WHEATLAND
MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

A Brief Sketch of its History

To

GEORGE E. AGRICOLA

Volume 7

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OUR COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.

That the residents of Wheatland have ever been actuated by a spirit of patriotism is manifest by the voluntary tender of their services upon every occasion when their country has required defenders.

At the time of the separation of the American Colonies from Great Britain, Western New York was peopled only by the Seneca Indians. The few soldiers of the American Revolution whose remains lie mouldering in the cemetery at Belcoda, removed to this locality from the east after the close of that struggle. They are eight in number, viz: Rev. Solomon Brown, William Bingham, John Joslin, Rufus Hibbard, Comfort Smith, Samuel Stanhope, Israel Merriman and John Toms. The remains of Joseph Morgan were interred in the neglected cemetery on the River Road, a few rods north of the town line.

The remains of Reuben Heath, a Soldier of the Revolution who fought at Bunker Hill, Roxbury Neck and Charlestown, Mass., in 1775, are buried in Lot No. 170, in Oatka Cemetery at Scottsville. He was from New Hampshire and was a member of Captain Hezekiah Hutchins' Company, of Colonel James Reed's Regiment. He was one of the early settlers in Wheatland. (See "Settlers prior to 1800."
A name that will be remembered with interest by the oldest residents of our village is Peter Freidell, grandfather of our well-known townsman and village clerk, Goodard J. Freidell. He was born in 1787 in Forest Province of Ural Rhine, Bavaria, Germany; was drafted in 1807 and served as corporal under Napoleon I for five years in Spain and three years in Portugal. Among the battles in which he fought were those of Salamanca, Burgos, Lisbon and Portugal. He was wounded three times, once in the knee, once in the side, and once again in the hand, losing three fingers.

Mr. Freidell came to Scottsville, June 12, 1853, and lived with his son, the late Peter Freidell, until his death on June 19, 1859. His grave is in the old part of Holy Angels Cemetery, Scottsville, R-3, Lot 7.

He was of good old stock, and his name, as that of his son and grandson, stood for all that was best in the ranks of German-American citizenship.
Upon the breaking out of hostilities between our Country and Great Britain in the War of 1812 - 1814, the settlers upon the northern frontier were kept in a state of anxiety and alarm by the repeated attacks of the enemy upon Sacketts Harbor, Oswego and Buffalo.

One Sabbath morning in August 1814 a message was received from Niagara stating that Fort Erie, opposite Black Rock, then in possession of the American forces, was threatened with an attack and soliciting immediate aid. This dispatch was read from the pulpit at the morning service of the Baptist Society, then worshiping in the log school house at Belcoda, and notice given that those who were willing to volunteer in the Fort's defense were requested to meet that afternoon at Garbuttsville.

Incredible as it may appear this call was responded to by seventy-five men, being nearly the entire adult, able-bodied male population of the territory now embraced within the borders of Wheatland. On the following morning, without effecting a company organization, but with such arms as could be collected, they set out on their march to Buffalo. On September 1st they were enrolled and accepted in the service of the United States.

COMPANY ROLL.

Captain, Levi Lacy.
Lieutenant, Ward Smith.
Ensign, Timothy Doty.

Sergeants, John Garbutt.
      Ephraim Blackmer.
      P. W. Cady.
      William Gray.

Corporals, Robert Budd.
      Thomas Armstrong.
      Ephraim Lacy.
      Hull Case.
      Jonathan Harris.
Musicians,
John Harmon, fifer.
Nathaniel Cobb, drummer.

PRIVATES.
Nathan Bassett.
Ambrose Killam.
Alpha Wheeler.
Isaac Grant.
Amasa Johnson.
Hezekiah Higby.
Reuben Jaquith.
Abram B. T. Grant.
Reuben Hurlbut.
John Kelsa.
Stephen Peabody.
Daniel North.
William Cox.
Daniel Van Antwerp.
Henry Gilman.
Joshua Howell.
James Lewis.
John M. Goodhue.
Reuben Hubertson.
Wm. P. Pentland.

Jirah Blackmer.
Bela Armstrong.
Ezra Carpenter.
Timothy Jackson.
Jonathan Webb.
Asa Jaquith.
Philander Higby.
Caleb Calkins.
Andrew G. Cone.
Joseph Shaddock.
Aaron Usher.
Rawson Harmon, Jr.
Thomas Shadbolt.
Andrew Grey.
Hugh Seeds.
Ezra Brewster.
John Johnson.
Harvey Guthrie.
Martin Sage.
Philip Garbutt.
William Johnson.
William Darling.
James Jones.
Theron Brown.
Ezra T. Cone.
Jonathan Babcock.
William Steadman.
Thubal Lamb.
Thomas E. Fletcher.
Abraham Sweet.
William Garbutt.
Daniel Grant.
Benjamin Warren.
Daniel Hetzler.
Jason Peirce.
Charles Killam.
George Hetzler.
Harley Hugh Sage.
Stephen G. Peabody.
George F. Hetzler.

This company participated in the successful defense made to the attack upon the Fort September 23d, 1814. William Garbutt and Stephen Guy Peabody were wounded. Peabody and one other were made prisoners, taken to Montreal, and held in confinement six months, when they were released and returned to their homes. The members of the company were afterward granted by the Government a warrant entitling them to 160 acres of public land and at a later period the surviving members were granted a pension.

At this period, 1812 - 1814, Wheatland was a part of the town of Caledonia. That the foregoing list is composed almost exclusively of Wheatland residents is accounted for by the fact that
PENSION OFFICE,

Dec 10 1855.

SIR:

The application of Thomas Shadbaker for Bounty Land under the act of 3d March, 1855, No. 66708 has been examined, and the claim suspended.

Service is alleged to have been rendered in Capt. Lewis Lacy Company N. M. O. as the Auditor reports name not on the rolls of P. Company

and as the third section of said act requires service to be established by record evidence, parole testimony is inadmissible. The claim will, therefore, remain suspended until the service is established by record evidence, as contemplated by said act.

O. O. S. Browne
Scottsville

Very respectfully,

J. MINOT,
Commissioner.
Lui Lacy

To,
The Rochester Savings Bank

Bond
Know all men by these presents, that I, Levi Suyd of
the Town of Wheatland in the County of Monroe aforesaid
formally bound unto The Rochester Savings Bank in the Penal Sum of Ten
 thousand Dollars, to be paid to the said The Rochester Savings Bank or to
their certain attorney successors or assigns. For which payment was
or truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators
thereunto by these presents. Sealed with my seal and dated this
twenty-first day of April one thousand eight hundred and forty, New-
York, the said The Rochester Savings Bank has
agreed to make a loan of five thousand dollars to L. Jackson
Suyd and Martin E. Suyd upon the security of their Bond a Mortgage
Executed by them to the said The Rochester Savings Bank upon certain
land in the County of Orleans, particularly described in said Mortgage,
which said Mortgage bears date the twenty-fifth day of March
last, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Orleans County, on the second
day of April instant, upon receiving therefor, for the payment of a
that certain attorney, therefore, in order to effectuate truly to be made, I bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, this attorney, by these presents, sealed with my seal, to date this tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred forty, now.

Whereas the said The Rochester Savings Bank has agreed to make a loan of seven thousand dollars, to L. Jackson Lacey + Martin C. Lacey, upon the security of their bond as mortgage executed by them to the said The Rochester Savings Bank, upon certain lands in the County of Orleans, particular, described in said mortgage, which said mortgage bears date the twenty ninth day of March last, here recorded in the Clerk’s office of Orleans County, on the second day of April instant, upon receiving hereunder, for the payment of a said mortgage in the sum premised, executed by Abram Gladding, to Frederic Morrison, executed on recorded in the Clerk’s office of the said County of Orleans, in book of mortgages number nineteen, at page 37 in secure the payment of two thousand dollars, that is: Now therefore the condition of this obligation is such that if the above bondman Levi Lacey shall not and does not pay off date for the said mortgage of the said Abram Gladding, to the said Frederic Morrison executed on when the same become due payable while herein named, the said bondman, forever mortgage to be taken right of record, while here to date all time, forever unobstructed, with bond to the said The Rochester Savings Bank from any rate, payments, damages, costs, expenses, to arise from a ten percent to said Bank by reason of said bond mortgage, then the bondman to be void—otherwise to be remain in full force and effect.

In presence of...
List of Wheatland Soldiers in "Patriot War" written in hand of Francis X. Beckwith, who led them.
Hugh Medear
Samuel Wood
William Rogers
Henry Tasing
John Whitney
Johnston
Nason Land
James Saltue
William Stewart
Rogers Austin
Elastus West
Archibald Robinson
William Huse
George Langston
Dale Springsteen
James Co. 4 3d
IN MEMORY OF A SOLDIER
OF THE WAR OF 1812
BURIED HERE 1812
MY BRAVE LAD, HE SLEEPS
IN HIS FADED COAT OF BLUE
IN HIS LONELY GRAVE UNKNOWN
LIES THE HEART THAT BEAT SO TRUE
ERECTED 1924.

Monuments to Unknown Soldiers are not of recent origin nor do they all apply to the Great War. Here is one located near Caledonia in commemoration of the Unknown Soldier of the War of 1812.
Stone Photo.
Head Quarters
8th Brigade
BUFFALO, Aug 30, 1838

By direction of Gen Scott, I
ordered Capt. Beck with a
to place the field piece belonging
to his company on board the
Barcelona, and afterwards
he was ordered to place it
on board the Steam Boat
Robert Fulton, and I un-
derstood it was taken by
her up the Lake.

Nelson Randall
Brig. Gen
A letter to Captain Beckwith from John Whitney, one of Wheatland's Soldiers.
Brigade Orders

Head Quarters 8th Brigade
N.Y.S. Artillery
May 15, 1838

Fatigues will hereafter be beat at 9 O'Clock in the evening after which no one will be found out of quarters. Immediately after the drum cease beating the counter-sign shall be given to the sentinel on duty, who shall give it to their general relief as they take their posts.

All commissioned officers will call at head quarters between the hours of 4.45 P.M. for the counter-sign.

The Officers of the day shall remain during their term of duty at quarters and shall on no account be permitted to leave unless by the order of the Brigade Grenel.

By order

C. B. Lord
Aide

Philip Gauld. Randall
Death of a Venerable Pioneer Lady.

Mrs. Adelaide Beckwith, a lady of remarkable energy, courage and will, died at Albion on Monday, at the age of ninety-three years. She was the mother of George L., Francis X., and James F. Beckwith.

She was born in the city of Montreal, of French parentage, in the year 1781. Her father was a native of France and was educated there for a lawyer, and in after life followed that profession; but in early life he took a commission in the French army and went with it to Canada, where for several years he participated in the Indian, French and English wars. After the surrender of Canada to the English, he became the private secretary of the first English governor of the province, which position he held for many years. A brother of the deceased was with Mr. McKenzie, for whom he was secretary, when he discovered McKenzie River and Great Slave Lake.

At the age of seventeen she was married to Samuel Beckwith, and removed with him to the state of Maine, and a few years after to the state of Vermont where several of her children were born.

In the fall of the year 1813 she with her husband and family and several neighbors left Vermont, started with a team of horses to emigrate to the then new state of Ohio. On reaching Buffalo, then a frontier village, the season having become too late to continue their journey, they concluded to remain there until spring when they expected to finish their journey. Soon after this her husband sickened and died, and she found herself a widow with five children, the oldest but twelve years old and the youngest an infant, in a wilderness country and among strangers. At this time war existed between the United States and Great Britain, and the inhabitants were in daily expectation of a descent of British and Indians on Buffalo, and, becoming alarmed at this, by the advice of friends she left Buffalo and returned to Avon on the Genesee river, which place she reached only two weeks previous to the burning of Buffalo by the British and Indians.

She was kindly received by the inhabitants of Avon, among whom were the Hosmers, Lyceys and Markhams, the pioneers of that day. About two years after she removed with her family to what is now the town of Henrietta, then Pittsford, where she has since spent the greater part of her life. About five years since she took up her abode with her youngest son James F. Beckwith at Albion, where she continued to reside up to the time of her death. She was a worthy member of a Christian church for more than fifty years. Though left a widow and poor, in a new and strange country in the midst of war, she, by her industry and indomitable perseverance, kept her family together and brought them all up to manhood and womanhood.

She will continue to occupy a place in the remembrance of the last of the pioneers of this country, until they, too, shall have left for the spirit land. And her memory will be cherished by her children, three of whom survive her.
I

...two of them lost their lives in the service, A

...several acquired a fair education, he com-

...the story of Perry's boat into that port after

...the battle of Lake Erie, and often related the

...the British would cross over from Canada and destroy Buffalo. His mother—a woman of great courage and

...in Pittsford. At that time, and for some years

...a farmer, and was very successful in it. Though ever taking an intelligent and active

...in political events he never cared for or held offices. He was pre-eminent in that

...widow of the late F. X. Beckwith, one of the early resi-

...in that village, of paralysis, after a brief illness, aged 81 years and 6 months. Mrs. Beckwith was born on the old Good-

...in Rochester, where her husband occupied the posi-

...Died, at his home near West Henrietta, November 23, 1888, George L. Beckwith, aged 86 years. He was born in the province of

...in the Union army during the war; the eldest. He was at Buffalo and witnessed

...a boat-load of the officers

...the entry of Perry's fleet into that port after

...of his dearth. He loved his profession, that of

...in West Henrietta, aged 80 years. —Funeral from the house to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock.
Henry Tarbox came to Wheatland prior to 1820. He was by trade a cabinet maker and was elected one of the first five Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its organization in 1827. He was a private in Capt. Beckwith's Company in the Patriot War of 1838-39. Beckwith says that when he came to the Village in 1830 Mr. Tarbox was a wagon maker.

Scottsville
May 4

Mr. Garbutt

Please send by bearer the mortgage against Mr. Thompson in my favor of oblige

Henry Tarbox
Commission of Capt. Francis X. Beckwith under which he lead Wheatland troops in the Canadian uprising of 1837-1838.
State of New-York, ss.
County, ss.

I hereby Certify, That on the 4th day of June A. D. 183_, the within named Francis X. Rockworth, personally appeared before me, and took and subscribed the oath required by law to qualify him to discharge the duties of the office to which he is within commissioned.

[Signature]

[Commissioner of Oaths]
The People of the State of New-York,

To all to whom these Presents shall come:

KNOW YE, That pursuant to the Constitution and Laws of our said State, We have appointed and constituted, and by these Presents do appoint and constitute Francis E. Backworth Captain in the 25th Regiment of Artillery of our said State, (with rank from February 4, 1837) to hold the said Office in the manner specified in and by our said Constitution and Laws.

In Testimony whereof, We have caused our Seal for Military Commissions to be hereunto affixed. Witness William L. Marcy, Esquire, Governor of our said State, General and Commander in Chief of all the Militia, and Admiral of the Navy of the same, at our City of Albany, the 4th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

Passed the Adjutant-General’s Office.

WILLIAM L. MARCY

Passed the Adjutant-General’s Office.

Adjutant-General.
another company was raised in Caledonia, commanded by
Captain Robert McKay, under whom those living in the vicinity
of the Big Spring enlisted.

THE PATRIOT WAR, 1837 - 1838.
The Scottsville Artillery Company.

In 1819 or 1820 an Artillery company was organized in the
village of Scottsville, a six pound field piece being furnished them
by the State. Isaac I. Lewis, Simeon Sage, Abner Cushman,
George Ensign, Daniel P. Hammond and Francis X. Beckwith
were successively commandants of the company.

During the trouble between our Country and Canada known
as the "Patriot War" this company, then under the command of
Captain F. X. Beckwith, was ordered by the Governor to Buffalo
to aid in protecting that portion of our frontier. The company
left Scottsville the last of December, 1837, via Rochester, where
they took passage on open or platform cars on the Tonawanda
Railroad, then just opened for business. It was a rough, bleak
winter day, the wind sharp and piercing. Six hours were con-
sumed in making the trip to Batavia, arriving there after dark,
cold, tired and hungry. As Batavia was then the western term-
minus of railroad transportation, the company marched from there
to Buffalo. While upon the lines they performed camp and
guard duty and after an absence of six weeks were discharged
and returned to their homes.

There is no roster of this company in existence. The Adjutant
General's office at the State Capitol contains no record of it.
The following list of thirty-three names out of the forty who
obeyed the call were furnished from memory by Captain Beckwith
and Hugh McVean.

OFFICERS.
Captain, Francis X. Beckwith.
1st. Lieut. John Hammond.
2nd. * James F. Beckwith.
1st. Serjeant. Samuel Welch.
3rd. * James Wells.
4th. * Paul Austin.

MUSICIANS.
Fife Major, Mark Hammond.
Fifers, Theodore Wilber.
Chester Keys.
Drummers, John Wilber.
Jasper Buck.
PRIVATES.

William Stewart.  Roger Austin.  Eraetus West.  

The County of Monroe was represented in the Patriot War by a battalion of Artillery consisting of four companies, commanded by Colonel Joseph Wood, viz:

Rochester,  Captain Evan Evans.  
Brighton,  " Amos Soper.  
Penfield,  " Franklin Robb.  
Scottsville,  " Francis X. Beckwith.  

The members of the Scottsville company were in after years rewarded by the General Government for their services by the presentation to each of a warrant good for forty acres of public land.

THE SECOND FLORIDA WAR, 1835 - 1842.

One resident of Wheatland took part in the Second Florida War against the Seminole Indians. This was Peter Sullivan who served five years in the Regular Army, in Co. G, 8th U. S. Infantry. He enlisted April 25, 1839 and was honorably discharged April 24, 1844. He will be remembered by many of the older people of Scottsville by his erect military bearing.

THE MEXICAN WAR, 1846.

Wheatland's sole representative in the war with Mexico in 1846 was Peter Clark, of Scottsville, N. Y. He enlisted in Captain Caleb Wilder's Company of Rochester, the only one raised in the county for that struggle. He came out of that contest without a scratch, was honorably discharged, and returned to his home. Fifteen years afterward he enlisted in the Old 13th, the first regiment raised in the County of Monroe for the preservation of the Union, and was killed in the Battle of Fredericksburg December 13th, 1862.
March 26, 1936

Mr. George J. Skivington,
511-517 Wilder Building,
Rochester, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Skivington:

It is with inexpressible satisfaction that I received your kind and very interesting letter of the 20th instant. It came at a most opportune moment for I am just ready to put in final form such data as I have gathered respecting the William and Lucy (Gregory) Lacy family, their ancestors, descendants, collateral relatives and many of their neighbors of Fairfield County, Connecticut; Ulster, Ontario and Monroe Counties, New York; and Oakland County, Michigan.

I would very much like to procure photostatic copies of the military commissions, old deeds, mortgages, and particularly the old deeds on parchment, from Ulster County, to which you have referred in your letter, and if you will have them made for me as soon as possible I will be more than pleased to pay the cost. I should like to procure these before I complete the final transcript of what I have now ready for type, because undoubtedly there is much information in what you have that I should like to incorporate.

Mrs. Grace Chamberlain, who was kind enough to mention my name to you, graciously loaned to me the copy of Slocum's History of the Town of Wheatland which you sent to her.

I am not a direct descendant of Captain Levi Lacy (1786-1854), but am the grandson of Eli Lacy (1799-1876) who was Captain Levi's brother. Their parents were William Lacy (1761-1814) and Lucy (Gregory) Lacy (1759-1808). She is said to be the first person buried in Garbutt's Cemetery. They were married at or near Danbury Town, Fairfield County, Connecticut, in 1783, lived in New Fairfield Town near Danbury, where Captain Levi was born, until 1787, when they moved, along with Daniel Gregory, Lucy's father, and his family, to Wallkill Town (later Deer Park Town and now Mt. Hope Town) in Ulster County (now Orange County), New York State, their homes being located a few miles west of the present city of Middletown. It was there that their next five children, including my grandfather, Eli Lacy, were born. In 1799 they moved to Seneca Town, Ontario County, New York, where they lived for about four years and where their next two children were born. In 1803/4 they moved to the town of Wheatland where their children grew to maturity.
Their son, Eli Lacy, married Mary Joanna Franklin (1799-1875) at or near Scottsville and Chili. She was the daughter of Daniel Franklin and Sebra (Temple) Franklin, who were married in the town of Winchester, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, in 1785. The Heaths, Scotts, Chamberlains and Franklins and others in the town of Wheatland came from that vicinity. The Cox family, as you know, came from Westchester County, New York, to Saratoga County, and moved west in the Mohawk Valley to Seneca Town, Ontario County, and it was here that a number of the early comers to the town of Wheatland first became neighbors. There were many intermarriages and close neighborliness among these early families.

John Garbutt, who was a sergeant in Captain Levi Lacy's Company in the war of 1812, and Captain Levi Lacy were brothers-in-law, they having married daughters of Captain Rufus Cady, who came from western Massachusetts. My grandparents, Eli Lacy and Mary Joanna (Franklin) Lacy were married in 1824 and lived in a log house at or near Chili until 1829, when they moved to Bennington, Wyoming County, where my father, Francis Daniel Lacy (1838-1907) was born. In 1839 they came to Orion Township, Oakland County, Michigan, first living for a short time with Mary Joanna's sister, Sebra (Franklin) Simons on their farm. Simion Simons was her second husband, her first husband being a Mr. Scott, whom I believe but am not sure, was a son or grandson of Isaac Scott who founded Scottsville which bears his name.

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My father, Francis Daniel Lacy, true to the pioneering spirit of all of his ancestors, moved on to the edge of the frontier into the lumber woods of western Michigan, at Nirvana, Lake County, where he became a successful lumberman and where I was born in 1876.

Our progenitors, I have always felt, were a little careless in failing to keep the family record, but they were pioneers, always moving to the frontier, and certainly did not have social secretaries along with them. As a matter of diversion and also to do justice to a tribe of worthy people, none of whom would have claimed particular distinction but all of whom were fairly typical of that early Colonial pioneering type which I have always respected, I have taken it upon myself to write the story of their migrations. I was not so interested in the mere tracing of genealogical lines as I was in tracing the migrations of groups of families from the time they left England. I am of the impression that a proper understanding of American history cannot be obtained without a study of the migrations of family groups.

Your wide research and extended knowledge of the history of western New York causes me to feel humble and somewhat hesitant in my statements in this letter to you, because I recognize that we of the latter generations, and especially those of us at a distance, are apt to accept as true the family traditions we have heard, many of which are doubtlessly inaccurate. When I receive the photostats from you, I shall immediately
complete my manuscript and supply you with a copy, and I shall crave your criticism, corrections and suggestions respecting it and be very grateful for them.

I am more than happy that you have been so kind as to write to me and I shall hope that during the coming season I shall be coming your way and have the privilege of meeting you. In the meantime, I shall await the photostats which I trust you will forward at your earliest convenience, together with the bill for the cost of the same.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur J. Lacy

P.S. I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to Mr. R. Weller White, Jr., Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Co., Rochester, N.Y., whom you may know. He is a direct descendant of Rev. Lacy and I am sure will contact with you and cooperate with you in getting these photostats for me as soon as possible. I will want negatives so I can have further copies made as I may desire.

Arthur J. Lacy.
NOTES ON THE VISITS
OF
American and British Naval Vessels
To the Genesee River
1809-1814

BY
FRANKLIN HANFORD
Rear-Admiral, United States Navy (Retired)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
THE GENESEE PRESS
1911
I enjoyed you but left very much. Come again.

I did not treat myself inside of any bookshops in N.Y.!!

I have read the announcement by yourself and Dr. Ricks re "Architect Reprints." I subscribed for them this week! Humphry and want them all.

Dr. Ricks' time No. XI and I have read (thanked) Not from Humphry. I hope you can get enough Subs. orders to warrant printing the entire set—especially "Pinballer."

Rochester, N.Y.

FRANKLIN HANFORD

REAR-ADMIRAL, United States Navy (Retired)

ROCHESTER, N.Y.

THE GENESEE PRESS

1913
Notes on the Visits of American and British Naval Vessels to the Genesee River 1809-1814

It is difficult for the summer residents who people the shores of Lake Ontario from Nine Mile Point on the east to Manitou Beach on the west of the Genesee River, or for the holiday makers who wander among the trivial or amusing shows of Ontario Beach Park at Charlotte to realize that the now peaceful waters of "the beautiful lake," as the Iroquois called it, were once plowed by hostile fleets. And yet, for a period of three years, nearly a century ago, during our war of 1812-14 with Great Britain, both American and British fleets appeared off the Genesee at intervals, and the pioneers of Monroe county witnessed naval maneuvers, heard the sound of an enemy's guns, and actually gathered to resist the invasion of their country.

It is proposed to mention here all the authenticated visits of American and British naval vessels to the mouth of the Genesee River up to the year 1815. While it is generally supposed that no men-of-war's men ever entered the Genesee in a government craft before the year 1812, there was certainly one such visit as early as June, 1809, nearly three years before the commencement of the War of 1812. An entertaining account of that visit will be found in J. Fenimore Cooper's "Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers," published in 1846, in two volumes. In the second volume Cooper devotes thirty-three pages to his friend, Melancthon Taylor Woolsey, U. S. Navy. Following Cooper's account it appears that in 1808, our relations with Great Britain being strained, Woolsey, who was then a lieutenant, was selected by the Navy department to proceed to Oswego and superintend the construction of a brig of sixteen guns for service on Lake Ontario, and to command the first regular armament ever made under the Union on our inland waters. Woolsey took with him to Oswego two midshipmen, Messrs. Gamble and Cooper, the latter being James Cooper (whose name was afterwards changed to James Fenimore Cooper), the celebrated American novelist and naval historian. They spent the winter at Oswego and in the spring of 1809, the brig, named the Oneida, was launched and equipped for service. Her constructors were Christian Bergh and Henry Eckford, both of whom became eminent naval constructors.

Woolsey now decided to take a holiday and get a view of Niagara. Manning and provisioning the Oneida's launch he and Midshipman Cooper sailed from Oswego late in June, 1809. Relying upon the boat's sails, only four seamen from the Oneida's crew were taken along, and as they soon met strong head winds, there was not enough force to do much with the oars. Three times they beat up to a headland called the Devil's Nose (which is in the present town of Hamlin, Monroe county) before they could pass it. "Four nights were passed in the boat, two on the beach, and one in a hut on the banks of the Genesee, a few miles below the falls, and of course quite near the present site of Rochester." Their provisions having failed they were actually suffering for food. One old seaman of the crew, who had passed forty years on the lake, and knew the position of every one of the few dwellings near the shore between Oswego and Niagara, guided the two officers to some log huts where they obtained a loaf of bread, two pies, and a gallon of milk. Returning to the launch, sail was made and the party proceeded, but "hunger and head winds again brought the adventurers to a stand. A solitary hut was known to be at no great distance inland from the point where the boat now was, and again the party landed," having been driven to leeward of the river. "The boat entered by a narrow inlet into a large bay that was familiarly called Gernundegut (Hontecqut), and was hauled up for the night. The whole party bivouacked supersonant." Next morning, however, they found a house, a mile or two inland, and bought a sheep for a half eagle. Woolsey contrived to make a sort of soup of part of the mutton. Having appeased their hunger they
again set out for the westward, but again the weather was foul and equally. In crossing Genesee bay, the boat was diligently held and had to bear up again for the river. "Here the party passed another night, in a solitary log cabin on the site where the steamers and other craft must now make their harbor. A little bread was given to the children, and some milk was purchased." In the morning, however, they again headed to the west, passing the Devil's Nose and into the Niagara river. "It was the Fourth of July, (1812), and the boat entered the port of Sacketts Harbor with an American flag." It proceeded to Newark, where the two officers took up quarters for a week. An hour later, a delegation from Port Niagara came across to inquire who had brought the American ensign, for the first time, into that river. On being told, a formal invitation was given to join the officers on the other side in celebrating the day.

"Woolsey and his party remained some time in and about Niagara. He passed several times up and down on board the Adams, a brig that belonged to the War department. The return to Oswego was as difficult, and was accomplished in two days. These were the first movements by American man-of-war's men that ever occurred on Lake Ontario. The two officers had some conversation with the ports mentioned. The Americans, in 1812, purchased a number of small vessels and converted them into gunboats. Shipwrights and other mechanics were brought from the seaboard by both the British and Americans. We, therefore, employed constantly at shipbuilding until the war closed, by which time both the British and Americans had so increased the force, that they had gained the command of the lake commerce to and from the Genesee river.

The following extract from the "Recollections of George C. Latta" in "Early Rochester Records," as published in the Rochester "Post Express" of May 17, 1811, refers to some of these vessels: "As early as 1810, Horace Lewis & Co. of Ogdensburg built a schooner called the Experiment, Captain Holms, and began the forwarding business from Genesee to Great Britain. This vessel was followed by a little vessel called the Captain Dickson and the schooner called the Geneee Packet, Captain G. C. Meyer. These vessels continued to do business between Ogdensburg and Genesee river until the spring of 1812, when war was declared between Great Britain and Great Britain, and the vessels were then sold to the government and sent into service."

None of the American or British historians of naval operations on Lake Ontario gives any reference to events at or near the Genesee during the year 1812, though vessels of both nations were cruising on the lake. In the latter part of that year, and there is good reason to believe that vessels of our squadron ascended the river as high as Genesee's Falls, and frequently for recruits or for supplies. But I am able to quote from a newspaper printed in 1813, which contains a letter written by Mr. Donald McKenzie before the Munford, N. Y. Lyceum in that year. Mr. McKenzie was a native of Scotland, and had settled near the Canadorea "Big Bog." He said:

"In the latter part of the year 1812, having moved on with my wife at her father's mouth of the river, he secured a vessel, without the knowledge of his brother-in-law, Abel Reeder, Captain, 1d. Rate Boston. The next morning, as we were mooring our vessel on the shore, a British steamer arrived with a express stating that a British squadron was to pass up the river, and requesting Captain Rowe to call out the militia immediately. Re-turning, on our way towards the landing, we could hear distinctly the report of every cannon fired by the enemy. After leaving my wife with the family of my worthy friend, Horie, Fawke, at the landing, we hurried on as fast as possible to the mouth of the river, but nothing was to be seen of the fleet nor of its commander, Admiral Yeo. But immediately to my Father-in-law's house I caught a glimpse of the enemy's batteries, and by a sharp and sharp lookout, perceived a small vessel making a precipitate retreat, leaving all his camp equipage, provisions, stores, etc., behind it.

The Beresford also captured all his vessels and troops, and the enemy was immediately occupied the post. Then they came toward the enemy's camp, leaving our army in front. On the 13th we captured two schooners and some boats, going to the harbor, and on the 29th I received information that there was a depot of provisions at Genesee river. I accordingly proceeded off that river, landed some observant and marines of the squadron, and fired off all the provisions found in the government store, as also a ship of war and a brig for the army. On the 19th I anchored off the head of forty-mile creek, and landed 1000 barrels of flour and pork, which had arrived there for their army.

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the British Admiralty, etc., that I have this day, 29th June, 1813,hip off the Genesee with his squadron where some provisions were seized and carried off. The following official report from Commodore Yeo to Mr. John Wilson Croker, Secretary of the Admiralty, inclines a reference to this event in the "Catalogue of the Losses of the British and American," by William James, published at London, in 1812.

H. M. S. Wolf, Kingston, Upper Canada, 29th June, 1813. Sir:
ships next morning, taking salt, whisky, and provisions from the storehouse of Great Britain. Lord Latta, who was Bushnell's clock at the time, observing that the British officer for these goods. It has been said that the British officers boarded their ships because they heard that an armed force was expected in the harbor, and intended to move against them. Probably the British hurriedly boarded their ships they needed and left at their convenience and to carry on their original plan. At this time the British squadron consisted of the Wolfe, Royal Orange, Moira, Melville, Berkeley, and two gunboats.

"The Post Express" writer's view of the affair (that Commodore Yeo left at his own convenience and to carry out his original plan), is borne out by the British officers' letter quoted above. And it will be noted that while off the Genesee, on this occasion, he had on board the vessels of his fleet at least a part of the first regiment of Royal Scots. It was not probable, therefore, that he was driven off by fear of the force of hastily gathered militia up the river.

In his History of the Phelps and Garrah's Paradox, says, with reference to this affair of June 16, 1813, that "the only restraint that was put upon a few armed men, was the preventing their going out to warn the inhabitants of the neighborhood of their presence." A body of armed men that had collected at Hanford's Landing "marched down, arriving at the Charlotte Landing just as the invaders were embarking on board their boats. Some shots were fired upon them, but from too great a distance to be effective.

The men to whom Turner refers were probably those under the command of Major George Latta. He had received the following letter to Hopkins from Major-General Amos Hall, of Ontario county, referring to the event under discussion.

Bloomfield, June 16, 1813.

Lt. Col. Caleb Hopkins,

May we not have received your letter by Major Norton advising me of the landing of the enemy from their fleet off the mouth of the Genesee river. Their sailing regiment was perfectly correct. You will please to collect as many as accurate appearances as possible, of the enemy's vessels leave the mouth of the river. It cannot be supposed the enemy will leave the mouth of the river, as they have no more than a few men to guard it. They are expected to leave this night. In the morning, I shall expect you will give me a full account of the circumstances. I think you have in your possession that few arms will be wasted.

Yours respectfully.

A. Hall.
the American coast. This report is from William James's "Naval Occurrences, 1812-1814."

On the 7th, at daylight, the enemy's fleet was discovered close in with the shoals, that they are not willing to take our pilots and said to be so full of business as to be ready to run. Chauncey followed him or not."

Cooper, whose opinions on our naval operations are always worth considering, thought that Chauncey behaved well and praises his conduct while in charge of the naval force on Lake Ontario. He also praises Chauncey's energy and ability, and is of the opinion that Chauncey had orders from higher authority to avoid a general contest for the supremacy of the lake, unless absolutely sure of victory. Chauncey had six vessels with a total tonnage of 2,650, 700 men in their crews, and 32 guns. Chauncey's squadron was the largest and had the greater number of men and guns. Chauncy's squadron was more homogeneous and had a slight advantage in the fire on the British command. If the British commodore had really wanted to fight it would seem that this was an opportunity not to be missed.

Of the American vessels engaged in this action, the Madam was commanded by Captain Arthur Sinclair; the Madison, by Master Commandant William H. Yeo. While the writers on naval affairs give considerable space to this 12th November, 1813, battle, the historians of Monroe county and Western New York give it space. But it was an interesting event, as quoted in Turner's "Pirates and Commodore's Pursue" in order to get the point of view of onlookers from the shore. Turner's account is as follows:

Toward the last of September, of the same year, [1813] both the British and American vessels were at the upper end of the lake. Commodore Chauncey had come—a champion had stepped, or rather sailed, in, quite equal to the task of defence, in fact seeking the battle of the British fleet from view as if the British fleet be given at present with certainty, except that the same year, [1813], both the British and American ships were at the upper end of the lake. Commodore Chauncey made the most of the opportunity to fight on this occasion, and calls attention to the fact that each claimed that he made the most of the opportunity to make the most of the opportunity. The fire upon the British fleet was pretty effective, until by its superior sailing, he escaped me, and then a dense cloud of smoke rolled off before a light breeze.

Chauncey was seen rounding Bluff Point. It was a welcome advent, was out the British fleet from view as if the British fleet be given at present with certainty, except that the same year, [1813], both the British and American ships were at the upper end of the lake. Commodore Chauncey made the most of the opportunity to make the most of the opportunity. The fire upon the British fleet was pretty effective, until by its superior sailing, he escaped me, and then a dense cloud of smoke rolled off before a light breeze.
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Monroe county, or of Western New York, give it considerable space, for while it was of little moment in considering the campaigns of the year, or in its effect on the general result, it was a very important event in our local history. Considered in this light, the capture of the provisions and destruction of the American fleet around the Genesee and Lake Ontario, five miles east of the Genesee river, where, on the 1st of August, 1814, was the last British attempt to land on the neighboring towns, to prevent his landing, leaving only two men to take the women and children into the woods, in case he should land and send a detachment of troops, as had been threatened, to burn the bridge across the river.

Henry O'Kelly, in his "Sketches of Rochester," published at Rochester in 1828, devotes over two pages to this subject, as he was then a resident, and while his account contains some decided errors, it is given here in full:

A serious alarm, attended by some amusing consequences, occurred in the Genesee Country, considering the campaigns of the year, or at the mouth of the river with five thousand men, as near as could be made from this thinly settled region. The militia thus hastily recruited wore marchclothes and captured them. In a few hours, it was at one point and suddenly emerging elsewhere, so that of the eighteen-pounder mounted near the eighteen-pounder. The British obviously imagined that Brown was a regular officer of the American army, and that in over twenty miles of the Genesee river, where, on the 1st of August, 1814, was the last British attempt to land on the neighboring towns, to prevent his landing, leaving only two men to take the women and children into the woods, in case he should land and send a detachment of troops, as had been threatened, to burn the bridge across the river.

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answer was, 'No!' Captain Brown was delivered the message and read a paper signed by quite a number of citizens of Oswego, the contents of which, as near as I can recollect, were to this effect: that the tenantry having the right of way to the river, the probability was there would be serious injury had not his arm been arrested. The first gun from the gunboat was evidently a trial shot. She would undoubtedly have come a little nearer the shore had we not fired, and if so we should have assuredly captured her. She was a vessel of from 30 to 40 tons, sloop rigged. I hardly know whether the incident is worth relating. It was during the afternoon when we were about sixty-eight or ninety yards distant, which did no injury except one, which struck one of the storerooms and struck the ground. By this time the ground they turned up a deep furrow, sometimes several rods in length. Some of the ball was used in this city afterwards in breaking store for buildings.

"Soon after this occurrence General Porter arrived. About 8 o'clock p. m. he sent another flag of truce, Major Darby Noon, his aide, to receive it. The second demand was not surrendered he would land his army and 400 Indians and take post under military discipline. General Porter answered that if he chose to send his troops and Indians ashore, we would take care of them, and that if they sent another flag he would fire upon it. General Porter appeared to be very indignant at the threat contained in the message from the gunboat.

"Perhaps I ought to mention that Colonel Hopkins called out his regiment. Some companies came from the west side of the river, a large number in small parties, so that the second day at night we had 400 or 800 men. There was plenty of pork, flour, and whisky, but nothing else, and we were without utensils for cooking. I well recall Ely, Scraffon as belonging to the same mess with me. We needed drink and cold water in little cakes and bake them on a common shovel. We had no fork on ship or on shore, either to stir over a fire and drink water for coffee. The thought never occurred to any of us belonging to Rochester that we could be bombarded and get food. It will be recollected that at this time the temperance reformation had had its sale, and that there was no drink or without vegetables made the men exceedingly thirsty. The result may readily be conceived. I saw a column of men in the morning, the captain and men, which was of course his undoubted right under military discipline. The third morning the fleet holosted sail and stood down the lake, and we went to our homes."

"From the pamphlet to which we are indebted for Mr. Elisha Ely's excellent narrative quoted above, the following paragraph is taken: "That part of the proceedings relative to the Festival of 1817:"

"Mr. Harvey Ely, who came here in 1816, five years before the occurrence of the British upon the American works at the mouth of the river, he was in the fleet when the British marched to the defence of the place. As our readers are familiar with this action, we must only say that the British had the advantage, Judges Sampson called out all who were present at that engagement to pass Messrs. Ely, Kempshall, Eatman, Smith, Graves, and Grum Foe."

"In 1851, three years after the publication of Jenny Marsh Parker's 'Rochester: The British land at the mouth of the river (to cut off their communication with their base) and after having, according to the official version of the British press, been driven off by General Porter, they returned to the mainland."

"In 1817, the Governor and the Executive demanded of the British a cession of the British flag of truce, and ordered the American flag to be hoisted."

"This was the incident contained in Elisha Ely's account of the British flag of truce incident, Orsamus Turner published in Rochester the following year. Turner's narrative of the events at the mouth of the river is as follows:"

"In this work he devotes two pages to the incident under discussion, and his account is evidently based almost entirely upon the narrative given by Turner. The only official information given by Turner is quoted from page 318 of his work."
worth the candle," as he had much more important work to do, either in blockading Commodore Chauncey's squadron at Sacketts Harbor, or preparing to meet him on the lake. At all events there is no further record of Yeo's appearance off the Genesee.

A large portion of the American fleet, however, did appear there once more, when on September 22, 1814, it arrived with 3,000 men under Major-General Izard. This force left Sacketts Harbor on the 21st, and after being taken to the Genesee river by Chauncey's squadron, proceeded to Batavia. The incident is reported to the secretary of war by General Izard in a letter dated "Northern Army Headquarters, Batavia, September 28, 1814." It is taken from an article in the Rochester "Post Express" of December 18, 1897, and signed W. H. S., and is as follows:

On the 21st instant the fleet under Commodore Chauncey sailed the forenoon from Sacketts Harbor, and the wind favoring us, we were off the mouth of the Genesee river the next morning early. The troops were all disembarked before night and encamped near the lake. Every exertion was used to collect a sufficient number of wagons and horses for the transportation of our camp equipage and provisions, but our appearance being unexpected, and that part of the country thinly peopled, it was not until the 14th that we could resume our march. Part of the tents and stores were unavoidably left, to follow as fast as means could be procured for that purpose.

Through excessively bad roads and amidst continual and heavy rains we proceeded, the officers of every grade, with very few exceptions, being dismounted. On the 24th, some hours before night, the whole of our corps arrived in good spirits at this village, and with a less proportion of men disabled for immediate duty than could under such circumstances have been expected.

General Izard's force marched up the west side of the river as far as the Ridge road, and then west along that road until it struck off to the left for Batavia. Meanwhile the American fleet returned down the lake to Sackett's Harbor or to blockade the British fleet in Kingston.

So far as available sources of information show this was the last appearance of a naval force at the mouth of the Genesee river during the War of 1812.
THE CIVIL WAR, 1861 - 1865.

In the war for the perpetuity of the Union there was no distinct company organization in the town and yet there were nearly two hundred men who responded to the several calls for volunteers. These men went into every branch of the service, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and the Navy, the greater part enlisting before large bounties were offered as an inducement. Of this number twenty were killed in battle or on picket duty; twenty-one were wounded; twenty-two were taken prisoners, of whom nine died in Rebel prisons; fourteen died in hospitals, while several who returned to their homes died from the effect of wounds, or from disease contracted while in the service.

Five or six boys, born and reared in this town but absent when hostilities broke out, enlisted where they then were, but considered themselves as residents of Wheatland and have requested that their names appear in this list, a request that has been complied with. The following list is imperfect but is as near correct as it was possible to obtain. All were in N. Y., Regiments except where otherwise noted.

Armstrong, Daniel 8th Cavalry Shot on picket duty.
Annis, Martin V. B. Reynold's Battery.
Annis, Myron " " Wounded at Antietam & died from effect of wound.
Annis, Albert Mack's Rifle "
Anthony, Peter B. 4th Artillery.
Brown, D. D. S. Paymaster Army of the Cumberland.
Brown, David 4th Heavy Art. In Soldiers Home.
Blair, James 8th Cavalry Died in Andersonville Prison.
Blackburn, Lowry 4th Artillery Soldiers Home.
Barry, Patrick 4th "
Bissell, Frank 1st Cavalry.
Beckwith, Wm. L. 13th Infantry Wounded & in prison.
Beckwith, Charles 4th Artillery Wounded.
Beckwith, James 4th "
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Wounded/Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burbridge, John</td>
<td>44th Infantry</td>
<td>Wounded, Bull Run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bieford, George W.</td>
<td>28th Inf.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler, Hector A.</td>
<td>Sharp Shooter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cone, Charles H.</td>
<td>13th Infantry</td>
<td>Killed in Wilderness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croft, Ralph</td>
<td>108th Inf.</td>
<td>&quot; at Gettysburg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croft, J. Summerfield</td>
<td>26th Artillery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childs, George</td>
<td>Independent Batt’y.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapman, Joseph</td>
<td>8th Cavalry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catt, Robert</td>
<td>140th Infantry</td>
<td>Died in hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cates, George</td>
<td>140th Inf.</td>
<td>Died Annapolis Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Peter</td>
<td>13th Inf.</td>
<td>Killed at Fredericksburg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, John</td>
<td>108th Inf.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, James H.</td>
<td>108th Inf.</td>
<td>Wounded Antietam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, Patrick</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, Edward H.</td>
<td>6th Cavalry</td>
<td>Wounded Beverly Ford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cox, Bryce A.</td>
<td>108th Infantry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapin, Horace</td>
<td>140th Inf.</td>
<td>Killed Petersburg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook, Thomas</td>
<td>U. S. Navy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook, Matthew</td>
<td>108th Infantry.</td>
<td>Left without leave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowman, John</td>
<td>20th Mack’s Battery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook, William</td>
<td>108th Infantry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cain, Peter</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td>Died in hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carson, Joseph</td>
<td>3d N. Y. Cavalry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cronin, Albert H.</td>
<td>Normal School Co.</td>
<td>Wounded Antietam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmell, John</td>
<td>108th Infantry.</td>
<td>Died July 4th, 1897.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Forest, George</td>
<td>108th Infantry.</td>
<td>Wounded Fredericksburg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunn, Patrick</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td>Died May 2d, 1875.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deitz, George</td>
<td>4th Inf.</td>
<td>Prisoner Ream’s Station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deitz, Frederick</td>
<td>Reynold’s Batt’y</td>
<td>Wounded Wilderness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deitz, Henry W.</td>
<td>8th Cavalry</td>
<td>Died Fort McGregor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doris, Daniel</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td>Died in hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estes, James B.</td>
<td>16th Artillery</td>
<td>Died Fort McGregor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eno, Thomas</td>
<td>U. S. Navy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastman, Frederick</td>
<td>Normal School Co.</td>
<td>Died in hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastwood, Elias</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earl, Henry</td>
<td>Regular Army</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis, John R.</td>
<td>13th Infantry</td>
<td>Discharged - reinstated 4th Artillery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foley, Michael</td>
<td>8th Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitzgerald, John</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fitzgerald, Michael</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td>Prisoner Ream's Station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falkner, Patrick</td>
<td>140th Infantry</td>
<td>Left service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furman, George T.</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford, John</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ford, Thomas</td>
<td>Regular Army</td>
<td>Andersonville Prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garbutt, James</td>
<td>13th Infantry</td>
<td>Died Georgetown Hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillson, James</td>
<td>3d Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gleason, Shepard</td>
<td>13th Infantry</td>
<td>Promoted to Lt. Col. 25th Inf. died while on march.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey, David B.</td>
<td>13th</td>
<td>Died Sept. 7, 1897.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graner, John J.</td>
<td>108th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gleason, Frank</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td>Wounded at Petersburg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guthrie, Andrew</td>
<td>8th Cavalry</td>
<td>Killed in battle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glennon, Patrick R.</td>
<td>13th Infantry</td>
<td>Salsbury Prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden, Thomas</td>
<td>26th Battery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham, Alexander</td>
<td>140th Infantry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, Abner O.</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hume, John</td>
<td>140th Infantry</td>
<td>Wounded in Wilderness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houghtaling, David</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td>Prisoner Ream's Station, exchanged, died on way home.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houghtaling, Dan'l.</td>
<td>U. S. Navy</td>
<td>Died Salsbury Prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyde, Eldridge</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyde, William</td>
<td>U. S. Navy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawley, George A.</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallings, Bart</td>
<td>8th Cavalry</td>
<td>Monitor Mahopac.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hughes, James | 4th Artillery | Prisoner Ream’s Station.
Hart, John | 4th " | Died in the service.
Halligan, Thomas | 4th " | 
Haws, David | 140th Infantry | Left without permission.
Hubbard, Edwin | 140th " | 
Hollenbeck, Wells | 
Hollenbeck, Arch | 
Hollenbeck, Dennis | 
Hanford, Franklin | U. S. Navy | Midshipman.
Johnson, Richard M. | 8th Cavalry | 
Johnson, William F. | 108th Infantry | Killed at Antietam.
Johnson, Thomas | 108th " | Died in hospital.
Kelly, William | 8th Cavalry | 
Kendrick, George | 14th Artillery | 
Kendrick, John | 14th " | 
Lamphere, Geo. W. | 13th Infantry | Mustered out with Co. ’65.
Law, Samuel | 108th " | 
Lowe, Christopher | 108th " | Killed.
Martin, Rice | 140th Infantry | Died of wound received in battle.
Marshall, Bishop | 8th Cavalry | Died in 1868.
Melbourne, James | 4th Artillery | 
Morrison, James | 1st " | Killed at Fredericksburg.
Moon, Joseph F. | 140th Infantry | 
Miller, Romanta T. | 4th Artillery | Wounded and prisoner at Ream’s Station.
Muar, Edward | 4th " | 
Munson, Frank | 4th " | 
Munson, Scott W. | 44th Infantry | Killed at Gettysburg.
Munson, George | 4th Artillery | 
Munson, D. A. | Michigan Regt. | 
Mallery, Frank | 4th Artillery | Wounded - lost an arm.
Marsh, William | 4th " | Died in prison.
Marsh, Orson | 4th " | 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Company/Regiment</th>
<th>Fate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mahar, Michael</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td>Killed in Bat. Wilderness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller, Thomas</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morrissey, Daniel</td>
<td>8th Cavalry</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meehan, Edward</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>Absent at Roll Call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin, Hezekiah</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maginnes, Peter</td>
<td>140th Inf.</td>
<td>Absent without leave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maginnes, James</td>
<td>140th</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine, Andrew</td>
<td>140th</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Vean, John J.</td>
<td>8th Cavalry</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Vean, Charles</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>Died in Charleston prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Vean, Archibald</td>
<td>13th Infantry</td>
<td>Wounded Bull Run.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Naughton, Peter</td>
<td>Surgeon</td>
<td>Army of Tennessee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Naughton, John B.</td>
<td>108th Inf.</td>
<td>Wounded Fredericksburg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Mc Naughton, Wm. C.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sharp Shooter Killed by shell explosion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Naughton, Henry D.</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Naughton, John D.</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>Died in Washington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Naughton, Wm. D.</td>
<td>8th Cavalry</td>
<td>Died in hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Naughton, John C. A.</td>
<td>108th Inf.</td>
<td>Died in hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Nicholas, Michael</td>
<td>89th</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Nicholas, Thomas</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Pherson, Robert</td>
<td>108th Inf.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Pherson, Duncan C.</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Pherson, Henry</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>Died in Rochester.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Phillips, Michael</td>
<td>8th Cavalry</td>
<td>Left without permission.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Cabe, Michael</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Kelvey, John</td>
<td>108th Inf.</td>
<td>Wounded Fredericksburg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc Kelvey, James</td>
<td>3d Cavalry</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Conner, William</td>
<td>108th Inf.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker, John</td>
<td>13th Inf.</td>
<td>Mustered out with Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powers, Patrick</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pero, Peter</td>
<td>13th Inf.</td>
<td>Large bounty, small service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perkins, Alfred G.</td>
<td>13th Inf.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Three Sons of Daniel C. Mc Naughton.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Fate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quinn, Patrick</td>
<td>8th Cavalry</td>
<td>Soldiers Home, Bath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remington, Silas H.</td>
<td>8th Cavalry</td>
<td>Wounded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radband, Thomas</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ryan, James</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rogers, Harris</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td>Died Soldiers Home, Bath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Row, Augustus</td>
<td>13th Inf.</td>
<td>Bounty jumper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richards, Jason A.</td>
<td>Normal School Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richards, Solomon</td>
<td>44th Inf.</td>
<td>Killed at Gettysburg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richards, Eugene</td>
<td>44th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reiley, John</td>
<td>108th</td>
<td>Died in Rebel prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reisenger, Joseph</td>
<td>8th Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rulifson, John</td>
<td>3d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadbolt, George</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td>Prisoner Wilson’s Raid, Libby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring, Charles</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sill, Henry M.</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skinner, Scott</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sharp Shooter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Moses O.</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td>Prisoner Ream’s Station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, William C.</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>Died in hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, Alfred</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eng’r. Corps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparks, William W.</td>
<td>108th Inf.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloane, Horace</td>
<td>8th Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott, Walter</td>
<td>108th Inf.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong, William</td>
<td>108th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarbox, Brainard</td>
<td>108th Inf.</td>
<td>Killed at Antietam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarbox, Henry F.</td>
<td>108th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trayhern, Eli M.</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taffe, Peter</td>
<td>140th Inf.</td>
<td>Absent at Roll Call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ward, Willis F.</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace, William L.</td>
<td>26th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallace, Frederick</td>
<td>27th Inf.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeks, Elmer</td>
<td>27th</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wells, Seth</td>
<td>108th</td>
<td>Wounded at Gettysburg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilcox, Charles R.</td>
<td>4th Artillery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wilson, William 140th Inf. Died in hospital.
White, James 4th Artillery Died in Anderson Prison.
Wilber, Benjamin W. Reynold's Bat.
Wheeler, Harlan P. 140th Inf.
Wood, James 13th Infantry Died Soldiers Home, Los Angeles, Cal. 1898.
Weston, John 13th " Died in hospital.
Weigart, John 108th " Wounded Fredericksburg.
Young, Frank 108th Inf. Killed at Antietam.

Zimmerman, Abram 18th Bat. Died April 8, 1897, at Scottsville.

During the latter part of the Civil War the Government made four drafts to fill the depleted ranks of the regiments in its service, viz: July, 1863, and March, July and November 1864. In the call of 1863 it was shown that Wheatland had not only furnished its full proportion of men but an excess equal to the number required under the first call.

In the draft of March, 1864, sixteen names were drawn from the wheel, namely: George Cate, Isaac Budlong, Henry W. Chapin, Myron Miller, Joseph Woodgate, Daniel Stewart, Darwin Shadbolt, Daniel Smith, John G. Falkner, Joseph Carson, Benjamin Warren, Walter Irvine, Ethan Davis, Thomas Flinn, Andrew McCombs and Anthony Frome. The first named, George Cate, reported in person for service, was assigned to the 140th, a Monroe County Regiment; after a few months was taken ill and died in the Annapolis Hospital. His remains were brought home for interment in Belcoda. Budlong, Chapin, Miller and Woodgate procured substitutes, the others commuted service by the payment of $300.00 each in accordance with a rule of the War Department.

Upon the third call a sufficient sum of money was raised by voluntary contribution to fill the town's quota.
To H. F. Miller

Stewell

Town of Wheatland

Mon Co.

Sir: You are

requested to call a special

Dasonic meeting of the (blank)

of said town to convene on

Monday the 22nd day of

August incl., at Shingalls

Hotel in Scottsville, for the

purpose of raising money to

pay to Substitutes the daily

Pension of said town of

Wheatland.

Wheatland Aug. 13, 1864

Samuel B. Dear

Ed. A. Stowm

John Lynn

John T. H. Mason

Malcolm McGhee.
J.B. Lewis
Margaret Johnston
Lucas A. T. Levi
Dorothy Rogers
Daniel O. Warner
Eliza Allen
Mrs. H. Warner

Westland Aug. 13th, 1864
Felicia
Aug 18, 1864
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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In order to guard against and correct as much as possible some of the errors arising from atmospheric and other causes appertaining to telegraphy, every important message should be repeated, by being sent back from the station at which it is to be received to the station from which it is originally sent. Half the usual price will be charged for repeating the message, and while this Company in good faith will endeavor to send messages correctly and promptly, it will not be responsible for any errors or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for any non-delivery of repeated messages, beyond two hundred times the sum paid for sending the same, unless in like manner specified on this agreement, and paid at the time of sending the message. Nor will the Company be responsible for any error or delay in the transmission or delivery of more than the amount paid for transmission, unless specially insured and the amount of risk paid for and specified on this agreement at the time it was signed. This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender of the message and to forward it over the lines of other Companies when necessary. No agent or employee is authorized or required to vary the terms of this agreement or make any other verbal agreement and no one but a Superintendent is authorized to make a special agreement for insurance. These terms apply through the whole course of this message on all lines by which it may be transmitted.

No. 2.

To J. A. Mcauliff
Will call

By Telegraph from Buffalo"
CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION FOR A DRAFTED PERSON ON ACCOUNT OF DISABILITY.

This is to certify, That William Wilcox of Wheatfield, Morris county, State of New York, having been drafted, and claiming exemption on account of disability, has been carefully examined, and is found to be unfit for military duty by reason of Hemorrhoids ulcerata, and, in consequence thereof, he is exempt from service under the present draft.

Provost Marshal, and President of Board of Enrollment.

Member of Board of Enrollment.

Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

Dated at Rochute, this 7th day of Sept., 1863.
William L. Beckwith was a son of Francis X. Beckwith. He enlisted in the old 13th. Regiment or, as it was known, "The Rochester Regiment", on August 13, 1862.

For a history of this Regiment see Peck's History of Rochester, pages 556-559.

The Regiment had participated in the "Seven Days" battle around Richmond, just prior to Beckwith's enlistment, and then took part in the battles of "Second Bull Run", "Antietam" and "Fredericksburg", and he was probably there with it.

He later served with the 140th. N.Y.S. Vols., because he describes himself as a member of Co. G in it when he voted on the 18th. of October, 1864.

He is dressed in the Zouave costume used by many regiments in the Civil War.
In the name of God amen; I, William L. Beckwith, of the town of Wheatland in the county of Monroe and state of New York, of the age of thirty years, and being of sound mind and memory, do make, publish and declare, this my last will and testament, in manner following, that is to say: I give and bequeath all of my personal property of every nature and nature, including all pay or bounty that may be due me at my decease from the Government of the United States, to my dear daughter, Hannah Beckwith, and to my beloved sister, Florence L. Beckwith, to be equally divided between them, share and share alike.

And I direct and order my executor herein named to collect all moneys due me and to pay over the same to the said legatees within one year after my decease.

And I do hereby appoint my father, Francis L. Beckwith, my sole executor of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills made by me, in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 16th day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

William L. Beckwith

The above instrument consisting of one sheet, was at the date thereof declared true by William L. Beckwith, the testator thereunto.
This will of William L. Beckwith was made on March 16, 1865. Sheridan had just a few days previously joined forces with Grant and at this time mighty preparations were under way for the grand assault on Lee's lines at Petersburg which was to result in the abandonment of Richmond and final surrender at Appamatox.

John R. Francis and Ely M. Trayheren, the witnesses, were both Wheatland soldiers, a photograph of the latter is laid in this book.

Note the cancelled One Dollar Revenue stamp.
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John R. Francis and Ely M. Traynern, the witnesses, were both Wheatland soldiers, a photograph of the latter is laid in this book.

Note the cancelled One Dollar Revenue stamp.
This is the envelope in which William L. Beckwith mailed his will to his father, Francis X. The endorsement is in the father's hand. It was mailed at Washington March 20, 1865. This and other papers of William L. Beckwith were given to me by Mrs. Ella G. Howe, the widow of Dr. William J. Howe.
VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT.

STATE OF: NEW YORK

TOWN OF: Wheatland

I, William L. Beckwith, born in Scottsville, in the State of New York, aged 27 years, and by occupation a mechanic, do hereby acknowledge to have volunteered this 12th day of August, 1862, to serve as a soldier in the Army of the United States of America, for the period of THREE YEARS, unless sooner discharged by proper authority: Do also agree to accept such bounty, pay, rations, and clothing, as are, or may be, established by law for volunteers. And I, William L. Beckwith, solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whomssoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Sworn and subscribed to, at Rochester, this 12th day of Aug. 1862, W.L. Beckwith

I certify, on honor, that I have carefully examined the above named Volunteer, agreeably to the General Regulations of the Army, and that, in my opinion, he is free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity which would, in any way, disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier.

Examining Surgeon.

I certify, on honor, that I have minutely inspected the Volunteer, previously to his enlistment, and that he was entirely sober when enlisted; that to the best of my judgment and belief, he is of lawful age; and that, in accepting him as duly qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier, I have strictly observed the Regulations which govern the recruiting service. This soldier has blue eyes, black hair, light complexion, is 5 feet 7 inches high.

Regiment N.Y.S.V.

Requisition Officer.
Volunteered at Rochester, August 12, 1862

By Capt. Markham

Regiment of

enlistment; has served in Company ( )

Regiment of

Discharged 18

CONSENT IN CASE OF MINOR.

I, (Name), of (Address), do hereby give my consent to the said (Name) volunteering as a soldier in the United States Army for a period of (years), and I am of the age of (years) and (years) old. I have no previous military service.

Given at (Place) this (day) of (month) (year).

Witness:

______________________________
William L. Beckwith did not wait for the draft and apparently received no bounty. This letter, or copy of a letter, in his hand, was given to me by Mrs. Ella G. Howe.

I enlisted August 13th, 1862 in the 13th Regt., on the 19th you commenced paying $100.00 bounty, I counted on the same quota and was really entitled to the bounty, by having my first enlistment papers destroyed and another set made out I could have procured the money but I scorned to do so preferring to lose it rather than get it fraudulently.

W. L. Beckwith
In the Presidential election of 1864, loyal soldiers in the field were permitted to vote as they were in the World War. They did not cast their vote directly, but authorized some one at home in their behalf by this type of power of attorney. In this instance, the soldier, William L. Beckwith appointed his father, Francis X., and a good Republican vote was probably cast for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln as President. (See the powers of attorney by other Wheatland soldiers and sailors in Vol. 13 of Wheatland papers belonging to G.J.S.).

By this date, October 18, 1864, Beckwith had been transferred to the famous Rochester Regiment, the 140th., at the head of which Col. Patrick O'Horke had gloriously died at Little Round Top, Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.
Soldier's Power of Attorney.

In pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the qualified electors of this State, absent therein from in the Military Services of the United States, in the Army or Navy thereof to vote," Passed April 21st, 1864.

William S. Beckwith, a member of Company G of the 140th Regiment, New-York Volunteer New in Camp Park, Hospital at or near Annapolis in the State of Maryland (or of the city of ___________ or Territory of ___________ or attached to the United States vessel ___________), and being a resident of the town of Wheatland (or of the city of ___________) in the county of Monroe, do hereby authorize and empower Francis B. Bond of the town of Wheatland (or of the city of ___________) in the county of Monroe to cast for me and in my name and stead, in pursuance of Section 2, of said Act, my vote or ballot, the same as if I was personally present at the General election to be held on the 8th day of November 1864.

Witness, John D. Lullenhocker, Co. B, 118th N. Y. V. Col., Camp Park, near Annapolis, Md.

On this Eighteenth day of October 1864, before me personally came William S. Beckwith, to me known to be the same person described in the foregoing instrument, who being by me duly sworn deposes and says, that he executed the foregoing instrument for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. And at the same time appeared before me John D. Lullenhocker, who being by me duly sworn deposes and says that he saw the said William S. Beckwith sign and
Soldier's Power of Attorney.

In pursuance of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled “An Act to enable the qualified electors of this State, absent therefrom in the Military Services of the United States, in the Army or Navy thereof to vote,” Passed April 21st, 1864.

William J. Beekwith, a member of Company of the 140th Regiment, New York Volunteers, deposes and says that he saw the said William J. Beekwith sign and execute said instrument in his presence, whereupon the said John D. Sullivan became the subscribing witness thereto.

This note is in the hand of Frank Garbutt.
I find no record of John Riley having been accredited to this Town as a soldier in the Rebellion.

G.J.S.

Editor Union and Advertiser:

In these days of political excitement we see and hear much of the large gatherings of the various clans, how they have stirred the people and painted the town red, etc. We have had but very little furor in Scottsville. What little has been done was nearly all by the St. John people, and while so many all over the country were turning eyes and ears towards the reports from Ohio. The old soldiers of the John Jay McVean Post, G. A. R. of this place, did not paint the town red, but they were enjoying a red letter time. Some way it leaked out among the comrades that a presentation ceremony was to be had in their interest, so the fact that the Post was one year old this week decided them to hold their first anniversary. A few friends were invited, sufficient to fill the hall. The friends in Rochester also took an interest to help, and a host came up, among them was Gen. John A. Reynolds, Col. James S. Graham, Col. Cautine and Capt. Mabbit. All of them addressed the meeting on Grand Army matters, relating many incidents in the history of the war and of the G. A. R. to the present time. During the progress of the meeting many were surprised by the entrance into the hall of Mr. Eli Trayhern, an old soldier, carrying a beautiful banner. We soon learned the circumstances. In behalf of the family of Capt. John Jay McVean, in whose memory this post was named, he presented the banner to the post, I regret being unable to give his remarks on the occasion. They were full of sacred memories, earnest and pathetic, riveting the closest attention of every one present. The banner being received by the presiding officer, Col. Graham, responded on the part of the post. I need not say anything to the people of Rochester about his remarks, because his ability to fill such a position is well known to the people.

After the regular meeting the boys went in for an hour of camp-fire, the fire not literally present the room was kept quite warm with anecdote and song of which there was a large amount on hand, and the friends present found it impossible to leave their seats until all was over. Then all left with earnest expressions of pleasure for what they had seen and heard.

The banner is large, of fine quality and design. On one side is inscribed, John Jay McVean, Post No. 413, G. A. R., Dept. of New York. This is on light blue silk. On the other side the motto, God Defends the Right. This on dark blue silk. The whole surrounded by border of satin with heavy silk plush lapels in crimson and gilt braids, tinsel and tassels to correspond. This was indeed a red letter time for the G. A. R. boys in Wheatland.

Oct. 15, 1884.
GREAT EMANCIPATOR' LIVES AGAIN

FRANCIS TURNER
The Boys in Blue turned history’s pages back more than a half century at the annual dinner of the Abraham Lincoln Association at Hotel Rochester. Pictured herewith are two of Rochester's few remaining veterans meeting Aydelotte, noted Lincoln impersonator.

FRANK BISSELL

L. D. AYDELLOTTE

Scottsville's Sole Survivor of G.A.R. Marks Anniversary

Scottsville—Frank Bissell, last surviving Civil War veteran in Scottsville, was 87 years old yesterday. Celebrating the event, a family gathering with all his children present took place at Niagara Falls last week.

Mr. Bissell is one of the few surviving members of Myron Adams Post, GAR, of Rochester. He was born in the adjoining town of Chili Sept. 26, 1846, the son of Joseph and Mary Letteiner Bissell of Scottsville.

Enlists Here

On Aug. 18, 1863, he enlisted at Rochester in Company K, First New York Regiment of Veteran Cavalry, 22d Army Corps, for service in the Civil War. From February, 1864, to June, 1865, he served with the Cavalry Brigade, First Division Department of West Virginia, and participated in a number of battles and skirmishes in the Shenandoah and Kanawha Valleys. He was under Generals Hunter, Seigel and Sheridan. He was mustered out July 20, 1865, at Charleston, W. Va.

Mr. Bissell has spent the most of his life in Scottsville, where in 1888 he married Miss Katherine Halligan. She died Mar. 9, 1918.

He has three sons and two daughters, Edward at home, Alfred J. of Holley, Francis of Rochester, Miss Florence Bissell at home, and Sister Gertruden of Jacksonville, Ill. Mrs. William Houghtaling of Scottsville is his sister.
G. A. R. VETERANS
OFF TO GETTYSBURG

6/30/38

Frank Bissell, Scottsville's only surviving Civil War veteran, and his daughter, Miss Florence Bissell, left by railroad train Tuesday, and Louis E. Boutwell and sons Delos S., Lewis and Frederick, left by motor on Wednesday to attend the joint reunion of the Blue and the Gray at Gettysburg, Pa., June 29th to July 6th, as guests of the federal government.

The soldiers of yesteryear will attend the reunion at the scene of one of their greatest battles under a government grant that provides for their expenses to and from the battlefield as well as expenses during their stay and those of an attendant. It is estimated that there are 504 veterans in New York state, 10,000 Union and Confederate veterans in the country. About half of the total are expected to accept the invitation made possible by President Roosevelt. More than 1,000 veterans and others allied with the G. A. R., attended the 72d state encampment in Rochester, June 14-16.

There are 17 Monroe County Civil War veterans living, viz: Foster Bi•adstreet, Frank Dumond, Henry Gerawharger, John Bohannon, George Brown, Charles P. Buck, James A. Hard, Charles T. Peck, John A. Roe, Edward H. Smith, Henry Lilly and Joseph Bauer, recent state commander, all of Rochester; Frank Bissell, Scottsville; Henna Cole, Brockport; Frank Van Alstyne, Webster, and Sigmund Stettiner, Spencerport.

FRANK BISSELL, VETERAN,
REACHES 90TH MILESTONE

9/26/36

Frank Bissell, only surviving Civil War veteran in Scottsville, was 90 years old on Sept. 26th. He is one of the few surviving members of Myron Adams Post, G. A. R., of Rochester.

Mr. Bissell was born in the adjoining town of Chili, Sept. 26, 1846, son of the late Joseph and Mary (Lettuer) Bissell of Scottsville. On Aug. 18, 1863, he enlisted at Rochester in Company K, First New York Regiment Veteran Cavalry, 22d Army Corps, cavalry division, for service in the Civil War. From February, 1864, to June, 1865, he served with the cavalry brigade, first division, Department of West Virginia, and participated in a number of battles and skirmishes in the Shenandoah and Kanawha valleys. He was under Generals Hunter, Seigel and Sheridan. He was mustered out July 20, 1865, at Charleston, W. Va.

Mr. Bissell has spent the most of his life in Scottsville, where in 1868 he married Miss Katherine Hallegan. She died March 9, 1916, aged 63 years. He is in excellent health, very active and does a good deal of work about his home in Chili avenue.

Mr. Bissell has three sons and two daughters, Edward at home, Alfred J. of Holley, Francis of Rochester, Miss Florence at home, and Sister M. Gertruden of Jacksonville, Ill. Mrs. William Houghtaling, 81, of our village, is his sister.

Veteran Bissell and daughter, Miss Florence, recently motored to Washington, D. C., where they attended the 70th annual encampment of the G. A. R.

Our congratulations to Mr. Bissell with the hope that he will be with us on many more birthdays.
KATHERINE L. TRAYHERN

Well Known Woman Dead After Brief Illness—Tribute by A Friend.

"Kate Trayhern is dead!" is the short sentence that struck the chords of deepest regret in every heart in Scottsville and vicinity Sunday morning as the word was passed from house to house.

Born at Albany, N. Y., June 24th 1858.
Married to E. M. Trayhern, July 10th 1877.
Died, July 12th 1908.

A brief biography. But many words would fail to portray the activities of her thirty-one years of life in Scottsville.

Thirty-one years ago under the guidance and leadership of E. M. Trayhern, Scottsville was noted for the abundance and excellent quality of its musical talent. With its band, its orchestra, and its many fine voices, the people heard music everywhere, appropriate for all occasions.

At social and festive events for church and school; at picnics; for the dance; and in frequent concerts, music of high quality was freely poured forth.

Into that circle of musical entertainers came Katherine Lansing Payne as the wife of E. M. Trayhern. Though not a musician herself she was a companionable help-mate who entered heart and soul into the work and spirit of the surrounding village life. Cheerful and light-hearted always, her joyous, ready wit dispelled every cloud charged with melancholy; her tireless willing hand was active in every work for church and society; and her pervading sympathy sought out and brought relief for the ills of sickness and went among the poor.

While to her friends Mrs. Trayhern appealed as the embodiment of sunshine, and to society as an efficient worker, it is more especially on account of her sympathetic interest and unselfish efforts in behalf of the poor in distress that she will be held in grateful remembrance, as many have been the occasions in which she was instrumental in bringing relief.

She leaves, besides her husband, a daughter Elizabeth and a son James Trayhern to whom the sympathy of the community goes out for the loss of a wife and mother in the prime of her life and from the midst of her usefulness.

It is with sincere regret that the publisher of THE BEE adds a word to the notice above.

Mrs. Trayhern went to a Rochester hospital July 6th for an operation for the removal of a tumor. It was known she was critically ill, fears being entertained for her recovery. She grew worse after the operation and died early Sunday morning, July 12th.

It is unnecessary for us to speak of what she was to Scottsville and vicinity; you all know her excellencies of character. But of her work on this paper we may say a word, after several years of work together in the conduct of THE BEE—for especially during the past three years she has done most of the writing and attended to the most of the business transacted, keeping the records of the Scottsville transactions, etc.

What she has written has always been of a highly optimistic, cheerful tone, even when penned under conditions of extreme weakness and at times when most persons would have felt themselves too ill to think of work of any kind. And in all that time we have never read one cross word written to us or about anyone, either for publication or in business communications by mail or phone.

It is a matter of sincere and deep regret that we lose from our pages the work of her pen and mind, charitable to all of whom it spoke.

Mrs. Trayhern will ever go down in the pages of our memory as a woman who strove earnestly and sincerely to live up to a high ideal of kindness and Christian character.

THE PUBLISHER.
Funeral of Mrs. Trayhern.

Funeral services for the late Mrs. E. M. Trayhern were largely attended yesterday at 3 p.m. at the Presbyterian Church, when Rev. R. A. Hallock, D.D., made a few remarks from Isaiah 61:1-2. A quartette, Mrs. J. W. Howe, Miss Munson, Charles Munson and William Dunn sang "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," and "When the Mists Have Rolled Away."

Rev. R. C. Searing assisted in the services at the grave in Oatka cemetery. The bearers were Thomas Rafferty, R. F. Miller, Mr. Williams, J. W. Carson, James Cox and Philip Garbutt.

Many beautiful pieces and floral bouquets testified to the esteem in which she was held.

One sister Mrs. C. H. Barber of Olympia, Wash., and five brothers were unable to attend the services.
The six Dietz brothers, who met Monday at the home of John Dietz, No. 13 Dover street, for the first time since the war. Five of them enlisted at Scottsville at the beginning of the war, two in 1861 and three in 1862. They appear in the picture as follows:

Top row—Alonzo Dietz, of Northwood, N. D.; George Dietz, of Buffalo; Alphonso Dietz, of Belden, Mich.

Bottom row—John Dietz, of Rochester; Lieutenant Frederick Dietz, of Hood River, Oregon; William Dietz, of Canton, Ill.
Upon the fourth requisition the Town Board were authorized to issue the town’s bonds for a sufficient amount to fill the town’s quota. Bonds of the town to the amount of $10,800.00 were issued, upon which $1,400.00 interest was paid, making the cost to Wheatland over $12,000.00 to fill the last call of the Government for troops.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN, 1898.

So far as known the only men to enlist for service in the war with Spain in 1898, were two brothers John C. and Albert F. Dillman of Scottsville. The former was in Co. H., 3d N. Y. Volunteer Infantry and the latter in Co. E., 2d N. Y. Volunteer Infantry as a Corporal. Carroll McVean of Wheatland was in the Regular Army when the war began as a Quarter-master Sergeant and saw service during the whole period of hostilities.
UNION SERVICES.

BELCODA, CALEDONIA AND WUMFORD.

AT MUMFORD.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES

AT BAPTIST CHURCH.

NATIONAL ANTHEM, - - - - - - Choir.

PRAYER, - - - - - - Rev. A. L. FREEMAN.

HYMN—"Freedom's Banner," - - - - - - Choir.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS, - - - - Rev. JOHN A. NELSON.

HYMN—"He Maketh Wars to Cease," - - - - - - Choir.

RECITATION—"The Blue and the Gray." Mr. ANSON S. McNAB.

HYMN—"America," - - - - - - Choir.

(In which the Audience join.)

BENEDICTION, - - - - Rev. J. A. CARMICHAEL.
**SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.**

"You may not count the battles they have fought. The wreaths that crown them are invisible."

**AT BELCODA.**
- Solomon Brown
- William Bingham
- John Joslyn
- Rufus Hubbell

**AT CALEDONIA.**
- Samuel Standhope
- Israel Merriman

**AT BELCODA.**
- Isaac Butterfield
- David Fuller
- Enos Plourde
- John Gibson

**CALEDONIA.**
- Daniel Doris
- Charles B. Wilcox
- John Joslyn
- Rufus Hibbard

**SOLDIERS OF 1812-14.**

"They have fought and conquered."

**MUMFORD.**
- Peter Anderson
- John S. Anderson
- Alpheus Press
- William Remington
- Donald McPherson
- John McPherson
- Joel McPherson
- William McPherson
- William McPherson
- William McPherson
- John McPherson
- John McPherson
- Hugh McVean

**BELCODA.**
- Calvin Armstrong
- Isra Armstrong
- John Armstrong
- Elisha Blackmer
- Elisha Blackmer
- Cheerful Brown
- Andrew G. - Green
- Abish Cates
- Henry Gibson
- Robert Horner
- Jonathan Harris
- Hosea Hillard
- William Palmer
- N. Printer
- William Shaw
- Enoch Smith
- Martin Smith
- John Welch

**CALEDONIA.**
- Alexander Anderson
- Duncan Cameron
- Orange Dean
- Daniel Gourdin
- Malcolm McArthur
- John Malloch
- John McNaughton
- Peter McNaughton
- John McNaughton
- John McNaughton
- John McNaughton
- James Walker
- John Blue
- Malcolm McMartin

**SOLDIERS OF THE WAR.**

1861 - 1865

"A glorious and triumphant band Among the great ones of the land."

**MUMFORD.**
- Albert Crawford
- William C. Smith
- John McCall
- Bishop Marshall
- Andrew McKenzie
- A. H. McLaren

**BELCODA.**
- George Cate

**CALEDONIA.**
- Donald Armstrong
- John D. McNaughton
- Frederick Gibson
- William Moore
- Daniel Donohoe
HOW sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest;
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

"By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray
To bless the turf that wraps their clay
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

Mumford, Caledonia, Belcoda.
1776. 1861. 1812.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES

MEMORIAL DAY

MAY 30th, 1887.

MUMFORD, N. Y.

“Bring flowers to strew again
With fragrant purple rain,
Of lilacs and of roses, white and red
The dwellings of our dead,
Our glorious dead!”
MEMORIAL EXERCISES

will be held in the United Presbyterian Church, Mumford, on Monday Afternoon, 30th inst., commencing at 2 o'clock.

President of the Day, - - CHARLES T. BROWN, Marshal,

MUSIC.
UNDER DIRECTION OF PROF. JOHN H. WARD.

PRAYER.
REVEREND CHARLES H. ROBINSON.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS.
Selden S. Brown.

READING OF NAMES OF SOLDIERS.
Professor Lockwood.

BENEDICTION.
REVEREND R. MCKILLOP.

Procession will form under direction of the Marshal, and Soldiers' graves in Mumford Cemetery will be decorated by committee of young ladies, who will also decorate graves named of soldiers in Cemeteries at Belcoda and Caledonia.
WHEATLAND'S HONOR ROLL

Corrected List of World War Soldiers and Sailors from This Town.

Scottsville, N. Y.
14 April, 1924.

Mr. E. H. T. Miller,
Cor. Scottsville Section,
Caledonia Advertiser-Era,
Scottsville, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

On December 6th last, there was published in the Scottsville Section a letter from me containing the names of two women and fifty-one men from Wheatland who served in the World War. There were a few errors in that list which have been corrected. Through the courtesy of Mr. Edward R. Foreman, city and county historian of Rochester and Monroe county, and through the aid of the members of the Smith-Warren Post, American Legion, I have been able to add thirteen names to the list.

Below are the names of two women and sixty-four men, which I believe is the most complete list of persons serving in the World War from Wheatland, that has been printed. If you or any of your readers find any errors or omissions in it, I shall be glad to be so informed.

Yours respectfully,

Franklin Hanford.
(by R. H.)

List of men and women who served in the World War from the town of Wheatland:

Helen McAmmond, Y. M. C. A. in France.
Janet Isabel Stokoe, Red Cross in France and Germany.
Philip Abbott.
Hiram Alexander, U. S. Navy.
John W. Austin, U. S. Marines.
Curtice W. Booth.
Herbert W. Boylen.
Warren N. Brace.
McCull Hamilton Brown.
John A. Campbell.
Percival Case.
Fred J. Clark.
Joseph E. Clark.

John W. Clydesdale.
Roger Clydesdale.
John W. Coles, First Sergeant.
Robert L. Constock, Sergeant.
Francis C. Connal, U. S. Navy.
Robert P. Connal, Sergeant.
Leland R. Conner.
Vincento Coviere.
Remmen S. Dunn, First Sergeant.
William H. Dunn, First Sergeant.
Howard B. Eggleson.
Richard J. Fitzgerald.
Roy C. Grant.
John Eugene Harmon, Wounded.
James Hogg.
Vincenti Hold, Sergeant.
DeForest Horning, First Lieutenant.
John Hunt.
Joseph A. Inglenthal.
George W. Jarrett.
John Kalather, Jr.
Andrew Keenan.
Howard H. Kelly.
Burton Kingsbury.
Herbert Kirkpatrick.
Herbert M. Ladd, U. S. Navy.
Horace C. Ladd.
Andrew M. Lytle.
Jacob McCombs, Corporal.
Julian E. McVeau.
Orrie G. Nelson.
Royce E. Nelson, Sergeant.
D. G. O'Connell, Signal Sergeant.
William F. Oemun.
Guiseppie Piazza, Wounded.
Sylvester J. Reagan.
Edgar Chase Scofield.
Selma Simpson.
Emmett Skivington, U. S. Marines.
Herbert G. Southworth, U. S. Marines.
Ivan S. Southworth, First Lieutenant.
Ralph Smith.
Warren N. Smith, killed in action in France.
Raffael Taliente.
Lawrence Thompson.
Arthur Trigg.
Joseph W. Tyler, Wounded.
Richard B. Warren.
Stewart Warren.
William J. Warren, died of disease in France.
Howard R. Willis.
WHEATLAND'S WELCOME TO THE RETURNING
WORLD WAR SOLDIERS

The photograph on the preceding page is of a scene in the celebration held at Scottsville, New York, July 12, 1919, to celebrate the homecoming of Wheatland's soldiers in the World War.

It was taken on the lot on the south side of Main Street where the telephone office is now located.

The Village band had built and used this bandstand for weekly band concerts in the summer, generally on Saturday nights. (A photograph of this band is in this work.)

Rev. Patrick J. McArdle, the Catholic pastor at Scottsville, who presented the medals to the soldiers, is shown giving a short address of welcome.

Rev. Connal, the Methodist minister, sits on the rail at the left.

Next to him is John B. Gatenbee, then Supervisor of the Town.

Next, Robert J. Murphy, one of the soldiers. Dr. John F. McAmmond, now deceased, who appeared in the parade as George Washington, is next, and at his left, Rev. Francis C. Woodard, the Episcopal minister.

Back of Father McArdle is Good ard J. Freidell, who represented "Uncle Sam" in the parade.

Hon. Selden S. Brown, who was then Monroe County Surrogate, can be seen just to the right of Father McArdle.

I do not know the name of the man at Judge Brown's left, nor of the one back of the post who evidently moved.

Tunis E. Saunders, now deceased, holds the flag. He was always chosen as parade flagbearer.

William T. Keys stands at the left below the bandstand and George J. Skivington, who had charge of obtaining the medals, is kneeling to have them ready for Father McArdle to present to the soldiers.
The Wheatland Medal presented to Wheatland Soldiers in the World War in the celebration held in the honor of their return. This is an extra one. Those presented had the soldier's name engraved on the reverse.

The Medals were ordered from Bastian Bros. by G.J.S. on behalf of the Committee.
SMITH-WARREN POST
GETS OLD G.A.R. BANNER

At the monthly meeting of Smith-Warren Post, American Legion, Tuesday evening, Feb. 11th, Julian E. McVean, post member and Scottsville postmaster, presented the Post with an old GAR Post banner. It is of silk and reads: "John J. McVean Post, No. 413, G. A. R., Department of New York."

This post was founded some time in the seventies by Scottsville veterans of the Civil War and was named for Capt. John J. McVean of the 8th N.Y. He was a son of the late John and Abbie (Dickinson) McVean of the old stone house in North road, Wheatland, and died here a few years after the war.

After the post was organized, Mrs. Mary M. Fraser of Scottsville, sister of Capt. McVean, presented it with this banner. After some years the post membership dwindled to a few veterans and the charter was surrendered. Probably the only surviving member is Frank Bissell, 89, Scottsville's only living Civil War veteran.

The banner was returned to Mrs. Fraser and latterly has been in the possession of her nephew, the late John Russell, McVean, who died Dec. 6, 1935, aged 70 years.
THE SCOTTVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY.

This Society was organized at an informal meeting held in Scottsville December 11, 1871, at the house of Mrs. Mary M. Fraser, Mr. Geo. E. Slocum and Mrs. Fraser being appointed a Committee to draft a Constitution. On December 18, 1871, at Mr. Slocum’s house the Committee reported and the following Constitution was adopted:

ARTICLE I. This society shall be called The Scottsville Literary Society; its object, the mental improvement of its members.

ARTICLE II. Its officers shall consist of a President, Secretary and an Executive Committee of three. The President shall be elected at each meeting to preside at the next. The Secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep a record of the proceedings of the Society, and, if occasion require, act as its financial officer, shall be elected for a period of six months. The Executive Committee, who shall be appointed at the last meeting of each month, shall report at each meeting a programme of proceedings for the next.

ARTICLE III. Candidates for admission may be proposed by any member, and shall be admitted upon receiving a majority of the votes of those present.

ARTICLE IV. The regular meetings shall be held at 7:00 o’clock on Monday evening of each week at the place designated by the previous meeting.

ARTICLE V. Alterations or additions to these rules may be made by a majority of the members enrolled at any meeting of the Society.

In the first record book of the Society, under date of December 11, 1871, there are given in Mrs. Fraser’s handwriting, three "Honorary Members," namely: Mrs. Abby McVean, Mrs. Jane McNaughton, and Mrs. Ellen Dorr; and also ten "Charter Members," as follows: Rev. T. A. Weed, Geo. E. Slocum, Romeyn T. Sibley, Lydia F. Slocum, Annis W. Sibley, Prof. D. L. Stewart, Jane A. Dorr, Eleanor M. Dorr, Kate McNaughton and Mary M. Fraser.
Mrs. Fraser was the Secretary of the meeting and with characteristic modesty placed her own name last.

During the first year of its existence 37 additional members were admitted to the Society and up to Dec. 10, 1906, the 35th anniversary of its organization, no less than 512 names were added to its rolls. Of the whole number, about one-fourth are dead and many of the living are scattered over the United States. About 50 of its members have been teachers in the Scottsville Union School, many of them being earnest workers in the Society. Nearly all the clergy of the different village churches have joined its ranks and have contributed largely to its success. The membership has been confined to no class or condition, young and old being admitted on equal terms.

For many years Mrs. Fraser was the Society's Secretary and kept a very full and interesting record of the proceedings and debates. At first meetings were held weekly and continued even during the summer months, though at less frequent intervals, but of late years the summer meetings have been discontinued and meetings held only on alternate Monday evenings from October to May, at the residences of members.

Of the charter members but one survives:- Miss Eleanor M. Dorr, now Mrs. James Roy, of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Unlike most organizations this one has never had a permanent President, Vice-President or Treasurer, the Secretary being the only official whose term extends over more than three meetings.

The long continued existence and great usefulness of the Scottsville Literary Society may be attributed to various causes. The fact that there is no entrance fee, nor any annual or other dues, has kept it from all temptations to extravagance and made it eligible for the most impecunious. No sales, suppers, bazaars, concerts or dramatic performances have been necessary to fill its treasury for it has needed no funds and had no treasury. The additional fact that refreshments are not served at the meetings, has made the Society welcome to many hostesses whose only preparations are the providing of a few extra chairs and lights.
Again, while moral and religious subjects are handled, denominational questions are never discussed. Political topics (using the term "political" in its wider sense) are often introduced, but party politics have been uniformly tabooed. Ardent debates have been common, but personal criticisms have always been avoided. Even the applause of some exceptionally fine paper, or address, or musical performance has been rare, lest the Society fall into the opposite habit of applauding everything.

No one who has watched the course of events in Scottsville and its vicinity during the past 35 years can fail to see the beneficial effects of this organization upon the community, and while the Society feels deeply the loss of those older members whom death has deprived of their services, yet the constant infusion of young men and women to its rolls makes it seem safe in predicting many years of continued usefulness to the Scottsville Literary Society and in warranting the belief that some of its younger members may live to assist at its one hundredth anniversary in 1971.

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**THE DEATH OF MRS. M'VEAN**

One of the Oldest Residents of Scottsville—Active in Good Works.

Scottsville, Feb. 15.—This afternoon at 1 o'clock, at her residence on Main street, occurred the death of Mrs. Mary McVean Fraser. Mrs. Fraser had been ill but a few days and her death was very unexpected. She was born near Scottsville, October 10, 1831, and had spent her entire life in this vicinity.

On October 13, 1853, she was married to James Fraser, who died in 1862. She was a sister of Captain John McVean, who was in the Civil war. Mrs. Fraser was greatly interested in all social and literary movements and was a broad-minded woman, always first to take up anything for the benefit of the public.

She was a charter member of the Scottsville Literary Society and it was through her influence that the society was started. It was organized at her home thirty-three years ago last fall and the anniversaries have always been held there. She was an active member of the Wednesday Club and for six months acted as its leader. She was also a member of Genesee Grange and for the past year has held the office of lecturer.

She is survived by two nephews, Carroll McVean, of Hot Springs, Arkansas, Russell McVean, of Barnard’s Crossing, and two nieces, Mrs. Malcom McNaughton, of Jersey City, N. J., and Miss Mary E. McVean, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
PROMINENT WOMAN DEAD

Mrs. Mary E. Miller died of apoplexy
at the family home in this village,
Wednesday morning, December 11th.
Mrs. Miller had been suffering from a
slight attack of indigestion for several
days but no alarm was felt as regarding
her condition.

Mrs. Miller was born in Scottsville,
November 4, 1837 and was the daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. Frank X. Beckwith, for
many years residents of this village.
She was united in marriage, January 6,
1859, to Herman H. Miller, a prominent
business man of Scottsville. The death
of Mrs. Miller removes one active in
musical, literary and social circles. She
was a member of the Presbyterian
Church and for forty years connected
with its choir, possessing a soprano voice
of rare sweetness and power. Later
Mrs. Miller was organist of the M. E.
Church, filling the position for the past
thirteen years. She was one of the first
to join the Scottsville Literary Society,
after its organization in 1871, and one of
its most valued members, always re-
sponding cheerfully to the demands
made upon her. She was to have given
a paper relating to the history of the
society at the thirty-sixth anniversary
held Monday evening, December 16th.

Mrs. Miller is survived by two children,
Mrs. W. J. Howe of this village, and
Frank L. Miller of Rock Springs,
Wyoming; and one sister, Miss Florence
Beckwith of Rochester.

Funeral services were held from the
home Saturday at 1:30 p. m. Rev.
Dwight L. Parsons officiated. Mrs.
Charles Menzie sang “No Night There,”
and “I Shall see Him Face to Face.” The
bearers were Hon. S. G. Brown, Admiral
Franklin Hartford, Messrs. George V.
Hahn, Robert Garbutt, Myron T. Estes
and Hon. Phillip Garbutt. Interment
was in Oatka Cemetery.

Resolutions of Literary Society.

Resolved, That in the passing away of
Mary E. Miller, the home, community,
Literary Society, and the church has
lost one of its most faithful and efficient
members. She took an active part in social,
and literary life. She was a contented and
cherished member of her home, and her
work and her contributions to both musical
and literary life, she has left a record that
will prove an inspiration to others. The sweet
ger's voice is hushed on earth to join the heavenly
choir.

"Life! we've been long together
Through pleasant and through cloudy
weather;
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear;
Perhaps twill cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time;
Say not 'goodnight,' but in some bright-
Other clime,
Bid me 'goodmorning.'
Committee,
SELDEN S. BROWN,
ELI M. TRAYHERN,
EMMA H. MILLER.
General Program
of the
Scottsville Literary Society
Season of 1917 - 1918

October 1, 1917.
Hostess, Miss Ruth Hanford.
Music.
Reading of Minutes.
Election of Secretary.
Report of Program Committee.
Reminiscences of Scottsville, Admiral Franklin Hanford, Hon. Philip Garbutt, Judge Selden S. Brown.
Music arranged by Miss Hanford.

October 15, 1917.
Hostess, Mrs. J. B. Y. Warner.
Paper, A Motor Trip to the Roosevelt Dam, Arizona, Mrs. Wm. Gorsline.
Reading, Miss Agnes Kelly.
October 29, 1917.
Hostess, Mrs. Thomas Brown.
Paper, Dean Swift, Rev. Francis C. Woodard.
Reading, Mrs. Eugene D. Brown.

November 12, 1917.
Hostess, Mrs. J. F. McAmmond.
Reading, Mrs. King Brown.
Quotations from Tolstoy.

November 26, 1917.
Host, Dr. Hanford Edson.
Paper, What Reforms We Need After the War, Dr. Edson.
Reading, Mrs. Charles T. Ennis.

December 10, 1917.
Hostess, Mrs. W. J. Howe.
Reading, Mrs. Selden S. Brown.
Anniversary Address, Judge Selden S. Brown.

January 7, 1918.
Hostess, Mrs. S. S. Brown.
Paper, American Artists, Miss Agnes Kelly.
Reading, Mrs. Burr Ward.

January 21, 1918.
Hostess, Mrs. Francis Woodard.
Reading, Mrs. Wm. Carver.

February 4, 1918.
Hostess, Mrs. Wm. T. Keys.
Reading, Miss Elizabeth Garbutt.

February 18, 1918.
Hostess, Mrs. Wm. Rafferty.
Paper, Vices and Virtues of Civilization, Mrs. George Skivington.
Reading, Mrs. Moulton.

March 4, 1918.
Hostess, Mrs. E. G. Darrohn.
Paper, Resume of Leading Books of the Year, Mrs. Lewis Boutwell.
Current Topics, Rev. James Dodds.

March 18, 1918.
Hostess, Mrs. John H. Keys.
Paper, Ye Gardens Old and New, Miss Katherine Rafferty.
Reading, Miss Ruth C. Hanford.

April 1, 1918.
Hostess, Mrs. Dodds.
Paper, What Inventions Have Most Assisted Civilization, Mr. John Z. Garbutt.
Reading, Miss Jackson.
April 15, 1918.
Hostess, Mrs. Louis E. Boutwell.
Paper, Large Wealth, Its Benefits and Dangers, Mr. Louis Boutwell.
Impersonation, Miss Monica Kelly.

April 29, 1918.
Hostess, Mrs. P. P. Sowers.
Paper, Our Island Possessions, Mr. Jerome F. Davis.
Reading, Miss Coles.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Selden S. Brown, Mrs. J. F. McAmmond,
Rev. Francis C. Woodard.
ANNUAL PROGRAM

of the

SCOTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY

1922 - 1923.

October 2, 1922.
Hostess, Miss Hanford.

Reading of the Minutes
Election of Secretary
Reading of Program for the year
Some notes on England and the English, together with some remarks on the Germans,
Rear Admiral Franklin Hanford

October 16.
Hostess, Mrs. Louis E. Boutwell
Historic Points in Western New York,
Scott W. Stevens.
Reading, Miss McCombs.
October 30.
Hostess, Mrs. B. F. Boscoe

“Haste thee Nymphs, and bring with thee,
Jest and youthful jollity.”

Halloween, Miss Margaret Brown.
Humorous Readings, Mrs. J. F. McAmmond,
Mrs. N. G. Wells.

November 13.
Hostess, Mrs. W. J. Howe

Musical, Program arranged by Mrs. Howe

November 27.
Hostess, Miss Gridley

Address arranged by Judge Selden S. Brown
Reading, Mrs. Romeyn Dunn.

December 11, Anniversary Meeting.

Host, Judge Selden S. Brown
Program arranged by Rear Admiral Franklin Hanford,
Judge Selden S. Brown,
Mrs. W. J. Howe.

January 8, 1923.
Hostess, Mrs. Thos. Rafferty

Debate, S. King Brown,
Thomas Conner,
L. E. Boutwell,
Jerome F. Davis.

Reading, Mrs. Howard Francis.

January 22.
Hostess, Mrs. B. P. Weaver

My Trip through the Canadian Rockies,
Miss Angelyn Brown.

Washington Irving,
Mrs. S. King Brown.

February 5.
Hostess, Mrs. J. F. McAmmond

Address, Mr. Hobart H. Todd.
Reading, Miss Lester.

February 19.
Hostess, Mrs. W. T. Keys

Scottsville's Future,
Mr. John C. McVean.
Louisa May Alcott,
Miss Rafferty.

March 5.
Hostess, Mrs. E. G. Darrohn

Program arranged by the High School Faculty.

March 19.
Hostess, Mrs. Wm. Grasse

Fort Benning,
Captain Whittemore.
John Burrows,
Miss Hanford.
April 2.

Hostess, Mrs. R. W. Hooper
Japan, Mr. Richard Warner.
Henry Van Dyke, Mrs. O. C. Smith.

April 16.

Hostess, Mrs. John H. Keys
Paper, Mr. C. H. Griggs.
Reading, Miss Mahaney.

General Committee.

Mr. John Z. Garbutt, Mrs. Grant Cleland,
Miss Agnes Kelly.
The Scottsville Literary Society celebrated its thirty-sixth anniversary Monday evening at the residence of George E. Slocum, one of the charter members. Owing to the unhappy absence of Mr. Slocum, the annual address, always looked forward to with a great deal of pleasure, was omitted. Miss Dorr gave a sketch of Robert E. Lee in the battle of Flanagans, followed by an article on George III., by Mrs. John C. McVeant. The "Conquest of Canada" was presented by Miss Sibley. Miss Jones gave a recitation, and quotations from Whitter closed the evening’s programme.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Scottsville Literary Society was held at the residence of the Mrs. W. J. Howe, one of the original eleven charter members, and in whose parlors the society was organized in 1871. Nearly nine hundred names have been enrolled in the society during its twenty years of existence, paying eloquent tribute to the memory of its dead, and showing conclusively that the work accomplished in the line of mental development had been of incalculable benefit to those who had participated in the society. Reminiscences by George E. Slocum were replete with good things and contained many touching allusions to absent members. Mrs. W. J. Howe followed with a very pleasing vocal solo. Rev. Dudley Ferguson gave a most interesting and graphic description of a visit to Iceland, interspersed with many humorous incidents and witty allusions. Mrs. Lillian Brown Hall closed the exercises with a piano solo.

OUR LITERARY FOLK

Scottsville Literary Society celebrates Anniversary, Interesting Program.

The Scottsville Literary Society celebrated its thirty-second anniversary last evening at the residence of Mrs. Mary M. Fraser on Main street, a very large number of members being present. Of the ten charter members of the society but five are now living. They are Mrs. Mary M. Fraser and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Slocum of Scottsville; Mrs. James Roy, Niagara Falls, and Miss Katherine McNaughton of Sanger, N. Y. Of the charter members, two were present; Mrs. Mary M. Fraser, who entertained the society, and George E. Slocum, who was chairman for the evening.

The following programme was rendered:

Rev. John W. Simborn of Olean, a former member, was present and gave a very fine paper on the "Legends of the Senecas." Mr. Simborn has spent much time among these Indians and has made a thorough study of the tribe and their traditions. This was followed by a paper on Seattle, "An Appreciation," by Mrs. Helen A. Market. This was read by Miss Edith W. Kilman of Southgate, Pa., a former teacher in our school, and sent a very pleasing paper on "Switzerland," Florence Davis; music by society; roll call.

The following programme was rendered:

Rev. R. W. Simborn of Olean, a former member, was present and gave a very fine paper on the "Legends of the Senecas." Mr. Simborn has spent much time among these Indians and has made a thorough study of the tribe and their traditions. This was followed by a paper on Seattle, "An Appreciation," by Mrs. Helen A. Market. This was read by Miss Edith W. Kilman of Southgate, Pa., a former teacher in our school, and sent a very pleasing paper on "Switzerland," Florence Davis; music by society; roll call.

The following programme was rendered:

Rev. R. C. Searing, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Great credit and thanks are due Rear-Admiral Hampton, who, before adjournment, Hon. S. S. Brown moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Mrs. Mary E. Miller, who had been a member of the Society almost from the time of its organization. The chairman appointed Miss Katherine Rafferty; reading of minutes, Elizabeth Stewart; vocal duet, Mrs. W. Howe and Mrs. H. T. Comfort; paper, "Switzerland," Florence Davis; anniversary remarks, Judge S. S. Brown and Admiral Hampton; vocal solo, Mrs. H. W. Olmstead; reminiscences by each member; vocal duet, Mrs. W. J. Howe and Miss Huma Jacobs.
LITERARY SOCIETY WILL CELEBRATE 65TH YEAR

The 65th anniversary meeting of Scottsville Literary Society will be held next Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. and Mrs. Louis E. Boutwell, South River road. S. King Brown will preside and the following program will be carried out:

Mrs. Howe to tell of the organization of the society 65 years ago; E. H. T. Miller to tell of some interesting programs of 50 years ago (preferably the annual); Mrs. William Kelly, to tell of an interesting program of 35 years ago; Mrs. E. Howard Francis, to tell of an interesting program of 25 years ago, and Mrs. Delos Boutwell to tell of an interesting program of 15 years ago; anniversary poem, Miss Katherine Rafferty; music by members, led by Mrs. Stephen C. Wells.

The society was founded at the home of the late Mrs. Mary McVe Yan Fraser in this village, Dec. 11, 1871, with the late George E. Slocum and Mrs. Fraser being appointed a committee to draft a constitution. They reported at a meeting at the home of Mr. Slocum on Dec. 18th, and the constitution drawn up by them was adopted by the society.

The charter members were: Rev. Thomas A. Weed, George E. Slocum, Mrs. Lydia F. Slocum, T. Remeyn Sibley, Mrs. Annie W. Sibley, Prof. Duncan L. Stewart, Jane A. and Eleanor M. Dorr, Kate McNaughton and Mrs. Mary F. Fraser. Mrs. Abbie Dickinson McVean, Mrs. Jane McNaughton and Mrs. Ellen Dorr were made honorary members. All of these are now deceased.

The society has met on alternate Monday evenings from October to May at residences of the members. A chairman is named at each meeting and the secretary is elected for one year. There has never been any dues and applause is barred.

The names of nearly 1250 persons appear on the membership roll of the society in the 65 years of its existence.
PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
SCOTTsville LITERARY SOCIETY
No. 4.
HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF THE
SCOTTsville LITERARY SOCIETY
BY
MRS. MARY M. FEASER,
SCOTTsville, N. Y.
Isaac Van Hooser, Printer.
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SCOTTsville LITERARY SOCIETY
BY
Mrs. Mary M. Fraser.

Read at a roll call and remembrance meeting at Mrs. Fraser’s, to note the thirtieth year of its existence, on March 25, 1901.

So far as it can be defined the first suggestion for the formation of this Society arose from a casual side-walk conference between Mr. Geo. E. Slocum and myself in the early winter of 1871. * We were speaking of our sense of loss, by the death, the year previous, of a friend † whose companionship and conversation were

* For date of first meeting of the Society, a list of its charter members, its Constitution, and other items of interest relating to the Society, see Mr. Geo. E. Slocum’s “Wheatland, Monroe County, New York. A Brief Sketch of its History,” (published at Scottsville, N. Y., in 1908, pp. 89-91.

† This reference is probably to Major John McVean, the writer’s father.
always a stimulus to thought and an impulse to the growth of mental and spiritual life—a man of devout heart, whose labor was worship, for in all the processes of nature, the unceasingly renewed creation in the formation of the soil and the growth of plant life, he recognized the power, wisdom and goodness of God. This conversation with Mr. Slocum and with Mr. T. R. Sibley with whom we took counsel, had been largely on these themes, and on Bible Study, and in the Society we purposed forming, the first idea was to make a specialty of the latter. But Rev. T. A. Weed our pastor at the time, who was consulted, deprecated this idea and advised that our purpose should be mental improvement. Possibly he had a shrewd suspicion that deductions from Bible study might be more orthodox when conducted solely by the clergy, and also wisely considered that conflicting opinions on those vital topics might give rise to unpleasantness. At all events, his advice as to mental culture was adopted, and religion and politics were pronounced taboo on our roll of topics. For myself, having been accustomed in our daily life to hear the views of this sound thinker not only in the practical affairs of life and the current topics of the day, but in fields of science and metaphysics, I will confess, gentlemen, that I missed the man's point of view in every way, and hoped the formation of this society might in a measure replace what I had lost, being ready to welcome any and every subject which might engage our attention. Since that time broad avenues of opportunity, interest and occupation have been opened up for the new woman, but, with all these advantages, it must be conceded that either sex, entirely isolated from the outlook of the other, forms maimed and one-sided ideas of life and affairs.

Mr. Slocum has described the first meetings of our Society. During the first year our membership grew to forty two, nearly all of whom were regular attendants and faithful workers. Many came from quite a distance in the country, where, too, our meetings were often held in those days.

A helpful and interesting feature of our earlier meetings was discussion on various questions, frequently on current topics of interest. One or two persons would be appointed to open the subject on each side, followed by a general conversational discussion. This gave opportunity to all for exercise in concentration of ideas and facility of expression, beneficial to all who took part. This seems of late years to have been entirely dropped from the program. It would appear that its renewal might again prove advantageous to the Society.
Among our ever ready and interesting speakers may be mentioned Mr. Weed, Mr. Slocum, Mr. Sibley, Professor D. L. Stewart, W. F. Garbutt, Philip Garbutt, Mr. Paraclyte Sheldon, Mr. Schuyler Budlong, and a number of the changing band of clergymen, and teachers, both male and female, who have been among our most active and useful members. For some fifteen years I kept record of our meetings, and in looking over the reports I find the following as to our tenth Anniversary, December, 1881, when our membership numbered two hundred and twenty five: In a brief review of the decade which this anniversary completes it would almost seem easier to designate what subjects have not engaged our attention than to mention those which have, so varied have been the topics under consideration. Debates upon governmental, financial and philosophical subjects; articles biographical, historical, scientific, literary and artistic in character—could memory retain all the varied lore that has been delved out and laid before the society in the past ten years we should be learned indeed. And yet doubtless there still remain more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy. Some years since, however, a friend did say to me that we seemed to have exhausted topics and she did not see but we should have to expire by limitation. But the well of knowledge is as deep and inexhaustible as the love and goodness of God, and the more we draw therefrom the more clearly do we discern what rich abundance remains.

We have generally marked each anniversary by some special exercise or report; and particularly each decade.

Our longevity has often been attributed to our exclusively mental sustenance. We have, however, on a few occasions had other feasts than those of reason. On the twentieth anniversary a large and able committee spread a banquet here, and all available members were gathered to the feast, where the charter members were escorted to seats of honor by gentlemen of the committee in dress suits and with courtly manners. On the twenty fifth anniversary also a feast was spread here for our enjoyment.

The sixth anniversary was marked to me in a delightful way by a gift from the society of beautiful books, accompanied by most gratifying expressions of their regard. The former are a constant source of enjoyment, and I hope I have in no way forfeited the continuance of the latter, which I most gratefully appreciate.

I consider that our success as a society has mainly been due to a cordial recognition of merit in the work of each member, and in the entire absence of unkindly
criticism of even the most modest effort to sustain a part in our exercises.

And what we have prized equally with our mental growth has been the learning to know and appreciate our friends and neighbors in a way more intimate, and quite different from the mere surface acquaintance of casual social meetings.

Many hearts and homes have been sorely bereaved since this circle of friends was formed, when our valued members have been promoted to the higher life. In the past year our sympathies have been deeply stirred by the tragic affliction of friends who had torn from their homes, in the full vigor of young manhood, a husband, a father, a son, a brother, * who was all to them that these dear names in their best sense define. This loss is deeply felt by our society, in the work of which he took such an active and helpful part. In him, too, the whole community has lost a helper, in whose interests he always stood for progress and as an exemplar of what our grand Roosevelt calls the "strenuous life" of duty and endeavor.

* No doubt this reference is to Mr. Edward S. Brown.

In this retrospect of thirty years how much of profit and pleasure memory recalls — profit in increase of knowledge, pleasure in cherished friendship which bind our mutual regards in a chain whose links extend throughout the world and to the great hereafter. May the coming years repeat for this society the benefits and enjoyments of the past, and broaden continually our horizon as we advance in knowledge.

Mary M. Fraser.

Scottsville, N. Y., March 25, 1901.
WHEATLAND'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Pursuant to notice a meeting of the residents of Wheatland was held in St. Joseph's Hall August 1st, 1889, to consider the advisability of celebrating the 100th anniversary of the town's settlement.

George E. Slocum was called to the chair and Frank H. Brown chosen secretary. There was no difference of opinion as to the expediency of a celebration and but little as to its character and scope. Isaac W. Salyerds outlined a programme of exercises he thought suitable and it was adopted, viz: a parade exhibiting the town's industries, the fire department, civic societies, etc., with addresses and music. Senator McNaughton and Mr. Slocum were invited to prepare addresses. Executive and finance committees were appointed and the meeting then adjourned for one week.

At the adjourned meeting Stephen Bennett was Chairman. The Executive Committee reported Oliver Allen as President of the day and Volney P. Brown as Marshal.

The old committees were enlarged and new ones appointed. The following were the committees in charge.


PRINTING: D. McNaughton, R. C. E. Brown, Philip Garbutt, H. L. S. Hall.

EXHIBITION: F. H. Brown, Schuyler Budlong, John G. Falkner, Mrs. Ralph Budlong, Mrs. C. H. Brown, Myron H. Miller, Mrs. V. P. Brown, Miss E. M. Dorr, Mrs. Mary M. Fraser, Miss Jane E. Mann, Miss H. F. McVean, S. W. McDonald, D. E. Rogers, Andrew Meehan, T. R. Sibley.


REFRESHMENTS: Mrs. W. J. Howe, Mrs. D. D. S. Brown, Mrs. S. Budlong, Mrs. Thomas Brown, Mrs. Thomas Burrell, Mrs. C. T. Brown, Miss Belle Donnelly, Mrs. R. R. Garbutt, Miss Lizzie Fitzgerald, Mrs. G. A. Hadley, Mrs. J. H. Kelly, Miss Lizzie McArthur, Mrs. S. W. McDonald, Mrs. George H. Pope, Mrs. J. C. McVean, Mrs. M. C. Mordoff, Mrs. C. D. Nichols, Mrs. Thomas Rafferty, Mrs. Henry Sage, Mrs. T. R. Sibley, Mrs. D. A. Stewart, Mrs. Malcom Stewart, Mrs. H. Vallance, Mrs. H. R. Severance, Miss Lizzie Warren, Mrs. W. W. Weeks.

The 13th of September was agreed upon as the day of celebration. The reports of the Chairmen of the Executive and Finance Committees were encouraging, showing the interest felt by residents in all parts of the town.
The week of the celebration was devoted to preparations for that event and the amount of work accomplished surprising.

The day was ushered in by a salute of one hundred guns. The morn was mild and pleasant and the day admirably adapted to the occasion. It found Scottsville dressed in gala-day attire, its hotels, stores and private residences adorned with flags, evergreens and mottoes, many of which were elaborate and beautiful. Above the entrance to the bridge over the Oatka was the word "Welcome" in large letters of evergreen with the dates 1789-1889. A large arch trimmed with flags and evergreen was thrown over Main Street in front of Bennett's; a double arch in front of Clark's; another at the race bridge at Weingand's, upon the apex of which stood a life size figure of "Uncle Sam" holding in his hand the National Flag. In front of the Catholic Church Father O'Neil erected a unique and handsome arch composed of ladders, tastily trimmed. At Dr. Howe's a double arch springing from the four corners and joined at the center and crowned with a sheaf of wheat and the dates 1789-1889. An arch in front of the residence of Mr. Stearns on Rochester Street, from the center of which was suspended a barrel of flour. Over the entrance to the grove was one of J. T. Wells' patent truss arches.

At 10:30 a special train on the W. N. Y. & Penn. R. R. arrived bringing the 54th Regiment Band, County Officials, former residents, and the Scots with bag pipes. The invited guests were escorted to the Cargill House, from the balcony of which they witnessed the parade. The streets of the village at this time were packed with vehicles, filled with people, some of whom had driven long distances to be present at the celebration.

The procession, headed by the Marshal and his aids moved at 11 o'clock in the following order.

Scotch Band with bag pipes.
Carriage containing President of the day and speakers.
Mumford Cornet Band.
Mumford Hook & Ladder Company.
Goddess of Liberty.
Catholic Total Abstinence Society.
Mosier's Drum Corps.
Industrial Parade.
Fifty-fourth Regiment Band.
Scottsville Fire Company.
Families in carriages.

The procession reached the grove at 12 o'clock when notice was given that "Dinner was ready" and all who desired to partake thereof were invited to do so. Long lines of tables were erected in the grove, presided over by Wheatland's fairest daughters. The opinion expressed by those who partook of refreshments was that in quality they were excellent and in quantity abundant. South of the tables had been erected two large tents, one of which was used for the reception of guests and the other for the exhibition of ancient relics. To enumerate the articles on exhibition would be a difficult task and will not be attempted in detail. It included vehicles, farming implements, fire arms, looms, spinning wheels, a clock reaching from floor to ceiling, high post bedstead with trundle bed beneath, clothing, bureau, tables, chairs, fireplace with swinging crane, pots and kettles, andirons, foot-warmers and lantern, while the ceiling o'er head was adorned with strings of apples and pumpkins, drying for future use. The exhibition was a creditable one and attracted the attention of old and young.

The speakers' stand, an elevated platform, was on the west side of the grove, and was of sufficient capacity to hold the officers of the day, a choir of fifty voices and chairs for as many more which were filled by elderly people and invited guests.

The exercises were opened by a selection by the Spring Creek Cornet Band, which was followed by the invocation of Rev. Hanford A. Edson, asking that the blessing of the Almighty might rest upon the assemblage, and that the present generation might appreciate the trials and emulate the virtues of the "Fathers." The choir sang the "Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. Oliver Allen, on assuming the duties of his office as President, spoke as follows: "Fellow citizens of Wheatland, I should be ungrateful indeed did I not fully appreciate the high honor your choice confers upon me by which I am appointed presiding
officer of this great occasion. Such honor comes to man but once in a century."

The Fifty-fourth Regiment Band played a patriotic air after which a poem "Pioneer Redivivus" by John H. Mc Naughton, of York, written for the occasion, was read by Donald Mc Naughton.

The choir sang another patriotic piece.

The theme of Mr. Slocum's address, "Wheatland's Early History," will be found scattered through the pages of this volume.

Senator Mc Naughton was then introduced to the audience. He spoke of Western New York's Colonial History: of the labors of the Jesuit Missionaries with the natives of the soil, the Seneca Indians; of the position assumed by the latter in the War of the Revolution, and of the expedition of Sullivan in 1779 to punish them for their treachery. He contrasted the condition of things a century ago with the same at the present time - the log hut of the settler with a bark roof and minus a floor, with the costly and convenient residence of his descendants; turning a furrow with a wooden mold board to riding a sulky plow; a mail once a week with the present postal facilities; a tallow dip with an electric light, etc., etc.

After the exercises Oliver Mc Kenzie, in full Scottish costume, to pipe music, danced the Highland Fling, and in response to hand clapping danced the sword dance.

South of the Speakers stand was an extensive platform covered with canvas, designed as a dancing hall. In the early evening this was crowded with young people who enjoyed the music and dancing until a late hour in the night. The display of fireworks in the evening was fine.

It was estimated that there were from three to five thousand people present during the day, among whom were many distinguished persons from Monroe, Livingston, Genesee and Wyoming Counties.
You are cordially invited to be present at the
Centennial Celebration of the Settlement of the
town of Wheatland, Monroe County, N.Y.,
at Brown's Grove,
"Peter Sheffer Farm," Scottsville,
September 13th, 1889.

R. S. V. P.
INDUSTRIAL PARADE
at 11 O'Clock, A. M.
Exercises to commence at
one o'clock, P. M.
at the Grove.

OLIVER ALLEN,
THOMAS BROWN,
JAMES H. KELLY,
WM. C. PAGE,
GEO. E. SLOCUM,
Committee on Invitations.
Badges used at Centennial Celebration.
Original photograph, formerly owned by Mrs. Dr. Howe, showing part of the parade passing what is now (1938) the Post Office.
The head of the Centennial Parade passing in front of what is now (1938) Losee's drug store. James Armstrong is the horseman carrying the flag, Dr. Wm. J. Howe rides in the center and Volney Brown rides at the right.

(Original picture formerly by Mrs. Howe)
It is not the purpose of this book to discuss the details of navigation or the techniques of mapping. However, it is important to note that the results of astronomical observations are only as accurate as the methods used to determine them. For instance, the position of the stars is determined by the time of day, the latitude and longitude of the observer, and the altitude of the observer above sea level. If any of these factors are not accurately measured, the resulting position of the stars will be inaccurate. Therefore, it is important to take care when making astronomical observations.
Original photograph, formerly owned by Mrs. Dr. Howe, showing the ceremony in Brown's Grove. Hon. Donald McNaughton is speaking.
Original photograph of one of the floats in the parade. This was given to me by Daniel Harrigan of Mumford, N.Y. His father Patrick Harrigan was employed by Oliver Allen as a driver and drove this float.
WHEATLAND ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD TO-DAY.

The Decorations and Illuminations—The Parade—Exercises at the Grove.

George E. Slocum's Address and J. H. McNaughton's Poem.

To-day the town of Wheatland is celebrating its one hundredth anniversary. The celebration opened with the arrival of 100 round from the Lincoln club cannon in charge of Assistant District Attorney Howard Wadlin. The gun was sent from this city last night until this late hour this morning that the seats and platform in Brown's grove, where the speaking took place at 10 o'clock this morning, were occupied. Since last Tuesday the citizens of the town have given most of their time to arrangements for the celebration and in decorating their residences and places of business. Last evening when a Post-Express reporter arrived in Scottsville he presented a gap appearance. Through the courtesy of George E. Slocum, who delivered the historical address, the reporter was driven about the town. At the intersection of Second and Stores street, there is a large arch of evergreens, over the center of which is a sheet of wheat, and beyond the lettering on one side the figures 1789 on the Main street is a magnificent arch of evergreens, upon the center of which stands Uncle Sam enrolling, and holding an American flag. There is also a double arch on Main street in front of the Clark residence. The other arches in the processions are located on Main street in front of Kinney's store, on Rochester street in front of Henry Stearn's residence, and one a short distance from the entrance to the grove. The Oatka creek bridge is elaborately trimmed with evergreens, and over the arch the word "Welcome" and the dates 1789 and 1889. There are also suspended across the streets several large flags, which, with the evergreens, give the town a holiday appearance. There are few buildings from which flags could or did not display. In the business portion of the village the following places are decorated with evergreens: First division, on Second street between stores and Kinney's store, the grounds of a Wolsa street house surrounded with evergreens with the word "Welcome" and the dates 1883 and 1889.

A. E. Perry, made in Connecticut in 1820, an old fashioned clock formerly the property of Mr. Perry, was in the grove. The residence and the property of Mr. Perry, a house in the grove. The residence and the property of Mr. Perry, has been in almost constant use since.

A special train on the Western New York and Pennsylvania road ran repeatedly by this city at 10 a.m. and will return at 10 p.m. This train was driven about the town. At the intersection of Second and Stores street, the cars were conveyed in the carriage house near the center of Main and Rochester streets where they viewed the parade. The procession did not move until 11 o'clock. The companies were formed in line, the Fifteenth regiment band in front, marching on First street, right resting on Church; second division, on Third street, right resting on Church; third division, on Second street, marching from Church street to Main to Railroad street to Callechena avenue to Rochester street to the grove. Following is the order of the parade.

Marshall, Hon. Valley P. Brown, Dr. W. J. Hoos.
Mumford corned, 15 pieces.
Carriages containing Hon. Oliver Allen, President.
Mumford brook and ladder company.
Scotsville Catholic Total Abstinence society, 20 men.
M. A. Mason's corned beef.
Hymn, "My Country's" was sung by a chorus of crowned females followed by a selection of the Fifteenth regiment.
After the audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner" the following poem, by John H. McNaughton, was read by Senator McNaughton:

PIONEER REMINISCENCES.

Fame, the rousing note of the occasion, one of our pioneers is supposed to have exclaimed at the marvelous transformation in things around us.

I.

I stand from one grave of gray and old,
Where whose blooming presence used to roll,
Where roots of forest oak have held
Where roses long red and white have flourished
Heard my song? Be this the grove
That laid the lofty forests low?
Rumbled me—"I am alive!"

II.

From Scotia's heathy hills I came—
A wondrous land was by my side,
And there a noble heart was mine
And there a noble heart was mine
Long love's eye saw my path,
She sung to me the melody blind
She sung to me the melody blind
While I, with ex—kept tune and time,
And kept the camera's voice in cabin by oatka's side.

III.

Alas! where we, no human face
With smiles, doth bale the tire of day;
Save them of the principal race
Who ever present grace?
Yes, years fail space; then voices sweet
Of Chrestenings, and Marriages, Miss
While I, with ex—kept tune and time
And kept the camera's voice in cabin by oatka's side.

IV.

Their offering here I greet each day
With these gifts of hope and joy.
Where there are only ghosts and Boys
And the wild holds monarch might
And in the shambles, where the hands
Have the great task to finish
Then the grove with roses white and gold
Or blossoms with blooms of nature glistening
Of lilies and violets, and roses glowing
Of chaste and crimson, and silver—shining
Of lilies and violets, and roses glowing
Of chaste and crimson, and silver—shining

Oh! young people, revere them! Of old people, respect them!
Oh! young people, revere them! Of old people, respect them!
So may the hour of his life pass
So may the hour of his life pass
As he would not have his way
As he would not have his way
And dwell on the memory of his kindness and affection,
And dwell on the memory of his kindness and affection.

V.

Oh! friends, forgive me my unawareness.
I am not aware of these.
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The Garbutts, the Coxes, Thomas Lowry, Darius Rugger, the wives of William Wisner, Freeman Edson, John Sage, Rufus Cody, Joseph Kenzie, built in 1808 upon Spring creek in the town of Mumford. The first tannery was located at Belcoda, was organized in 1811, with twelve members, viz: Eben Martin, Lyman Harmon, Henry Martin, Henry Martin, John Finch, John Finch, and Joseph and Tully Tucker. Solomon Brown was the farmer and gave the place of worship to the Baptist churches in Mum- ford and Clifton in 1818. The first school building was erected in 1817, where the names of those whom early manhood taught are the following residents of Wheatland officiated during which time the following residents of Wheatland officiated.

The first school building within the borders of this town was built of logs and situated upon the bank of the creek. The school was erected in 1812, upon the rear of the house of Augustus Bristol in 1812, npon the rear of the house of Augustus Bristol. Donald McVean, in the year 1805. Donald McKenzie, built in 1808, was the first grist mill ever erected upon the banks of the Genesee. The first grist mill that was destroyed by fire in 1878. The First Presbyterian church was organized in 1829, with a charter obtained in 1830, and until it numbered more than 1,500 volumes, of which the volume of water in the early day to the west. The boat was propelled by pulling upon the cable, and was used in a heavy load. The ferry was in commission for three seasons, principally in bringing flour. The lane and timbered places placed here; instead of land transportation from the county of Monroe in 1820. The village to the Genesee. Thomas Halstead and Samuel Cox were the contractors. A dam was constructed on the Genesee valley canal, the surplus products of which were being shipped from a warehouse at Shefer's Landing. The village of Wheatland received that an attack was threatened upon Fort Erie and asking for assistance. Seventy-two avoid land transportation from the Genesee. In 1830, Ira Carpenter conducted this ferry. The boat was propelled by horse power were used for two seasons, principally in bringing flour.

The Rochester and State Line land institution. Its godfathers, at least, were Jean Baptiste, who says that the volume of water in the river makes the passage of boats by this route impracticable only at certain seasons of the year. In 1830, the ferry was in commission for three seasons, principally in bringing flour. The lane and timbered places placed here; instead of land transportation from the county of Monroe in 1820. The village to the Genesee. Thomas Halstead and Samuel Cox were the contractors. A dam was constructed on the Genesee valley canal, the surplus products of which were being shipped from a warehouse at Shefer's Landing. The village of Wheatland received that an attack was threatened upon Fort Erie and asking for assistance. Seventy-two avoid land transportation from the Genesee. In 1830, Ira Carpenter conducted this ferry. The boat was propelled by horse power were used for two seasons, principally in bringing flour.
of Monroe with two clerks, D. D. B. Brown and
Henry D. McNaughton; and two treasurers,
Samuel Scofield and Alexander McVean. The
third assembly district of Monroe county, has
been represented in the legislature by residents
of Wheatland, viz.: John Garbutt, 1827; John
McVean, 1832; Elisha Harmon, 1849 and 1850;
Volney T. Brown, 1861 and 1871, and Phillip Gar-
bull, 1874 and 1875, while the 29th senatorial
district comprising the counties of Monroe and
Orleans is still represented by our townsmen
Donald McNaughton. That the voice of Wheat-
land has never been heard in the councils of the
nation is from no lack of material, but is owing
to the innate modesty of her sons. The town of
Wheatland early acquired a reputation for in-
telligence and thrift. It has ever been noted for
its law and order. No capital crime was
ever committed within its borders.
Peace and prosperity and plenty is the
legacy bequeathed by us by the fathers. May
the present generation realize the cost at which
their privileges were purchased; the toil, priva-
tion, and self-sacrifice endured that conveniences
and comfort and competency might be trans-
mitted to them. In no other manner can the
living of today better show divine instruction
than by imitating their virtues; by practicing
their habits of industry and economy, and by
striving to maintain and perpetuate the principles
of civil and religious liberty.

The choir sang "Red, White and Blue"
and the Fifty-fourth regiment band played
another selection. Senator Donald Mc-
Naughton followed with an address. The
audience sang the hymn "America,"
Mosier's drama corps played martial
music and the exercises were closed by
the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," by the
audience.

On the grounds a large number of tables
has been erected, and also a temporary
kitchen and after the exercises a collection was
served. This evening there will be a display
of fireworks. The grounds will be Illumi-
nated and from the entrance, along
Rochester street, to Cardill's hotel a stretch
of half a mile will also be illuminated by
Chinese lanterns.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1889.
WHEATLAND CENTENNIAL
A GRAND CELEBRATION LAST EMBLEM AT SCOTTSTOWN.

Avenue Address by Hon. Donald McNaughton—Many Interesting Relics Exhibited-The Village Handsomely Decorated and the Grove a Scene of Rejoicing.

Wheatland, Sept. 14.-The Wheatland centennial celebration yesterday was all that could be expected. Its most enthusiastic friends had anticipated. It proved that the love for the old town that had been so much to the fathers and mothers of the olden time was still burning bright and warm in the hearts of its descendants, and that the historic memories that cling to old Wheatland, rich in all the resources of a fertile soil, favored in her geographical location, blessed with smiling valley and lovely hillsides, crowned with a portion of the garden of the world—the over-fruitful Genesee country, were enriched by the romantic and picturesque river bearing its name, were still fresh in the minds of its citizens.

It is, therefore, not much of a wonder that the residents and a host of the former residents from all parts of the country, in response to cordial invitations, assembled in large numbers to do honor to the occasion. The dawn which ushered in the 100th anniversary of our existence as a town, greeted the early morning with a soft and refreshing dew, while the sun, rising with a golden glow, cast its first rays upon the surrounding towns and villages. The Munford and West End people, headed by the Spring Creek cornet band, and M. H. Holcomb, ex-soldier, started the line of march. No money or pains were spared in the decorations, Streamers, and followed in a descending line by the grand marshal of the day. Volney P. E. Wilcox of Main street, were exceeded in celebrating the grand event, so we are in celebrating the grand street, so important and interesting to us all, we desire to offer our Thanksgiving to the Great Father and Supreme Ruler, who has dealt so bountifully with us in the past, and also our fervent supplication for His continued blessings in the future.

A committee was appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the names of all former residents of the town and extending to them invitations to join us in keeping this one day of one hundred years, and one month, consecrated to the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Wheatland, a town which, with her agricultural resources, to say nothing of its mechanical and manufacturing interests, admitted to be the banner town of the new county of this great state of New York. We do not meet at this time as the representatives of any nationality or political party, neither do we come as admirers of any particular costume, but as friends to all, we come to a friendly as fathers and mothers to our children, relatives and friends in the bonds of citizenship, and in obedience to the injunction:—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart and thy neighbors as thyself."

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, the Grand Military Order of the Valley of the Genesee, the Spring Creek Cornet Band of Mumford and the Cargill Hose presented one of the prettiest processions that ever entered the town gate. No money or pains were spared in the decorations, Streamers, and flags started from the extreme top and followed in a descending line by the finest marchers in the past, and also our fervent supplication for His continued blessings in the future.

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As we are in celebrating the grand street, we are not much of a wonder that the residents and a host of the former residents from all parts of the country, in response to cordial invitations, assembled in large numbers to do honor to the occasion. The dawn which ushered in the 100th anniversary of our existence as a town, greeted the early morning with a soft and refreshing dew, while the sun, rising with a golden glow, cast its first rays upon the surrounding towns and villages. The Munford and West End people, headed by the Spring Creek cornet band, and M. H. Holcomb, ex-soldier, started the line of march. No money or pains were spared in the decorations, Streamers, and followed in a descending line by the grand marshal of the day. Volney P. E. Wilcox of Main street, were exceeded in celebrating the grand street, so important and interesting to us all, we desire to offer our Thanksgiving to the Great Father and Supreme Ruler, who has dealt so bountifully with us in the past, and also our fervent supplication for His continued blessings in the future.

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As we are in celebrating the grand street, we are
the chronometer with the bulls-eye watch of
Within its boundary lines and under the
shadow of the old oaks in this grove the flag of
those early days, set by the Belcoda church
bell. rung by the sexton in the morning at six,
the United States was carried in 1796, and its
12 at noon. and nine at night. tolled thus until
15 stripes and 15 stars kissed by the sun and
death into the ears of the sexton rang the
the breeze as it was borne through the length
words, "Curfew must not ring to-night."
of this town to Caledonia springs—a fact in
Think of a mail once a week only from Utica
which we should have especial pride. At Charto Canandaigua, where the pioneers received
lotte, the north northeast corner of the lot,
their letters ; no postoffice at a more westerly
during the war of 1812 a few soldiers with
point for many years, with the fast mail of toa twelve pounder were successful in driving
day, and the communication almost instanaway a British ilea, with a force numbering
taneous between the telegraph office in this
many hundred soldiers, and the first mill in
village and the capitals of the old world. Ponthis city was erected on a part of this lot.
der on the fact that in those early says at the
Robert Morris, the distinguished financier of
the revolutionary war, was at one time owner
appearance of a thunder storm, the pioneers
of the "mill lot," and his son. with headquarsought the security of a feather bed, and now
ters at Canandaigua, managed the sale of the
their descendents travel iu cars and yachts
propelled by electricity, Contrast the wood
tract for a while, and a grandson of Benjamin
Franklin, the agent in Europe. who negotiated
plough with the sulky plough, the candle, "not
the sale with the capitalists before named, and
a phenomenon of luminosity," but satisfactory
Aaron Burr and his daughter Theodosia from
on nights of courting, with the electric light;
this spot paid glowing tributes to the landscape
the flutter wheel with the turbine ; the pod
on which we look to-day. Mary Jamison,
auger with the boring machine ; the bake
whose amiable disposition and gentle virtues
kettle with the range; the back log fire with
were in striking contrast with the character of
the steam radiator ; the ball commencing at 10
Indian Allen, the first owner of this place,
A. nx. with the latter day party beginning at 11
visited Peter Sheffer here and his hospitality
p. m.; the journey from Johnstown to Wheatwas referred to by her. It was subsequently
land, occupying six days, with a trip between
purchased by an association, consisting of Sir
the same points accomplished in as many
William Pulteney. John Horuby and Patrick
hours. Contrast a harvest field of the early
Colquehon, the last named a native of Glasgow.
days. in which the pioneer, his wife and chilScotland, and in the histories of the pioneer
dren gathered the golden grain with sickles, to
settlement of the Genesee country, a "Scotch
a wheat field to-day, in which "The reaper
settlement" near the Big Springs is referred to
glides with magic band." Think of the time
in connection with the Phelps and Gorham purwhen the early settler, looking eastward on the
chase, and it seems under providence that
only route of travel, along which were a few
Scottish emigrants were largely instrumental
scattered log houses, with the westward outin the settlement of the western part of this
look now; populous and prosperous cities on
town. The labor and detail of developing this
the eastern shore of the Pacific, traversed in
locality devolved on the Scotchman Colouehon,
loss time by either of many routes than he in
who procured the services of Charles Will1800 was on the road from Johnstown. Coniamson, a native of Bulgary, Duni:ries. Scottrast the grave in the Scotch burying ground,
land, who came to this country with Jehn
-opened in the brushwood for the remains of a
Johnstone and Charles Cameron, also Scotei_
little child," with the cemetery there
mon. On a tablet in memory of Colquehon in
containing more in numbers than the inhaba church at Canandaigua, appears the followitants of that village to-day. Compare Rochesing tribute: "Few men have contributed more
ter, with 140,000 inhabitants. its churches and lnto the reformation of criminal laws, to the prosituations of learning, magnificent commercial
motion of trade and commerce, in founding
buildings, with the same place in 1800, where
systems for benefiting the poor and for public
' the traveler Maud said, "Ho could not find aceducation in Scotland and England."
commodations, even in a barn." Contrast the
After the death of John Johnstone, John
first services of the Catholic faith in the cooper
Greig, a native of Moffat, Dunfreishiro, Scotshop at Rumford, where the children of two
families were baptized, with the Catholic
land, succeeded to the agency of the Hornby
churches in this town of congregations conand Colquehon estate. The interesting facts
connected with the Scotch pioneers you have
sisting of over one hundred families. Contrast
listened to, and I need not repeat therm The
the national flag of 15 stars, born aloft through
early settlement of Belcoda by the "Yankees,"
this grove and town in 1796, before it was hoisted
on Fort Niagara,with the flag which waves over
as they were called by the Scotch settlers, has
also been graphically described, It is a pleasand protects us to-day, on whose azure field 42
ant thought now that at all times there existed
stars glisten. To-day how changed the scene!
between the Scotch and New England pioneers.
The last Indian council on the Genesee has
a good and wholesome feeling and the utmost
been held, and
harmony, each sottlomen accommodated
" Silent are the tongues
1 and obliged the otner in an trungs. 'me exThat woke in speech of other days.
pectations entertained that Belcoda would beGone too, the dusky ghost whose feet
come a great business center, have not been
But now you listening thicket stirred.
fully realized, and the early store, tannery and
"Strange sounds of a forgotten tongue
plaster mill, once flourishing, long ago disapShall cling to many a crag and cave;
peared.
In crash of falling water sung
The pioneer days were blissful in many reOr murmur of the wave."
spects—there was only one justice of the peace
west of the Genesee river, his office was in
One by one in theirjourney of life the pioneers,
this town, with no lawyer to distract him, and
"Who hewed the dark old woods away,
he performed the marriage ceremony for two
And gave the virgin fields to day,"
shillings. State elections were held three days
reached the guide board on which for their
in succession, one citizen frequently held three
vision were the words, "Now cross the river;
town offices, and was entitled to draw pay for
join the majority." The pioneer women have
each; the state, county and town tax on a largo
laid hold on the distaff for the last time, tho
farm was only 11 cents; the new comer had an
I
of the spinning wheel no more is heard,
opportunity to exercise his ingenuity by de- 1 whir
but their industry, worth and piety are rememvising an ear mark for his pig, differing from
bered and told in story and in song. The fire
69 ear marks solemnly described, set forth and
in the log school house is quenched.
The
recorded in the book of town records. There
drifting smoke from the chimney has vanished
were no doctors, and the only disease was
in the autumn haze," and to the Scotch school
fever and ague, and spice wood tea cured that.
teacher and his scholars, school is dismissed
Doughnuts made by your grandmother
forever, teacher and scholars alike are on a
abounded, but the recipe therefor is lost forvacation, never ending. Minister, elders and
ever, and the plans and specifications for the
members of the first chgreh organized, are
cards of toothsome general training gingergathered to their fathers, but the Bible rebread have boon mislaid for many a year. A
mains, that book studied so carefully and revprisoner, if an alien, indicted for a serious
erently by them, Their example and influence
crime, was entitled to be tried by jurors one
are yet felt, and to-day is a mighty power in all
half of whom were aliens ; and the offince of
this region—and the churches in our town, the
collector was given to the lowest bidder torelargo number of members, speak every day of
for.
the early church. Relcoda church no more is
Looking backward through the vista of 100
seen; its :sweet-toned bell no longer swings reyears, mark the contrast. Compare the pink
sponsive to the sexton's rope la the belfry of its
and white blossoms of the apple trees
heaven pointing spire, but in imagiof the pioneer on yonder slope with
nation we hear its solemn peal calling
the countless orchards in this town now, whose
to labor, refreshment or repose or
boughs are bending with fruit of endless vatelling that a soul had departed. - Its
riety: the pioneer on foot bending beneath
godly ministers, the garments of the first one
books purchased at Canandaigua for a library
scorched by the fire and stained with the
at a time when the settlers were so poor and
smoke of battles of the revolution; its early
needy, is in striking contrast to the number
members, many of whom were soldiers of 1776
.and value of the circulating and private libraand 1812; the Moir with bass viol and flute of
ries now established in your midst. Contrast
sweetest notes. will be seen and heard on earth
the log houses in this town in 1800, many withno more. but the influence of that church is
out floors or chimneys, with the stately manwidening and extending. Every graduate of
sions and homes of to-day. Compare the school
the university of Rochester, the work of misbooks of to-day, the stationery in use in the
sionaries in distant lands,preachers in a
district and union schools, with the writing
hundred pulpits, attests this. Sons and grandbook of pot hooks, ruled with leaden plummet,
sons of its f _it members are eminent In each
the old English Deader and Cobb's Spelling
Profession and useful occupation in every
Book. Contrast the clothing works of the
state of the union, and the great granddaughpioneer cloth dresser at Rumford—the scanty
ter of one of its founders, is throughout the
machinery therein turned by hand : white oak.
nation acknowledged the lovliest woman that
bark and sumach for coloring; thorn pins for
over graced the white house as wife of a presifastening bundles of rolls—with the
dent of the United States,
woolen mills of to-day, filled with maA. few more words and X have doRe. Maw
chinery, powerful, ingenious and intricate,
using dyes of rainbow hues, where fabrics are
of us Ternember that in our youth at celebramanufactured, fashionable, rich, beautiful
tions of lnclependaneol day, on the platform
such as a queen might envy. Contrast the noon
and other places of honor. were soldiers of the
mark on the threshold of the door of the piorevolution, venerable and aged men with
neer's house or on the window sill, with the
whitened locks and wrinkled faces ; by their
electric clock running two years without
side, more in number and younger, many of
winding, and tested ovbry day at noon by the
them your neighbors and friends, wore
standard time given at Washington. Compare


soldiers of the war of 1812. To-day they are absent from the platform; no more can we give them kindly greeting, nor listen to their narration of incidents of the war in which they were prominent actors. But I see before me soldiers of the war of 1861; not born at the time of the war of 1812, but with a proud, unblemished record as soldiers, enduring the fatigue and danger of a war exceeding in the severity of the strife and struggle any previous one. They merit,—do they receive from us the homage, the recognition, the respect they earned on the battlefield? Let us not forget that before many years the places filled by the veterans of 1861 will be vacant; the last comrade will have surrendered for the first and last time. Intrusted to your care are the graves of revolutionary soldiers, of the wars of 1812 and 1861. Omit not to decorate them on each returning Memorial Day, nor should we leave this grove, while the memories of the early struggles and the actors are brought to our minds, without pledging each other that we will be just and generous to the soldiers of 1861. Each one has his or her duty to perform, and while we act in the present and hope for the future, to-day entering the portals of the second century of the settlement of this town, remember the former things of old, forget not the pioneers, and looking backward bless their memory.

After the exercises on the platform were concluded, by request of a large number of ladies, Oliver McKenzie of this city, danced the highland fling to pipe music of Messrs. Gray, McKenzie and Brodie. In response to the applause with which he was received, he danced the sword dance. The young gentleman was in full highland dress, and the effect was fine.
and beauty of this region, destined to be
vested by the Indian fathers, who won here the
triumph for the cross, possessed by the
earliest travelers, referred to in colonial his-
tory and national and state records and docu-
ments are filled with interlacing facts and
statements describing the beauty of location,
the fertility of soil, and grandeur of some of
the Genesee river valleys. They have bur-
ied without the presence of the minister in the
post and oratory, fails for the historical, and
the picturesque and picturesque, connected with
the bright waters of the Genesee, its precipitous
hills and ridges, its valleys, and rivers along its
route, are immortalized in the lips of Koslow, and
added interest has been created in this valley
by the poem "Onalinda," written by a de-
cendent of a pioneer, who homes this occasion
with sentimental lines.

The Genesee valley, the ground record of
being the finest Western river at which a
British post was placed in the Proclamation,
referred to the death of Captain Boyd and
Captain Little Bear's town, that there were
death from the tornado, became settlers in this region
first triumphs for the cross, noticed by the
forces marched. In that army all nationalities
were represented, particularly Ireland, Scot-
tland, and German. The Indian mothers and
children of this region, filled with the memories
of the early settlers, and those who knew the
truth, were won, and their children, trained insti-
tutions of learning, liberty and religion, and
the Indian women, whose presence seamed so
much in length, attracted the observing eyes of
Shailer, and from that incident he determined
to locate here, and in this parade, the
Genesee river, the Genesee valley canal,
its soil is fertile: the sun in its course shines on
its fairer country; its residents are happy and
prosperous. For commercial purposes its lo-
cation is unsurpassed, having in addition to
the wonderful resources of the valley, that
as soon as it was open for occupation they
certainly went to the post, because they
were the pioneers in its settlement.

Captain Livermore, in his journal, said:

"They are the most beautiful Una that I ever
saw." The history of that expedition I need
not dwell on. The crops of the Indians were
in large, the Genesee valley canal,
its limits, subsequently named Genesee,
is referred to frequently in the early histories of
western New York in connection with the
opening notice. During their annual rendez-
vous, the Genesee and the Genesee west of the
Genesee river, the Oatka and Spring creeks,
its stream, the Genesee river, the Genesee and
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THE O-AT-KA WOOLEN MILLS.
MUMFORD, N. Y.

(The information upon which this article is based was furnished by Mr. Oliver Allen, 3d.)

In the year 1816 Oliver Allen, 1st. and William Remington first met at the Higbee Woolen Mills in Canandaigua, N. Y., and formed an acquaintance which afterwards ripened into a partnership in the woolen manufacturing business.

In 1821 Remington and Allen came to Caledonia, N. Y., and started a woolen mill where the New York State Fish Hatchery now is. This was one of the first, if not the first, woolen mill west of the Genesee River. In 1829 they bought a water privilege in Mumford, N. Y., on Allan’s Creek, or as it was called by the Indians, the "O-at-ka," and there built the stone mill which is still standing, and which was long known as Allen’s Mill on Allan’s Creek, at Mumford.

In 1841 Remington and Allen dissolved partnership and the mills were operated until 1844 by Oliver Allen, 1st. In the latter year he took his son, Oliver Allen, 2d, into partnership with him and the firm was Oliver Allen and Son until 1848, when the father died. Oliver Allen, 2d, continued the business until 1877, when his son, Oliver Allen, 3d, became a member of the firm, which again became Oliver Allen and Son, and so continued until 1902 when the mill was closed and the business discontinued. Thus for over eighty years the manufacture of woolen goods continued in the hands of three generations of the Allen family.

When Allen and Remington dissolved partnership in 1841 the latter took part of the lands owned by the firm and went to farming. He had one son, William, who is a Baptist preacher in the west, and one daughter, Mary, who married Alexander Christie and lives on the "Creek Road" above Mumford. His sister, Jerusha H. Remington, married Oliver Allen, 1st., and beside their son Oliver Allen, 2d, they had one daughter, Elizabeth M. Allen, who married John R. Olmstead, of Le Roy, N. Y., and is still living - 1907.
Oliver Allen, 2d, died in 1903 and his widow, who was Miss Catherine Huchins Seaman, of Palmyra, N. Y., survives him and is living with her daughter, Mrs. Frances A. Campbell, in Brooklyn, N. Y. Another daughter, Miss Kate Elizabeth Allen, is also living in Brooklyn and four sons, Oliver Allen, 3d, Leonard Lewis Allen, Ethan Allen and Harry Allen, have their homes in Buffalo, Rochester and New York City respectively.

The hospitality dispensed at the Allen home in Mumford will long be remembered by all who enjoyed it. The old O-at-ka Mill and the homestead are now the property of Judge Harvey F. Remington, of Rochester, N. Y., a relative of William Remington. The Allen's were all known for their enterprise and public spirit and were interested in everything looking to the material and moral benefit of the community. Oliver Allen, 2d, (together with Major D. D. S. Brown of Scottsville) was one of the chief promoters of the Rochester and State Line Railroad (now the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg R. R.), and was its first president; this was at a time when Wheatland had no direct railroad communication with the rest of the world.

The permanent fame of the O-at-ka Mills under the Allen's management was due not only to the fact that they gave employment to many persons, and a market for home grown wool, but to the superior quality of the goods manufactured, which had a national reputation as being "A No. 1" in every respect - "all wool and a yard wide."
I, Oliver Allen, do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York. And that I will fulfill the office of Overseer of the Poor in the Town of Wheatland, Monroe County, New York, according to the best of my abilities. Sworn and subscribed this 14th day of March, 1848.

Oliver Allen

Before me, Hugh C. Estabrook
O-atka Woolen Mills, Mumford, N. Y.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 lb. Flour, Allen</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12 yds. Flannel</td>
<td>11.60</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grinding 13 1/4 sq. 12 lb. Flour</td>
<td>6.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

May 28, 1871

Received by Oliver Allen

All Goods Warranted Free from Shoddy or Flocks.
REMINISCENCES
OF FRANCIS X. BECKWITH.

GATES, N. Y., 1882.

In May, 1830, I took up my residence in Scottsville. The village at that time contained a population of four hundred. The brick mill of Judge Carpenter was built that year. The Hanford Mill had been running some years.

The Methodist Society had a new brick church. The Presbyterians were occupying the Academy building on Caledonia Street, but were preparing to build a church, which they did the following year, placing it at the head of Church Street. The first Methodist minister was John Copeland, who was followed by John Wiley. Mr. Hart, a Scotchman, was the Presbyterian minister.

The Masons had a lodge room in the upper story of the old school house on Rochester Street, but had ceased to hold meetings on account of the excitement over the abduction of Morgan.

Joseph Eastman was teaching the Academy, then practiced law in the village, and afterward removed to Rochester, where he still resides. (1882.)

The Robinson family were living in Scottsville in 1830. Their daughter Rebecca married James Mc Vean; Samuel went west and died there some four years ago; Abram is now keeping hotel in Scottsville.

Paul Austin was married to Alvira Hammond and was living where his widow now resides and was taking care of old Mrs. Scott, widow of Isaac Scott.

Anson Seymour was running a cloth making and coloring works. He was succeeded by a Mr. Eaton, and Eaton by Mr. Atwood.

Alvin Savage was a boss millwright; Amos Beecher married Savage's daughter Betsy. Beecher died and James Wells married his Widow. Thomas Coller married Jane, a daughter of Savage,
and W. G. Ashby married another. James Savage, a son of Alvin, a musician, moved to Detroit, Michigan.

George Ensign, Isaac I. Lewis, E. T. Miller, John Harroun, Henry Tarbox, Thomas Jones, Thomas Halsted, Joseph Thoms and Wm. Peabody were in Scottsville when I went there. Mr. and Mrs. Zachariah Cumber, Mrs. Raulet, the mother of Fifield Raulet, and Mrs. Dean, a sister of Powell Carpenter, were there also. Enos Trayhern came in 1836; George T. Bristol and Horace Chapin in 1840; Albert Row about the same time.

Harvey Killam and Ephraim Bingham had a foundry, made plows, etc., on the site where the Rafferty shops now are. Solomon Davis had a cabinet shop on the same ground. I rented from him a part of the shop and commenced the manufacture of chairs. Albert Howe had a harness shop nearly opposite the Robinson Hotel; John Hammond was his apprentice and succeeded him in the business; Hammond sold to S. O. Severance. Edward Collins was the Boss Mason and was followed by Daniel P. Hammond; John T. Spencer had a shoe shop which he sold to Read & Goodrich, who for several years did a large business.

Doctors Bristol, Edson and Munn were the village physicians. Bristol soon afterward retired from practice; Munn sold to McNaughton.

Wm. Haynes Hanford, Osborn Filer, John Mitchel and Ira Carpenter were merchants. Filer succeeded Abraham Hanford in trade, afterward removed to Massillon, Ohio, and died there.

Thomas Halsted was in the grocery trade but soon after bought the Isaac Scott property opposite the Eagle Hotel, then owned by Isaac I. Lewis, and built a frame building for a store and occupied it. Afterward this property passed into the hands of Andrus & Garbutt, then to L. C. Andrus and later the block, together with the dwelling adjoining on the west, came into my possession and for twenty years was occupied by me for my business and residence.

A man named Coon had just built the brick house on the east side of Church Street, now occupied by Mrs. Duncan McVean.

Haynes Hanford had finished his brick residence on the corner
opposite the Catholic Church.

George Ensign had forsaken the cooperage and was with Ezra Carpenter in the Eagle Hotel.

Michael Sheridan was the blacksmith; Lowry Blackburn, John Conners and William Carson worked for him, and afterward had shops of their own. Orrin Cartwright and George Hahn were in the trade later.

Powell and Ira Carpenter ran the brick mill; Abraham Hanford, Lewis Goodrich, Joseph Cox and Samuel Scofield the wooden mill. Joseph Woodgate, John Brown, Calvin Nobles and Ellis McQueen were practical millers. George Whitney was the village butcher. Gilbert T., George L. and David Whitney were his sons. Solomon Davis, Isaac Mc Donald, F. X. Beckwith and Joseph Weingand, cabinet makers. John Kirk, A. B. Penfield, James Wells, John Storrs and John Cornell were tailors. Schuyler Moses, John Bottsford, David Nettleton and Luke Marvin, carpenters.


Old Peter Sheffer was living on the farm bought of Indian Allan. Joseph and Isaac Cox were on farms south of the village. Thomas and Samuel Shadbolt, and Joseph and Benjamin Boweman also. Powell Carpenter and his sons, Powell, Charles, Jefferson and Benjamin were on the farm on the hill west of Scottsville, Ezra was in the Eagle Hotel and Ira had a store and the Post Office.

Old Esquire Mc Vean and his sons Hugh, John and James, were on the farm next west of Carpenter, and William Reed, with a family of boys, was on the same road still farther west. The other Mc Vean family, David, Duncan, John and Archibald, lived on the north road near Mr. Goodhue's. George Goodhue
removed from Parma to Wheatland in 1806 and settled on Lot 44 on the north road. His wife died in 1844. He died in 1851. John and George Goodhue were his sons. Reuben Heath, who for many years had lived on the farm now owned by M. Ballentine, was dead and the farm was worked by his sons Elisha, Reuben and William. Mrs. Thomas Halsted, Mrs. Harvey Hyde, Mrs. David Nettleton, Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Southworth were his daughters. Frank, Robert and Thomas Smith lived nearby.

Thomas McIntosh, a friend of mine, came to Scottsville in 1837 and was a clerk for Mr. Garbutt and Ira Carpenter and afterward was Collector of Tolls on the Genesee Valley Canal.

During the last of the thirties the school district in the village was at a low ebb and not what it ought to be. The practice had been to hire a teacher as long as the public money lasted. When that was gone school was out. Some of the residents of the district thought the school good enough but a few of those who thought otherwise had a consultation and resolved to make an effort to secure a better and more efficient school. In 1840 John Hammond, A. B. Penfield and myself were elected trustees and we went to work. Our first move was to enlarge the district, and this we accomplished by annexing No. 4, a district in the western part of the village. We then secured, by a vote of the district, authority to build a new school house and in the following year we purchased of Paul Austin a site, and erected thereon a substantial brick building containing two large rooms with anteroom, etc. (This building was the east half of the brick house yet standing on east Third Street.) We then offered the school to Mr. Catana, who was then teaching a select school in the village, but he declined on the ground that such a step would be backward and not an advance. We then hired a young man named Baker (afterward the Rev. Asa Baker of the M. E. Church) as principal, and Miss Oliver (who later became Mrs. Francis Hooper) as assistant. Both these teachers did their work admirably and in a single year succeeded in giving the school a first class reputation.

In 1843 District No. 10 on the north road was divided, the western portion attached to the Garbutt district and the eastern
portion to district No. 1. This accession, together with the acquisition of some territory on the north, was so great as to necessitate the enlargement of the school buildings, which was done by erecting upon the west side a structure of equal dimensions, thus doubling its capacity, affording three large school rooms, and a room for the library and recitations.

Mr. Baker's successors as principal were Carmi C. Olds, Nathan A. Woodard and Dr. Morris W. Townsend. The lady teachers in addition to Miss Oliver were Mary Jane Halsted, Jerusha Clark, Ann Buttolph, Sarah Allen, Anna Dixon and Miss Thorn. The school continued to gain in popularity and at the close of the decade there was none better in this part of the state.


Caleb Allen was a shoemaker, afterward Justice of the Peace. H. B. Marsh was a jeweler, later Albert Rowe in the same trade. Ebenezer Smith and Sears Galusha were early residents. H. H. Miller and O. P. Simmons started in the marble business about 1850. Eight or ten years later Simmons sold his interest to his partner and Miller conducted the business until a short time previous to his death, when it was disposed of to William A. Williams.
I was born in what is called the Madawasco settlement, on the St. Johns river in the State of Maine, in the year 1808.

My father, who was a school teacher by profession and also a farmer, was of English descent. He was born in New Brunswick, in the year 1772. His name was Samuel Beckwith. He died at Black Rock, now a part of Buffalo in the fall of 1813. He was a nephew of Nehemiah Beckwith, for many years a prominent merchant and business man of St. Johns, New Brunswick, who married an older sister of my mother. He in early years made several voyages to the West Indies etc. His father who was for a time wealthy, gave him a good education, which he afterwards put to good use as a school teacher.

My eldest brother, George L. Beckwith, and also my eldest sister, Mary Ann, were born in the province of New Brunswick.

My younger sister Elisabeth and also my younger brother, James were born in Vermont, where soon after my birth, he had removed with his family.

In the fall of 1813, my father left Vermont in company with
many of his neighbors for what was then esteemed "the promised land" of America; the Western reserve, Ohio. He reached Buffalo late in the fall of 1813 and died there soon after. My mother Adelaid Le Brun Beckwith was born of French parents, in the City of Quebec in the year 1782. She married my father to my father in 1799 and died at Albion, N.Y. Dec. 1, 1873. She was a woman of great courage and energy; and soon after the death of her husband—our father, she being apprehensive of trouble, as it was rumored that the British and Indians were about to make a descent on Buffalo and under the advice of friends, turned back with her family to the Genesee river at Avon. Nor did she this too soon— as only two weeks later the British and Indians did take, and burn Buffalo. Her father, John Baptist Le Brun, was born in France of an aristocratic family called in addition to Le Brun "Du Plessis".

When a mere stripling, he ran away from College, and joined the army in "New France"—Canada. His father got him a commission in the French army and for several years he saw much active service in the Indian and French and English wars. At one time when a mere boy, he with his company of French soldiers were drawn into ambush near fort "Frontenac"—now Kingston, Canada, by the Indians, and all were captured and he of all of them was saved from death—and he was compelled to run "the gauntlet", but was saved by a squaw who had lost a son in the wars, and who adopted him. After the conquest of Canada by the British, he became private Secretary for the first British Governor of Canada, and held that position for many years; he married in Quebec, a Madamoselle Matut (?) by who he had a numerous family of children. She was of French origin.
One of my mothers brothers was with McKenzie, and was his private secretary, when he explored the great "Northwest" and when he discovered and gave name to McKenzie's river, and great Slave Lake. He was drowned on this his return trip.

Another brother of hers, after whom I was named, Francis Xavier Le Brun, having a penchant for the sea, ran away from home when quite young, and went to sea - and met with many hair breadth adventures and escapes - enough to make a good volume of romance. At one time he was captured on a British vessel taken to Spain, and put into a Spanish mine. He with two other prisoners managed to escape therefrom, and making their way to the sea coast of Spain, they found a small vessel without a crew lying at a wharf and took possession of it, and put out to sea. They soon found that the vessel was loaded with salt, and had no provisions on board. After much suffering, they were picked up by a British man of war and were pressed into the service, where for a long time they remained. The British commander also appropriated their vessel, but was afterwards compelled to make restitution. He continued for some years to follow the sea, at times a mate, at others, as captain of merchant vessels, to the time of his death. He died in comparatively (early) life, suddenly, from the bursting of a blood vessel.

I was born on Sugar Island, Madawasco settlement St. Johns river, March 29th, 1808. When I was about three years old, my father removed with his family to Fairfax Vermont. In the fall of 1813, he sold his farm and started for the Western Reserve, so called, Ohio. On reaching Buffalo in the fall of that year, he concluded to stay over the winter there, and late in November of
that year (1813) he died. My mother was left with 5 children, the
eldest, brother George, aged 12 years; the youngest, brother James,
an infant. It was in the midst of war, with Great Britain, and
she in a strange wilderness country was left with very slender
means. Great fears were then entertained that the British and
Indians would cross over and destroy Buffalo; and under the advice
of friends, she turned back to the Genese river with her family.
She stopped at Avon and was kindly received by the Hosmers, Markhams,
Kelsys, the widow Berrys and others; While living near celebrated
"Berry ferry" I remember an incident worth recording. One dark
and stormy night, we were aroused by a noise at our door, and soon
learned that it proceeded from a drunken Indian, who was seeking and
demanding admission. My mother with great courage and tact, called
him around to the back part of the house, where with promises to
admit him, she kept him until my eldest brother whom she sent for,
returned with help who took away the Indian. The Indians at that
time were not at best very pleasant neighbors, and a drunken one in
a lonely place in the night time, not a welcome visitor. The
scare about the fate of Buffalo, culminated within two weeks
after we left there, in its being taken and burned by the British
and Indians, and many lives were lost in the matter. After a few
months spent at West Avon our family removed to the Cal. Markham
farm and about two years later again removed to what is now West
Henrietta - then Pittsford - at, or near which the family home
has been kept up ever since. There we found many kind friends -
among whom I may name the Hawleys, Kelsys, Potts, Chapmans, Bakers,
Sperrys, Goodings and others. Every one in the country was then
poor and had a hard struggle to live. The country was very sickly, and was a dense wilderness. There was no money market for any farm products. I remember that my eldest brother in or about the year 1819, had raised a crop of wheat on shares, on the they Hawley farm on the river road, and drew his crop to Carthage with an ox team, and sold it for 35 cents per bushel. Before the opening of the Erie Canal, Montreal was the cash market for the Genesee country, and my eldest brother was sent several times by a number of the more fore handed farmers, with what pork, flour and potash they could gather to find a market for the same; and he after disposing of the same, would return on foot, usually making 50 miles per day to his home in Henrietta. I worked one whole summer for Justice Baker, and in the fall received cloth (home made) for a suit of clothes. He had however earlier in the season given me a wool hat, and I was so careful of this that when I went to the field to work, I would hang it on a post in the fence, and go bare headed to save it. When about 12 years old I worked for two or three seasons on a farm for $2.00 per month. The year 1821 found me working for Solomon Hovey in his farm for $4.00 per month. The best of farm hands then received about $7.00 per month, and had to take for pay a horse, a yoke of steers or clothing, but little if any money. I remember the first fur hat worn in our neighborhood. Mr. Abel Post, one neighbour had a son Morton, and bought and gave him a white fur hat, which was the envy of the whole neighborhood. The first fur hat I ever owned I bought in Rochester with the proceeds of maple sugar made by myself and my mother on the Andrew Bushman farm in Henrietta. My brother and mother had a short time previously bought a small place near Bushman on which the family
then lived.

In the year 1821, two sisters of my mother - Aunt Mary Ann Lebrun and Aunt July Beckwith, who then lived in Kingston, Canada visited my mother and her family. Aunt Mary Ann remained with her until the following year but my other aunt Beckwith soon after returned to Kingston and took me with her to that place, where I remained until the next year, when my mother and the family except brother George having come to Kingston, we soon after left there for Montreal, where my mother had some interest in her fathers estate. While in Kingston I lived with George Hart, a book binder who had married a cousin of ours (Julia Beckwith) and I while with him worked at the trade of book binding. It was then my idea to be a printer, and could I have got a chance, I would have been one.

We remained about a year in Kingston, before going to Montreal and our Aunt Mary Ann went with us. Soon after reaching Montreal I found an opportunity to learn the trade of a chair maker with Nathaniel Burpy, and remained with him about three years. I then in company with George Purgeson left Montreal for Cornwall, upper Canada, and soon after found employment at Millrush near Cornwall with Elijah Burpy, a brother of Nathaniel, and here I remained about two years, working alternately for Elija Burpy, Israel Brooks, and Martin Bailey. I had the previous winter been sent by my boss Nathaniel Burpee to Millrush to do some work for Elijah Burpee.

In the fall of 1827 I went with Martin Bayly to Quebec, and was there some three months. I then returned to Cornwall and Millrush and remained there until the fall of 1828, when I returned home by
land. I had bought a horse and waggon and I made my journey home with these. I found work that fall and winter at Lima with a brother of the Burpey, and worked with him there more than a year. In the year 1829 having earned some money and feeling my need of more education I entered Monro High School, then under the management of Doctor Crane, Mr. Crocker and wife, Mary Allen, where I remained for about a year. In the winter of 1829 and 30 I taught school in the Brininstool district (so called) in West Henrietta.

On the first day of April 1830 I started out to look up a place to start business. I went first to West Avon, then to Genecos, then to York, then to Caledonia, then to Scottsville. I was offered a management at York and Caledonia, but was so well impressed with Scottsville that I concluded to start there, which I did early in May of 1830.
F. X. BECKWITH

Biographical Material

(Copied from original in handwriting of F. X. Beckwith owned by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Ella G. Howe.)

Settled in Scottsville in May 1830

Married to Hannah Goodhue April 9th 1832

Started with others, viz. John Hammond & A. B. Penfield, the Union School at Scottsville 1837

In command of Volunteer militia Artillery company and went with his regiment to Buffalo during the so-called "Patriot War" in the winter of 1837 & 1838

Appointed Dept. Sheriff by Hiram Sibley. Held the place 3 years.

Appointed under sheriff by Hiram Smith Jan. 1, 1859 and held the office for 3 years.

Appointed Jan. 1, 1865 a Deputy Sheriff by Alonzo Chapman and soon after under Sheriff by same. Held office 3 years.

Left Scottsville and removed to Rochester in May 1865.

In 1862 and again in 1864 Superintendent of 100 miles of the Genessee Canal - from Rochester to Cramel

In 1870 appointed Dept. Sheriff and jailor by Joseph B. Campbell - and continued as such under Charles S. Campbell until Jan. 1, 1876. Kept the jail nearly 6 years.

Took up my residence on my farm in Gates Jan. 1, 1876.
FRANCIS X. BECKWITH
(Given to me by Mrs. Ella S. Howe.)
(His Granddaughter)
MEMORANDUM OF INCIDENTS OF JOURNEY
MADE BY ME TO THE FAR WEST IN
IN THE YEAR 1845

F. X. BECKWITH

Left Rochester by packet boat on Erie Canal for
Buffalo and the western country on June 5th, 1845, at evening.
On the morning of the 6th, there was a very hard frost which
killed wheat and other crops. Saw traces of this frost through
Ohio and Michigan.

Started from Buffalo June 6th, 1845, at 7:30 p.m.;
arrived at Cleveland on June 7th at 2 p.m. Left Cleveland
at 4 p.m. and arrived at Detroit on the 8th at 9 a.m. Left
Detroit at 8 a.m. on the 9th for Ypsilanti, 1 1/2 hours distant.
The railroad runs through a very level country, much of which
must be very wet and sickly. Soil mostly yellow clay with knolls
of yellow sand. Some very good timber, among which are much
white and yellow oak, some hickory, beech and basswood, con-
siderable swamp elm and whitewood. Not much wheat and what
there is not very good. Considerable corn which is very good.
Land mostly not cleared. Leaves of trees much killed by frost.

Ypsilanti is very handsomely situated on both sides
of the Huron river, 30 miles from Detroit. It is a place of
considerable business, with a population of probably 1500 to
3000; has five or six cabinet shops and two or three chair
shops, and seems full of mechanics of all kinds.
Took stage to Clinton, 32 miles distant. The road passes through a fine rolling country mostly timbered by oak and well adapted to wheat, of which there is much on the ground and which looks very good. Fruit trees look very thrifty. Passed through Saline, a small place 13 miles from Ypsilanti; there are four or five cabinet shops and two or three chair shops here.

Clinton is quite a pretty village of perhaps 1000 inhabitants. There is a good mill and the place seems full of mechanics of all kinds. Manchester, seven miles west of Clinton, has a good mill with four runs of stones. It has four stores, one brewery, a distillery, etc., and is full of mechanics of all kinds. The country around is quite rolling with intervening marshes, and is somewhat springy. It is a good wheat country, but is too frosty for fruit which has failed for several years on account of the frost. There is much sickness every season and the inhabitants are not contented. Land with good improvements can be bought from $8.00 to $10.00 per acre.

Left Manchester on the 12th for Jackson, distant 23 miles, most of the way the road passes over plains and broken oak openings and through a good wheat country. Three of the principal rivers in this section head in the town of Napoleon. There are very extensive marshes on this road and a few small lakes. The timber is oak. There are very extensive wheat fields all along the road and the wheat looks very good. Corn also is good and there is much of it.
Jackson is a thrifty business place of about 2500 inhabitants. It is full of mechanics of all kinds who speak discouragingly of their business. There is a good mill here and a saw mill the dam for which covers a great quantity of land, and must, I think, make it very sickly here at times. The country in the immediate vicinity looks good, but is not much cultivated.

Left Jackson for Marshall on the 13th. The road passes over a very good wheat growing country with considerable marsh land interspersed. There is a great quantity of very good wheat on the ground; also much very good corn. Marshall is a very pleasantly situated village with about 3000 inhabitants. It contains a great many stores and a large number of mechanics of all kinds. Business of every description seems overdone here. The village is surrounded on all sides by excellent wheat growing lands on which I have seen some of the best wheat and corn in the state. Left Marshall in stage at 4 p.m. on the 14th.

Battle Creek is a smart looking place 13 miles distant from Marshall, and is surrounded by an excellent country. There are fewer marshes here than in most other parts through which I have traveled. Timber is nearly all oak. Passed through Kalamazoo in the night. It seems a thriving village. Passed from Kalamazoo to Pawpaw in the night. I think the country not very thickly settled.

Pawpaw is a small, brisk-looking village with a good water power, but seems to be in advance of the settlement of the country around it, as indeed do all the villages.
which I have seen. Through the whole length of the state timber is nearly all oak. Around and west of Pawpaw it is very thick and taller and straiter than east. The country west of Pawpaw is very thinly settled. The land looked good but inferior to that east; it is more level and has fewer marshes; soil a yellow sand.

Berrien county seems but little settled and is pretty heavily timbered, mostly with oak, but within ten miles of St. Joseph there is much whitewood, beech, basswood, maple, etc. St. Joseph is a small village at the mouth of the St. Joseph river. It is not much of a business place but has a good harbor with a lighthouse. The village is surrounded on nearly all sides by a large marsh. Left St. Joseph at 3 p.m. Sunday, June 15th, for Chicago, distant 65 miles, and arrived at 10 p.m. Stayed over night in Chicago.

Chicago is a large town, the center of which, for a great distance, is compactly built with many large brick buildings and has the appearance of an old town. There is much shipping here which runs up the river three or four miles, which makes an excellent harbor. Chicago is a place of great business; there seem to be more stores and taverns here than in Rochester, and far more mechanics. I should think business of all kinds over-stocked here. The town is on a level plain, which extends for many miles around, and is so perfectly level that it is difficult to drain the streets. After a fall of rain the water stands on much of
the ground around until taken up by the earth; but as the soil is a course sand it does not take a great time to soak up the water. In a wet time the streets must be very muddy, and I was told in the place that at such a time it was a common occurrence for wagons to mire in the main street. The streets are all very wide and straight and cross each other at right angles. There are many fine churches and private dwellings.

June 16th I left Chicago for Horace Hunn's, at Rexford's, on Blue Island, 17 miles from Chicago, and traveled over a perfectly level prairie nearly the whole distance. Mr. Hunn's house is the third on the road from the town, and there is but one enclosure, and that of a few acres, on the whole road over which I passed. The country has the appearance of a vast lake with small, timbered islands at considerable distances apart. These islands of timber are slight elevations of land above the surrounding prairie, sparsely covered with a growth of dwarf oaks and a few bushes, mostly hazel. Blue Island is a strip of elevated timber land six or seven miles long and perhaps half a mile broad. To the south of the island for five miles is an unbroken prairie, and to the northeast and southwest for many miles is also a wide-extended plain. To the east, at a short distance, is the Calumet river, a considerable stream which is said to be navigable for rafts for some distance above this point. On Blue Island and on the prairie to the west and southwest are some fine farms, and the crops on them were very good. The prairie in these directions is considerably undulating and the land very rich and capable of producing any kind of grain. It is also a splendid grazing country and there are great number
of sheep here; I saw 3000 in one flock. All the sheep and
cattle which I have seen look well.

Left Blue Island for Lockport, 22 miles distant,
on the 18th. Lockport lies to the west of Rexford's, and
for five miles the road passes over an unbroken prairie until
it reaches Bacheller's Grove, a piece of timber land which
extends four or five miles. The road passes along the south
of the grove through a fine prairie with several good farms
along its border. West of Bacheller's Grove for five or six
miles stretches an unbroken rolling prairie destitute of culti-
vation; then the road strikes a piece of fine oak-timbered
land through which it passes for some three miles, when it
again comes upon the prairie. The land along the road from
here to Lockport, some six or seven miles, is nearly all im-
proved, and I saw some splendid farms. Winter wheat is an
uncertain crop here, it being liable to winter-kill, but I saw
some fine fields of it and considerable spring wheat, some of
which was headed out. Winter wheat was in blow and some pieces
had begun to change. Much corn is raised here, but the frost
had cut it down; it was small and with one or two exceptions
it did not look nearly as well as in Michigan.

About Lockport I saw many fine, thrifty orchards
of apple and peach trees, but owing to the frost there is but
very little fruit, and I am informed that on account of late
frosts fruit is always uncertain. On the whole, what lands I
have seen in Illinois I think much better adapted to the grow-
ing of cattle, horses, and sheep than the raising of grain. The country over which I have traveled is thinly settled.

Lockport is a small village of 600 or 700 inhabitants, situated on the east bank of the Des Plaines river, which is here about as large as Allen's creek below Garbuttsville. It is a clear stream with a lime rock bottom and runs through a valley which has the appearance of once having been the bed of a large river from one to three miles wide. It is supposed that at no very distant day Lake Michigan emptied itself through this channel. Lockport lies five miles north of Joliet, and here is the first lock from Chicago on the Lake Michigan and Illinois Canal. There are several public houses here, six stores, and many mechanics of nearly all kinds. There is a bed of limestone of great extent here. If the canal which passes through this village is completed, it will be a place of considerable importance, but at present it has a very dilapidated appearance and there are too many men in business for all to succeed well. Joliet, five miles below here on the Des Plaines river, is larger than Lockport but not as pleasantly located and is very dilapidated.

Left Lockport for St. Charles on Saturday, June 21st. Passed for four or five miles along the brow of the hill on the west bank of the river, where there are fine farms well cultivated, then for five miles crossed a wholly uncultivated prairie. Five miles more through a pretty well cultivated country brought me to Napierville, which is a small, pleasant village. Around this place the land is all fenced and improved. I saw much good wheat, both winter and spring.
Buildings are very good. Three and one half miles distant is Warrenville, a small place of little business. South is an extended prairie, considerably improved. Wheat is very forward in Illinois; some will be ready to cut in two weeks.

From Warrenville west to Geneva, distant 10 miles, the road lies through timbered land for three or four miles, then it strikes the prairies which reach several miles but along the road are considerable improvements. Struck the Fox river at Geneva, a small place with a good will and several other good buildings. The country around here is very good. I saw excellent wheat and corn, and saw hay cut. The Fox river here is about the size of the Genssee at Avon, and is a fine clear stream with a limestone bottom. St. Charles is half a mile above on the same stream. It is quite a smart village of perhaps 1000 inhabitants, has two flouring mills, two cloth-dressing shops, a good saw mill, with two saws and many stores, groceries, etc. Distant 34 miles from Chicago. All the villages which I have seen in Illinois are stragglingly built and have but few churches with steeples. Fruit trees look very thrifty; saw more peaches on trees along the road than I have seen before in the state.

June 23d left St. Charles for Belvidere, distant 38 miles. Traveled on foot this day to Genoa, 24 miles. The road passes over a very fine country, chiefly prairie but interspersed with timber, mostly oak. The land is pretty rolling; saw considerable wheat, all very good and some the best I have seen in the state. Some pieces will yield, I think,
35 or 40 bushels to the acre. Corn is more forward here than farther east. Soil is a black loam mixed with some sand and clay. Some land here has been cropped eight years in succession and has good wheat on it now. There is some government land for sale here, but is mostly prairie without timber. Land with improvements is worth from three to ten dollars per acre; cows worth from $8.00 to $12.00; oxen from $30.00 to $40.00. Saw much chaff in wheat here; no spring wheat but quantities of very good oats.

From St. Charles east to Lockport land is worth from $6.00 to $20.00 per acre; from Lockport to Blue Island and Chicago from $4.00 to $12.00 per acre. Cattle and sheep look well everywhere; fruit trees look thrifty and peach trees bear. Mill streams are scarce and there are no flouring mills only on large rivers, but some saw mills. There are many villages and many mills on the Fox river. Stayed over night at Genoa, a place of half a dozen houses, distant 60 miles from Chicago. All business from this part of the country goes to Chicago.

June 23d left Genoa on foot for Beloit, distant 33 miles. Fourteen miles from Genoa is a thriving village of 1500 inhabitants named Belvidere. It is situated on the Kishwaukee creek, a very clear, pretty stream of the size, I should judge, of Allen's Creek about LeRoy. They are about building a flouring mill here. There is a fine rolling prairie country around it and wheat and other crops looked very promising. From this place to Genoa the country is not
thickly settled, owing, I suppose, to the want of fencing timber which must be scarce here. I traveled from Genoa here, 14 miles, on foot in four hours. The road from Belvidere, to Beloit, 18 miles distant, passes for several miles through an oak barren, when it again strikes a wide prairie which reaches to the village of Roscoe, a small place of but trifling business. From here to Beloit, six miles distant, the road passes over an unbroken prairie of very pleasant appearance.

Beloit is situated at the junction of Turtle creek and Rock river, which here is a clear, rapid stream nearly as large as the Genesee. It is a very fine stream and affords much water power both above and below here. Beloit is the most business looking village that I have seen in this country, and many buildings are being erected. There are eighteen or twenty stores; two large taverns; many mechanics; two lawyers and four physicians. There is a furnace which makes very good castings of most kinds; also a factory for making platform scales. There are two flouring mills, one of which is a fine stone one of four runs of stones; also one saw mill and a carding mill. They are now making a dam across the river, which will add greatly to the water power. I find excellent water here, as indeed I have through the whole northern part of Illinois. A very fine and healthy country surrounds the village. There is plenty of stone here well adapted to building, and many of the buildings are of this material and brick. The village is in Wisconsin, just over the line from Illinois.
June 24th left Beloit for Janesville, 15 miles distant. The road which I traveled lay for seven or eight miles along the bank of Rock river, which is skirted for a short distance back with a handsome growth of timber, principally oak. Beyond this the road strikes out upon Rock prairie, which extends a great distance in every direction. Along the road the prairie is uncultivated for nearly the whole way, but is skirted on all sides by improved farms.

Janesville is situated on the banks of Rock river and is surrounded on all sides by a good farming country, which produces excellent wheat, etc. Went from Janesville north up the Rock river nine miles to James White's. For several miles the road passes along the bank of the river, where everything looked very promising; then it emerged into the prairie and for three or four miles the country is beautiful; then it passed into timbered openings which extended for many miles.

The face of the country is here considerably varied, but on the whole is beautiful. Here I saw the finest timberland that I have seen west of Lake Michigan. Mr. White's farm lies in the midst of it and extends to the river. This timbered land produced great wheat, etc.

Janesville is a smart village of perhaps 1000 inhabitants, has two taverns, many stores and mechanics, and looks quite flourishing. A dam is being built across the river here which will make a fine water power, and must add much to the business of the place, as it will make it a good market. There is no flouring mill nearer than eight or ten
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miles from this place, and ten miles west they have to go nearly 30 miles to mill. This is a fine wheat growing country and is very easy of cultivation. It is also a grand stock country, and I think sheep must do well here too. Janesville is the county seat of Rock County and has a very good court house. The buildings here are mostly small; an academy is being built.

June 26th left Janesville for Milwaukee in the stage; distance 70 miles, fare $3.00. The road for some ten miles passes over a beautiful prairie, considerable of which is cultivated; then it enters a fine timbered plain of burr oak, and then for some 25 or more miles passes over prairie and timber and through a most splendid country which produces excellent wheat. After this for some 20 or 25 miles the country is considerably broken, has many marshes, and the crops are much poorer; some parts, indeed, are very broken and poor. About 20 miles from Milwaukee we crossed the Fox River, which is here about as large as the Honeoye. From here to Milwaukee the timber is maple, basswood, elm, hickory and a variety of smaller kinds. The country in some places is quite swampy; crops not very good, but near Milwaukee they are better and some pieces of wheat are very fair. There are many settlers along the road, but the clearings are not very extensive. Near Milwaukee is a settlement of Norwegians.

Milwaukee lies at the mouth of the Milwaukee river, and must contain, I think, 7000 or more inhabitants. The site is a bad one on which to build a town, for the land upon which the business part of it stands and must be built, is a swamp
hole, and the ground is, and must be, made. The upper part
is built on a bluff or bluffs which are much broken and must
be leveled at great cost and labor, but this is an advantage
to the lower part as it furnishes materials to fill up the
swamp. The lighter shipping enters the river and runs up it
for some distance, but the large steamboats only come to the
pier, which is perhaps three fourths of a mile from the main
business part of the city. There seems to be much business
done here and much competition in all kinds, and I think it
must be done at small profits. While here stopped at the
City Hotel, a fine establishment and has a very pleasant and
obliging landlord. The Milwaukee river enters the lake some
distance above the town, flowing into a beautiful bay. The
town is nearly hidden from sight from the lake by the high
bluffs.

Left Milwaukee for Buffalo on June 27th at 7 a.m.
For some thirty or forty miles, perhaps, we passed within
sight of the Wisconsin shore; then we lost sight of it and of
land for many hours. About six o'clock in the evening we
came in sight of the Manitou Islands, distant 30 or 40 miles.
The Michigan shore had been in sight for some time; it presents
many high, white bluffs and low lands, and seems heavily
timbered. Passed the Manitou Islands about 10 o'clock in
the evening; they had been in sight nearly five hours. Reached
the narrows of the straits about six o'clock in the morning and
came in sight of Fort Mackinac on the island of that name.
The island is somewhat elevated and presents a rugged appearance.
It is destitute of large timber and looks quite romantic, and,
at a distance, beatiful. The fort is on the south side of the island and is little more than a stockade. There is a cluster of houses and a few hundred inhabitants, but no very good buildings, and the whole wears a very old and dilapidated appearance. The village looks much like Canadian villages in Lower Canada. At Mackinac I saw a number of Indians with bark canoes; some had bark lodges on the shore.

Passed Thunder bay at half-past five p.m. Here are several islands on one of which is a lighthouse. A short distance below Mackinac the Canada shore could not be seen; after that it was in sight for 40 or 50 miles, when it disappeared. Up to this time the Michigan shore is not very high and seems to be heavily timbered. Among the trees is an evergreen which seems to be abundant and which I think must be pine. At this place, on one of the islands, is a light house; there is also one at Presque Isle point. Have a brisk breeze which enables us to make 15 miles an hour.

Entered St. Clair river at six o'clock Sunday morning, June 28th. Fort Gratiot is at the entrance of this river, but is simply a picket stockade; there is a company of troops here. Distance from Detroit 75 miles. Port Saranac is on the opposite side of the river. Port Huron is on the American side. The country is low on both sides of the river and not much cultivated. Father down the river are some small villages on the American side and many buildings on both sides. The country is level and heavily timbered. Entered St. Clair lake by a very crooked channel and soon lost sight of the
Canada shore. The American shore seems heavily timbered, but is thickly studded with dwellings. Lake St. Clair is 25 miles long. Near the foot of the lake the country on both sides is very handsome and well cultivated.

Entered Detroit river six miles above the town of that name. It is a beautiful river and the country on both sides is very handsome. Reached Detroit at 2 o'clock p.m. and left at 3 p.m. The view of Detroit from the river is very fine and much better than closer observation justifies, for the town is stragglingly built, and although there are some good buildings, the mass are small and many of them poor, particularly in the lower part of the city. There are many new buildings, mostly dwellings, in the outskirts of the town, but they are mostly small.

The Canada shore from here to Malden, 15 miles distant, is very handsome. We ran from Detroit to Malden in one hour and twenty minutes. From Malden steered southeast one point south for Huron, distant 123 miles. There are several beautiful islands towards the American shore. After some 25 miles from Malden we lost sight of the American shore, but a number of beautiful islands are in sight and this, together with a clear setting sun and many sails in sight, make a pleasing scene.

Passed Sandusky at 8 o'clock p.m. Arrived at Cleveland at 2 o'clock A.M. and left at half-past 7 a.m. Touched at Grand River at quarter past 11 o'clock. Passed Ashtabula at quarter before 2 a.m. Arrived at Buffalo at 2
o'clock in the morning July 1st, 1845. Breakfasted at Huff's Hotel in Buffalo. Left in the cars at 9 o'clock a.m. for Rochester and arrived there at 2 o'clock p.m.
Memorandum of Expenses in a journey made
in the summer of the year 1845, starting
from Scottsville and going west to Chicago,
Milwaukee, Detroit, etc.

I left Rochester June 5, 1845 by packet for
Buffalo, thence by steamer to Detroit. Thence alternately
by stage, railroad and steamboat to Chicago. Thence on
foot to Rexford's on Blue Island; thence in various ways to
Lockport, Joliet, Beloit, Janesville, etc. to Milwaukee.
Thence by steamer around the lakes to Mackinaw, to Detroit
and Buffalo. Arrived home July 1st, 1845.

EXPENSES ON JOURNEY

1845

June 5  Supper in Rochester $ .19
       Packet fare to Buffalo  2.00
"  6  Supper in Buffalo .13
"  7  Breakfast on steamboat .25
"  "  Shaving .13
"  "  Eatables in Cleveland .12
"  "  Steamboat passage  3.00
"  8  Breakfast on board .25
"  9  Board at Detroit  1.00
Tentation or repetition in aformer shape in the manner of the "LadyFairy", "Kerze", "Pflege", etc. at first. After the death of a different spirit.


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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other expenses</td>
<td>.13</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fare on railroad to Ypsilanti</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Stage fare to Clinton</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dinner at Saline</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lemonade at Clinton</td>
<td>.06</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paid for horse - buggy to Napoleon</td>
<td>.50</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>.25</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fare on railroad to Marshall</td>
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<td>Expenses at Marshall</td>
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<td>.38</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Expenses in Chicago</td>
<td>.75</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Expenses on road</td>
<td>.38</td>
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<td>Amount brought forward</td>
<td>$20.46</td>
</tr>
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June 22:
- Tavern bill at St. Charles | .63
- Paid on road to Beloit | .69
- Stage fare to Milwaukee | 3.00
- Tavern bill on road to " | .50
- Bill at Janesville | .50
- Paid for collars & bosoms | .56
29 " " shaving at Detroit - - - - - - - - - .06
29 " " Lunch at Detroit - - - - - - - - - .16
29 " " Steamboat passage to Buffalo - - - - - 6.00
30 " " Paid for meals on boat - - - - - - - - - 2.00
July 1 " " Breakfast at Buffalo - - - - - - - - - .25
30 " " Railroad fare from Buffalo to Rochester - - - - - - - - - 2.50
30 " " Lunch on road - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - .18

Whole expense of journey $38.25

Note: This narrative is copied from an original manuscript in the hand of Mrs. Ella G. Howe, the granddaughter of Francis X. Beckwith, now owned by George J. Skivington.

Dated: December 7, 1938.
...
Francis X. Beckwith became insolvent and made this assignment to his son, James F., for the benefit of his creditors. Given to G.J.S. by Mrs. Ella Howe, a granddaughter of F.X.
Know all men by these presents, that I, Francis R. Beekwirth of Scottsville, Monroe County, New York, in consideration of my indebtedness to sundry persons and for divers good causes and considerations met together moving, have granted, bargain, sold, assigned, and transferred by these presents do hereby grant, bargain, sell, assign, and transfer unto James Beekwirth of Scottsville, Governor Tumnrill, Austin of the Town of Philo in the County of Monroe, State aforesaid all that piece or parcel of land situated in Scottsville aforesaid upon which any dwelling house is situated bounded west by the highway, north by land of David R. Hammond, east by land of George Endicott, and south by land owned or occupied by Joseph's Cove; being the same premises conveyed to me by Thomas Halstead and wife by deed dated January 27th, 1836, the same being recorded in Monroe County Clerk's Office, January 27th, 1836 in Deed 33 of Deeds at page 540.

Also, that certain piece or parcel of land situated in Scottsville aforesaid being the land on which my wife and I reside; the same being conveyed to me by Elizabeth Heath by deed dated on the Eleventh day of November, 1833, recorded in Monroe County Clerk's Office, December 19th, 1833, in Deeds 43 of Deeds at page 247.

Also, a certain piece or parcel of land situated in Scottsville aforesaid bounded on the west by the Scottsville Hill (and on the east by lands of T. Price, Hyde and the south by the highway, being the same premises conveyed to me by Tumnrill Austin aforesaid by deed dated September Fourteenth, 1835, the same being recorded in Monroe County Clerk's Office, December 19th, 1835 in Deeds 45 of Deeds at page 240, for a more particular description of which premises referred may be had to said deed conveying the same.
estates both real & personal, and all manner of
my goods, chattels, debts, monies & all other things of
value; Francis R. Beckwith whatever whatsoever of
that kind nature & quality be or were, except, the tools & property
exempt by law from levy & sale under execution;
To Have & to Hold the same, in Trust, to sell and
dispose thereof, and the avails, after paying the expenses
of this assignment and of executing this trust, includ-
ing the reasonable compensation to said agents
above named, to apply in payment of my just debts
in the order following viz,

First, my indebtedness to
School District Number One of the Town of Wheatland,
for monies paid to me at one of their trustees thereof,
my indebtedness for monies received at one of the assign-
tors of that otherwise, and all debts which I may owe to
Trustees of the same.

Second, all the debts that I owe for which
Peter M. Naughton, James F. Beckwith, George Endige
are liable for the payment of as surely, and as such
for me, and my note to George C. Beckwith for a sum of money which he borrowed for me Edward
Bower.

Third, all debts which I owe to Edward
Roberts, Demas Frost, Hiram Springer & John Mathies
at either of them and the balance not due on the smallest
of two notes which I owe to James R. Quimby said
last mentioned debts being all for labor rendered paid
by the said individuals.

Fourth, whatever I owed to James
F. Beckwith which has second due in order because
of Sumner C. Austin.

Fifth, the residue of what I
owed to James F. Beckwith, George L. Beckwith &
Amos R. Quimby or either of them, and all other debts
which I owe to individuals now residing in the town
of Wheatland, also at note given by and to James Smith
now or lately of Brockport, whatever I owe to William
Alting & Loffingworth of Rochester or either of them and all debts which I owe to any person or persons of any place not now exceeding ten dollars in amount.

Sixth, all debts which I owe to individuals not living in said County of Monroe not hereinbefore provided for.

Seventh, all my other debts not hereinbefore specified & provided for.

And I do hereby authorize & empower my said assignee hereby constituted in his discretion notwithstanding the foregoing provisions to pay any of my debts out of the order hereinbefore mentioned at any time in my estate where the same theretofore shall be due to receive any portion of the effects hereby assigned at any valuation in payment thereof, being fully satisfied that the same can at any time be done without injury to other creditors.

And I do also authorize my said assignee in their discretion independent of the foregoing provisions to pay any incumbrance upon any portion of the property or effects hereby assigned at any time out of the order above specified for payment of my debts if in their judgment it shall be necessary so to do to protect the interest of other creditors.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Seventeenth day of September Eighteen Hundred Forty Two.

(Handwritten text below)

State of New York
Monroe County.

On this Seventeenth day of September
1842 personally came before me Francis H. Brewster
and desired to be the individual described in the rea...
cut that the preceding instrument X duly acknowledged
that he executed the same.

Edward Collins Justice of the Peace
Received of E. Collins, Postmaster of the Town of Wheatland one 75/- Dollars in full for Coffin for Eli Pierce child.

Scottsville Feb 9th 1843

Beaver L. Austin

Apnea of F. H. Beaverton
Important events in the life of F. X. Beckwith written by himself.
Treasury Department.

April 16, 1868.

Sir:

By direction of the Secretary, the nomination of Francis N. Beebe, as Deputy Collector and Inspector, at Charlotte, at $1000. per annum, vice Wm. Rankin declined, is hereby approved.

I am, very respectfully,

[Signature]

Acting Asst. Secretary of the Treasury.

James H. Kelly, Esq.

Collector, &c., Rochester, N.Y.
John McNaughton

To

J. K. Beckwith

Deed

Monroe County

 Recorded January 15, 1833, at
 12 O'clock in No. 26, of Deeds.
 at page 47, and Examined

J. Adams, Clerk
State of New York Monroe County

On this 8th January 1833 personally appeared before
Me Ira Carpenter a Commission for taking the
Proof and Acknowledgement of Dues to the Within named
John McNabghton well known to me as the same
Person described within and acknowledged that he
"extended the same for the use and purposes therein contained"

Ira Carpenter
The Indenture Made the 8th day of January one thousand Eight hundred and Thirty three between John McNaughton of the Town of Wheatland County of Monroe and State of New York of the first part and Francis F. Backwith of the same place of the second part Wittnesseth that the party of the first part in consideration of the sum of one hundred and twenty five dollars to him then paid hath sold and by these presents doth grant and convey the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Town of Wheatland being a part of Lot Number Eighty three 1831 in Township Number One of the first Range of Townships West of the 5th Principal Meridian in the Original Survey lying in the Village of Wheatville and bounded East by a lot deeded this day to Michael Gerriean South by the Highway leading East and West through said Village West by a lot occupied by Powell Carpenter and North by a lot owned by Isaac L. Bristol said lot being two rods wide on said Highway and running back the same Width Fifteen Rods containing thirty rods of land Reserving however always one of the above a property on the West part of said lot twelve feet wide and running back from the Highway above named fifty one feet for the only and especial use of said F. F. Backwith and Powell Carpenter their heirs and assigns forever. With the Appurtenances and all of the estate, title and interest therein of the party of the first. And the said John McNaughton of the first part doth hereby convey and agree with the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns that the premises above conveyed in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party party of the second party his heirs and assigns he will from thence and after the witness Whereof the party of the first part hath hereinunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Attahed and Witnessed in presence of the above. More or less were interlined before the execution of the above.

John McNaughton

Eugene Smith
Rochester, January 9, 1865

Know all men by these presents that I, the undersigned, Sheriff of the County of Monroe in the State of New York do hereby appoint J. A. Beckwith of the Town of Wheatland in said County Deputy Sheriff in said for said County of Monroe.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 9th day of January 1865.

A. Calhoun
Sheriff
Know all men by these presents, that I, the undersigned, Sheriff of the County of Monroe do hereby appoint Francis H. Beechworth of the city of Rochester in said County, Deputy Sheriff andailer in and for said County.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this first day of April 1870.

P.B. Campbell Sheriff
Gentlemen, at the solicitation of the friends who have contributed to purchase these implements of war, I appear before you to perform a most agreeable duty—that of presenting you these beautiful weapons.

Realizing most clearly that our country is engaged in a most mortal, national and civil war, forced upon us by ambitious and reckless men in most treacherous and subversive purposes; and that our trust in the protection of our country’s welfare must be in the loyal virtues and the strong arms of our noble volunteers, we feel it to be a great privilege as well as a most agreeable duty to give these weapons a word of encouragement and to aid in some degree the cause of our country.

Your patriotism in stepping forth in the hour of peril for the defense of our common country, its army and navy, will receive at one hand as warmest thanks and will ever be held in grateful remembrance. But we feel that something more than mere
words is due from us. You have, not only in response to your country, called upon you, your business, your private interests, the privations of home, and of friends, but by your energy and zeal you have earned the confidence in raising for the country, the first so-called regiment in Monroe County, of noble volunteers, which we trust will add our embellish with signal service our cause and verify itself victorious, will soon unblaze on its banner the names of many well contested battlefields. In the behalf of the friends who have purchased these weapons for your use, and of the many friends who take a lively interest in you, I feel present to you these beautiful words and consider, feeling an entire confidence that they shall not be placed in more reliable hands and that when you shall be called upon to use them in the cause of your country, you will remember the duties, and that, the thoughts of home and of these friends and the circumstances that now the

scoural you will inspire your hearts and move your designs to use them most gallantly in defense of the liberties and of the free institutions of our beloved country.
This agreement, made on the first day of January 1873 by and between Charles R. Campbell Sheriff of the County of Monroe of the first part and Francis H. Beckwith of the City of Rochester of the second part.

Witnesses

That wherein the party of the first part has appointed the party of the second part a Deputy Sheriff and Keeper of the Common Jail in said Monroe County during the pleasure of the said party of the first part.

Therefore it is agreed by and between the parties thereto that the said party of the second part is to have and shall have charge of the said jail subject to the orders of the party of the first part and to provide and furnish suitable and proper food and board for all persons confined in said jail and will receive and safely keep all persons who shall thereto be committed until properly and lawfully discharged therefrom and that the party of the second part will save harmless.
The party of the first part from all claim, demands or costs and expenses incidental to the keeping of said jail as specified in a certain Bond executed by the said party of the second part to the said party of the first part on his being appointed Deputy Sheriff and Jailor.

The party of the second part shall keep the jail and premises in a clean and suitable manner, and shall keep just and correct accounts of all matters relating to the committal and discharge of all persons to and from said jail and all fees and allowances of every kind which are allowable or to arise to the said party of the first part as such Sheriff by virtue of any thing done or performed by the said party of the second part as such Jailor and shall exhibit the same to the party of the first part whenever required so to do and that he will account for the same to the party of the first part whenever required upon the basis of percentage spic-
ified in this agreement. All fees or charges incidental to the receiving and discharging of prisoners and known as 'monkeys' fees' are to belong exclusively to the party of the first part and the party of the second part is to account for and pay to the party of the first part ten (10) per cent of all money that may be received for the board and providing provisions for the inmates of said jail.

All payments for the keeping of United States Prisoners (exclusive of board) are to belong exclusively to the party of the first part.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seal the day and year first above mentioned.

[Signature]
(Copy)
Francis H. Beecher

To
Charles S. Campbell

Agreement for keeping jail.
A song in the hand of F. X. Beckwith and composed by him which was sung at a celebration held in Scottsville in November, 1861, in honor of the election of Abraham Lincoln. (See endorsement in Mr. Beckwith's hand on verso).
A song in the hand of F. X. Beckwith and composed by him which was sung at a celebration held in Scottsville in November, 1861, in honor of the election of Abraham Lincoln. (See endorsement in Mr. Beckwith's hand on verso).
NOTES ON MUMFORD,
BY
MISS MARGARET ARMSTRONG.

Prior to 1808 John and Robert McKay had purchased of Captain Williamson, the agent of the Pulteney Estate, the land and water power where the village of Mumford now stands, and on the site built a sawmill.

In 1809 Robert McKay sold his interest to Thomas Mumford.

In 1817 McKay and Mumford built a large grist mill at Mumford. About 1822 McKay took the Caledonia mill, and Mumford the one at Mumford. He transferred it to his son Elisha S. H. Mumford, from whom the place is named. Mumford operated the mill until 1833 when H. Hutchinson rented it. Not long afterward the property was sold to Philip Garbutt, and his son Peter ran it for a few years. It subsequently passed to Stephen Saulsbury, to Galbraith and Hammond, to James McQueen, to Benjamin Christy, then to Page and son. The mill burned in 1894.

(From History of Monroe County.)

Other industries in Mumford have been, a brewery erected in 1828 by L. White. White had many successors in the malting and brewing business, the last one being the late C. H. Swan of Caledonia. The building burned in 1900.

Some time in 1837 Mr. James Blair opened a shop for the manufacture of threshing machines and horse-powers. He worked at his business until the horse power gave place to the engine. Several years ago John and Henry Brown had a carriage factory here. They were followed by Nichols and Graham in 1860. Nichols remained in the village until 1883 when he went to Rochester, coming back in 1884 he and his son worked at the business until 1894, when they went to Le Roy.

Ira Harmon and Philip Garbutt had plaster mills in the village for several years. George Stewart has the Garbutt mill now for
The Commissioners of Common Schools for the town of Wheatland report

That they received from their predecessors in office the sum of six hundred seventy nine dollars and twenty cents which they have paid out as follows: in

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<thead>
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<th>District No.</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$176.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total balance $635.04</td>
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</table>

And that we have received of public money this year

- From the town collector Jan 27, 1841 - $351.95
- County Treasurer Feb 17. - $351.95
- In total, $703.90

Amounting to seven hundred three dollars and ninety cents which is now in our hands and ready to be paid over to our successor in office.

Dated Wheatland February 24th, 1841.

E.H. Mumford
Commissioner

Stephen Merry
Commissioner

The hamlet of Mumford was named after Elisha H. S. Mumford. He was one of the incorporators of the Scottsville and LeRoy Railroad, and a son of Thomas Mumford who owned the first grist mill at Mumford.
Rochester, June 1st, 1848

Mr. J. Dear

I have seen Judge Lilly this morning who informs me that he had a promise from Judge Roman that you should be appointed till further action is taken due to the first vacancy in this district. Mr. Smith the collector tells me that no new appointment to any such office has been made in this section for the last three years. Of course no vacancy has occurred by which you could be benefited from the promise of Judge Roman.

The judge is not now in town but is at the west. Also Mr. Hopkins, the superintendent. If I can see either of them on their return I will endeavour to get something more definite from them upon the subject. I am not acquainted with any of the persons now holding the station you wish for, course cannot tell what the prospects may be of a removal but in case any such removal is made I know of no one whose claims are stronger than yours or who would be more cheerfully recommended by their acquaintances.

Yours &c.

E.H. Manford
a saw mill and a machine shop. The Nichols building stands on the site of the Harmon plaster mill.

In 1883 the building now occupied by L. H. Gardiner was built by Stroebel and Allen for a cloth mill. It was used for that purpose for a few years. Mr. Turner rented it for a pipe factory in 1899. In the fall of 1901 he moved his shop to Rochester. The following spring Mr. Wm. Ulter and Mr. Cleary opened it again for the manufacture of pipes. In 1904 they moved to Olean. Mr. Gardiner came from Rochester in 1905 and started a paper mill in this building.

The Mumford Rural Cemetery was incorporated in 1881. The first burial was that of a child named Anderson, in 1805 or 1807. Section B. was added to the north end of the original plot in 1858. The first burial in the new part was Mr. Isaac Bowers. In 1884 additions were made on the east and west sides. Mr. Newell Skinner was the first one buried on the east side.

CHURCHES OF MUMFORD.

I find the following items of Church history in a history of Monroe County published in 1877:-

The Episcopal Church of Mumford built a small frame church in 1835 where now stands the brick school house. The society worshiped here a few years and then dissolved. The church was the first one erected in the village, and it and its site were sold for school purposes. The minister was Rev. Gillespie who gave the society but part of his time.

In 1838 or '39 the Rev. C. B. Smith, a Congregationalist came to the village of Mumford, held a series of meetings, at which a number experienced religion, when a Congregational Church was constituted numbering twelve or fifteen members; but they only continued a short time, when the church died.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church of Mumford was built in the early 50's, while Father James McGlen was priest in Scottsville. The Scottsville priest officiated here until 1886 when St. Columba's church was erected at Caledonia. Since that time the priests from Caledonia have ministered to the Mumford
congregation. The following priests have officiated: Revs. Story, Donohue, Maher, Madden, Eisler, and Gommenginger. Father Eisler is the priest at present.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

During the summer of 1851, Rev. W. W. Evarts pastor of the Baptist church at Wheatland, commenced holding meetings in Mumford, and aroused so much interest that Mr. Evarts was asked to circulate a subscription paper, to build a meeting house. A site was given and at a meeting held January 18, 1852 Oliver Allen, Jedediah Phelps and Peter Garbutt were elected a building committee. In March 1852 the contract was let to R. W. Wilcox, to build a frame church 38 x 54.

The First Baptist Church of Mumford was organized Dec. 9th, 1852, with a membership of thirty-eight. The meeting house was finished Aug. 20th, and turned over to the trustees and was accepted by them. On the 23d of Aug. it was dedicated. Rev. W. W. Evarts preaching the Dedicatory Sermon. Rev. C. A. Wardner pastor elect of the congregation, assumed his duties at once. His pastorate continued until Jan. 31, 1857, when he resigned. The church was supplied by students from the Rochester Theological Seminary for the next three years. The Rev. D. B. Munger was called in April 1860 and resigned May 5, 1866. Rev. M. W. Holmes was settled over the two churches, Wheatland and Mumford, from Oct. 1866 to July, 1867. March 1st, 1868 Elder David Morse entered on his labors as joint pastor of both churches, which lasted ten months.

Other pastors have been Revs. S. W. Culver from Dec. 1871 to May 1877; R. M. Martin, Sept. 1877 to 1879; A. S. Freeman from May 1880 to Feb. 1885; Mr. Mc Killop from June 1886 to 1889; Geo. D. Rogers served as pastor and supply while studying at Rochester; Mr. Mallory, Mar. 1892 to Mar. 1893; Wm. J. Reid from Sept. 1893 to July 1895; F. W. Cliff, Sept. 1895 to Feb. 1898; Joseph Taylor from Nov. 1898 to Apl. 1900; from Sept. 1900 to July 1901 the church was supplied by Mr. King from the Seminary; Rev. J. B. Barbour from 1901 to 1906; Rev. Robbins commenced his labors in March 1907.
Rev. James E. Kennedy  
Pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Mumford, New York  
Born March 20, 1863  
Ordained June 12, 1897  
Buried at Stanley, New York
Presbyterian Church in Mumford, N. Y., built of petrified wood, a large deposit of which was located on the Allen farm in that vicinity.

Stone Photo.
The Reverend George John Eisler

cordially invites you to be
present at his
Golden Jubilee Mass of Thanksgiving
to be celebrated
Thursday, September 10th, 1931
at 10:30 a.m.
at
St. Peter and Paul's Church, West Ave.
Rochester, N.Y.:—
The parish church where parochial school he
attended, where he received his First Holy
Communion, and the Sacrament of
Confirmation and offered his
First Solemn High Mass.

His Grace Archbishop Hickey, D.D., will preach,
His Excellency John Francis O'Hara, D.D., Bishop of
Rochester, presiding in Mitre and Cope.
Established in 1853

New Stained Glass Windows Installed about 30 years ago.

About 115 members

Rev. R. E. Larson Pastor

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, MUMFORD, N. Y.

Built in 1890

Established in 1891

 Incorporated in 1898

62 Members

Pastor, Rev. R. R. Turpin, of Le Roy.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, MUMFORD, N. Y.
UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MUMFORD, N. Y.
Organized in 1889; dedicated in 1883. Membership, 50. Rev. D. C. MacLeod, pastor. Ripley in his widely circulated newspaper feature, "Believe It or Not," had an illustration of this church under the caption, "The Petrified Church of Mumford, N. Y." Built entirely of wood that had turned to stone.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, MUMFORD, N. Y.
The following gentlemen have served as deacons: Rawson Harmon, W. F. Garbutt, Donald McNaughton, Chauncy Johnson, Newell Skinner, Chester Brown, Eugene Harmon, John E. Harvey.

On September 30, 1882, the brethren and sisters of the Wheatland church formally united with the Mumford church, during the pastorate of A. S. Freeman. In 1871 the trustees of the church purchased a house of R. W. Wilcox for a parsonage.

I am indebted to Mr. A. S. Grant for the history of this church.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The United Presbyterian Church of Mumford was organized May 13, 1869 by the Presbytery of Caledonia, with twenty-seven members. Most of them came from the United Presbyterian Church of Caledonia. The congregation worshiped for several years in a building owned by Mr. Dugald McQueen. Rev. W. J. Robinson of Beulah supplied the congregation from the time of its organization until Feb. 1873. Rev. W. H. Haney was pastor of the two congregations from June 1873 to Oct. 1883; Rev. J. A. Nelson from April 1884 to Nov. 1884; Rev. C. H. Robinson from July 1886 to July 1889; Rev. W. W. Lawrence from April 1890 to April 1893; Rev. D. L. McNary from Sept. 1893 to Nov. 1896; Rev. J. A. McKirahan from Dec. 1897 to March 1900; Rev. W. P. Cooley from Nov. 1900 to March 1905; Rev. J. L. Howie was installed pastor of the church Oct. 1905. The elders who have served the church have been Messrs. Samuel Irvin, Wm. Robertson, Oliver Allen, David Nichols, John Faulkner, A. F. McPherson, Millard Bigford, John Armstrong, and Addison Kingsbury.

A subscription paper was circulated in the autumn of 1869 to raise the funds for building a church and the following spring the building was commenced. It was not finished until the fall of 1883. It is built of stone found on the farm of the late Oliver Allen. Its dimensions are 56 feet by 36. It is built in Gothic style. The stone was donated by Mr. Allen.
SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

During the year 1897, the colored people of Mumford and vicinity built a small frame church in Mumford which was organized as the Second Baptist Church of Mumford. Elder Cole acted as pastor until 1906, when he resigned. The pastors and supplies at the First Baptist Church have officiated since then. George Stewart was the builder of the church.
MEMORIES OF MUMFORD

By MISS FLORENCE M. BROWN

(The remains of great and good men, like Elijah's mantle, ought to be gathered up and preserved by their survivors."—M. Henry.)

In a recent book, "Rochester and Monroe County," one of the PWA projects, Mumford is spoken of as a hamlet of 450 people, one paper mill industry, and a small Presbyterian Church built in Gothic style, known as the "Church of Petrified Wood."

May we draw the curtains of history aside to present, beside stone and industry, to the audience of the present day, some of the people who have been born and reared there, who went out into the world of business, professions, literature and religion, and always answered to the roll call, as valuable citizens serving their day and generation.

We see the "Beloved schoolmaster, Mr. William H. Wilcox, born in 1836 in the house which is now the Baptist Parsonage. He had the usual education of boys at that time and began as principal in his own home town and after serving eight more schools, we find him in St. Louis teaching in the public schools, becoming a principal in schools which he served for more than fifty years before retiring. Being patriotic, he had the United States' Stars and Stripes flying over his school building—before it became a law. At a very early date he constructed the first stereopticon outfit to be used for educational purposes in the St. Louis school. He was an advanced educational thinker and promoter. Recently one of our town travellers called on him in his St. Louis home, where he is well and happy in his sunset days.

Who does not recall the "Fish Fly Lady," who lived just north of the State Fish Ponds—Miss Sarah McNaughton. The story is that her father almost lived in the flow of the rippling Spring Creek—to see what manner of fly a trout loved best. Hurrying home he would ask his daughter to help him develop a similar fly from silk, feathers and like alluring material—an artificial trout fly. Her delicate fingers were successful and a very flourishing business was the outcome of this invention. The trout fly was known in Europe and we find our inventors taking a European trip—when it was even a great adventure to men of larger towns than our hamlet.

Turning to Medicine, we find two men of distinction. Dr. Edwin H. Wolcott, born June, 1855, married Caroline Miller of Rochester in December, 1883, and died in May, 1932, and is buried in our home cemetery.

A graduate of our public school; Genesee Normal School, receiving his medical degree from the New York Medical College. He chose Rochester the city in which he knew many people, to begin his medical work. During a period of nearly 50 years he built up a large and successful practice. For 20 years he was on the staff of the Homoeopathic Hospital. His interest in Iola Sanitarium was so great that he was elected president for many years. He was city medical examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, as well as medical examiner for one of the State departments at Albany. Gracious, genial, sympathetic, moving in and out among us, we know that the world's better when such men travel our way.

The name McNaughton is very familiar and we recall the popular curly headed youth, George, son of Daniel C. McNaughton, born July 4, 1856. He always said he had an extra patriotic flair because of his natal day. Early education was in Mumford and Caledonia. His biological bent was greatly increased by the hours he spent with Seth Green, whose research in artificial fish culture was attracting wide attention at that time.

Medicine fascinated him and as was the usual custom he entered the office of Dr. R. J. Menzie in Caledonia for his "quasi apprenticeship"—then to Dr. James Memrie of New York, entering Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he obtained his degree. After a year of general practice at Le Roy, N. Y., he associated himself with Dr. James Stewart of Brooklyn and ever after was identified with things medical in that city. He was a member of many societies, held office and was on the board of several medical institutions in Kings County. He was the first Civil Service appointee in the Department of Public Health. The story goes—that he thought plumbing was as essential as medicine in public health. On his way to his examinations he stopped to interview a plumber on the first principles of his trade. He was a skillful surgeon and his nature was inventive, his attitude of helpfulness caused him to try many things more or less new to the profession at that time.

He was an advocate of the value of sea water from the medicinal point of view; that the human body needed all of the natural salts and that sea water contained a solution of all the salts and minerals, being a condensation of all spring water for millions of years of time.

He had casks of water which underwent a process of "sweetening," which he used personally and prescribed for his patients. The original sea water must be taken from far out at sea where it had not been contaminated. He never married, dying March 17, 1914, buried at Mumford, after a very crowded life with "his flag flying lamented by all who appreciated his high qualities."

Rev. George John Eisler, the well known parish priest, was born in Mumford. When his parents moved to Rochester, he entered a parish school, going on to St. Andrew Seminary, and later at St. Barnard College, where he was ordained a priest in 1881. He has held many prominent positions in the Catholic Church. When serving the church at Scottsville, he also officiated at Mumford. When St. Columba's Church and parish house was erected in Caledonia, he came there to live and again ministered to the Mumford church. We are sure the town church was his heart church—for his youth was spent there. We think he served the Caledonia parish 45 years. At present he is chaplain at the Joseph's Catholic Hospital in Elmira.

In 1931 he celebrated at S.S. Peter and Paul in Rochester his golden jubilee—50 years as an ambassador in the beloved church. A genial, courteous Christian gentleman of the old school.
Mumford, N. Y.  January 27, 1864

To Nicholls & Graham, Dr.
Manufactory of Carriages, Sleighs, &c.

1864

Jan. 19: 70.  Green mill Venice
Feb. 29: 10.  Gearing wages
March 31: 11.  Heating brewery
April 20: 11.  Repairs on iron wagons
June 3: 11.  Sharpening shears for mill

100  260

William June 30, 1864
Recorded by
David Meeks
The souvenir section of this week's Advertiser is enclosed and all subscribers are entitled to one. The majority of the photographs were taken by E. R. Scott and the excellent press work was done by The Keith Press.

With the many changes being made in the vicinity, the picture section should be preserved so that in years to come, the Caledonia of 1935 may be visualized. That friend or relative out of town and all former residents would appreciate these local views.

Extra copies may be obtained at the Advertiser office or at the newsstands.

Est in 1881
Store built 1900
The founder, J. E. Harvey, at the age of 80, still takes an active interest in the business.

HARVEY HARDWARE, MUMFORD, N. Y.

MUMFORD FOUR CORNERS, MUMFORD, NEW YORK

WILSON & BALDECK GENERAL STORE, MUMFORD, N. Y.
The creek by the club house is noted for the "big fellows."

The membership consists of Rochester and local men.
BEAR STORIES.

The descendents of Samuel Cox living in this vicinity have a tradition of an encounter in the early days of Wheatland's settlement between one of their ancestors and a bear. This story had never appeared in print until some ten years ago, when Mr. E. P. Clapp, of Rush, wrote it up and it was published in the Rochester Post Express. The following is Mr. Clapp's version of the affair.

The village of Scottsville in 1806 was quite different in its appearance, as can readily be imagined, from the Scottsville of to-day. South of Scottsville, in a double log house on the farm now owned by Clifford Davis, lived Samuel Cox. His family consisted of his wife, his mother, his sons Joseph, Isaac, and James, and his daughters Keturah, Mary and Susanah. They were members of the Society of Friends and had been in Scottsville but a short time. The town was cleared up but very little, the woods were infested with bears and wolves, to say nothing of an occasional panther and lynx. Raccoons and squirrels were common. Deer were plenty and the Genesee Valley of ninety years ago was a veritable sportsman's paradise. Sheep and pigs had to have special care, wolves were heard to howl, bear tracks were often seen and Bruin when hungry had no objection to a dinner of pork and the early settlers were compelled to keep their pigs close to their dwellings.

The Coxes having a fine pig had built a high strong pen of logs against their house to keep him in. On the flats toward the river bridge lived a bear. Hunger and curiosity prompted him to investigate the premises of the Cox's and spying their pig he concluded to confiscate it. Climbing into the pen he caught the pig and with it in his strong embrace climbed out and started towards the river. The pig protesting against such proceedings had alarmed the family by his loud and vigorous squealing. This, with the frightened cries of the women, brought the men from their work. Isaac Cox, a young man of twenty, armed with his gun started in pursuit. Bruin was walking on his hind legs with his fore legs around the middle of the pig, which he held...
securely with a hug such as bears, only are capable of giving. The pig, having given up all hopes, was squealing in a sort of hopeless way with the little strength that was left him.

To the early settlers in the Genesee country a pig had quite a value and to have him taken in such a way caused considerable excitement even in a quiet Quaker family. Isaac, cool but with hurried steps, overtook the thief in the field south of Isaac Budlong’s barn. The bear, hearing his pursuer near, turned around and with an open countenance uttered a long and ugly growl. Now it was necessary to use some skill. A wild shot might kill the pig and not the bear, as the latter held his prey in front of him and it nearly covered his bearship’s person. But the young man was equal to the emergency and taking a good aim fired. The pig loosened from his embrace made a bee line for home as fast as a pig ever did. The bear fell forward dead, the well directed shot had passed through his open mouth into his brain and his hide was uninjured by the shot. The skin was taken off as a trophy and the family returned to its daily routine.

ANOTHER BEAR STORY.

The late Shelby Reed, of Chili, is responsible for the following statement: As late as the year 1824 Paul Austin shot and killed a bear beneath a slaughter house that stood in the woods on the north bank of the Oatka, a few rods east of where the Genesee Valley Canal Lock was afterward built. Large game occasionally came into the neighborhood as late as 1830. Tom Pease and John T. Brown were great hunters in those days. I well remember the great drive hunt in the Caledonia Swamp.
VOCKS! by Henry W. Clune

12/8/36.

BILLY (Punch) Marshall slathered up my door in his old rattle-trap Model T the other night, rasped his horn and I pulled on my rubber boots and went out.

In the rear slouched Andy Wittman, who farms it up south of our village, and Howard (Boomer) Bly, both young fellows, and between them hunched a lean, bluish black dog, with tan legs. Two hand lanterns were lighted in the rear of the car, and a 22 caliber rifle lay at the rear of the o.m.'s knees. I got in next to Punch, and off we went.

It was a warm night, with the threat of a warm front to the southwest. Punch sniffed the air through the open window. "It ought to be good tonight, if it don't rain," he commented. Rain washed off the scent. A coon's scent's tough enough; anyway; a very cold scent. But if it don't rain..."

We went south, up a back road. We crossed the Leigh tracks, and penetrated into Livingston County. We switched off the back road, and Punch pulled an shortest way—behind a woodshed. A light flashed outside the house, a dog barked, and our young friend Tommy Farrell, a 23 year old, on his shoulder. Punch held the bluish black dog on a heavy steel chain, and took him out of the car. "Come on, Blue," he said, and we started down a lane, in the general direction of the river, the hunting lanterns giving some illumination to the murky night.

This was my first coon hunt, and I was the guest of Punch Marshall, a famous cooner, who already this season, and the season only on since Nov. 1—had 19 raccoons to his credit, at 100 feet from the ground. He had shifted over to the other slightly, almost protected by the branch, and Tommy shot again. The small object moved. "You missed him that time," said Punch. "Then Boomer's gun cracked, and the thing, mortally hit, came alive. The coon raised and missed. Punch's expert eye had failed. Tommy Farrell took the first shot. He missed. Boomer tried, and missed. Punch, parteral of disgust. "Great shots," he said, slightly shifting the light.

The coon was a narrow target, at best. He had missed on a small dark protuberance on a very upper branch, more than 100 feet from the ground. It looked like a natural excrescence, so furry, breathing, moving, but Punch's expert eye had failed. Tommy Farrell took the first shot. He missed. Boomer tried, and missed. Punch, parteral of disgust. "Great shots," he said, slightly shifting the light.

The coon was dead; he had been nipped twice with bullets, and was still alive when he fell. But no antagonist, in his broken condition, for a good dog. Tommy held him up by the tail. He must have weighed 15 pounds. Tommy stuffed him into the rear pouch of his jacket, and started on.

It was long, hard going; we must have scrambled through the woods for my recollection, an hour before Blue struck another trail. He found it, lost it; ran still for half an hour; picked it up, me about his loved miles, it seemed, and found the dog barking up a large oak. Punch shook his head. "I don't like the look of Blue's eyes," he said, exploring it with his light like a dentist seeking cavities. "Looks like a homer to me."
tree with hollow logs, in which a
coon makes his nest. From such
trees it is almost impossible, as
well as illegal, to rout out a coon.
There was no coon in the upper
branches, of that we were cer-
tain after an hour's search. It
was late, a drizzle had begun.
We gave up, in time, and made
the long trek back to the car.
Blue leashed and leading the way,
instead of staying on, as the boys
often do, until 3 or 4 a.m. But
we had one coon, Punch's 20th
for the season; Blue's 117th since
he had begun his hunting career
in the Genesee Valley. It seemed
enough. I went to bed, that early
morning, without needing to be
rocked, and dreamed of coon
dogs baying through the mid-
night black.
QUAIL HUNTING IN
THE GENESEE VALLEY
3/13/52
By Benjamin G. Wedd, 91
Scottsville, N. Y.

There are few people living today who once enjoyed the sport of quail hunting back in the seventies. In those days it did not take much of a tramp to bag a dozen quail and quail-on-toast was a common supper dish. The bob-whites multiplied during the Civil War. After that was over the birds began to get scarce.

Just after the war closed, I remember a man who came out from Rochester with a five-pound bag of number eight shot (the breachloaders and shells were not in general use at that time.) He fired all day and at evening he came home with the pockets of his game bag bulging out with fifty quail. There was always good hunting along the Genesee River, where there were thickets that offered suitable cover for the birds. When we hunted along the river, we sometimes dropped a quail in mid-stream. Then our pointer would swim out in the water and bring the bird to us.

One full morning, before I arose, I heard that clear loud whistle of two or three notes, "Bob White." That was enough. After breakfast we started out with our guns. Our dog ran across the field, then suddenly stopped, one foot up, his head on one side, waiting for us to come up. When we called "to ho to ho" he stood until we were within shooting distance. A flock of bob-whites suddenly sprang into the air with a loud whirr. They immediately attained full speed, which kept us gunners alert. The flock flew into a small woods, then they turned as if they were going to alight. We walked through the woods twice and not a quail got up. Concealed in the bushes were two nests containing empty shells. The nests were built of coarse grass stems arched on the top. We found nests but no quail. In the center of the woods was a large fallen tree and every time we passed it the dog came to a half point.

We finally sat on that tree while we ate our lunch. By chance we looked up into the branches and saw the whole flock sitting motionless on the top of the large limbs. We picked off a number and the rest flew away to cover.

That occasion was the first time I had ever seen quail take to the trees. Since then I have seen pheasants do the same thing. When I returned home with my quail my mother said, "Oh, those beautiful birds, they never ought to be killed."
An Old-time Incident.
The following interesting reminiscence is one of a number found by the daughter of the late Francis X. Beckwith and at the request of the editor, given him for publication. Mr. Beckwith was the father of Mrs. Mary Miller and Miss Florence Beckwith and will be remembered as one of the prominent citizens of the village years ago. The names mentioned of other parties interested in the "Bear hunt" are familiar ones.

**A BEAR STORY.**
In 1833 a slaughter house stood where the canal lock now (1882) stands. Woods belonging to Peter Sheffer extended from there to the Genesee River. One day in the latter part of May a large bear climbed up on a rail fence near the slaughter house, in the middle of the day, and took a very deliberate survey of the village. He was soon seen and the alarm given. There was a great commotion in the village and a large crowd turned out in pursuit of bruin. There were a few good rifles in the village. I owned one myself, but unfortunately it had been taken to pieces for cleaning and was not ready for use. John Kirk owned a seven-shooter (the first one I had ever seen) but this, also, was taken to pieces and not fit for service. The only gun that could be mustered for service was an old fowling piece belonging to George Ensign.

On hearing of the bear's appearance I started in pursuit, but as I lived at the west end of the village and the bear was at the east end, I, of course, was late in the chase. On reaching the Sheffer flats I met many returning, they having given up the pursuit. Among these were Geo. Ensign and Mr. Seymour. Ensign offered me the use of his gun. I took it eagerly and now, armed with an old fowling piece loaded with shot, I thought I had a chance to have a fight with a bear. A recent flood had filled the low ground on the flats with water and I could easily track the bear, for he had left his trail well defined as he climbed over the logs, etc. that lay in his way. So wet and distinct was the trail that I expected every moment to overtake the bear, but I failed to get sight of him. Presently bang, bang, bang, came the report of guns not far off and towards the river. I hastened and soon came up with a party of men on the bank of the river. I then learned that some one on the east side of the river had shot the bear as he was swimming across. It then appeared that a party of men had pursued the bear on the east side of the river. To escape from them he had swum the stream. Meeting with so warm a reception on the west side he had turned back and again attempted to cross the river when a rifleman put an end to his further progress. So my bear hunt was up without any glory or any bear. His bearship on being shot, immediately sank, and some days after was found dead in a clump of bushes near the rapids.

F. X. BECKWITH.
The incorporation of the Village was not a hasty act upon the part of its inhabitants. It did not spring into full bloom over night. Mrs. Emma Miller, at the fiftieth anniversary of the Scottsville Literary Society, in reminiscing as to her connections with that Society, spoke of the meeting on February 17, 1872 at which she became a member thereof. She states that among other subjects discussed at that meeting was the question of the "incorporation of Scottsville". It probably had been discussed even before that time, and was often discussed and much studied from that time down to the time when the matter actually came up for action. One of the principal reasons which motivated those who favored the incorporation was the matter of highway taxes and highway improvements.

There had always been some feeling between the two ends of the Town, and there had always been a feeling on the part of the residents of Scottsville that they were not obtaining their full share of highway money for the improvement of streets within the village. If many of those who argued for the formation of a corporation and who actually signed the petition therefor had been far-sighted enough to see the taxes which would be levied in that village for water, sewer and other purposes, the incorporation would never have become a fact.
The first official record with reference to the incorporation was a proposition for the incorporation, dated July 31, 1911, presented to the Town Board at about that date, and annexed to it are consents by the property owners within the limits of the proposed village.

This instrument shows that the total assessment of the property within the proposed limits was $332,425.00 and the consent was signed by owners of property aggregating in assessment $115,675.00, and it is stated that there were 901 inhabitants therein. There is filed with these papers a census of the inhabitants of the proposed village made by Romeyn S. Dunn showing this number.

This proposition was signed by the following individuals:

- EUGENE D. BROWN
- CLARISSA BROWN WEAVER
- G. J. FRIEBELL
- ISAAC VAN HOOSER *
- E. W. JENKINS *
- WM. HOGG *
- E. A. BRONSON *
- JACOB GAUCK
- S. C. WELLS
- JAMES H. CAMERON
- JOHN F. MCGAIRD *
- OSCAR GILES
- E. T. SWAIN *
- ROBERT WELLS
- JOHN L. WILLIAMS
- JOHN BURRELL
- WALTER HURLING
- E. L. GALUSHA
- WM. S. DUNN
- LE ROI M. SLOCUM
- WM. T. KEYS
- WM. J. RAFFERTY
- F. W. DUNN *
- JOHANNA RICHARDSON *
- MRS. JULIA HEINEMAN *
- JAMES L. COX *
- BYRON LOWSON
- MRS. DAVID CLYDESDALE
- SAMUEL S. CRAW

- W. E. VOKES
- JOHN H. SCOFIELD
- JOHN H. KEYS
- WILLIAM N. SMITH
- JOHN RESH
- O. F. CONNOR
- B. D. CARGILL
- JOHN W. CARSON
- ALBERT T. HART
- ELLSWORTH CARVER
- JOHN A. ALEXANDER *
- J. M. COATES
- MCCARREN * & SPELLMAN
- MRS. M. E. WOODGATE
- A. M. STOKOE *
- E. A. EDSON *
- VIRGINIA STEWART
- ELLA G. HOWE
- EDNA H. MILLER *
- PURE STRAIN FARMS by F. A. BROTSCH, JR.
- E. SANDERS *
- ROBERT HARPER *
- FANNIE QUINN *
- MRS. GEORGE WEILAND
- MRS. LENA GOLZ
- CHARLIE GREEN
- MRS. ELLEN E. O'BRIEN *
- J. H. BUTLER *
- W. E. MOUTON *
After the filing of these papers a hearing was held by Supervisor Isaac Budlong at Scottsville, New York on August 26, 1914, and the papers recite that there was no opposition shown at this meeting.

H. G. Harvey, Town Clerk, gave the notice of election to determine whether or not the territory should be incorporated, the election to be held on September 23, 1914. A certified copy of the certificate of the inspectors of election, Isaac Budlong and H. G. Harvey, was filed in Monroe County Clerk's Office on October 13, 1914 showing that at this election there were one hundred thirteen votes cast, thirty-five opposed to the incorporation and seventy-eight in favor thereof.

At a meeting of the Trustees held on December 21, 1914, Mr. Budlong, the Supervisor, states that the certificate of the Secretary of State required by Section 21 of the Village Law in force at the time, showing the filing of the map and other
facts, had been received, and that the date given in this certificate as to the completion of the incorporation was October 16, 1914.

This date thus becomes the birthday of the Village of Scottsville.

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees was held at the Fire House in the Village on October 26, 1914 made up as follows:-

President  William S. Dunn
Treasurer     Robert R. Wells
Collector   J. H. Scofield
Trustees     L. M. Slocum, W. J. Rafferty, E.A.Jenkins

At this meeting George W. Chambers was elected Village Clerk and Wallace E. Vokes, Street Commissioner.

At a meeting held October 28, 1914, Isaac W. Salyerds was elected Police Justice and Fred Guernsey, "Village Police".

On January 14, 1915, Edwin A. Jenkins loaned to the corporation, on a note apparently signed by the individual members of the Board, five hundred dollars which provided its first fund. On the same date Dr. John F. McAmmond was elected its first Health Officer.

On February 1, 1915, the minutes recite that the Board had exceeded its authority in appointing a Police Justice and the appointment of Mr. Salyerds was revoked.

On February 8, 1915 the "Scottsville Bee" was made the official paper of the Village.

On March 11, 1915 it was voted that a proposition not to impose a poll tax upon the inhabitants of the Village be submitted at the annual election to be held at the Fire Hall
on March 16, 1915 and on that date the first regular election of the inhabitants of the Incorporated Village was held. The question submitted was, "Shall the imposition of a poll tax be done away with in the Village of Scottsville". On this important matter there were seventeen votes cast, twelve in the affirmative and five in the negative. There could not be unanimity even in this matter designed to relieve the voters from the imposition of a tax.

From year to year the results of the annual elections are not given. The succession in office can only be determined by checking the names of those attending after each annual election. Apparently the old board was re-elected at this meeting.

On April 5, 1915 Mr. Rafferty was authorized to purchase a tax roll book and on April 19th he reported the purchase of this book from Williamson's Law Book Company at a cost of $14.25. This, of course, constitutes the first tax roll of the corporation and this book is now owned by the writer with a certificate as to the assessment signed by the Village Board.

On Tuesday, May 4, 1915, the first Grievance Day was held. The assessment on Admiral Hanford's tenant house was lowered $50.00 and, as might be expected, Keyes Brothers appeared and complained with reference to assessments upon certain of their properties which had been raised over the former town assessment, and it was voted "that it be left as the Town Assessors had it."

The total fund raised in this first tax was $1200.00, the budget being made up as follows:
On August 2, 1915 it was voted that Vokes and Guernsey "patrol the streets of the Village on the night of August 5, 1915, colored picnic day."

On September 7, 1915 Jenkins and Rafferty were appointed a Committee to look into the question of the Village taking over the Fire District, and at a later meeting the circulation of a petition to this end was authorized.

On January 3, 1916 the death of George W. Chambers, the first Clerk of the Village, is recited and John H. Scofield was appointed to fill the vacancy.

On January 18, 1916 Mr. Scofield resigned as Village Treasurer and Byron H. Lessee was appointed to fill the vacancy.

On February 1, 1916 L. M. Slocum tendered his resignation as Trustee to take effect March 1, 1916.

This little Village apparently began to feel its first growing pains early in the year 1916.

On February 29, 1916 it was voted that the question of raising and obtaining $400.00 for necessary surveys and investigations with reference to a water system be submitted to the electors at an annual meeting.

Nothing is said in the records as to what happened to this proposition, but it was, of course, lost.

At the annual meeting in 1916 Ellsworth Carver was elected a Trustee in place of Mr. Slocum.
At the annual meeting in 1917 apparently there was no further change in the board.

On May 28, 1917 Robert R. Wells resigned as Trustee and on June 18, 1918 his brother John Wells was appointed to fill the vacancy.

On August 6, 1917 John H. Scofield resigned as Village Clerk and Eugene T. Swain was elected to fill the vacancy. (At the time of this resignation John H. Scofield was in Monroe County Jail charged with the murder of William Garbutt, committed on August 2, 1917.)

On February 13, 1918 Isaac W. Salyerds reported that all taxes due to the Village up to that time were paid in full. At the annual meeting of 1918 Stephen C. Wells was elected in place of his brother John Wells as a Trustee, and he has been on the Board from that time since.

At the annual meeting of 1918, three hundred dollars was voted for opening of Wyvel Avenue.

On July 7, 1919 the Board accepted from Isaac W. Salyerds and wife a dedication of Oatka Street.

The minutes of the meeting of October 6, 1919 recite a petition signed by twenty-five property owners for submission to the voters of the question "Shall the Village of Scottsville be dissolved as an incorporated Village."

A special election was called to be held October 23, 1919. At this election there was a total of 145 votes cast, 36 in the affirmative, 106 in the negative and 3 void. On January 5, 1920 Rev. P. J. McArdle was appointed Village Historian.
On June 15, 1920 the minutes recite a petition for a special election to vote on the question of the Village purchasing the Carver and Stottle property at a cost not to exceed Three thousand dollars, under an offer by Admiral Hanford to pay one-half of the cost thereof, the property to be used for a village part. This property comprises the house and lot now owned by Mrs. John Carey and the garage now owned by Wilson Marshall. This question was submitted to the voters on June 25, 1920 and was lost, but there is no record of the result of the election in the minute book.

The water and sewer question apparently remained dormant for some time.

The minutes of January 25, 1921 recite Mr. Clarence Griggs present, and a discussion with reference to a village swimming pool and then "the question of water works for the village was discussed."

Mr. Griggs was at that time a Civil Engineer employed by the B. R. & P. Railway, and owned and lived in the little square house now owned by Mr. Ebsary at the entrance to his estate.

At the annual meeting of 1921, Mr. Griggs was elected a Trustee in place of Ellsworth Carver. At a meeting held April 18, 1921, "Messrs. Boscoe, Salyers, Bitner and Cameron were present in the interest of water works", and the President was authorized to appoint a Committee to get samples of water from various sources.
There are various other references to this matter in the minutes during the year 1921 until July 5, 1921 when an offer having been received from Admiral Hanford, it was resolved that the Board should meet with him, discuss this offer and have it further explained by him.

A meeting was held with Admiral Hanford at his home on July 8, 1921 and on July 18, 1921 the Hanford offer was unanimously accepted. This apparently was an offer by Admiral Hanford to pay one-half of the expenses of preliminary survey for a water works and sewer system.

The President of the Village at this meeting was authorized to employ an engineer to make this survey. The firm of Hopkins & Field, Civil Engineers, were employed and their bill for $850.00 was ultimately audited and paid. Whether this was the total bill or the one-half chargeable to the Village under the Hanford offer does not appear. On February 27, 1921, the date of the annual village election was fixed as March 21, 1921 and it was decided to submit two questions to the voters, (1) should the Village construct a sewer system to cost not more than $54,000.00 and not less than $40,000.00, and issue its bonds to pay the cost thereof in denomination of $500.00 each, four such bonds to be retired August 1, 1923 and four annually thereafter with interest not to exceed 6%, and (2) should the Village establish a water works system at a cost not to exceed $67,500.00 and issue its bonds to raise the money therefor in the denomination of $500.00 each, five of such to be retired August 1, 1923 and five annually thereafter, interest not to exceed 6%.
At the annual meeting both of these propositions were carried, the vote, however, is not given, and at this annual meeting L. M. Slocum, Jr. was elected Treasurer.

On May 18, 1922 the two bond issues voted for were authorized to be sold by the Board, and a resolution providing for the advertisement of the letting of the contracts was also passed.

On June 13, 1922 bids were opened for the work and it was found all bids exceeded the appropriation.

Throughout the balance of the year apparently various proposals were considered which would cut the cost of construction so that the work might be done within the appropriation. On July 6, 1922 Mr. Ebsary offered to pay the expenses of Treasurer Dunn on a trip to Washington to ascertain if the pipe could not be bought from the Government. A provision was made during this time for the digging of a test well.

Apparently certain changes were made in the plans which finally received the approval of the State Department and there was a re-advertising of the work, the bids being opened on February 23, 1923. It was found that all bids for the water system were still over the appropriation and that all bids for the sewer system were over the appropriation except the bid of F. W. Hamilton, and at that meeting the contract for the sewer system was let to Mr. Hamilton.

On March 1, 1923 the bonds were again ordered sold and on March 2, 1923 the contract for the construction of the water system was let to the Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
On March 5, 1923 Jacob Gauck was employed as Superintendent of Streets, his duties to begin April 1, 1923 and he has occupied that position continuously since.

The first book of records of the Town ends with the meeting of July 16, 1923 and thus covers the first nine years of the life of the Village.

The second book of records is to a very large extent filled with material relating to the construction of the water, the sewer systems and payments of the bills and charges in connection therewith.

On December 29, 1923 the Board adopted a resolution providing for a special election to be held January 15, 1924 to submit to the electors the question as to whether or not there should be raised, in order to complete the sewer system, the sum of $17,000.00 in excess of the amount voted therefor on March 21, 1922, and whether or not bonds should be issued therefor in the denomination of $1,000.00 each, bearing interest at not to exceed 6%, one to be paid August 1, 1928 and one annually thereafter. At this election 129 votes were cast, 123 in the affirmative and 6 in the negative, and on January 21, 1924 it was voted to sell the bonds under sealed proposals, the date of the sale not being given.

On February 12, 1924 the resignation of C. H. Griggs as a Trustee was accepted.

On February 15, 1924 the sale of the bonds was adjourned from that date to February 25, 1924 at which time the bid of Myron W. Green was accepted, the interest rate 6%, the sale price $17,020.10.
At the annual meeting in 1924 an entire new Board of Trustees was elected, consisting of G. J. Freidell, Lewis R. Decker and Chester G. Harmon. Edwin A. Jenkins was elected President.

On February 29, 1924 the Board accepted the offer of Roscoe Conkling Ensign Brown to open a parcel of land between Brown's Avenue and Beckwith Avenue for building lots and extending Oatka Street through to Beckwith Avenue "as outlined in the agreement", which does not appear in the minute book.

On March 18, 1924 the bids were opened for completing the sewer and the contract was let to James Passero of Rochester, New York, for $13,630.51.

Opposite Page 43 and opposite the minutes of March 13, 1924 appears an excerpt cut from the Caledonia Era setting forth a letter from Admiral Hanford regarding Wheatland soldiers in the World War, and giving the list thereof consisting of two women and 64 men. (A copy of this is set out elsewhere in this book.)

On March 24, 1924 the Health officer was authorized to examine the Cargill house regarding sanitary conditions. (At this time it was owned by Mr. Matthews and there were several families living in it. The sanitary and moral conditions were well below par.) At this same meeting there was authorized the purchase of a Victor truck, the first truck owned by the village. The question of water rates for the Village was discussed and the Board decided to adopt the meter system for water.

On May 5, 1924 the Board passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of all fireworks within the Village. (Lewis R. Decker, who was the County Purchasing Agent, was the father of this prohibitory measure.)
On May 19, 1924 the Board adopted water rates as follows:— Minimum quarterly charge $2.10, this permitted the use of 15,000 gallons; the next 5,000 gallons, 2¢; the succeeding 5,000 gallons 7¢; and excess over 25,000, 5¢. These rates to commence July 1, 1924.

On June 16, 1924 William Swain, a son of Eugene T. Swain, the Village Clerk, was engaged to read the meters.

On July 14, 1924 a building code as submitted by Mr. Harmon was adopted. This apparently was once pasted in the book but has been torn out.

On August 4, 1924 the final payment to Passero for the completion of the sewer was authorized, and at this same meeting it was voted to scrap the old fire pump. (This was the old hand pump, the original subscription for the purchase of which is elsewhere set out.)

On December 29, 1924, the water rates for the Village which are still in force were adopted as follows:— 7500 gallons or less $3.00 per quarter; next 2500 gallons or less 36¢ per quarter; next 2500 gallons or less 32¢ per quarter; next 2500 gallons or less 28¢ per quarter; next 15,000 gallons or over 20¢ per quarter; and a hydrant charge of $30.00 per hydrant per year was fixed. This was important under Mr. Miller's offer as elsewhere explained.

On February 23, 1925 the Board accepted the resignation of Lewis R. Decker as a Trustee. (Mr. Decker, who was at the time County Purchasing Agent, and who owned and resided in the property at the corner of Second and Rochester Streets, which is now owned by Mr. Becker, found the Board's methods of trans-
acting business not to his liking. He was entirely unaccustomed to the Village methods and one of his early efforts to correct the situation was to introduce a resolution that in Board meetings Robert's Rules of Procedure should be adopted. The board, of course, never heard of these rules and business thereafter was transacted as before.)

At the annual meeting in 1925, Stephen C. Wells was elected President and has continued in that office down to the present time (1934). At this meeting William J. Rafferty, Chester G. Harmon, Wallace E. Vokes, and John Burrell were elected trustees.

On April 6, 1925 the Clerk was instructed to advise Mrs. Paul Christopher that the Village had no jurisdiction over the flagstones which had been removed in front of Mr. Decker's home on Second Street.

On June 1, 1925 the fireworks ordinance was amended to permit anything under "three inchers". (Mr. Decker was no longer on the Board to protect the Village from these awful dangers.)

On December 7, 1925 the Board decided to petition the Town Board to build a new bridge over the Race on Railroad Street.

At the annual meeting of 1926 L. M. Slocum, Jr. was elected Trustee in place of Wallace E. Vokes.

On June 7, 1926 Daylight Saving Time was adopted for that year to commence June 13th and end September 12th.
On September 23, 1926 the Board accepted the offer made by Eugene D. Brown and Rubergal, his wife, to dedicate a tract of land in the Grove for Street purposes, and decided that it should be called Oakwood Lane.

On September 29, 1926 the Board accepted from Fred G. and Margaret E. Ebsary, his wife, the dedication of the two streets through the tract then owned by them and which had been purchased from the Browns, one street to be an extension of Oatka Street to Beckwith Avenue, to be known as Oatka Street, and the other extending from this extension westwardly to Brown's Avenue. The name of the latter was not inserted in the blank provided therefor, but it was intended to be and has been called School Street.

There was no change in the Village Board in the year 1927 and Oscar Giles was employed as Assessor. Up to this time all assessments had been made by the Village Board itself.

The minutes of July 23, 1927 describe Mr. Wells as "Mayor Wells". Prior to that time he had always been designated as "President Wells".

On September 19, 1927 the bill of F. I. March for surveying and making a Village map, amounting to $320.25, was ordered paid.

On February 20, 1928 a resolution was adopted on the death of Admiral Franklin Hanford, which occurred on the 8th of that month.

At the annual meeting on March 20, 1928, Reinhold S. Becker, who had purchased the Decker home as above stated, and who was and still is employed as a chemist by the Eastman
Kodak Company, was elected Trustee and also, Frank Matthews, who later became Post Master. On April 2nd of that year, Ward Knapp was employed as Treasurer.

During this year it was decided that the Mayor should receive a salary of $100 per year.

On May 1, 1928 the minutes provide for a request to the Power Company to have a connection made with the Village siren which apparently had been purchased at that time.

On July 2, 1928 the Village adopted an ordinance prohibiting the use of outhouses, cess pools, vaults, etc. This resolution was drawn by George J. Skivington at the request of Mr. R. T. Miller, who felt that the Villagers were not taking advantage of the sewer system, and that the original purposes of the installation, that is, the health benefit, were not being furthered.

On October 22, 1928 a memorial was adopted on the death of Romanta Tilletson Miller, the father of R. T. Miller.

On November 19, 1928 the Board met with the store keepers of the Village who were insisting that some sort of an ordinance should be adopted to prevent the competition which they were feeling from outside peddlers. As might be expected, the Keys Brothers headed this movement and on December 3rd Mr. Keys was present with an ordinance from Geneseo. The Board found that Geneseo was in a different classification and nothing was done.

On January 21, 1929 the Clerk was instructed to write Governor Roosevelt regarding uncollected taxes sent to the County Treasurer. This was a considerable step from the
days when Mr. Salyerds reported that all taxes to date had been paid. It does not appear whether or not such a letter was sent, or, if sent, whether Governor Roosevelt acted on it, but certainly the Villagers did not intend to do business with any of the inferior officers of the State.

At the annual meeting in 1929 George Ely was elected Trustee and on April 1, 1929 Goodard J. Freidell was elected Village assessor and still holds that position (1934). At the same time William J. Rafferty was elected Vice Mayor, the first time when this office seems to have been filled.

On May 6, 1929 the Board approved plans submitted by the Standard Oil Company of New York for a gasoline station on the site of the old Cargill house, and at this meeting it was ordered that the Clerk serve notice of the outhouse ordinance on a list of people which is given in the minutes, there being 68 in all. Apparently, at this late date, there were yet 68 houses not connected with the sewer.

On October 7, 1929 a memorial was adopted on the death of E. A. Jenkins, which occurred on August 24, 1929. There was a resolution on the death of Dr. John Fletcher McAmmond, the first Village Health Officer, which occurred on August 13, 1929.

On March 19, 1930, for the first time in the Village records, there is a complete report of the Village election. There was no change in the personnel of the officers. On June 2, 1930 Daylight Saving time was again adopted for the year, to commence June 8th and end August 31st.

On July 7, 1930 the Clerk was directed to ascertain from Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company what they proposed
doing in the way of protecting the high tension lines through the Village. Philip Abbott had been killed two or three days previous by coming in contact with a broken high tension wire on Rochester Street.

On December 29, 1930 a list of unpaid taxes was ordered advertised for sale. This was the first time anything of that kind had been done in the Village.

At the annual meeting held March 17, 1931, Joseph Hynes was elected Trustee in place of William J. Rafferty.

The minutes of April 13, 1931 are the last minutes in the handwriting of Eugene T. Swain. At about this time, as a result of the sale of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway to the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Company, and possibly as a result of the cutting down of personnel as a result of the depression, he was moved from Scottsville to Warsaw. He did not resign as Village Clerk, and on April 20, 1931 Goodard J. Freidell was appointed Clerk and is still acting as such (1934).

On July 6, 1931, Mr. Swain resigned as Registrar of Vital Statistics and Judson S. Smith was appointed in his place.

Book Two ends with the meeting of October 19, 1931.
Book Three down to date (March 1934) is entirely in the handwriting of Goodard J. Freidel.

On December 21, 1931 the Board adopted a memorial on the death of Eugene T. Swain, which occurred on December 10, 1931. (Mr. Swain died on the train enroute from Warsaw, New York to Scottsville as a result of a heart attack.)

On February 25, 1932 the Clerk was instructed to write Mr. R. T. Miller, Jr. to "express their appreciation of the many favors extended to the Village of Scottsville during the years the water and sewer system has been in use", and on the same date the board passed a resolution thanking Mr. Becker and Mr. Matthews for their services on the Board.

The annual election was held March 15, 1932 and for the first time the original certificate of the inspectors of election, Joseph P. Hynes and George Bly, is pasted in the minute book. This shows that there were 43 ballots cast of which Byron Dowson received 39, Mr. Tarbell received 37, two were blank and four were "scattering". Messrs. Dowson and Tarbell were thus elected to succeed Becker and Matthews.

At the meeting of April 4, 1932 the Board apparently began to appreciate that the depression was on and the minutes state that the various officers "decided" to accept reductions. The Mayor decided to accept a reduction of $15.00, placing his salary at $85.00; Ward K. Knapp, the Treasurer, decided to take 1% for tax collection and other work, making his salary $210.00; Goodard J. Freidel, the Clerk, decided to accept 10% reduction, making his salary $180.00; and Mr. Green's salary as Assessor was
fixed at $50.00; Superintendent Gauck decided to have his salary reduced $96.00, making it $1404.00; Janitor W. J. Baker's salary was fixed at $120.00.

On April 14, 1932, Mrs. John Alexander, Mr. E. H. T. Miller, Mrs. Helen Butler and Mr. Chester Harmon were given thirty days in which to connect their rented property with the sewer system, in default of which "the property will be declared vacant."

On June 6, 1932, the Board decided that the Fire Department would refuse to attend fires outside of the Village of Scottsville on account of the Town Board refusing to pay any part of the cost of liability insurance to protect firemen in case of injury while on duty. The minutes call attention to the fact that the property in the Town is valued at approximately $3,000,000.00, that the cost of this insurance per year is $300.00, or 10¢ per thousand on the assessment. It is directed that a copy of the resolution be published in the Caledonia Era and sent to each member of the Town Board.

On June 7, 1932 Trustee Joseph Hynes presented a resolution that all tax sales be spread upon the minutes and this was done and the record shows that there were ten pieces of property sold for unpaid taxes on April first and that two pieces to wit, one owned by Mr. Hynes, the other by John W. Carson, were not sold because these owners had promised to pay. At this same time there was read a communication from the Town Board showing that a special meeting of that body had been held as a result of the communication received with reference to the Fire Department and that the Board had decided to contribute to the cost of the liability insurance, provided the Town Board "receive the assurance
[Text content extracted from the image]
from the Village Board that they will spread on the minutes
of their meeting a resolution that the Village Fire Department
of Scottsville will answer Fire alarms throughout the Town of
Wheatland". Further provided "that a copy of said resolution
be sent to the Supervisor and the Town Clerk". The Village Board
thereupon rescinded its resolution of June 6th and provided
that the Fire Department is to "respond to all alarms in Town
as heretofore", and it was directed that a copy thereof be sent
to the Supervisor and the Town Clerk.

On August 15, 1932 a resolution was adopted on the death
of William J. Baker which occurred on August 12th. (By this time
these memorials take a definite fixed form. The life of each
deceased should be "inspiration to the youth of the Village").

At a meeting held September 19, 1932 the constables were
directed to arrest any one caught stealing grapes and destroying
property.

On October 31, 1932 Philip Johnson, Trustee of the
colored church, was to be notified that the toilets in the rear
of the church are to be kept locked during the week "when no
service is being held in the church."

On November 3, 1932 it was provided that the dumping
ground owned by S. S. Brown on the River Road be exempt from taxation
as long as it is used as such.

December 5, 1932 the resignation of Ward K. Knapp as
Assessor was accepted. It was provided that the office of Clerk
and Treasurer be consolidated for the balance of the Treasurer's
term.
The Village storekeepers still felt outside competition had not been disposed of and on January 16, 1933 they, headed by John William Keys (to be expected) appeared before the Board on this matter. It was decided that the Board of Trustees "pass ordinances which will protect the interests of our storekeepers in the Village".

There is annexed to the minutes of this meeting a long typewritten report from Dr. Pearson regarding sewer violations and failure of property owners to connect with the sewer system.

At the annual meeting held March 21, 1933, Joseph Resch was elected trustee in place of Mr. Tarbell. The latter's relations with the Board had become very strained soon after his election and he had refused to attend meetings.

The budget adopted at the meeting held April 13, 1933 amounted to $13,441.00. (A long step from the first budget.)

On May 15, 1933, Mr. Mowson advised the Board that John Keys was still using a cess pool in violation of the Village ordinance, and at a meeting held on June 19th the Clerk was directed to send a copy of the ordinance with reference to this matter to Mr. Keys.

On July 17, 1933, the minutes list 17 parcels of property advertised for sale.

On September 18, 1933 the Board turned their attention to beautifying the Village property and the Clerk was directed to ascertain from the Strong Memorial Hospital what the fine was which grew on the outside of that institution and obtain data with reference to privet and shrubs for the pump house.
MAP SHOWING THE CORPORATION BOUNDARY LINE OF THE VILLAGE OF SCOTTSVILLE IN THE TOWN OF WHEATLAND MONROE COUNTY, N.Y.

Scotsville, N.Y. Aug 28, 1887

Scale 1:600

NOTE
- Indicates Corporation Boundary
- Indicates Concrete Monument

Thereby certify that this map is a true copy of an actual survey made by me and completed Aug 28, 1887. The bearings are referred to an assumed north. The Corporation Boundary Line along the Pennsylvania Railroad does not follow the R.R. Property.

Paul J. Heath
Levered Land Surveyor
In the Matter of
the Incorporation of the Village of Scottsville, Monroe County, New York.

CERTIFICATE OF CANVASS.

# 62
Filed SEP 25 1914

Al Harvey
Town Clerk of Wheatland

Monroe County
County Attorneys Office
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

GEORGE R. PEPPER, COUNTY ATTORNEY
30 WILDER BUILDING
Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of September, 1914, between one o'clock in the afternoon and eight o'clock in the evening an election will be held at the assembly room, Firemen's Hall, Scottsville, N. Y., to determine whether territory hereinafter described shall be incorporated as the village of Scottsville.

The territory proposed to be incorporated as described in the proposition for the incorporation of such village is as follows:

The territory proposed to be incorporated does not exceed one square mile and is bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of the north line of the North Road and the east line of the Rochester Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad; thence in a southwesterly direction along said east line of the Pennsylvania Railroad right of way to a point just south of the junction of the Garbutt branch of the Pennsylvania railroad with the said Rochester Division; thence in a westerly direction across the Pennsylvania railroad right of way; thence northerly and westerly along the west and south line of the said Garbutt branch to a point a short distance beyond the trestle over Oatka Creek where the fence line marking the back line of the lots along Railroad Avenue intersects the said south right of way line; thence westerly along said fence line in a straight line to 30 feet east of the East Water Edge in the Mill Race; thence in a southwesterly direction approximately parallel to the Mill Race to the center of the North and South Highway, as shown on the accompanying map; thence in a westerly direction as shown in a point in line with the north and south fence just west of the residence of Galusha; thence northerly along said line of fence in a straight line to the north line of the B., R. & P. railroad property; thence northeasterly along said boundary of the B., R. & P. railroad property to a point in line with the fence on the west side of the orchard just west of Admiral Hanford's house; thence northerly along said line of fence extended in a straight line to a point 200 feet southwesterly at right angles from the west line of the State Highway; thence northerly parallel to and 200 feet distant from the said westerly line of the State Highway to the first east and west fence south of Hallock's Corners; thence easterly along said fence line to the first north and south fence east of the State Highway; thence northerly along said fence line and line extended in a straight line to a point 200 feet north of the north line of the North Road; thence easterly parallel to and 300 feet north of the said north line of the North Road to the center line of the Brown Road; thence southerly along said center line to the north line of the North Road; thence easterly along said north line of the North Road to the point of beginning. Being 559 acres or 0.86 square miles, more or less.

Dated, September 5, 1914.

Clerk of the Town of Wheatland.
In the Matter
of
the Incorporation of the Village of
Scottsville, Monroe County, New York.

We do hereby certify that on the 23rd day of September, 1914, an election was held at Scottsville, in the Town of Wheatland, County of Monroe, for the purpose of determining upon the incorporation of the territory described in the annexed notice as the Village of Scottsville.

The following is a true and correct canvass of the ballots cast at such election:

Number of ballots cast with words "for incorporation" thereon was Seventy-eight.

Number of ballots cast with the words "against incorporation" thereon was Thirty-five.

Dated September 23rd, 1914.

[Signatures]

[Names]

Inspectors of Election.
Poll list of the Election
In the matter of the incorporation of the Village
of Scotoville, N.Y. Held at Scottville Sept. 23, 1915
11 to 8 P.M.

1. Albert J. Hart
2. Wm. F. Keys
3. Isaac Van Hosen
4. Frank Bissell Sr.
5. Wm. L. Hurn
6. Edgar R. Galusa
7. Frank Hurn
8. Mrs. Benj. Weaver
9. E. A. Jenkins
10. G. F. M. Ammond
11. G. W. Fridell
12. J. H. Scofield
13. John W. Carson
14. Bert C. Ely
15. Edwin Muir
16. Mrs. John Callahan
17. Mrs. Wm. Mattie
18. Samuel Crow
19. Mrs. Wm. Otterson
20. Mrs. Jas. Roberts
21. Jas. Cameron
22. David B. Kray
23. Mrs. John Scofield
24. John Boas
25. W. E. Moulton
26 W. E. Voiles
27 Mrs. E. Kingstrom
28 Mrs. John C Brain
29 Miss Julia Fridley
30 Mrs. W. J. Howe
31 John C. McVean
32 John H. Keys
33 Mr. Hanford Edison
34 Henry Chapin
35 Mrs. Wm Tyler
36 S. S. Brown
37 Mrs. S. S. Brown
38 Mrs. John Kalaker
39 Mrs. H. B. Gray
40 Mrs. Harvey Smith
41 S. W. Slocomb
42 Mrs. Thos. Alexander
43 Mrs. Geo. Austin
44 Isaac Bickford
45 Mrs. J. C. McLean
46 Mrs. W. K. Humn
47 Chas. W. Shadbold
48 Mrs. Margaret Arthur
49 Mrs. Anna W. Canby
50 George Hargraver
51 Mrs. J. Rafferty
52 Miss Nellie Mehans
53 John Alexander
54 T. E. Sanders
55 Franklin Hanford
56 Eugene Brown
Mrs. Cline
Mrs. W. E. Moulton
Mrs. E. V. Welcher
Clara J. Alkire
Mrs. Wm. Heinemann
John Williams
Mrs. George Weiland
John Barrett
Mrs. A. I. Freidell
Mrs. Paul Cook
Mrs. Jas. H. Cameron
Mrs. Isaac Budlong
Arthur Elliott
Miss Rena Minkle
Mrs. E. E. Sanders
Mrs. Emma Miller
Mrs. Louis Bithner
Miss Katherine Rafferty
Robert Wells
Oscar Giles
John Frawley
Thos. Frawley
Jacob Gandt
Mrs. John H. Keye
Mrs. George A. Coops
Mrs. Chas. H. Zimmieaman
Miss Eugene E. Smith
Wm. Hogg
Mrs. E. J. White
Mrs. E. O'Brien W. & Carrie
Mrs. Kinnerin
Mrs. John Attenbee
Louis Bithner
Willa Kalvista
91 Miss Nicholson
92 Elsworth Carver
93 Jas. H. Butter
94 Arch. McVean
95 Wm. Goodrumlett
96 James Coates
97 A. D. Stokoe
98 George Spellman
99 Charles Green
100 James Marshall
101 Lawrence Kangos
102 Robert Mowson
103 Wm. Rafferty
104 Mrs. Weinigard
105 Wm. Smith
106 Stanley Franklin
107 Christopher McGenie
108 Eugene T. Seawin
109 Mrs. Stephen Wells
Board of Supervisors.

CERTIFIED RESOLUTION.

FOR

Adopted
To Whom it May Concern:

I hereby certify, that at a Session of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Monroe, held in the Court House on November 3, 1915, a resolution was adopted, of which the following is a true copy:

RESOLUTION—ESTABLISHMENT OF FIRE DISTRICT IN SCOTTSVILLE.

My Sup. Peely—

Whereas, a petition has been presented by the people representing more than one-half in assessed valuation of the taxable inhabitants of the unincorporated portion of the Fire District in the Town of Wheatland, which embraces the Village of Scottsville and other adjoining territory, to the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County, for the purpose of having said Board to enact a resolution therein contained to establish a separate Fire District, to exclude from the said Fire District the portions thereof outside of the corporate limits of the Village of Scottsville, in accordance with Subdivision 9, Section 38 of the County Law, and

Whereas, it appears to the Board, after due consideration of all the evidence and statements of all concerned that such petition be granted, and

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Fire District in the Town of Wheatland, which embraces the Village of Scottsville and other adjoining territory, be limited to the territory entirely within the corporate limits of the Village of Scottsville, and that the said portion not excluded from the said Fire District, shall hereafter remain and be liable to be taxed as a part of said District, and that the said excluded portion of said Fire District shall not be entitled hereafter to the protection, nor liable to be assessed or taxed for the support of the Fire Department of such District.

Adopted by the following vote:


Nays—None

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF MONROE,
City of Rochester.

OFFICE CLERK, BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

I have compared the preceding with the original thereof on file in this office, and hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of said original.

S. M. Cenvelbeim
Clerk.
State of New York.
County of Monroe ss.
Town of Wheatland

I, John U. Carson, do Solemnly Swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Inspector of Election at the coming election of Officers for the village of Scottsville according to the best of my ability.

And I do further Solemnly Swear that I have not directly or indirectly paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed or offered or promised to contribute any money, or other valuable thing, as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of October, 1914.

John U. Carson

State of New York.
County of Monroe ss.
Town of Wheatland

I, John N. Keays of the village of Scottsville N. Y., a Notary Public in and for the County aforesaid, do hereby certify that on the 8th day of October, 1914, before me personally appeared John U. Carson of the village aforesaid, who then and there duly took and subscribed the foregoing oath of office.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1914.

John N. Keays
Notary Public
State of New York.
County of ______ ss.

I, ______, do Solemnly Swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ______, according to the best of my ability.

And I do further Solemnly Swear that I have not directly or indirectly paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed or offered or promised to contribute any money, or other valuable thing, as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9 day of Oct. 1914.

State of New York.
County of ______ ss.

J., ______, of the County of ______, do hereby certify that on the 9th day of Oct. 1914, before me personally appeared ______, in and for the County aforesaid, who then and there duly took and subscribed the foregoing oath of office.

Dated this 9 day of Oct. 1914.

______
State of New York.

County of Monroe

Town of Wheatland

I, G. J. Freidel, do Solemnly Swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Inspector of Elections according to the best of my ability.

And I do further Solemnly Swear that I have not directly or indirectly paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed or offered or promised to contribute any money, or other valuable thing, as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of Oct. 1914

G. J. Freidel

State of New York.

County of Monroe

Town of Wheatland

J. John W. Carson, of the village of Scottsville, N. Y., a Notary Public, in and for the County aforesaid, do hereby certify that on the 8th day of October 1914 before me personally appeared G. J. Freidel, of the village aforesaid, who then and there duly took and subscribed the foregoing oath of office.

Dated this 8th day of October, 1914

John W. Carson

Notary Public

Scottsville, N. Y.
State of New York.

County of Monroe

Village of Scottsville

I, Archie J. McLean, do Solemnly Swear
that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the
Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully
discharge the duties of the office of Clerk of the Village
according to the best of my ability.

And I do further Solemnly Swear that I have not directly or indirectly
paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed or offered or promised to contribute any money, or
other valuable thing, as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election
at which I was elected to said office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or
withholding any such vote.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of Oct. 1914

[Signature]

John M. Keen
Notary Public

State of New York.

County of Monroe

State of New York

I, John M. Keen, Notary Public in and for the County aforesaid, do hereby certify
that on the 8th day of Oct. 1914 before me personally appeared

Archie J. McLean

of the County aforesaid, who then and there duly took and subscribed the foregoing oath
of office.

Dated this 8th day of Oct. 1914

[Signature]

John M. Keen
Notary Public
Budget

Amount to be raised by Tax in the Village of Scottsville, County of Monroe, New York for the fiscal year from March 1, 1915 to March 1, 1916.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td>$650.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>$60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Officer</td>
<td>$90.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,200.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

John D. Dunn, President

Geo. W. Chambers, Clerk
INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTER:

1. TO VOTE ON A PROPOSITION MARK A CROSS X MARK IN THE SQUARE OPPOSITE THERETO.
2. MARK WITH A PENCIL HAVING BLACK LEAD.
3. ANY OTHER MARK, ERASURE OR TEAR ON THE BALLOT RENDERS IT VOID.
4. IF YOU TEAR, OR DEFACE, OR WRONGFULLY MARK THIS BALLOT, RETURN IT AND OBTAIN ANOTHER.

"Shall the Village of Scottsville purchase certain property in the Village, designated as part of the Stottle and Carver property, for the purposes of a Village Park, at a cost not to exceed Three Thousand Dollars ($3,000.00), the same to be paid by the issuance of bonds of said Village, said bonds to be of the denomination of Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) each, with interest not to exceed the legal rate, one of said bonds to be retired July 1, 1921, and one each year thereafter until all shall have been retired, and a sum sufficient to pay the interest and principal of the aforesaid bonds as the same shall become due shall be provided for each year by raising the same annually by a tax as other taxes for general purposes in said Village are raised?"

YES. □

NO. □
Village of Scottsville, Question Submitted.

Eugene T. Dwire
Clerk.
### ANNUAL REPORT

**VILLAGE OF SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y.**

**March 5, 1934**

**General Fund**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>March 1, 1933</th>
<th>March 5, 1933</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand</td>
<td>$30.50</td>
<td>$30.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>4,725.00</td>
<td>4,755.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>4,747.41</td>
<td>4,755.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$4,755.50</td>
<td>$4,755.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Street Fund**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>March 1, 1933</th>
<th>March 5, 1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand</td>
<td>$491.80</td>
<td>$491.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>900.00</td>
<td>1,391.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>898.48</td>
<td>1,391.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,391.80</td>
<td>2,681.28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sewer Fund**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>March 1, 1933</th>
<th>March 5, 1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>1.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>400.00</td>
<td>401.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>384.71</td>
<td>386.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>402.93</td>
<td>499.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bond and Interest Fund**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>March 1, 1933</th>
<th>March 5, 1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand</td>
<td>39.35</td>
<td>39.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>9,200.00</td>
<td>9,239.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>9,207.15</td>
<td>9,246.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,239.35</td>
<td>9,286.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Water Fund**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>March 1, 1933</th>
<th>March 5, 1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand</td>
<td>868.12</td>
<td>868.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>3,549.09</td>
<td>4,408.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>3,787.10</td>
<td>4,621.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3,549.09</td>
<td>4,408.81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Depreciation Fund**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>March 1, 1933</th>
<th>March 5, 1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand</td>
<td>1,118.39</td>
<td>1,118.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>32.75</td>
<td>32.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>300.00</td>
<td>1,459.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>61.05</td>
<td>1,591.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,459.14</td>
<td>1,591.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sinking Fund**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>March 1, 1933</th>
<th>March 5, 1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balance on hand</td>
<td>1,392.20</td>
<td>1,392.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>34.35</td>
<td>34.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements</td>
<td>750.00</td>
<td>750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,392.20</td>
<td>1,392.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Balance on hand, all funds**

- General Fund: $4,755.50
- Street Fund: 2,681.28
- Sewer Fund: 499.52
- Bond and Interest Fund: 9,286.77
- Water Fund: 4,408.81
- Depreciation Fund: 1,591.09
- Sinking Fund: 1,392.20

**Amount due for tax certificates held by village:** $1,614.39
**Amount due for taxes advertised, penalty and charges:** 2,127.26
**Amount due for water service:** 443.45
**Amount due for water and sewer connections:** 811.13

Total receipts and disbursements are listed in this report. Books are open for inspection to any person who wishes to examine them for details.

*BYRON H. LOSEE,
Treasurer.*
MR. GEORGE J. SKIVINGTON  
511 Wilder Bldg.  
Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Skivington:

Your interesting letter of the 26th awaited my return from the Ranch in New Mexico, where, as perhaps you know, I spend considerable time.

Your plan of bringing the history of Wheatland down to date is a fine bit of civic enterprise, and it is needless to say that no one could do the job better than yourself.

Naturally, I shall be glad to help in any way that I can, but, unfortunately, I cannot give you much data regarding my connection with the Water and Sewer System. I have dug up the contract, and if you haven't a copy, I shall be glad to send you one.

As I recall it, the original offer made through Admiral Hanford early in 1921 was to the effect that I would duplicate all necessary money raised by taxation for installing and maintaining a Water and Sewer System for a period of ten years from January 1, 1922, less, of course, any income received from water rates, etc. If, for any reason, you wish the original letter, I can probably dig it up although it was long since filed away with other "dead" or closed folders.

Unfortunately, the Village Board, after receiving separate bids for the Water and Sewer Systems, decided to postpone work for nearly a year, hoping, I believe, to get lower prices. The result was that the final bid on the Sewer System was considerably higher, and the Village decided to do the work themselves with local labor, which cost still more for a considerably curtailed System.

Regarding the total amount of money contributed during the ten year period, I am sorry to say I have no record except the cancelled checks which I should have to dig up and will be glad to do so, if necessary. I assume, however, that the Village Treasurer can more easily go over his records and make a summary of the payments made each July or February during that period. I might add that the check was also sent immediately on receipt of the state-
ment showing the amount due under the contract. The January statement, however, was not always sent very promptly.

Regarding a photograph, I am sorry but I haven't had one taken in so many years that I really wouldn't recognize myself if I saw one. Again, I have had so little active connection with Scottsville or its affairs during all these years that I feel that my "mug" would be entirely out of place among your prominent men who have had so much to do with the actual history of the town. It would be a case, so to speak, of lugging an outsider in "by the ears."

While I thank you for your appreciative words regarding my small contributions to various good local causes, I would much prefer, in referring to them, that you use the "soft pedal" and step on it hard. I might add that originally it was definitely understood between the Admiral and the Village Board that the name of the party making the offer regarding the Water and Sewer System should not be mentioned, and if agreeable to you, I should be glad to have the gift remain anonymous so far as history goes.

While I realize that I have given you very little data of value in connection with the Water and Sewer System, I wish again to assure you that if I can be of any help in other lines, I shall be very glad to contribute my mite.

Allow me to thank you for your offer of a copy of Mr. Slocum's History, but I already have one in my small library here and I am quite sure we have another copy at the Farm. If subscriptions to the forthcoming History are in order, I should be glad if you would put me down for a half dozen copies, and if subscriptions and sales are not sufficient to cover the cost of presswork, paper and binding, I shall be glad to contribute to the cause.

Trusting that your family all continue well, I am, with best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

RTC: TH
OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF CENSUS

Receister, N.Y. 5 16 State St., April 18th, 1930.
(Address) (Date)

Released for Immediate use

FIFTEENTH CENSUS—PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF POPULATION

(Subject to Correction)

The population of __Incorporated Village of Scattsville__,
[CITY, TOWN, VILLAGE, OR MINOR CIVIL DIVISION (TOWNSHIP, ETC.)]

County of __Monroe__ State of __New York__

as shown by a preliminary count of the returns of the Fifteenth Census, taken
as of April 1, 1930, is __940__, as compared with __784__ on January 1,
1920. The 1930 figures are preliminary and subject to correction.

There were __5__ farms enumerated in this area at the Fifteenth Census.

[Signature]
Supervisor of Census.
Notice of Sale and Bond Proposal

$11,500

Village of Scottsville
Monroe County, New York
Water Bonds

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL
3:00 O'CLOCK P. M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME
(4:00 O'CLOCK P. M. DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME)
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1938.
Notice of Sale
$11,500-
Village of Scottsville, New York
WATER BONDS

Sealed proposals will be received and considered by the Board of Trustees of the Village of Scottsville, New York, at Village Hall in said Village at 3:00 o'clock P. M. Eastern Standard Time (4:00 o'clock P. M. Daylight Saving Time) on the 8th day of June, 1938, for the purchase at not less than par and accrued interest of $11,500 Water Bonds of said Village, of the denomination of $500 each, dated June 1, 1938, maturing $500 on June 1 in each of the years 1939 to 1961, both inclusive, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum payable semi-annually June 1 and December 1. Principal and interest payable at The First National Bank of Caledonia, Caledonia, New York, with New York exchange. Bonds will be in coupon form and may be converted into fully registered bonds, and are general obligations of the Village payable from unlimited taxes.

Each bid must be for all of said bonds and state a single rate of interest therefor. Unless all bids are rejected the award will be made to the bidder complying with the terms of sale and offering to purchase said bonds at the lowest rate of interest, not exceeding the rate above specified, stated in a multiple of one-quarter or one-tenth of one per centum per annum, without reference to premium, provided however that if two or more bidders offer to purchase said bonds at the same lowest rate of interest then such award will be made to the bidder offering the highest premium. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Each bid must be enclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to the undersigned Village Clerk and marked on the outside “Proposal for Bonds” and must be accompanied with a certified, or bank or trust company check to the order of Village of Scottsville for $230 as a good faith deposit to secure the Village against any loss resulting from the failure of the bidder to comply with the terms of his bid. No interest will be allowed on the amount of the good faith deposit.

Said bonds are issued for the purpose of financing the cost of improving the waterworks system of the Village pursuant to the Village Law.

The approving opinion of Messrs. Dillon, Vandewater & Moore, Attorneys of New York City, will be furnished to the purchaser without cost.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The assessed valuation of the property subject to the taxing power of the village is $932,065.00. The total bonded debt of the Village including the above mentioned bonds is $72,500.00 of which amount $44,000.00 is water debt. The population of the Village (1930 census) was 990. The bonded debt above stated does not include the debt of any other subdivision having power to levy taxes upon any or all of the property subject to the taxing power of the Village. The fiscal year commences March 1. The amount of taxes levied for each of the fiscal years commencing March 1, 1935, March 1, 1936, and March 1, 1937 was respectively $12,065.00, $12,443.00, and $11,727.00. The amount of such taxes uncollected at the end of each of said fiscal years was respectively $4,168.80, $2,252.02, and $1,054.03. The amount of such taxes remaining uncollected as of the date of this notice is respectively $513.05, $814.36, and $930.71. The taxes of the fiscal year commencing March 1, 1938 amount to $12,270.72 of which none have been collected. A detailed report of essential facts will be submitted to any interested bidder.

Dated, Scottsville, New York, May 24, 1938.

GOODHARD J. FREIDELL,
Village Clerk.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Village of Scottsville which is located in Monroe County is about 12 miles southwest of Rochester. The Village is essentially a residential community. The Ebay Gypsum Mines, three miles from Scottsville gives employment to a number of families who reside in the Village. The Village is served by branches of the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Systems, as well as adequate highways and bus lines.

The Village share of overlapping debt is approximately as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town of Wheatland School District No. 1</th>
<th>Monroe County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$144,540.00</td>
<td>18,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This money is being borrowed to finance the Village's share of the cost of Water Works improvements, which represents a total investment of approximately $27,000, the balance being a U. S. Government Grant.

SKIVINGTON & SKIVINGTON
Attorneys
Wilder Building
Rochester, N. Y.
I am sure now that I have no talent for the role of an outraged, citizen protesting against alleged stupidity in the administration of municipal government, and that my long newspaper training has uninfected me for active participation in public assembly. My part is still to play the impartial observer and sit, cool and collected, notebook in hand, reporting every detail of the scene in front of me.

Someone asked me the other night to go down to the firehouse where the village board was offering the village budget for the taxpayers' approval. It was my first experience at a meeting of this sort, and I had not been inspired by an order from the city editor, and in many ways it turned out badly. The sitting crowd was rather disdainfully un receptive to the inquiring citizens, and while the members of this august body sat silent and still, chairs at a long table, only two chairs and a small table top, the last piece hardly large enough for a two hundred dollar game, were available to the taxpayers. After the table top and the two extra chairs were occupied, the remaining guests stood on their feet around the firehouse or lounged disconsolately against the walls of the room.

I didn't want to say anything. At public meetings it is the part of the newspaper man, like that of the small child when guests come for dinner, to be seen and not heard. When the meeting is over, and all of the pros and cons have been pronounced, it is permissible and proper for the reporter to buttonhole representatives from both sides of the controversy and ask them to interpret or translate any of their remarks which may have been obscured by the verbiage of their passions. I had no idea of making a news story of this meeting. I knew nothing about the ritual of politics in this town, and I was unaccustomed with many of the townsmen who, like myself, had come to be told of the why's and wherefores of the budget. I sat in one of the two available chairs and listened to a low voiced discussion that was going on at the board members' table. Presently one of the more intrepid taxpayers along the wall asked if he might see a copy of the budget, and this was handed to him. Heads were crowded over the hand-written report. Having nothing else to do, I added my own head to this small cluster. I couldn't make much sense out of the budget, since figures have always baffled me, and after a minute or two I gave up trying and got my coat and hat, preparatory to leaving the hall. Then I heard one of the taxpayers along the wall ask, "What do we get for our taxes, anyway?"

I heard that, and bridled. For the moment I forgot that I was a newspaper reporter, who should remain silent and impartial on the sidelines during a controversy of this nature.

But the pertinence and vitalness of the question for once subverted the habits of my newspaper training. I had been wondering myself what I got for my taxes. I got no ash collection, only a very dutifully garbage collection — and that only for a couple of months during the summer — the nearest fire hydrant is so far away from my place that I am sure no hose on the department's truck could span the distance, and after a heavy snow I frequently have been forced to hire a tow car to haul me out of the drifts at $1 a haul.

This interrogating taxpayer didn't let the matter rest with just one question, and as he continued with his inquiry my sympathies inclined went over to him when, as a newspaper reporter, I should have been above and beyond this sort of bias. Pointing out to the board that the street in which he lived had no sidewalks, and that his children, going to and from school, were jeopardized by motorists who respected no speed limitations, he asked, a little breathlessly, if it wasn't possible to have some police protection against this menace. To this question, the president of the board replied, "Why don't you move over to another road?"

That burned me to a crisp. I hung my head in shame. I realized that I had missed the scene and I had missed it because of this. I had missed the scene and I had missed it because I had violated the ethics of my profession. I had been engaged in a controversy in which, for professional reasons, I should have had no part.

If I had done a good job of reporting that meeting I most certainly should have reported my own display, my own words, the violent exit I made. And then I should have been constrained to return to the town and talked to the taxpayers and the members of the village board and the other taxpayers. For if I had missed this scene, instead of having had a part in it, it would have been duck soup for me; exactly the sort of thing I worked up and put interest in in a story which, without it, was largely a report of a routine meeting. When I realized how I had failed, I hung my head in shame and then said one day anything.

Thinking of my failure brought me to a new resolution as a reporter. "Shoemaker stick to your trade!" I realized that I had missed the scene, and I was determined not to let it happen again. This was the deuce of a way to attain this, and ask them to interpret or translate any of their remarks which may have been obscured by the verbiage of their passions. I had no idea of making a news story of this meeting. I knew nothing about the ritual of politics in this town, and I was unaccustomed with many of the townsmen who, like myself, had come to be told of the why's and wherefores of the budget. I sat in one of the two available chairs and listened to a low voiced discussion that was going on at the board members' table. Presently one of the more intrepid taxpayers along the wall asked if he might see a copy of the budget, and this was handed to him. Heads were crowded over the hand-written report. Having nothing else to do, I added my own head to this small cluster. I couldn't make much sense out of the budget, since figures have always baffled me, and after a minute or two I gave up trying and got my coat and hat, preparatory to leaving the hall. Then I heard one of the taxpayers along the wall ask, "What do we get for our taxes, anyway?"

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Mr. Clune Gets 'A' in English

Henry Clune, columnist and novelist and the Clune family. Mrs. Clune is the former Charlotte Boyle, once an American Olympic team swimming ace, holder of numerous records. At left is Pete and right, Bill Clune, 11-year-old twins. George Clune, 13, and oldest of the trio, stands in the background.
Village President Quizzed, But Knows All the Answers

Recipe for answering questions: Ask one right back!

President Stephen C. Wells of Scottsville Village Board tried it last night—and it caught his constituents in their vocal solar plexuses and left them tongue-tied.

One resident of North Road protested the lives of his children were jeopardized by speedsters in that road. The complaining citizen, Lawrence D'Alfonso, told the board there were no sidewalks in North Road and his children had to walk in the road.

"What do we get for our taxes?" he asked. "We don't get any police protection."

"Why don't you move over on another road?" asked President Wells.

Another citizen popped up to ask if something couldn't be done about stopping speeding through the main street of the village.

"Why don't you do something about it yourself?" asked the president.

Scottsville has no policemen. The business of law enforcement is invested in individual board members who have badges and claim the authority to arrest. But no speeding arrests have been made in Scottsville by a village officer in years.

Protests also were made regarding the condition of lights in North Road, which is more than a mile long but illuminated at only six points.