pigeon-Hawk, whom they, however, baffled with the greatest facility. They did not appear to see the







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Hawk till they were, at it were, in his talons; then they dipped into the water, but the immersion was so sudden - so quickly did they emerge again, I could scarcely perceive that they went under the water at all. A Duck, which was sailing quietly on the Spring did not come off so well; I saw it shot with a rifle by Hotbread, an Indian Chief. He was an old Seneca Warrior between sixty and seventy years old, whose mother was still living.

This venerable Princess, who, being named from a Sulphur Spring, is called Canawagos, or Stink-Hole, can be proved, I was informed, to be at least one hundred and twenty years old! yet able to walk about and plant her own Maize. She lives surrounded by forty of her children, grand-children and great-grand-children, and some of the latter old enough to make her a great-great-grand-mother. The residence of this tribe is very near Hartford, or Canawagos.

Hotbread's beard was about two inches long, but thin. He had a Nag with him whose ears were rimmed and tipped with silver!

11.A. M. Proceeded on my journey; two hundred and ninety-seven miles, Ganson's Tavern. When my friend L\_\_\_\_\_ passed this place last year, Ganson's was a solitary house in the Wilderness, but it is now in the midst of a flourishing town,\* (In the United States of America a Town is a District of considerable extent, generally six miles square) in which twenty-one families are already settled. A new Tavern and a number of dwelling-houses were building.

Two hundred and ninety-eight miles re-cross Allen Creek; the bed, a flat limestone Rock, fifteen or twenty yards wide, with three or four inches of water. A handsome bridge was building.







This Creek is the western termination of Capt. Williamson's purchase.

I now entered into what is called the Wilderness. From Baker's at two hundred and eighty-five miles, to two hundred and eighty-seven miles, the face of the Country presented high stony Land with scattered Oaks; thence to two hundred and ninety-four miles same kind of limestone land, but not so hilly. At two hundred and ninety-four enter thick Woods of Beech, Sugar Maple, &c. in thin rich vegetable mould, covering a bed of stones.

A very handsome Road, four rods or sixty-six feet in width, has been cut out the whole distance from the Genesee River to Ganson's, being twelve miles in nearly a straight line.

\* Page 2 - Note

"In November, 1804, a waggon load of Wheat containing 100 bushels, was brought by four yoke of oxen from Bloomfield to Albany, a distance of 230 miles. The Wheat was purchased at Bloomfield for 5s. currency per bushel, (62½ cents, or 2s. 9¾ d. sterling) and sold at Albany for 17s. 3d. per bushel, (two dollars and 15½ cents, or 9s. 8¼ d. sterling.) The journey going and returning may be performed in twenty days, notwithstanding the badness of the roads at this season." - Albany Gazette.



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(Copied from Statement filed by Lucile Sheffer Munson)

Centennial Pioneer Committee

In December, 1789, the Sheffer family became the pioneer settlers in all the region west of the Genesee River in Monroe County. Peter Sheffer, the elder, was a native of Berks County, Pennsylvania, but emigrated from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to the Genesee Country at the advanced age of 85 years. His family, who became permanent residents, consisted of himself and his sons, Peter and Jacob. In July, 1789, they came first to Geneva and then to Ganargua Creed (Mud Creek) Bloomfield, where they purchased 1200 acres of land of General Fellows. Remaining there until December, the old gentleman apportioned that tract among his three daughters, and went up the river with his sons.

They found Ebenezer Allen, the owner of a fine tract of land, flats and upland, at the mouth of Allen's Creek (now Oatka Creek), adjoining the present Village of Scottsville. The Sheffers became the purchasers of this tract, paying the then high price of \$2.50 per acre. They had brought apple seeds with them from Pennsylvania in 1789 and planted them. These were the first apple trees, other than the old French orchard at Schlosser, planted in the Genesee region west of the river.

Jacob Schoonover and his family were settlers at Dugan's Creek and Peter Sheffer, 2nd. married his daughter, Elizabeth.

The father and brother of Peter Sheffer, 2nd. died in the early years of their residence in the new region. The fine start which the improvements in the fertile region gave him, the ready market which he found for his large crops of corn, the facilities he enjoyed for exchanging provisions for labor with the newcomers that dropped in around him were advantages he well improved, and to which he soon added







grazing and droving, his market being Fort Niagara and Canada. He added to his original land purchase by degrees until he had a large possession, and a competence of wealth rewarded his early enterprise.

The Scotch settlers, who became his neighbors, often in indigent circumstances, and the pioneers in different neighborhoods in the rest of Monroe County, many of them spoke of his kindness in furnishing them with grain and pork upon credit; and in return he paid a high compliment to the honesty of the primitive settlers by saying that the numerous debts thus contracted, he recollected no instance where he ultimately failed to receive his pay. During his life, he occupied several Town offices, among them being Collector of the Town in 1800. (Josiah Fish was Supervisor). The tax roll comprised the whole region west of the River. The number of names on the roll was about 150. A large number of them were non-residents. Although the whole tax was over \$8000, the sum paid by resident landholders was less than \$2. In the collection of these, Mr. Sheffer found it more convenient and much cheaper to pay many of them, the small amounts, himself, than to look up those to whom they were assessed, scattered as they were in the forest. To reach the Town of Lewiston from Buffalo, he had to cross the Niagara River and go down on the Canadian side.

The first Town meeting was held at the house of Peter Sheffer. This house was the first frame house erected west of the River. The vote was taken by Gad Wadsworth, Esquire, Town of Hartford; Josiah Fish was chosen Supervisor, Eli Granger, Town Clerk. In the year 1802, the records show progress of settlement westward. Pathmasters began to occupy a wide range. Josiah Fish continued as Supervisor and the Town meetings were continued at the home of Peter Sheffer. (The







general intelligence of the inhabitants in the old Town of Caledonia was proverbial. They enjoyed the benefits of a well selected library as early as 1804. It was the pioneer library of the region.)

Peter Sheffer was the first librarian. The library consisted of over 1500 volumes.

The following are some reminiscences of Peter Sheffer, 2nd.:

It was several years after settlement commenced upon the River before the Ridge Road was known; an Indian trail went from the mouth of the river to Fort Niagara, keeping near the Lake shore, and another trail was along the west bank of the river from Canawaugus to the mouth of the river. Peter and Jacob Sheffer laid out the road from Allen's Creek to the Falls (Genesee) in 1792. They had no compass, took ranges from trees, but the road as it now exists is mainly on the old route. It was improved, the streams bridged with logs so that teams could pass in the Winter of 1793-94. Deer were plenty, bears and wolves made it troublesome to keep sheep and hogs, but that racoon was the most troublesome animal we had to contend with. To save their corn, the new settlers were obliged to hunt them, but their fur sold readily and paid for the cost of hunting. At some seasons the pigeons were very abundant; they could be taken in large numbers by the use of nets. The breasts were cut out, salted, and they made very good eating. Trout were plenty in Allen's Creek, a string of a hundred or a hundred and fifty could be taken without changing ground. At Dumpling Hill on one occasion a panther was the victim of his voracious appetite. Killing a deer, he gorged himself, became stupid. An Indian found him helpless and shot him.

Up to 1794, there was a constant intercourse kept up between







the British at Fort Niagara and in Canada and the Indians upon the River. A large proportion of the Indians inclined to British interests and by means of runners and speeches sent from Gov. Simcoe and Lord Dorchester, the idea was constantly inculcated that the British would soon want their aid against the United States. Just before the victory of Gen. Wayne, believing as they were made to, from some source, that he would be defeated, they were menacing and insolent. When a large party of them were encamped upon the flats along Allen's Creek, on their way to become allies against Wayne, some of the painted warriors gave out that they would return with help enough to drive out the whites. Wayne's victory created a better state of things, but there was not a feeling of perfect security until the surrender of Fort Niagara in 1796.

"I've been the commissary of the army", said Mr. Sheffer, and he explained "when the American troupes were on the way up the Lake to take possession of Fort Niagara, in bateaux, they met with head winds, put back into the Genesee River, where their provisions failed." Hearing of Mr. Sheffer, they came up the River, quartered in his barn, and he supplied them with pork and Indian meal, taking the officer's note. When they broke up their quarters, Mr. Sheffer piloted them to Caledonia Springs, put them upon the trail, and arriving at Tonawanda, Poudry piloted them to Fort Niagara, where they were the first to raise the American Flag. The next winter, Mr. Sheffer drove cattle to Canada, visited Fort Niagara, and received his pay.







Mary Jenison ("the white woman of the Genesee") once stayed at Mr. Sheffer's over night, on her way with a hunting party to the mouth of the River. She related the story of her captivity and said that she was happy in her Indian relations, and preferred to remain rather than to rejoin her white friends.

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Contrary to the statements of local historians regarding the fact of Sheffer and his sons staying with Allen during the remainder of the Winter of 1789, our family history holds that he stayed with him but for one night, and due to the fact that Sheffer had a considerable sum of money on his person, the latter did not sleep for fear of robbery.

In 1795, Aaron Burr made a visit to the Genesee Country, visiting the Falls of the Genesee, taking their height and landscape view of them. He stayed with Mr. Sheffer over night on his return trip up the River, and Sheffer well remembered his praises of the new country and his "pleasant sociable turn".

Peter Sheffer, 2nd. had seven sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. They were

Nancy, the eldest daughter, was the wife of Philip Garbut.

Elizabeth, who married ? Semple (first name unknown)

Esther, the wife of Caleb Allen of Vermont

Mariah, unmarried.

Peter, 3rd. married Amanda Bigford.

Jacob, the eldest son, unmarried.

Levi, married ? Austin (first name unknown)



There is a large number of the same kind of things in the world.

It is not only the same kind of things, but the same kind of things.

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Daniel, unmarried.

George, married Myra McNall.

Lauren, married ?

Roswell, married Mary Hilliard.







WHEATLAND MATERIAL COPIED FROM TURNER

\* \* \* \* \*

(Phelps and Gorham's Purchase - Monroe Supplement -  
Pages 495 - 501)

"WHEATLAND.

That portion of the old town of Caledonia which is now Wheatland, was, as will have been observed, the Pioneer locality - the spot where settlement first commenced in all the region between the Genesee River and the west bounds of the state. In connection with the enterprises of Mr. Williamson, the advent of the Scotch settlers, and in another connection in the body of the work, the town has already been embraced. It remains in this connection to extend the notices of Pioneer advents in that locality, as far as the author's information will allow.

Francis Albright came in 1799, from Seneca county, and soon erected the mills that bear his name, and those that were so useful to the early settlers west of the River. He removed to the Lake shore, in Niagara county, in an early day, where he died a few years since. His son Jacob Albright, one of the most successful and enterprising farmers of that county, resides at Olcott.

Donald M'Vean, who came a single man with the first Scotch settlers, was a mill wright; had charge of the early mills built by the Wadsworths at Conesus. He erected the first mill in Scottsville; and selling it, purchased a large tract of land which he divided between his sons; they are Donald M'Vean, of Michigan, Duncan and Peter M'Vean of Caledonia. Mrs. Donald and







Mrs. Joseph Campbell, and Mrs. James Cameron, of Caledonia, are his daughters.

John M'Naughton has been named as one of the advance corps of Scotch emigrants, in 1799. He still survives at the age of 80 years. His surviving sons are:- Duncan M'Naughton of Mumford and Daniel M'Naughton, a resident upon the homestead; Mrs. Duncan M'Vean of Scottsville, and Mrs. Merrit Moore, of Churchville, are his daughters; an unmarried daughter resides with her father. The mother died in 1844. Mr. M'Naughton established the first brewery west of the River, previous to 1810, and a distillery which was the next one after that built by Oliver Phelps near Moscow. He was one of the first to engage in the purchase of wheat to be floured for the Canada market; commencing the business previous to the war of 1812.

Zachariah Garbutt was a resident upon the river Tyne in England, in the town of Winston, county of Durham, at the period of the French Revolution. Espousing the whig side in politics in those violent party times in England, when freedom of speech was restricted, he subjected himself to proscription and persecution at the hands of his more loyal neighbors. His windows were broken in and his children stoned in the streets. Leaving Winson, he went into a retired part of the country, where he remained for three or four years, and then sought an asylum over the ocean in a land of toleration, of political and religious liberty. Borrowing thirty guineas to defray expense of emigration, it was repaid by his son John Garbutt, with money earned upon a shoe bench, and remitted to England. Arriving at New York in 1798, they remained near Sing Sing until 1800, when they came to the Genesee Country,







settling first upon sixty acres of land in the Town of Seneca. The eldest son John, in 1803 purchased land on Allan's creek, which soon became the residence of the whole family - the site of what is now known as Garbutville. The three brothers, sons of Zachariah Garbutt, were John, Philip and William. John Garbutt, who still survives, was the first supervisor of Wheatland; in 1829 he was a representative of Monroe County in the Legislature. Philip Garbutt, widely known in business enterprises, the owner of the mills and locality that bear the name of the family, also survives. His wife, as will have been seen, is the daughter of Est. Shaeffer. The father-in-law was the original owner of the mill site of what is now known as Garbutt's mills and the land upon which the celebrated plaster beds are located. A saw mill was erected by Esq. Shaeffer in 1810 and a grist mill in 1811.

The venerable Powell Carpenter, now in his 80th year, became a resident in the immediate neighborhood of Scottsville in 1804. In 1818, by purchase from Isaac Scott, he became the proprietor of most of the site of the present village of Scottsville. In 1825 or '6, Abraham Handford and Judge Carpenter created a water power by conducting the waters of Allan's creek in a race,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  mile, and thus obtaining a fall of 19 feet. This was the commencement of any considerable movements towards the founding of the pleasant and prosperous village; though mills had been erected as early as 1815 by Donald M'Vean and Abraham Handford. Of ten sons of Judge Carpenter, six are now living, three of whom were Pioneers in Michigan. Ira Carpenter, of Scottsville is his son. He was one of the early Judges of Monroe.







The Rev. Donald Mann was a native of Invernesshire, Scotland; emigrated, settling on the 40,000 acre tract in Caledonia, in 1809; in 1815 removed to what is now Wheatland, where he now resides. He had been educated in his youth for the ministry, in the Baptist connection, but located in the new region, he united the labors of the field, (or rather, the forest,) with the duties of his profession; providing for the respectable maintenance and education of a large family and at the same time itinerating occasionally where primitive and feeble church organizations needed his services. 'When we had got together a small Baptist congregation in Le Roy', says an informant of the author, 'the Rev. Mr. Mann used to come up on foot and preach for us.' The surviving sons are:- Alexander Mann, who was a graduate of Burlington College, Vt., studied law in the office of Edwards & Mann, New York, settled in practice in Rochester, and changing his profession, is now the highly respectable and successful editor of the Rochester American; - Angus C. and Peter Mann, of Wheatland; Duncan C. Mann, of Rochester; Donald Mann of New York. There are four unmarried daughters. The mother, who still survives, is a daughter of the early Scotch emigrant, Angus Cameron.

In 1806, '7, '8, Harris Rogers, George Goodhue, Joseph Blackmer, John Sage, Elial Goble, Peleg Weaver, Marvin Cady, Seely Frink, settled in what is now Wheatfield. Mr. Rogers died in 1821, aged 48 years. Mr. Goodhue, was a settler at Painted Post and Canisteo as early as 1793, and as will have been seen, was one of the earliest in that Pioneer locality, Braddock's Bay. In 1806 he removed to Wheatland, where he now resides with his son, John Goodhue, at the age of 82 years, surrounded by a large circle of







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descendants. Mr. Sage, died a few years since in the 72d year of his age; his son, Martin Sage, and Warren Sage occupy the homestead. Mr. Goble was a resident of Seneca county as early as 1800; he died in 1813; Nathaniel Goble of Wheatland, is his son. Mr. Frink had settled in Westmoreland, Oneida county, previous to 1811; he died in Wheatland of the prevailing epidemic in 1813, as did also his wife; Ephraim Frink, of Wheatland is his son.

It was but a following up of pioneer enterprise with Joseph Blackmer, when he settled in Wheatland in 1808. We have already had glimpses of him upon the very verge of civilization, in Oneida county, when settlement was first commencing in the Genesee country - in 1788 and '9. The earliest Pioneers often speak of his hospitality, when his log house was the only white habitation, between Judge Dean's in Westmoreland, and Colonel Danforth's, at Onondaga. In a letter from John Taylor, a State Indian agent, to Gov. George Clinton, in 1778, it is mentioned that in co-operation with Oliver Phelps, he had made provisions for opening a road from Onondaga to Oneida, and that Mr. Blackmer had contracted to do a portion of the work. He was a native of the town of Kent, State of Connecticut, and may truly be said to have been of a Pioneer stock, as he was a descendant of Peregrine White, the first born of white parents, in New England. He died in 1848, aged 80 years. He was public spirited, enterprising, as the reader will infer, a good neighbor, and an efficient helper in all that was tending to the prosperity of his locality. He donated from his farm the site for a meeting house, school house and burying ground. Jirah,







Ephraim, and Oliver P. Blackmer, of Wheatland, are his sons. Daughters became the wives of Jesse Kinney, of Michigan; of Jerry Merrill, of Orangeville, Wyoming County.

Deacon Rawson Harmon was a native of New Marlborough, Berkshire county, Mass.; he was a resident of Madison county previous to 1797; in 1811, he removed to Clarence, Erie county, but soon changed his residence to Caledonia, now Wheatland. At that period he had six sons and five daughters, nine of whom are yet living, viz:- Ariel, Rawson, Ira, Sylvester, Anan and Elisha Rawson, all residing upon and in the neighborhood of the homestead; Mrs. Horace P. Smith, Mrs. James R. Flynn, and Mrs. Oliver P. Blackmer. The living descendants of Deacon Harmon are, 9 in the first degree, 52 in the second, and 17 in the third. He died in 1850, aged 85 years.

Calvin Armstrong and George H. Smith, were residents in Wheatland as early as 1812. Mr. Armstrong, now 70 years of age, has recently changed his residence to the neighborhood of Bushville, Batavia, having become the owner and occupant of the well known Pendell farm. Mr. Smith died in Wheatland, at advanced age; he was a native of Germany; Daniel Smith, of Wheatland, is his son.

The Baptist church in Wheatland, was organized as early as 1811. Of all the original members of it, none survive but Jirah Blackmer, who has been a Deacon and Clerk in it for 40 years. Its settled ministers have been:- Solomon Brown, Ely Stone, Aristarchus Willey, William W. Smith, Horace Griswold, John L. Latham, Daniel Eldrige, John Middleton, Gibbons Williams, Hiram R. Stimpson, and Wm. W. Everts.







In observations made in connection with Pioneer History, the author has been frequently reminded of the benefits that have accrued from the early institution of public libraries. The books were selected at a better era of our literature, of book making, than the present one; before a surfeit of the worthless trash that now unfortunately too much prevails in our popular reading; they were thoroughly read, and thoroughly understood; the Pioneers became intelligent, and inducted their sons and daughters into a course of profitable reading. The general intelligence of the citizens of all of the old town of Caledonia, has been proverbial; they enjoyed the benefits of a well selected library, as early as 1804. It was the Pioneer Library west of Genesee river. The first books were bought at Myron Holley's book store, in Canandaigua, by John Garbutt, who carried them to their destination on his back. Peter Shaeffer was first Librarian. The library now consists of over 1500 volumes.

In addition to their purchase of the "Big Springs", and water power at Caledonia, of Mr. Williamson, in early years, John and Robert M'Kay purchased land and water power at what is now the village of Mumford, and had erected a saw mill there previous to 1808. In 1809, Thomas Mumford purchased the interest of Robert M'Kay. In 1817, Thomas Mumford and John M'Kay erected a large stone flouring mill having four run of stones. John W. Watkins opened the primitive tavern; Philip Garbutt the first mercantile establishment.

Donald M'Kenzie may be regarded as the earliest resident Pioneer of the locality. In 1804, he came from his native place,







Scotland, remained in New York and Connecticut two years and coming to the Genesee country in 1806, resided at Honeoye one year, after which, in 1807, he erected a log building upon the present site of Mumford, started the business of cloth dressing, becoming in that branch of business the Pioneer in all the Genesee country west of the river. His early customers were distributed over a territory that now constitutes ten counties. The venerable Simon Pierson, of Le Roy, in some published reminiscences gives a graphic account of his first milling advent to Caledonia.

'I took my wheat on my horse,' says the narrator, 'rode down Allan's Creek 7 or 8 miles, when I came to a dark, dense forest of evergreens, which I took to be a cedar swamp on a hill. Near the centre of this swamp, as I took it to be, I found a small hut which I entered, for it was very cold, it being late in November. I found a good fire, and the workmen were at dinner. I found the owner liberal and intelligent. He told me his name was Donald M'Kenzie - that he was building a fulling mill, and making preparations for wool-carding and cloth-dressing.'

In 1809, Mr. M'Kenzie added to his business, a carding machine, which was preceded in all the territory west of the river only by one erected by Wm. H. Bush, near Batavia. He still survives, after a long, active, and useful life; a good specimen of the energetic and persevering Pioneers. Few men are better versed in the history of early settlement in all this region, and the author is much indebted to him for written reminiscences, and the results of his retentive memory. He is now 67 years of age. His surviving sons







are:- William, in California; Daniel R., in Laporte, Indiana; John, Simon and Joseph, upon the homestead. Daughters became the wives of Daniel M'Naughton, of Wheatland, and Hector M'Lean, of Rochester. "

"Note - Previous to leaving their homes in Scotland, certificates similar to the following, were given to all of the Scotch emigrants who were members of the kirk; such at least, as were from Perthshire; and it was worthily bestowed in this instance, as a long and useful life will bear witness:-

'These do certify that the bearer John M'Naughton, and his spouse, Margaret M'Dermid, are natives of this our parish of Killin; and lived therein mostly from their infancy; and always behaved in their single and married state, virtuously, honestly and inoffensively; free from all public scandal known to us. That therefore we know of no reason to hinder their reception into or residence in, any congregation, society or family, where God may cast their lot. \* \* \* (A few closing lines are obliterated)

Signed.

Hugh M'Dougal, Minister,  
James M'Nabb, Elder,  
Jas. M'Gibbin, Parish Clerk.'

'The above is fact.

Chas. Campbell, Esq. of Lock Dorch,  
Francis M'Nabb, chief of M'Nabbs  
John Robson, Baron, Bailie to the Earl  
of Bradalbine.'

'Dated Feb. 1798.'

'Do me the favor to name the fact', said an early merchant of the Genesee country to the author, 'that when reverses came upon me, and I was thrown upon jail limits, while those who owed me debts of gratitude stood aloof; a generous hearted Scotch farmer, whom I had but slightly known, in the way of business, sought me out, kindly invited me to share his purse for all that was necessary for the comfort of myself or family. And you may add that it was John M'Naughton, of Wheatland.' "







"Note - The discovery of the plaster, which has proved so valuable an acquisition to a wide region - the beds possessing more of what constitutes real value than if they had been the richest placers that have been found upon the slope of the Sierra Nevada - may not be considered an uninteresting reminiscence: - It was accidental. As the grist mill drew near to completion in the winter of 1810, '11, Mr. John Garbut went to Cayuga for a load of plaster, with the promise from Esq. Shaeffer that it should be ground in the process of preparing the mill stones. In his absence, while some workmen were excavating the bank to procure earth to finish the embankment of the mill race, one of them, a foreigner, insisted that they were excavating plaster. Experiments followed which proved the fact. The demand for it being but limited, farmers having been slow in appreciating its value, its manufacture was not fairly under way until 1818; since which it has been constantly upon the increase and the beds would seem exhaustless. "

"Note - Judge Carpenter emigrated from Westchester county as early as 1794, locating in company with William Armesley, near Cashong creek, on Seneca Lake. Major Benjamin Barton was then residing at Cashong in a log cabin, the successor there of Debartzch and Poudry, Samuel Wheaton had been in the neighborhood for three or four years. After making a little opening in the forest, and building a pole cabin. Judge Carpenter went to Pennsylvania and brought a small stock of furniture, and a young wife into the wilderness. Coming up the Susquehannah he worked their passage on a Durham boat, crossed over to Catherinestown, and came down the Lake to Cashong in a batteau. The wife that he moved into his primitive cabin, as well as himself, are among the few surviving Pioneers of that early period. There are probably not twenty persons living who were adult emigrants to the Genesee country previous to 1795."

"Note - Mr. Goodhue made his early advent to this region, from Canisteo, with his family and household goods, upon an ox sled; consuming six days in the journey, in several instances carrying his goods by hand over windfalls. Arriving at the Genesee river, where Rochester now is, in the month of February, he found the ice thawed away from the banks, to the distance of 15 or 16 feet. He had to erect a temporary bridge to get upon the solid ice. Approaching the opposite shore, the same difficulty existed there; or at least the ice was rotten. Unyoking his oxen, in endeavoring to drive them across they broke in and came near being drowned. Reaching the opposite shore, his wife, sled and effects, being yet on the solid ice, to get them over, he went to work to make a bridge; but while thus engaged the section of ice upon which they were, broke off, and was moving with the current, likely to be precipitated over the Falls. Seizing a pole and throwing it to his wife, she fastened one end of it to the sled, and hitching his oxen to the other end of it he towed the ice to the shore and thus succeeded in saving his wife and household effects. In a few moments the cake of ice from which







they had been extricated, went over the Falls! Stopping for a day or two at the cabin near the site of the old Red Mill, he browsed his cattle upon the site which is now the centre of the city of Rochester, and then went through the wood road the Atchinson's had made, to Braddock's bay."







WAR DEPARTMENT  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

IN REPLY  
REFER TO

ORD-rd

WASHINGTON November 28, 1933.

Respectfully returned to

G. E. Chamberlain,  
166 Grand Avenue, East,  
Highland Park, Michigan.

The name Isaac Scott has not been found on the records on file in this office of soldiers in the Revolutionary War from New York.

The collection of Revolutionary War records in this office is far from complete, and it is suggested as a possibility that the desired information may be obtained from the Manuscripts and History Section, New York State Library, Albany, or from the Director of Pensions, Washington, D. C.

*James F. McInley*  
Major General,  
The Adjutant General.  
By *Ed*







**ISAAC SCOTT WAS  
FOUNDER OF SCOTTSVILLE**

*Era 2/12/1937*

Our townsman, Attorney George J. Skivington, much interested in the history of the Town of Wheatland, has had the ancestry of Isaac Scott, first white settler in the Village of Scottsville, in 1790, and for whom the village is named, traced back to 1650 at Roxbury, Mass.:

Isaac Scott, son of Samuel and Sarah (Chamberlain) Scott, grandson of Joseph and Hannah (Prier) Scott; great-grandson of John and Hannah (Duncan) Scott, was baptized in Dudley, Mass., Nov. 11, 1744; died in Scottsville, N. Y., June 2, 1818; married about 1768, Lydia Chamberlain, born Westmoreland, N. H., about 1750, daughter of Henry Sr. and Susannah (Hinds) Chamberlain. Lydie died in Scottsville Aug. 27, 1832, aged 82 years. Both buried in Oatka Cemetery, Scottsville.

Children, first six baptized in Winchester, N. H.: Levinah, bap. Feb. 12, 1769; m. Jesse Beach. Salmon, bap. Dec. 2, 1770. Abigail, bap. Dec. 29, 1773; m. Luther Douglass. Lydia, bap. Aug. 20, 1775; m. Cyrus Douglass. Chloe, bap. June, 1778; m. Charles Hammond. Lucinda, bap. July, 1783; m. Samuel Davis. Jacob. Silence; m. Decker. Susanna; m. Bloss. Isaac. Lucaba; m. James Ganson.

Isaac Scott was of Richmond, N. H., in 1767; of Winchester, N. H., in 1769 and continued there until 1784, where six of his 11 children were born. It is thought he then removed to the vicinity of Westmoreland, N. H., remaining until 1789, when he witnessed certain Chamberlain deds. The census of 1790 places him in Salisbury, Vt. The fall of that year he removed to what is now Wheatland Township, Monroe County, N. Y., founding the village of Scottsville, where he resided until his death.

Here Mr. Scott obtained title to most of the land in what is now the main part of Scottsville. He built a log house on the south side of upper Main street and about 1800 kept a house of entertainment, later kept by his son Jacob.

In January, 1805, he was one of the founders of "The Farmers' Library of Wheatland," which is now housed in the University of Rochester Library.

Hinds Chamberlain, brother of Mrs. Isaac Scott, was an early settler in Scottsville and shortly after 1800 removed to Le Roy.

Jesse Beach and Cyrus Douglass, sons-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. Scott, followed Chamberlain to Le Roy,

the former removing later to Niagara County, and Douglass to Indiana. Davis and Ganson, two other sons-in-law, were also in Le Roy.







Dear Mr. Skivington:-

I am very grateful for your letter - while the History of Wheatland has not yet been received, presume it will come in a later mail. I am most interested.

I quite thoroughly assembled the Chamberlain family a few years ago when working out a D A R connection through both the Sumner and Chamberlain families. I also belong to the Mayflower society through the lineage of Susannah Hinds who married Henry Chamberlain, Sr. These were the parents of Hinds C., the Abigail Britten, I spoke of, also Mrs. Isaac Scott. There was a big family and I have them all, if you wish anything in the way of a genealogy of this family, but I assume you are more of a historian. However, if I can add anything to your data, just ask me, and I will be glad to give you what I have. I am just an amateur, and have only gotten up my records for the D A R and Mayflower, but have enjoyed it and have accumulated quite a bit.

I have a picture of the home in Westmoreland in which Dr. Freeman Edson was born, and where his mother, Betsy (Chamberlain) Edson lived and died. I don't know whether I could get a copy made or not. It was a snap shot, but extremely good one. The place is still standing and in good shape, I am told. Three generations of Halls have owned and lived in it, and it has had good care, though I think now in another family.

I am rather curious about how Maj. Isaac Scott got his title of Maj. I had presumed, and Monroe county history so states, that he got it for Rev. services, but I am unable to find a bit of record of him in Washington, or in New Hampshire. He came from Winchester, N. H. He signed the covenant in Winchester June 3, 1776. There was a Samuel, Abraham, and Ebenezer Scott, Jr. of this same place, and I presume his own family, whether any came on to Scottsville, I do not know. However, just now I am interested to know who the Scott family was, as I am running into that name again in trying to work out a D A R line through the Trask family. A Trask married a Scott and I wish I knew more about them.

Maj. Scott did not draw a Rev. pensin. Of course you have read what the histories mention about him, but Phelps & Gorham claim he got his 900 acres of land for service from them. I hope the history of Wheatland will tell more accurately about him. His family



136  
consisted of the wife Lydia (Chamberlain) Scott  
born in Westmoreland, N. H. about 1748. Married Isaac Scott  
Jan. 1st, 1768. They were of Salisbury, Vt. in the 1790 Census,  
but seemingly came on that same year to Wheatland Twp.

He had son Jacob Scott

Lovina Scott - md. Jesse Beach

Two daughters married Douglas brothers, one Cyrus  
Lucinda - married Samuel Davis-an early settler. He  
operated a Hotel at his residence on what is  
Now State Road. He died in LeRoy in 1830  
I have a branch of this family traced to  
Michigan.

Luseba Scott - married James Ganson, an early  
settler from Bennington, Vt. They  
had nine children. She lived to be 85, and  
died in Buffalo. Luseba taught the first  
school at Ganson's.

I have had a few brief trips into N. Y.,  
and visited some of the places of interest, but hope to do it  
more completely some day, or at least did, till this depression  
hit us, which practically puts us into the 'poor but respectable'  
class, as with the loss of most of our real estate bonds, bank  
stock, and savings, we have been pretty much "shorn" and now  
Pecora is giving the Detroit banks a regular airing- I cannot  
see that the investigation helps much now, just making one more thing  
to be paid for by the taxpayer.

I was born Chamberlain and married Chamber-  
lain. By the way the lain or lin in the name - means nothing. My  
father spelled his with the a and grandfather used 'lin'.

You will see we are connected in a way with  
the Warren family, who were quite factors in Western N.Y.

If you have any way of knowing where  
the Revolutionary widow Abigail Britten is buried, I wish you would  
tell me. She was of Chili NY in 1844-then very aged. I think I could  
also connect you with descendants of the Britten family if you are  
wanting to know them.

Cordially,

*Grace E. Chamberlain*

Jan. 29, 1934.







REFERENCES BY O. TURNER TO HINDS CHAMBERLAIN

\* \* \* \* \*

(Holland Purchase - Pages 321-323)

"Deacon Hinds Chamberlin, a venerable early Pioneer, aged eighty-three years, resides at Le Roy, Genesee county. He came to Avon in 1790. In 1789, previous to any settlement west of Avon, his brother-in-law, Isaac Scott, and family, and two other families, had settled at Scottsville. These, with William Hencher, were the first settlers west of Genesee river.

'In 1792, I started from Scottsville with Jesse Beach and Reuben Heath; went up Allen's creek, striking the Indian trail from Canawagus, where Le Roy now is. There was a beautiful Indian camping ground - tame grass had got in, we staid all night. Pursuing the trail the next morning, we passed the Great Bend of the Tonawanda, and encamped at night on Dunham's Grove; and the next night near Buffalo. We saw one whiteman - Poudery - at Tonawanda village. We arrived at the mouth of Buffalo creek the next morning. There was but one white man there, I think; his name was Winne, an Indian trader. His building stood first as you descend from the high ground. He had rum, whiskey, Indian knives, trinkets, &c. His house was full of Indians; they looked at us with a good deal of curiosity. We had but a poor night's rest; the Indians were in and out all night, getting liquor.







'Next day we went up the beach of the lake to mouth of Cattaraugus creek where we encamped; a wolf came down near our camp. We had seen many deer on our rout, during the day. The next morning we went up to Indian village; found "Black Joe's" house, but he was absent; he had however seen our tracks upon the beach of the lake, and hurried home to see what white people were traversing the wilderness. The Indians stared at us; Joe gave us a room where we should not be annoyed by Indian curiosity, and we stayed with him over night. All he had to spare us in the way of food was some dried venison. He had liquor, Indian goods, and bought furs. Joe treated us with so much civility, that we stayed with him till near noon. There was at least an hundred Indians and Squaws, gathered to see us. Among the rest, there was sitting in Joe's house, an old Squaw, and a young delicate looking white girl, with her, dressed like a Squaw. I endeavored to find out something about her history, but could not. I think she had lost the use of our language. She seemed not inclined to be noticed.

With an Indian guide that Joe selected for us, we started upon the Indian trail for Presque Isle. Wayne was then fighting Indians. Our Indian guide often pointed to the west, saying "bad Indians there".

Between Cattaraugus and Erie, I shot a black snake, a racer, with a white ring around his neck. Hewas in a tree, twelve feet from the ground, his body wound around the tree. He measured seven feet and three inches.







At Presque Isle, (Erie,) we found neither whites nor Indians; all was solitary. There were some old French brick buildings, wells, block houses, &c. going to decay; eight or ten acres cleared land. On the peninsular, there was an old brick house, forty or fifty feet square; the peninsular was covered with cranberries.

After staying there one night, we went over to La Boeuf, about sixteen miles distant, pursuing an old French road. Trees had grown up in it, but the track was distinct. Near La Boeuf, we came upon a company of men, who were cutting out the road to Presque Isle; a part of them were soldiers, and a part Pennsylvanians. At La Boeuf, there was a garrison of soldiers - about one hundred. There were several white families there, and a store of goods.

Myself and companions were in pursuit of land. By a law of Pennsylvania, such as built a log house, and cleared a few acres of land, acquired a pre-emptive right; the right of purchase, at 5 pounds per one hundred acres. We each of us made a location near Presque Isle.

On our return to Presque Isle, from Le Boeuf, we found there Col. Seth Reed and his family. They had just arrived. We stopped and helped him build some huts; set up crotches; laid poles across, and covered with the bark of the cucumber tree. At first the Colonel had no floors; afterwards he indulged in the luxury of floors made by laying down strips of bark. James Baggs, and Giles Sisson came on with Col. Reed. I remained for a considerable time in his employ. It was not long before eight or ten other families came in.







On our return we again staid at Buffalo over night, with Winne. There was at the time a great gathering of hunting parties of Indians there. Winne took from them all their knives and tomahawks, and then selling them liquor, they had a great carousal.' "







## SETTLERS PRIOR TO 1800.

For a decade of years after the advent of Sheffer, the settlement of the neighborhood was very slow. The accession of families exceeded but little the number of years that intervened before the close of the Century.

Christopher Dugan, Jacob Schoonover, Isaac Scott, Hinds Chamberlain, Jesse Beach, Cyrus Douglass, Reuben Heath, Joseph Morgan, Francis Albright, Frederick and Nicholas Hetzler and John McNaughton (with the first installment of the Scotch Colony in 1799) are nearly all of those who came before the close of the Eighteenth Century.

The exact year when Christopher Dugan settled at the mouth of the creek which still bears his name, is unknown. He was a brother-in-law of Indian Allan, and probably came here with, or soon after followed him. He assisted Allan in the erection of the mills at Genesee Falls in 1789-90, and had charge of these mills in 1793 and 1794. His farm on the creek was sold to Samuel Street in 1791. He was chosen Path Master at the first election held in Northampton in 1797, and his name appears on the tax roll of 1800 as being the possessor of 1300 acres of land. Of his later history nothing definite can be learned. The impression prevails that he followed Allan in his retreat to Canada.

Isaac Scott, from whom the village of Scottsville derives its name, took up his residence here in 1790, obtaining title to most of the land now embraced within the boundaries of the Scottsville Fire District. He built a log house upon the south side of Main Street, opposite the present Cargill House. In after years additions were made to the structure as occasion called for more room. In the first year of the Nineteenth Century this cabin was opened as a house of entertainment, kept at first by Scott, and afterward by his son Jacob. The Scott Hotel has been thus described:- It presented from the north the appearance of a one and a half story building, containing on the first floor two square rooms, with a sleeping loft above, while in the basement which was lighted from three sides, was the kitchen and dining room. The barn connected with the hotel was across the highway, east, on the premises owned for many years by Mrs. Mary M. Fraser, and now the property of W. H. Losee.







Scott was from New Hampshire, a man past middle age, with a family of grown children. His wife was Lydia Chamberlain. Two of his daughters married brothers by the name of Douglass, one married Jesse Beach, a prominent resident of Scottsville, and another married a Mr. Davis, a hotel keeper on the State Road east of Le Roy. Mr. Scott died in 1818, his wife survived him fourteen years. Both are buried in Oatka Cemetery.

Scott was of medium stature; affable and courteous; made and retained friends, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

Hinds Chamberlain, a brother of Mrs. Isaac Scott, came in 1791, remaining for the period of ten years. In 1792 in company with Jesse Beach and Reuben Heath, he made the journey on foot to Presque Isle ( now Erie, Pa. ), camping nights at LeRoy, Great bend of the Tonawanda, and Buffalo, the only resident of the latter city being one Winne, an Indian trader. Chamberlain, acted as Highway Commissioner, laid out the road from Scottsville to Wheatland Centre. In 1798 he was elected Constable, and his name is on the tax roll of 1800. He married the widow of Malcom McLaren, one of the early Scotch settlers in the western part of the town. In 1801 he removed to Le Roy settling near Fort Hill. He died in 1849, aged 84 years.

Jesse Beach and Cyrus Douglass were sons-in-law of Scott, and if they did not accompany him, settled here the same year. Both were active business men. Douglass for some years before the close of the 18th Century lived with, and had charge of his father-in-law's estate. Both removed with Chamberlain to LeRoy in 1801; after residing there a few years Beach removed to Niagara County and Douglass to the new State of Indiana.

Reuben Heath, a native of Vermont, came here a single man, in the summer of 1791, and settled on the North road, upon lot No. 61, building thereon a log house. He married a sister of Elisha Farwell, a prominent settler in the vicinity of Belcoda. He became the father of a large family. Three of his daughters, Mrs. Thomas Halsted, Mrs. David K. Nettleton and Mrs. Harvey W. Hyde, resided in the village of Scottsville until their death. Heath died June 15, 1818, and his remains are in Oatka Cemetery. At present there is no descendent of his living in the town. Eldridge Heath, the youngest, and the last of the family of thirteen children, died in New York City







March 19, 1906, aged 85 years, and was buried at Mt. Hope Cemetery, Rochester, N. Y.

Joseph Morgan, a soldier of the American Revolution, was born in Massachusetts, October 18, 1754. He enlisted in 1776 and served through the war, receiving his discharge in 1783. He was present at the battles of Monmouth, Germantown, Brandywine Ford and Stony Point, passed the winter of 1778 at Valley Forge and was at the Siege of Yorktown. He emigrated to Western New York in 1789, settling at the confluence of Honeoye Creek with the Genesee. In the following year his son, Joseph Morgan, Jr., the first white child in the town of Rush, was born. In 1792 he moved across the river, taking up a tract of land adjoining Sheffer, and built a log cabin where the highway leading to Rochester is crossed by the tracks of the Penn. R. R. He died February 6th, 1829, and was buried in the little neglected cemetery on the River Road, just north of the town line. Unfortunately his grave was unmarked, and its exact location is unknown. His descendants of the fourth and fifth generation are residing in the vicinity.

The Hetzler brothers, from eastern Pennsylvania, came in 1795 and settled on the same road next west of Heath, Nicholas locating on lot No. 58, building a log house near a copious spring, back from the highway, and Frederick still farther west on lot 55, now owned by Felix Burns. After the death of the heads of these families the children removed to Orleans County.

John McNaughton, accompanied by Malcom McLaren, James McLaren, Peter Campbell and Donald McVean, constituting the advance guard of the Scotch settlers, came in 1799. McNaughton settled on lot 27, a short distance west of Wheatland Centre. He was a prominent business man, engaged extensively in farming, bought and sold grain, and erected the first distillery in the town. He had a family of three sons and three daughters.

The McLarens settled on the creek road two miles farther west. After residing here a few years Malcom died, and James removed to lands now owned by Mrs. Isaac Budlong, building a house upon the banks of the Genesee, some twenty-five rods south of the Oatka. A brief residence in the locality selected was sufficient, and a second removal took him across the lake to Canada West.

Peter Campbell located in the vicinity of the big spring in Caledonia, and Donald McVean two miles farther south.







# **FIRST PERMANENT SETTLERS IN WHEATLAND**

4/8/37.

Peter Sheffer of German extraction, an aged widower, came with sons Peter Jr., 28, and Jacob, 22, from eastern Pennsylvania to what is now the town of Wheatland, in 1789 and that year purchased of Ebenezer Allan a large tract of land on the Genesee River flats between the present village of Scottsville and the river, north of Oatka (sometimes called Allan's) Creek, where Allan settled in 1786. Here Mr. Sheffer, Sr., died in 1798, aged 87 years. Jacob, his son, died here in 1795.

Peter Sheffer, Jr., born in Pennsylvania, March 24, 1762, died on the farm Sept. 21, 1851. In the fall of 1790 he married Elizabeth Schoonover, daughter of Jacob and Plony Schoonover, who had settled near Dugan Creek, south of Scottsville. She was born July 8, 1772, and died at the farm home Aug. 21, 1835. Jacob Schoonover died April 19, 1834, aged 91 years, 6 months and 10 days, and his wife Plony died Jan. 25, 1841, aged 93 years, 6 months.

Children of Peter and Elizabeth Sheffer, born in Wheatland: (1) Nancy, the first white child born between the Genesee River and the Niagara Frontier, b. Jan. 20, 1793; died Feb. 22, 1867; married Philip Garbutt, merchant at Garbutt, son of Zachariah and Phebe (Nairn) Garbutt. (2) Jacob, b.

April 11, 1795; died Oct. 6, 1824. (3) Peter, b. July 16, 1797; died April 14, 1878; married Amanda Bigford and both lived and died on the farm in Sheffer road Chili, now owned by their son's widow, Mrs. Sarah Sheffer, 85, and family. (4) Elizabeth, b. Dec. 20, 1800; died July 22, 1822; married John Sample. (5) Levi, b. April 16, 1802; died Dec. 24, 1882; married Arvilla Austin and lived in Chili. Grandparents of George Sheffer of Caledonia and Chili. (6) Daniel, b. Aug. 9, 1804; died Oct. 22, 1861; unmarried. (7) George, b. Oct. 30, 1807; died April 6, 1882; married Almira McNall and lived and died a farmer in Reed road, Chili. Grandparents of Frank Sheffer of Mumford. (8) Hester, b. June 17, 1809; died Aug. 27, 1890; married Caleb Allen, a farmer in Wheatland-Chili Town Line road, where both died. (9) Lorence, b. Dec. 16, 1811; died Oct. 6, 1890; married Nancy Hess and lived for a time in the Scottsville road, Chili. (10) Mariah, b. June 8, 1813; died July 1, 1890; unm. (11) Roswell, b. July 2, 1817; died April 17, 1874; married Mary Hilliard.

The Sheffer family had a family burying ground on the farm, which was located not far from the present residence of Henry W. Clune in Scottsville. Early members of the family buried there were removed to Oatka Cemetery between 60 and 70 years ago.







THE PIONEERS OF WHEATLAND

BY

HON. PHILIP GARBUTT.

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Sweet memory, wafted by thy gentle gale  
Oft up the stream of time I turn my sail,  
To view the fairy haunts of long lost hours  
Blest with far greener shades, far sweeter flowers.

On such a cruise I invite you tonight among the scenes of Wheatland's early history. If you choose, we will go back about one hundred years, or to the year 1800; and station ourselves, in imagination, beside the Oatka Creek where we may view the land and note the events of coming years. We find the Oatka wending its way unimpeded, bordered, here by high and abrupt banks, there by gently sloping hills; fringed with shrubbery and shaded by oaks and elms, some of gigantic size. Its crystal waters, fed by numerous springs, run with a strong and constant flow, with a descent of about ten feet to the mile; bounding lightly over its bed of rock and gravel. It is a musical stream. From its miniature waterfalls and dancing ripples, there comes dripping through the foliage and echoing from its banks, a mellow song of freedom; harmonious with the careless and wild life of the race, who, for unknown ages have hunted upon its borders and fished from its waters; where abound the beautiful trout, the queen of fishes.







But the indians are gone; and except for a scattered few settlers, the Oatka flows in solitude; waiting for the coming of another race who are soon to curb its energy, and harness it to do the work of man. Its old song of freedom is to die; and a new song of industry is to rise from its bosom.

Turning to the land, we find north of the stream what is called "Oak Openings"; that is, large trees mostly oak, thinly distributed; interspersed with oak and hickory brush of such size that it may be cut with a brush-hook, a short heavy sythe made for the purpose, or severed with an ax. The groves we now see after nearly a century are patches of that brush left standing. South of the stream the trees stand thicker; are taller, and better suited for the timber and lumber required for buildings. In places here and there a coarse grass grows that may be cut for hay; and wild berries are common, especially strawberries, the red juices from which, in the ripening season, stain the feet of the workmen and drip from the sythe of the mower. The ground is also thickly strewn with rocks and stones; in size from small cobbles to giant boulders. They lie partly covered or fully buried in the soil and must be dug out and removed; while the larger ones must be broken by the tedious process of drilling and blasting.

Such is the land that waits the coming of the Pioneer. There are portions of our contry where you need but tickle the soil and it laughs with plenty. No so here. This is a goodly land and a land of promise to the pioneer; but it must be conquered from the wilderness, and the giants of nature that occupy it must be subdued. Battles of industry must be fought that will try the fortitude and test the endurance of a generation.







Who are they that shall come to the task? How and under what circumstances must they toil, and what shall be the result of their labor.

We have learned that Peter Sheffer came to Wheatland in 1789 and Isaac Scott, the year following. For ten years they lived in isolation, during which time so few neighbors came that in 1800 there appears to have been only eight taxpayers in the territory now comprising the town of Wheatland, namely: Hinds Chamberlain, Elisha Farewell, Ruben Heath, Syrus Douglass, Christopher Labourn, John McNaughton, Isaac Scott and Peter Sheffer. Just over the line on the north, however, were Joseph Morgan and Stephen Peabody; and on the south were Christopher Dugan and Jacob Schoonover.

Without noting the causes that operated to impede the settlement of the Genesee Valley, we observe, that those obstacles have been removed or overcome, the tide of immigration set in with a strong current shortly after the beginning of the new century; and before 1820 the town appears to have been practically settled. In 1825 it contained 1728 inhabitants; the subsequent additions being from the growth of the villages and natural increase.

The early settlers of Wheatland held a reputation for intelligence, enterprise and stability of character above what is usually wanting. Much of that good reputation resulted from the fact that a large number of settlers came with families wherein were many young women who became the mothers of Wheatland whose influence moulded the character of the community.

We will recall some of the Pioneer families whose influence in a large degree gave character to the early life of the town.

In 1804 Samuel Cox came with his family of three sons







Joseph, Isaac and James, the oldest a youth of 19 years, and four daughters. They located south of Scottsville where Mrs. Mahlon Reed now owns the farm; and there Joseph established his home. Joseph was twice married and reared a family of six sons and four daughters. Isaac located farther south on the same road and reared a family of four sons and five daughters. James built the house now occupied as the Catholic Church parsonage and reared a family of five children. The daughters of Samuel Cox all married; one to Ezra Scofield whose three sons became prominent men in Wheatland, of whom Samuel for a time was county treasurer. The influence of Samuel Cox and his family was strongly exercised in behalf of temperance; and being imbued with charity, goodness and a spirit of neighborly helpfulness coupled with an enterprising tendency, the family were powerful factors in building up the young community.

One of the earliest settlers was Elisha Farewell on lands now owned by the heirs of Cameron McVean. The family early moved away, but our interest in them remains because of the fact that four of the daughters became wives of Wheatland pioneers; Ruben Heath and Joseph Cox being two.

The same may be said of the family of Rufus Cady who in 1807 came with three sons and five daughters and settled where W. H. Harmon and Mrs. Gatenbee now own. The name soon disappeared from the town except as recorded on tombstones; but a potent influence remained in the descendants of two of the daughters who became the wives of Levi Lacy and John Garbutt.

In 1803 Zachariah Garbutt came with four sons, John, William, Philip, and Nicholas - the eldest then 21 - and two daughters. They located at what became Garbuttville and three of the sons established homes on adjoining lands. John was







intellectually inclined; a lover of books, of which he made the first purchase for the Wheatland library and carried them home on his back from Canandaigua. He cultivated the art of public speech and sometimes composed humorous rhymes for the entertainment of festive occasions. He was the first Supervisor of the town and in 1829 was a representative in the State legislature.

Philip developed an aptitude for business enterprise. He bought the mill at Garbuttville built by Peter Sheffer in 1811, which he greatly enlarged; he established an ashery for the manufacture of potash; and on the discovery of gypsum engaged in its mining and built plaster mills at Scottsville, Garbuttville and Mumford. He also built a store and carried on a mercantile business. John and William reared families of eight children each; Philip, a family of five.

In 1805 William Armstrong came with his family of seven sons and three daughters and located south of the creek and west of the Wheatland Center road. The pioneer spirit not yet satisfied in the sons, five of them, in time, pushed on westward to Illinois. But two sons, William and Archibald, either from choice or duty remained among the stones and friends in Wheatland and here spent their lives; William occupying the homestead where his family yet reside.

In 1806 George Goodhue located north of Garbuttville on the North road with his two sons, George and John M. and a large family of daughters; of whom four became Mothers of Wheatland families; one being the wife of F. X. Beckwith, another of Moses







Wells, and other two of the brothers Daniel and Martin Smith. Both sons located on the North road, John M. on the homestead.

At an early day William Lacy settled on the farm lately owned by Abram Scofield with three sons, Levi, Ephraim and Daniel and one daughter. Of the family Levi remained on the homestead and reared a family of four sons and two daughters. Ephraim located across the line in Caledonia. Daniel was a physician and died at the age of thirty years. The Lacy family were intelligent, studious and assiduous readers of books. To them the community owed much for its intellectual life and reputation.

In 1811 Deacon Rowson Harmon located on part of the Farewell lands with his six sons, Ariel, Sylvester, Rowson, Ira, Anan and Elisha and five daughters; of whom one married O.P. Blackmer and one Theron Brown. The sons all located on adjacent farms, built substantial houses, and reared families. Deacon Harmon was a man of marked characteristics. Energetic in action; vigorous in speech; fluent in language; temperate in habit; strenuous in behalf of religion and morality. His numerous descendants inherited his traits to such a degree as to create a social atmosphere peculiar to the region under its influence, noted for its vivacity and cordiality. Elisha, who remained on the homestead, now the Cameron McVean house, was a representative in the State legislature in 1849 and 1850. One of his grand-daughters married a President and was for a time the first lady of the land.

In 1812 John McVean came with four motherless sons, David, Duncan, John and Archibald, the oldest a lad of 17. He located on the North road east of the Garbuttville road. He bought out Christopher Laborn who had a log house, and acquired







a large tract of land on which, in time, the four brothers settled on adjoining farms. Each built a house and reared a family, David of five children, Duncan of seven, John of six and Archibald, three. A son of Duncan, Alexander McVean, was for many years treasurer of Monroe County. Archibald built the log house now occupied by Patrick Harmon and later moved to York; John was a member of the State legislature in 1845.

The McVean brothers were men of large mental caliber; studious, deep-thinkers, careful investigators. Their taste ran to subjects and books of science and philosophy. They probed to its fountains for knowledge which sound judgment formed into opinions that bore the scrutiny of time. They were effective agencies in moulding and guiding the intellectual life of Wheatland's early days.

In 1815 Thomas Lowrey came to Wheatland with his family of young children, from the boy of 13 down to helpless infancy, which in time numbered six sons and three daughters. He located on the South road under the shadow of Lowrey's Hill where he acquired a large tract of land; a part of which, including the hill, remained in the family for over fifty years.

Our sentiments oscillate between admiration for the heroism displayed, and sympathy for the privations that must be endured, by thus bringing a young family into the wilderness. At a period when the family need the greatest and tenderest care they are subjected to the privations and discomforts of a rude and isolated cabin, where the comforts of life are few and often unattainable. Yet with such families a number of the Pioneers came. Among them Frederick Bennett and Donald Mann, both of







whom arrived at or about 1815. Mr. Bennett erected the log house in which he lived till his death in 1874 at the age of 87 years. Of his family of seven children, one son Otto Bennett of this village still lives.

Donald Mann was a baptist minister and combined farming with preaching. He was a scholarly man and his family of four sons and four daughters were endowed with superior intelligence.

Three of the sons followed learned professions, one being an Episcopal clergyman whose son, Cameron Mann, in turn followed the profession of his father and is now a Bishop in the Episcopal Church. Three of the daughters still reside at the homestead built by their father.

Such notices of Pioneer families might be extended till it became tedious; but a sufficient number have been mentioned to illustrate the idea that Wheatland was early planted with families and became a land of permanent homes, which gave stability to its population and character to its people.

As but a portion of the town comes under our view, and as our paper must have its limitation, an enumeration of Wheatland's Pioneer families, were it possible to be given, must here be very incomplete. There comes crowding upon our attention, however, such families as the Carpenters, the Hanfords; the Bowermans, the Shadbolts; Warrens; Stokoes; Estes; Woods; Halls; Mallocks; Peabodys; and the Smiths, of whom there were John, the surveyor, and George H., the farmer.

Greatly as we may admire the fortitude of those who, with families, endured the privations of pioneer life, there was another class of Pioneers who equally deserve our esteem. I refer







to those young men who, notwithstanding a vast region of fertile country was inviting them still westward, chose to drive their stake in the hard and stony soil of Wheatland and through good and evil fortune, stood by it to the end; resisting all temptations to change, which luring distance ever holds in view, they fought the battles of life where first they set their standard; marrying the daughters of other pioneers they reared families that gave honor to themselves and added credit to the community.

Wheatland's Pioneers included many such young men; Conspicuous among them were Dr. Freeman Edson who came to Scottsville in 1814, built the house in which he lived during the rest of his life, and followed the practice of medicine and surgery till his death in 1833 at the age of 92 years; a man of remarkable strength of character, his influence was a power in elevating the social, intellectual and religious life of the community.

Harris Rogers came to Wheatland in 1807, married a daughter of George H. Smith and located where one of his sons, Daniel E. Rogers, still lives in his 93 year of life. Two other sons, Sherman and Byron, of Scottsville still survive. It is worthy of remark that the six sons of Harris Rogers all spent their lives within the town, and took an active part in its business interests.

William Reed came at an early day, married a daughter of Zachariah Garbutt, and settled on the farm and built the house now occupied by a great-grand-daughter and her husband Walter Cox. It was a boast of Mr. Reed in his old age that



The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the car was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm blanket of the car. I looked up at the sky, which was a pale, hazy blue. The air was still, and the only sound was the distant hum of traffic. I took a deep breath, feeling the cold air fill my lungs. I walked towards the building, my steps echoing on the wet pavement. The building was a large, imposing structure with many windows. I approached the entrance, where a guard stood at attention. I nodded to him, and he opened the door for me. I entered the building, feeling a sense of purpose. I walked through the corridors, which were dimly lit. I reached a large room, where several people were gathered. I approached them, and they greeted me with smiles. I felt a sense of belonging. I sat down at a table, and a waiter brought me a cup of coffee. I sipped the coffee, feeling the warmth. I looked around the room, taking in the sights and sounds. I felt a sense of peace. I knew that this was my home. I had found a place where I belonged. I smiled, feeling a sense of joy. I knew that this was the start of a new chapter in my life. I was ready to face whatever came my way. I was ready to embrace the future. I was ready to live.



he had reared to manhood six sons, none of whom used either whiskey or tobacco, a circumstance more remarkable at that time than it would appear now, because in those days whiskey was a common beverage and distilling a leading industry.

Moses Wells was a carpenter who married a daughter of George Goodhue. Of their thirteen children two sons, Seth and J. Talcott, still reside in the town.

George Ensign who came in 1816 was a cooper and hotel keeper in Scottsville and Archibald Stewart, who came about the same time, was a farmer and located on the south road. The descendants of both still reside in the town.

It is difficult for us in this age to realize the conditions that prevailed at the time of the settlement of Wheatland. It must be borne in mind that the nearest cities in which the produce of the town met with ready sale were Albany and Philadelphia; which cities could only be reached by long and tedious journeys. As a matter of fact its early grown wheat and early made flour was hauled by teams to Albany, and the early fatted cattle driven to Philadelphia for market. Even after the building of the Erie Canal the produce of Wheatland had for many years to be hauled to Rochester. The consequence was, that the staple products were very cheap at home, while imported merchandise was dear and difficult to obtain. Another thing that must be borne in mind is the fact that there was very little money in circulation and dealings had mostly to be made by barter or the exchange of commodities. The land had all been purchased from foreign proprietors, and the scarcity of money was aggravated by the necessity of sending away the payments for the land. Those conditions, however, encouraged the application of a principle, as important to thrift today as it was necessary







one hundred years ago, that is, to buy nothing abroad that can be made at home.

It followed that with the farmer came the tradesmen, the blacksmith, the tinsmith, the grain-cradle-maker, the founder, the plow-maker, the furniture-maker, the harness-maker, the shoe-maker, the tailor, the wagon-maker, the tanner, the lime-burner, the brick-maker, the carpenter, the mason, the cooper, the weaver, and the miller together with the merchant, the clergyman and the doctor. Wheatland had them all working elbow to elbow and face to face. They were an independent, self-reliant community where the people received goods fresh from the hands of their makers, and paid for them with the products of their own labor.

About 1830, after years of preparation, the new and more commodious dwelling houses began to rise; many of which still remain with little change. The material used was lumber sawed in the four saw mills at Scottsville, Reed's, Wheatland and Mumford; brick, made in the yards at Scottsville and Wheatland Center; lime, burned in the kilns that studded many hill sides; stones, gathered from the plowed fields; and roofed with shingles riven from cedar trees and shaved, often by the light of the log fire's evening glow.

The process of development was slow. In clearing the land the brush was cut, the trees fallen and burned; the ashes from which were sold at the asheries and became a source of income. The ground, being full of roots and stones, required from three to five yoke of oxen led by a team of horses, for the first plowing, so only a few acres could be brought under cultivation in any one year.







Gradually and persistently, however, the forests were pushed back; and slowly but steadily the comforts of life came into the homes. The large open fire-place with its crane and hanging kettles gave place to the stove, and the old brick oven reluctantly yielded its sovereignty. Carpets finally came to cover the bare floors; the spinning wheels crept to their hiding place in the garret; and the fingers that had plied the needles with incessant motion to furnish warmth for many active feet, at length could have a rest.

If you will again visit Wheatland at about 1850, you will find the town at the high tide of its prosperity. The work of the Pioneers has been accomplished and with more leisure they are preparing to yield their place in the battle to those who are to follow. In Scottsville the varied sounds of industry greet your ears. The shops and stores are thronged with patrons; the mill-yard is full of teams waiting their turn for loading or unloading; while in the streets and along the road to Mumford is a continuous procession of heavily loaded wagons, hauling the products to the mills, the mines, and the farms to the canal; and night and day there comes from the border of the Oatka the incessant clatter of the old fashioned noisy mills, six of which are grinding wheat, four are grinding gypsum and two are still sawing logs; while the looms of Allen's woolen mills seemed the busiest of them all.

Though most of the Pioneers had had few of the advantages of education and many of them none none at all, the cause of mental culture was not neglected. At the very beginning of the







settlement, or in 1805, there was established The Farmers Library of Wheatland, which, for half a century, was an educational institution widespread and potential in its influence. Its circle of readers included not only all of Wheatland but extended in Caledonia, Riga and Chili; and it is said that their annual library meeting partook the character of the town-meeting in interest and number of attendants. In the shade of the library also flourished the reading circle and the literary society; the descending spirit from which inspired the one we now enjoy.

The life of the Pioneers, toilsome though it was, was not without its brighter side. It was free from many of the vexatious cares and nervous strains that sap the vitality of our modern life. There were fewer outside influences to allure the family and their pleasures like their interests were at home. The spirit of helpfulness growing out of the habit of ministering to one another's necessities, gave play to finer feelings from which springs the spiritual life.

We are disposed to glory in the achievements that greet the opening of the twentieth century, and with reason. But the centering of capital in corporations and the merging of personal interests in associations, which has become prevalent in recent years, is done at the sacrifice of the individual. The modern life of concentration may make a rich and powerful nation; but the old life of individuality made great and noble men and women and such were the Pioneers of Wheatland.







ISAAC SCOTT

Of all the names connected with Wheatland's history, it would seem that that of Isaac Scott is at least as important as any. He not only was one of the very earliest settlers in the Township, but the largest village was named in his honor.

Much at least of the genealogical material which follows was given to the writer by Mrs. Grace E. Chamberlin of Detroit, Michigan, a descendant of Lydia Chamberlin, the wife of Isaac Scott. Some of the correspondence between the writer and Mrs. Chamberlin is annexed hereto.

Isaac Scott was a descendant of John Scott, born somewhere between 1646 and 1650, perhaps in American and who probably died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, between 1715 and 1722. He married in Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 29, 1672, Hannah Duncan, daughter of Samuel and Mary Duncan, born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 28, 1651, died before 1722, probably in Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Of this marriage, there were ten children, six daughters and four sons. The seventh child was Joseph, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 27, 1682, baptized in Dr. John Eliot's Church on May 7, 1682, and who died probably in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, some time after 1753. He married twice, the first marriage being without issue. His second marriage was to Hannah Pryer in Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 17, 1708, and of this marriage, eight children were born, Samuel Scott, the first born, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, February 14, 1708. Date and place of death unknown but probably Warwick, Massachusetts.



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He married in Roxbury, Massachusetts, November 4, 1730, Sarah Chamberlin, the daughter of Jacob and Sarah Chamberlin, who was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, July 27, 1712. Date and place of death unknown. Of this marriage, there were born ten children, the sixth of which was Isaac, the subject of this sketch, who was baptized at Dudley, Massachusetts, November 11, 1744, and who died at Scottsville, New York, June 2, 1818. He married about 1768 Lydia Chamberlin who was born about 1750 at Westmoreland, New Hampshire, the daughter of Henry and Susannah (Hinds) Chamberlin. Lydia died at Scottsville, New York, August 27, 1832, at the age of eighty-two and was buried at Oatka Cemetery with her husband.

I have attached hereto a detailed statement of the family tree as furnished to me by this very interesting lady.

Many of the historians have confused Isaac with Major Ezekiel Scott, who was one of the early settlers of the Township of Henrietta. Turner in his History of the Phelps & Gorham Purchase, Page 539, states with reference to Ezekiel:

"the name 'Major E. Scott' as entered in the Office of Messrs. Phelps & Gorham, should have been Major Isaac Scott. He had been either an agent or surveyor, for Phelps & Gorham, and to satisfy a claim, or to fulfill a promise of reward, they apportioned to him nine hundred acres, on the River, in the southwest corner of the Township. Although displeased with the location that had been assigned him, he settled upon it soon after 1790, built a log house, cleared some ten or fifteen acres, remained in his solitary woods home for two or three years; but becoming discouraged from sickness in his family and other endurances incident to pioneer life, he gave up his enterprise, and the tract, by some exchange or compromise, was again merged in the Township\*\*\*\*\*".

In "Landmarks of Monroe County", Page 291, referring to the Town of Henrietta, it is stated:



the interest of the public, the following is a list of the

properties of the above named persons, and the

date of their death, as far as known, and the

place of their burial, as far as known, and the

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"The first attempt at settlement in this locality was made in 1790, by Major Isaac Scott, who received for military services a grant of nine hundred acres in the southwest part of the town. Major Scott made his improvements in 1790 and after two years of fruitless effort abandoned his land and sought a more inviting abode\*\*\*\*\*".

Later historians have followed these authors in the same confusion. These two gentlemen, although it well may be that they were related to each other, were certainly not the same persons. An examination of the record of conveyances of this land in the County Clerk's Office clearly shows this. Oliver Phelps by deed dated November 1, 1790, recorded July 12, 1800, Liber 6, Page 526, Ontario; Liber 1, Page 293, Monroe; conveyed to Ezekiel Scott of the County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, nine hundred acres of land, situate in the southwest corner of Township Number 12, 7th Range, and Ezekiel conveyed one hundred acres of this tract to George Scott and Jonathan Scott, both of the County of Ontario, State of New York, by deed dated June 19, 1798, and recorded the same day, Liber 5 of Deeds, Page 246, Ontario; Liber 1 of Deeds, Page 188, Monroe. Other deeds in which Ezekiel is distinctly named as such are to be found in Liber 7, Page 25, Ontario; Liber 1, Page 300, Monroe; Liber 8, Page 662, Ontario; Liber 1, Page 456, Monroe.

There is absolutely no military record of Isaac Scott. (See letter from War Department to Mrs. Chamberlin attached). It will be noted that there is no Ezekiel Scott named in the



The first series of experiments on the effect of the rate of flow on the rate of sedimentation was made in 1910, and the results are given in Table I. It will be seen that the rate of sedimentation is directly proportional to the rate of flow, and that the rate of sedimentation is also directly proportional to the rate of flow.

The second series of experiments was made in 1911, and the results are given in Table II. It will be seen that the rate of sedimentation is directly proportional to the rate of flow, and that the rate of sedimentation is also directly proportional to the rate of flow. The third series of experiments was made in 1912, and the results are given in Table III. It will be seen that the rate of sedimentation is directly proportional to the rate of flow, and that the rate of sedimentation is also directly proportional to the rate of flow. The fourth series of experiments was made in 1913, and the results are given in Table IV. It will be seen that the rate of sedimentation is directly proportional to the rate of flow, and that the rate of sedimentation is also directly proportional to the rate of flow. The fifth series of experiments was made in 1914, and the results are given in Table V. It will be seen that the rate of sedimentation is directly proportional to the rate of flow, and that the rate of sedimentation is also directly proportional to the rate of flow. The sixth series of experiments was made in 1915, and the results are given in Table VI. It will be seen that the rate of sedimentation is directly proportional to the rate of flow, and that the rate of sedimentation is also directly proportional to the rate of flow. The seventh series of experiments was made in 1916, and the results are given in Table VII. It will be seen that the rate of sedimentation is directly proportional to the rate of flow, and that the rate of sedimentation is also directly proportional to the rate of flow. The eighth series of experiments was made in 1917, and the results are given in Table VIII. It will be seen that the rate of sedimentation is directly proportional to the rate of flow, and that the rate of sedimentation is also directly proportional to the rate of flow. The ninth series of experiments was made in 1918, and the results are given in Table IX. It will be seen that the rate of sedimentation is directly proportional to the rate of flow, and that the rate of sedimentation is also directly proportional to the rate of flow. The tenth series of experiments was made in 1919, and the results are given in Table X. It will be seen that the rate of sedimentation is directly proportional to the rate of flow, and that the rate of sedimentation is also directly proportional to the rate of flow.



Isaac Scott genealogy attached. I explained this situation to Mrs. Chamberlin of Detroit, Michigan, and she readily acquiesced in my claims that these Scotts were separate and distinct.

Mr. Slocum mentions only two children of Isaac, but as is shown by the genealogical statement attached, he has eleven children and at least ten of these survived him, among them two sons, Isaac and Jacob.

Isaac as the keeper of the tavern was a man of some prominence in the community, as appears from the Northampton Town Records, Vol. VII, Roch. His. Soc., Page 327. He was elected one of the fence viewers at the first town meeting, and continued in this office for the following three years, 1799, 1800 and 1801. In 1801, he was elected one of the poor masters of the town. In 1802, he was again elected fence viewer, and at the meeting in 1800, it was "voted that Mr. Isaac Scott be allowed and paid the sum of twenty dollars for repairing the bridge over Alley's Creek in the 1799--". The town meeting of 1802 adjourned to the house of Mr. Isaac Scott the first Tuesday in March, 1803", but for some reason the adjourned meeting was held at the house of Josiah Fish. This seems to be, at least as far as these Northampton records show, the last connection of Mr. Scott with town affairs. A copy of his autograph appears on a plate following page 424 in this Volume.

Hard times apparently fell on Isaac in the later years of his life. I have attached hereto a certified copy of



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the record of the proceedings of Surrogate's Court of Genesee County (Scottsville, of course, was in that County at the time of his death) and they show that he left a very modest estate in apparently a very involved condition. Although he died on June 2, 1818, and his wife, Lydia, renounced the right to administration upon his Estate on June 10, 1818, and Letters of Administration were issued to Hinds Chamberlin and James Ganson on June 27, 1818, it was not until the 4th. day of January, 1825, almost seven years later, that Ebenezer Mix, the Surrogate of Genesee County was able to enter a decree directing among other things "that the sum of Eight Hundred and Two Dollars and Fifty Cents with simple interest thereon from and after the 16th. day of September, A. D., 1819, be distributed among the heirs of said Isaac Scott and others entitled thereto according to law". An examination of the claims paid shows conclusively that Isaac's later years must have been troublesome from a financial viewpoint. Judgments must have been taken against him and executions in the hands of the Sheriff are unsatisfied.

Isaac and his wife are burried in the family lot of Dr. Freeman Edson in Oatka Cemetery. Dr. Edson was the nephew of Mrs. Scott and it was apparently largely through the influence of Isaac in this settlement that the doctor was able to make his start as one of its leading citizens. Tradition says







that it was through the influence of Isaac that the Doctor received his appointment as Post Master, and it was fitting, indeed, that the Doctor should see to it that Isaac and his wife received this sepulture.

The modest headstone, which marks their graves, is fast returning to dust. It is hoped that when the sesqui-centennial of the town takes place that steps will be taken either to permanently preserve this simple memorial or to erect a more pretentious, but not more suitable, one.







GENEALOGY OF ISAAC SCOTT

John Scott (1) born about 1646-1650, perhaps in America, probably died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, between 1715 and 1722.

Married in Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 29, 1672, Hannah Duncan, daughter of Samuel and Mary Duncan, born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 28, 1651. Died before 1722 probably in Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Children born in Roxbury, Massachusetts:

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. Hannah     | b. July 24, 1674<br>d. August 7, 1674                                  |
| 2. John       | b. November 11, 1675<br>Died about one hour after                      |
| 3. Sarah      | b. January 26, 1676<br>Lived about six hours                           |
| 4. Hannah     | b. August 18, 1678<br>d. August 26, 1678<br>"Ye second of that name"   |
| 5. Mary       | b. July 28, 1679<br>d. July 30, 1679                                   |
| 6. Margaret   | b. January 6, 1680<br>d. January 14, 1680                              |
| 7. Joseph (2) | b. March 27, 1682<br>Married 1st - Sarah Davis<br>" 2nd - Hannah Prier |
| 8. John       | b. November 8, 1683<br>d. November 16, 1683                            |
| 9. Sarah      | b. , 1684<br>d. November 10, 1684                                      |
| 10. John      | b. July 9, 1686<br>d. unmarried 1722                                   |

See Vital Records of Roxbury, Massachusetts.



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

1. Survey of 1000 acres, 1915	1. Survey of 1000 acres, 1915
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Joseph Scott (2) born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 27, 1682. Baptized in Dr. Eliot's Church on May 7, 1682. Died probably in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, after 1753. Married first in Roxbury, Massachusetts, February 8, 1704-5 Sarah Davis, who died in Roxbury without issue, January 1, 1705. He married, second, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 17, 1708, Hannah Prier, dau. of James and Susannah Prier, born in Boston, Mass. September 1, 1687. Death unknown.

Children:

1. Samuel b. Feb. 14, 1708, married Sarah Chamberlain (Vital Records Roxbury, Mass. pg. 308)
2. Hannah b. April 30, 1711, Roxbury, Mass. Md. 1st. William Edmonds, 2nd. Ephraim Brown
3. James b. Nov. 15, 1713, Roxbury. Living in 1731, but no further record found of him.
4. Joseph b. Nov. 5, 1716, Roxbury - Married Mary Edmonds.
5. Ebenezer b. Brookline, bapt. in West Roxbury May 29, 1719, married Mary Shapley
6. John b. Brookline, bapt. West Roxbury, Feb. 26, 1720. No further record found of him.
7. Sarah b. Brookline, bapt. West Roxbury, Dec. 23, 1722. Married John Dresser
8. Benjamin b. Mar. 10, 1724, Roxbury, married 1st. Lydia Johnson, 2nd. Azubah Cheney

See Vital Records Roxbury and Brookline, Massachusetts.







Samuel Scott (3) born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, February 14, 1708 (son of Joseph and Hannah Scott). Date and place of death unknown, but probably Warwick, Massachusetts. Married in Roxbury, Massachusetts, November 4, 1730, Sarah Chamberlain, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Chamberlain, who was born in Roxbury, July 27, 1712. Date and place of death unknown.

Children:

1. John      b. September 31, 1731 Roxbury.  
Married 1st. Mary Trott  
              2nd. Johanna Brown  
              3rd. Chloe Daniels
2. Abraham    bapt. Feb. 11, 1733, Woodstock,  
Connecticut.  
Married 1st. Mehetibel  
              2nd. Abigail Latham
3. James      b. about 1735 - 6  
Married Rhoda Rockwood
4. Sarah      b. about 1738  
d. October 12, 1756 in Athol, Mass.  
V. R. pg. 218
5. Samuel     b. about 1740  
Married Abigail -----
6. Isaac(4)    Bapt. Nov. 11, 1744, Dudley, Mass.  
See Dudley V. R. page 104  
Md. Lydia Chamberlain
7. Elizabeth - Bapt. March 22, 1747, Dudley, Mass.
8. Jemima     Bapt. June 30, 1749, Dudley, Mass.  
Md. Benjamin Dresser
9. Jacob      Bapt. June 14, 1752  
Died Sept. 24, 1756, Athol, Mass.  
See Vital Records.
10. Mary      Bapt. Dec. 16, 1754, Dudley, Mass.  
Died October 14, 1756, Athol, Mass.  
See Athol Vital Records, page 218



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Isaac Scott (4) baptized Dudley, Massachusetts, November 11, 1744; died Scottsville, New York, June 2, 1818. Married about 1768 Lydia Chamberlain, born about 1750 Westmoreland, N. H., daughter of Henry, Sr. and Susannah (Hinds) Chamberlain. Lydia died Scottsville, N. Y., August 27, 1832, age 82. Buried Oatka Cemetery.

Children:

1. Levinah (5) bapt. in Winchester, N.H.  
February 12, 1769. Md. Jesse Beach
2. Salmon bapt. in Winchester, N.H.  
December 2, 1770
3. Abigail bapt. in Winchester, N.H.  
December 29, 1773. Md. Luther Douglass
4. Lydia bapt. in Winchester, N.H.  
August 20, 1775, Md. Cyrus Douglass
5. Chloe bapt. in Winchester, N.H.  
June, 1778. Md. Chas. Hammond
6. Lucinda bapt. in Winchester, N.H.  
July, 1783. Md. Samuel Davis
7. Jacob
8. Silence Married \_\_\_\_ Decker
9. Susanna Married \_\_\_\_ Bloss
10. Isaac
11. Luseba Married James Ganson







Isaac Scott was of Richmond, N. H. in 1767. Of Winchester, N.H. in 1769, and continued there till 1784. Six of their eleven children were born in Winchester, N. H. It is thought he then removed to the vicinity of Westmoreland, and was there till 1789, when he witnessed certain Chamberlain deeds. The Census of 1790 places him in Salisbury, Vt. The Fall of that year he removed to Wheatland Twp., Monroe County, N. Y. founding the Village of Scottsville where he resided till his death in 1818.

History of Richmond, N.H. by Bassett, pg. 480 gives some genealogic notes on Scott family. The family of John Scott, brother of Isaac.

History of Northfield, Massachusetts, mentions on pg. 532 Abraham Scott of Winchester - brother of Isaac.

See Histories of Monroe Co. N.Y.

Phelps & Gorham Purchase for vaious sketches of Isaac Scott.

Records of Rochester Hist. Soc. Vol. VII, pgs. 341 and 355 mention Salmon Scott, son of Isaac.







CERTIFIED RECORD OF ADMINISTRATION  
OF ISAAC SCOTT ESTATE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS THAT WE,

Hinds Chamberlin, James Ganson, Trumbull Cary & Hinman Holden are held and firmly bound unto the PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, in the SUM of Two Thousand Dollars, current money of the said state, to be paid to the said People; to which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals - Dated the Twenty-seventh day of June. In the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

THE CONDITION OF THIS OBLIGATION IS SUCH, That if the above bounded Hinds Chamberlin & James Ganson, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of Isaac Scott, deceased, Do make, or cause to be made, a true and perfect inventory of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, which have or shall come to the hands, possession or knowledge of the said Hinds Chamberlin & James Ganson, or into the hands or possession of any other person or persons for the said Hinds & James, and the same so made, do exhibit or cause to be exhibited, into the Office of the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, at or before the expiration of six calendar months, from the date of the above written obligation, and the same goods, chattels and credits, and all other goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the time of his death, which at any time after shall come to the hands or possession of the said Hinds or James, or into the hands or possession of any other person or person for the said Hinds & James, do well and truly administer according to law.

And further, when thereunto lawfully required, do make, or cause to be made, a just and true account of administration:- and if it shall hereafter appear, that any last Will or Testament was made by the said deceased and the executor or executors therein named, or any person or persons, do exhibit the same, and request to have it allowed and approved, then if the said Hinds and James being thereunto required, do render and deliver the letters of administration granted on the estate of the said deceased, to the office from which the same were issued, then this obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to remain in full force and virtue.

SEALED AND DELIVERED }  
IN THE PRESENCE OF . }

Hinds Chamberlin (Seal)  
James Ganson, (Seal)  
Trumbull Cary, (Seal)  
Hinman Holden (Seal)



THE HISTORY OF THE

\_\_\_\_\_

The first part of the history of the \_\_\_\_\_ is the most interesting. It tells of the early days of the settlement, and of the struggles of the pioneers. The second part of the history is the most important. It tells of the growth of the settlement, and of the progress of the civilization. The third part of the history is the most interesting. It tells of the decline of the settlement, and of the fall of the civilization.

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AT A SURROGATE'S COURT held at the Surrogate's office in the village of Batavia, Genesee County, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1825.

PRESENT, EBENEZER MIX, Surrogate.

James Ganson one of the administrators of the estate of Isaac Scott, deceased, brings into Court sundry accounts and vouchers against the said estate, substantiated by this own oath, which he prays may be allowed and credited to him and Hinds Chamberlin the other administrator of the said estate jointly - and the same being satisfactorily proven, ORDERED that the sum of one thousand one hundred eighty five dollars & eighty seven & one-half cents be allowed and credited to them. And whereas it thereby appears to this Court that there remains clear of the goods, chattels & credits of the said intestate the sum of eight hundred & two dollars and fifty cents after all debts, funeral charges and just expenses are allowed and deducted.

ORDERED further that the said sum of eight hundred and two dollars and fifty cents with simple interest thereon from and after the 16th day of September, A. D. 1819 be distributed among the heirs of the said Isaac Scott and others entitled thereto according to law.

Ebenezer Mix, Surrogate.



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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS



To all to whom these presents shall come we, Augustus Bristol and Nathan Bassett, of Caledonia in the County of Genesee And State of New York send Greeting -

Whereas, there are several accounts depending and divers controversies and disputes have lately arisen between Phinehas Cole of Rush in the County of Ontario in the State of New York of the one part and Hinds Chamberlin and James Ganson of Le Roy in the County of Genesee and State aforesaid, Administrators on the Estate of Isaac Scott, Deceased, of the other part, touching and concerning the Improvements made on said Deceased's Land, and

Whereas, for the putting an end to the said differences and disputes they the said parties by their several Bonds, bearing date August 26, 1819, are Reciprocally bound each to the other in the sum of one hundred dollars to stand to, abide, perform and keep the award, order and final determination of us the said Arbitrators indifferently chosen between the said parties to arbitrate &c as in the Bonds so as the said Award be made in writing in our own hands and seals and ready to be delivered to the parties in difference on the 26, as by the said part reated bonds with the Conditions there under written may appear.

Now, know ye, that we the said Arbitrators whose names are hereunto subscribed and seals affixed taking upon us the burden of the said award and having fully examined and duly considered the allegations of both the said parties, do for the settling amity and friendship between them, make and publish this our award by and between the said parties in manner following:

First, we do award and order that all actions, suits, quarrels and controversies whatsoever had moved, arisen or depending between the said parties in law or equity for any manner or cause whatsoever, touching the said premises to the day of the date hereof, shall cease and be no further prosecuted and that each of the said parties shall bear and pay his own cost and charges in any wise relating to or concerning the said premises; and we do also Award and Order that the said administrators shall pay or cause to be paid to the said Phinehas Cole the sum of fifty-nine Dollars and ten cents -

And lastly we do award and order that the said Phinehas Cole on the Receipt of the sum of Fifty-nine Dollars and ten Cents shall in due form of law, Release them their heirs, Executors and Administrators of all Actions, suits, Arrests, Quarrels, Controversies and demands whatsoever concerning the premises aforesaid or anything thereunto relating from the beginning of the World to this day of the date.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals.

August 26 A. D. 1819

Augustus Bristol (Seal)  
Nathan Bassett (Seal)







Rec'd Caledonia, August 17th, 1919, of Hinds  
Chamberlin & James Ganson, Administrators of the estate  
of Isaac Scott, Deceased, fifty-nine Dollars & ten cents  
being the amount of the within.

Phinehas Cole.

Powell Carpenter.



THEY ARE THE ONLY TWO  
 OF THE KIND IN THE  
 WORLD. THE OTHERS  
 ARE ALL DEAD.

THEY ARE THE ONLY TWO

THEY ARE THE ONLY TWO



Caledonia, Oct. the 29, 1818:

The fowling is a just and true inventory and apraisal of the property, viz, the good and chattels of Isaac Scott, Deceased, so far as come to our knowledge -

To one Coat ( <u>Leos</u> )	\$ 9.00
to 1 coat (close bodded)	4.00
to 1 coat (close bodded)	1.50
to 1 pair of pantaloons	1.50
to 1 pair of Do	1.00
to 1 Vest	2.50
to Bible	1.00
to <u>him</u> book	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
to 1 pair Boots	<u>1.50</u>
	\$22.37 $\frac{1}{2}$

Powell Carpenter }  
 Francis Farwell } Appraisers  
 James Ganson, Admr.



Calculus, Vol. II, Chapter 10

Section 10.1: The Riemann Integral

Definition 10.1.1 (Riemann Sum)

Let  $f$  be a function defined on the interval  $[a, b]$ . A partition  $P$  of  $[a, b]$  is a set of points  $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ . The width of the subinterval  $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$  is denoted by  $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$ . The Riemann sum of  $f$  over  $[a, b]$  with respect to the partition  $P$  is defined as

$$R(f, P) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*) \Delta x_i$$

where  $x_i^*$  is any point in the subinterval  $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$ .

Theorem 10.1.2 (Riemann Integrability)

A function  $f$  is Riemann integrable on  $[a, b]$  if and only if for every  $\epsilon > 0$ , there exists a partition  $P_\epsilon$  of  $[a, b]$  such that for any partition  $P$  finer than  $P_\epsilon$ , the Riemann sum  $R(f, P)$  satisfies

$$|R(f, P) - I| < \epsilon$$

where  $I$  is the value of the definite integral of  $f$  over  $[a, b]$ .

Corollary 10.1.3 (Continuity Implies Integrability)

If  $f$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$ , then  $f$  is Riemann integrable on  $[a, b]$ .

Example 10.1.4

Compute the Riemann sum of  $f(x) = x^2$  over  $[0, 1]$  with respect to the partition  $P = \{0, 1/2, 1\}$  using the right endpoint rule.

Solution: The partition  $P$  divides  $[0, 1]$  into two subintervals:  $[0, 1/2]$  and  $[1/2, 1]$ . The widths are  $\Delta x_1 = 1/2$  and  $\Delta x_2 = 1/2$ . The right endpoints are  $x_1^* = 1/2$  and  $x_2^* = 1$ . The Riemann sum is

$$R(f, P) = f(1/2) \Delta x_1 + f(1) \Delta x_2 = (1/2)^2 (1/2) + (1)^2 (1/2) = 1/8 + 1/2 = 5/8$$

Definition 10.1.5 (Definite Integral)

The definite integral of a function  $f$  over the interval  $[a, b]$  is denoted by

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$



Know all men by these presents, that I Lydia Scott, widow of Isaac Scott, late of the town of Caledonia, deceased, have renounced my right of administering the goods of the said deceased; and I request that Hinds Chamberlin & James Ganson be appointed administrators thereof.

Dated June 10, 1818.

her  
Lydia X Scott  
mark

Signed in the presence of

Powell Carpenter

Daniel MoVean.







We, Powell Carpenter & Francis Farwell, do severally swear in the presence of Almighty God that we will honestly and impartially appraise the goods & chattels of Isaac Scott, deceased, which shall be presented to us for our appraisal according to the best of our knowledge & ability.

Powell Carpenter

Francis Farwell.

Subscribed and sworn before  
me this 16th day of  
September, 1818.

Willard H. Smith, J.P.







The Estate of Isaac Scott, Deceased, to  
Hinds Chamberlin, Dr.

1818, June 27 to going to Batavia to take Letters of Administration	\$ 2.00
July 2 to one & half day attending at the house	3.00
" 31 To two days attending the <u>sal.</u> not sold	4.00
Sept 16 To two days attending the Vendue & settling accounts	4.00
Oct. 10 To one & half day attending the settlement after sale	3.00

1819 August 27 - To two days attending to an Arbitration with Phineas Cole	4.00
To two days going to Rochester to settle some acts	<u>4.00</u>
	\$ 24.00

Rec'd LeRoy, Dec. 25, 1924 of Jas,  
Ganson one of the Administrators  
the above in full.

Hinds Chamberlin.

Rec'd for extra Laybour Ten dollars  
of the said Ganson as Administrator  
of the Estate of Isaac Scott.

Hinds Chamberlin.

LeRoy, Dec. 25, 1924.



The State of Iowa, County of \_\_\_\_\_,

do hereby certify that

\_\_\_\_\_ is the owner of \_\_\_\_\_

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Genesee County, ss:

James Ganson being duly sworn deposith and saith  
that the within account is just & true according to the  
best of his knowledge & belief.

Jas. Ganson.

Subscribed & Sworn this

5 day of Jany. 1825.

Before me

Ebenezer Mix.







The Estate of Isaac Scott, deceased, to James Ganson, Dr.

1818	June 27	- To going to Batavia to take Letters of administration	\$ 2.00
"	July 2	- To one & half day attending at the House	3.00
"	" 31	- To two days attending the sale - not sold	4.00
		To cash paid Surrogate	3.50
"	Sept. 2-	To going to Batavia for a Deed	2.00
"	"	To cash paid County Clerk for Recording do	1.50
"	" 10	To two days attending the vendue & settling accounts	4.00
"	Oct. 10	To one & Half day attending the Settlement after sale	3.00
		To one day attending to settle with Isaac Scott	2.00
1819	Sept. 27	To two days attending to an Arbitration with Phineas Cole	4.00
1824	Dec. 14	To two days going to Scottsville and making a settlement with Powell Carpenter	4.00
		To going to Batavia and settling with Surrogate	3.00
		Paid Surrogate's fees	2.00
			<hr/>
			\$ 38.00

Genesee County ss.

James Ganson being duly sworn deposeth & saith that the above account is just and true.

Jas. Ganson.

Subscribed & sworn this 3rd day of January, 1825.

Ebenezer Mix.







THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK  
BY THE GRACE OF GOD, FREE AND  
INDEPENDENT -

TO Hinds Chamberlin & James Ganson, friends of Isaac Scott, late of the town of Caledonia, deceased.

WHEREAS, the said Isaac Scott as is alleged, died intestate; having whilst living, and at the time of his death, Goods, Chattels and Credits within this State, by means whereof the Granting Administration, and also the auditing, allowing and final discharging the account thereof, doth appertain unto us - and we, being desirous that the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said deceased may be well and faithfully administered, applied and disposed of, Do grant unto the said Hinds Chamberlin & James Ganson full power by these presents, to administer and faithfully dispose of all and singular the said Goods, Chattels and Credits; to ask, demand, recover, and receive the debts which unto the said deceased whilst living, and at the time of his death did belong; and to pay the debts which the said deceased did owe, so far as such Goods, Chattels and Credits will thereunto extend, and the law require; hereby requiring you to make or cause to be made a true and perfect inventory, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels and Credits of the said deceased which have or shall come to your hands, possession or knowledge, and the same so made to exhibit, or cause to be exhibited into the office of the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, at or before the



THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

BY J. B. H. H. H.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN TESTIMONY OF HIS HIGH REGARD FOR THE CITY

AND OF HIS DESIRE TO SEE IT IMPROVED AND ENLARGED

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS WERE PASSED BY THE SENATE

AND ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

ON THE 15TH DAY OF JANUARY 1822

RESOLVED, THAT THE GOVERNOR BE AND HE DO

COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY

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expiration of six calendar months from the date hereof;  
and also to render a just and true account of Administration  
when thereunto required. - And we Do by these presents  
depute, constitute and appoint you the said Hinds Chamberlin  
& James Ganson, Administrators of all and singular the Goods,  
Chattels and Credits, which were of the said Isaac Scott,  
deceased.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, we have caused the Seal of Office  
of our said Surrogate, to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS, Richard Smith, Esquire, Surrogate of our said  
County of Batavia, the Twenty-seventh day of June, in the  
year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen,  
and of our Independence the forty-second year.

Richard Smith.







To Ebenezer Mix, Esquire, Surrogate for the County of Genesee:  
James Ganson & Hinds Chamberlin, Administrators of the Estate of  
Isaac Scott, deceased, respectfully submit the following report  
of their proceedings in the settlement of said Estate -

List of Demands on said Estate which have been paid by  
said administrators and the times of payment -

1818,	Sept.	10th	Paid Powell Carpenter, fifty-five dollars ninety-one cents as per receipt	\$55.91
"	"	11th,	Paid P. Adams, Sheriff, Eighty-eight dollars and twenty-four cents on execu- tion in the suit Quba Stories & others, vs. Isaac Scott - per rec't.	88.24
"	"	"	Paid P. Carpenter, Justice of the Peace \$48.25 on judgments against said Scott as per rec't	48.25
"	"	"	Paid William Hooker, attorney of G. Turner \$525.88 on Judgment against said Scott in Supreme Court as per rec't.	526.88
"	"	17	Paid Sherman Bill as per rec't	74.85
"	"	17	Paid Freeman Edson, as per Receipt	59.95
"	"	17	Paid Note given to Chester Savage & interest	22.40
"	"	"	Paid Note & Interest to S. Brown & Co. as per note	4.20
"	"	"	Paid Note to S. Savage & interest as per note	10.53
"	Oct.	1	Paid Luman Guthrie, as per receipt	8.50
"	"	29	Paid Wm. H. Hanford, as per note	97.65
"	"	12	Paid Dellorgan as per Rec't.	2.32
"	"	"	Paid Stone Savage per Rec't.	6.00







1819, Dec. 20	Paid Powell Carpenter, as per Rect.	5.62
	do	4.00
" Feby. 3	Paid Solomon Blood, as per Rect.	3.50
" " 17	Paid Edward Walker as per Rect.	3.17
" Sept. 14	Paid James C. Wood, as per Rect.	14.08
" April 2	Paid Joseph Cox, as per Rect & Interest	47.47
" " 14	Paid Donald McDonald as per Rect. & Interest	7.95
" Aug. 17	Paid Phineas Cole as per Rect. on Bond & Interest	59.10
1820 Feb. 28	Paid Thomas Stulson as per note & Interest	22.75
		<hr/> \$1178.75







		Brought over	\$1178.75
1821	Aug 25,	Paid S. Babcox as per rect.	2.38
1822	Apr. 18,	Paid Benj. Brown as per rect.	9.99
			<u>\$1191.12</u>
1819	April 10	Paid Isaac Scott one of the heirs as per rect.	88.60
1818	Oct. 16	Paid Samuel Davis & wife as per rect.	88.60
"	Nov. 1	Paid Levina Beach as per rect.	80.00
1821	Aug. 27	Paid Silence Decker as per rect.	73.60
"	Feb. 16	Paid Jacob Scott as per rect.	74.00
1822	June 21,	Paid Susanna Bloss as per rect.	74.00
"	Sept. 8,	Paid Lydia Douglass as per rect.	74.00
"	" 8,	Paid Charles Hammond & wife as per rect.	72.64
1826	Dec. 20,	Paid James Ganson & wife -----	
		Luther & Cyrus Douglas -----	







List of Demands due said Estate, amount of personal  
property and amount realized from the sale  
of Real Estate

Inventory of personal property of said Estate	\$22.37½
Amount of Real Estate as realized from Sheriff's Sale	1975.00
Amount realized as per Lease of Dwelling House	<u>63.00</u>
	\$2060.37½



that the Government has not been able to do so.

It is not possible to say whether the Government

is or is not doing so.

It is not possible to say whether the Government

is or is not doing so.

It is

not

possible to say whether the Government

is or is not



STATE OF NEW YORK, GENESEE COUNTY, }  
SURROGATE'S COURT. } ss.

I, GRACE A. LAIRD, Clerk of the  
Surrogate's Court, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of  
the record in the estate of  
ISAAC SCOTT, DECEASED,  
with the original record thereof  
now remaining in this office, and have found the same to be a correct transcript there-  
from, and of the whole of such original record.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto  
set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at the  
city of Batavia, this 27th day of February,  
in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred  
and thirty-four...

Grace A. Laird  
Clerk Surrogate's Court.







## UNKNOWN GLORY OF PIONEER MARKED BY CRUMBLING STONE ON LONELY KNOLL NEAR CHILI

Sept 1924

Chili, Sept. 7.—Comparatively few of the many travelers who daily pass along the old River road, which is a connecting link in the trunk line of state highways between Buffalo and Rochester, are probably aware of the fact that their route carries them within a few feet of the final resting place of one of the first settlers in the township of Chili and a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

In a lonely spot on top of a small knoll on the west side of the River road, a short distance south of Ballantyne bridge, among crumbling tombstones, long grass and tangled vines, is the apparently almost forgotten grave of Joseph Morgan, whose name is closely identified with the early history of Chili, which became a separate territorial unit February 22, 1822. Nearby on the same hill are the graves of some of his kin and several other pioneers of the town.

An old-fashioned tombstone in the center of the plot, with its quaintly chiseled lettering partly obliterated by the ravages of time and the elements, bears the following inscription: "Joseph Morgan, Capt. Lee's Co. 4, Conn., Died February 6, 1829, aged 75 years." Near the base of the stone are the words, "1770 to 1781, War of the Revolution." This laconic inscription indicates that the patriot whose dust is isolated by the wayside joined the colors of his colony of Connecticut when he was 16 years old and served through eleven years, terminating his military service when Britain yielded to Washington. He had served under arms apparently from 1770 to 1781. Lexington, Bunker Hill, Saratoga and the

surrender at Yorktown, were chapters in his life.

An iron star, weatherbeaten and rusty with age, shows a center bordered by the thirteen stars representing the thirteen colonies that broke from the mother country. Inside the circle, in bas-relief, is the figure of a patriot bearing a musket. The star, which is several inches in diameter, is mounted on an iron standard, nearly as high as the tombstone, thrust into the grave.

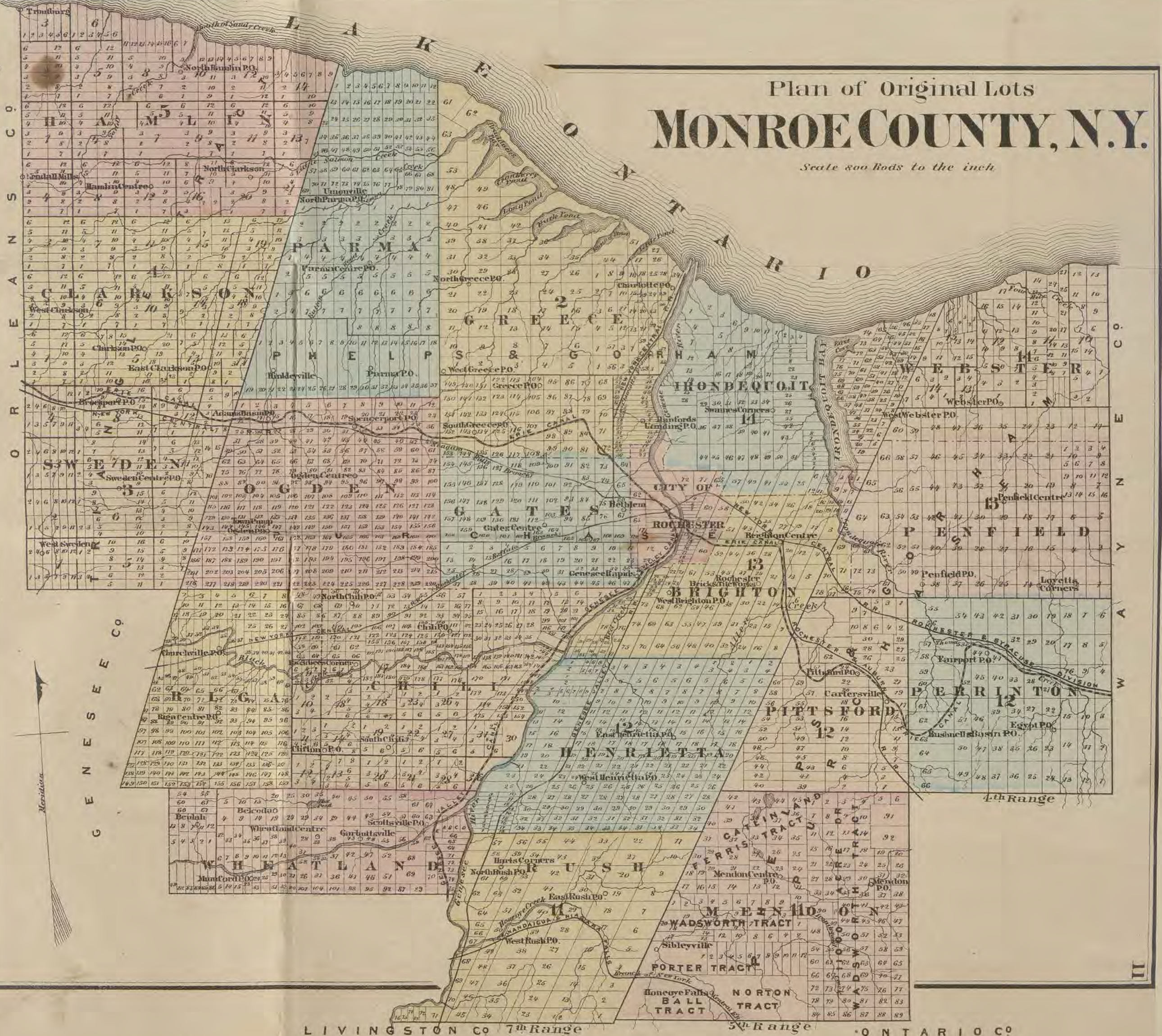
The early annals of the town of Chili bear record of the fact that the first settlement was made in 1792 by Joseph Morgan and his family, near the southeast corner and along the southern boundary. A few years later one of the first taverns in the town, known as the Checkered Tavern, was erected near the Morgan homestead. The family came here from Connecticut, and Mr. Morgan erected the first frame house and set out the first apple orchard in the town. He cleared a large tract of land near the Genesee river, and his property included what is to-day known as Morgan's Hill, one of the highest hills in that part of the town. The first death in the town of Chili is recorded as having occurred in the family of Joseph Morgan and the first grave and burial was on his farm.

To reach the grave of Morgan one has to climb a steep bank which has been cut by workmen in widening the improved road. The historic spot is within a few rods of the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing, not far from the west bank of the Genesee river.



Plan of Original Lots  
**MONROE COUNTY, N.Y.**

Scale 800 rods to the inch.



LIVINGSTON CO 7th Range

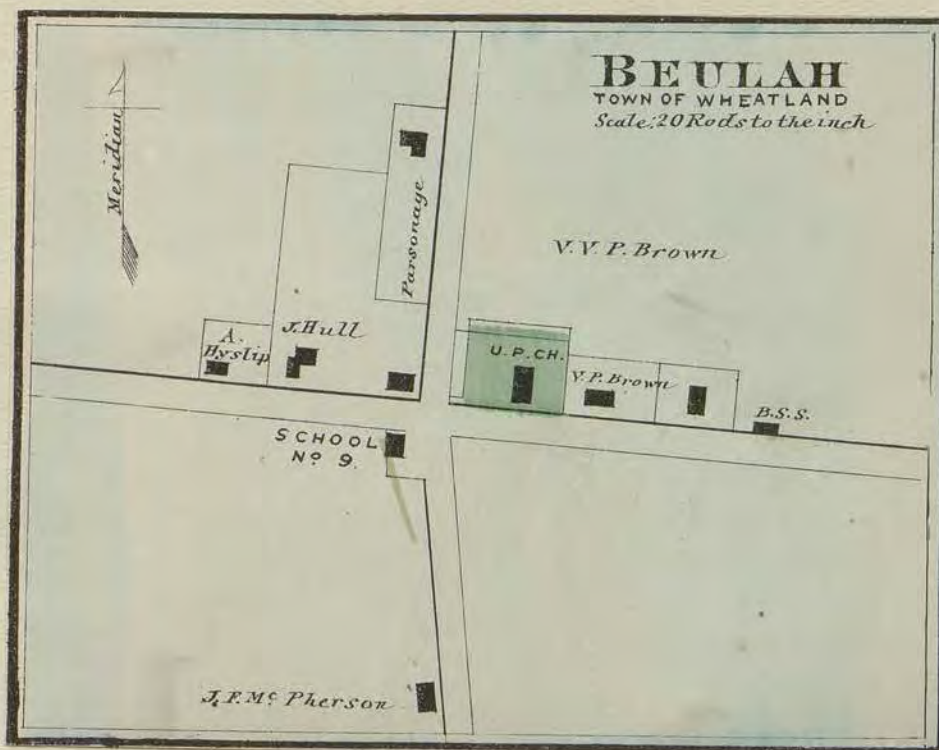
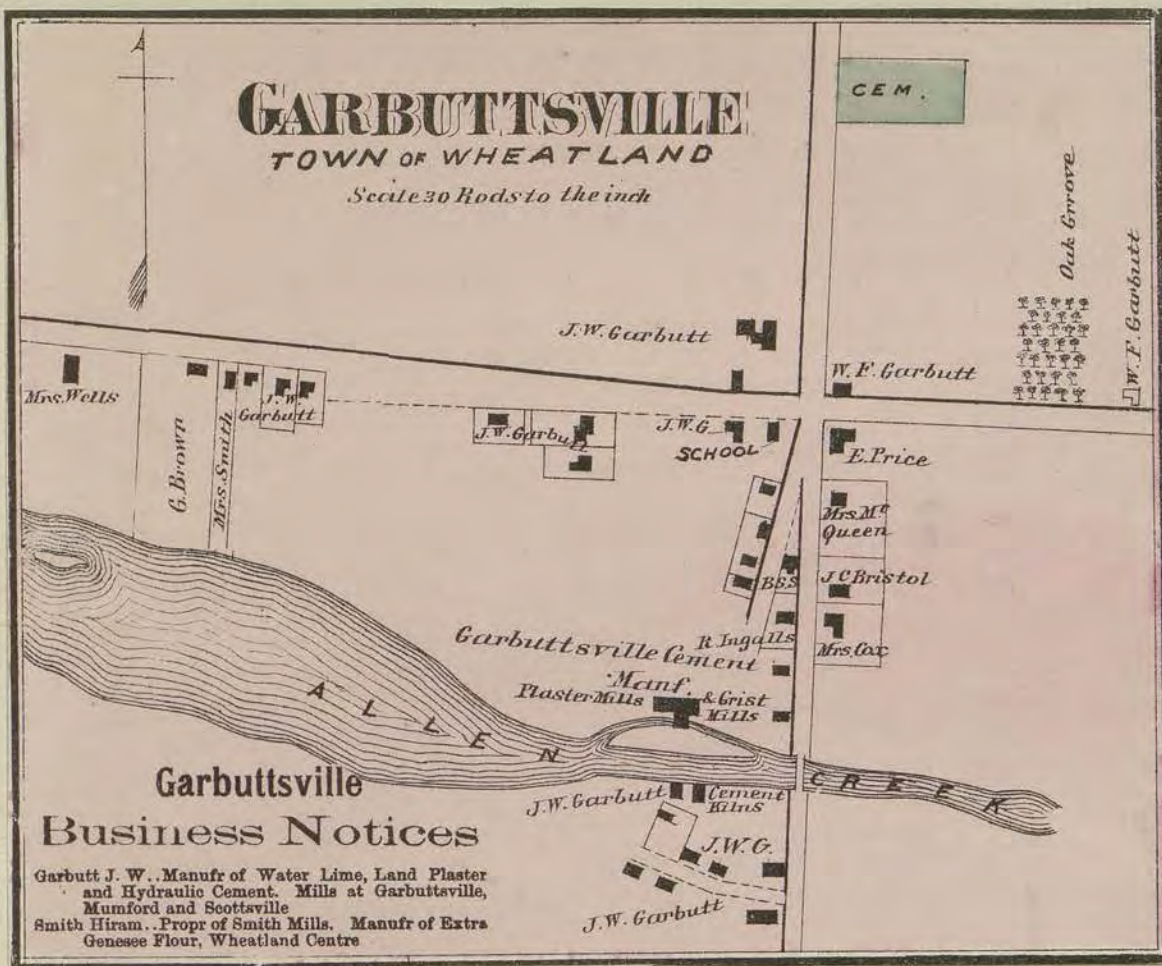
5th Range

ONTARIO CO





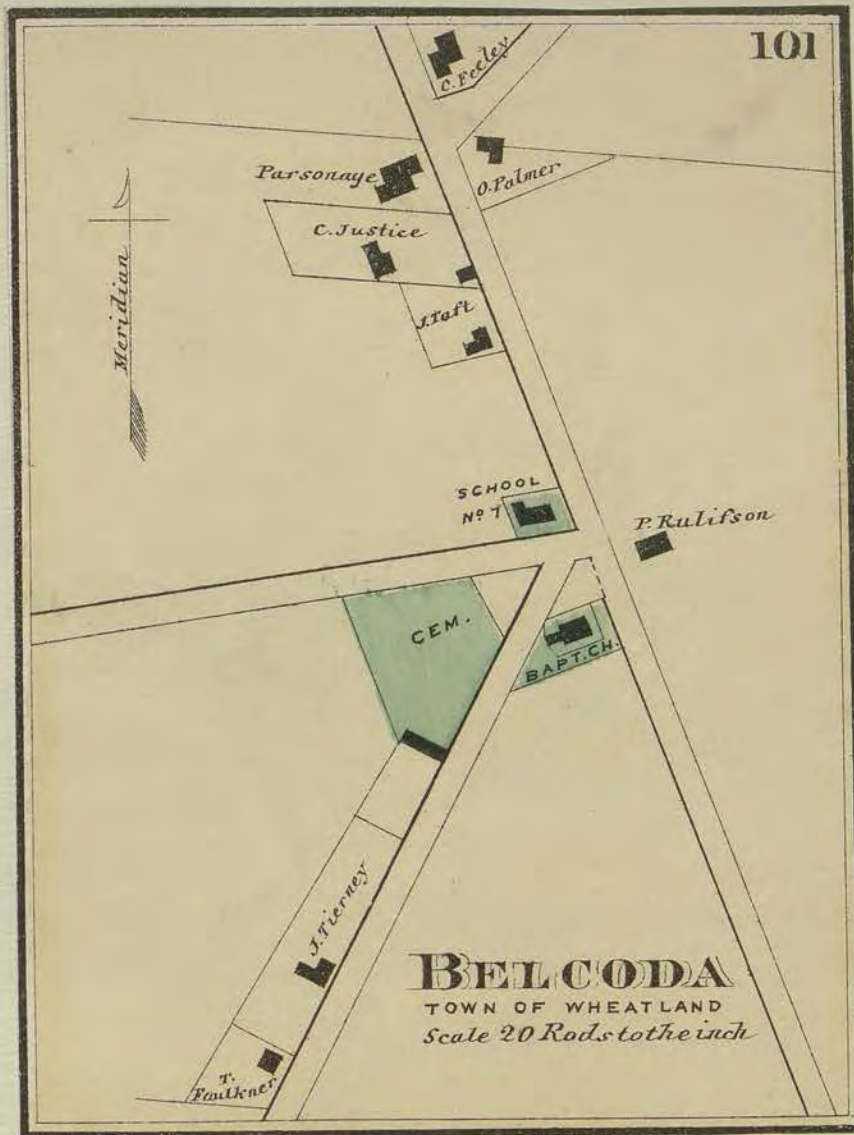


























246  
247

*COPY OF GEORGE STEVENS SURVEY  
OF THE  
VILLAGE OF SCOTTSVILLE, N.Y.  
1841*

*MADE FOR GEORGE J. SKIVINGTON FROM  
ORIGINAL IN POSSESSION OF HON. SELDEN S. BROWN  
APRIL 1922*

*by W. C. Gray - Surveyor.*



247  
This survey by Alvin Savage, one of  
Wheatland's first surveyors, is of what is  
now Second Street in the Village of Scottville  
and bounds the Sherington Property on the  
North.

This street was apparently in public use  
prior to 1832 and was called "Edson's Lane"

This document provides that it shall be None  
as "North Street". It is so designated in  
Steven's Survey of the Village made in 1841  
but there its Course is given as "South 85  
degrees, 30 minutes East"

(Put this title along outer edge)







Names of the Subscribers for this survey and with their Subscriptions.

P. Carpenter	\$5.50	J. F. Ferguson	1.00
I. "	5.50	S. S. Smith	1.00
J. Cox	9.00	G. Titus	1.50
I. "	5.00	P. R. Raffery	1.00
Wm. Peabody	10.00	J. Woodget	1.25
E. T. Miller	5.50	P. McNaughton	1.00
Dr. Edson	5.00	C. Allen	1.00
Geo. Ensign	5.50	W. N. Reed	1.25
F. X. Beckwith	3.50	T. Storr	1.00
J. Robinson	2.00	M. Sheredan	1.00
I. I. Lewis	2.00	L. Lacy	1.25
J. Z. Reed	2.00	C. P. White	1.25
E. Smith	2.00	D. Nettleton	1.00
P. Austin	2.00	D. McVean	1.00
P. C. Cramer	2.25	J. McPhillips	.50
A. Savage	1.50	A. Bristol	.50
J. Dorr	1.25	Z. Cumber	.75
C. Keyes	1.00	J. Cox 3 <sup>d</sup>	.50
A. B. Penfield	1.25	Mrs. Dean	1.00
O. Cartright	1.00	" Roger	1.00
S. C. Done	1.00	" Knowlton	1.00
J. Cox Jr.	1.00	J. Hammond	.50
H. Hyde	1.00	B. B. Carpenter	.25
F. Hooper	1.00	J. Done	.25

500

95.00

100.00



This survey of the Village of Scottsville made by George Stevens in the months of August and September 1841, at the expense of those individuals whose names may be found on another page of this book, is designed to silence forever those unhappy disputes which so often arise between men, for want of that knowledge which they have no means of obtaining, I mean a knowledge of the original Lines and Bounds of their lands; We have found abundance of ground for difficulties of this kind during the progress of this work, and to prevent which we have spared no pains.

Our decisions as to the location of lines and bounds have been drawn from the best evidence that could possibly be obtained from Records and Men; and we have reason to believe that all <sup>concerned</sup> ~~concerned~~ are satisfied with the same.

Permanent stone monuments have been fixed at the following points, from which with the aid of the Map, any other Bound in the Survey may easily be found —

At the intersection of the North line of Main Street with the West line of Rochester Street.

" " angles of Rochester Street near G. Ensigns Tavern.

" " S.W. & N.W. Southwest and Northwest corners of Lot No. 3 Section 2.

" " Southwest corner of Lot No. 7 Section 1.

" " angle in the North line of Main Street at the Southwest corner of Lot No. 19, Section 9.

" " Southwest corner of Lot No. 6 Section 6.

" " Northwest and Northeast corners of Lot No. 21 Section 9.

" " Northwest corner of No. 1 Section 2.

" " Southeast " " " 6 " 6.

" " Southwest " " " 12 " 6.

" " Southeast " " " 7 " 1.

" " Northeast " " " 5 " 7.

" " Northwest " " " 16 " 1. Geo Stevens Surveyor

This script, together with two other pages and 9 maps copied from the original in the possession of Hon. Selden S. Brown of Scottsville, N.Y. Jan'y 18<sup>th</sup> 1919.

by W.C. Gray - Surveyor.















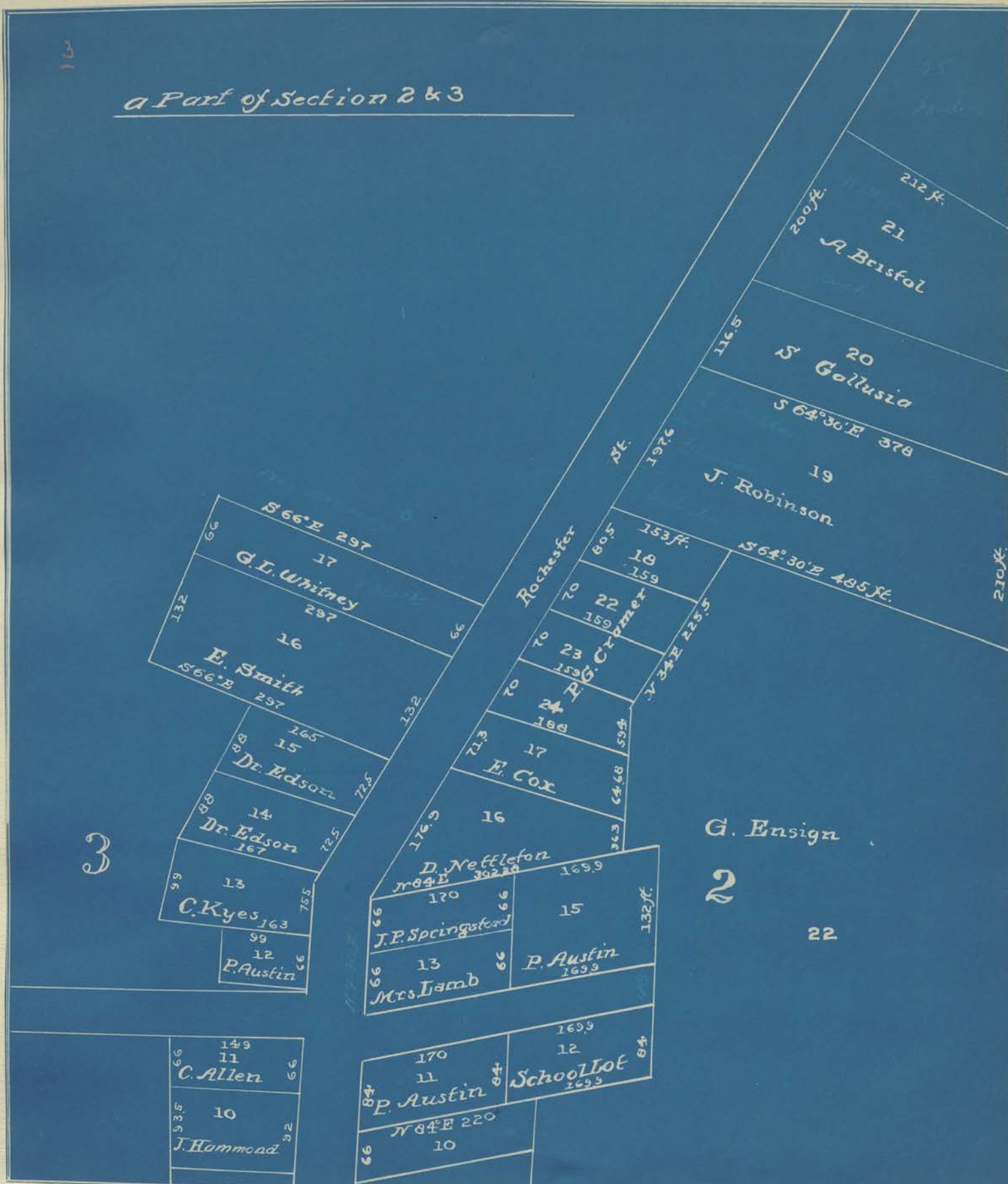








a Part of Section 2 & 3









# Section 3

Dr. Edson

Washington St.

3

1st Presbyterian Church

165 ft	66	66	49	50	62.7	66	66	132
I	A. B. Penfield	2	3	4	5	6	7	A
66	Wm Penbody	49	J. Welch	50	J. Storr	66	J. Done	L. Goodrich
66	66	49	49	50	62.7	66	66	132

North St. S 86° 30' E

149	11	10	9	8
C. Allen	J. Hammond	W. Reel	L. C. Andrews	
66	93.5	66	105	131

Rochester St. N 74° 10' E

65	17	16	15	14	13	99	99	66
S 66° E 297	G. L. Whitney	E. Smith	165	15	14	C. Kyes	P. Austin	66
132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132







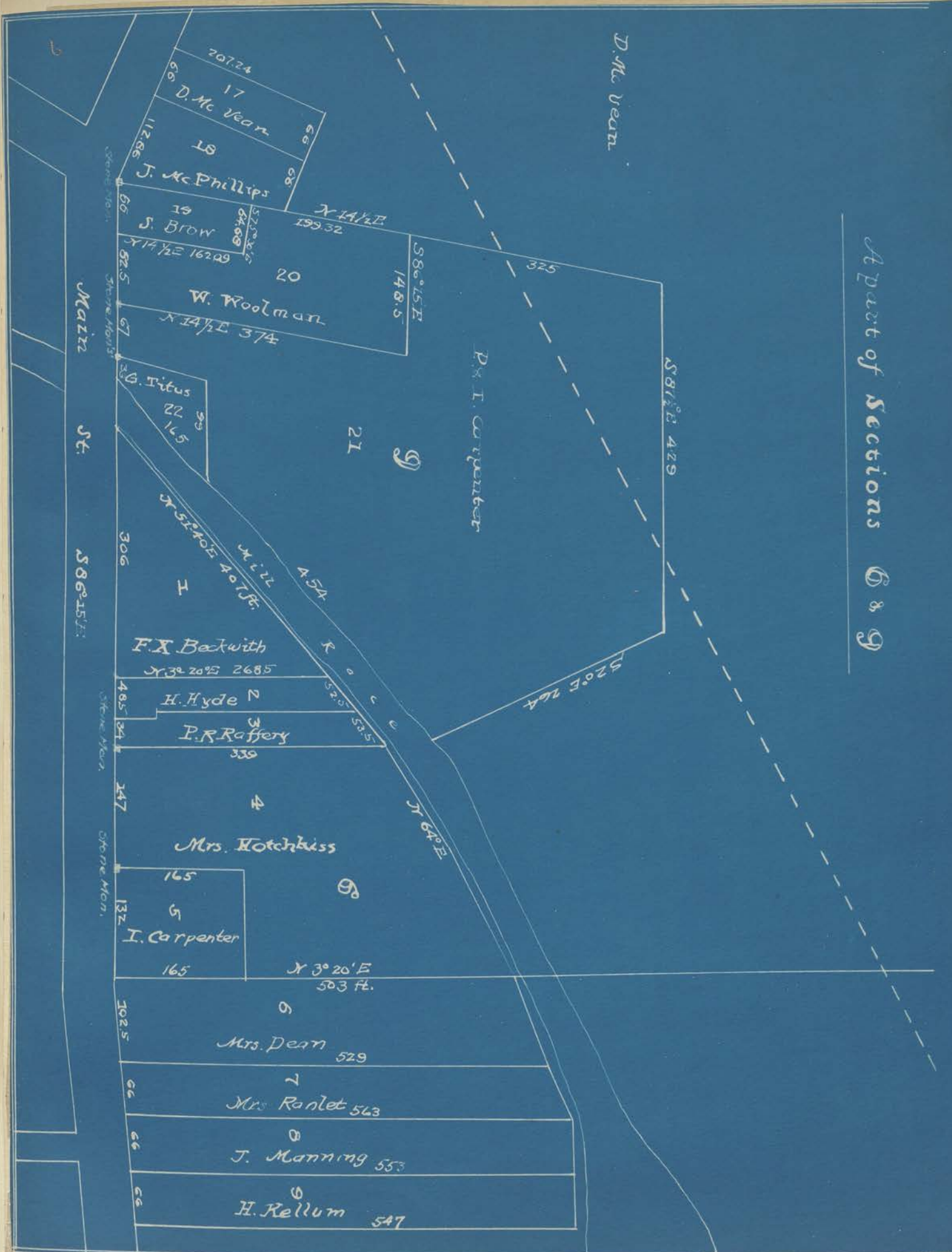
258  
259  
260  
261  
262  
263  
264







At Part of Sections 6 & 9









F J. & I. Cox Flowering Mill  
 G L. Carpenters Do.  
 H E.T. Miller's Store House  
 I J. Cox Saw Mill

# Section 7

Main

St.

Shore of Lake Erie

99

66

47.5	47.5	47.5	79	44
27	28	29	30	
W. E. Boyd			J. Woodcock	105.5

Rt. 2

Rocce

I. Carpenters  
 10  
 J. & I. Cox  
 Mill Yard  
 Road

260

9  
 E.T. Miller  
 221

O. Cortright

J. D. Gill

Mrs. O. Knowlton

E.T. Miller

Dr. Edson

1

Allen's

Creek

Cooper Shop

Rochester

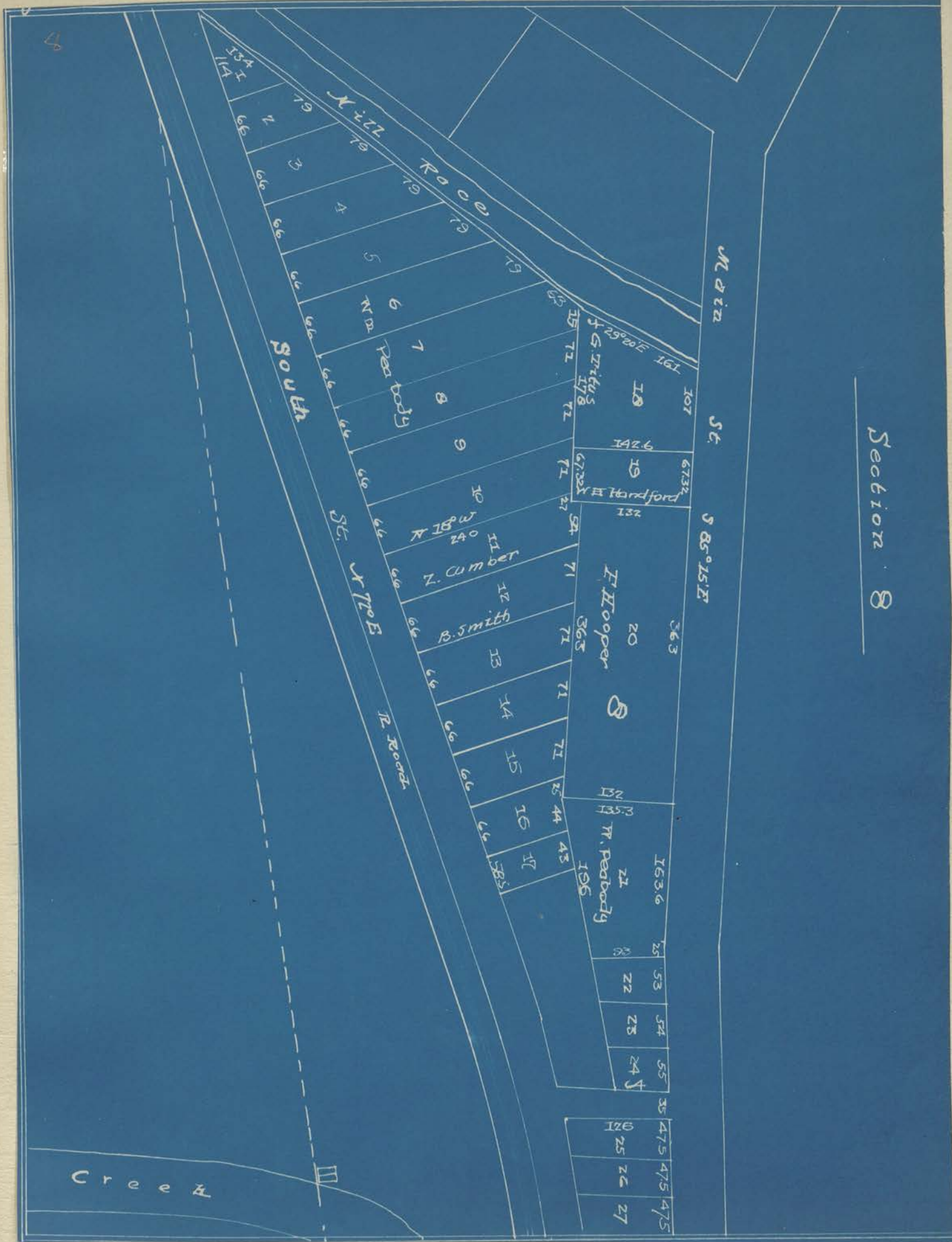
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Section 8

















## SETTLERS FROM 1800 TO 1810.

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During the first decade of the Nineteenth Century the tide of immigration set in with a stronger current. The opening year brought an accession to the Scotch settlement. Alexander Thompson, Donald and John Anderson, John Mc Pherson, John Christie, and John Mc Dermid, settled on the Creek road and in the vicinity of Beulah. Located in other parts of the town were John Smith, Christopher Laybourn, John Finch, James Wood, Newman Warren, Samuel Cox and sons Joseph, Isaac and James; John, William and Philip Garbutt, John W. Lawson, Donald Mc Kenzie, John and Robert Mc Kay, Powell Carpenter, Thomas Stokoe, Darius Shadbolt, John Sage, William Reed, William Lacy, Harris Rogers, Thomas Mumford, David and Elisha Farwell, William Shirts, James Fraser, George Goodhue, Joseph Blackmer, Rufus Cady, Joseph Tucker, Andrew Cone, Benjamin Irish, and others, affording unmistakable evidence that the scattered families were soon to reap the social and educational advantages incident to a more thickly settled community.







## SETTLERS FROM 1810 TO 1820.

During the second decade of the Century the incoming of home seekers was checked by the war of 1812--1814, and yet the number was large. In the roster of Captain Lacy's Company which went to the frontier in 1814, will be found the names of many early settlers of Wheatland, together with the names of many sons of the early settlers. In addition to the names recorded the following are added, all of whom became residents of the town prior to the year 1820:--

Augustus Bristol, Freeman Edson, Abraham and William Haynes Hanford, Donald and John Mc Vean, Alvah Savage, Isaac I. Lewis, Henry Tarbox, Osborn Filer, Caleb Allen, Jonathan Babcock, George H. Smith, Rawson Harmon, Donald Mann, Ebenezer Skinner, Thomas Faulkner, John Welch, James Olmstead, Solomon Brown and sons, Calvin Armstrong, Frederick Bennett, Clark Hall, George Ensign, Seeley Finch, William Fraser, and Thomas Lowry.







Wheatland June 14<sup>th</sup> 1836

Mr. Philip Garbutt

let Jonathan Byam have <sup>two dollars</sup> ~~one dollar and fifty cents~~  
in goods out of your store and charge to your friend

George Wood

George Wood was one of the two "inspectors" elected at  
the first Town Meeting, April 3, 1821.

Wheatland May 9<sup>th</sup> 1835  
Mr. Phillip Garbutt let the Bearer Jonathan  
Cartwright have five Dollars out of  
your store and I will settle with you  
for the same Frederic Bennet

Frederick Bennett came to Wheatland between 1810 and 1820.







Rochester Aug. 13. 1864

Mr. Garbutt

Dear Sir

I have occasion  
for a little extra storage room for  
a short period, for storing 50 to 100  
Bbl. Water Lime. It has occurred to  
me that you might accommodate be  
able to afford me the facility of  
such short storage in your Plaster  
Warehouse just across the slip  
from my Warehouse. Will you  
please let me know by return  
mail & what you will charge  
per Bbl. for two weeks or four  
weeks if you can span it so long.  
The lime can be put in small spans.

Yours &c

H. E. Rochester

Henry E. Rochester was a son of Col.  
Nathaniel Rochester, the founder of  
Rochester, New York.







Captain Thomas Faulkner was one of the early Commissioners of Common Schools of the Town of Wheatland and it was he who gave the name to Beulah Church.

*I hereby accept the office of Commissioner of  
Common Schools of the Town of Wheatland  
Dated Wheatland March 7. 1842*

*Thos. Faulkner*







EARLY MERCHANTS, PHYSICIANS  
AND LAWYERS.

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MERCHANTS.

Abraham Hanford opened a store for the sale of merchandise in Scottsville in 1814. His followers in trade to the middle of the century were: Osborn Filer, Wm. Haynes Hanford, Ira Carpenter, E. T. Miller, Freeman M. Edson, J. P. Sill, Lucius C. Andrus, Joseph Cox, Samuel Scofield, Elmer Garbutt, and Wm. H. Hanford, Jr.

Philip Garbutt commenced selling goods at Garbuttsville in the twenties; and about the same time Clark Hall opened a store at Wheatland Centre.

The first in this branch of trade in Mumford was Robert Brown. Others who have been in the same pursuit in that village are Philip Garbutt, Phelps and Havens, Otis Comstock, Milton A. Hyde and A. F. McPherson.

PHYSICIANS.

The first medical practitioner in Scottsville was Dr. Guthrie; followed by Augustus Bristol, Freeman Edson, E. G. Munn, Peter McNaughton and Wm. G. Lacy. Wm. J. Howe and J. F. McAmmond are the present physicians in Scottsville.

Dr. Tower was Mumford's first physician, followed by Dr. John R. Craig. Lucius W. Byam is the present physician of that village.

LAWYERS.

Phederus Cartter opened a law office in Scottsville in 1831. His successors down to 1850 were Joseph A. Eastman, Thomas Frothingham, John C. Chumasero, Alexander Mann, E. Peshine Smith, John Dorr, and D. D. S. Brown. Later Menzo Van Voorhis and W. G. Ashby practiced law in Scottsville, and in 1906 David C. Salyerds opened an office there.

The late Donald McNaughton, of Mumford, was the only legal advisor that village ever possessed.







Mr S Corbett  
 I'm please to let Mrs Smith  
 trade tin daltun out of your store  
 and I will pay in the fall

May 11 1841

I am your truly

W H Hanford

William Haynes Hanford came to Scottsville with his brother, Abraham, and was associated with him in many business ventures. He built the brick house on Caledonia Avenue, at the corner of the Chili Road, now owned by William Frawley.







282  
Wm. S. Garbutt

Please deliver me Rs of  
my appeals to George Hanford on his order  
yours

July 26 1841

Abm Hanford

Abraham Hanford opened a store in Scottsville in 1814. He owned and operated the first grist mill in the Village and was one of the organizers of The Scottsville-Genesee River Canal, one of the charter members of The Scottsville & LeRoy Railroad. He built the oldest remaining (1938) house in Scottsville, which faces on Main Street, next west of the Standard Oil Station.

William Reed settled in Wheatland prior to 1810 and married Elizabeth, the daughter of Zacariah Garbutt, she was the second school teacher in the first schoolhouse in Scottsville. He was admitted to citizenship at Batavia in June, 1810, and was one of the three assessors elected at Wheatland's first Town Meeting April 3, 1821.

Received,	Wheatland Dec 22	1857
from	William McLean	
by	One hundred bushels	26 60th bushels Wheat,
at	per bushel.	
100 Bush.	26 Lbs.	William Reed
Sold by G. W. Fisher, Rochester.		







Broke into the enclosure of the  
Subscriber on or about the first  
day of May Last one Brindle  
two year old Steer. The owner  
is requested to prove property  
pay Charges & take him away  
Mumford Dec 27 1853

Matty de







<sup>23</sup>  
H. G. Ashby

a/c

#6

Allowed



Deon of Wheatland in account  
with W G Ashby or

People

} Non Support of  
Allen Johnson his family -  
Jan 17<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> 1879

to drawing all necessary  
papers in the case - And for  
meeting Overseen Justice and  
Constable before A B Jones Esq  
and procuring horse and final  
settlement of the case - including  
3 appearances before said Justice  
Jones \$6.00

The taxable cost in the above  
case would amount to 22 Dollars  
if regularly taxed

Monroe County SS

W G Ashby being duly sworn says  
that the foregoing account is in all  
respects true and that no part of  
the same has been paid and  
that he is now the lawful owner  
& holder thereof & the services were  
worth the amount charged

Subscribed & Sworn  
to before me this  
6<sup>th</sup> day of November  
1879  
John Shouder

W G Ashby

Justice of the Peace







D.D.S. Brown was the father of Hon. Selden S. Brown. He was a civil war veteran having served as paymaster, was one of the founders of Rochester Democrat & Chronicle and a prominent and successful lawyer of the Town of Wheatland.

Account of  
D.D.S. Brown  
as  
Rail Road Commis-  
sioner  
Town of Wheatland  
Nov 1877  
allowed



# Town of Wheatland

To D. D. S. Brown as R.R. Commissioner

L<sup>d</sup>

1875	Dec 28 <sup>th</sup>	To 1 day attendance at meeting R.R. Comm at Rochester	3.00
1876	January 6	" 1 " " at Rochester to pay int on bonds	3.00
	" 18	" 1 " " Meeting Comm "	3.00
	" 19	" 1 " " " "	3.00
	" 26	" 1 " " " "	3.00
Feb	8	" 1 " " " "	3.00
	" 15	" 1 " " " "	3.00
	" 16	" 1 " " " "	3.00
	" 22	" 1 " " " "	3.00
Mar	10	" 1 " " " "	3.00
Apr	27	" 1 " " " "	3.00
June	29	" 1 " " providing for Int "	3.00
Aug	27	" 1 " " Meeting Comm "	3.00
Sept	11	" 1 " " " " "	3.00
Oct	12	" 1 " " " to Exchange bonds "	3.00
	" 13	" 1 " " " " " "	3.00
	" 14	" 1 " " " " " "	3.00
1877	Jan 2	" 1 " " at Rochester to borrow money to pay int on T.R.	3.00
	6	" 1 " " " " " pay int. & Combs "	3.00
	Jan 30	" 1 " " " " " " "	3.00
	Aug 17	" 1 " " at Warsaw Meeting T. Comm "	3.00
			\$ 63.00

D.D.S. Brown was the father of Hon. Selden S. Brown. He was a civil war veteran having served as paymaster, was one of the founders of Rochester Democrat & Chronicle and a prominent and successful lawyer of the Town of Wheatland.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }  
MONROE COUNTY, } 88.

D. D. S. Brown

being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items of the annexed account are correct; that the disbursements and services charged therein have been in fact made or rendered, or necessary to be made or rendered at this session of the Board of Supervisors; and that no part thereof has been paid or satisfied.

Subscribed and sworn to this 6<sup>th</sup> day }  
of Nov. 1877, before me, }

Joseph F. Moon  
Notary Public

D. D. S. Brown







Chattel mortgage made by one of Wheatland's  
early lawyers. Taken from Wheatland Records.

*Inventory & Schedule of goods & chattels conveyed by William  
mortgaged to*

2 beds & bedding furniture	1 mahogany table	17 Peter's Reports (1 vol)
1 mattress & bedsteads	a quantity of barkey	Johnson's Digest 3 vols in 2 vols
1 large looking glass	1 curled maple table	Wendell's Digest 1 vol
1 washing stand without stand	1 cherry table	Dillingham's Forms 1 vol
1 clock 1 bureau 1 parlor car	1 dining table 1 pair traps	Revised Statutes 3 vols
1 hall carpet 1 bedroom do	hand saws 1 do do saws	General Statutes of Mass 1 vol
1 parlor room carpet	traps 3 parlor lamps	Cornwall's 2 "
1 chamber carpet	1 buff also rope	English Reports 1 "
1 stair carpet 1 set of chairs	1 silver water set 1 sink	Reid's Reports 1 "
1 cake basket & all other	1 shade & lot of garden tools	Charles's Reports 1 "
dishes that I have except	2 brass iron table 1 bathing	6 volumes of the Reports
1 set plates & 1 set tea dishes	tab 1 wood saw 1 pine	1 set large rocking chair
1 silver tea spoon	ladder 1 back saw	1 wheelbarrow
12 small knives 1 coffee pot	hand saws 1 square a quart	1 tea server
1 large britannia tea pot	17 of cut in the handle	1 set castors
12 curled maple chairs	1 swarm of bees 4 be hives	1 travelling trunk 1 pair and
12 other set chairs	all the hens, fowls & chicks	the Cows
1 military coat & pantaloons	and I have	Oct 11, 45 Dorr.
1 bay mare 1 colt	1 birds 1 halter 1 cutting box	
1 cow 1 cow hump	1 cider barrel 1 half barrel	
1 wash stand	1 vinegar do	
1 light or work stand	1 pair parlor candle sticks	

Note: Mr. Dorr was required to mortgage even  
his law books.



Note: Mr. Dorr was required to mortgage even his law books.

Chatte! mortgage made by one of Wheatland's early lawyers. Taken from Wheatland Records.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,  
Greeting:  
KNOW YE, THAT *I John Dorr of Seneca Co. N.Y.*

of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of *Five Hundred dollars.*  
lawful money of the United States, to me in hand paid at or before the ensembling and delivery of these presents, by  
*John H. Edwards of Seneca Co. N.Y.*

of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said part *of* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators, and assigns,  
*ALL the goods & chattels*

*and all other goods and chattels whatsoever mentioned and expressed in the Schedule hereunto annexed, now remaining and being*  
*in possession said Dorr*

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, all and singular the goods and chattels above bargained and sold, or mentioned, or intended so to be, unto the said part *of* of the second part, *his* heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for ever.  
And *I* the said part *of* of the first part, for *myself* my heirs, executors, and administrators, all and singular the said goods and chattels above bargained and sold unto the said part *of* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators, and assigns, against *my* heirs, executors, and administrators, and against all and every person and persons whomsoever, shall and will WARRANT, and BY THESE PRESENTS FOR EVER DEFEND.

Provided always, and it is hereby agreed between the said parties to these presents, that if *I* the said part *of* of the first part, *my* executors, administrators, or assigns, or any of them, shall and do well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said part *of* of the second part, or to *his* executors, administrators, or assigns, the sum of *Four hundred & fifty eight 6/100 dollars* in the manner following, viz:—

*Four hundred & fifty two dollars with interest from June 29, 1844 & Sixteen dollars & sixty nine cents of interest thence from July 1, 1844 or before December 20, 1845*

then these presents, and every thing herein contained, shall cease and be void. And *I* the said part *of* of the first part, for *myself* my executors, administrators, and assigns, do covenant and agree to and with the said part *of* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators, and assigns, that in case default shall be made in payment of the said sum above mentioned, at the time limited for payment thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the said part *of* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators, and assigns, with any person or persons, as he or they shall think fit, to enter and come into and upon the dwelling-house and premises of the said part *of* of the first part, and in such other place or places as the said goods and chattels are or may be held or placed, and then to take and carry the said goods and chattels, and to sell and dispose of the same for the best price which *he* can obtain for the same; and out of the money to arise by such sale thereof, to pay and retain to him and themselves the said sum above mentioned, and all charges touching the same, he and they rendering the overplus money (if such there be) unto *and* the said part *of* of the first part, *my* executors, administrators, and assigns, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding. And until default be made in the payment of the aforesaid sum of money, at the time fixed for the payment thereof, *I* the said part *of* of the first part, *my* executors, administrators, and assigns, to remain and continue in quiet and peaceable possession of the said goods and chattels, and the full and free enjoyment of the same, unless the said part *of* of the first part, or some other person or persons, shall attempt to sell, assign, secrete, remove, or otherwise dispose of the said goods and chattels in any way whatever, then, and in such case, it shall and may be lawful for the part *of* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators, or assigns, to take immediate possession of the said goods and chattels, and keep the same until default be made as aforesaid, and then to sell and dispose thereof as aforesaid.

In Witness Whereof, *I* have hereunto set *my* hand and seal the *11<sup>th</sup>* day of *October*— in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty— *Five*.

—Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

*John Dorr*

*A Schedule of further articles of personal property conveyed to the said John H. Edwards*



Chattel mortgage made by one of Wheatland's  
early lawyers. Taken from Wheatland Records.

by the undersigned John Dorr for the same  
purpose of upon the same terms & conditions as  
the property conveyed by the annexed mortgage  
viz: a quantity of corn in the ear being  
a bush more than barrels of said. for quantity  
of said <sup>about 12 bushels</sup> for clearing off of former grassy, a sub-  
script may be made of that this 5<sup>th</sup> day of June  
1844.  
John Dorr.

Sealed & delivered

in presence of J. L.

(Apr) A Schedule of goods & chattels conveyed to  
John H. Edwards Esq. upon the same terms  
& conditions & for the same purpose as set forth  
in the annexed mortgage viz: all my right  
title to four volumes of the Digest of  
decisions in the sup Court & Courts of Errors  
by Thomas W. Clarke & the new Clerk of a Court  
also two heifer calves: — which may be heard  
of that this 17<sup>th</sup> day of April 1846.

John Dorr J.S.

Note: Mr. Dorr was required to mortgage even  
his law books.







To all to whom these Presents shall come,  
Greeting:  
KNOW YE, THAT *I John Dorr of Scarsville Manor formerly*

of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of *Two hundred & nineteen 74/100 Dollars*  
lawful money of the United States, to me in hand paid at or before the ensembling and delivery of these presents, by

*Thomas McElroy of Albany & Peter McVaughan of Scarsville*  
*as said*

of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do  
grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said parties of the second part, *their* executors, administrators, and assigns,

**ALL** the goods of chattels mentioned in the inventory herein  
enclosed

and all other goods and chattels whatsoever mentioned and expressed in the Schedule hereunto annexed, now remaining and being

*in possession of said Dorr at Scarsville as aforesaid: -* ~~as aforesaid~~  
~~as aforesaid~~

**TO HAVE AND TO HOLD**, all and singular the goods and chattels above bargained and sold, or mentioned,  
or intended so to be, unto the said parties of the second part, *their* heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for ever.  
**And** *I* the said parties of the first part, *for myself my* heirs, executors, and administrators, all and singular  
the said goods and chattels above bargained and sold unto the said parties of the second part, *their* executors, ad-  
ministrators, and assigns, against *my* heirs, executors, and administrators, and against all and every person and persons  
whomsoever, shall and will WARRANT, and **BY THESE PRESENTS FOR EVER DEFEND.**

**Provided** always, and it is hereby agreed between the said parties to these presents, that if *I* the said  
parties of the first part, *my* executors, administrators, or assigns, or any of them, shall and do well and truly  
pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said parties of the second part, or to *their* executors, administrators, or assigns,  
the sum of *Two hundred & nineteen dollars of ninety four cents* in the manner following, viz:—

*one half in one year from & half in two years from May 9, 45 & interest to be*  
*by them applied in payment of notes for \$109.97 each first due in 1842 years*  
*respectively from date & dated May 9, 45 signed by said parties of the second part as*  
*in said Dorr to David Carpenter or order or shall well & truly indem-*  
*nify & save harmless said parties of the second part & their legal representatives from*  
*the payment thereof & every part thereof & from all costs charges, trade, damages & expenses*  
*arising from the payment thereof & any part thereof*

then these presents, and every thing herein contained, shall cease and be void. **And** *I* the said parties of the  
first part, *for myself my* executors, administrators, and assigns, do covenant and agree to and with the  
said parties of the second part, *their* executors, administrators, and assigns, that in case default shall be made in  
payment of the said sum above mentioned, at the time limited for payment thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the said  
parties of the second part, *their* executors, administrators, and assigns, with any person or persons, as he or they  
shall think fit, to enter and come into and upon the dwelling-house and premises of the said parties of the first part, and  
in such other place or places as the said goods and chattels are or may be held or placed, and then to take and carry the said  
goods and chattels, and to sell and dispose of the same for the best price which *they* can obtain for the same; and out of the  
money to arise by such sale thereof, to pay and retain to him and themselves the said sum above mentioned, and all charges  
touching the same, he and they rendering the overplus money (if such there be) unto *me* the said parties of the  
first part, *my* executors, administrators, and assigns, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding. And until  
default be made in the payment of the aforesaid sum of money, at the time fixed for the payment thereof, *I* the said  
parties of the first part, *my* executors, administrators, and assigns, to remain and continue in quiet and peaceable  
possession of the said goods and chattels, and the full and free enjoyment of the same, unless the said parties of the first  
part, or some other person or persons, shall attempt to sell, assign, secrete, remove, or otherwise dispose of the said goods and  
chattels in any way whatever, then, and in such case, it shall and may be lawful for the parties of the second part, *their*  
executors, administrators, or assigns, to take immediate possession of the said goods and chattels, and keep the same until  
default be made as aforesaid, and then to sell and dispose thereof as aforesaid.

**In Witness Whereof**, *I* have hereunto set *my* hand and seal the *Eleventh* day of *October* — in  
the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty- *Five*.—

Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

*John Dorr L.S.*

*a further Schedule of further articles of*  
*personal property*



CHATEL MORTGAGE.

Sold by G. W. Fisher &amp; Co., No. 6, Exchange-street, Rochester, N. Y.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,  
 Greeting:  
 KNOW YE, THAT I John Dorr of Scotland Manor Co. N.Y.

have sold by deed of gift to the said  
 Peter McWright of Thomas McWright by  
 the undersigned John Dorr for the same purpose  
 upon the same terms & conditions as the  
 property conveyed by the aforesaid mortgage  
 viz: a quantity of corn in the <sup>bar</sup>king about  
 nineteen bushels of ears: & a quantity of oats  
~~about 12 bushels~~ of about 12 bushels  
 purchased of James Early as afore said  
 hand of seal this 5<sup>th</sup> day of January 1866  
 Sealed & delivered  
 in presence of J

John Dorr



1 bureau  
 1 parlor carpet  
 1 dining room carpet  
 1 mahogany carpet  
 1 hall do  
 1 stair carpet & skirtings  
 1 set of china  
 1 cake basket  
 all other dishes & trunks  
 have (except 100 plates & 1  
 set of tea dishes)  
 6 silver tea spoons  
 12 small knives  
 1 coffee pot  
 1 light stand  
 1 mahogany table  
 a quantity of bric-a-brac  
 1 curled maple table  
 1 cherry table & travelling  
 trunk & 1 pair saddle bags  
 1 dining table  
 1 pair brass hand irons  
 1 do do shoe stamp  
 3 parlor lamps  
 1 buffalo robe & silver watch  
 1 sink  
 1 spade & lot of garden  
 tools.

2 trunks  
 1 trial shell & cutting box  
 1 half barrel  
 1 cedar barrel  
 1 vinegar do  
 1 pair parlor candle sticks  
 1 " Polio Reports - 1 vol  
 John Dwyer 3 vol in 2 vols  
 Wendell Dwyer 1 "  
 Dillingham's Forms 1 "  
 Residual Reports 3 vols  
 General Reports of N.Y. 1 vol  
 Census Reports 2 "  
 Mechanics Reports 1 "  
 Yates' Pleasings 1 "  
 6 volumes of Bills Reports  
 1 settee & large rocking chair  
 1 clerk's cap & 1 val. Keweenaw  
 1 val. Keweenaw  
 Oct 11, 45 - W. Dwyer

Clerk  
 W. Dwyer  
 100 plates & 1 set of tea dishes

Elroy &  
 W. Dwyer  
 W. Dwyer



see facing p. 110  
1846  
Gustav Hall  
Clark

Inventory & Schedule of goods & chattels con-  
veyed by certain mortgage -

- |                               |                                   |   |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 2 beds & bedding for the same | 1 large britania teapot           | 2 axes, - 1 round table                   |
| 1 mattress                    | 12 <sup>maple</sup> chairs        | 1 bathing tub                             |
| 2 bedsteads                   | 1 Eastern cane seat chair         | 1 green and spine ladder                  |
| 1 large looking glass         | 1 military coat & pantaloons      | 1 back saw                                |
| 1 small gilt frame            | 1 bay mare                        | 1 hand saw                                |
| 1 looking glass without frame | 1 nickel                          | 1 square & quantity of oats in the bundle |
| 1 clock                       | 1 one horse harness               | 1 noan of bees                            |
| 1 Bureau                      | 1 wash stand                      | 1 beehives & wheelbarrow                  |
| 1 parlor carpet               | 1 light <sup>new</sup> stand      | 1 tea server                              |
| 1 dining room carpet          | 1 mahogany table                  | all the hens fowl & chickens I have       |
| 1 chamber carpet              | a quantity of barley              | 1 fire, sheller & cutting box             |
| 1 hall do                     | 1 curled maple table              | 1 half barrel                             |
| 1 stair carpet & set rods     | 1 cherry table & travelling trunk | 1 cider barrel                            |
| 1 set of chairs               | 1 pair saddle bags                | 1 wine do.                                |
| 1 cake basket                 | 1 dining table                    | 1 pair parlor candle sticks               |
| all other dishes & cutlery    | 1 pair brass hand irons           | 1 John Report - 1 vol                     |
| have (except 100 plates & 1   | 1 do do shoe stamp                | John Dyer 3 vol in 2 vols                 |
|                               |                                   | Wendell Dyer 1 "                          |
|                               |                                   | Dillingham Forms 1 "                      |
|                               |                                   | Revised Statute 3 vols                    |







John C. Chumasero practiced law in Scottsville at an early date and later became Monroe County Judge.

With all of his legal duties he found time to write four novels, three in 1845 and one in 1848. All are now rare items, much sought for by local collectors. The 1845 items are "The Mysteries of Rochester", "The Landlord and Tenant" and "Laura, The Sicilian Girl", the 1848 item is "Life in Rochester or Sketches from Life", etc. (I have copies of the first and last.)

It is interesting to note that he was required to mortgage his office equipment but this instrument does not specify his law books.



# To all to whom these Presents shall come, GREETING.

Know Ye, That

*John C Chumases*  
of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of *Ten hundred*  
lawful money of the United States, to me in hand paid, at or before the ensembling and delivery of these presents by

*William S. Bishop of Rochester*

of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell, unto the said party of the second part, *his* executors, administrators and assigns, *all the following household furniture viz: 1 3 ply Carpet, 16 curled*

*marble chairs 1 chair, 1 table, 1 pine table, 1 parlour work stand, & the*  
*following Lam office furniture viz: one Book case, one Table & chair case*  
*2 tables, 12 chairs 1 paper case.*

and all other goods and chattels whatsoever, mentioned and expressed in the schedule hereunto annexed, now remaining and being *in the possession of said Chumases*

**To have and to hold**, all and singular the goods and chattels above bargained and sold, or mentioned or intended so to be, unto the said party of the second part, *his* heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns for ever.— And *I* the said party of the first part, for *myself* *my* heirs, executors, and administrators, all and singular the said goods and chattels above bargained and sold unto the said party of the second part, *his* executors, administrators and assigns, against, *by* heirs executors, and administrators, and against all and every person and persons whomsoever, shall and will warrant, and by these presents, for ever defend. **Provided always**, and it is hereby agreed between the said parties to these presents, that if *I* the said party of the first part, *my* executors, administrators and assigns, or any of them, shall and do well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said party of the second part, or to *his* executors, administrators or assigns, the sum of *Ten hundred*  
*Dollars*  
in the manner following, viz:

*He one year from date with interest*

then these presents, and every thing herein contained, shall cease and be void. And *I* the said party of the first part for *myself* *my* executors, administrators and assigns, do covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part, *his* executors administrators and assigns, that in case default shall be made in payment of the said sum above mentioned, at the time limited for payment thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the said party of the second part, *his* executors, administrators and assigns, with any person or persons as he or they shall think fit, to enter and come into and upon the dwelling house and premises of the said party of the first part, and in such other place or places, as the said goods and chattels are or may be held or placed, and then to take and carry away the said goods and chattels, and to sell and dispose of the same for the best price which *he* can obtain for the same; and out of the money to arise by such sale thereof, to pay and retain to him and themselves the said sum above mentioned, and all charges touching the same, he and they rendering the overplus money (if such there be) unto *me* the said party of the first part, *my* executors, and administrators and assigns, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding. And until default be made in the payment of the aforesaid sum of money, at the time fixed for the payment thereof, *I* the said party of the first part, *my* executors, administrators and assigns, to remain and continue in quiet and peaceable possession of the said goods and chattels, and the full and free enjoyment of the same, unless the said party of the first part or some other person or persons shall attempt to sell, assign, secrete, remove or otherwise dispose of the said goods and chattels in any way whatever, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the said party of the second part *his* executors, administrators or assigns, to take immediate possession of the said goods and chattels, and keep the same until default be made as aforesaid, and then to sell and dispose thereof as aforesaid.

**In witness whereof**, *I* have hereunto set *my* hand and seal the *15th* day  
of *January* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *thirty*

SEALED AND DELIVERED  
IN PRESENCE OF

*John C Chumases*









This bill is in the hand of John C. Chumasero, one of Scottsville's lawyers who afterwards became Monroe County Judge and who wrote several novels relating to Rochester, New York.

Debit of the Town of Wheatland

To John C. Chumasero, Dr.

Sept 7. <sup>per city</sup> attending hearing if in suits  
to station & see can be before

John J. Dooley

14. Appt. Ben Tryon Case to the Dec -

14. Cause to station

22 - attending from Rochester & Alcatraz

Dr. Pay Cash Sept 14 - \$5

" " 22 - 3

order by Court (Expense) - 2

10

Received payment on the above bill

John C. Chumasero

By Byron G. Harrison

\$5.00

2.00

3.00

5.00

\$15.00

10.00

\$ 5.00







John Dorr

John H. Edwards

Chattel mortgage

Filed December 21<sup>st</sup> 1884  
at 1/2 past 5 o'clock P.M.

Geo R Hall

#### Funeral of Mrs. Dorr.

Mention has already been made in these columns of the death of Mrs. Eleanor McElroy Dorr, wife of the late John Dorr, which took place at Scottsville on the 18th inst. The funeral services were held at the family residence Friday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Anstice, rector of St. Luke's church, of this city, officiated, using the impressive burial services of the Episcopal church, of which the deceased was for many years a devoted member. Flowers, of which Mrs. Dorr was passionately fond in her lifetime, enveloped her as she lay at rest, and her two favorite hymns, 'Jesus, Lover of my Soul,' and 'Asleep in Jesus,' were sung by a male quartette.

Mrs. Dorr was the youngest daughter of the late Samuel McElroy, of Albany, and was born in that city, June 12, 1811. Upon her father's retirement from business in 1827, the family removed to Johnstown, N. Y., where they lived for several years. While on a visit to her sister, Mrs. McNaughton, of Scottsville, in 1837, the deceased met her late husband and they were married at Albany in 1838. Returning to Scottsville, they built a dwelling house on the lot adjoining Dr. McNaughton's, and for forty-five years the two sisters have lived side by side. Mrs. Dorr was a woman of much force, combined with much gentleness of character, of fine presence, and of most agreeable and polished manners. She was a confirmed invalid for the last three years of her life, but throughout her entire illness she manifested the truest Christian patience and resignation. Three children survive her, Miss Jane A. Dorr, of Washington, Miss Eleanor M. Dorr and S. Hobart Dorr, of Scottsville. Greatly beloved by all who knew her in life, the death of Mrs. Dorr is deeply deplored by all, and the bereaved family have the consolation of knowing that many friends unite with them in mourning her death as that of a personal friend.



To all to whom these Presents shall come,

**KNOW YE, THAT** *John Dorr of Scoville Manufacturing*  
and State of New York.

of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of *Four Hundred & Fifty Eight Dollars*  
lawful money of the United States, to me in hand paid at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents, by

*Volney H. Edmunds of the City of Utica County of Oneida and*  
State of New York

of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents do  
grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said part *y* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators, and assigns,

*ALL the following goods & chattels viz: 5 beehives, 3000 lbs of bees, all my rights*  
*title to a two horse lumber wagon at Utica Shop: all my law & other books, horse hold*  
*furniture, stools, fall my other goods & chattels of what kind soever except*  
*being at all times from the operation of this mortgage all such furniture*  
*tools, books, goods & chattels as are by law exempt from execution*

and all other goods and chattels whatsoever mentioned and expressed in the Schedule hereunto annexed, now remaining and being  
*at Scoville aforesaid.*

**TO HAVE AND TO HOLD**, all and singular the goods and chattels above bargained and sold, or mentioned,  
or intended so to be, unto the said part *y* of the second part, *his* heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, for ever.  
**And** I the said part *y* of the first part, for *myself* heirs, executors, and administrators, all and singular  
the said goods and chattels above bargained and sold unto the said part *y* of the second part, *his* executors, ad-  
ministrators, and assigns, against *my* heirs, executors, and administrators, and against all and every person and persons  
whomsoever, shall and will WARRANT, and BY THESE PRESENTS FOR EVER DEFEND.

**Provided always**, and it is hereby agreed between the said parties to these presents, that if I the said  
part *y* of the first part, *my* executors, administrators, or assigns, or any of them, shall and do well and truly  
pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said part *y* of the second part, or to *his* executors, administrators, or assigns,  
the sum of *Four hundred & Fifty Eight Dollars* in the manner following, viz:—

*Four hundred & forty two dollars and interest thereon from*  
*June 29. 1841 and Sixty nine cents of interest thereon*  
*paid July 1. 1841 and before the expiration of one year from the date*  
*of this present:—(This instrument being intended as collateral se-*  
*curity for the payment of a judgment in favor of said Edmunds*  
*against said Dorr docketed in the Supreme Court about July 1. 1841.)*

then these presents, and every thing herein contained, shall cease and be void. **And** I the said part *y* of the  
first part, for *myself* and *my* executors, administrators, and assigns, do covenant and agree to and with the  
said part *y* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators, and assigns, that in case default shall be made in  
payment of the said sum above mentioned, at the time limited for payment thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the said  
part *y* of the second part, *his* executors, administrators, and assigns, with any person or persons, as he or they  
shall think fit, to enter and come into and upon the dwelling-house and premises of the said part *y* of the first part, and  
in such other place or places as the said goods and chattels are or may be held or placed, and then to take and carry the said  
goods and chattels, and to sell and dispose of the same for the best price which *he* can obtain for the same; and out of the  
money to arise by such sale thereof, to pay and retain to him and themselves the said sum above mentioned, and all charges  
touching the same, he and they rendering the overplus money (if such there be) unto *me* the said part *y* of the  
first part, *my* executors, administrators, and assigns, any thing herein to the contrary notwithstanding. And until  
default be made in the payment of the aforesaid sum of money, at the time fixed for the payment thereof, I the said  
part *y* of the first part, *my* executors, administrators, and assigns, to remain and continue in quiet and peaceable  
possession of the said goods and chattels, and the full and free enjoyment of the same, unless the said part *y* of the first  
part, or some other person or persons, shall attempt to sell, assign, secrete, remove, or otherwise dispose of the said goods and  
chattels in any way whatever, then, and in such case, it shall and may be lawful for the part *y* of the second part, —  
executors, administrators, or assigns, to take immediate possession of the said goods and chattels, and keep the same until  
default be made as aforesaid, and then to sell and dispose thereof as aforesaid.

**In Witness Whereof**, I have hereunto set *my* hand and seal the *20<sup>th</sup>* day of *December* in  
the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-*Four*

—Sealed and Delivered in Presence of—

*John Dorr*







To Mr. W. Rogers Esq. Town Clerk of Wheatland  
 Sir I hereby  
 signify my acceptance of the office of Overseer of  
 Highways for District No 2 of said town to which  
 I had the high honor of having been elevated  
 by the free, unbiassed and unbought suffrages  
 of my fellow Citizens - March 4<sup>th</sup> 1851  
 Scottsville March 6<sup>th</sup> 1851  
 Yours in haste  
 D. D. S. Brown

D.D.S. Brown took office and the election thereto  
 seriously. He bought no votes. His supporters  
 were entirely unbiassed.







# Pioneer Scottsville Physician Disproves Popular Conception Of Country Medical Practise

Dr. William Howe Has Stayed in Spite of General  
Exodus of Small-Town Physicians to City—Says  
Reason Most of Them Leave Is Because They  
Do Not Want Hard Work.

Feb 24 - 1924



A few days ago came word of a physician who was about to celebrate his 50th anniversary in the profession. The 50 years, moreover, had been spent in country practise. Visions of a story flitted through the reporter's head—the regulation, "human-interest" story, of "the country doctor," worn out by years of drudging toil, full of reminiscences of the old days, white-haired, bent, looking forward to remaining years of well-earned peace and ease. With "the story" thus partially evolved, the reporter essayed forth to find the "hero," Dr. William T. Howe of Scottsville. And finding him, sustained the shock of a lifetime. The "story" went, perforce, into the discard. For nothing less like the expected "old country doctor" could be imagined that Dr. Howe, erect, alert, not perceptibly grayed, and talking of the present and future, rather than of the past! The only facts left were that Dr. Howe does, tomorrow, observe his seventy-first birthday and his fiftieth anniversary as a physician.

Dr. Howe was graduated from the University of Buffalo Medical College on his twenty-first birthday. Before his graduation he was resident physician at the Buffalo Dispensary, and he retained that position after leaving school. But "brick walls were too much for him." He failed in health, and spent several months in idleness. In July he came to Scottsville, not caring much what he did, but certainly not intending to spend his life in that community. But he did stay, on and on, and there is abundant testimony that all Scottsville rejoices that the outcome was what it was. Probably few men have had so profound an influence upon a community.

When Dr. Howe came, Scottsville had three other physicians, and other communities had resident physicians. Now, Scottsville has only one other doctor, and most of the neighboring communities have none. Dr. Howe's daily routine involves trips of many miles throughout a wide territory. Many communities are several miles from a doctor, and there seems a real basis for the query often heard, "What should we do without him?"

The general exodus of country doctors began about 10 years ago, according to Dr. Howe, and "since that time young men will not go into the country."



Above, fighting snowdrifts on the way to a patient, "Jack" Kalaher standing next to car; below, Dr. William T. Howe.

"The reasons? Well, they don't want the hard work; they prefer to live in the city,—and they all want to be specialists. But, when it comes to that, the country doctor has to be a 'specialist in all specialties.'" He smiled. A few years ago, discussing a case with some city medical men, I was asked what help I had. The reply, of course, was, "None." For we were 10 miles out in the country and it was in the middle of the night. But it is that sort of thing that makes a self-possessed physician of the country doctor. He must meet all sorts of emergencies, and he has to depend upon himself. And most of the leading city practitioners were country physicians at one time."

"Should you advise a young man to take up the practise of medicine?"

"I shouldn't advise a young person to take up anything. My only advice would be to find the thing that he or she wants to do, and then to do it, without regard to pay—the money will come if one's heart is in the work. But to a young physician, I'd advise a preliminary five years in general country practise. Then he could go into the city. That's what I should have done, I guess." He

shrugged his shoulders. "Why? Well, it would have meant a fuller life, professionally. The country doctor misses the association with other physicians. No, it probably couldn't have been as full in human contacts."

A country doctor gets in close touch with the people. I've treated five generations of some families, and there is a very great satisfaction in that sort of thing."

There are the facts about the meagre equipment and lack of scientific knowledge of the early days. The whole university, for instance, boasted only two laboratories, and those were for the use of the staff. And, "there were no germs at that time." The germ theory was evolved five years after Dr. Howe began to practise, and it explained many things that he hadn't understood before. But the doctor prefers to talk about the latest equipment for, say, nose-and-throat work, or the use of psychology,— "which we have only just begun to get into." Many times, he declares, the illness is psychical, rather than physical, and must be treated accordingly.

There are also stories of the times when going to Rochester meant a drive of an hour and a half, or at best, a long drive to the nearest station. Now, however, he tells of an emergency drive, "making" the General Hospital in 14 minutes. His average time from Scottsville is 20 minutes, under the "auspices" of "Jack" Kalaher, his driver for 14 years, who has left him only for two years of whom he says, "he looks after me as if I were a baby." And Jack who has left him only for two years of the army, says, "He treats me like one of his own."

That, after all, is typical of the whole situation. Dr. Howe, all these years, has dealt with the community as if the individual members were "his own." And the community, in turn, exhibits toward him a sense of pride and possession that is as rare as it is beautiful.

One woman, in whose family he "Scottsville has been very fortunate has long been a physician, says, in having a man of Dr. Howe's type for so long. He is very broad-minded about his work, not hesitating to

ask for other opinion if the needs of the case seem to warrant it. That, probably, is why we have so much confidence in him. He has been the friend of his patients, and apparently he has them on his mind whether their difficulties are physical or not."

One aged resident is quoted as saying, "The great thing about Dr. Howe is that besides being a good doctor he is a good deal of a man."

William T. Keyes says, "Dr. Howe has been our family physician for many years and we have the utmost respect and regard for him."

Judge Selden S. Brown of Scottsville and Rochester, a long-time friend, says, "a man of high character and integrity. Dr. Howe has a legion of friends in Scottsville and vicinity. He is strictly devoted to his profession, and although a most social man, spares little time for social affairs."

Yet it appears that Dr. Howe has found time to give to civic affairs. He served on the school board for 13 years and has been health officer of town and village at various times. He is, it is said, always willing to help in all matters pertaining to the public good.

Scottsville people vied with one another in saying tribute to this man who has served them so devotedly. One man, apparently feeling an inability to express his feelings, gave it



up, saying, "Well, you can't say anything about him that isn't all right." But perhaps the finest tribute came when someone said: "If you really want to know Dr. Howe, go to the poor people. Money is no object with him when he sees a need, and among the poor he is much beloved."

Dr. Howe is a member of the Rochester Medical Association, the Monroe County Society, and the State Society. His professional ability is rated highly by his associates. Lack of contact with other members of his profession has not kept him from keeping abreast with the latest thought in the medical world, and one ventures to think that in his own field he has found service and satisfactions which might well be considered compensation for the isolation and trials of a country doctor.



I do solemnly affirm that I will  
support, the Constitution of the  
United States and the State of New  
York, and that I will faithfully  
discharge, the duties of constable  
according to the best of my  
ability

Whitman G. Ashby

Sworn and subscribed  
this 26<sup>th</sup> day of March  
1860

D. B. Lewis Town Clerk

Whitman G. Ashby, one of Scottsville's Lawyers,  
was not too busy to refuse the office of  
Constable.

Freeman Edson must have been a man of boundless energy.  
Outside of his busy medical practice, he ran a store, an  
ashery, a farm, was Postmaster and accepted even the office  
of Pound Master.







No. 18

---

Chattel Mortgage.

---

Dyer D. S. Brown

Is  
Shay Bacon

Given August 1<sup>st</sup> 1876

---

Filed August 8 1876  
 at Scottsville  
 o'clock 7 P. M.

Otto Bernstein  
 Town Clerk

Dyer D. S. Brown, a Scottsville lawyer, was likewise required to mortgage his law library as witness this instrument.



To all to whom these Presents shall come,

GREETING:

GREETING:

Know Ye, That I Lyne S. Brown of Scotts in the  
County of Monteac & State of New York am  
indebted unto Lucy Bacon of Orion Oakland County & State of  
Michigan in the sum of Nine hundred and  
Twenty Dollars and 00 Cents, being for  
money loaned by the said Lucy Bacon to me  
February 26. 1876

Now for Securing the Payment of the said debt and the interest from the date hereof, to the said  
*Lucy Bacon* I do hereby SELL, ASSIGN and  
 TRANSFER to the said *Lucy Bacon* all the  
 Goods, Chattels and property described in the following

SCHEDULE, Viz:

One Gray horse - one brown horse - One Double Carriage  
bought of H. Sedgwick - & the double harness used with the said Carriage  
One Gray Mare & One Phaeton & the harness used with the  
same - One spotted Cowbought of J. E. Mann - One red Cowbought of Child  
One red Cow six years old calf of the said red Cow - one mottled Cow  
four yearling heifers Calves of the foregoing Cows -  
Twenty five tons of hay - A large white Sow and  
her pig - My law library & family Library & the Cases  
holding the same - One Piano bought of Bulfinch & Stone -  
all of said property being in my possession at the  
village of Scottsville -



Said property now being and remaining in the possession of

Provided Always, and this mortgage is on the express condition, that if the said Dyn D. S. Brown  
shall pay to the said Lucy Bacon  
the sum of Nine hundred & thirty dollars  
with interest as follows, viz: the principal and interest within  
ten days after written demand of payment  
made by the said Lucy Bacon or her Attorney

which said sum and interest the said Dyn D. S. Brown  
hereby covenants to pay, then  
this transfer to be void and of no effect; but in case of non-payment of the said sum at the time or times above  
mentioned, together with interest, then the said Lucy Bacon  
shall have full power and authority to enter upon the premises of the said party of the first part, or any other place  
or places where the Goods and Chattels aforesaid may be, to take possession of said property, to sell the same, and  
the avails (after deducting all expenses of the sale and keeping of the said property) to apply in payment of the  
above debt, and in case the said Lucy Bacon  
shall at any time deem her debt demand  
made, it shall be lawful for her to take possession of such property, and to sell the same at public or  
private sale, previous to the time above mentioned, for the payment of said debt, applying the proceeds as afore-  
said, after deducting all expenses of the sale and keeping of the said property. If from any cause said property  
shall fail to satisfy said debt, interest, costs and charges, the said Dyn D. S. Brown  
covenants and agrees to pay the deficiency.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal the first  
day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six

SEALED AND DELIVERED IN  
PRESENCE OF

Dyn D. S. Brown

Stamp.







A photograph of the home of Hon. D. D. S. Brown, Scottsville, New York









Wm G Lacy  
 To  
 Scofield & Reed  
Chattel Mortgage

Filed April 19<sup>th</sup> 1843  
 Geo R Hall  
 Town Clerk

Dr. William G. Lacy was a son of Levi Lacy and his Mother was a daughter of Rufus Cady. He practiced medicine in Scottsville for many years. He was at one time a Collector of Tolls on the Genesee Valley Canal, was appointed Postmaster at Scottsville on April 19, 1849.

In this instrument he mortgages "one medicine case with all the drugs and medicines together with all the jars and bottles that the case contains" as security for the payment of a debt in the sum of \$38.50.



Know all men by these presents, That W. G. Sacy of the  
Town of Wheatland in the County of Monroe, being  
justly indebted to the firm of Seafeld and Reed  
of the same place, in the sum of thirty eight  
dollars, and fifty nine cents, upon a promissory  
note made by me, dated the 21<sup>st</sup> day of Oct. 1841,  
for the sum of \$51. and 59/100 payable to the firm  
of Seafeld and Reed at one day after date  
with interest. the same having an endorsement  
on it of \$13, dated Jan. 5<sup>th</sup> 1842, have for the pur-  
pose of securing <sup>payment of</sup> the said debt, granted, bargained,  
sold, and mortgaged and by these presents do  
grant, bargain, sell, and mortgage unto the  
said firm of Seafeld and Reed the following  
goods, Chattles, and personal property, to  
wit: One Medicine Case, with all the drugs and  
Medicines, together with all the jars, and bottles  
that the <sup>said</sup> Case contains, to have and to hold  
the same forever - Provided always, and the  
condition of these presents is such, that if  
the said W. G. Sacy shall pay the said firm  
of Seafeld & Reed the debt aforesaid, with  
the interest, on or before one year from the  
date hereof, then this instrument shall be  
void and of no effect. And if the said W. G. Sacy  
agree to pay the same accordingly - But if default  
be made in such payment, the said firm of  
Seafeld & Reed is hereby authorized to sell  
at public auction after the like notice as is  
by law required for constables sales, the  
goods, Chattles, and personal property here  
in before mentioned, or so much thereof as  
may be necessary, to satisfy the said debt  
interest and reasonable expenses, and to retain  
the same out of the proceeds of such sale, and  
the over plus, if any, to be returned to me







### Death of Dr. L. C. Galpin.

The death of Dr. L. C. Galpin, at his home in this village, Sunday morning, June 4th, while not unexpected, came as a great shock to all. He had for years suffered from a disease contracted in the army, which in the end developed blood poisoning, the immediate cause of his death.

Dr. Galpin was born in McGrawville, Cortland County, October 14, 1840, and was the eldest son, and last surviving member of a family of six children. His parents were Rev. Almond and Clarrisa Galpin, of McDonah, Cortland County. He studied medicine, practicing for three years in Cortland, afterward taking up the study of pharmacy, and graduating. He came to Scottsville from Auburn, buying out the drug business owned by the late Joseph Moon, and has continued to attend to it until his last illness prevented.

Dr. Galpin was a member of the Auburn Lodge of Free Masons and has taken the thirty-second degree. He was a member of the Rochester Pharmaceutical Association. He served as a surgeon in one of the hospitals during the Civil War. In October, 1883 he was married to Miss Emma E. Sleight who survives him.

Dr. Galpin's life needs no eulogy. Quiet and unassuming, in his gentleness, lay his great strength. His tenderness and sympathy were never failing. His friends are legion, and the memory of his life will ever remain as a benediction to the citizens of our village, who one and all give testimony that he never let an opportunity pass to obey the Master's command, "Do it unto the least of these". To the widow and the adopted daughter the love and sympathy of all go out. In his home the husband and father was a tower of strength, and the same virtues that so endeared him to all, made him doubly beloved there. May those who are left so greatly bereaved have the assurance made perfect, that comfortless or orphaned God does never leave His children. Trusting hearts are ever kept in place.

Funeral services were held from the home Monday evening at 7 o'clock, Rev. Richard Searing, of Grace Episcopal church officiating. Three veterans and three members of the Masonic Lodge acted as bearers. Interment at Canaseraga.







W.G. Ashby  
 Bond  
 Wheatland

Filed Aug 3 1857  
 at 10 o'clock A.M.  
 J.B. Lewis  
 Town Clerk



## Store Keeper's Bond.

Know all Men by these Presents, that we, *Whitman G Ashby and Chandler P White*, of the town of *Whittana*, in the County of *Monroe*, are held and firmly bound unto the People of the State of New York, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of which sum to said people, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated the *first* day of *June*, 1857.

The condition of this obligation is such, that whereas the said *Whitman G Ashby* has applied to the Board of Commissioners of Excise of said County, for a license, under the act entitled "An act to suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," passed April 16, 1857, to sell strong and spirituous liquors and wines, in quantities less than five gallons, as a store-keeper, during the ensuing year; now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such, that if the said *Whitman G Ashby*, during the term for which his license shall be granted, shall not suffer his place of business to become disorderly, and shall not sell, or suffer to be sold, any strong or spirituous liquors or wines, to be drank in his shop, store or house, or in any out-house, yard or garden appertaining thereto, and shall not suffer any such liquor, sold by virtue of such license, to be drank in his shop, store or house, or in any out-house, yard or garden belonging thereto, then this obligation to be void, otherwise of force.

Sealed and delivered }  
in presence of, }  
*H. M. Hoyer*

*Whitman G Ashby*  
*C. P. White*

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

*Monroe* COUNTY, ss:—On the *first* day of *June*, 1857, came before me, *Whitman G Ashby & Chandler P White*, to me known to be the persons described in, and who executed the above bond, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.

*H. M. Hoyer*

Justice of the Peace.

### JUSTIFICATION OF SURETIES.

*Monroe* COUNTY, ss:—

each being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that he is worth, over and above all debts, demands and liabilities, or legal exemptions, the sum of one thousand dollars.

Subscribed and sworn, this *first* day of *June*, 1857, before me,

*H. M. Hoyer*  
*Monroe*

J. P.

*W. G. Ashby*  
*C. P. White*

Dated the

*2<sup>d</sup>*

day of

*June*, 1857.

COUNTY, ss:—We, the Board of Commissioners of Excise, in and for the County of *Monroe*, do hereby approve of the above bond, and the sureties therein named.

*J. W. D. Moore*  
*Arthur Yale*

Board of Commissioners  
of Excise.







William G. Lacy was an early physician in Scottsville. He was Collector of Tolls on the Genesee Valley Canal and was the second Town Superintendent of Common Schools of the Town of Wheatland and was the third postmaster at Scottsville, New York, a son of Levi Lacy.

*Acceptance  
of William G. Lacy  
of the Office of Inspector  
of Common Schools*

*Filed in the Town Clerk's  
Office March 3<sup>d</sup> 1842*

*A. Mann  
Town Clerk*



of the office  
Shreeby Carthy May acceptance of the  
and proceeds for the service of the  
W. G. Tracy







Dr. William J. Howe, with his team, Jennie and Dolly; picture taken in the yard of his home in 1881. This and much of the other Dr. Howe material came from an old scrap book owned by Ella G. Howe, the Doctor's widow, and was given to me by John Kalaher, who drove for him for many years.









## DEATH CLAIMS DR. W. J. HOWE

William Judson Howe, M. D., for 53 years a practicing physician in Scottsville, died Thursday morning, April 7, 1927, at the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, where he was taken for treatment just one week before his death.

Dr. Howe's illness began following a severe heart attack about a year ago. He spent several weeks in Highland Hospital, Rochester, following the attack. After his recovery he again took up his practice and continued until February 9th, when he again suffered another attack from which he never recovered.

Dr. Howe was born in Buffalo, N. Y., February 24, 1853, only son of the late Joseph H. and Sarah (Hummel) Howe of that city. He was educated in the city schools and was graduated from the University of Buffalo Medical College on his twenty-first birthday. Before his graduation he was resident physician at the Buffalo Dispensary and he retained that position after leaving the school. In that year, July 1874, he came to Scottsville and had practiced medicine constantly since his graduation.

Here for over fifty years he has been a member of the Scottsville Literary Society; for thirteen years a member of the Board of Trustees of the Scottsville Union School and Health Officer of the town of Wheatland for thirty years, beginning in 1886 and resigning in January 1916.

Dr. Howe was a member of the Rochester Medical Association; the Monroe County Medical Society and the New York State Medical Society.

On February 24th of this year he celebrated his 74th birthday and his 53rd anniversary as a physician.

He was of a genial nature and was known throughout Western New York for his ability.

His friends were legion in this community, where he will be greatly missed and where his place will be hard to fill.

Here, in 1881, Dr. Howe was united in marriage to Miss Ella G. Miller of this village, who survives him; also, he leaves one sister, Mrs. Thomas Coulson of Buffalo; a niece, Mrs. Chester A. Adee of Port Washington, L. I., and two nephews, Robert E. Coulson of New York City and Ray H. Coulson of Rochester.

The body was brought to the home last Thursday evening, where it rested until Sunday afternoon, when it was removed to the vestibule of the Union Presbyterian Church nearby. There, from 2 to 3 o'clock, the body lay in state and was viewed by more than 700 people.

Funeral services were held in the church after 3 o'clock, Rev. Wilbur A. Wagar, pastor, officiating. Scott W. Stevens presided at the organ.

The bearers were: Louis Bittner, Byron H. Losee, E. Howard Francis, Walter H. Brown, S. King Brown and Romeyn S. Dunn of Scottsville.

Interment was made in Oatka Cemetery, Scottsville.

## HERE FOR FUNERAL OF DR. W. J. HOWE

Among those here last Sunday for the funeral of Dr. William J. Howe were: Mrs. Chester A. Adee, his niece, of Port Washington, L. I., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Morgan of Buffalo, Mrs. Jacob Welker of West Walworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stull and son, Eugene, of Brockport.

Miss Florence Beckwith, Richard E. White, Misses Evelyn and Clara Buck, Mrs. Clara Estes Carpenter, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowerman and daughter, Etta, Mr. and Mrs. Owen Guinan and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bert D. Cargill and daughter, Miss Elizabeth, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marshall, Robert J. Murphy, Jonathan Harrison, John S. Warren sons, Richard and Stewart and daughter, Margaret; Mr. and Mrs. Money Hodson, and several physicians, all of Rochester, Dr. Joseph Sutterby of Le Roy; Drs. Foster and Burt, Mr. and Mrs. David Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Snapp of Caledonia.

HOWE—William Judson Howe, M. D., of Scottsville, N. Y., died at Clifton Springs, April 7, 1927, aged 74 years. —Funeral Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Presbyterian Church, Scottsville. The body will lay in state in the church vestibule from 2 to 3 P. M. Interment at Oatka cemetery, Rev. Wagar officiating.







Mrs. M. E. Miller  
requests the honor of your  
presence at the marriage ceremony  
of her daughter  
Ella G.  
and  
Dr. William F. Howe.  
Wednesday evening, October twelfth.  
at six o'clock.  
Scottsville, N. H.  
1881.







Sad Death of a Promising Young Physician of Scottsville.

May 7, 1890

One of the saddest deaths that has occurred in Scottsville for a long time was that of Dr. Charles E. Wilcox yesterday afternoon, who died after an illness of only four days. He was well as usual and attending to his practice up to Saturday night, when he was taken suddenly with severe pains in the stomach, which rapidly developed into what is known in medical science as typhiletis, a dangerous malady of the bowels. In spite of the best of counsel and care he continued to grow worse. No one who has been so short a time in Scottsville has succeeded in gaining such a strong hold upon the community as had this young and promising physician. Endowed by nature with those qualities which draw and hold men, he possessed graces of Christian culture and refinement. Ever alive to the calls and duties of his profession, thoroughly conscientious in the discharge of those duties to the rich and poor alike, he had won the esteem and confidence of all with whom he had come in contact. His sudden death has cast a gloom over the entire community. His wife, who is left with two small children, has the deepest sympathy of all. A mother and brother are also left to mourn his death. He was born in Brockport, Pa., February 27, 1863. Notice of funeral hereafter.







## FLOURING MILLS.

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For fifteen years after the advent of Sheffer in 1789 the only means the settlers had of obtaining flour and meal, except by crushing the grain in a hand mortar, was from the Allan Mill at the Falls of the Genesee.

In 1804 Francis Albright built the first grist mill ( upon the site afterward occupied by Hiram Smith, ) not only of Wheatland but the first ever erected upon the banks of the Oatka. This was a one and a half story frame building containing but a single run of stone. It was an exceedingly crude affair, and yet so superior to the slow and laborious product of the mortar, that it became widely known and drew trade from a long distance, the customers patiently awaiting each his turn. In 1820 this mill passed to the possession of his son Fowler Albright, and at a later period to that of Clark Hall, each of whom enlarged the structure and increased its productive power. In 1844 the property came into the possession of Hiram Smith, who built upon its site a large mill containing five run of stone with new and modern machinery. Mr. Smith manufactured a grade of flour that acquired a high reputation and was in great demand in the eastern market. This mill was in successful operation until the fall of 1875, when it was consumed by fire and has never been rebuilt.

In 1811 Peter Sheffer built the grist mill in Garbuttsville which soon after passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Philip Garbutt, by whom it was operated for many years. Mr. Garbutt was followed by his son John W. Garbutt, Elon Armstrong, Wm. C. Page, Isaac W. Salyerds and others. After standing idle for many years it has been leased by the Garbutt Gypsum Co, and converted to the manufacture of wall plaster.

The first mill in the village of Scottsville was erected by Donald Mc Vean in 1816, and consisted of the central portion of the old wood structure long known as the " Hanford Mill. " The front and rear portions were added at a later period. A dam was constructed across the Oatka some thirty rods west of the mill, and the water conducted to it by a race-way along the base of the high bank, thus obtaining a fall of four or five feet. By the use of what was known as a " tub wheel " sufficient power was obtained to operate the simple machinery of the mill.







# AN OLD LANDMARK

BY  
GEO. D. FEELEY

## WHEELS OF CENTURY-

OLD McKAY MILL  
STILL HUM MERRILY  
UNDER OWNERSHIP  
OF  
FRANK J. O'BRIEN.



January 1, 1939, marks the centennial of the old McKay Mill on Mill Street, a well-known landmark. The present mill is the outgrowth of a line of predecessors in milling of this sort, dating back to 1801, and to tell the story well enough for you to visualize the tradition clinging to the old building, we shall have to go back to the March of 1799, when with sleighing still on the ground, the first Scotch settlers came to this vicinity, early known and remarked upon as and for "Big Springs."

Colonel Williamson brought in the first settlers, and their land was to be paid for at the price of \$3.00 per acre, in wheat at 6 shillings per bushel. In 1799, the first ground was broken, and if any grain was grown that year, which seems unlikely, it was ground probably in the grindstone owned by the Indians at Canawaugus village, which was the only grindstone in this region in 1798, and the use of same cost \$1.50. The majority of the wheat for consumption or planting was procured at Dansville, and ground probably on the way home at the Messrs. Wadsworth's mill at Conesus. Indian Allen's mill at Rochester had been purchased by Colonel Williamson in 1794, but was in a bad state of repair, and the trail to it unsuitable as ground for Rochester had not yet been broken. Occasionally there are instances of the early settlers having to take wheat to Canandaigua to be ground.

According to Turner, immediately in 1799, but Donald McKenzie in his reminiscences says 1801, Colonel Williamson commenced the construction of the mill at Caledonia. He appreciated the desirability of the site, the necessity for the mill, not only as a reservoir for grain received from the settlers in payment of their lands, but to assist them in procuring food, and to aid in the growth of the settlement.

Jonathan Baker looked over the mill site and superintended the work. The millstones were bought of Dudley Walsh of Albany, and the transportation cost \$35.00. The main work was done by Finley Mc-

Pherson who was paid 6 shillings per day and boarded himself. The mill was completed in 1802, which was soon enough for the settlers; it was a small mill with but one run of stones, and the first mill west of the Genesee River with the exception of Allen's Mill; it was located near the outlet of Big Springs, very near the site of the old McKay Mill which burned down some years ago. There is a large rock in this vicinity with a deeply imbedded iron bar and ring to which the early settlers tied their oxen when waiting for the grind of grist.

John McKay (great-grandfather of John Ross McKay of Spring Street) came to Williamsburgh, the home of Colonel Williamson, by whom his brother, Hector, was employed in 1793, then but 16 years of age; here, he worked for several years as a carpenter and house joiner.

In 1803, with his brother Robert McKay he purchased the two hundred acres at Caledonia, for \$2,000, which embraced the spring, the outlet, and the site of Mumford. In this purchase was included the mill; he was a farsighted chap, and appreciated the possibilities of the community with possibilities of trade from a wide region to which patrons came from as far west as Buffalo (then called New Amsterdam).

He started a sawmill near the site of the grist mill, and as the community grew, was guided by the growth of the community in the expansion of his enterprises. The year of 1806 was one of famine and poor crops, and numbers of the early settlers were forced to apply to Jas. Wadsworth for assistance, who had now replaced Mr. Williamson as elder brother to the settlers.

I am indebted to Mrs. Allan B. McKay for inspection and copying of a letter in her possession from Jas. Wadsworth, dated December 5, 1806, which signally conveys the importance the mill assumed in the neighborhood. Below is the letter:

Geneseo, Dec. 5, 1806.

Mr. John McKay,  
Dear Sir:

The Scotch settlers are instructed to deliver their wheat and rye provided their contracts allow of the latter (which I do not now recollect) intended to apply in payment of their land to your mill. You will please to take charge of their grain which they deliver and store it in a place where it will be safe and kept by itself. You will take the grain by weight and receive none but what is merchantable. You will give to each settler a receipt for the quantity he delivers and as an encouragement of good husbandry you will mention in each receipt the quality of the grain as whether of the first or second quality. You will keep a particular account of all of the grain you receive and the time of delivery. In the season of receiving grain you will regularly each month transmit to Mr. Heslop by post an account of the grain you have received mentioning the settler's name of whom received the time of delivery and the quality of the grain.

Respecting the further disposition of the grain you will receive further instructions. You will be allowed a suitable compensation for your trouble in receiving the grain of the Scotch settlers. I am dear sir with respect

Your Ob't Serv't  
Jas. Wadsworth (signed)"

## A Page of Local History . . .

The history of the McKay mill by George D. Feeley, which begins today on page 5, is in reality an outline of the progress of Caledonia from its earliest beginning.

Start it today and, if your subscription is past due, send it in today, so as not to miss the the rest of this absorbing story.

Caledonia Advertiser







# AN OLD LANDMARK

BY  
GEO. D. FEELEY

(Continued from last week)

The years 1807 and 1808 must have been good years, for McKay in this year built a small grist mill at Mumford upon the site formerly occupied by the Page Mill (now burned down). Robert McKay at this time was teaching school, and had been a silent partner of his brother John. However, probably wishing to use the money from his investment in 1809, he sold his interest to Elihu Mumford. After selling out his interest he engaged in the mercantile business in Caledonia, but subsequently in 1814, with the growth of the York district, with Moses Gibson as partner, he built the second grist mill in Caledonia, on a stream near York.

The period of good years was followed by ones of further privation, and the year of 1816 is marked in local history as the cool summer. Crops were very scant and rotted in the fields. Wheat was \$2 adn \$3 per bushel, and in the absence of summer crops, the price but slightly declined. The year 1817, McKay and Mumford decided to rebuild the small mill at Mumford and a three-story mill of oak timbers upon a strong foundation was constructed.

In 1822 John McKay took the grist mill at Caledonia under his individual wing, and Mumford took the one at Mumford under his. The grist mill at Caledonia had always been supplemented by the heavy trade to the sawmill, and the site of the present structure was often piled high with logs. The great crops of wheat for which the section was becoming famous, necessitated expansion to take care of the trade and to meet the competition at Mumford. Plans were correspondingly made for the present structure.

A new inlet was constructed to the mill, or enlarged. The foundation of the present mill is of stone 24-in. thick, and the frame and floor supports are of oak timbers 12 x 12 inches. The old hand-forged hinges are on the doors and in many places the original beautiful old hand-blown glass window panes remain. The cross timbers are of beautifully grained oak, and the floor boards of pine, many of them 16-in. and 18-in. wide. The running beams and timber are of one length, approximately 50 feet, and cut from the single tree. As many of the old mills of this vicinity are gone, the victims of fire or progress, the old mill is remarkable.

David Leathersich, in his recollections, states that the large oak shaft for the water wheel was cut on the Street farm west of the Leicester road and was drawn to the mill site for six or eight yoke of oxen. Various types of wheels

were used for propelling mills at this time, namely, overshot, under-shot, chain, backwater, etc. I have the impression this was a backwater wheel, but the wheel has been gone for some time and no one seems to be able to tell me.

The stones from the old grist mill had been discarded, and I am told one used to be in front of a blacksmith shop on State street a number of years ago, and used for tire bending. Mrs. Sarah Johnson, in front of whose residence it reposed, had it dug up and I believe it now is a feature of her back garden.

Buhrstone was commonly used for millstones as it cellular structure recommended it for this purpose and was customarily imported from France, although found in some sections in this country. When it was not found of sufficient size for usage, pieces were fitted together, cemented and bound with an iron hoop. This was used for wheat, but sienite and granite were frequently used for Indian corn and rye.

The lower stone is fixed while the upper revolves with considerable velocity, while supported by an axis passing through the lower stone. The lower stone was slightly convex, the upper one somewhat concave, this for the escape of the ground grist. The meal is then passed through other varied processes of milling as necessitated.

The first bag of flour was milled Jan. 1, 1839, for a man by the name of Skinner, am informed.

A narrow bridge up to a few years ago across the inlet to flume was a feature of the property constructed by John McKay for convenience in reaching the mill. It is said at one time he was offered \$50,000 for the mill and site, which he refused.

John McKay died in 1850, aged 73 years. His son, John, operated the mill until 1878, when he died and the mill until 1913 was operated by the McKay brothers, George John and Allan. Finally it was sold to William Cox in 1913, who sold it to Henry D. Smith; from him, it passed into the hands of Henry D. Smith; from him, it of George C. Daniels in 1914, who sold it to J. Loren Reist of this village in the same year, who operated it for a long time, and then sold in 1913 to the Associated Flour Mills Company, from whom it was purchased by the present proprietor, Mr. Frank J. O'Brien, Sept. 17, 1925.

In 1888 various other changes were made to the old mill, and a new water wheel and flume were made, probably to take care of the drop in water power from the Big Springs. This is about the time the State bought up the water rights from the McKay's and the

construction of the water wheel and flume makes me feel more convinced that it was back-wash type. Water power was originally used in the operation of the mill, then steam, and the first natural gas engine to be used in New York State was installed in the mill. Gasoline was the last and now used medium of power.

Mr. O'Brien seems to be definitely impressed with the importance of the old mill in its sentimental hold upon the village, and feels that the sturdy construction of the mill is indicative of the stability of the community at large.

[Note: I am desirous of obtaining further information on the old mill to complete the picture, and will be pleased to hear from any people who may have old documents, ledgers, etc., which will give me what I wish.—G. D. F.]







The location of this dam and race-way, constructed ninety years ago and unused for nearly four score years, is plainly discernible at the present time. Upon the completion of this mill it was sold by Mc Vean to Abraham Hanford, who conducted it for many years, when it passed into the hands of Joseph and Isaac Cox, Samuel Scofield, Wm. H. Hanford, Jr., and others. The mill was destroyed by fire on September 17, 1884, at the time in possession of S. N. Holmes, of Syracuse.

In 1826 Abraham Hanford, jointly with Powell Carpenter, built a dam across the Oatka on what are now Burrell's flats, and under the engineering and supervision of Alvin Savage constructed a race-way one and a quarter miles in length from the dam to the mill, thus obtaining a fall of twenty feet and a volume of water with power sufficient to operate two mills.

In 1830 Mr. Carpenter erected a three story brick mill a few rods west of the Hanford mill, which he conducted for some years, being succeeded in the business by his son Ira. This mill at the time owned and operated by Malcolm Mc Vean, was burned in the day time September 16, 1878. After the lapse of some months a stock company was formed under the name of the "Scottsville Milling Co.," with the avowed purpose of replacing the brick mill. This building was erected in 1880 but upon its completion was used by M. C. Mordoff as a fruit evaporator and cider mill. In 1886 the mill was filled with machinery for the manufacture of flour by L. M. Godley & Co. In the following year the capacity of the mill was greatly increased, steam was added to assist the water power, a switch was laid from the W. N. Y. & Penn. R. R., to the warehouse in the rear of the mill, and for several years an extensive business was conducted. This new mill was destroyed by fire January 10, 1895. After remaining idle for the period of nine years the owners of the property, The Merchants Bank of Rochester, sold it to the Wheatland Power Company, who erected a flouring mill and electric light plant, it being the third mill that has stood upon the same site.

In 1849 George Sheffer built a grist mill upon the north bank of the abandoned "Scottsville & Genesee River Canal" some twelve rods south of the site of the famous Ebenezer Allan cabin. A race-way was constructed east of and parallel with the Genesee Valley Canal from the Oatka to its intersection with the old channel of the abandoned Scottsville and River Canal. A rude dam of loose stone across the Oatka, a few rods below the aqueduct,







turned a sufficient quantity of water into the race-way to operate the mill.

This mill had a good custom trade, much of which came from Henrietta over the new bridge across the Genesee, one-half mile below. This mill, at the time leased and conducted by Mr. Balzac, of Rochester, was burned to the ground November 25, 1860, and never rebuilt.

In 1808 the McKay Brothers built upon Spring Creek in Mumford a small custom mill, consisting of but a single run of stone. A year or more later the interest of Robert McKay in the property was transferred to Thomas Mumford and the firm of McKay & Mumford conducted the business until 1817 when the old mill was removed and upon its site a solid stone foundation laid, upon which a strong oak three story frame was erected and the mill equipped with four run of stone. In 1823 the mill passed into the hands of E. H. S. Mumford who conducted the business for the period of ten years. Since 1833 its owners and operators have been many, among whom were H. Hutchinson, Philip and Peter Garbutt, S. Salsbury, Gilbraith & Hammond, James McQueen, Page & Son, and Wm. C. Page. It was in the custody of the last named when it burned to the ground September 15, 1894. Its site remains vacant.

The mill that stood upon the banks of the Oatka a few rods west of the Allen woolen factory in Mumford, was built by Donald McKenzie in 1827 and the business conducted by him twelve years, when it passed into the hands of Remington & Allen, by whom, and by Oliver Allen & Son or their tenants, it was conducted until the fall of 1901, when it followed the example of its predecessors and went up in smoke.

It will be observed that a singular fatality has attended the flouring mills of wheatland. Omitting the new mill in Scottsville, completed and in operation in 1905, there have been eight in number, and with the single exception of the Garbutt Mill (which has been converted to another use) they have all been consumed by fire.







Recd of Adam Seymour twelve  
Dollars Jan'y 20<sup>th</sup> 1830  
P. Carpenter Jr

Autograph of Powell Carpenter, Jr. found  
in a LeRoy attic 1938.



P. Carpenter  
Sept

Autograph of Powell Carpenter, Jr. found  
in a LeRoy attic 1938.







Officers Elected at the Annual  
 Meeting Oct 2 1850 in School district  
 No 1 in the Town of Wheatland  
 Gilbert Whitney Trustee  
 Thomas Halsed Collector  
 Ira Carpenter Dist Clerk  
 Ira Carpenter Clerk

Ira Carpenter, commonly called "Judge", was a son of  
 Powell Carpenter and conducted a general store in  
 Scottsville at an early date. He was one of the  
 Incorporators of The Scottsville & LeRoy Railroad.  
 He married a daughter of Abraham Hanford and thus  
 became a brother-in-law of Dr. Freeman Edson, who  
 married another daughter as his second wife.

The "Judge" was Scottsville's second Postmaster,  
 succeeding Freeman Edson as such on October 19,  
 1829.







The old dam at the head of the millrace  
on the Oatka Creek west of Scottsville  
showing the old swimming hole and the  
remains of Slocum's gravel washing plant.











The Old Garbutt Mill at Mumford  
Later owned by William C. Page,  
which burned September 15, 1894



Fragment of text from another page, visible through the paper. The text is partially obscured and appears to be a list or index of items, possibly related to the main text on the reverse side.



## HOTELS.

The first hotel in Wheatland, that of Isaac Scott, has been mentioned in the chapter on "Settlers prior to 1800," while that of Augustus Bristol and Powell Carpenter are referred to in the chapter on "Scottsville's First Houses."

The front part of the frame hotel on the south side of Main Street, opposite the market of Theodore Berry, was built in 1824 by James Brown and opened by him as a public house. After a few years the property passed into the possession of E. T. Miller, who added the rear portion of the building. This building has been used continually as a public house to the present time. Its owners and occupants have been many, among whom in addition to those named above are: George Ensign, John T. Spencer, John W. Innis, M. O. Baxter, C. P. White, Abram H. Robinson, C. C. Merrett, J. Stringham, and Malcolm Mc Vean.

The brick building east of and adjoining the Catholic Church was built by James Cox in 1825 for a hotel, and as such kept by him for several years. Afterward Dr. E. G. Munn used it for an eye infirmary. It has been used for a parochial school and is now the Priest's residence.

The brick building on the south side of Main Street, now occupied by L. M. Slocum as a hardware store, was built in 1863 by Ellis Mc Queen for a hotel and was kept as such by him for several years. Mc Queen was followed by Benjamin B. Carpenter, William Ackley, Malcolm Mc Vean and others down to 1878, when it was converted to its present use.

The brick house on the corner, in Garbutt, latterly known as the Price House, was built in 1832 by Jefferson Edmonds for a hotel and kept as such by him for several years.

The house in Garbutt now occupied by D. D. T. Brown was for a number of years kept as a public house.

The brick house on the Mudge farm at Hall's Corners was built by Clark Hall about 1825 and conducted by him as a public house for a brief period. Hall's successors were a Mr. Mc Lean, Mr. Ayers, Benjamin B. Bissell, Harris Rogers and John Murdock. It was abandoned as a public house in the 50's.







As early as 1814 John Sage opened his log cabin, which was located in the forks of road north of Belcoda, as a house of entertainment to the traveling public.

The first public house in Mumford was a small frame building that stood upon the site now occupied by the brick "Exchange." It was built in the early twenties and for some years was kept by John W. Watkins and afterward by Benjamin Dobson. This building was removed about 1835 next east of the Campbell store and is still standing.

The brick Exchange Hotel was built by Libbirs White in 1835. Its first landlord was Duncan McNaughton, who kept the house for a period of twenty years, since which time it has had many landlords and tenants, among those best remembered are Thomas Ward, and Malcolm McVean.







Petition for Liens  
Lydia J. Tekley

PETITION OF FARMHOLDERS

of Mendocino



PETITION OF FREEHOLDERS.

To the Board of Commissioners of Excise in and for the town of Wheatland

Your Petitioners, freeholders of this State, and residents of Election District No. 1 in the town of Wheatland in said County, would respectfully represent to your honorable Board, that Lydras Ackley who resides in said Election District, and who proposes to make an application to your Board for a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, therein, under the Act entitled "An Act to suppress Intemperance, and to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors," passed April 16th, 1857, and an Act additional thereto being chapter 175, Laws of 1870, is a person of good moral character, and proposes to conduct such business for which said License is desired, solely at the place where such applicant resides, and is to keep the same as defined in his petition. And your petitioners would ask your honorable body to grant to said applicant such License.

Given under our hands, in the Election District and at the town aforesaid, the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of November 1870.

Signed in the Presence of

William Sheffer  
John C. Hull  
x Malcolm McKean  
James R. Robinson  
A. Zimmerman

W. G. Ashby  
Thomas McKean  
H. W. Robinson  
James Marshall  
L. Walter

James Sheildon  
Edward Canagh  
John McKelvey  
F. J. Weingand  
C. B. Franklin  
S. Rogers  
H. W. Lloyd

Charles Ryan  
Julian McKean  
Wm Welch  
Newman Warren  
Daniel Smith  
J. D. Reck  
Adam Dries  
D. B. Greig

OATH OF THE SUBSCRIBING WITNESS.

Now

COUNTY, ss:

William Ackley

being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of the 1<sup>st</sup> Election District of the town of Wheatland in said County; that he is personally acquainted with each and all of the signers to the above petition; that he saw them severally execute the same, and that he subscribed his name hereto as witness.

Subscribed and Sworn the 10<sup>th</sup> day of November 1870, before me,

Wm Ackley







We the undersigned citizens and  
people of the town of Wheatland  
most respectfully petition and pray  
that the Excise Board at their  
forthcoming meeting do refuse to  
grant any one license to sell  
intoxicating liquors in and for  
the village of Mumfords.

Mumfords, N. Y.

April 20, 1879.

Signers.

- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Robt. M. Martin     | 13. <del>Robert Harmon</del> |
| 2. Daniel Nichols      | 14. Mrs. Lucretia Harmon     |
| 3. E. A. Price         | 15. Miss Mary Smith          |
| 4. Carrie M. Price     | 16. Julia M. Naughton        |
| 5. Mary C. C. Malloch  | 17. Caroline M. Naughton     |
| 6. Kate R. Collins     | 18. Mrs. Mary Coopers        |
| 7. Mrs. Katie Bach     | 19. Fannie Railroad          |
| 8. Thos R. Martin      | 20. Mrs. A. W. Marks         |
| 9. Mrs. Thos Martin    | 21. Peter Grant              |
| 10. Mrs. M. A. Fygel   | 22. Helen A. Grant           |
| 11. Mrs. J. McNaughton | 23. Mrs. M. Blackman         |
| 12. Mrs. J. Carmel     | 24. Mrs. Lucinda Grant       |



- |                          |                           |                        |                                    |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 24                       | 46 Mrs. James Marks       | 68 Mrs. C. McPherson   | 89 Mrs. D. Nichols                 |
| 25 Sara J. Mc Bride      | 47 Miss Mary Marks        | 69 Mary McPherson      | 90 Ella Armstrong                  |
| 26 H. McPherson          | 48 Mrs. Anna Smith        | 70 Mrs. J. McPherson   | 91 Kate Blair                      |
| 27 Lennie Grant          | 49 Mrs. A. L. Salisbury   | 71 Kate McQueen        | 92 Mrs. Janet Blair                |
| 28 E. McNaughton         | 50 Robert Stewart         | 72 Mrs. Jane Anthony   | 93 <del>Chas. Allen</del>          |
| 29 M. McNaughton         | 51 Margaret Stewart       | 73 Chas. Duquid        | 108 Mrs. Dickinson                 |
| 30 Mrs. D. C. McNaughton | 52 Mrs. Alexander Stewart | 74 Philip Peep         | 94 Mrs. E. Peep                    |
| 31 Mrs. L. Carroll       | 53 Mrs. Geo. S. Stewart   | <del>James Ball</del>  | 95 Mrs. P. Brothage                |
| 32 Mrs. Thomas McPherson | 54 Mrs. M. H. Peerson     | 75 Augusta J. Byam     | 96 E. P. Youngs                    |
| 33 Mrs. D. A. Menan      | 55 Mrs. Margaret Gustin   | 76 L. H. Byam          | 97 Ruthven N. Allen                |
| 34 Mrs. A. Maynard       | 56 H. C. Spaulding        | 77 E. D. Nichols       | 98 Mrs. F. Amosmith                |
| 35 H. L. Maynard         | 57 Mrs. A. S. Spaulding   | 78 J. Purdie           | 99 Mrs. E. P. Youngs               |
| 36 D. A. McPherson       | 58 Ed. Corlow Jr.         | 79 Francis B. Purdie   | 100 Mrs. Emelia C. Purdie          |
| 37 N. L. Skinner         | 59 Fred Blackmer          | 80 Mrs. Purdie         | 101 <del>Therfeldt</del>           |
| 38 Mrs. Rebecca Corlow   | 60 Mrs. Marks             | 81 Mary Purdie         | 102 <del>Stephen Merkert</del>     |
| 39 Rebecca Corlow        | 61 Mrs. E. Lear           | 82 Laurence McComick   | 103 <del>Samuel Merkert</del>      |
| 40 Eliza F. Skinner      | 62 Mrs. W. L. Field       | 83 Eliza Granger       | 104 <del>Ally Purdie</del>         |
| 41 Clara Skinner         | 63 Miss Hattie Field      | 84 Mrs. Philip         | 105 <del>Sarah Purdie</del>        |
| 42 Mary of Craig         | 64 W. A. Hyslop           | 85 Mrs. Ellen Corrigan | 106 <del>Ed. Adams</del>           |
| 43 Jane Marks            | 65 Mrs. Ann Jones         | 86 Mrs. H. S. Ball     | 107 <del>Julia C. Higsley</del>    |
| 44 James Day             | 66 Mr. Patrick O'Neil     | 87 Mrs. Maria Ford     | 108 <del>Maggie L. Wilkinson</del> |
| 45 Mrs. Sarah Cooper     | 67 Mrs. B. A. O'Neil      | 88 Edward Ford         | x                                  |







PETITION FOR LICENSE.

Printed and Sold by BENTON & ANDREWS, Rochester, N. Y.

PETITION OF FREEHOLDERS.

To the Board of Commissioners of Excise in and for the town of Wheatland

Your Petitioners, freeholders of this State, and residents of Election District No. 1 in the town of Wheatland in said County, would respectfully represent to your honorable Board, that Robinson Robinson who resides in said Election District, and who proposes to make an application to your Board for a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, therein, under the Act entitled "An Act to suppress Intemperance, and to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors," passed April 16th, 1857, and an Act additional thereto being chapter 175, Laws of 1870, is a person of good moral character, and proposes to conduct such business for which said License is desired, solely at the place where such applicant resides, and is to keep the same as defined in his petition. And your petitioners would ask your honorable body to grant to said applicant such License.

Given under our hands, in the Election District and at the town aforesaid, the 9th day of May 1879.

Signed in the Presence of

C. Walter  
James Smith  
William Beys  
Andrew Meekam  
Wm. G. Lacey  
Wm. Harmon  
R. Grothue  
J. C. Nagle  
Ezra Seofield  
Wm. E. Weeks  
Ransom Smith  
William Helch  
Adam Oxies  
Peter Freidel  
H. H. Meekam

John Skyncler  
Theodore Warren  
John C. Kilb  
George Rosa  
J. J. Weingand  
Chas. B. Franklin  
S. E. Muar  
M. M. Egan  
J. Julian Mcbean  
Stephen Bennett  
Hugh McLean  
Daniel A. Stewart  
Wm. R. McLean  
Malcom Stewart

OATH OF THE SUBSCRIBING WITNESS.

Wheatland COUNTY, ss:  
Robinson

A. Brown H

being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a resident of the 1 Election District of the town of Wheatland in said County; that he is personally acquainted with each and all of the signers to the above petition; that he saw them severally execute the same, and that he subscribed his name hereto as witness.

Subscribed and Sworn the 9th day of May 1879, before me,

A. H. Robinson

M. G. Ashby  
Notary Public



PETITION FOR LICENSE.

Printed and Sold by BENTON & ANDREWS, Rochester, N. Y.

PETITION OF FREEHOLDERS.

To the Board of Commissioners of Excise in and for the *town* of *Whiteland*

Your Petitioners, freeholders of this State, and residents of Election District No. *1* in the *town* of *Whiteland* in said County, would respectfully represent to your honorable Board, that *Parline Robin* who resides in said Election District, and who proposes to make an application to your Board for a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale and beer, therein, under the Act entitled "An Act to suppress Intemperance, and to regulate the sale of Intoxicating Liquors," passed April 16th, 1857, and an Act additional thereto being chapter 175, Laws of 1870, is a person of good moral character, and proposes to conduct such business for which said License is desired, solely at the place where such applicant resides, and is to keep the same as defined in his petition. And your petitioners would ask your honorable body to grant to said applicant such License.

Given under our hands, in the Election District and at the *town* aforesaid, the *8<sup>th</sup>* day of *March* 187*9*. *John Shauder*

[The Commissioners can in their discretion require the following affidavit.]

AFFIDAVIT OF WITNESSES.

COUNTY, ss:

*John Shauder* of *Whiteland* in said County, being duly and severally sworn, do, and each for himself doth depose and say, that he is acquainted with *Parline Robin* an applicant for a License to keep an inn, tavern or hotel in the Election District of the town of *Whiteland* in said County; that the said *Parline Robin* is a man of good moral character; that he has sufficient ability to keep such inn, tavern or hotel, and the necessary accommodations to entertain travellers; and that an inn, tavern or hotel is required for the actual accommodation of travellers at the place where such applicant resides or proposes to keep the same; and that these deponents are acquainted with the signers to the petition of the said *Parline Robin* hereto annexed; that according to these deponents' best knowledge and belief, such petitioners are bona fide freeholders; and that no one of them has recently become a freeholder for the purpose of becoming such petitioner; and that their statement is entitled to full credit.

Subscribed and Sworn the *8<sup>th</sup>* day







## RIVER NAVIGATION.

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Prior to the construction of the Erie Canal a portion of the surplus products of the farms and mills of Wheatland was drawn by ox teams to Hanford's Landing, north of Rochester, and there shipped by river and lake to Montreal.

The completion of the Erie Canal to Rochester in 1825 opened a new channel to tide water, and a new market, of which the shippers of the valley availed themselves. Warehouses were erected at frequent intervals upon the banks of the Genesee, one of which was located at the Cox Ferry, and another at the Sheffer Landing, two miles below, north of Allan's Creek and not far from its mouth. The boats navigating the river at this time were flat bottomed scows, propelled up stream with setting poles, receiving their cargo from the warehouses and moved down with the current of the stream.

This class of boats continued to ply the river until the opening of the Genesee Valley Canal in 1840. In 1825 a small stern wheel steamer, the "Genesee," Capt. Wm. W. Wood, was put on the river to ply between Geneseo and the Rapids, for passengers, freight, and the towing of boats. This venture was not a success, and at the close of the second season the boat was withdrawn.







No. [REDACTED]

Scottsville July 7. 1855.

Shipped, by Phillips Farbutt on board  
Boat Ann of W. Heaster Captain Dennis Butler in  
good order, the following articles, viz.:

MARK.	ARTICLES.	OWNERS.	CONSIGNEE.
Consigned to <u>W. W. Farbutt</u> <u>Albany</u>	<u>50 M Feet White Pine Lumber</u>	<u>Phillips Farbutt</u> <u>Dyck W. Farbutt</u> <u>Chas Beechworth Clerk</u>	

Which Property, as above specified, the said Captain agrees to deliver in like order, without  
delay, as above consigned.







Scottsville June 1855.



Shipped by *Phillip Garbutt* on board

Boat: *Ann of Whittier*, Captain: *D. Bulger*, the  
following property, in good order.

MARKS AND OWNERS.	ARTICLES.	LBS.	PRICE.	DOLLS.	CTS.
<i>H. Rochester at Rochester</i>	<i>65 Bags of Plaster</i> <i>J. H. Beckwith</i> <i>Coll</i>				
	<i>Phillip Garbutt</i> <i>per Smith</i>				







## FERRIES.

---

A ferry was established between the towns of Avon and Caledonia by Benjamin R. Barry in 1790. This at first consisted of row boats, but a few years later what was known as a rope ferry was constructed.

Between Wheatland and the towns of Rush and Henrietta, until a much later date, the only method of crossing the Genesee was upon the ice in winter and by fording in the summer, both of which was attended with some danger, and at certain seasons of the year impracticable. The following from the records of the Clerk of Genesee County gives us the date of the establishment of the Cox Ferry.

" Court of Common Pleas, Genesee Co., N. Y.

June term, 1820.

On reading and hearing the petition of Joseph Cox, of the town of Caledonia, praying for a license to establish a ferry across the Genesee River, from the town of Caledonia near the mouth of Allan's Creek, and near the dwelling of said Cox, on motion of E. S. Allen, counsel for said petitioner, it is ordered that said Joseph Cox have license to establish and use a ferry across said river, at the place aforesaid, for the term of one year from this date."

Then follows a list of the rates of toll which he was authorized to collect for transporting passengers, horses, cattle, sheep, etc., across the river.

In 1820 and 1821 Mr. Cox employed a young man living in Scottsville named Buck to take charge of and operate said ferry. More than three score years afterward the Rev. William D. Buck, of the Methodist E. Church, gave the writer the following account of its construction and method of propulsion. A hawser or large rope cable was thrown across the river and fastened to trees upon each side. The boat was a large flat bottomed scow, attached to the cable by iron rings. It was propelled across the







stream by pulling on the cable hand over hand. A windlass with long ropes attached was erected upon the banks, to use in case of heavy loads, or when the current was rapid. Mr. Buck said that the volume of water in the Genesee was much greater in 1820 than it was in 1880.

About the same time the Cox Ferry was built, another simliar in construction and operation was started on the Sheffer flats, at the point where the Henrietta road strikes the river bank. Both of these ferries were maintained until the construction of the bridge between Wheatland and Rush, at the point where the Cox Ferry had operated.







## BRIDGES.

The first bridge ever erected over the Genesee was the one between Avon and Canawaugus, built probably in 1807 or 1808. One of the Livingston County histories gives an earlier date, that of 1804, but this is improbable. Simon Pierson, a resident of Le Roy, states in Turner's "Phelps and Gorham's Purchase," that he came to Genesee County by way of Avon late in the Fall of 1806, and that the only method of crossing the Genesee was by a wretched scow.

The first bridge between the towns of Wheatland and Rush, of which Ora Carpenter was the contractor, was built in 1830. This was a double track wooden bridge, its sides, the sustaining power, was formed of 3 x 12 inch plank, placed diagonally across each other, and pinned together at the point of crossing, the whole protected by a roof. This bridge with only ordinary repairs was in use forty years, and was not in a bad condition when removed. The present structure which replaced the old wood bridge, was made by a Detroit, Mich., firm, and set up under the superintendence of Mr. De Graffe in 1869, at an expense of \$12,000.00. It is an iron structure consisting of a single span of 230 feet.

The first bridge between Wheatland and Henrietta was of wood, built in 1849, at a point where the West Henrietta Road strikes the river bank. This bridge and the road to it across the Sheffer flats were opened to the public in 1850. This bridge was swept from its abutments by a flood in the Fall of 1857.

A second bridge, constructed of iron, was built between these towns in 1860 at a point forty rods south of the location of the first bridge. The long continued high water in the spring of 1892 washed the earth from the west abutment, and so weakened it as to render it unsafe. This bridge was then condemned and closed to the public.

The third bridge, of wrought iron, was erected still farther south, in line with the highway that crosses the Sheffer flats. This bridge was built in 1895, at a cost of \$18,000.00.







\$1000 = Received Rochester August 28,  
1865, of Joseph Pate, Commissioner  
of Highways of the Town of Wheatland  
One Thousand dollars to apply  
on my contract with said Commissioner  
for building an Iron Bridge for  
said town.



Ezra Jones

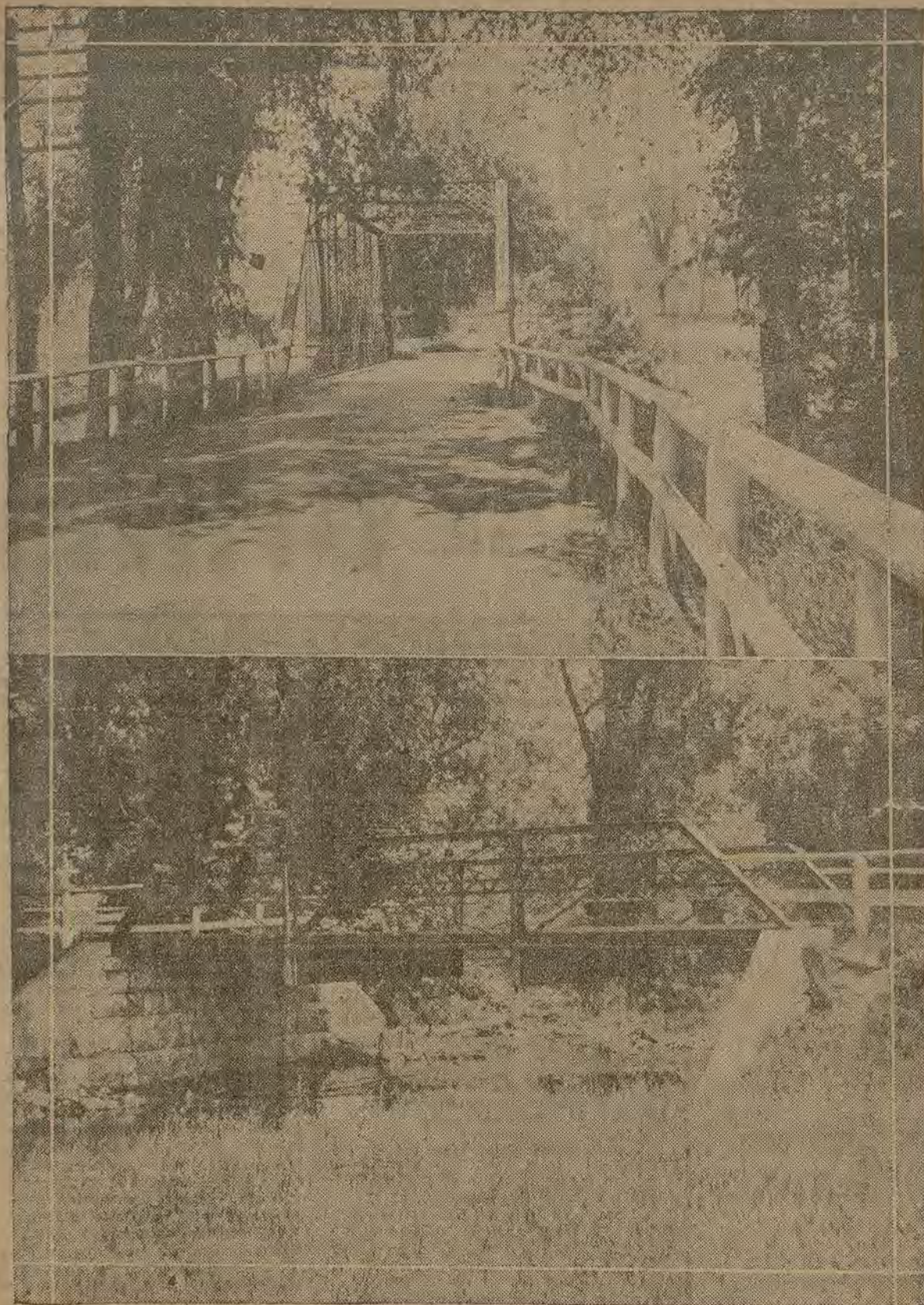
The Town audits for 1865 show that this is an account  
of a contract for "furnishing iron and building bridge  
at "Smith's Mill", (now Wheatland Center). Ezra Jones  
took contract for \$2025.00 for building abutments.







## GETTING RID OF OLD BRIDGES FAST



Cut shows (upper) 80-foot span bridge across Oatka Creek on the Scottsville-Mumford highway, one-half mile east of Mumford, which contractors have started to dismantle. The bridge shown in lower part of cut is a 30-foot structure located just south of the bigger bridge. Both bridges have served the public at least 30 years. It is the plan of county and town officials to dismantle old bridges as fast as they become unserviceable and replace them with concrete structures. This will be done to replace the two bridges in question.







## HIGHWAYS.

---

The first settlers in Wheatland found, upon their arrival here, a well beaten Indian trail, from Canawaugus to the Lake.

The road laid out by Peter and Jacob Sheffer in 1792 and '93 from the Oatka to the Falls of the Genesee, consisted in widening this trail sufficiently for the passage of ox teams and the removal of the trees within its lines. The streams were bridged with logs in 1794.

Prior to the town organization, probably in 1795, Hinds Chamberlain, acting as Commissioner of Highways, laid out the road from Scottsville to Wheatland Centre.

At about the same time the road running west from the Sheffer farm was opened; Reuben Heath, Frederick and Nicholas Hetzler had built log houses on that road and were occupying them.

The first road recorded by the town board of Northampton was in 1799, known as the "Canawaugus" road from Braddocks Bay south to the Chili line, - thence south-easterly to its intersection with the River road, at Stephen Peabody's distillery, one and a half miles north of Scottsville. This road was surveyed by Alex. Rea, and the work upon it done under the supervision of Cyrus Douglass and Reuben Heath, two residents of Scottsville. After the lapse of ten years that portion of the road lying in Chili was abandoned and the fences removed. The northern portion of the road is still in use.

In 1826 a road was opened from David Farwell's past Ebenezer Skinner's to Weaver's Mill. This mill was west of the Wheatland Center Road, on the outlet of Blue Pond.

In 1832 a road was laid out from Farwell's Mill, - west past Shirts' tan yard. This road was discontinued in 1848. Farwell's Mill was on the north end of the farm now owned by the Cameron Mc Vean Estate and must have been run by power from the streams embraced in the L. M. Drury place and now known as "The Cedars." Shirts' tan yard was on the south or south east side of the road from Belcoda to Clifton. The road from Farwell's Mill past this tan yard was on the north line of the present Cameron Mc Vean and Joseph Blaker farms.







The road from Rochester Street Scottsville, across Sheffers flats to the River bridge, was opened in 1850.

Railroad Street from Freidel's cooper shop in Scottsville to its intersection with Caledonia Avenue, in 1852. This street was so named because it was the route over which the Scottsville and Le Roy R. R. had entered the village.

Road across Lewis's flats, from Caledonia Avenue in Scottsville to Luther Bowerman's, in 1854.

Brown's Avenue, from Church Street north to Rufus Green's, in 1856.

Third Street, from Brown's Avenue to Rochester Street in 1862.

Beckwith Avenue, from Brown's Avenue to Rochester Street, in 1863,-- released 1876.

Maple Street, from Brown's Avenue to B. R. & Pittsburg Station, in 1873.

Hanford Avenue, from the B. R. & Pittsburg Station to Caledonia Avenue, laid out in 1906.

There is no record upon the town books in relation to Railroad Street, or the road across the Lewis flats.

What is now called Second Street was one of the early highways in Scottsville, and was at first known as Edson's Lane.

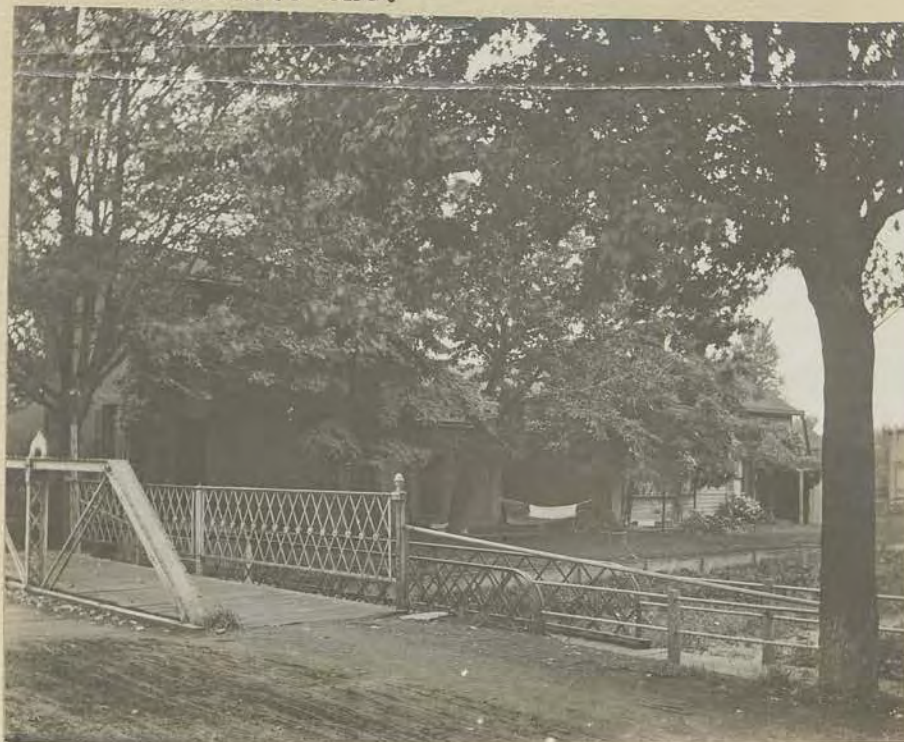
The first section of road built in Wheatland by State aid, was that part of Rochester Street and the River Road north from the Oatka Creek bridge in Scottsville to the Chili town line, completed in 1905.







The old iron bridge over the mill-  
race on Main Street in Scottsville  
The house shown is the old Weingand  
home which has been torn down. The  
bridge has been replaced by a modern  
concrete one.









Alvin Savage was one of  
the early surveyors of  
Scottsville.

*Survey of the Road  
from Manchester to Scottsville  
from Town line to Scottsville  
made by Alvin Savage  
April 23<sup>d</sup> 1842.*



Alvin Savage was one of  
the early surveyors of  
Scottsville.

*A Survey of the River Road from Rochester to Scottsville  
Beginning at the Town Line between Chili and Westfield  
from thence South 25° degrees 45" minutes West 43 Chains 07 links  
" thence South 34° degrees 30" minutes West 39 Chains 61 links  
" thence South 1° degrees 45" minutes West 14 Chains 14 links  
" thence South 6° degrees 15" minutes East 2 Chains 07 links  
making whole distance 98 Chains 89 links  
from Town Line to intersect the Main Road running  
West through the Village of Scottsville as surveyed by  
April 23<sup>d</sup> 1842*

*Alvin Savage*



11



(5)

A Survey of a Road in the Village of Scotland  
 Commencing at the North end of Chapel Street  
 and on the North side of the South line of road  
 leaded to Freeman's <sup>By Station W. G. G. G. G.</sup> fence, eastward along  
 said line South 87° 30 minutes East about said  
 above said to enter said the road commonly  
 known as the High way leading from Scotland to  
 Rochester, said road is to be three rods wide  
 and more and designated as North Street in the  
 Village of Scotland on March 19th 1832.

At charge, Surveyor  
 of the said Village of Scotland  
 Charles William  
 and William  
 and William



(5)

A Survey Bill of Worth  
Street in the Village of  
Scottsville

Rec'd for recording  
March 2<sup>nd</sup> 1832



U

W



This is the road which runs west from Industry and continues straight west across the River Road to Mumford, then on west beyond the Mumford Cemetery to the line of the Town of LeRoy, New York.

*Survey of state road*

*Filed Sept 3-1831*



South line Wheatland

Description & field notes of a state Road as laid out four rods in width by Thomas Bingham, Whiting Mary and Ezra Sheldon J. Esq. Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the State of New York is as follows (Mile) Beginning on Cox's Bridge over the Genesee River and at the distance of three Chains 50.00 Ales. from the Northwesterly end of said Bridge. Thence North  $86^{\circ} 30'$  West 100.00 Ales. Thence North  $84^{\circ} 30'$  West 31.75 Ales. Thence North  $87^{\circ} 40'$  West 23.75 Ales. Thence South  $87^{\circ} 23'$  West 46.14 Ales. to a stake in the south bounds of Highway nearly opposite the Dwellings of James Wicks. Thence North  $83^{\circ} 15'$  West 43.80 Ales. to under of Edmunds Corners. Thence South  $89^{\circ} 00'$  West 9.10 Ales. to a black Cherry Tree marked standing near the dwellings of the Widow Daniels. Thence South  $85^{\circ} 00'$  West 42.00 Ales. to a stake in the East line of Lands of Joseph Albright. Thence South  $73^{\circ} 18'$  West 42.25 Ales. to a stake in the same about six Rods South of his Barn. Thence South  $80^{\circ} 30'$  West 30.35 Ales. to a stake. Thence South  $73^{\circ} 15'$  West 23.10 Ales. to a stake in the West line of Lands of William Armstrong. Thence South  $76^{\circ} 30'$  West 9.76 Ales. to a stake. Thence South  $51^{\circ} 10'$  West 39.00 Ales. to the under of Mumfords Corners. Thence North  $87^{\circ} 00'$  West 33.00 Ales. to a stake. Thence North  $66^{\circ} 20'$  West 6.50 Ales. to a stake. Thence North  $61^{\circ} 00'$  West 16.75 Ales. to a stake in the Highway two Rods South of the Southwest point of the stone Wall enclosing the burying Ground. Thence North  $59^{\circ} 40'$  West 14.50 Ales. to a stake. Thence North  $72^{\circ} 00'$  West 7.35 Ales. to a stake. Thence North  $77^{\circ} 45'$  West 4.80 Ales. to a stake on the height of a Rocky point of land belonging to John M. Pearson. Thence North  $89^{\circ} 20'$  West 23.62 Ales. to a stake. Thence South  $66^{\circ} 20'$  West 2.43 Ales. to a stake standing on a height of Land (of Joseph M. Combs) near the West side of a clearing. Thence South  $38^{\circ} 00'$  West 38.00 Ales. to a connexion with the South line of the Town of Wheatland. County of Monroe. Wheatland 27<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1831. as surveyed by Stephen Ellis. By Order of the Commissioners aforesaid.

Thomas Bingham  
Ezra Sheldon  
Whiting Mary















































