WHEATLAND

MONROE COUNTY, NEW YORK

BY

GEORGE E. SLOCUM

ILLUSTRATED

BY

GEORGE J. SKIVINGTON

1940

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A Brief Sketch of Its History

By

GEORGE E. SLOCUM

Volume 5

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

By George J. Skivington

Completed in the year 1940 at Wheatland, New York

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. ")

SOLDIER OF NAPOLEON I DIED IN SCOTTSVILLE

Era 11/5/34

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, Burges, 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.

WAR OF 1812 - 1814.

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.	Jirah Blackmer.	William Johnson.
Ambrose Killam.	Bela Armstrong.	William Darling.
Alpha Wheeler.	Ezra Carpenter.	James Jones.
Isaac Grant.	Timothy Jackson,	Theron Brown.
Amasa Johnson.	Jonathan Webb.	Ezra T. Cone.
Hezekiah Higby.	Asa Jacquith.	Jonathan Babcock.
Reuben Jacquith.	Philander Higby.	William Steadman.
Abram B. T. Grant.	Caleb Calkins.	Thubal Lamb.
Reuben Hurlburt.	Andrew G. Cone.	Thomas E. Fletcher.
John Kelsa.	Joseph Shadock.	Abram Sweet.
Stephen Peabody.	Aaron Usher.	William Garbutt.
Daniel North.	Rawson Harmon, Jr.	Daniel Grant.
William Cox.	Thomas Shadbolt.	Benjamin Warren.
Daniel Van Antwerp.	Andrew Grey.	Daniel Hetzler.
Henry Gilman.	Hugh Seeds.	Jason Peirce.
Joshua Howell.	Ezra Brewster.	Charles Killam.
James Lewis.	John Johnson.	George Hetzler.
John M. Goodhue.	Harvey Guthrie.	Harley Hugh Sage.
Reuben Hulbertson.	Martin Sage.	Stephen G. Peabody.
Wm. P. Pentland.	Philip Garbutt.	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

(CIRCULAR A.)

PENSION OFFICE,

Dec 10 1855.

SIR:

The application of Thomas Shadbell

for Bounty Land under the act of 3d March, 1855, No. 6670 8 has been examined, and the claim suspended.

Service is alleged to have been rendered in Capt Lew Lacy Company N Y Mil

As the Auditor reports name not on the rolls of Lacy Company

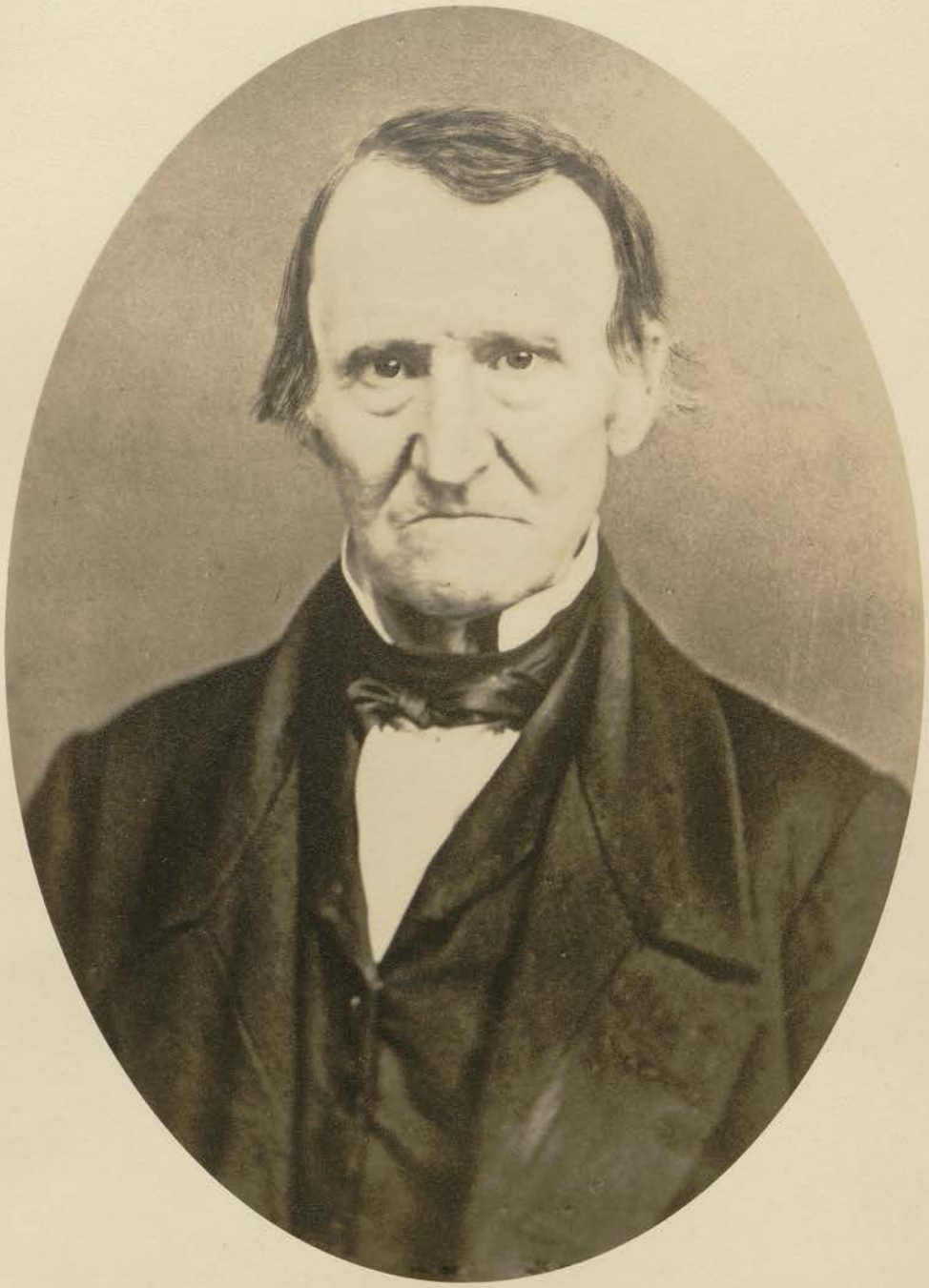
and as the third section of said act requires service to be established by record evidence, parole testimony is inadmissible. The claim will, therefore, remain suspended until the service is established by record evidence, as contemplated by said act.

N. B.—Endorse the words "*Additional evidence*" upon the envelope of all papers addressed to this office upon business already before it.

D. D. L. Browne
Scottsville
N. Y.

Very respectfully,

J. MINOT,
Commissioner.



Captain Levi Lacy. Born 1786, Died October 20, 1854, aged 68 years.
Commanded Wheatland Troops in War of 1812.

Levi Lacey

to

The Rochester Savings Bank

Bond -

Know all men by these presents that I Levi Lacey of the Town of Wheatland in the County of Monroe am held & firmly bound unto The Rochester Savings Bank in the penal sum of Four thousand Dollars to be paid to the said The Rochester Savings Bank or to their certain attorney successors or assigns: For which payment well & truly to be made, I bind myself my heirs Executors & administrators firmly by these presents - Sealed with my seal & dated this tenth day of April one thousand eight hundred & forty nine -

Whereas the said The Rochester Savings Bank has agreed to make a loan of four thousand dollars to L. Jackson Lacey & Marvin C. Lacey upon the security of their Bond & a mortgage Executed by them to the said The Rochester Savings Bank upon certain lands in the County of Orleans particularly described in said mortgage, & which said mortgage bears date the twenty ninth day of March last, ~~this~~ recorded in the Clerks office of Orleans County on the second day of April instant, upon receiving security for the payment of a

then certain attorney Successors or assigns: For which payment well & truly to be made, I bind myself my heirs Executors & administrators firmly by these presents - Sealed with my seal & dated this tenth day of April one thousand eight hundred & forty nine -

Whereas the said The Rochester Savings Bank has agreed to make a loan of four thousand dollars to L. Jackson Lacey & Marvin C. Lacey upon the security of their Bond & a mortgage Executed by them to the said The Rochester Savings Bank upon certain lands in the County of Orleans particularly described in said mortgage, & which said mortgage bears date the twenty ninth day of March last, ~~this~~ recorded in the Clerks office of Orleans County on the second day of April instant, upon receiving security for the payment of a prior mortgage on the same premises Executed by Norman Gladding wife to Frederic Brunson Executor &c. & recorded in the Clerks office of the said County of Orleans in Book of Mortgages number Nineteen, at page 87 to secure the payment of two thousand dollars & interest: Now therefore the Condition of this obligation is such that if the above bounden Levi Lacey shall well & truly pay off & satisfy the said mortgage of the said Norman Gladding wife to the said Frederic Brunson Executor &c. when the same becomes due & payable & shall thereupon cause the said last mentioned mortgage to be discharged of record; & shall now & at all times hereafter indemnify & save harmless the said The Rochester Savings Bank from any & all payments, damages, costs & expenses to arise accrue or happen to said Bank by reason of said last mentioned mortgage, then this obligation to be void - otherwise to be remain in full force & virtue -

In presence of -

Levi Lacey

Names of members of my company who went with me to Buffalo during the so called Patriot war,

Captain	F. X. Beckwith
1st Lieut	John Hammond
2d "	James F. Beckwith
Musicians	
Fifer	Chester Keyes
"	Mark Hammond
Base Drummer	John Willber
Snare "	Theodore Willber
" "	James Savage
1st Sergeant	Samuel Welch
2d "	Gilbert S. Whitney
3d "	James Wells
4th "	Paul Austin

List of Wheatland Soldiers in "Patroit War" written in hand of Francis X. Beckwith, who led them.

Privates

Hugh McDean
Samuel Wood
William Rogers
Henry Vasburg
John Whitney
Johnston
Mason Lard
James Salter
William Stewart
Rogers Austin
Elastus West
Archibald Robinson
William Hyde
George Lampson
~~Price Springstead~~
~~James Coy 3d~~

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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 May 30. 1838

By direction of Gen Scott I ordered Capt Beckwith to place the field piece belonging to his company on board the Barcelonia, and afterwards he was ordered to place it on board the Steam Boat Robert Fulton, and I understand it was taken by her up the Lake.

Nelson Randall
Brig Gen

Sept 27th 1858

Mr Francis H Beckwith Dear Sir, I inclose a Circular from the pension office in which you will be informed what course next to be taken in this Case you will please take the necessary Steps in the Case You will of Coure know all that is nessisry to be done in this matter two good witnesses and their afidavits as noticed in the Circular I wish you to attend to this as soon as may be and send me a bill of Charges if any there are and I will pay them.

Yr much obliged J. Whitney

Mr F H Beckwith

A letter to Captain Beckwith from John Whitney, one of Wheatland's Soldiers.

Brigade Orders
Head Quarters 8th Brigade
N. Y. S. Artillery Jany. 15. 1838

Tatoo will hereafter be beat at 9 O' Clock in the Evening after which no one will be found out of Quarters. Immediately after the drums cease beating the countersign shall be given to the Sentinels on duty, who shall give it to their Relieffs as they take their posts.

All commissioned officers will call at Head Quarters between the hours of 4. & 5. P. M. for the Countersign.

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 Brigadier General.

By order
Brig. Genl. Randall

E. B. Lord
Aid

11

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 Main, 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 Buffale, then a frontier village, the season having become too far spent 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 eldest 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, Kelseys 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.

—Died, at his home near West Henrietta, November 23, 1883, George L. Beckwith, aged 84 years. He was born in the province of New Brunswick, May 23, 1800. When he was about nine years old his father removed to Vermont, and in the fall of 1813 started with his family for the Western Reserve (so called) in Ohio. On reaching Buffalo he sickened and died, leaving a wife and five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest. He was at Buffalo and witnessed the entry of Perry's fleet into that port after the battle of Lake Erie, and often related the fact that he piloted a boat-load of the officers into the inner harbor. Late in that year great fears were entertained that the British would cross over from Canada and destroy Buffalo. His mother—a woman of great courage and energy—on the advice of friends, turned back to the Genesee river and halted at Avon. It soon appeared that they did not leave Buffalo too soon, for within two weeks the British and Indians did take and burn it. In 1815 he, with the other members of the family removed to Henrietta, then a part of Pittsford. At that time, and for some years after, no county of Monroe existed; all on the west side of the Genesee river to Lake Erie and Niagara river was Genesee county, and all on the east to Cayuga lake, Ontario county. At that time Rochester was a little muddy village of some 300 or 400 inhabitants. Having by great industry and perseverance acquired a fair education, he commenced to teach school, and for many years after continued to teach winters, working at farming summers. Before the opening of the Erie canal, there being no cash market for farm products in Western New York, a number of the more able farmers would club together and send him with what flour, pork and potash they could muster to Montreal. After disposing of the produce he would return on foot through an almost unbroken wilderness to his home in Henrietta, usually accomplishing fifty miles a day. In 1826 he purchased the first fifty acres, the nucleus of the farm on which he has ever since resided. In 1823 he married Rebecca Wilder, who dying soon after, in 1829 he married Sally Winslow. His widow, two sons, Samuel and Warren Beckwith of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and one brother, F. X. Beckwith of Gates, survive him. Three of his sons were in the Union army during the war; two of them lost their lives in the service. A great lover of books, a great reader and having a very retentive memory, but few men were better informed or better posted in general literature and current events than he. His mother, who was of French descent, had taught him to read, speak and write that language, and this he did fluently up to the time of his death. He loved his profession, that of a farmer, and was very successful in it. Though ever taking an intelligent and active interest in political events he never cared for or held office. He was pre-eminently that "noblest work of God"—an honest man.

—Sally Beckwith, widow of the late George L. Beckwith, died Sunday evening at the family residence in West Henrietta, aged 80 years. The funeral will take place at the house at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

DIED.

BECKWITH—At the family residence, in West Henrietta, August 30, 1885, of old age, Sally, widow of the late George L. Beckwith, aged 80 years.
—Funeral from the house to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

—Mrs. Hannah Goodhue, widow of the late F. X. Beckwith, one of the early residents of Scottsville, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Miller, in that village, of paralysis, after a brief illness, aged 81 years and 6 months. Mrs. Beckwith was born on the old Goodhue homestead in Whetland, coming to Scottsville with her husband about 1830. For twenty-one years she resided in Rochester, where her husband occupied the position of jailor and under-sheriff. They afterwards purchased a small farm in Lincoln park, which was their home for five or six years. Three children survive: Mrs. Mary E. Miller, of Scottsville; William L. Beckwith, of Prescott, Iowa; and Miss Florence Beckwith, of Rochester; two aged sisters, Mrs. Myra Wells, of Garbutt; and Mrs. Nancy Edwards, of Dexter, Mich. The funeral will be held from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Miller, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Oatka cemetery. Feb 21 1882

BECKWITH—At Albion, N. Y., December 1st, Mrs. Adelaide Beckwith, mother of Geo. L. F. H. and J. F. Beckwith, aged nearly 93 years.
—The funeral services will be held at the house of Geo. L. Beckwith, in Henrietta, December 4th, at 11 o'clock a. m. 1874

BECKWITH — Died in Rochester Sunday, Aug. 11, 1929, Florence G. Beckwith, aged 85 years.
—Funeral from the home of her niece, Mrs. William J. Howe of Scottsville, N. Y., Tuesday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock. Burial at Oatka Cemetery. Flowers gratefully declined.

—The funeral of Francis K. Beckwith, who died in Gates on Friday, took place on Sunday from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. H. H. Miller, of Scottsville. He was a native of Maine, and was born in 1808. When quite young he went to Canada, but soon moved to Henrietta, in Monroe county, and attended the academy there. Mr. Beckwith soon after leaving school removed to Scottsville, where he engaged in business. He was very energetic during the "Patriot War" of 1837, and commanded an artillery company from Wheatland, which went to the front during that stirring period. During the last war Mr. Beckwith was an enrolling officer in Wheatland, and performed the delicate duties of that office with fidelity and satisfactorily. He was appointed deputy-sheriff under Sheriff Smith, and subsequently was jailor for many years. He held many offices of trust and his integrity and honor were never questioned. Mr. Beckwith was an intelligent, well informed man, and greatly esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances and personal friends. In his family he was a kind father. His wife, W. L. Beckwith of Prescott, Iowa, two daughters, Mrs. H. H. Miller of Scottsville and Florence Beckwith, survive him. Died August 28. 1886

Lewisville N.Y.
May 9

Mr Garbutt

Please
send by bearer the
mortgage against
Mr Parks on my
favour & oblige

Henry Tarbox

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 of1838-38. Beckwith says that when he came to the Village in 1830 Mr. Tarbox was a wagon maker.

Commission of Capt. Francis X. Beckwith under which he lead Wheatland troops in the Canadian uprising of 1837-1838.

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State of New-York, County, } ss.

I hereby Certify, That on the Ninth *day of* June *A. D.* 183 *the within named* Francis N. Beckwith *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.*

J. Corr Commissioner of Deeds.

Sart

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 Y. Beckwith *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.

Wm. L. Marcy.

Allan Macdonald **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 consumed in making the trip to Batavia, arriving there after dark, cold, tired and hungry. As Batavia was then the western terminus 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.		MUSICIANS.	
Captain,	Francis X. Beckwith.	Fife Major,	Mark Hammond.
1st. Lieut.	John Hammond.		
2nd. "	James F. Beckwith.	Fifers,	Theodore Wilber.
1st. Serjeant.	Samuel Welch.		Chester Keys.
2nd. "	Gilbert T. Whitney.		
3rd. "	James Wells.	Drummers,	John Wilber.
4th. "	Paul Austin.		Jasper Buck.

PRIVATES.

Hugh Mc Vean.	James Savage.	Samuel Wood.
William Rogers.	Henry Vosburg.	John Whitney.
John Johnson.	Mace Lard.	James Salter.
William Stewart.	Roger Austin.	Erastus West.
Archibald Robinson.	William Huff.	John A. Barker.
Ezekiel Lard.	George Lampson.	Henry Tarbox.
Price Springstead.	Caleb Peirce.	James Cox.

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.

JOHN W. ANDERSON
CLARENCE E. WILCOX
ARTHUR J. LACY
NOBLE T. LAWSON
C. JOHNSTON HUDDLESTON
EUGENE D. KIRKBY
EARL L. SHIMER

PAUL J. KENNY
JULIAN G. McINTOSH
HELEN W. MILLER
JAMES J. HUNT

LAW OFFICES OF
ANDERSON, WILCOX, LACY & LAWSON
BUHL BUILDING
DETROIT

PHONE CAD. 3650

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, O ntario 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 L evi 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 Maty 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.

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

AJL:FS

P.S. I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to Mr. R. Walter White, % Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Co., Rochester, N.Y., whom you may know. He is a direct descendant of Levi 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.

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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

4 June 10 '09

I enjoyed your visit here very much – Come again.

I did not treat myself inside of any book shops in Ny.!!

I have recd the announcement, by yourself and Dr Rider re "Rochester Reprints" – I Subscribed for these thro' Geo P. Humphrey and want them all – Dr Rider sent me No. XI – and I have recd (& paid for) No 1 from Humphrey – I hope you can get enough Subscribers to warrant printing the entire set – especially "Penhallow"

Very truly & sincerely Yours
Franklin Hanford

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No. 252 of 300 Copies
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WH

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 contractors 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 Gerundegutt (Irondequoit), and was hauled up for the night. The whole party bivouacked supperless." 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 squally. In crossing Genesee bay, the boat nearly filled and they had to bear up again for the river. "Here the party passed another night, in a solitary log cabin, at, or near the point where the steamers and other craft must now make their harbor. A little bread was got in exchange for some sheep, and milk was purchased." In the morning, however, they again headed to the west and finally got past the Devil's Nose and into the Niagara river. "It was the Fourth of July, [1809], and the launch entered the river with an American ensign set. It proceeded to Newark, where the two officers took up their quarters for a week. In an hour a deputation from Fort Niagara came across to inquire who had brought the American ensign, for the first time, in a man-of-war's boat, 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 up on the upper lake, and paid a visit on board the Adams, a brig that belonged to the War department. The return to Oswego was less difficult, and was accomplished in two days. These were the first movements by American man-of-war's men that ever occurred on the great lakes—waters that have since become famous by the deeds of McDonough, Perry, and Chauncey."

Woolsey remained on the Lake Ontario station until after the close of the War of 1812, but Cooper not long after the trip to Niagara returned to the Atlantic coast. His winter at Oswego and his trip to Niagara by way of "Gerundegutt," the Genesee river, and the Devil's Nose gave him a personal knowledge of the inland sea and of the wilderness which then surrounded it, and to that experience we owe the vivid pictures of Lake Ontario drawn in his story of "The Pathfinder."

At the beginning of our second war with Great Britain, neither party to the contest had more than an insignificant force on Lake Ontario. The British had the greater number of vessels, but they lacked regular and experienced officers to command. Hence the American navy under Lieutenant Melancthon T. Woolsey, of our regular service, was able to hold in check the British squadron under the Canadian Commodore Earle during 1812, until the arrival of Captain Isaac Chauncey, U. S. Navy, in October of that year, when he assumed command of our forces on the lake and continued in command during the rest of the war.

In May, 1813, Captain Sir James Lucas Yeo, of the Royal Navy, together with four captains, eight lieutenants, twenty-four midshipmen, and about 450 picked seamen, arrived on the scene of action, sent out by the home government especially for service on the lakes, and Sir James continued in command of the British naval forces there until the close of the war.

Both Chauncey and Yeo held the actual rank of captain, but by custom and courtesy were called commodore from the fact that they had command of squadrons.

The headquarters of the Americans was at Sacketts Harbor, and of the British, at Kingston. Both parties, from the beginning, made strenuous efforts to increase their fleets, especially by building vessels at 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 and employed constantly at shipbuilding until the war closed, by which time both fleets had some vessels of considerable size, mounting guns ranging from 6-pounders to 68-pounders.

Among the vessels sold to our government were several which were engaged in 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 27, 1911, refers to some of these vessels: "As early as 1809 Roswell Lewis & Co. of Ogdensburg built a schooner called the Experiment, Captain Holms, and began the forwarding business from Genesee to Ogdensburg. They afterwards built a vessel called the Captain Dickson and the schooner called the Genesee Packet, Captain Ober Meeyer. These vessels continued to do business between Ogdensburg and Genesee river until the spring of 1812, when war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, and the vessels were then sold to the government and sent into service on the lake."

None of the American or British histories of naval operations on Lake Ontario which I have consulted, make any reference to events at or near the Genesee during the year 1812, though vessels of both nations were cruising on the lake during the latter part of that year, and there is good reason to

believe that vessels of our squadron ascended the river as high as Hanford's Landing, not only in 1812, but subsequently, for refuge, for recruits or for supplies. But I am able to quote from a broadside printed in 1843, which contains an address given by Mr. Donald McKenzie before the Mumford, N. Y. Lyceum in that year. Mr. McKenzie was one of the Scotch pioneers who had settled near the Caledonia "Big Springs." He said:

In the latter part of the year 1812, being on a visit with my wife at her father's at the mouth of the river, he accompanied us on horseback to the residence of my brother-in-law, Abel Rowe, on the Ridge Road. The next morning, as we were mounting our horses to return, a messenger arrived with an express, stating that a British fleet was approaching the mouth of the river, and requesting Captain Rowe to call out the militia immediately. Returning, 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, Benj. Fowle, 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 the few families there. We rode immediately to my father-in-law's old log house, standing then on the very spot where now stands the United States Light House, fastened our horses, and from there, with my brother-in-law, William Hencher, jr., went on foot to the beach of the lake. We soon discovered the fleet sailing towards us, from the direction of Braddock's Bay, but not anticipating any danger, we remained on the spot until it approached quite near us. We were shortly saluted with a 24-pounder, which whistled through the bushes near where we stood, and entered the bank of the lake in our rear. This shot was in rather too close proximity to us to be agreeable. I afterwards dug the ball out of the bank and used it for a number of years to grind indigo with in my woolen factory.

The British squadron then, according to Mr. McKenzie, retreated "without landing or doing any injury." It was probably in command of Commodore Earle, a Canadian officer, and composed of the Royal George, and a brig, and two or three smaller vessels. Mr. McKenzie's visit was probably in October or November, 1812, as navigation closed by the middle of the latter month. I have endeavored to find out what became of the British shot, but regret to say that all trace of it is lost, as I learned from Mr. McKenzie's daughter, Miss Elizabeth McKenzie, and his nephew, Mr. William S. McKenzie, of Caledonia.

James Fenimore Cooper, in his History of the Navy of the United States, says that on June 16, 1813, Sir James Yeo went off the Genesee with his squadron where some provisions were seized and carried away. The following official report from Commodore Yeo to Mr. John Wilson Croker, Secretary of the Admiralty, includes a reference to this event. It is given in "A Full and Correct Account of the Chief Naval Occurrences of the Late War between Great Britain and the United States of America," by William James, published at London, in 1817:

H. M. S. Wolf, Kingston, Upper Canada,
29th June, 1813.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 3d instant, I sailed with His Majesty's squadron under my command from this port, to co-operate with our army at the head of the lake, and annoy the enemy by intercepting all supplies going to the enemy and thereby oblige his squadron to come out for its protection.

At daylight on the 8th, the enemy's camp was discovered close to us at Forty-mile creek. It being calm, the large vessels could not get in, but the Beresford, Captain Spilsbury, the Sir Sidney Smith, Lieutenant Majoribanks, and the gun-boats under the orders of Lieutenant Anthony (first of this ship) succeeded in getting close under the enemy's batteries, and by a sharp and well-directed fire, soon obliged him to make a precipitate retreat, leaving all his camp equipage, provisions, stores, etc., behind, which fell into our hands. The Beresford also captured all his batteaux, laden with stores, etc. Our troops immediately occupied the post. I then proceeded along to the westward of the enemy's camp, leaving our army in front. On the 13th we captured two schooners and some boats, going to the enemy with supplies; by them I received information that there was a depot of provisions at Genesee river. I accordingly proceeded off that river, landed some seamen and marines of the squadron, and brought off all the provisions found in the government stores; as also a sloop laden with grain for the army. On the 19th I anchored off the Great Sodas, landed a part of the 1st Regiment Royal Scots and took off 600 barrels of flour and pork, which had arrived there for their army.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
J. L. Yeo, Commodore.

Nearly all the writers on events connected with the local history of Monroe county and Western New York refer to this incident of the carrying away of provisions by Sir James Yeo's fleet. A very clear account of the affair is given by a writer in the Rochester "Post Express" of May 19, 1894, as follows:

Coming to anchor he sent a party ashore for plunder. There was no military organization at the mouth of the river and no opposition was offered. The enemy remained over night, keeping sentries posted, and retired to their

ships next morning, taking salt, whisky, and provisions from the storehouse of Frederick Bushnell. George Latta, who was Bushnell's clerk at the time, obtained a receipt from the British officer for these goods. It has been said that the British hurriedly boarded their ships because they heard that an armed force was collecting at Hanford's Landing and intended to move against them. Probably the British remained until they had gathered the supplies they needed and left at their own convenience and in accordance with their original plan. At this time the British squadron consisted of the Wolfe, Royal George, Moira, Melville, Beresford, Sidney Smith, and one or 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 officer's 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 is not probable, therefore, that he was driven off by fear of the force of hurriedly gathered militia up the river.

Turner, in his History of the Phelps and Gorham's Purchase, says, with reference to this affair of June 16, 1813, that "the only restraint that was put upon a few captured citizens, was the preventing their going out to warn the inhabitants of the neighborhood of their presence," and that 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 made effective."

The men to whom Turner refers were probably those under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Caleb Hopkins. The following letter to Hopkins from Major-General Amos Hall, of Ontario county, refers to the event under discussion:

Bloomfield, June 16th, 1813
4 o'clock, P. M.

Lt. Col. Caleb Hopkins.

Sir: I this moment received your letter by Major Norton advising me of the landing of the enemy from their fleet off the mouth of the Genesee river. Your calling out your Regiment was perfectly correct. You will please to collect as many men as appearances will justify until the enemy's vessels leave the mouth of the river. It cannot be expected they will make much stay. But you will be able to judge of their movements by to-morrow morning. I shall expect you will give me immediate notice if you think more force will be wanted.

Yours respectfully,

A. Hall.

Hopkins at that time held the double position of collector of customs and inspector of customs at the port of Genesee, both commissions having been issued by President Madison, but his civic duties did not prevent his engaging in military pursuits, as is shown by the above letter.

The effect of this invasion was to spread alarm through the community and it was feared that the British Commodore might at some subsequent day land a large force of troops from his fleet and march up the river. Some families of settlers at and below the falls of the Genesee removed to other places. In several instances the women and children were sent away while the men of the family remained. The settlement and development of the Genesee region were much retarded by the War of 1812.

About August 10-12, 1813, according to Fenimore Cooper's account of Naval Operations on Lake Ontario, Commodore Chauncey, after a running fight with the British squadron at the western end of the lake, determined to run with his vessels for the Genesee, on account of a gale which had sprung up, but as the gale increased and two of his vessels had but a day's provisions on board, he stood in for Sacketts' Harbor, where he arrived August 13, 1813. The following is taken from Chauncey's official report to the Secretary of the Navy, dated on board the U. S. ship General Pike, 13th August, 1813, at Sacketts' Harbor:

Sir: I arrived here this day. . . The gale increasing very much, and as I could not go into Niagara with this ship, I determined to run to Genesee Bay, as a shelter for the small vessels, and with the expectation of being able to obtain provisions for the squadron, as we were all nearly out, the Madison and Oneida having not a single day's on board when we arrived opposite Genesee Bay. I found there was every prospect of the gale's continuing, and if I did, I could run to this place, and provision the whole squadron with more certainty, and in nearly the same time that I could at Genesee, admitting that I could obtain provisions at that place.

After provisioning his ships for five weeks, Chauncey, according to Cooper, "sailed on another cruise the very day of his arrival. On the 16th, the squadron was off the Niagara, and the same day the enemy was made, being eight sail in all. Some maneuvering to obtain the wind followed, but it coming on to blow, the vessels ran into the mouth of the Genesee and anchored. The wind, however, freshened so much as to compel the whole squadron to

weigh and bear up, forcing them down the lake under easy canvas." The American squadron on this occasion consisted of the Pike, Madison, Oneida, Tompkins, Conquest, Ontario, Pert, and Lady of the Lake. As the gale continued to increase, Chauncey took his vessels to Sacketts' Harbor where they arrived on the 19th of August, 1813.

Following Cooper's History it appears that "on the 11th of September, [this was the day after Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813,] the enemy was becalmed off the Genesee, when the American vessels got a breeze and ran within gunshot, before the English squadron took the wind. A running fight, that lasted more than three hours, was the result; but the enemy escaped in consequence of his better sailing, it being out of the power of the American commander to close with more than two of his vessels, the Sylph being totally unfitted for that kind of combat. As the Pike succeeded in getting several broadsides at the enemy, he did not escape without being a good deal cut up, having, according to his own report, an officer and ten men killed and wounded. The Pike was hulled a few times, and other trifling injuries were received, though no person was hurt. Previously to this affair, Commodore Chauncey had been joined by the Fair American and Asp. On the 12th, Sir James Yeo ran into Amherst bay, where the Americans were unable to follow him, on account of their ignorance of the shoals. It was supposed that the English commodore declined engaging on this occasion, in consequence of the smoothness of the water, it being his policy to bring his enemy to action in blowing weather, when the American schooners would be nearly useless."

Nearly all writers on the history of the United States navy mention this skirmish off the Genesee. Willis J. Abbott in his "Blue Jackets of 1812," says: "On the 11th of September [1813] the enemies met near the mouth of the Genesee river and exchanged broadsides. A few of the British vessels were hulled, and, without more ado, hauled off into the shallow waters of Ambert [Amherst?] bay where the Americans could not follow them."

In John R. Spear's four-volume "History of the Navy," he says, referring to the operations on Lake Ontario in 1813: "On the day after Perry's victory, the two squadrons did have a brush at long range in a light breeze. It was a good day for the Yankee schooners and Sir James, by his own confession, sailed away after a few shots had been fired. The Americans lost nothing. The British lost four killed and seven wounded."

Theodore Roosevelt in his "Naval War of 1812," gives a very full discussion of this event. He says: "On the 11th of September a partial engagement, at very long range, in light weather, occurred near the mouth of the Genesee river; the Americans suffered no loss whatever, while the British had one midshipman and three seamen killed and seven wounded, and afterward ran into Amherst bay."

The latest American writer on the Naval War of 1812 is Captain Alfred T. Mahan, who, in his "Sea Power in its Relations to the War of 1812" says: "On one occasion, off the Genesee, on September 11, [1813] a westerly breeze carried the United States squadron within three-quarters of a mile of the enemy, before the latter felt it. A cannonade and pursuit of some hours followed, but without decisive results."

William James, the English author of "A Full and Correct Account of the Chief Naval Occurrences of the Late War between Great Britain and the U. S. of America," already referred to, says of this engagement off the Genesee: "The only shot received by the British fleet that wanted a plug, struck the Melville, and that so far under the water, that Captain Spilsbury had to run his guns in on one side, and out on the other, to enable him to stop it."

James also wrote "The Naval History of Great Britain," and in the London, 1837, edition of that six-volume work, he says: "On the 11th of September [1813], while the British squadron lay becalmed off the Genesee river the American fleet of eleven sail, by the aid of a partial wind, succeeded in getting within range of their long 24- and 32-pounders, and during five hours cannonaded the British who did not fire a carronade, and had only six guns in all the squadron that could reach the enemy. At sunset a breeze sprang up from the westward when Sir James steered for the American fleet; but the American commodore avoided a close meeting and thus the affair ended. It was so far unfortunate for Sir James Yeo that he had a midshipman (William Ellery) and three seamen killed and seven wounded."

It will be seen that the English author's statement that Chauncey avoided a close contest is directly contrary to Sir James Yeo's own account of the affair which is given herewith in that officer's official report to Admiral Sir John Warren who was then in command of the British naval forces on

the American coast. This report is taken from William James's "Naval Occurrences." London, 1817:

H. M's Ship Wolfe, off the False Duck Islands, on Lake Ontario, Sept. 12, 1813.

Sir:

I have the honor to acquaint you that H. M.'s squadron under my command, being becalmed on Genesee river, on the 11th instant, the enemy's fleet of eleven sail, having a partial wind, succeeded in getting within range of their long 24- and 32-pounders; and from their having the wind of us, and the dull sailing of some of our squadron, I found it impossible to bring them to close action. We remained in this mortifying situation five hours, having only six guns in the squadron that would reach the enemy; (not a carronade being fired); at sunset a breeze sprang up from the westward, when I steered for the False Duck Islands, under which the enemy could not keep the weather-gauge, but be obliged to meet us on equal terms. This, however, he carefully avoided.

Although I have to regret the loss of Mr. William Ellery, midshipman, and three seamen killed, and seven wounded, I cannot but conceive it fortunate that none of the squadron have received material damage, which must have been considerable, had the enemy acted with the least spirit, and taken advantage of the superiority of position they possessed.

Inclosed is a list of killed and wounded.

Killed, 3; wounded, 7.

J. L. Yeo.

In order to complete the account of this skirmish off the Genesee, Commodore Chauncey's official report to the Secretary of the Navy is also given. It is taken from H. A. Fay's "Collection of the Official Accounts, in Detail, of all the Battles fought by Sea and Land, between the Navy and Army of the United States, and the Navy and Army of Great Britain, During the years 1812, 13, 14, & 15," published at New York, 1817:

On board the U. S. S. Gen. Pike off Duck Island, Sept. 13, 1813.

Sir—

On the 7th, at daylight, the enemy's fleet was discovered close in with the Niagara river, wind from the southward. Made the signal, weighed with the fleet, (prepared for action) and stood out of the river, after him. He immediately made all sail to the northward; we made sail in chase, with our heavy schooners in tow—and have continued the chase, all round the lake, night and day, until yesterday morning, when he succeeded in getting into Amherst Bay, which is so little known to our pilots and said to be so full of shoals, that they are not willing to take me in there. I shall, however, (unless driven from my station by a gale of wind), endeavor to watch him so close, as to prevent his getting out upon the lake. During our long chase, we frequently got within from one to two miles of the enemy; but our heavy-sailing schooners prevented our closing in with him, until the 11th off Genesee river; we carried a breeze with us, while he lay becalmed, to within about three-fourths of a mile of him, when he took the breeze, and we had a running fight of three and a half hours; but by his superior sailing, he escaped me, and run into Amherst Bay, yesterday morning. In the course of our chase, on the 11th, I got several broadsides, from this ship, upón the enemy, which must have done him considerable injury, as many of the shot were seen to strike him, and people were observed, over the side, plugging shot-holes; a few shot struck our hull, and a little rigging was cut, but nothing of importance—not a man was hurt.

I was much disappointed, that Sir James refused to fight me, as he was so much superior in point of force, both in guns and men—having upwards of 20 guns more than we have, and throws a greater weight of shot.

This ship, the Madison, and Sylph, have each a schr. constantly in tow; yet the others cannot sail as fast as the enemy's squadron, which gives him decidedly the advantage, and puts it in his power to engage me when and how he chooses.

I have the honor, &c.

Isaac Chauncey.

Hon. W. Jones, Sec'y Navy.

Roosevelt condemns both Sir James Yeo and Commodore Chauncey for not making the most of the opportunity to fight on this occasion, and calls attention to the fact that each claimed that the other tried to avoid a battle. He says, "both sides admit that Yeo got the worst of it and ran away, and it is only a question as to whether 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 command of the naval force on Lake Ontario; he also praises Yeo's ability and energy, but is of the opinion that Yeo had orders from higher authority to avoid a general contest for the supremacy of the lake, unless absolutely sure of a victory, and that this accounts for his not being willing to bring on a real battle.

In this affair off the Genesee, the American had ten vessels as follows:

CHAUNCEY'S SQUADRON.

Ships.

Pike. Tonnage, 875; crew, 300; broadside metal, 360 lbs.; armament, 28 long 24-pounders.

Madison. Tonnage, 593; crew, 200; broadside metal, 364 lbs.; armament, 24 short 32s.

Brig.

Oneida. Tonnage, 243; crew, 100; broadside metal, 172 lbs.; armament, 16 short 24s.

Schooners.

Sylph. Tonnage, 300; crew, 70; broadside metal, 146 lbs.; armament, 4 long 32-pounders, and 6 long 6s.

Conquest. Tonnage, 82; crew, 40; broadside metal, 56 lbs.; armament, 1 long 32-pounder, 1 long 12-pounder and 4 long 6s.

Tompkins. Tonnage, 96; crew, 40; broadside metal, 62 lbs.; armament, 1 long 32-pounder, 1 long 12-pounder, and 6 long 6s.

Ontario. Tonnage, 53; crew, 35; broadside metal, 44 lbs.; armament, 1 long 32-pounder and 1 long 12-pounder.

Fair American. Tonnage, 53; crew, 30; broadside metal, 36 lbs.; armament, 1 long 24-pounder and 1 long 12-pounder.

Pert. Tonnage, 50; crew, 25; broadside metal, 24 lbs.; armament, 1 long 24-pounder.

Asp. Tonnage, 57; crew, 25; broadside metal, 24 pounds; armament, 1 long 24-pounder.

Commodore Yeo's squadron was composed of six vessels as follows:

YEO'S SQUADRON.

Ships.

Wolfe. Tonnage, 637; crew, 220; broadside metal, 392 lbs.; armament, 1 long 24-pounder, 8 long 18s, 4 short 68s and 10 short 32s.

Royal George. Tonnage, 510; crew, 200; broadside metal, 360 lbs.; armament, 3 long 18s, 2 short 68s, and 16 short 32s.

Brigs.

Melville. Tonnage, 279; crew, 100; broadside metal, 210 lbs.; armament, 2 long 18s and 12 short 32s.

Moira. Tonnage, 262; crew, 100; broadside metal, 153 lbs.; armament, 2 long 9s and 12 short 24s.

Schooners.

Sydney Smith. Tonnage, 216; crew, 80; broadside metal, 172 lbs.; armament, 2 long 12s and 10 short 32s.

Beresford. Tonnage, 187; crew, 70; broadside metal, 87 lbs.; armament, 1 long 24-pounder, 1 long 9-pounder, and 6 short 18s.

The above tables are taken from Roosevelt's "Naval War of 1812" and were compiled by him after a careful study of the reports of both British and American authorities.

To recapitulate: Chauncey had ten vessels with a total tonnage of 2,402, 865 men in their crews, and 98 guns throwing a broadside of 1,288 lbs. of metal. And Yeo had six vessels with a total tonnage of 2,091, 770 men in their crews, and 92 guns throwing a broadside of 1,374 lbs. of metal.

Chauncey's squadron was the largest and he had the greater number of men and guns. Yeo's squadron was much more homogeneous and he had a slight advantage in the total weight of his broadside. 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 affair, the Flagship Pike was commanded by Captain Arthur Sinclair; the Madison, by Master Commandant William M. Crane; the Oneida, by Lieutenant Thomas Brown; the Sylph, by Master Commandant Melancthon T. Woolsey; the Conquest by Lieutenant John Pettigrew; the Tompkins, by Lieutenant William Bolton Finch; the Pert, by Lieutenant Samuel W. Brown, and the Asp, by Lieutenant Smith. It is uncertain as to who commanded the Ontario and Fair American. Nor can the names of the commanding officers of the British ships be given at present with certainty, except that the Royal George was in command of Captain William Howe Mulcaster.

While the writers on naval affairs give considerable space to this 11th September, 1813, skirmish, few of the historians of Monroe county and Western New York give it space. But it will be of interest to quote from Turner's "Phelps and Gorham's Purchase" 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 fleets were at the upper end of the lake, Commodore Chauncey making frequent demonstrations to Sir James Yeo, of his readiness to contend for the supremacy of the lake, but the latter declining, and gradually making his way down the lake. Arriving off the mouth of the Genesee river the fleet was becalmed and lay almost motionless upon the water. The inhabitants at Charlotte supposed the fleet had anchored preparatory to another landing, expresses were sent into the country; men armed and unarmed flocked from the back-woods settlements, and in a few hours a considerable number of men collected ready to fight or to run, as chances of invasion should make it expedient. While anxiously watching the British fleet, expecting every moment to see their boats coming toward the shore, a light breeze sprang up, and, soon after, the fleet of Commodore Chauncey was seen rounding Bluff Point. It was a welcome advent, was hailed with joyous shouts from the shore; at a moment when a weak force had supposed themselves about to engage with a vastly superior one, succor had come—a champion had stepped, or rather sailed in, quite equal to the task of defence, in fact seeking the opportunity that seemed to have occurred. Commodore Chauncey brought his fleet within a mile from the shore, and when it was directly opposite the becalmed fleet of the enemy, he opened a tremendous fire upon it. At first a sheet of flame arose from the American fleet, and then a dense cloud of smoke that rolled off before a light breeze, blowing off shore, as completely shut out the British fleet from view as if the curtains of night had been suddenly drawn; while the American fleet remained in full view. The fire was returned, but as the breeze increased both moved down the lake, continuing to exchange shots until after dark. The fire upon the British fleet was pretty effective, until by its superior

sailing abilities it had got out of the reach of Commodore Chauncey's guns. The British fleet was a good deal disabled; and an officer and ten men were either killed or wounded. A vessel of the American fleet got a few shots through its hull, but no one was either killed or wounded on board of it.

We find no further references to events at the mouth of the Genesee during 1813, except the following from Cooper and Roosevelt:

Cooper says that on the 13th of November, 1813, "Commodore Chauncey, who had now almost an undisturbed possession of the lake, went to the Genesee, where, on the 16th of the month, he took on board 1,100 men, belonging to the army of General Harrison. A severe gale came on, by which the vessels were separated, some being driven as far west as the head of the lake. The transports, into which most of the small schooners were now converted, having been finally despatched, the commodore went off Kingston again to occupy the enemy and to cover the passage of the troops. All the transports had arrived on the 21st but the Julia, which did not get in until a few days later. The Fair American had gone ashore near the Niagara during the gale, but was got off, and reached the harbor [Sacketts harbor] on the 27th. By this time the navigation of the lake was virtually closed, and it being too late to attempt any naval operations, while the duty of transporting the troops and stores had been successfully performed, preparations were made to lay the vessels up for the winter. Thus terminated the naval operations on Lake Ontario during the season of 1813."

Roosevelt's account of this duty of Chauncey's squadron is that after October, 1813, "Yeo remained in Kingston, blackaded by Chauncey for most of the time; on November 10th he came out and was at once chased back into port by Chauncey, leaving the latter for the rest of the season entirely undisturbed. Accordingly, Chauncey was able to convert his small schooners into transports. On the 17th these transports were used to convey 1,100 men of the army of General Harrison from the mouth of the Genesee to Sacketts Harbor, while Chauncey blockaded Yeo in Kingston. The duty of transporting troops and stores went on till the 27th, when everything had been accomplished; and a day or two afterward navigation closed."

The following extract from a letter from Hamlet Scrantom to his father Abraham Scrantom gives a good idea of the state of excitement which existed among the pioneers of Western New York in general and of Rochester in particular, at the close of the year 1813:

Rochester, Sunday Evening,
26th December, 1813.

Dear sir:

You will doubtless have news of the serious affair on our frontiers before you receive this. On Sunday morning, the 19th, the British troops and Indians crossed the river at the five mile meadows; they proceeded to Fort Niagara, entered, and commenced the horrid massacre of the sick and wounded. . . . Our first accounts stated that all that came in their way were butchered without regard to age or sex, but it is not correct. But the distress of the inhabitants whose lot it was to fall into their hands is indescribable. Daily are passing here in sleighs and wagons, families deprived of their all. Not a cent of money, no provision, no bedding; children barefoot, etc., all depending on the charity of the people. The enemy continued their ravages from Sunday morning until Monday afternoon. . . . Early on Tuesday morning an express arrived in our village relative to the above affair; orders were issued by the captains of companies, the men were warned out forthwith and the next morning whole companies were on their march. . . . On Thursday morning an express arrived at break of day, that the enemy were landing from their boats at Oak Orchard Creek about forty miles from this and were proceeding this way desolating the country and it was expected another party would be in at the mouth of the Genesee river. All were alarmed. Some thought best to be on the move; others did not apprehend danger. The militia were all called upon to repair to the bridge and the mouth of the river; the whole country in confusion. Captain Stone (who keeps the tavern on the other side of the river) sent in all directions to assemble his company of dragoons (a very fine company), sent his children to Bloomfield, and made preparations to move his most valuable effects at short notice. The merchants went to packing goods (of which there are four very full stores here), some running balls, others making cartridges. I yoked my oxen, packed up all our bedding and clothing and moved my family up to my log house on a back road about a mile from the bridge on the east side of the river, together with all my provisions and cooking utensils that were of immediate use. Before night our village was crowded with militia coming in all night and next; but the whole of this proved to be a false alarm; the enemy have never been but ten miles this side of Lewiston. The next week I moved back again to the village, and now rest secure, I think, for this winter. Israel and his family and one other family remained in the village all night, the rest crossed the river.

Fear of further appearances of the British fleet induced the mititary authorities of the state to organize a force to prepare for a possible invasion.

This force was composed entirely of militia, and, in the spring of 1814, there was a company of about fifty men which had been recruited by Captain Isaac W. Stone, stationed either at Charlotte or at Rochester. Brigadier-General Peter B. Porter had command of all the militia in Western New York, and in April, 1814, he had sent to Captain Stone from Canandaigua two cannon, an eighteen-pounder and a four-pounder, the latter of brass, for the defence of the Genesee river. Elisha Ely, in his reminiscences of early days in Rochester, printed in 1848, in a pamphlet entitled "Proceedings at the Annual Festivals of the Pioneers of Rochester, Held at Blossom Hall, September 30, 1847, and October 12, 1848," gives an amusing account of the arrival of these guns at Rochester. He says:

I think it was in April, 1814, an eighteen-pound cannon and a four-pounder, the latter of brass, were sent by General P. B. Porter to the care of Captain (afterwards Colonel) Isaac W. Stone. It required seventeen yoke of oxen to draw the eighteen-pounder through from Culvers to this place, such was the state of the roads. With the cannon came powder and ball. We soon collected some powder in the village and had a few rounds, very much to the amusement of all of us. It was suggested that we should see what effect a ball would have. The cannon was placed on Main street at the corners near Blossom's hotel. On the rise of ground very near the residence of the lamented General Matthews, a large limb about forty feet from the ground was cut from a tree, which left a white spot for a target. I went rather clandestinely to Captain Stones' barn, got a ball and intended getting it into the cannon without his noticing it. He observed it, however, and said I ought not to waste the public property in that way. I replied, "Never mind, Captain, we will find it again." "Find the devil," said he. Enos Stone and Frederick Hanford acted as chief engineers, and myself as assistant. All things being ready, the cannon was fired. The ball struck the tree about four feet below the mark. The top quivered a moment and fell. This was our experience in gunnery. The boys soon brought us the ball, so that the United States lost nothing by the operation.

The expected British fleet actually appeared off the Genesee on the evening of May 14, 1814, in command of Commodore Yeo, and came to anchor. Commodore Chauncey's squadron, at this time, had not left Sacketts Harbor, and, indeed, did not get away from that place until July 31st, owing to delays in getting guns and stores for his new vessels, built during the preceding winter. Hence Yeo had practically the entire command of the lake until after midsummer.

From William James's "Naval History of Great Britain," Vol. VI., from Roosevelt's "Naval War of 1812," and from an article in the Rochester "Post Express" of May 19, 1894, the following table, giving the details as to Yeo's squadron in May, 1814, is compiled. In addition to the vessels given in the table, there were a number of smaller ones, gunboats, barges, etc.:

YEO'S SQUADRON.

Ships.

Prince Regent, flag ship, a new vessel, Captain Richard James Lawrence O'Connor; tonnage, 1,450; crew, 485; broadside metal, 872 pounds; armament, 32 long 24-pounders; 4 short 68s; 22 short 32s; total, 58 guns.

Princess Charlotte, a new vessel, Captain William Howe Mulcaster; tonnage, 1,215; crew, 315; broadside metal, 604 pounds; armament, 26 long 24s, 2 short 68s, 14 short 32s; total, 42 guns.

Montreal, former name Wolfe, Captain Stephen Popham; tonnage, 637; crew, 220; broadside metal, 258 pounds; armament, 7 long 24s, 18 long 18s; total, 25 guns.

Niagara, former name Royal George, Captain Francis Brockell Spilsbury; tonnage, 510; crew, 200; broadside metal, 332 pounds; armament, 2 long 12s, 20 short 32s; total, 22 guns.

Brigs.

Charwell, former name Moira, Captain Alexander Dobbs; tonnage, 279; crew, 110; broadside metal, 236 pounds; armament, 2 long 12s, 14 short 32s; total, 16 guns.

Star, former name Melville, Captain Charles Anthony; tonnage, 262; crew, 110; broadside metal, 236 pounds; armament, 2 long 12s, 14 short 32s; total, 16 guns.

Netly, former name Beresford, Lieutenant Owens; tonnage, 216; crew, 100; broadside metal, 180 pounds; armament, 2 long 12s, 14 short 24s; total, 16 guns.

Magnet, former name Sidney Smith, Captain Henry Collier; tonnage, 187; crew, 80; broadside metal, 156 pounds; armament, 2 long 12s, 12 short 24s; total, 14 guns.

Summary.

Eight vessels; tonnage, 4,756; crews, 1,620; broadside metal, 2,874 pounds; guns, 209.

This was a powerful force compared with the 600 to 800 militia who could at most be brought to oppose their landing had Commodore Yeo decided to take possession of the mouth of the Genesee river. But it is more than probable that, had Yeo attempted to send a force into the country and away from the range of his naval guns, the militia would have been able to prevent much progress towards Rochester.

None of the naval writers concerning events on Lake Ontario in 1814 mentions this appearance of Yeo's squadron off the Genesee; but all the writers on the history of Rochester, of

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 and created great excitement all through the Genesee Country, and from Canandaigua to Le Roy and Batavia. One of the earliest accounts of the affair is found in the first Rochester Directory, published at Rochester in 1827, and is as follows:

"On the 14th of May [1814] Sir James L. Yeo, admiral of the British fleet on Lake Ontario, anchored off the harbor at the mouth of the river with five large and eight small vessels of war; when all the male inhabitants of the village, capable of bearing arms, (being 33) turned out with the Militia of 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'Reilly, in his "Sketches of Rochester," published at Rochester in 1838, devotes over two pages to this visit of the British squadron, and while his account contains some decided errors, it is given herewith in full;

A serious alarm, attended by some amusing consequences, occurred in May, 1814, when Sir James Yeo, with a fleet of thirteen vessels of various sizes appeared off the mouth of the Genesee, threatening the destruction of the rude improvements in and around Rochester. Messengers were despatched to arouse the people in the surrounding country for defence against the threatened attack. There were then but thirty-three people in Rochester capable of bearing arms. This little band threw up a breastwork called Fort Bender, near the Deep Hollow, beside the Lower Falls, and hurried down to the junction of the Genesee and Lake Ontario, five miles north of the present city limits, where the enemy threatened to land, leaving behind them two old men, with some young lads, to remove the women and children into the woods, in case the British should attempt to land for the capture of the provisions and destruction of the bridge at Rochester, etc. Francis Brown and Elisha Ely acted as captains and Isaac W. Stone as major, of the Rochester forces, which were strengthened by the additions that could be made from this thinly settled region. Though the equipments and discipline of these troops would not form a brilliant picture for a warlike eye, their very awkwardness in those points, coupled as it was with their sagacity and courage, accomplished more perhaps than could have been effected by a larger force of regular troops bedizened with the trappings of military pomp. The militia thus hastily collected were marched and countermarched, disappearing in the woods at one point and suddenly emerging elsewhere, so as to impress the enemy with the belief that the force collected for defence, was far greater than it actually was. (The circumstances here related are substantially as mentioned to the writer by one who was then and is now a resident of Rochester). An officer with a flag of truce was sent from the British fleet. A militia officer marched down, with ten of the most soldier-like men, to receive him on Lighthouse Point. These militiamen carried their guns as nearly upright as might be consistent with their plan of being ready for action by keeping hold of the triggers! The British officer was astonished; he looked "unutterable things." "Sir," said he, "do you receive a flag of truce under arms, with cocked triggers?" "Excuse me, excuse me, Sir; we backwoodsmen are not well versed in military tactics," replied the American officer, who promptly sought to rectify his error by ordering his men to "ground arms!" The Briton was still more astonished, and, after delivering a brief message, immediately departed for the fleet, indicating that the ignorance of tactics he had witnessed was all feigned for the occasion, so as to deceive the British commodore into a snare!

Shortly afterward, on the same day, another officer came ashore with a flag of truce for a further parley, as the British were evidently too suspicious of stratagem to attempt a hostile landing if there was any possiblity of compromising for the spoils. Captain Francis Brown was deputed with a guard to receive the last flag of truce. The British officer looked suspiciously upon him and upon his guard; and, after some conversation, familiarly grasped the pantaloons of Captain B. about the knee, remarking, as he firmly handled it, "Your cloth is too good to be spoiled by such a bungling tailor;" alluding to the width and clumsy aspect of the garment. Brown was quick as well as resolute, and replied jocosely that "he was prevented from dressing fashionably by his haste that morning to salute such distinguished visitors!" The British obviously imagined that Brown was a regular officer of the American army, whose regimentals were masked by clumsy overclothes. The proposition was then made, that, if the Americans would deliver up the provisions and military stores which might be in and around Rochester or Charlotte, Sir James Yeo would spare the settlements from destruction. "Will you comply with the offer?" "Blood knee-deep first!" was the emphatic reply of Francis Brown.

While this parley was in progress, an American officer, with his staff, returning from the Niagara frontier, was accidentally seen passing from one wooded point to another; and this, with other circumstances, afforded to the British "confirmation strong" that their suspicions were well founded; that there was a considerable American army collected; and that the Yankee officers shammed ignorance for the purpose of entrapping ashore the Commodore and his forces!

The return of the last flag to the fleet was followed by a vigorous attack in bombs and balls, while the

compliment was spiritedly returned, not without some effect on at least one of the vessels, by a rusty old six-pounder, which had been furbished and mounted on a log for the important occasion. After a few hours spent in this unavailing manner, Admiral Yeo ran down to Pulteneyville, about twenty miles east of the Genesee river, where, on learning how they had been outwitted and deterred from landing by such a handful of militia, their mortification could scarcely restrain all hands from a hearty laugh at the "Yankee trick."

O'Reilly's informant as to the events he somewhat flippantly describes could hardly have been a personal observer of them, or he would not have given the historian the "Blood knee-deep first" story, which is entirely unsubstantiated; nor would he have called the eighteen-pounder mounted near the mouth of the river, "a rusty old six-pounder."

The clearest and best account of this visit of Commodore Yeo to the Genesee is that given by Elisha Ely in the "Proceedings at the Annual Festivals of the Pioneers of Rochester" published in 1848, already referred to, and is here given in full, as he was an active participant in the "flag of truce" incident:

"It was soon known that the British fleet was on our own coast, and that it was at Oswego. Captain, now Colonel Stone of Porter's Volunteers, was commissioned to raise a regiment of dragoons. He had recruited about fifty men with whom he went to the mouth of the river. He directed the eighteen-pounder to be sent there and the four-pounder to Deep Hollow Bridge. On the Sabbath we threw up a breastwork on the south side of the bridge, loosened all the plank which were pinned down, and finished our work in the evening. About sundown on the 14th of May, 1814, I received a message from Colonel Stone, saying the British fleet were in sight, and requesting me to notify the inhabitants; but that we need not come until the next morning. About 11 o'clock p. m., another messenger came requesting us to come immediately. H. Ely and Co. had previously received fifty muskets and 3,000 fixed ammunition; these were distributed among the inhabitants as far as was necessary. Each man took twenty-four rounds of cartridge. At that time there were but thirty-two men in the place; one was left to cart off the women and children if necessary, and another declined to go. The cart was the only conveyance in the place. About 2 o'clock in the morning we started. It rained fast and was very dark; the roads were exceedingly muddy. We arrived at the mouth of the river soon after daylight in the midst of a fog. The lake was perfectly calm, and we could distinctly hear the British boats rowing about in various directions. An old boat was lying near which had been used as a lighter. Colonel Stone proposed to Captain Francis Brown and myself to take some men, and see if we could not capture some of the British boats. Six seamen were soon found to man the oars, and twelve volunteers with muskets were stowed out of sight in the bottom of the boat. Captain Brown stood upon one thwart and myself upon another, and then with muffled oars we put to sea. At the point a sentry had been placed who hailed us. We did not answer and he fired. The ball passed between Captain Brown and myself and struck the water beyond us. We rowed on slowly and noiselessly into the lake. When we were out a mile or more, a gun was fired from shore, and soon another and another. We lay to conjecturing what it could mean. The fog was disappearing very rapidly; we soon could see Colonel Stone on his white horse, and beyond us the topmasts of the fleet which lay at anchor in a line, up and down the lake. Directly the fog had entirely disappeared, and we lay within the range of the guns of the whole fleet, seventeen sail in all. We turned and rowed slowly towards the shore. Soon a twelve-oared barge was in pursuit of us, and gained on us very rapidly. We feared they might have a swivel on board and they were so near us that we could distinctly count their oars. After a moment's consultation, we concluded to head our boat for Irondequoit. The object was to give our 18-pounder on shore an opportunity to fire upon the pursuing boat. Brown observed to me, 'Well, Ely, we shall have to go to Halifax.' I replied, 'It looks very much like it.' Jehiel Barnard, now of this place, raised his head, and with compressed lips said, 'I hope you will let us fight first.' We had not gone far towards Irondequoit before the British boat stopped. Brown observed, 'They think there is some trap.' We stopped rowing; they soon commenced again, and we too. They pulled a few strokes and then turned towards the shipping, and we to the mouth of the river. The guns from the fleet could have sunk us at any time.

"About 10 o'clock a flag of truce put off from the flagship of the enemy. Colonel Stone asked me whether I was used to receiving a flag of truce. The

answer was, 'No!' Captain Brown was asked; the reply the same. Colonel Stone then told Brown and myself to do the best we could, adding, 'Don't let them come into the river—don't let them land at all—their feet shall not pollute our soil.' Up the lake, a little above the mouth of the river, a very large tree had fallen into the lake where there was sufficient water for the boat to lie alongside. We went out on the tree and tied a white handkerchief to a stick. The boat came alongside; the officer, who was in full dress and a splendid looking man, proposed going on shore. We told him our orders were positive; by this time twelve armed men made their appearance on the shore of the lake. The officer bearing the flag said, 'Is it your custom to receive a flag of truce under arms?' We told him he must excuse us, as we were not soldiers but citizens; we however requested the men to return. He then said he was commanded by his Excellency Sir James Yeo, to say that, 'if we would give up the public property, private property should be respected.' He then produced a paper signed by quite a number of citizens of Oswego, the contents of which, as near as I can recollect, were that, as the government had left a large quantity of stores and munitions of war at that place, without adequate force to protect it, they would not risk their lives and property to defend it. It was arranged that Brown should stay with the flag officer and I return to our commander, Colonel Stone. I delivered the message and read the paper above alluded to, which the officer had handed me with a pledge to return it when read. Colonel Stone rose and said. 'Go back and tell them that the public property is in the hands of those who will defend it.'

"Soon after the flag had returned to the ship a gunboat was seen coming from the fleet, towed by four boats. After a short consultation Judge John Williams was requested to select twelve good riflemen and take a position under a ridge of gravel thrown up by the waves at the point on the east side of the river. A small boat was sent up to the turn of the river, out of sight of the enemy, to ferry the men across. Soon we saw them crossing the marsh through the tall grass and placed in the desired position—all lying on the ground, from which they were to rise on a given signal from Colonel Stone. Brown and myself were to occupy our position in the boat. Our twelve men were again selected, with six sailors to row the boat. The object was to let the gunboat get within reach of the riflemen, and then that we should go and capture her. The lieutenant having charge of the cannon had positive orders from Colonel Stone not to fire until he was directed. By this time the gunboat was in thirty or forty rods of where we wanted her. The boats towing her opened to the right and left, and she fired a six-pound shot, which fell into the river several rods below the storehouses. The moment they fired our cannon was discharged, and with it went all our hopes. Colonel Stone was standing within ten feet of the cannon. He turned, drew his sword, and I believe would have done 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 90 to 100 tons, sloop rigged. I hardly know whether the incident is worth relating, but at the moment it was extremely exciting, for we considered the gunboat already our prize. She then fired fifteen or twenty sixty-eight pound shots, which did no injury except one, which struck one of the storehouses. Where they struck the ground they turned up a deep furrow, sometimes several rods in length. Some of the balls were used in this city a long time afterwards in breaking stone for buildings.

"Soon after this occurrence General Porter arrived. About 4 o'clock p. m. another flag was seen coming from the fleet. General Porter sent Major Darby Noon, his aide, to receive it. The demand then was that if the property was not surrendered he would land his army and 400 Indians and take it. 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 enemy.

"Perhaps I ought to mention that Colonel Hopkins called out his regiment. Some companies came from the west side of the river, and many in small parties, so that the second day at night we had 600 or 800 men. There was plenty of pork, flour, and whisky, but nothing else, and we were without utensils for cooking. I well recollect Esq. Scrantom as belonging to the same mess with me. We used to mix flour and cold water in little cakes and bake them on a common shovel. We toasted our pork on sticks over a fire and drank water for coffee. The thought never occurred to any of us belonging to Rochester that we could send home and get food.

"It will be recollected that at this time the temperance reformation had not begun in Western New York. It was considered quite unhealthy to drink Genesee water without whisky; and the salt pork without vegetables made the men exceedingly thirsty. The result may readily be conceived. I saw a captain the third morning throw aside his sword and military coat and fight with one of his own men. It was a well-contested battle. The captain at length conquered his man, which was of course his undoubted right under military discipline. The third morning the fleet hoisted 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 from that part of the proceedings relative to the Festival of 1847:

"Mr. Hervey Ely, who came here in 1813, gave a full account of the attack of the British upon the American works at the mouth of the river. He was one of the party who marched to the defence of the place. As our readers are familiar with this action, we must for want of space omit the particulars. Judge Sampson called upon all who were present at that engagement to rise. Messrs. Ely, Kempshall, Scrantom, Smith, Graves, and Green rose."

In 1851, three years after the publication of the pamphlet containing Elisha Ely's account of the British "flag of truce" incident, Orsamus Turner published in Rochester his well-known "History of the Pioneer Settlement of Phelps & Gorham's Purchase." In this work he devotes over two pages to the incident under discussion, and his account is evidently based almost entirely upon Ely's narrative. The only additional information given by Turner is quoted from page 518 of his work:

In addition to the force of Captain Stone, there was stationed at Charlotte a volunteer company, under command of Captain Frederick Rowe; the men principally citizens of what are now the towns of Gates and Greece; and Colonel Atkinson's regiment, from what are now the northwestern towns of Monroe county, were either there previously or as soon as the exigency required. The only fortification at Charlotte was a breastwork upon the bluff, near the old hotel, so located as to command the road leading up the bank from the wharf. It was composed of two tiers of ship timber with a space between the tiers filled in with barn manure.

Neither William F. Peck in his "Semi-Centennial History of the City of Rochester" (Syracuse, 1884), or in his contribution to the "Landmarks of Monroe County" (Boston, 1895), nor Jenny Marsh Parker in her "Rochester: A Story Historical" (Rochester, 1884), adds anything authentic to Ely's or Turner's narrative. But the latter writers base their accounts either directly or indirectly, it would appear, upon O'Reilly and Turner, quoting from both.

An article in the Rochester "Post Express" of December 18, 1897, signed W. H. S. and dealing with the various appearances of Commodore Yeo off the Genesee, gives an interesting and pertinent letter from Brigadier-General Porter to Governor Tompkins, concerning the last appearance of the British fleet. Porter's letter is as follows:

Canandaigua, May 17, 1814.

Sir: I returned yesterday with Major Noon from the mouth of the Genesee river, where we were called on Friday last by information of the approach of the British fleet.

We saved the town and our credit by fairly outbullying John Bull. The discovery that we had troops, without knowing their number, concealed in a ravine near the mouth of the river to cut off their retreat in case they entered it, together with the tone of the defiance with which we answered their demands (the last answer having been conveyed by our friend Major Noon), made them think it prudent to be off. We had, however, some excellent officers and good men well prepared, and in case the enemy had landed I had no doubt of a result creditable to the state.

When the enemy left Genesee they stood to the eastward, and a cannonading has been heard in the direction of Pultneyville, whither I believe General Swift has proceeded with some volunteers and militia.

P. B. Porter, Brig.-Gen.

General Porter's letter and Mr. Ely's reminiscences appear to be the only first-hand reports by eye-witnesses of the locally famous events of May 14-16, 1814.

There has been much discussion as to why Sir James Yeo did not land a force and take such supplies as he wanted from those on hand at the mouth of the river. The probabilities are that he did not consider the "game

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 24th 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 26th, 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 "	

Burbridge, John	44th Infantry	Wounded, Bull Run.
Bostwick, O. R. B,	Sharp Shooter	Capt. Grey Unattached.
Bieford, George W,	28th Inf.	
Butler, Hector A.	Sharp Shooter.	

Cone, Charles H.	13th Infantry	Killed in Wilderness.
Croft, Ralph	108th "	" at Gettysburg.
Croft, J. Summerfield	26th Artillery.	
Childs, George	Independent Batt'y.	
Chapman, Joseph	8th Cavalry.	
Catt, Robert	140th Infantry	Died in hospital.
Cates, George	140th "	Died Annapolis Hospital.
Clark, Peter	13th "	Killed at Fredericksburg.
Clark, John	108th "	
Clark, James H.	108th "	Wounded Antietam.
Clark, Patrick	4th Artillery	
Cox, Edward H.	8th Cavalry	Wounded Beverly Ford.
Cox, Bryce A.	108th Infantry.	
Chapin, Horace	140th "	Killed Petersburg.
Cook, Thomas	U. S. Navy.	
Cook, Matthew	108th Infantry	Left without leave.
Cowman, John	20th Mack's Battery.	
Cook, William	108th Infantry.	
Cain, Peter	4th Artillery	Died in hospital. ++
Cameron, Hugh B.	18th Battery.	
Carson, Joseph	3d N. Y. Cavalry.	
Cronin, Albert H.	Normal School Co.	Wounded Antietam.
Carmell, John	108th Infantry	Died July 4th, 1897.

De Forest, George	108th Infantry	Wounded Fredericksburg.
Deitrick, Darius	108th "	Killed Gettysburg.
Dunn, Patrick	4th Artillery	Died May 2d, 1875.
Deitz, George	4th "	Prisoner Ream's Station.
Deitz, Frederick	Reynold's Batt'y	Wounded Wilderness.
Deitz, Henry W.	8th Cavalry	Died Fort Mc Gregor.
Doris, Daniel	4th Artillery	Died in hospital.

Estes, James B.	16th Artillery	Died Fort Mc Gregor, July, 1864.
Eno, Thomas	U. S. Navy	
Eastman, Frederick	Normal School Co.	Died in hospital.
Eastwood, Elias		Left without permission.
Earl, Henry	Regular Army	
Francis, John R.	13th Infantry	Discharged - reinstated 4th Artillery.
Foley, Michael	8th Cavalry	
Fitzgerald, John	8th "	
Fitzgerald, Michael	4th Artillery	Prisoner Ream's Station.
Falkner, Patrick	140th Infantry	Left service.
Furman, George T.	4th Artillery	Prisoner.
Ford, John	1st "	
Ford, Thomas	Regular Army	Andersonville Prison.
Garbutt, James	13th Infantry	Died Georgetown Hospital.
Gillson, James	3d Cavalry	
Gleason, Shepard	13th Infantry	Promoted to Lt. Col. 25th Inf. died while on march.
Grey, David B.	13th "	
Graner, John J.	108th "	Died Sept. 7, 1897.
Gleason, Frank	4th Artillery	
Guthrie, Andrew	8th Cavalry	Wounded at Petersburg.
Glennon, Patrick R.	13th Infantry	Killed in battle.
Golden, Thomas	26th Battery	
Graham, Alexander	140th Infantry	Salsbury Prison.
Green, Abner O.	4th Artillery	
Hume, John	140th Infantry	Wounded in Wilderness.
Houghtaling, David	4th Artillery	Prisoner Ream's Station, exchanged, died on way home.
Houghtaling, Dan'l.	U. S. Navy	
Hyde, Eldridge	4th Artillery	Died Salsbury Prison.
Hyde, William	U. S. Navy	
Hawley, George A.	" "	Monitor Mahopac.
Hallings, Bart	8th Cavalry	

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, Joseph P.	67th Inf. Co. K.	Afterwards in 12th U. S. Inf.
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 "	

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

* Three Sons of Daniel C. Mc Naughton.

Quinn, Patrick	8th Cavalry	Soldiers Home, Bath.
Richardson, Stephen	108th Inf.	Wounded, Wilderness.
Remington, Silas H.	8th Cavalry	Wounded.
Radband, Thomas	8th "	
Ryan, James	8th "	
Rogers, Harris	4th Artillery	Died Soldiers Home, Bath.
Row, Augustus	13th Inf.	Bounty jumper.
Richards, Jason A.	Normal School Co.	
Richards, Solomon	44th Inf.	Killed at Gettysburg.
Richards, Eugene	44th "	
Reiley, John	108th "	Died in Rebel prison.
Reisenger, Joseph	8th Cavalry	
Rulifson, John	3d "	
Shadbolt, George	4th Artillery	Prisoner Wilson's Raid, Libby.
Spring, Charles	4th "	
Sill, Henry M.	4th "	
Skinner, Scott	Sharp Shooter.	
Smith, Moses O.	4th Artillery	Prisoner Ream's Station.
Smith, William C.	4th "	Died in hospital.
Smith, Willard	U. S. Navy	Discharged, disability.
Smith, Alfred	Eng'r. Corps.	
Sparks, William W.	108th Inf.	
Sloane, Horace	8th Cavalry.	
Scott, Walter	108th Inf.	
Strong, William	108th "	
Tarbox, Brainard	108th Inf.	Killed at Antietam.
Tarbox, Henry F.	108th "	
Trayhern, Eli M.	4th Artillery.	
Taffe, Peter	140th Inf.	Absent at Roll Call.
Ward, Willis F.	4th Artillery.	
Wallace, William L.	26th "	
Wallace, Frederick	27th Inf.	
Weeks, Elmer	27th "	
Wells, Seth	108th "	Wounded at Gettysburg.
Wells, Washington	Penn. Regt.	Killed in Service.
Wilcox, Charles R.	4th Artillery.	

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 "	
Weigart, John	108th "	Wounded Fredericksburg.
Young, Frank	108th Inf.	Killed at Antietam.
Yawman, Matthew	Penn. Regt.	Died in hospital.
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.

~~Dunton~~

To H A Miller
~~Town~~ Clerk
Town of Wheatland
Monroe Co.

Sir. You are requested to call a Special ~~Town~~ meeting of the Inhabitants of said town to convene on Monday the 22nd day of August inst. at Stringhams Hotel in Scottsville for the purpose of raising money to pay to Substitute to fill the Quota of said town of Wheatland.

Wheatland Aug. 15th 1864

Samuel Book
Z Lewis
Geo. E. Stocum
John Lowry
John F. M. Rhodes
Malcom McPherson

A. B. Lewis
Hopia Sexfield
Julian St. Vern
Daniel E. Rogers
Daniel E. Edwards
Oliver Allen
Wm. F. Gasbutt

Westland Aug. 13th 1864

Filed
Aug 13. 1864

No. E — TO ALL POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES. — Rec'd

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY

14 REYNOLDS ARCADE, ROCHESTER.

E. C. FELLOWS, Gen'l Sup't, Syracuse, N. Y.
W. H. KIRTLAND, Ass't Sup't, Rochester, N. Y.

N. RANDALL, President, Syracuse, N. Y.
S. C. HAY, Secretary, New-York

In order to guard against errors or delays in the transmission or delivery of messages, every message of importance ought to be REPEATED, by being sent back from the station to which it is directed to the station from which it is sent, and compared with the original message. Half the tariff price will be charged for thus repeating and comparing. And it is hereby agreed, between the signer or signers of this message and this Company, That this Company shall not be held responsible for errors or delays in the transmission or delivery of this message, if repeated, beyond the amount of Fifty Dollars, unless a special Agreement for Insurance be made and paid for at the time of sending the message and the amount of risk specified on this agreement, and that in case this message is not repeated, this Company shall not be held responsible for any error or delay in the transmission or delivery of same beyond the amount paid for transmission, unless specially insured and the amount of risk paid for and specified on this agreement at the time; nor shall this Company be held liable for errors in ciphers, or obscure messages; nor for any error or neglect by any other Company over whose lines this message may be sent to reach its destination; And this Company is hereby made the agent of the signer of this message to forward it over the lines of other Companies when necessary. No agent or employee is authorized or allowed to vary the terms of this agreement or make any other or verbal agreement and no one but the Superintendent is authorized to make a special agreement for insurance. This agreement shall apply through the whole course of this message on all lines by which it may be transmitted.

To D M C Naughton — By Telegraph from Sacketts Harbor

Sept 23 1864 Rec'd M.

Fill quota for seven fifty 750
Cash tomorrow & Monday regiment
leaves Tuesday night for good cause
Fill quota today if has money ans immy
V P Brown

No. 1

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

No. 1.] **Terms and Conditions on which this and all Messages are Received by these Companies Respectively.**

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 our errors or delays in the transmission or delivery, nor for the non-delivery of *repeated messages*, beyond two hundred times the sum paid for sending the message, unless a special agreement for insurance be made in writing, and the amount of risk 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, or for the non-delivery, of *any unrepeated message*, beyond the amount paid for sending the same, unless in like manner specially insured, and amount of risk stated hereon, and paid for at the time. No liability is assumed for errors in cipher or obscure messages; nor is any liability assumed by this Company for any error or neglect by any other Company over whose lines this message may be sent to reach its destination, and this Company is hereby made the agent of the sender of this message to forward it over the lines extending beyond those of this Company. No agent or employee is allowed to vary these terms, or make any other or verbal agreement, nor any promise as to the time of performance, 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.

To J Mc Naughton — Sept 20 1864

Will call — By Telegraph from Buffalo 11 1864

Twenty three 23 volunteers for three 3
years will cost about one
thousand 1000 cash down you had
better come here

18 Rh 64 col — Lyman B Smith

FORM 32.

CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION FOR A DRAFTED PERSON ON ACCOUNT OF DISABILITY.

This is to certify, That William Wilcox, of Wheatland, Monroe 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 Hemmorrhoids ulcerated, and, in consequence thereof, he is exempt from service under the present draft.

Harvell Hart
Provost Marshal, and President of Board of Enrollment.

S. H. Oberry
Member of Board of Enrollment.

J. V. Backus
Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

DATED at Rochester, this 1 day of Sept, 186 3

WILLIAM WILCOX.

William Wilcox, the Democratic nominee for supervisor for the town of Wheatland, has been a lifelong resident of the village of Mumford, where he was born sixty-six years ago. Mr. Wilcox is a carpenter by trade and has always been prominently associated with the Democratic party, having twice been elected justice of the peace of the town of Wheatland, in which office he served the people with commendable zeal and enterprise. Mr. Wilcox is a man of sterling character, undoubted honesty and sound judgment. He is held in high esteem by the community. By his long residence and public service he is peculiarly fitted to discharge the duties of the office for which he has been nominated.

William L. Beckwith was a son of Francix 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 name and nature, including all pay or bounties that may be due me at my decease from the government of the United States, to my dear mother Hannah Beckwith and to my beloved sister Florence G. 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, H. 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 10th 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 to us by William L. Beckwith, the testator therein

mentioned, to be his last will and testament; and he at the same time acknowledged to us, and to each of us, that he had signed and sealed the same; and we thereupon at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each ~~of each~~ other, signed our names thereto as attesting witnesses,

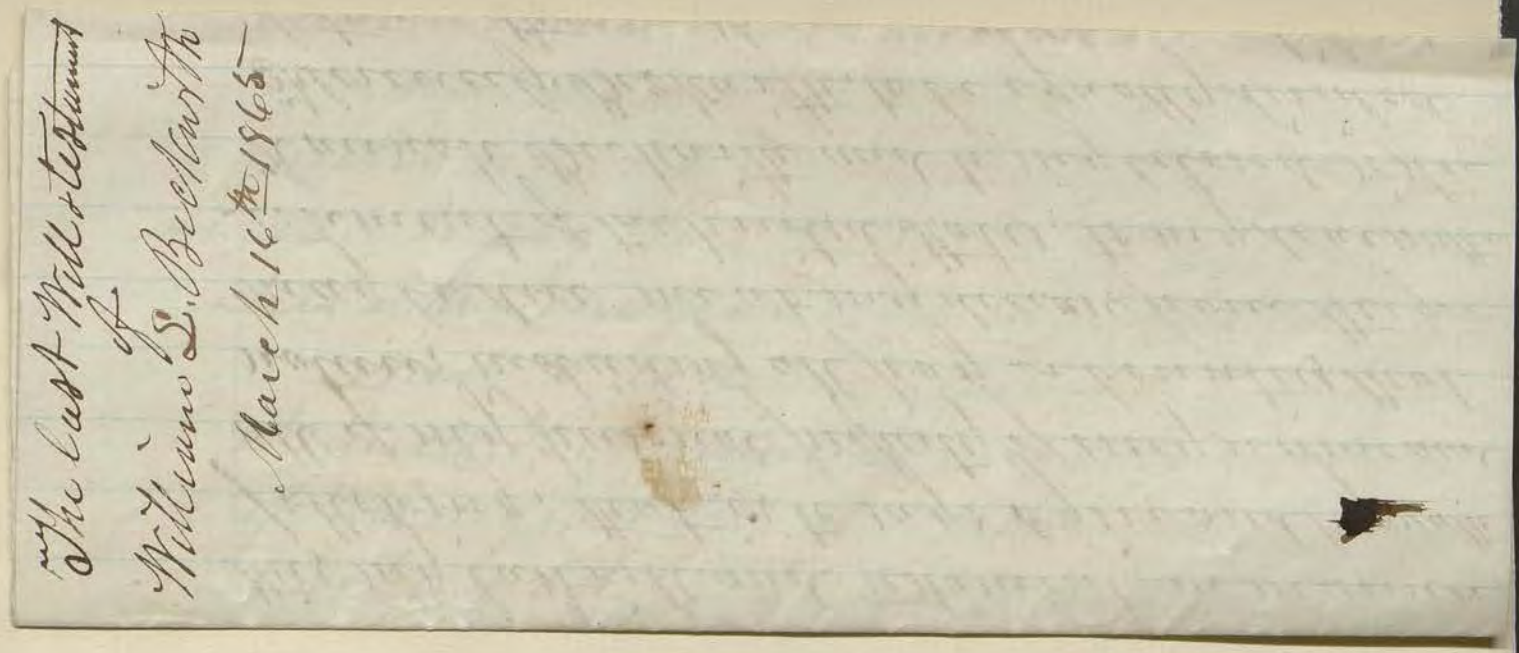
John R. Francis With the Union Army of Va' now at Hatchers Run County of Dinwiddie Va'

Ely M. Trayhern, With the union Army of Va' now at Hatchers Run County of Dinwiddie Va'

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. Trayhern, 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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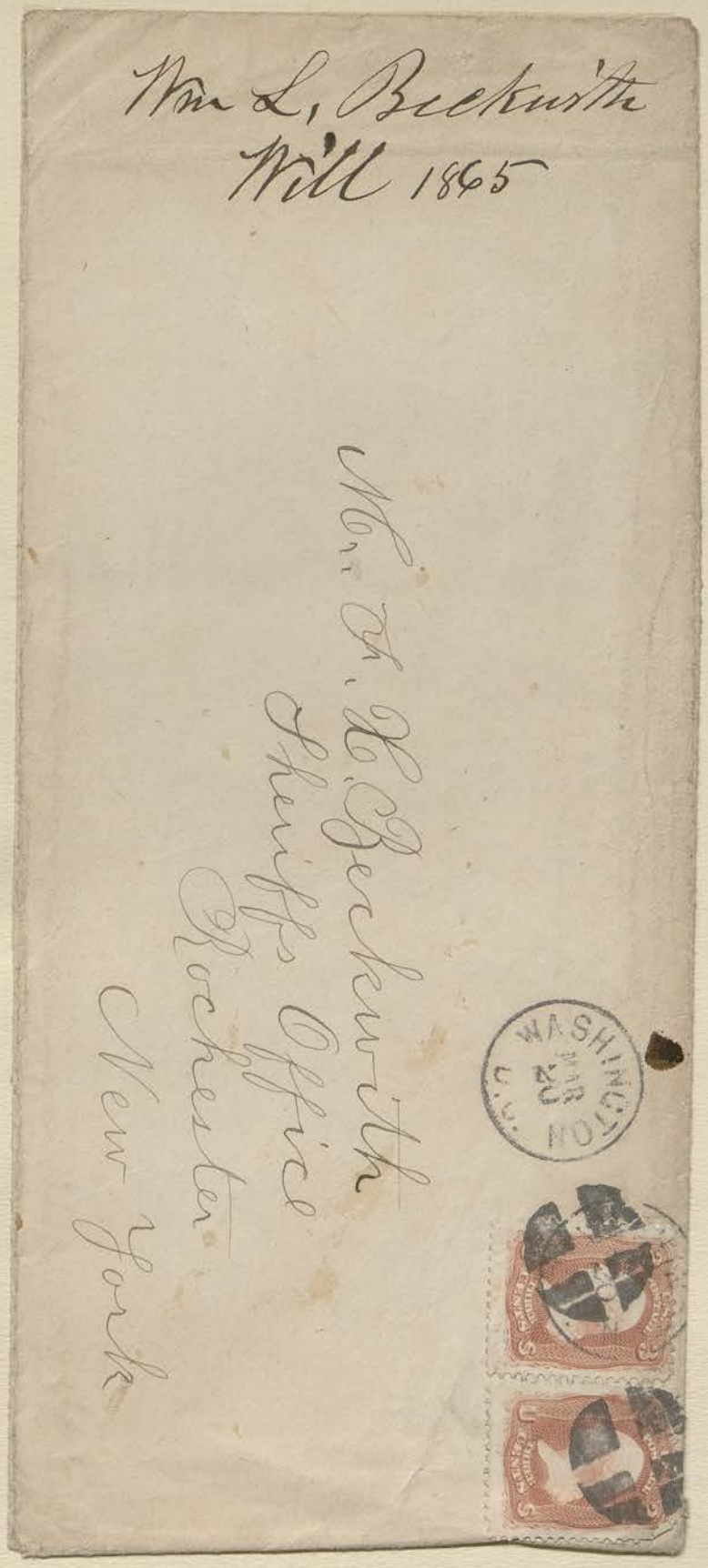

This is the envelope in which William L. Beckwith mailedhis will to his father, Francis X. The endorsement is in the father's hand. It was mailed at Washington March 20, 1865. This and other papers of William L. Beckwith were given to me by Mrs.Ella G.Howe, the widow of Dr. William J. Howe.

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 do 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 whomsoever; 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,
BEFORE

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, Wm L Beckwith 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.

RECRUITING OFFICER.

No. .....

William L. Beckwith

Volunteered at Rochester

August 12th, 1862

By Capt. Markham

Regiment of .....

---

enlistment; has served in Company ( )

Regiment of .....

Discharged ..... 18 .

CONSENT IN CASE OF MINOR.

I, ... of ..... Do Certify that I am the ..... of age; and I do hereby freely give my consent to his volunteering as a Soldier in the Army of the United States for the period of three years.

that the said ..... is ..... years

Given at ..... The ..... day of .....

Witness:

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

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.

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'Rorke had gloriously died at Little Round Top, Gettsburg, 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 therefrom in the Military Services of the United States, in the Army or Navy thereof to vote," Passed April 21st, 1864.

I William L. Beckwith a member of Company G of the 140th Regiment New York Vols now in Camp Parole Hospital now at or near Annapolis in the State of Maryland (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 H. Beckwith 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 F. Dullenbacher Co. Lo. 13th N.Y. S. Vols. Camp Parole Near Annapolis Md

William L. Beckwith Co. G. 140th N. Y. V.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE OCT 18 1864

On this Eighteenth day of October 1864, before me personally came William L. 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 F. Dullenbacher, who being by me duly sworn deposes and says that he saw the said William L. 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.

I William L. Beckwith a member of Company G of the 140th Regiment New York Vols Inf

deposes and says that he saw the said William L. Beckwith sign and execute said instrument in his presence, whereupon the said John H. Dellenbacher became the subscribing witness thereto.

Royal S. Joy
Capt 14th N.Y.V. Provost Marshal
Camp Parole

Receipt of John W. Garbutt Ten
Tons Plaster for J. B. Whitbeck
of Filmore
Scottsville May 5. 1860.
John Riley

John Riley went to the Civil War.
He never returned, was reported
missing. It was supposed that he
was shot on the side lines. He was
never heard from afterwards.
I think he lived here at Garbutts but
he might have been at Scottsville
at that time.

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.

35

Scottsville—G. A. R. Presentation.

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 hurrah 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 load came up, among them was Gen. John A. Reynolds, Col. James S. Graham, Col. Cantine 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. It was the right talk in the right place. A liberal amount of singing was given, very suitable to the occasion, and was kindly managed by Mrs. H. H. Miller, who with other friends volunteered their services.

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. IRONSIDES.

'GREAT EMANCIPATOR' LIVES AGAIN

Tour, 2/13/35

FRANCIS TURNER *FRANK BISSELL* *L. D. AYDELOTTE*

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.

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

R.T.U. Sept 27, 1933.

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 Lettner 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 1868 he married Miss Katherine Hallegan. She died Mar. 9, 1916.

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.

FRANK BISSELL, VETERAN, REACHES 90TH MILESTONE

Era ad 9/1936.

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 valeys. 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 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.

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 Bradstreet, Frank Dumond, Henry Gerawharger, John Bohannon, George Brown, Charles F. 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; Hemna Cole, Brockport; Frank Van Alstyne, Webster, and Sigmund Stettner, Spencerport.

KATHERINE L. TRAYHERN

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

"Kate Trayhern is dead!" is the short sentance 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 appeared 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.

HP

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. T. 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.

41

SIX BROTHERS UNITED AT ENCAMPMENT OF GRAND ARMY

August 24, 1911

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 Mc Vean 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.

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DECORATION DAY.

MAY 30TH, 1884.

UNION SERVICES.

BELGODA, CALEDONIA AND MUMFORD,

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."

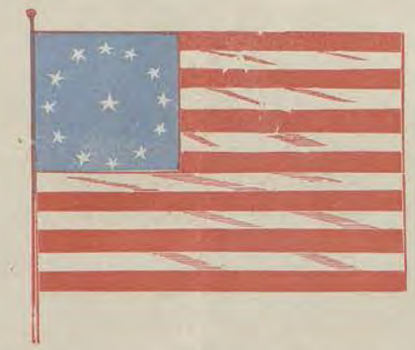
Mr. ANSON S. McNAB.

HYMN—"America," - - - - - - CHOIR.

(In which the Audience join.)

BENEDICTION, - - **Rev. J. A. CARMICHAEL.**

DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE PRINT, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

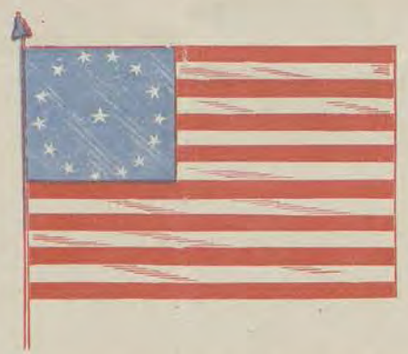
"You may not count the battles they have fought.
The wreaths that crown them are invisible."

AT BELCODA.

Solomon Brown, William Bingham, John Joslyn, Rufus Hibbard,
Comfort Smith, Samuel Stanhope, Israel Merriman,

AT CALEDONIA.

Isaac Butterfield, David Fuller, Enoch Place, John Gibson



SOLDIERS OF 1812-14

"They have fought and conquered."

MUMFORD.

Peter Anderson,
John S. Anthony,
Alpheus Press,
William Remington,
Donald McPherson,
John McPherson,
Finlay McPherson,
John W. McPherson,
Duncan McPherson,
William McPherson,
William W. McPherson,
John McPherson,
John McPherson,
Hugh McVean.

BELCODA.

Calvin Armstrong,
Ira Armstrong,
Hirah Blackmer,
Ephraim Blackmer,
Theron Brown,
Andrew G. Cone,
Abijah Collins,
Henry Gilman,
Rawson Harmon,
Jonathan Harris,
Hezekiah Hibbard,
William Palmer,
Shepherd Palmer,
William Shirts,
Martin Sage,
John Welch.

CALEDONIA.

Alexander Anderson,
Duncan Cameron,
Orange Dean,
Daniel Gustin,
Malcolm McArthur,
John Malloch,
John McNaughton,
Peter McNaughton,
Isaac Selfridge,
Alexander McVean,
Peter McVean,
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, Daniel Doris, Moses O. Smith,
William C. Smith, Charles B. Wilcox, John B. McNaughton,
John McCall, Scott Munson, William D. McNaughton,
Bishop Marshall, Thomas Radband, John Burbage,
Andrew McKenzie, James McLachlin, Duncan McLachlin
A. H. McLaren, John R. W. Chase, James McPherson
Alexander Cameron.

BELCODA.

George Cate.

CALEDONIA.

Donald Armstrong, William W. McNaughton, James Walker,
John D. McNaughton, Archibald Walket, John M. Campbell,
Frederick Gibson, William Moore Daniel Donohue.

44

1776. 1812. 1861.

"Dead, Yet Living."

MEMORIAL DAY,

MAY 30, 1886.

"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.

DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE PRINT, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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1776. 1861. 1812.

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!"

UNION & ADV. CO'S PRINT, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PROGRAMME.

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,
Corr. 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.
McClary Hazelton Brown.
John A. Campbell.
Percival Case.
Fred J. Clark.
Joseph E. Clark.
John W. Clydesdale.
Roger Clydesdale
John W. Coles, First Sergeant.
Robert L. Comstock, Sergeant.
Francis C. Connal, U. S. Navy.
Robert P. Connal, Sergeant.
Leland R. Conner.
Vincenzo Covernale.
Romeyn S. Dunn, First Lieut.
William H Dunn, First Sergeant.
Howard B. Eggleston.
Richard J. Fitzgerald.
Edward G. Freidell, U. S. Marines.
Roy C. Grant.
John Eugene Harmon, Wounded.
James Hogg.
Vincent Held, Sergeant.
DeForest Horning, First Lieut.
John Hunt.
Joseph A. Inglerth.
George W. Jarrett.
John Kalaher, Jr.
Andrew Keenan.
Howard H. Kelly.
Burton Kingsbury.
Herbert Kirkpatrick.
Herbert M. Ladd, U. S. Navy.
Horace C. Ladd.
Andrew M. Lyttle.
Jacob McCombs, Corporal.
Julian E. McVean.
Orrie G. Nelan.
Royce E. Nelan, Sergeant.
D. G. O'Donnell, Signal Sergeant.
William F. Osmun.
Guiseppe Piazza, Wounded.
Sylvester J. Reagan.
Ezra Chase Scofield.
Selma Simpson.
Emmett Skivington, U. S. Marines.
Herbert G. Southworth, U. S. Marines.
Ivan S. Southworth, First Lieut.
Ralph Smith.
Warren N. Smith, killed in action in France.
Raffaele 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.
Ward B. Wilson.


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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 Goodard 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 ofthe 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 andGeorge 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

Scottsville Press 2/20/36.

At the monthly meeting of Smith-Warren Post, American Legion, Tuesday evenign, 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 SCOTTSVILLE 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 Mc Naughton 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.

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 brad 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 montns 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, Carrol McVean, of Hot Springs, Arkansas, Russel McVean, of Barnard's Crossing, and two nieces, Mrs. Malcom McNaughton, of Jersey City, N. J., and Miss Mary B. McVean, of Pittsburg, Pa.

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PROMINENT WOMAN DEAD

Took An Active Part in Social, Musical and Literary Life of Village.

1907

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 responding 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. S. Brown, Admiral Franklin Hanford, Messrs. George V. Hahn, Robert Garbutt, Myron T. Estes and Hon. Phillip Garbutt. Interment was in Oatka Cemetery.

Resolutions of Literary Society.

Report of committee appointed by Literary Society to draft a memorial on the death of Mary E. Miller.

MEMORIAL

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. In the precinct of her home she was content, and cherished its hallowed associations. The willing hands and heart to help in all good reforms, has done its work and in her contributions both musical and literary, she has left a record that will prove an inspiration to others. The sweet singer'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 brighter clime,
Bid me "goodmorning."

Committee,
SELDEN S. BROWN,
ELI M. TRAYHERN,
EMMA H. MILLER.

MILLER—Suddenly, Wednesday morning, December 11, 1907, at her home in Scottsville, N. Y., Mrs. Mary E. Miller. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. W. J. Howe, of Scottsville, N. Y., and one son, Frank L. Miller, of Rock Springs, Wyoming; also one sister, Miss Florence Beckwith, of Rochester, N. Y.

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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.

Paper, The Women of Russia, Mrs. James Morgan Warner.
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.

Paper, Kipling, - The Man and his Works. Rev. James Morgan Warner.
Reading, Mrs. Wm. Carver.

February 4, 1918.

Hostess, Mrs. Wm. T. Keys.

Paper, America, The Political Pathfinder of Nations, Hon. Philip Garbutt.
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, Resumé 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. Mc Ammond,

Rev. Francis C. Woodard.

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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, L. E. Boutwell,
Thomas Conner, 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 nineteenth anniversary Monday evening at the residence of George E. Slocum, one of the charter members. Owing to the unavoidable 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 Clino and the battle of Plassey, followed by an article on George III., by Mrs. John C. McVean. The "Conquest of Canada" was presented by T. R. Sibley. Miss Jones gave a recitation, and quotations from Whittier closed the evening's programme.

—The twentieth anniversary of the Scottsville Literary Society celebrated at the home of Mrs. Mary Frazer, one of the original eleven charter members, and in whose parlors the society was organized in 1871, was a most enjoyable occasion. S. S. Brown presided. E. M. Trayhern opened the exercises with a piano solo. Philip Garbutt followed wiht a historical address, briefly reviewing the work of the society during its twenty years of existence, paying eloquent tribute to the memory of its dead, and showing conclusively by several arguments that the work accomplished in the line of mental development had been of incalcuable benefit to those who had participated in the sessions. 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 then gave a most interesting and graphic description of a visit to Ireland, interspersed with many humorous incidents and witty allusions. Mrs. Lillian Brown Hall closed the exercises with a piano solo.

Twenty-First Anniversary of the Scottsville Literary Society.

The Scottsville literary society celebrated its twenty-first anniversary last Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. Mary Fraser who was one of the ten charter members in 1871. Nearly three hundred names have been enrolled since that time of which number fully two-thirds have been active working members, embracing nearly every calling and profession in life; and discussing in their Monday evening lessons topics of past and present interest, with readings, recitations, sketches, biographical and historical, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. It has truly been a source of inspiration to its members and given an impetus in the direction of higher centure and attainment. The exercises of the evening were opened by music by Mrs. Lillian Brown Hall, pianist, followed by the anniversary address given by George E. Slocum. A number of congratulatory letters were read by the secretary, Miss Dorr, from absent members, unable to be present. The large company was then invited to partake of a repast provided by the committee in charge and which contributed in no small degree to the enjoyment of the occasion. Immediately after refreshments in response to the invitation of the chairman of the evening, T. R. Sibley, the following members spoke briefly: Rev. Edward Bristol, Rev. Dudley Ferguson, S. S. Brown, Dr. W. J. Howe, Professor F. H. Brown and others. All conceded the work accomplished and urged that a renewed interest might be manifested in the future. Out of town members were present from Rochester, Buffalo, Geneva, Seneca, and Gates. The society adjourned at a late hour to meet with Dr. W. J. Howe, the first Thursday in January.

Scottsville Literary Society.

The Thirtyfourth Anniversary meeting of the Scottsville Literary Society was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Rafferty, Tuesday evening. The following program was rendered: Piano solo, Miss Rafferty; reading, Miss Casey; vocal duett, Mrs. Howe, Miss Trayhern; letters from absent members; talk, George H. Slocum; appropriate quotations by each member.

The next meeting will be held with Rev. and Mrs. D. L. Parsons, Jan. 8th, at which time the study of Holland will be taken up. The program follows: Music by society; Holland, a description of its unique geographical characteristics, climate and products, its people, customs and habits, and religion, William Wells; music; Holland, Its present government, what led to the formation of the Dutch Republic, history of the Wooden Goblet, Mrs. John Scofield; telephone dialogue, Miss Sleight; music by society; roll call, answered by New Year's resolutions.

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 Seneca, N. Y. Of these 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. Sanborn of Olean, a former member, was present and gave a very fine paper on the "Legends of the Seneca Indians." Mr. Sanborn has spent much time among these Indians and has made quite a study of their habits and traditions. This was followed by a paper on Seattle, "An Appreciation," by Miss Helen M. Edson of that city. It was read by Miss Jennie Burrell. Mrs. A. K. Killam of Paupac, Pa., a former teacher in our school, sent a very pleasing paper on the "Scottsville Literary Society in Retrospect." Her paper was read by Mrs. H. L. S. Hall.

Rev. and Mrs. Edward Bristol of Rochester, sent a letter of regret at not being able to be present, and congratulations upon the prosperity of the society. Frank H. Brown, Ph. D., principal of the East Syracuse High School, but formerly for sixteen years principal of the Scottsville High School, sent a very pleasing and interesting paper on "Life in East Syracuse." This was read by S. S. Brown.

Music for the occasion was arranged by Rev. R. C. Searing, rector of Grace Episcopal Church. Great credit and thanks are due Rear-Admiral Hanford, Mrs. W. J. Howe and Mrs. J. B. Arnold, the executive committee of the year, for having arranged so fine a programme for the anniversary meeting.

The chairman called upon some of the members for remarks, Dr. W. J. Howe, Admiral Hanford, Thomas Brown, Rev. D. L. Parsons, Elbert Miller, S. S. Brown, Rev. R. C. Searing and Miss Mary M. Fraser responding with very appropriate remarks. The society now has over 450 members.

SCOTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY

58

Celebrates 36th Anniversary of Founding—Committee on Resolutions.

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the Scottsville Literary Society was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Losee, Monday evening. Admiral Hanford presided. The following program was given: Piano solo, Miss Rafferty; reading of minutes, Miss Anna O'Brien; paper, "Trip to Europe and the Holy Land," Mrs. Emma Miller; music, vocal solo, Miss Helen Budlong. The unfinished paper, "History of the Society," which was to have been given by Mrs. Mary Miller, was read by Admiral Hanford. Impressions regarding the first meeting attended were given by the members.

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 Mrs. E. H. Miller, Judge Brown and Eli M. Trayhern. Letters were received from absent members, among whom were Gaylord Slocum, formerly principal of the Scottsville High School and now president of Kalamazoo College; Mrs. Lizzie Wallace Killam of Holley, Mich., and Mors O. Slocum of Chicago, also greetings from Prof. and Mrs. F. H. Brown of Syracuse, and others.

Scottsville Literary Society.

The thirty-seventh anniversary of the Scottsville Literary Society will be celebrated at the residence of Dr. W. J. Howe, Monday evening, Dec. 14th.

The following program has been arranged by the committe: Piano solo, Miss Katherine Rafferty; reading of minutes, Elizabeth Stewart; vocal duett, Mrs. W. Howe and Mrs. H. T. Comfort; paper, "Switzerland," Florence Davis; anniversary remarks, Judge S. S. Brown and Admiral Hanford; vocal solo, Mrs. H. W. Olmstead; reminisences by each member; vocal duett, Mrs. W. J. Howe and Miss Emma Jacobus.

Scottsville Literary Society.

Scottsville, Dec. 13.—The Scottsville Literary Society celebrated its thirty-eighth anniversary this evening. The meeting was held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. William J. Howe and an interesting programme was rendered. Rev. Robert C. Hallock was chairman. Vocal solo, Mrs. Arthur Pedley, of North Rush; paper, "History of Scottsville from Its beginning," Judge Selden S. Brown; vocal duet, Mrs. W. J. Howe and Mrs. Herbert Comfort; paper, "History of Scottsville During the Past Year," Miss Emma A. Knowles; instrumental duet, Mrs. Elon L. Galusha and Miss Katherine Rafferty.

1909

LITERARY SOCIETY WILL CELEBRATE 65TH YEAR

12/10/36.

The 65th anniversary meeting of Scottsville Literary Society will be held next Monday evening at 8 o'clock, at the home of Mr. 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 McVean 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. Romeyn 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 1350 persons appear on the membership roll of the society in the 65 years of its existence.

LITERARY SOCIETY MARKS 65TH YEAR

1/14/37

A good attendance marked the 65th annual meeting of the Scottsville Literary Society at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Boutwell last Monday evening. S. King Brown presided and the following program was carried out: Report of the secretary, Mrs. W. J. Howe; vocal music, group of old-time songs, Mrs. Stephen C. Wells, with piano accompaniment by Miss Mary English; "Organization and History of the Society," Mrs. Howe, a member since 1879, who read the late George E. Slocum's account of the society in his "History of Wheatland" and talked from notes taken from the early records of the society; "The 15th Anniversary Meeting," 50 years ago, told by Elbert H. T. Miller, a member since 1879, who also gave a sketch of the thirteen members now living who joined the society between 1872 and 1879; "The 25th Anniversary Meeting," told by Mrs. E. Howard Francis; "The 50th Anniversary Meeting," account read by Louis E. Boutwell for Delos Boutwell; Anniversary poem, Miss Katherine Rafferty, who also read an anniversary poem written many years ago by the late Eli M. Trayhern; singing, "Long, Long Ago" and "Auld Lang Syne" by the assembly.

The society was founded Dec. 11, 1871 at the Scottsville home of the late Mrs. Mary McVean Fraser, who for many years acted as secretary. There were ten charter and three honorary members. The names of 1364 persons appear on the membership roll of the society in the 65 years of its existence.

Among the oldest living members are: Mrs. Ella Hanford Curtis, Corning; Mrs. Mary Darrrow Cartwright, 88, Canandaigua; Elmer J. Smith, 87, and G. Fort Slocum, Rochester; Selden S. Brown, 81, Scottsville; Charles Lewis Hanford, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. Lois Lewis Miller, Misses Jessie Jones and Sybil Morey and Mrs. Jennie Jones Coulson, Rochester; Miss Jessie H. McVean of New Jersey; Mrs. Ella Miller Howe and Elbert H. T. Miller, Scottsville.

Printed publications of the Society are: "The Passing of the Quakers," 1903, Miss Almira Franklin; "The Pioneers of Wheatland," 1903, Hon. Philip Garbutt; "The First Houses in Scotts," 1904, Geo. E. Slocum; "Historical Sketch of the Scottsville Literary Society," 1911, Mrs. Mary M. Fraser; "The Origin of the Names of Places in Monroe County, N. Y.," 1911, Rear Admiral Franklin Hanford; "The Supervisors of Wheatland," 1916, Hon. Philip Garbutt; "Did Betsy Ross Design the Flag of the United States of America?" 1921, Admiral F. Hanford.

The next meeting of the society will be held at the home of Mrs. Thomas Rafferty and daughter, on Monday evening, Jan. 11, 1937. An address will be given by Thomas J. Connor.

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PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

SCOTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY

No. 4.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

SCOTTSVILLE LITERARY SOCIETY

BY

Mrs. MARY M. FRASER,

SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y.

Isaac Van Hooser, Printer.

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Edition Limited to 125 Copies.

This copy is No. I, Extra

HISTORICAL SKETCH
OF THE
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 Mc Vean, 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 conceeded 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.

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* 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 frendship 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 Mc Naughton 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 committes in charge.

EXECUTIVE: Stephen Bennett, William D. Garbutt, D. B. Mc Naughton, T. R. Sibley, Newton Blackmer, John W. Garbutt, David Nichols, Isaac W. Salyerds, Thomas Brown, Wm. J. Howe. Wm. Rafferty, Volney P. Brown, James H. Kelly, William A. Shirts.

FINANCE: Isaac W. Salyerds, Alexander Christie, W. Henry Harmon, Earll H. Slocum, George H. Pope, Stephen Bennett, William Donnelly, Volney P. Brown, Robert R. Garbutt, William C. Page.

INVITATION: Oliver Allen, Thomas Brown, James H. Kelly, William C. Page, George E. Slocum.

RECEPTION: Thomas Brown, John Armstrong, Newton Blackmer, James A. Campbell, Philip Garbutt, Isaac Budlong,

Selden S. Brown, Eugene E. Harmon, Milton A. Hyde, James H. Kelly, Donald Mc Naughton, Julian J. Mc Vean, Alex. F. Mc Pherson, J. C. Neafie, Wm. C. Page, Wm. Shirts, Wm. Rafferty, Daniel A. Stewart, A. R. Stokoe, L. M. Godley.

PRINTING: D. Mc Naughton, 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. Mc Vean, S. W. Mc Donald, D. E. Rogers, Andrew Meehan, T. R. Sibley.

DECORATIONS: Wm. J. Howe, Henry Chapin, Charles J. Franklin, Otto Bennett, Seward Scofield, Daniel P. Campbell, Milton Stokoe, Wm. D. Strobel, Jr., Le Grand Brown.

PARADE: Isaac W. Salyerds, Wm. J. Howe, M. M. Mc Nichols, Seth Wells, Andrew Guthrie, D. B. Mc Naughton, David Nichols, E. H. Slocum.

VETERANS OF 1861: M. M. Mc Nichols, Andrew Guthrie, J. J. Mc Intyre, Seth Wells, D. B. Grey, D. A. Munson.

MUSIC: J. F. Ward, H. L. S. Hall, Eli M. Trayhern, L. O. Merrill, C. T. Brown, Mrs. H. H. Miller.

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 Mc Arthur, Mrs. S. W. Mc Donald, Mrs. George H. Pope, Mrs. J. C. Mc Vean, 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 Scotts 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 Abstainence 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-warmer 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 descendents; 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.

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1789. 1889.

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.

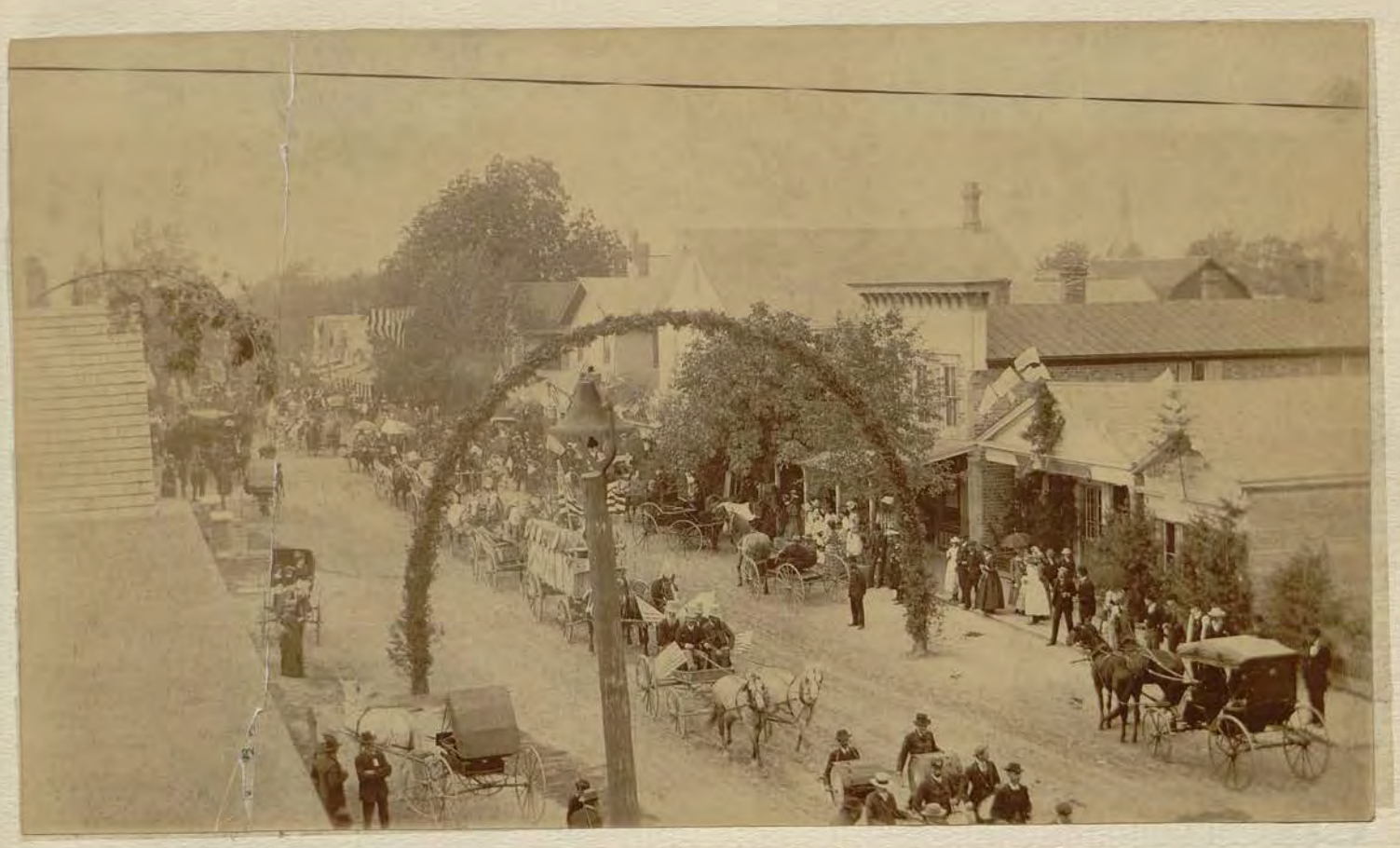
INDUSTRIAL PARADE
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

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 Past 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)

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.

CENTENNIAL

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 at daybreak by a salute of 100 rounds from the Lincoln club cannon in charge of Assistant District Attorney Howard Weidner. The gun was sent from this city last evening. It was not until a 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 completed. 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 it presented a gay appearance. Through the courtesy of George E. Slocum, who delivered the historical address, the reporter was driven about the town. At the corner of Church and Second streets, is a large arch of evergreens, over the center of which is a sheaf of wheat, and beneath the latter on one side the figures 1789 and on the other 1889. On the race bridge on Main street is a magnificent arch of evergreens, upon the center of which stands Uncle Sam, smiling, and holding an American flag. There is also a double arch on Main street in front of the Clark residence. The other arches beneath which the procession passed are located on Main street in front of Bennett's store, on Rochester street in front of Henry Stern's residence, and one a short distance from the entrance to the grounds. The Oatka creek bridge is elaborately trimmed with evergeens, and over the center is the word "Welcome." There are also suspended across the streets several large flags, which help to give the town a holiday appearance. There are few houses from which either bunting or flags are not displayed. In the business portion of the village the following places are decorated: McVane's hotel, the stores of G. E. & L. M. Slocum, Joseph Brown, William Keyes, W. E. Bow, James Clark, O. Bennett, Joseph Chambers, S. C. Anderson and John Carson. At the entrance to the grounds is a Wells truss roof trimmed with evergreens with the word "Welcome" and the dates 1789 and 1889. Brown's grove is but a short distance from the center of the village and is a beautiful piece of timbered land, two acres in area. Near the center is located the platform for the speakers. Fifty feet in front is the band stand, and directly between is the space where the seats are located. To the left of the speakers' stand is a large tent, which is to be used for dancing to-night. A short distance from this tent is another in which is exhibited the curiosities owned by the residents of the town, and it was well worth the trip to view these antiquities. Among the articles exhibited are a chair owned by Mrs. J. G. Perry, made in Connecticut in 1620, an old fashioned clock formerly the property of Peter Sheffer, an old fashioned bed with curtains and pillows complete, over 100 years old, spinning wheels, Chinese ware made in 1780, wedding slippers worn by a lady married in 1740, flint locked muskets and swords which passed through the Revolutionary war, a linen wedding dress 110 years and old fashioned foot stoves, kettles and dishes. There is also fitted up an old fashioned New England kitchen, with fire-place, containing tramcrane, kettles and andirons complete. There is also in it besides spinning wheels a loom brought to the town 100 years ago from Pennsylvania. It is the property of Mr. McKelvey and has been in almost constant use since.

A special train on the Western New York and Pennsylvania railway left the station at this city at 10 a. m. and will return at 10 p. m. The board of supervisors and other invited guests together with the Fifty-fourth regiment band were aboard. As soon as the train arrived in Scottsville the guests were conveyed in carriages to the Cargill house, near the corner of Main and Rochester streets where they viewed the parade. The procession did not move until 11 o'clock. The companies were formed as follows: First division, on First street, right resting on Church; second division, on Third street, right resting on Church. The line of march was from Church street to Main to Railroad street to Caledonia avenue to Rochester street to the grove. Following is the order of the parade:

Marshalls, Hon. Volney P. Brown, Dr. W. J. Howe.
Mumford cornet band, 15 pieces.
Carriage containing Hon. Oliver Allen, president of day, and speakers.
Mumford hook and ladder company.
Scottsville Catholic Total Abstinence society, 50 men.
Mosier's drum corps.
Scottish society.
Goddess of Liberty.
Industrial parade.
Fifty-fourth regiment band.
Scottsville hose company.
Old people in carriages.

The industrial part of the parade made a good showing, many of the prominent industries being represented. The vehicles were elaborately trimmed.

The exercises at the grove were opened by a selection by the Spring Creek cornet band. Prayer was offered by the Rev. A. Hanford Edson, D. D. The hymn, "My Country," was sung by a chorus of fifty voices and was followed by a selection by the Fifty-fourth regiment band. After the audience sang "The Star Spangled Banner" the following poem, by John H. McNaughton, was read by Senator McNaughton:

PIONEER REDIVIVUS.

[Reanimated by the occasion, one of our pioneers is supposed to arise and utter his astonishment at the marvelous transition in things around him.]

I.

I rise from out the graves of old
Whose primal sod imprisoned me,
Where roots of forest oak have held
My form entwined a century.
Hearken, my children! would you know
Whose stalwart arm first struck the blow
That laid the lofty forests low?
Behold me—I am he!

II.

From Scotia's heathery hills I came—
A winsome lass was by my side,
And what cared I for wealth or fame—
Her love-lit eye my star, my guide!
She sang to me each cheery rhyme,
While I, with ax, kept tune and time—
Each sturdy stroke the echoes woke
In cabin by Oatka's side.

III.

Alone were we. No human face
With tidings cheered our lonely lot,
Save them of the primeval race
Who smiled upon our forest cot.
Years fled apace; then voices sweet
Of happy bairns our cabin greet.
Now mark me: Ye whom now I meet
Were of those bairns begot,—

IV.

Their offspring here I greet to-day
Within this opulent domain,
Where then the panther sought its prey
And th' owl held solitary reign;
Where bounded doe and timid fawns
Now bourgeous green with velvet lawns
'Neath slippered feet (in dainty bronze!)
Of charming nymph and tender swain.

V.

Behold! along my forest path
The mill, the school, the sacred fane!
Where shriek'd the wild beast in his wrath
Now shrieks the fiery lightning-train!
O'er frowning hill and dark ravine
Wave the broad fields of gold and green—
My bairns uncouth no more are seen,
But dapper gents and lordly thane!

VI.

Oh, wondrous metamorphosis!
O'er jungles see the stately dome!
The howl of wolf and reptile's hiss
Are still'd in thunders of the loom!
O'er crag, and scaur, and sterile strand
Now reapers glide with magic band.
And lo! see yonder mansion grand
Where stood my cabin home!

VII.

ONE BOOK had we, and from it sprung
Your classic shelves, your tomes of lore:
It calmed the heart, it curbed the tongue—
Can all your thousand tomes do more?
The hymn my lassie sang to me
Was sweeter than all harmony
Of choir and organ's jubilee—
Oh, sweet the song my lassie sung!

VIII.

Oh! friends, forgive me my surprise—
Startled am I where'er I range!
O'er land, o'er men, such wondrous change,
No marvel that my bones should rise!
The old are changed to young and fair—
Elixirs turn you debonair!
The plain to beauty in a trice,
A jungle to a paradise!

IX.

Hear me, my children! Now I go
To join my sainted one—my dear,
Who plann'd with me that wealth might flow
In blessings on this hundredth year.
Farewell! and when with mirth elate
Forget not Him who made you great.
Farewell!—ah, give my lass one tear
And one for me—your Pioneer.

Babble Brook, September, 1889.

George E. Slocum delivered the centennial historical address which is herewith given nearly in full:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS—The farm upon which this assemblage is gathered is historic ground. On this spot one hundred years ago an impetus was given toward a higher civilization. Here commenced the grand transformation scene that has changed western New York from a state of nature into fruitful farms and thriving villages. In the year 1787 Ebenezer Allan, or, as he is better known, Indian Allan, by a title obtained from the Seneca Indians, took up his abode upon the flats between the village and the river, building a log cabin upon the rise of ground on the north bank of the Oatka, about one hundred rods from its confluence with the Genesee. Two years later, in the fall of 1789, he sold his possessions to the Sheffer family, and in the following year built, at the falls of the Genesee, the rude mills that have become famous in the annals of Rochester. The query arises: Why not date the commencement of your settlement from the advent of Allan? Notwithstanding he erected these mills, and put a few acres of land under cultivation, he contributed but little to the settlement of the country. Allied by birth to the white race, he was by nature more than half a savage—treacherous, cruel vindictive, unmerciful; a tory of the revolution; a fugitive from justice; a recluse from civilization; with blunted moral perceptions, brutal instincts, depraved tastes, and a roving disposition, his life and character were a fitter representation of barbarism than of civilized life. It would be a perversion of language to designate him a pioneer or settler.

The Sheffer family consisted of an aged father and two sons, Peter, jr., and Jacob. Here is an instance of a man verging upon 80 years leaving the more sterile soil of southeastern Pennsylvania, traversing the sparsely settled region, a distance of 250 miles, that he might locate his boys upon the more fertile soil of the Genesee; glowing descriptions of its productions having been carried to him by the returned soldiers of Sullivan's expedition against the Senecas in 1779. The purchase of Allan's improvements was speedily consummated.

In the spring of 1790 the family of Jacob Schoonover, which numbered among its inmates a girl of 18 summers, settled upon the banks of Dugan creek, three miles south of the village. Before the close of the year, with the legal assistance of Judge Chapin, of Canandaigua, Miss Elizabeth Schoonover became Mrs. Peter Sheffer, jr. This was the first marriage between white persons that occurred west of the Genesee. The fruit of this union was a family of seven sons and four daughters, of whom Lorenzo, Maria, and Mrs. Caleb Allan still survive. The first birth in the town was that of Nancy Sheffer, who became the wife of Philip Garbutt; and the first death that of Jacob Sheffer, the brother of Peter, jr., in 1795, followed by that of his aged father in 1798. Sheffer occupied the Allan cabin until 1797, when the timber was hewn and the frame of the dwelling over the brow of the hill now occupied by Thomas Brown was raised. The lumber used in its construction was obtained from the Allan mill at Genesee falls. The nails, which were hand-made, and the iron bar over the door were brought on horseback from Geneva. This was the first frame building erected between the Genesee and Niagara rivers. Its present appearance does not indicate its antiquity. Its original occupant passed more than half a century beneath its roof, entering into his final rest in 1851, in the 89th year of his age. Peter Sheffer was of German descent, inheriting the peculiarities characteristic of that nationality.

The settlement of the town at first was very slow. For ten years after the arrival of Sheffer the accessions scarcely exceeded that number of families. Christopher Dugan, Jacob Schoonover, Joseph Morgan, Isaac Scott, Cyrus Douglass, Stephen Peabody, Christopher Seybowen, Reuben Heath, Frederick and Nicholas Hetzler, Francis Albright and John McNaughton are about the only names of those who came before the close of the last century. During the decade from 1800 to 1810 the tide of immigration set in with a stronger current. In the opening year of the new century came the Scotchmen to the west end, followed in the east by Newman Warren,

John Smith, James Wood, Powell Carpenter, the Garbutts, the Coxes, Thomas Lowry, Darius Shadbolt, Thomas Stokol, George Goodhue, Harris Rogers, John Sage, Rufus Cody, Joseph Blackmer, William Lacy and many others.

The first dwelling erected in the village of Scottsville, a double log house, was built in 1793, by Isaac Scott, from whom the village derived its name. It is located upon the site of Salyerd's block, and presented from the north the appearance of a one and a half story building, with sleeping loft above, while in the basement was the kitchen and dining room. This house was occupied by Scott and Cyrus Douglass as a private dwelling untill about the year 1800 when it was opened as a public house, and kept as such by Scott and his son Jacob till 1820, when Powel Carpenter purchased the Scott farm, and upon the opposite corner, erected a portion of the frame building known as the Eagle hotel. The first frame house in the village was built by Dr. Augustus Bristol in 1812, upon the rear of the lot owned by Mrs. Emily Paul. It was occupied, without alteration for half a century, when it was moved forward and now forms part of Mrs. Paul's house. The first manufacturing enterprises of the town were the distilleries of John McNaughton and Stephen Peabody. So thriving was this particular branch of trade that at one time there were no less than eleven of these concerns in operation in the town. The first cloth dressing works, not only of Wheatland but of western New York, were those of Donald McKenzie, built in 1808 upon Spring creek in the village of Mumford. The first tannery was erected at Belcoda by William Shirts in 1812. For fifteen years after the arrival of Sheffer, the only means of procuring meal except that obtained by crushing the grain in hand mortars, was from the Allan mill at Genesee falls; those living in the vicinity of the river making the trip in skiffs. As this mill was a portion of the time without an attendant, each oustomer became his own miller. In the year 1804 Francis Albright, at the center of the town, constructed the first grist mill ever erected upon the banks of the Oatka. This was a one-and-a-half story frame building, an exceedingly crude affair, with a single run of stone; and yet it answered the wants of the community for many years. People came to it from a great distance and "Albright's mill" became widely known. In 1811 Peter Sheffer built upon the same stream the grist mill at Garbuttsville, and five years later, in 1816, Donald McVean, father of James McVean of Caledonia, erected in Scottsville the wood mill long known as the "Hanford mill." A dam was thrown across the creek forty rods above and a raceway constructed along the foot of the high bank, thus obtaining a fall of four or five feet. By the use of what was known as a tub wheel sufficient power was secured to operate the mill. This raceway and the location of the dam, though unused for more than three years, is yet plainly visible. In 1836, under the survey and superintendance of Alvin Savage, Abraham Hanford, jointly with Powel Carpenter, constructed the brick mill that was destroyed by fire in 1878. The flouring mill at Mumford was built in 1817 by Robert McKay and Thomas Mumford.

The first person engaged in selling goods in Scottsville was Abraham Hanford, who opened a store with a small stock on the north side of Main street in 1813. He was also engaged in milling, in distilling, and in the manufacture of potash. He sold his mercantile interest to Osborn Filer, who built the cobble-stone store now upon the site. Mr. Hanford met with reverses late in life. His daughters became the wives of William Wisner, Freeman Edson, Osborn Filer and Ira Carpenter of whom Mrs. Wisner is the sole survivor. W. Hines Hanford commenced his mercantile career as a clerk in his brother Abram's store. Soon after entering into trade upon his own account he built the brick store now occupied by Joseph Brown, and the east part of the block occupied by Joseph Chambers where he conducted business for many years. William H. Hanford, and Mrs. D. K. Carter, of Washington, D. C. are his children. The first man who opened a law office was Phederus Carter, in 1831. The late David K. Carter, chief justice of the District of Columbia, commenced reading law in his brother's office. His successors were Joseph H. Eastman, Thomas Frothingham, E. Peshine Smith, John C. Chunasero, Alexander Mann, John Dorr and D. D. S. Brown. The first medical practitioner was Dr. Guthrie, a tall, gaunt muscular Scotchman. The doctor was a man of education and a skillful physician, but had contracted the habit of partaking of the cup that "both cheers and inebriates," and to show the sincerity of his faith in his school of practice he took his potations in allopathic doses. The doctor removed to another part of the county in 1817 and died soon after. Dr. Augustus Bristol commenced practice in 1811, and for nearly forty years followed his chosen profession. He died in 1862, aged 83 years. In 1814 came Dr. Freeman Edson, a young man who commenced a practice that continued uninterruptedly until he passed the age of four score and ten years. Dr. Edson died in 1883, aged 92 years.

The first school building within the borders of the town was in the Scotch settlement—a log house built in 1803; location upon the creek road one quarter of a mile west from the John A. McVean homestead. Alexander McDonald was the presiding genius of this school for some years. The first school house in the east part of the town was built of logs and situated upon the south point of the triangle lot, west of this grove. It was built in 1805 and destroyed by fire the following year. John Smith, father of the late Thomas Smith, of Chili, was the first teacher. At the time of the destruction of the building the school was under the charge of Miss Elizabeth Garbutt, who afterwards became Mrs. William Reed. To complete her term Miss Garbutt occupied an unfinished barn upon the farm of Powell Carpenter. Soon afterward a small frame building was erected upon the Heath farm which answered the wants of the community until 1820, when a new and larger structure, which was used for school purposes twenty years, was erected upon the southeast corner of the lot now owned by Alexander Hamahs. The only persons living who taught in this building are: Rev. Samuel D. Simons, of San Francisco, Cal., and our townsman, William Henry Harmon. In 1824, to give their children the advantages of a more advanced grade of studies, the residents by voluntary contributions purchased a lot in the west part of the village and erected thereon a two-story brick building for an academy or high school. This was placed under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Mulligan, a Presbyterian clergyman, who succeeded in gaining for it an enviable reputation. Joseph A. Eastman followed Dr. Mulligan as principal. In 1832 the property fell into private hands and the school was discontinued. Among the names of those who in early manhood taught in the public schools of Wheatland are the three lieutenant-governors, Daniel S. Dickinson, Sanford E. Church and Henry J. Raymond.

The "Presbyterian Religious society" of Caledonia, the first church organization not only of this town, but of western New York, was formed in the old log school house before mentioned on the creek road, west of the homestead of John McVean, in the year 1805. Donald McKenzie, Duncan McPherson and Donald Anderson were elected elders. When a house of worship was erected for this society it was located in Caledonia village. The Baptist church of Wheatland, located at Belcoda, was organized in 1811, with twelve members, viz: Ransom Harmon, Jireh Blachmer, Benjamin Irish, Andrew G. Cone, Henry Martin, Lydia Harmon, Henry Martin, William Lacy, William Welch, Joseph Douglass, and Joseph and Polly Tucker. Solomon Brown was the first pastor. The establishment of Baptist churches in Mumford and Clifton in 1852 weakened the parent society and its membership decreased until services were discontinued and the organization ceased to exist. The church edifice was sold, taken down and converted to a more ignoble use. The First Presbyterian church was organized in March, 1822, with eleven members. Its first pastor was the Rev. Chauncey Cook. Isaac J. Lewis, Freeman Edson, Daniel Van Antwerp, John Colt and Philip Garbutt were elected elders. Its first board of trustees was: Clark Hall, Abram Hanford, Isaac J. Lewis, Stephen Warren and Ebenezer Skinner. Their first house of worship was erected in 1831 and destroyed by fire in 1856.

The "Farmers' library" of Southampton, now Wheatland, was founded in January, 1805, and antedates every institution of the kind in western New York. The nucleus of this library was brought on foot from the store of Myron Holley, in Canandaigua. Additions were made to it until it numbered more than 1,500 volumes, of standard writers. This library was kept in Scottsville until 1810; at Albright's mill until 1816; when it was removed to Garbuttsville, where it has since remained. The founders of this society were ten in number, viz.: Peter Sheffer, Isaac Scott, Cyrus Douglass, James Wood, John Finch, Christopher Seybourn, John Garbutt, Francis Albright, Powel, Carpenter and Nathaniel Taylor. Of Sheffer mention has already been made. Isaac Scott was from New Hampshire and located here in 1792. Two of his daughters married brothers by the name of Douglass. His wife, a most estimable lady, a member of the Christian church in her New England home, resided here nine years before an opportunity occurred for attending public religious worship. Scott died in 1818, aged 73 years. His wife survived him fourteen years, dying at the age of 82. Cyrus Douglass was a son-in-law of Scott. He had charge of his father-in-law's farm. In 1822 he removed to Wabash county, where his descendents still live. James Wood lived upon the farm now owned by Isaac Budlong. He held the office of commissioner of highways, in 1803, when the town was known as Southampton. He sold his farm in 1808 to Samuel Cox and removed to Chili. John Finch was a blacksmith, the first of his calling in the village. He was supervisor of Caledonia in 1812. On religious subjects he was constantly in a war of words with his more orthodox neighbors. Finch removed from the town in 1820.

Christopher Seybourn resided upon the farm now owned by J. Julian McVean in a log house on the south side of the road. He was supervisor during the four years the town was known as Southampton, and one year after the name was changed to Caledonia. He sold his farm in 1811 to John McVean, father of the late Doria Duncan, John and Archibald McVean, and removed to the state of Illinois. John Garbutt came with his father's family from England, and in 1803 located upon lot No. 48, the place that has since borne the family name. He was supervisor of Caledonia in 1820. Upon the formation of the county of Monroe in that year and the consequent separation of this town from Caledonia he became its first supervisor. To his influence is ascribed the change of the name from Inverness to Wheatland. He was one of Monroe's representatives in the legislature of 1820. He died in 1855 on the semi-centennial anniversary of the library. Francis Albrights was from Seneca county. He removed at an early day to Niagara county and died nearly fifty years ago. Powel Carpenter came from Westchester county in 1804 and located on the farm now owned by William Ackley. He built the Eagle hotel, the brick mill, and engaged in several public enterprises for the advancement of the village interests. He was frequently called to offices of public trust, among others to that of associate judge of Monroe county. He reared a family of ten children, all boys, of whom Charles and Jefferson alone survive. Carpenter died in 1853, aged 83 years. Nathaniel Taylor was a resident of Garbutts. He taught school in Belcoda and afterward married one of his pupils, a girl many years his junior. Taylor and his young wife removed to the west.

Before the construction of the Genesee valley canal, the surplus products of this vicinity were sent down the river, being shipped from a warehouse at Sheffer's landing. To avoid land transportation from the village to the river a stock company with a capital of $30,000 was formed in 1836 to construct a canal from the bridge over the creek at Scottsville to the Genesee. Thomas Halstead and Samuel Cox were the contractors. A dam was thrown across the creek, where the state dam now is; the entrance to the canal where the gates are. It took a a northeasterly course for eighty rods, thence in a direct line to the river. This canal was completed and in operation a portion of two seasons. The first craft to navigate its waters was a boat named the United States commanded by John Ott. The cost of this work greatly exceeded the estimate. The capital of the company was sunk and the contractors lost heavily. In building the Valley canal in 1840, the state took possession of the dam, and a portion of the Scottsville canal, paying its stockholders about one-fourth of the amount they had expended in its construction. Upon the completion of the Genesee Valley canal an office for collection of tolls was established in Scottsville, and maintained for twenty-two years, during which time the following residents of Wheatland officiated as collectors: Levi Lacy, Thomas McIntosh, D. D. S. Brown, John Dorr, Charles Hall, R. H. Halsted, James F. Beckwith, William G. Lacy and George E. Slocum.

Prior to 1815 the only way of crossing the river with a team was by fording, a method that was practicable only at certain seasons of the year. At that date ferries were established between this town and Rush and this town and Henrietta, near where the river bridges are now located. These ferries consisted of a flat-bottomed boat attached by rings to a cable stretched from shore to shore, fastened to trees. The boat was propelled by pulling upon the cable, hand over hand. A windlass upon the bank was used in case of a heavy load, or when the current of the stream was rapid. In 1820 and '21 the lower ferry was in charge of the venerable Rev. William D. Bach, now of Buffalo, who says that the volume of water in the Genesee was much greater seventy years ago than it is to-day. In 1830 Ira Carpenter constructed the wooden bridge between this town and Rush, that was torn down in 1870 to make place for the present iron structure. In 1848 was built between this town and Henrietta the wooden bridge that was carried away by a freshet ten years later. The present bridge between the towns was built in 1860.

In 1836, by legislative enactment, Powel Carpenter and his associates were empowered to build railroads from the village of Scottsville to the village of Canandaigua. In May of the same year a charter was obtained for building a railroad from Scottsville to LeRoy. Powel Carpenter, Abram Hanford, Philip Garbutt, Clark Hall, E. H. Mumford, Ira Carpenter and Thomas Halsted were named as incorporators. The capital stock of the road was $200,000. From Scottsville to Caledonia the road was graded, ties laid and timbers placed thereon; instead of rail a ribbon of hard wood was spiked down. No iron was used except at the highway crossing. Cars propelled by horse power were used for two or three seasons, principally in bringing flour from the mills on its line to Scottsville for shipment. The sum of $40,000 was expended and lost in this enterprise. The Rochester and State Line railroad may not improperly be called a Wheatland institution. Its godfathers, at least, were residents of this town. During the period of its construction the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and four of the nine directors were Wheatland men. The late D. D. S. Brown was, however, the master spirit of the enterprise.

Upon the breaking out of hostilities between this country and Great Britain, in 1812, the settlers upon the northern frontier were kept in a state of alarm by the attacks of the enemy upon Sackett's Harbor, Oswego and Buffalo. One Sabbath morning in August, 1814, intelligence was received that an attack was threatened upon Fort Erie and asking for assistance. Seventy-five men responded to the call, nearly the entire able-bodied male population of the town, and with such arms as could be collected on the following morning set out for Buffalo. On September 1, 1814, they were enrolled as a company and accepted the service of the United States. Wheatland at this date was a portion of Caledonia. The company participated in the successful defense made in the attack upon the fort September 3, 1814. In 1824 an artillery company was organized, a six pound piece being furnished by the state. During the trouble with Canada, known as the Patriot war, this company under command of Captain E. X. Beckwith was ordered by the governor to Buffalo to aid in protecting that portion of the frontier. The company went to Rochester, where they took passage in open platform cars on the Tonawanda railroad, then just opened for business. They marched from Batavia to Buffalo. The company while upon the lines did camp and guard duty. After an absence of a little over a month they were discharged and returned home. The cannon belonging to this company was burst in a public celebration in 1840, and the company soon after disbanded. In the war for the perpetuity of the Union there was no distinct company organization from this town, and yet there were more than 275 responded to the several calls for volunteers.

In 1840 William Garbutt was a presidential elector. Wheatland has furnished the county

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of Monroe with two clerks, D. D. S. 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, 1845; Elisha Harmon, 1849 and 1850; Volney P. Brown, 1870 and 1871, and Philip Garbutt, 1884 and 1885, while the 29th senatorial district comprising the counties of Monroe and Orleans is ably represented by our townsman Donald McNaughton. That the voice of Wheatland has never been heard in the councils of the nation is from no lack of material, but is owing to the innate modesty of her sons. The town of Wheatland early acquired a reputation for intelligence and thrift. It has ever been noted for its 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, privation, and self-sacrifice endured that convenience and comfort and competency might be transmitted to them. In no other manner can the living of to-day better obey divine injunction 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 McNaughton followed with an address. The audience sang the hymn "America," Mosier's drum 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 had been erected, and also a temporary kitchen and after the exercises a collation was served. This evening there will be a display of fireworks. The grounds will be illuminated 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 LARGELY ATTENDED AT SCOTTSVILLE.

Able 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 and more than its most sanguine 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 their 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 ever-fruitful Genesee valley, and watered 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, received a salute of 100 guns. The weather was propitious and at an early hour the people began to pour in from the surrounding towns and villages. The Mumford and West End people, headed by the Spring Creek cornet band, and Moshier's celebrated drum corps, arrived in carriages at 10 a. m., Hon. Oliver Allen, president of the day, and Senator Donald McNaughton, leading the procession. They were escorted to their positions by the grand marshal of the day, Volney P. Brown of Wheatland. The special train on the W., N. Y. & P. R. R., which was a little late, brought the county officials and other invited guests, together with the merry bagpipes and the Fifty-fourth Regiment band of Rochester. The three divisions formed on Second and Third streets, the right resting on Brown's avenue.

The Cargill Hose presented one of the prettiest sights along the line of march. No money or pains had been spared in the decorations. Streamers, banners and tiny flags started from the extreme top and followed in a descending line by variegated lanterns, and artistically arranged bunting in the national colors, interspersed with evergreens, formed a striking picture, enchanting to the eye. Here, on the second piazza, were seated the county officials and reviewed the parade as it passed. Beautiful arches of evergreen were set up on Rochester street, the most celebrated of which as a mechanical piece of work was the truss arch, recently patented by our well known townsman, John Talcott Wells. Next in order was the L. M. Godley arch, with its barrel of meal hanging from the center, announcing the prosperous Milling Co. Four arches, two single and two double, on Main street, were particularly noticeable for their uniqueness of design, especially the single one over Weingard's race bridge, which had a beautiful trimming of golden rod, with a background of evergreen, the top being surmounted with a perfect life size figure of Uncle Sam. Father O'Neil's arch in front of his church was a masterpiece in design and reflected great credit on the worthy father. Another in front of the Presbyterian Church on Brown's avenue, crowned with a sheaf of wheat, completed the number of arches. Private dwellings and stores all along the line vied with each other in the attractive features of their decorations. Myron Miller on Chapel street, M. C. Mordoff, Rev. G. B. F. Hallock and Dr. Charles E. Wilcox of Main street, were exceedingly happy in the harmonious arrangement of their decorations. The McVean Hotel upper piazza on Main street was trimmed with flags with a center of red, white and blue and ground work of evergreens, while the Scottsville Fire Department showed the large starry banner in front surrounded with numberless smaller flags and trimmings. It would be hard to particularize where all did so well. Scottsville had on her gala dress and everyone seemed bent on enjoyment. At a few minutes before 11 o'clock the procession started, following out the line of march as laid down. The exhibition tent at the grove was one of the most interesting and attractive places on the ground and was filled with an eager crowd all the afternoon. Here were gathered the old-time relics of the century, and many going far beyond in their antiquity. It would take too much time and space to enumerate them all, but your correspondent noticed among them: An old-fashioned Standard clock, formerly owned by Peter Sheffer, over 100 years old; collection of books from the Farmers' Library in Wheatland brought from Canandaigua on foot by the Hon. John Garbutt in 1805; china dish, brought from China to Glasgow in 1780 and to America in 1828; pitcher and plate, 140 years old; number of other pieces equally ancient; belt worn by Revolutionary soldiers in 1776, piece of wedding dress of Mrs. John Hillman's grand aunt, made in Paris in 1749; case of old silver coins of different countries; old democrat wagon, old style cutter, property of Dr. Freeman Edson; number of old flint muskets, old German Bible, bed and hangings with trundle bed, used over eighty years ago; old style candle holder, in use seventy-one years; sugar box, one hundred years old; swords, shears, weights, etc., old fashioned holster with pistols of the Revolutionary period, old trunk, over one hundred years old, belonging to grandmother D. E. Rogers; feet warmers, used by our forefathers and mothers when riding or while attending church; old sampler, oil painting of Joseph Cox, one of the old settlers; wagon, chairs, made in 1814, used by grandfather of Mrs. S. Budlong; flax brake; elk horn, plowed up on the old Reed farm in 1844; mortar and pestle used by a pioneer of Rochester in 1812; a scene from the "Lady of the Lake," done in embroidery by Mrs. William Garbutt in 1823, and other articles too numerous to mention. The dancing tent was 55x92, and yet hardly large enough for the crowd that gave it their patronage. It was tastefully festooned with the red, white and blue colors and lighted in the evening by Chinese lanterns and lamps. Dancing began very soon after the close of the literary exercises and kept up until a late hour, with no apparent diminution of enjoyment. The fireworks were very fine.

Hon. Volney P. Brown called the meeting to order and introduced as president Mr. Allen. He said:

"FELLOW CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN 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 a man but once in a century. We assemble this day to celebrate with fitting ceremonies the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Wheatland, a town which, in its agricultural resources, to say nothing of its mechanical and manufacturing interests, is admitted to be the banner town of the banner 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 adherents of any particular creed or religious sect, we meet as a family, as fathers and mothers, children, relatives and friends in the bonds of citizenship, and in obedience to the Divine injunction—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself"—and as we unite in celebrating the grand event, 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 with us in keeping this one day of one hundred years, and one might conclude from the large number present that all had received and accepted our bidding. As your presiding officer, and in the name of all the people of Wheatland, I most cordially offer to our guests the right hand of fellowship and a hearty welcome, with the hope that the day may prove one of profit and pleasure, and be held by all in happy and life-long remembrance."

The Spring Creek Cornet Band of Mumford played a selection and at its close Rev. A. Hanford Edson, D.D., of Indianapolis, offered a prayer. Dr. Edson is a son of one of Wheatland's oldest citizens, and President Allen referred to the fact in introducing him. A choir of fifty voices sang the national hymn, "The Star Spangled Banner." The Fifty-fourth Regiment Band was called upon for music and the players responded with a medley, which won them hearty applause.

Senator McNaughton was introduced as a "Mumford boy" who was going to Scotland soon to visit the homes of his ancestors and there was a probability that he might bring some one home with him. After quiet was restored, the senator said:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS—To-day I am a gleaner only in a field so carefully reaped by the preceding speaker, who has laid at your feet ripened sheaves. For you I can only bring stray heads and straws, ragged and unbound, with not a bright flower or harvest daisy to relieve. Without an attempt at originality, quoting and collating a few facts and thoughts from the various but incomplete histories of western New York, I shall supplement briefly the exhaustive and interesting history of our town to which you have listened, prepared by a townsman well equipped by research and study of the subject and inquiry of those familiar with the first settlement.

The Genesee country, the Genesee river and its valley have been famous from the earliest history of New York; the picturesque scenery

Within its boundary lines and under the shadow of the old oaks in this grove the flag of the United States was carried in 1796, and its 15 stripes and 15 stars kissed by the sun and the breeze as it was borne through the length of this town to Caledonia springs—a fact in which we should have especial pride. At Charlotte, the north northeast corner of the lot, during the war of 1812 a few soldiers with a twelve pounder were successful in driving away a British fleet, with a force numbering many hundred soldiers, and the first mill in this city was erected on a part of this lot.

Robert Morris, the distinguished financier of the revolutionary war, was at one time owner of the "mill lot," and his son, with headquarters at Canandaigua, managed the sale of the tract for a while, and a grandson of Benjamin Franklin, the agent in Europe, who negotiated the sale with the capitalists before named, and Aaron Burr and his daughter Theodosia from this spot paid glowing tributes to the landscape on which we look to-day. Mary Jemison, whose amiable disposition and gentle virtues were in striking contrast with the character of Indian Allen, the first owner of this place, visited Peter Sheffer here and his hospitality was referred to by her. It was subsequently purchased by an association, consisting of Sir William Pulteney, John Hornby and Patrick Colquehon, the last named a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and in the histories of the pioneer settlement of the Genesee country, a "Scotch settlement" near the Big Springs is referred to in connection with the Phelps and Gorham purchase, and it seems under providence that Scottish emigrants were largely instrumental in the settlement of the western part of this town. The labor and detail of developing this locality devolved on the Scotchman Colquehon, who procured the services of Charles Williamson, a native of Bulgary, Dumfries, Scotland, who came to this country with John Johnstone and Charles Cameron, also Scotchmen. On a tablet in memory of Colquehon in a church at Canandaigua, appears the following tribute: "Few men have contributed more to the reformation of criminal laws, to the promotion of trade and commerce, in founding systems for benefiting the poor and for public education in Scotland and England."

After the death of John Johnstone, John Greig, a native of Moffat, Dumfreishire, Scotland, succeeded to the agency of the Hornby and Colquehon estate. The interesting facts connected with the Scotch pioneers you have listened to, and I need not repeat them. The early settlement of Belcoda by the "Yankees," as they were called by the Scotch settlers, has also been graphically described. It is a pleasant thought now that at all times there existed between the Scotch and New England pioneers, a good and wholesome feeling; and the utmost harmony, each settlemen accommodated and obliged the other in all things. The expectations entertained that Belcoda would become a great business center, have not been fully realized, and the early store, tannery and plaster mill, once flourishing, long ago disappeared.

The pioneer days were blissful in many respects—there was only one justice of the peace west of the Genesee river, his office was in this town, with no lawyer to distract him, and he performed the marriage ceremony for two shillings. State elections were held three days in succession, one citizen frequently held three town offices, and was entitled to draw pay for each; the state, county and town tax on a large farm was only 11 cents; the new comer had an opportunity to exercise his ingenuity by devising an ear mark for his pig, differing from 69 ear marks solemnly described, set forth and recorded in the book of town records. There were no doctors, and the only disease was fever and ague, and spice wood tea cured that. Doughnuts made by your grandmother abounded, but the recipe therefor is lost forever, and the plans and specifications for the cards of toothsome general training gingerbread have been mislaid for many a year. A prisoner, if an alien, indicted for a serious crime, was entitled to be tried by jurors one half of whom were aliens; and the office of collector was given to the lowest bidder therefor.

Looking backward through the vista of 100 years, mark the contrast. Compare the pink and white blossoms of the apple trees of the pioneer on yonder slope with the countless orchards in this town now, whose boughs are bending with fruit of endless variety; the pioneer on foot bending beneath books purchased at Canandaigua for a library at a time when the settlers were so poor and needy, is in striking contrast to the number and value of the circulating and private libraries now established in your midst. Contrast the log houses in this town in 1800, many without floors or chimneys, with the stately mansions and homes of to-day. Compare the school books of to-day, the stationery in use in the district and union schools, with the writing book of pot hooks, ruled with leaden plummet, the old English Reader and Cobb's Spelling Book. Contrast the clothing works of the pioneer cloth dresser at Mumford—the scanty machinery therein turned by hand; white oak bark and sumach for coloring; thorn pins for fastening bundles of rolls—with the woolen mills of to-day, filled with machinery, powerful, ingenious and intricate, using dyes of rainbow hues, where fabrics are manufactured, fashionable, rich, beautiful such as a queen might envy. Contrast the noon mark on the threshold of the door of the pioneer's house or on the window sill, with the electric clock running two years without winding, and tested every day at noon by the standard time given at Washington. Compare the chronometer with the bulls-eye watch of those early days, set by the Belcoda church bell, rung by the sexton in the morning at six, 12 at noon, and nine at night, tolled thus until death into the ears of the sexton rang the words, "Curfew must not ring to-night." Think of a mail once a week only from Utica to Canandaigua, where the pioneers received their letters; no postoffice at a more westerly point for many years, with the fast mail of to-day, and the communication almost instantaneous between the telegraph office in this village and the capitals of the old world. Ponder on the fact that in those early days at the appearance of a thunder storm, the pioneers sought the security of a feather bed, and now their descendents travel in cars and yachts propelled by electricity. Contrast the wood plough with the sulky plough, the candle, "not a phenomenon of luminosity," but satisfactory on nights of courting, with the electric light; the flutter wheel with the turbine; the pod auger with the boring machine; the bake kettle with the range; the back log fire with the steam radiator; the ball commencing at 10 A. M. with the latter day party beginning at 11 P. M.; the journey from Johnstown to Wheatland, occupying six days, with a trip between the same points accomplished in as many hours. Contrast a harvest field of the early days, in which the pioneer, his wife and children gathered the golden grain with sickles, to a wheat field to-day, in which "The reaper glides with magic band." Think of the time when the early settler, looking eastward on the only route of travel, along which were a few scattered log houses, with the westward outlook now; populous and prosperous cities on the eastern shore of the Pacific, traversed in less time by either of many routes than he in 1800 was on the road from Johnstown. Contrast the grave in the Scotch burying ground, "opened in the brushwood for the remains of a little child," with the cemetery there containing more in numbers than the inhabitants of that village to-day. Compare Rochester, with 140,000 inhabitants, its churches and institutions of learning, magnificent commercial buildings, with the same place in 1800, where the traveler Maud said, "He could not find accommodations, even in a barn." Contrast the first services of the Catholic faith in the cooper shop at Mumford, where the children of two families were baptized, with the Catholic churches in this town of congregations consisting of over one hundred families. Contrast the national flag of 15 stars, born aloft through this grove and town in 1796, before it was hoisted on Fort Niagara, with the flag which waves over and protects us to-day, on whose azure field 42 stars glisten. To-day how changed the scene! The last Indian council on the Genesee has been held, and

"Silent are the tongues
That woke in speech of other days.
Gone too, the dusky ghost whose feet
But now yon listening thicket stirred.

"Strange sounds of a forgotten tongue
Shall cling to many a crag and cave;
In crash of falling water sung
Or murmur of the wave."

One by one in their journey of life the pioneers,
"Who hewed the dark old woods away,
And gave the virgin fields to day,"
reached the guide board on which for their vision were the words, "Now cross the river; join the majority." The pioneer women have laid hold on the distaff for the last time, the whir of the spinning wheel no more is heard, but their industry, worth and piety are remembered and told in story and in song. The fire in the log school house is quenched. "The drifting smoke from the chimney has vanished in the autumn haze," and to the Scotch school teacher and his scholars, school is dismissed forever, teacher and scholars alike are on a vacation, never ending. Minister, elders and members of the first church organized, are gathered to their fathers, but the Bible remains, that book studied so carefully and reverently by them. Their example and influence are yet felt, and to-day is a mighty power in all this region—and the churches in our town, the large number of members, speak every day of the early church. Belcoda church no more is seen; its sweet-toned bell no longer swings responsive to the sexton's rope in the belfry of its heaven pointing spire, but in imagination we hear its solemn peal calling to labor, refreshment or repose or telling that a soul had departed. Its godly ministers, the garments of the first one scorched by the fire and stained with the smoke of battles of the revolution; its early members, many of whom were soldiers of 1776 and 1812; the choir with bass viol and flute of sweetest notes, will be seen and heard on earth no more, but the influence of that church is widening and extending. Every graduate of the university of Rochester, the work of missionaries in distant lands, preachers in a hundred pulpits, attests this. Sons and grandsons of its [illegible]t members are eminent in each profession and useful occupation in every state of the union, and the great granddaughter of one of its founders, is throughout the nation acknowledged the lovliest woman that ever graced the white house as wife of a president of the United States.

A few more words and I have done. Many of us remember that in our youth at celebrations of Independance day, on the platform and other places of honor, were soldiers of the revolution, venerable and aged men with whitened locks and wrinkled faces; by their side, more in number and younger, many of them your neighbors and friends, were

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, untarnished 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 honor, the encouragement, 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.

Hon. Norman H. Seymour, president of the Livingston County Historical Society, N. A. Woodward of Batavia Society, Col. A. H. McLean of Caledonia, B. D. Jones, Geo. C. Hendrick, Jedediah Phelps, now of this city, Daniel E. Rogers, Tohmas Brown, Esq., owner of the Sheffer farm, and the venerable Mrs. Wells, who a few days ago celebrated her 90th birthday. By her side were her daughters, Mrs. F. X. Beckwith, Mrs. Blake with four generations. On the platform were many of the old residents of the town, men and women coming from different parts of this and from other States to meet once more in a place whose memory is pleasant to them. On the platform were Loren Sheffer, son of the first settler, John H. McNaughton, author of the admirable and appropriate poem written for the occasion, Hon. Dennis Church of Riga, Dea. Daniel McArthur and Allan R. Sheffer of this city, the only male of the second generation of the Sheffer family; Hon. Augustus Frank and Hon. William Bristol of Warsaw, N. Y. Also thereon occupying prominent places were members of the Board of Supervisors, city and county officials.

The committee on reception were indefatigable in attentions shown and all the committees deserve praise. The refreshments served were unlimited in quanty, excellent in quality, and promptly and liberally served.

It must have been a gratification to the author of the poem "Pioneer Redivivus," who so rarely can be induced to appear at any place where his compositions are read or sung, to listen to the hearty applause with which the reading of his poem was received yesterday.

SEPTEMBER 13, 1889.

and beauty of this region, dwelt on and recited by the Jesuit fathers, who won here the first triumphs for the cross, noticed by the earliest travelers, referred to in colonial history, and national and state records and documents are filled with interesting letters and statements describing the beauty of location, fertility of soil, and grandeur of scenery of the Genesee river and its valley. They have furnished subjects for the painter, themes for the poet and orator, facts for the historian, and the romances and legends connected with the bright waters of the Genesee, its precipitous banks and rich flats, the hills and dales, gorges and ravines along its route, are immortalized in the lyrics of Hosmer, and, later, added interest has been created in this valley by the poem "Onnalinda," written by a descendent of a pioneer, who honors this occasion with centennial lines.

The Genesee valley has the proud record of being the extreme western point at which a skirmish took place in the revolution; and, referring to the death of Lieutenants Boyd and Parker at Little Beard's Town, now Cuylerville, a distinguished orator said, "Yours, ye noble dead, though a cruel was an honored fate. Yours is the glory that marked with your own life blood the very limit in the great struggle for American liberty. With your martial garments dyed with your own blood, wrapped around your lifeless bodies, you found a grave on the spot of your glory."

One hundred and ten years ago to-day, and at this hour, in a town in the adjoining count of Livingston, an event occurred, the results of which were of vast importance in connection with the early settlement of this and adjacent towns. Major General John Sullivan, an officer in the American army, whom Webster in his oration at Banker Hill grouped with Washington and other generals famous for patriotism, valor and courage, held a consultation with Generals Clinton, Hand, Maxwell and Poor, before marching toward the Genesee river. As a result an advance by the troops was made about dusk on that day. The enemy fled about noon of the 14th. Sullivan's army moved toward the great Genesee town, reaching it about sunset. In an historical address by Rev. David Craft, referring to this event, he said, "The route was down the Genesee valley, then in its autumnal glory, covered with grass from six to ten feet high. Soon after leaving the encampment the army crossed the Genesee, ascending the bank on the west side of the river. The scene was one of indescribable beauty. For miles not a hill or a bush could be seen; only here and there a clump of trees broke the monotony of the landscape. So deeply were many of the soldiers impressed with the wonderful resources of the valley, that as soon as it was open for occupation they became the pioneers in its settlement."

Captain Livermore, in his journal, said: "They are the most beautiful flats that I ever saw." The history of that expedition I need not dwell on. The crops of the Indians at Little Beard's Town and Canawaugus, including 160,000 bushels of corn, were destroyed. Mary Jemison pathetically said: "There was nothing left, not enough to keep a child." The Indians retreated to Fort Niagara, taking the route of the trail through Caledonia, and resting awhile at the Big Springs there. The expedition was disastrous to the Indians to the last degree; their homes were burned and crops and orchards destroyed, and a winter of unusual severity followed, snow falling to a depth of five feet. They had been the monarchs of this country; thenceforth they were subjects.

The result was immensely and immediately beneficial to this locality, assuring its early settlement, as fears of the Indians, which had retarded immigration here, were now dispelled. The Indian orchard, the Indian corn with ears 22 inches in length, attracted the observing eyes of Mr. Sheffer, and from that incident he determined to locate here, and in this parade to-day a grandson with fruit and corn, attests that the scripture has been fulfilled, and in 100 years seed time and harvest have not failed. A historian says: "To the New England troops, who had been accustomed to the rocky soil and steep hillsides of their native states, these broad and fertile valleys seemed like another Eden, and no sooner had war furled her crimson banners than these hardy sons of the east shouldered knapsack and axe and again bent their footsteps toward those beautiful valleys. Here they built their homes and reared their children, planted institutions of learning, liberty and religion, and built an empire, whose exhaustless wealth, enterprises and increasing greatness make it a crown of glory of the Empire state;" and yet in all that army of 5,000 men not one had ever before that day seen the Genesee river or its valley, and General Sullivan did not possess a reliable map of the country through which his forces marched. In that army all nationalities were represented, particularly Ireland, Scotland and Germany, and many of foreign descent returned, became settlers in this region and induced their friends to join them. Prior to the termination of this most important and successful campaign, on December 16, 1786, by a joint commission at Hartford, the vexed questions between New York and Massachusets regarding ownership and occupancy of western New York were settled, and New York released to Massachusetts the right of preemption of the native soil from the Indians and all title and property in that portion of the state lying west of the old preemption line which commences at the southeast corner of Steuben county, extends northward through Seneca lake to Sodus bay, including about 6,000,000 acres. Massachusetts accepted the proposals of the capitalists represented by Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham for the preemption right of the whole. Phelps and Gorham failing to meet their engagements, in February, 1790, they offered to surrender all but one third of their purchase lying between Seneca lake and the Genesee river, which in July, 1788, they had secured a release of at the Indians' claim at a convention held at Buffalo creek, commencing July 4. The portion they retained included the famous "mill yard lot," which is briefly described as beginning at a point on the Genesee river two miles north of Canawaugus village; thence running due west 12 miles; thence northwardly so as to be 12 miles distant from the western bounds of said river to the shore of lake Ontario. It was intended by the Indians that the bank of the Genesee river should be the extreme westerly boundary of land which they would release to Phelps and Gorham, affirming their belief that Ha-wen-ne-u had set that river as a perpetual line of separation between the red and the white men, but on the representation of Mr. Phelps that he required a lot on which to build a mill that would be useful to the Indians as well as the expected white settlers, they were induced to relinquish their land above described west of the Genesee river as a gift to Mr. Phelps. It is stated that the Indians had a well defined impression that it would not require as much land on which to build a mill, but they were quieted on being informed that the mill needed an extensive lot.

The mill yard lot possesses interest in many ways to those whose homes are located on it, and it is historical. The eastern boundary is the Genesee river, and the Genesee valley canal was located near its eastern bounds during a period of nearly fifty years. The line of the Erie canal is through it, and it is traversed by seven of the most important railroads in the state. The water power of its streams, the Genesee river, the O-at-ka and Spring creeks, is the most valuable and reliable in the state; its soil is fertile; the sun in its course shines on no fairer country; its residents are happy and prosperous. For commercial purposes its location is unsurpassed, having in addition to railroads and the canal, the benefit of the port of Charlotte and facilities of the river for shipping.

It is historical. At Canawaugus, near its southern line, it is stated that Red Jacket was born, that being also the birthplace of Corn Planter, the two most famous chiefs of the Seneca nation. From time immemorial it was crossed by numerous trails, notably the great Indian trail from the east to fort Niagara, over which Red Jacket and other Indian chiefs traveled with Oliver Phelps in July, 1788, from Canawaugus to Buffalo to attend the famous treaty. This trail was subsequently closely followed as the route of the great state road, "From Mohawk's wet marge to Ontario's wave."

The "Big Spring" or "Great Spring" within its limits, subsequently named Caledonia, is referred to frequently in the early histories of western New York, and deserves more than a passing notice. During their nomadic wanderings the early aborigines established certain paths through the wilderness that became general highways between principal points in the state of New York. Caledonia was located on the great Indian trail between the Hudson and Niagara rivers. The cool, wholesome waters of the spring were esteemed particularly refreshing to the weary travelers, and from the earliest period in aboriginal history to the present day, that spring has been a favorite resort, and a thoroughfare has been maintained in its vicinity.

The Seneca Indians, who owned the surrounding country, since the middle of the seventeenth century, continued to use the ancient paths of their landed predecessors, and the big spring was one of the principal trail centers from which paths ran in different directions. Dr. Morgan gives the Seneca designation of the Caledonia springs as De-o-na-ga-no, indicating that the waters were cold, or briefly "Cold Water." There were two other descriptive names by which the Senecas recognized that point. The spring was not alone the resting place of the native inhabitants. The couriers des bois, or wild forest rangers of the French colonists of Canada, the early Catholic missionaries bearing aloft the cross, halted there and partook of the cold waters long before the vessel of the first white man floated upon the waters of lake Erie.

At a later period of aboriginal history, the Senecas made the spring a rendezvous and erected a torture stake close to its westerly border, where numberless victims of savage vindictiveness suffered the most barbarous cruelties that savage ingenuity could devise, and even the perpetrators of these horrors afterward shunned that locality for fear the victims would return to the vicinity after nightfall. The Seneca Indians relate frightful stories of the scenes witnessed there in bygone years. When the defeated Tory and Seneca allies deserted Little Beard's Town, now Cuylerville, upon the advance of General Sullivan's army in September, 1779, it was decided to divide the forces and scatter in various directions in order to perplex the American commander and prevent a successful pursuit. The British regular troops and the Indian chief Brant, with a body of warriors, followed the women and children on the Moscow trail toward Buffalo and Niagara, while the Tory rangers and a number of Indians went to Caledonia springs. There a council was held and Jacob Walker, a noted British spy, was sent to Fort Niagara with an order to procure boats for the transportation of the Tories and meet the latter at the mouth of the Genesee. Tories and Indians then marched down the trail to the rapids of the Genesee river, in the present city of Rochester.

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 sollemnly 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 1843
before me Hugh McColl J.P.

Oliver Allen

O-atka Woolen Mills, Mumford, N. Y., 186

M. J. W. Garbutt

Bought of **OLIVER ALLEN,**

MANUFACTURER OF

Plain & Fancy Cassimeres & Flannel, White & Mixed Stocking Yarn.

All Goods Warranted free from Shoddy or Flocks.

1864				
Apr	9	200# Flour Callen	0.30	11 00
"	12	12 yds Flannel		15 "
		Grinding 13 bbls & 112# Flour 4/-		6 82
				32.82

May 28/67 Recd Pay Oliver Allen by

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 Mc Naughton.

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 Mc Vean.

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 Cartright 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 Mc Queen 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.

Asa Beecher, Nelson Gould, William Kemp and William Brown - shoemakers; F. X. Beckwith, John Morehouse, John Mathews and Joseph Quincy - painters; Henry Tarbox, Joseph Thoms, John Ferguson, John Wilber and Patrick Rafferty - wagon makers; Isaac North, John Deitz and George Valleau - blacksmiths; Isaac I. Lewis and old Mr. Buck, and Harvey Hyde were coopers.

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 Bowerman 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 Mc Intosh, 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 longas 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, Jerosha 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.

Phederus Carter, J. A. Eastman, J. C. Chumasero, Alexander Mann, E. Peshine Smith, D. D. S. Brown and John Dorr practiced law in the village between 1830 and 1850.

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.

F. X. BECKWITH

Reminiscences of the Olden Time, by F. X. Beckwith, Town of Gates, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1883

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

* * * *

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 shool 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 aprehensive 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 McKenzies 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, sudenly, from the bursting of a blood vessel.

I was born on Sugar Island, Madawasco setlement 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 Britian, and she in a strange wilderness country was left with very slender means. Great fears were then entertained that the british and Indians would cros over and destroy Buffalo; and under the advice of friends, she turned back to the Genesee river with her family. She stoped at Avon and was kindly received by the Hosmers, Markhams, Kelsys, the widdow Berry and others; While living near cellebrated "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 plasant 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 lifes 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 Hawley - 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 38 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 Furgeson left Montreal for Cornwall, upper Canada, and soon after found employment at Millrust 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 Geneseo, then to York, then to Calledonia, then to Scottsville. I was offered a management at York and Calledonia, 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 Superintendant of 100 miles of the Genessee Canal - from Rochester to Oramel

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 forYpsilanti, 1¾ 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, considerable 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 2000; has five or six cabinet shops and two or three chair shops, and seems full of mechanics of all kinds.

Took stage to Clinton, 22 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 12 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 andthe 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 22 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 andthe 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 sidesby a large marsh. Left St. Joseph at 2 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, andto 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 cultivation; 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 improved, 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 machanics 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. Juliet, 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 Genesee at Avon, and is a fine clear stream with a limestone bottom. St. Charles is half a mile above on the same stream. It s 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 22d 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 goodand 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 chess 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 every where; 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 32 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 ofthe place, as it will make it a good market. There is no flouring mill nearer than eight or ten

miles from this place, and ten miles west they have to go nearly 20 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 handome. 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, 18 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 2o'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

"	10	Other expenses - - - - - - - - - -	.13
"	"	Fare on railroad to Ypsilanti - -	1.00
"	"	Stage fare to Clinton - - - - - -	1.25
"	"	Dinner at Saline - - - - - - - - - -	.25
"	"	Lemonade at Clinton - - - - - - - - -	.06
"	12	Paid for horse - buggy to Napoleon -	.50
"	"	Other expenses - - - - - - - - - - - -	.25
"	13	Fare on railroad to Marshall - - -	1.00
"	"	Expenses at Marshall - - - - - - - -	.19
"	14	Fare to Chicago - - - - - - - - - -	7.00
"	"	Supper - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	.25
"	15	Breakfast - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	.38
"	"	Expenses in Chicago - - - - - - - -	.75
"	17	Expenses on road - - - - - - - - - -	.38
			20.46
		Amount brought forward	$20.46
June	22	Tavern bill at St. Charles- - - -	.63
"	23	" " " Genoa - - - -	.38
"	"	Paid on road to Beloit - - - -	.69
"	25	Stage fare to Milwaukee - - - -	3.00
"	"	Tavern bill on road to " - - - -	.50
"	"	Bill at Janesville - - - - - - - -	.50
"	26	" " Milwaukee - - - - - - - - -	.38
"	"	Paid for collars & bosoms - - - -	.56

"	29	" " shaving at Detroit - - - -	.06
"	"	Lunch at Detroit - - - - - - - -	.16
"	"	Steamboat passage to Buffalo - -	6.00
"	30	Paid for meals on boat - - - - -	2.00
July	1	Breakfast at Buffalo - - - - - - - -	.25
"	"	Railroad fare from Buffalo to Rochester - - - - - - - - - -	2.50
"	"	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

to.

James F. Beckwith &

Sumner C. Austin.

Assignment.

Monroe County ss.
Recorded September 19.
1842 at 4 O'clock P. M.
Lib. 58. of deeds at page
357 and examined —

S W Smith Clerk

10/6 Paid

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 D. Beckwith of Scottsville Monroe County New York in consideration of my indebtedness to sundry persons and for divers good causes & considerations me thereunto moving, have granted, bargained, sold, assigned & transferred & by these presents do hereby grant, bargain, sell, assign and transfer unto James P. Beckwith of Scottsville aforesaid & Sumner C. Austin of the Town of Chili in the County & State aforesaid All that piece or parcel of land situate in Scottsville aforesaid upon which my dwelling house is situated bounded west by the highway, north by land of David P. Hammond, east by lands of George Ensign and South by lands owned or occupied by Joseph Coy: 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 29th 1836 in Liber 33 of deeds at page 546.

Also, A & S that certain piece or parcel of land situate in Scottsville aforesaid being the same on which my work shop stands & the same conveyed to me by Elisha Heath by deed dated on the Eleventh day of November 1833 recorded in Monroe County Clerk's Office December 19th 1838, in Liber 45 of deeds at page 247.

Also, A & S that certain other piece or parcel of land situate in Scottsville aforesaid bounded on the west & north by the Scottsville Mill Canal, on the east by lands of Harvey Hyde, & on the South by the highway; being the same premises conveyed to me by Sumner C. Austin aforesaid & wife by deed dated September Fourteenth 1838, the same being recorded in Monroe County Clerk's Office December 19th 1838 in Liber 45 of Deeds at page 248; for a more particular description of which premises reference may be had to said deeds conveying the same.

Also, A & S & singular my

estate both real & personal, and all & all manner of my goods, chattels, debts, monies & all other things of me said Francis M. Beckwith whatsoever or wheresoever of what kind nature & quality soever, 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, including the reasonable compensation to said assignee 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 as one of the trustees thereof; my indebtedness for monies received as one of the assignees of John Moorhouse; and all debts which I owe payable in work or property. —

Second, all the debts that I owe for which Peter M'Naughton, James F. Beckwith & George Ensign are liable for the payment of as surety, endorser or security for me, and my note to George L. Beckwith given for a sum of money which he borrowed for me of Edward Bovee. —

Third, all debts which I owe to Edward Roberts, Demas Frost, Henry Springer & John Matthews or either of them and the balance now due on the smallest of two notes which I owe to Amos R. Quimby said last mentioned debts being all for labor rendered for me by the said individuals. —

Fourth, whatever I owe to James F. Beckwith which has become due & whatever I owe to Sumner C. Austin. —

Fifth, the residue of what I owe to James F. Beckwith, George L. Beckwith & Amos R. Quimby or either of them, & all other debts which I owe to individuals now residing in the town of Wheatland; also a note given by me to James Smith now or lately of Brockport, whatever I owe to William

Alling & G. Seffingwath of Rochester or either of them and all debts which I are to any person or persons of any place not now exceeding ten dollars in amount.

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

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

And I do hereby authorize & empower my said assignees hereby constituted in their discretion notwithstanding the foregoing provisions to pay any of my debts out of the order hereinbefore mentioned at any time in any case where the owner thereof shall desire to receive any portion of the effects hereby assigned at a fair valuation in payment thereof; being fully satisfied that the same can at any time be done without injury to other creditors.

And I also authorize my said assignees 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 interests of other creditors.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this Seventeenth day of September Eighteen Hundred & forty two.

Sealed & delivered in presence of
Jno: Dorr.

F. Y. Beckwith

State of New York
Monroe County ss: } On this Seventeenth day of September 1842 personally came before me Francis Y. Beckwith to me known to be the individual described in & who exe-

cuted the preceding instrument & duly acknowledged
that he executed the same. —

Edward Collins Justice of the peace

Recd of E Collins Poor master of the Town of Wheatland one 75/100 dollars in full for Coffin for Levi Pierce's child

Scottsville Feb 9th 1843

Beckwith & Austin
A Pynes of H. H. Beckwith

(10)

Settled in Scottsville in May 1830
Married to Hannah Goodhue
April 9th 1835
Started with three hundred
John Hammond & F. X.
Rayfield, the first
School at Scottsville 1837
On command of Volunteer militia
artillery company and with
his regiment to Buffalo during
the Canada Patriot raid in the
winter of 1837 & 1838
Appointed Deputy Sheriff by Hiram
Sibley, held the place 3 years
Appointed under Sheriff by
Hiram Smith Jan 1 1857 & held the
office for 3 years
Appointed Jan 1 1865 a deputy Sheriff
by Horace 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 1864 Superinten-
-dant of 100 miles of the Genesee and
from Rochester to Canal
In 1870 appointed Deputy Sheriff & Jailer
by Joseph H. Campbell — and contin-
ued as such under Charles H. Campbell
until Jan 1 1876 Kept the Jail nearly 6 years

Important events in the life of F. X. Beckwith
written by himself.

Treasury Department.

April 16th 1868.

Sir:

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

I am, very respectfully.

Wm. Koopman

Acting Asst. Secretary of Treasury.

James H. Kelly, Esq.

Collector, &c, Rochester, N.Y.

John McNaughton
to
J. H. Beckwith
Deed

Monroe County ss
Recorded January 15. 1833. at
12. Oclock M. in Lib. 26. of deeds
at page 47. and examined -
L. Adams Clerk

6/ Paid

State of New York Monroe County ss

On this 8th January 1833 personally appeared before me Ira Carpenter a Commissioner for taking the proof and acknowledgement of deeds &c the within named John McNaughton well known to me as the same person described within and acknowledged that he executed the same for the uses and purposes therein contained

Ira Carpenter

This Indenture made this 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 H Beckwith of the Same place of the second part Witnesseth that the party of the first part in consideration of the sum of One hundred and twenty five dollars to him duly paid hath sold and by these presents doth grant and convey to 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 Sixty three (63) in Township Number One of the first range of Townships West of Genesee River in the Original Survey. Lying in the Village of Scottsville and bounded East by a Lot deeded this day to Michael Sheridan South by the Highway leading East & West through said Village West by a Lot occupied by Powell Carpenter and North by a Lot owned by Isaac S Bristol said lot being two Rods wide on said Highway and running back the same width Fifteen Rods containing thirty Rods of Land "be the same more or less" Reserving however always out of the above a passway 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 express use of said F. H. Beckwith 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 does hereby covenant 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 part his heirs and assigns he will forever warrant and defend. In witness whereof the party of the first part hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written

Sealed and delivered in presence of the words "be the same" "More or less" were interlined before the execution of the above

Ebenezer Smith

John McNaughton

Rochester January 2d. 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 F. H. Beckwith of the town of Wheatland in said County Deputy Sheriff in and for said County of Monroe

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 2d day of January 1865

A C Chapman
Sheriff

Joseph B. Campbell
Sheriff.
to
Francis K. Beckwith

appointment

Monroe County ss.
Recorded April 1. 1870.
in Lib. 5. of Miscellaneous
Records at page 101. Texas.
J. Butler Dep. clerk

Said

Know all men by these presents, that I, the undersigned, Sheriff of the County of Monroe do hereby appoint Francis H Beckwith of the City of Rochester in said County, Deputy Sheriff and Jailer 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

Written by H. H. Beckwith, to be used on the presentation of swords &c to Bryce Lee, Fish Farm & Dains District

Gentlemen, At the solicitation of the friends who have contributed to purchase these implements of war, I appear before you to perform a most agreable duty — that of presenting to you these beautiful weapons.

Realizing most vividly that our country is engaged in a most unnatural, wicked and cruel war, forced upon us by ambitious and reckless men for most selfish purposes, and that our trust in this hour of our country's danger must be in the loyal hearts and the strong arms of our noble volunteers, we feel it to be a great privilege as well as a most agreable duty to give to them 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 defence of our common country, merits and shall receive at our hands an earnest 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's call given up your business, your private interests, the pleasures of home and of friends; but by your energy and zeal you have largely contributed in raising for the country's defence a second regiment in Monroe county of noble volunteers, which we trust like our noble 13th which has rendered such signal service to our cause and covered itself with glory, will soon emblazon 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 your welfare I now present to you these beautiful swords and revolvers, feeling an entire confidence that they could not be placed in more reliable hands and that when you shall ~~shall~~ be called upon to use them in the cause of your country that you will remember the donors, and that the thoughts of home and of these friends and the circumstances that now surround you will inspire your hearts and nerve your arms to use them most gallantly in defence 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 S. Campbell Sheriff of the County of Monroe of the first part and Francis K. Beckwith of the City of Rochester of the second part

Wilnesses

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 claims, 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 of 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 spec-

ified in this agreement. All fees or charges incidental to the receiving and discharging of prisoners and known as turnkeys 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 moneys 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 seals the day and year first above mentioned.

O. H. Campbell

(Copy)

Francis H. Beckwith

to

Charles S. Campbell.

Agreement for keeping Jail.

Come sit ye down cronies and give us your crack,
Let the winds take the cares of this world on their back,
To the cares of this world we never will submit,
For "Old Abe" has been victorious and see will he yet,
Oh, and see will he yet, oh, and see will he yet,
For "Old Abe" has been victorious and see will he yet,

Let the glass take its course and so merrily go round,
When the sun it gets up then the moon, it goes down,
When the house runs round about, then its time enough to quit,
For "Old Abe" has been victorious and see will he yet,
Oh, and see will he yet, Oh, and see will he yet,
For Old Abe has been victorious and see will he yet,

Come lend us your snuff box one moments time,
Let health, wealth and friendship employ all our time
For the south to invade us, we never will submit,
For "Old Abe" has been victorious, and see will he yet,
Oh and see will he yet, Oh, and see will he yet,
For "Old Abe" has been victorious and see will
he yet,

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 handon 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 handon 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 Mc Queen, 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; viz

To district No.	1 -	$176.52 -	Amt brot up	—	435.04
— —	2 -	27.93	Part district No.	8 —	128.83
— —	3 -	57.65	— —	9 -	46.84
— —	5 -	37.84	— —	10 -	22.53
— —	6 -	59.42	— —	11 -	24.33
— —	7 -	75.68	— —	12 -	21.63
		435.04			$679.20

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
		$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 successors in office.—

Dated Wheatland February 24th. 1841.

E. H. S. Mumford } Commrs.
Stephen Merry } Com. Schools

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

Rochester June 1st 1838

Mr T. Dwer

Dear Sir

I have seen Judge Sibley this morning who informs me that he had a promise from Judge Bowman that you should be appointed toll gatherer upon 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 benefitted from the promise of Judge Bowman

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, of course cannot tell what the prospect 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 acquaintance. —

Yours &c
E. H. S. Mumford

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 Mc Glen 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.

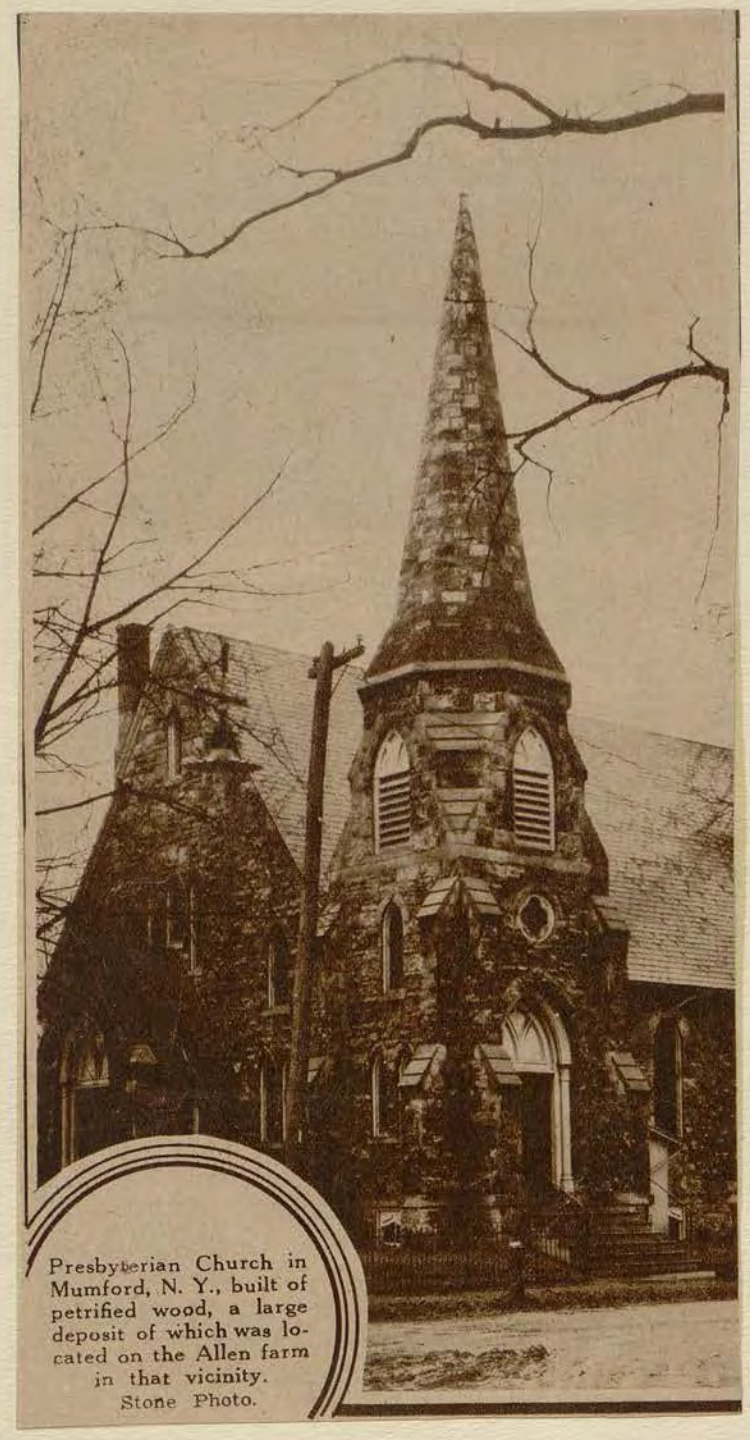
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

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. McKillop 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.

30

1881 1931

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

SS. Peter and Paul's Church, West Ave.
Rochester, N. Y.:—

The parish church whose 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'Hern, D.D., Bishop of
Rochester, presiding in Miter and Cope.

✠

Built 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

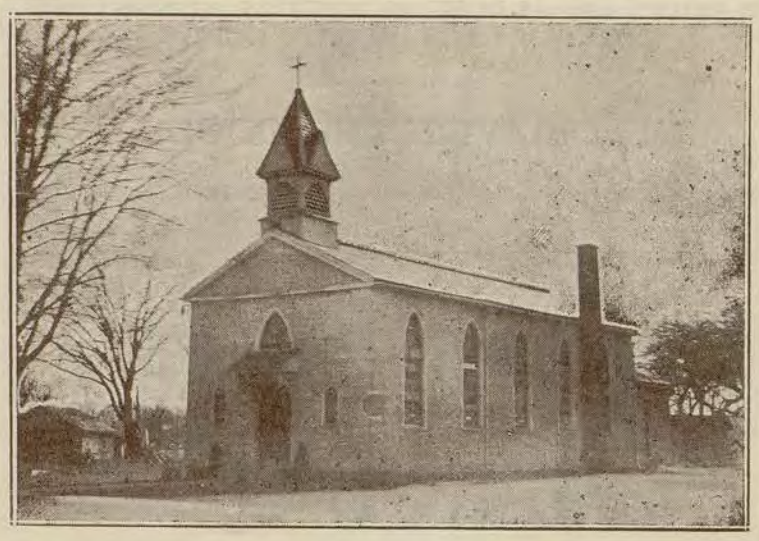
Est. in 1891

Inc. in 1898

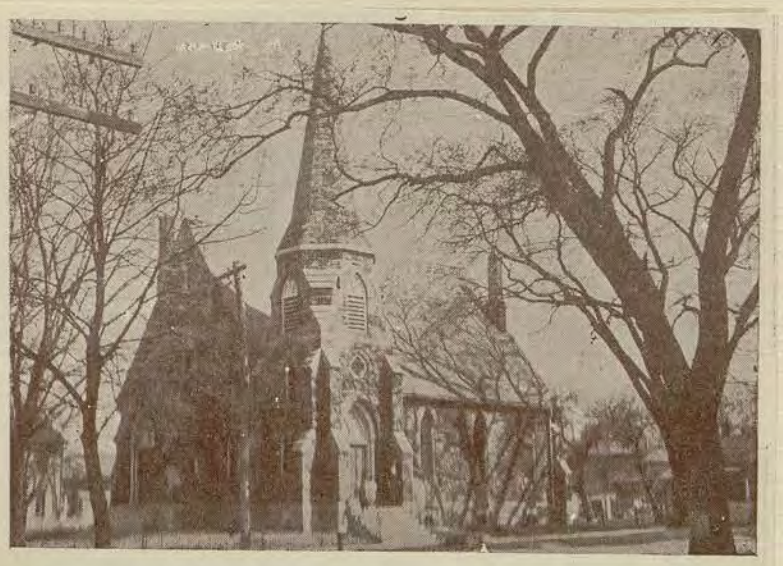
62 Members

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

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, MUMFORD, N. Y.



ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, MUMFORD, N. Y.



UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MUMFORD, N. Y.

Organized in 1869; dedicated in 1883. Membership, 50. Rev. D. C. Mac Leod, 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.

The following gentlemen have served as deacons: Rawson Harmon, W. F. Garbutt, Donald Mc Naughton, 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 Mc Queen. 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. Mc Nary from Sept. 1893 to Nov. 1896; Rev. J. A. Mc Kirahan 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. Mc Pherson, 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.

CALEDONIA, NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1938

« MEMORIES OF MUMFORD «

By MISS FLORENCE M. BROWN

I.

["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 curtain 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 1856 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 stereoptican outfit to be used for educational purposes in the St. Louis school. He was an advanced educational thinker and promoter. Recntly 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 McBride. 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; Geneseo 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 Homeopathic 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 Wood's office in 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 43 years. At present he is chaplain at the Joseps 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. June 27 1864

Mr J Gorbutt

To NICHOLLS & GRAHAM, Dr.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, &C.

January 19	To	fixing mill pecks	25	
Feb 28	"	repairing wedges	35	
March 31	"	repairing hinges	50	
April 20	"	repairing an iron wedge	40	
June 5	"	sharpening pecks for mill	1 00	2 60

Mumford June 30/64
received payment

David Nichols

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT WITH THIS ISSUE

Era 9/15/35.

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 presswork 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 iews.

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.

MINCHEFF BARBER SHOP, MUMFORD, NEW YORK

MUMFORD PAPER MILLS, MUMFORD, NEW YORK

NEW YORK STATE FISH HATCHERY, CALEDONIA, NEW YORK

STATE FISH HATCHERY, FROM B. & O. BRIDGE, CALEDONIA, N. Y.

The creek by the club house is noted for the "big fellows."

The membership consists of Rochester and local men.

CLUB HOUSE, SPRING CREEK

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.

SEEN & HEARD

BY HENRY W. CLUNE

YOICKS!

DTC 12/8/38.

BILLY (Punch) Marshall clattered up to 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 athwart Boomer's knees. I got in next to Punch, and off he went.

It was a warm night, with the threat of a warm drizzle. Punch sniffed the air through the open window. "It ought to be good tonight, if it don't rain," he commented. "Rain washes off the scent. A coon 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 Lehigh tracks, and penetrated into Livingston County. We switched off the back road, and Punch pulled the snorting jalopy up behind a woodshed. A light flashed outside the house, a dog barked, and out came young Tommy Farrell, a 22 slung over 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 bobbing lanterns giving some illumination to the muddy and uneven way.

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 maybe $5 a pelt, and a whale of a lot of good rich meat for the winter, too.

* * *

BLUE, the hound dog, was pulling at his steel leash like fury. Punch handed him over to me. Weighing only 40 pounds, the eager animal yanked me into a dog trot. "He's a nice puller when you're coming back, all beat out," said Punch. "He'll drag you right back to the car."

But I got tired of jogging, and gave the leash back to Punch, who told me about the dog.

He has had him five years. In that time, yearly hunting only the two-month season from Nov. 1 to Jan. 1, he had treed, and given his master a successful shot at 116 raccoons. One hundred and 16 raccoons would outfit a lot of college boys in winter coats. Punch got the dog from a fancier down in Memphis, Tenn., when he was only a pup. Blue is the best coon dog Punch ever owned; Punch is an authority on coon dogs. "Wait'll you hear him," he said proudly. "He's got a voice like Caruso."

We passed through an underpass on an old boggy wagon road, sloshed through a soaking corn lot, dotted with stubble, skirted the edge of a big wood, and then turned straight into it. Punch unleashed the hound dog, and in a flash he had whisked out of the faint nimbus of our lanterns, his swift feet crackled in the rotting underbush, and we neither saw nor heard any more of him. Steadily we pressed through the dark, eerie forest, the silhouettes of great red oaks and gaunt and naked elms looming like a witch's threat in the Erebus gloom of the cloudless night. In half an hour Punch called a halt.

"We don't want to work the dog too fast," he said. "We'll lay up here a bit."

* * *

I HAD been carrying one of the lanterns and I sat this on the ground and found a resting place on an old log. We were deep in the bush. No one spoke. There was not a sound in the woods, not even the rustle of a dead leaf. The night was pregnant with silence; and hemmed in as we were by the thorny underbrush, under the ominous sentry-like surveillance of the great trees, for a moment I had a claustrophobic urge to bolt and run for the open. The black vault of the heavens seemed uncannily near; I was not used to a midnight woods. And then, piercing the heavy quiet, came the distant, mournful hoot of an owl.

Someone struck a match and lighted a cigaret.

"Blue oughta strike," said Punch. "There's coon down here."

And almost as though his words were a command, we heard the dog. Way off—way to the west, the long, rich baying of a hound on a scent; deep, throaty, persistent. I looked at Punch in the flickering light. A smile of seraphic contentment had touched his face. His head was cocked, to get the lowing sound better to his ear. I reached for my lantern. "Not yet," said Punch. "Blue's still running him. Wait till you hear the short, snappy yips; then we'll know he's treed."

The hound was coming closer, swiftly. Then he diverted to the right, seemed in retreat; then came back toward us, baying mightily. Punch explained. "He's on a hot trail. Some dogs run still. I like 'em to speak out, on the chase—loud!"

* * *

AND loud he was now; and very close. Then the yipping began. We picked up our lanterns, the boys slung their guns. The going was miserable. We bogged boot-top deep in the marshes, forded a small stream, hurdled logs that were as thick through as an ox's body, and parried and ducked and fought the whipping branches of the underbrush like boxers. Nearer, nearer the frantic hound! Punch flashed a searchlight, pulled from his hunting jacket. There was Blue, 15 feet up the side of a giant elm, body sprawled flat, legs holding him to the bark with a crustaceous clutch. I had never seen a dog climb a tree; I wouldn't have believed it, had I not seen it.

"Blue! Blue! Blue!" Punch called, and the dog slipped down the tree, snuffling excitedly in descent. Andy caught him, and pulled him well back from the base of the trunk, for a falling coon easily could break a dog's back.

* * *

PUNCH's light was searching through the upper branches. "I got him," he cried.

I looked. The light was focused on a small dark protuberance on a very upper branch, more than 100 feet from the ground. It looked like a natural excrescence, no furry, breathing thing. But Punch's expert eye had not failed. Tommy Farrell took the first shot. He missed. Boomer tried, and missed. Punch made a guttural of disgust. "Great shots," he said, slightly shifting the light.

The coon was a narrow target, at best. He had shifted over slightly, almost protected by the branch, and Tommy shot again. The small object moved. "You pinged him that time," said Punch. Then Boomer's gun cracked, and the thing, mortally hit, came alive. The coon raised slowly on the limb, wavered a moment, eyes gleaming red in the pitiless white rays of the searchlight, and down he came, plummet-like, the fleshy body making a squashy ker-plunk on the soggy floor of the wood. Andy released the dog, and Blue leaped at the coon's throat; there was a quick struggle. Tommy cried, "Pull him off—he's mangling the fur!"

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 scrabbled through that woods for more than an hour before Blue struck another trail. He found it, lost it; ran still for half an hour; picked it up again, baying hotly. We followed miles, it seemed, and found the dog barking up a large oak.

Punch shook his head. "I don't like the look of that tree," he said, exploring it with his light like a dentist seeking cavities. "Looks like a homer, to me."

A "homer" is a den tree; a

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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 certain 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 midnight black.

QUAIL HUNTING IN THE GENESEE VALLEY

3/17/32

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 breach-loaders 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 some times dropped a quail in mid-stream. Then our pointer would swim out in the water and bring the bird to us.

One fall 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 iwth 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 smart 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. Another party was on the opposite side. 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 swam 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.

CORPORATE HISTORY OF THE VILLAGE OF SCOTTSVILLE

* * * * * * * *

The incorporation of this 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, 1914 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. FRIEDELL
ISAAC VAN HOOSER *
E. W. JENKINS *
WM. HOGG *
E. A. BRONSON *
JACOB GAUCK
S. C. WELLS
JAMES H. CAMERON
JOHN F. McAMMOND *
OSCAR GILES
E. T. SWAIN *
ROBERT WELLS
JOHN L. WILLIAMS
JOHN BURRELL
WALTER HURLING
E. L. GALUSHA
WM. S. DUNN
LE ROY M. SLOCUM
WM. T. KEYS
WM. J. RAFFERTY
F. W. DUNN *
JOHANNA RICHARDSON *
MRS. JULIA HEINEMAN *
JAMES L. COX *
BYRON MOWSON
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 *
H. A. EDSON *
VIRGINIA STEWART
ELLA G. HOWE
EMMA H. MILLER *
PURE STRAIN FARMS by F. A. BROTSCH, JR.
T. E. SANDERS *
ROBERT HARPER *
FANNIE QUINN *
MRS. GEORGE WEILAND
MRS. LENA GOLZ
CHARLIE GREEN
MRS. ELLEN H. O'BRIEN *
J. H. BUTLER *
W. E. MOULTON *

LOUIS BITNER *
JOHN T. WELLS, JR.
MRS. EMMA V. WALSHER
E. R. GALUSHA
MRS. THOMAS BROWN *
J. C. McVEAN *
MRS. SARAH A. FRANKLIN
MARGARET J. ARTHUR
SELDEN S. BROWN
JAMES J. CLARK *
ELLEN F. MEEHAN
WILLIAM KEYS, SR. *
BERT C. ELY
ANNA M. POPE *
ARCH McVEAN *
MRS. MARTHA KINGSBURY
WILLIAM RAFFERTY *
JOHN T. WELLS
W. E. GALUSHA
JOHN S. WARREN *
ELIZABETH S. BROWN *
MRS. ISABELLA DUNN
MRS. NELLIE WEINGAND
JOHN BOASE
E. J. WHITE

* deceased

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.oo, the budget being made up as follows:-

General fund	$ 650.00
Street fund	300.00
Police fund	100.00
Health fund	60.00
Health officer	90.00

(See Original)

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. Lossee 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 28, 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, Salyerds, 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.oo and not less than $40,000.oo, 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.oo 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.oo 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.oo 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 .0480, 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, 8¢; 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 28, 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 unaccumstomed 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 fire works 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 out houses, 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 Bly 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. Freidell.

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 Mowson received 39, Mr. Tarbell received 37, two were blank and four were "scattering". Messrs. Mowson 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. Freidell, 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.oo, that the cost of this insurance per year is $300.oo, 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

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 store keepers 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.

~~Scale 1" = 200'~~

Scale 1" = 1000'

Scottsville, N.Y. Aug. 28, 1927

I hereby certify that this Map is a true plot of an actual survey made by me and completed Aug. 26, 1927. The bearings are referred to an assumed north. The Corporation Boundary Line along the Pennsylvania Railroad does not follow the R.O.W. exactly.

Frank E. Marsh
Licensed 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 No.

H. G. Harvey

Town Clerk of Wheatland.

Monroe County
County Attorney's Office
ROCHESTER, N.Y.
GEORGE Y. WEBSTER COUNTY ATTORNEY
708 WILDER BUILDING

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NOTICE OF ELECTION

(Village Law, Sec. 10.)

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 to 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 northwesterly 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 200 feet north of the said north 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.

H. G. Harvey

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: The whole number of ballots was One hundred-thirteen

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.

Isaac Budlong

H. E. Harvey
Inspectors of Election.

Population 901

Poll list of the Election
In the matter of the incorporation of the Village of Scottsville, N.Y. Held at Scottsville Sept. 23, 1914
1 to 8 P.M.

1 Albert T. Hart
2 Wm T. Keys
3 Isaac Van Hosen
4 Frank Bissell Sr.
5 Wm S. Munn
6 Edgar R Galusa
7 Frank Munn
8 Mrs. Benj Weaver
9 E. A. Jenkins
10 J. F. McAmmond
11 G. W. Friedell
12 J. H. Scofield
13 John W. Carson
14 Bert C. Ely
15 Edwin Muir
16 Mrs. John Callahan
17 Mrs. Wm Mattice
18 Saml Crow
19 Mrs. Wm Otterson
20 Mrs. Jas. Roberts
21 Jas. Cameron
22 David B. Gray
23 Mrs. John Scofield
24 John Boas
25 W. E. Moulton

165.

26 W. E. Volco
27 Mrs. E. Kingsbury
28 Mrs. John O'Brien
29 Miss Julia Gridley
30 Mrs. W. J. Howe
31 John C. McVean
32 John H. Keys
33 Mr Hanford Edson
34 Henry Chapin
35 Mrs. Wm Tyler
36 S. S. Brown
37 Mrs. S. S. Brown
38 Mrs. John Kalaher
39 Mrs. H. B. Gray
40 Mrs. Harvey Smith
41 L. M. Slocum
42 Mrs Thos. Alexander
43 Mrs Geo. Austin
44 Isaac Budlong
45 Mrs. J. C. McVean
46 Mrs. Wm Hunn
47 Chas. V. Shadboldt
48 Mrs. Margaret Arthur
49 Miss Anna McCann
50 George Hauzlauer
51 Wm J. Rafferty
52 Miss Nellie Meehan
53 John Alexander
54 T. E. Sanders
55 Franklin Hanford
56 Eugene Brown

57 Mrs. Cline
58 Mrs. W. E. Moulton
59 Mrs. E. V. Welsher
60 Elon E. Galusha
61 Mrs. Wm Heinemann
62 John Williams
63 Mrs. George Weiland
64 John Burrell
65 Mrs. G. J. Freidell
66 Mrs. Paul Cook
67 Mrs. Jas. H. Cameron
68 Mrs. Isaac Budlong
69 Arthur Elliott
70 Miss Rena Uhricle
71 Mrs. T. E. Sanders
72 Mrs. Emma Miller
73 Mrs. Louis Bitner
74 Miss Katherine Rafferty
75 Robert Wells
76 Oscar Giles
77 John Frawley
78 Thos. Frawley
79 Jacob Ganck
80 Mrs. John H. Keys
81 Mrs. George A. Cogs
82 Mrs. Chas. H. Zimmerman
83 Miss Imogene E. Smith
84 Wm Hogg
85 Mrs. E. J. White
86 Mrs. E. O'Brien McCarren
87 Mrs. Kinderlin
88 Mrs. John Gattenbee
89 Louis Bitner
90 Willard Galusha

91 Miss Nicholson
92 Elsworth Carver
93 Jas. H. Butler
94 Arch. McVean
95 Wm Goodburlett
96 James Coates
97 A. M. Stokoe
98 George Spellman
99 Charles Green
100 James Marshall
101 Lawence Karges
102 Robert Mowson
103 Wm Rafferty
104 Mrs. Weingand
105 Wm Smith
106 Stanley Franklin
107 Christopher McGuire
108 Eugene J. Swain
109 Mrs. Stephen Wells

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Board of Supervisors.

CERTIFIED RESOLUTION.

FOR

.....

Adopted.....

Clerk's Office, Board of Supervisors.

MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

Rochester, N. Y., December 2nd 1915.

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. Feely—

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 another territory, requesting this Board 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 seems for the best interests of all concerned that such petition be granted, now, 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, to wit: The Village of Scottsville, shall hereafter assume and be liable to pay all the bonded or other indebtedness 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 follo vote:

Ayes—Sups. Allen, Bowman, Brigham, Caley, Coon, Croston, Defendorf, Dentinger, Dobson, Dubelbeiss, Feely, Hallings, Harrington, Hicks, Johnson, Kenyon, Mengerink, Rapp, Russell, Saile, Schreck, Schutt, Smith, Stauder, Taber, Voke, Ward, Williams, Wood, Howard, Bertram —31.

Nays—None

STATE OF NEW YORK,
COUNTY OF MONROE,
City of Rochester.
OFFICE CLERK BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. } SS.

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.

B. N. Chamberlain
Clerk.

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

I, John W. 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.

John W. Carson

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

John H Keys
Notary Public

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

I, John H. Keys, 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 W. 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 H Keys
Notary Public

State of New York.
County of Monroe } ss.:
State of New York

I, James H. Cameron, 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 Village election 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.

James H. Cameron

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

State of New York.
County of Monroe } ss.
State of New York

I, John H. Weyn, of the County of Monroe N. Y., a Notary Public in and for the County aforesaid, do hereby certify that on the 9th day of Oct 1914, before me personally appeared James H. Cameron of the County aforesaid, who then and there duly took and subscribed the foregoing oath of office.

Dated this 9 day of Oct 1914

John H. Weyn
Notary Public

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

I, G. J. Freidell, 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 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.

G J Freidell

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

John W. Carson
Notary Public

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

I, 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. Freidell of the village aforesaid, who then and there duly took and subscribed the foregoing oath of office.

Dated this 8th day of October 19

John W. Carson
Notary Public
Scottsville N. Y.

State of New York.

County of Monroe } ss.
Village of Scottsville

I, Archie J. McVean, 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 of Scottsville, N.Y. 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.

Archie J. McVean

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

John H Keys
Notary Public

State of New York.

County of Monroe } ss.
State of New York

I, John H Keys, of the County of Monroe State of N. Y., a 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. McVean of the County aforesaid, who then and there duly took and subscribed the foregoing oath of office.

Dated this 8th day of Oct 1914

John H Keys
Notary Public

Budget

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

General Fund	$650.00
Street "	$300.00
Police "	$100.00
Health "	$60.00
Health Officer	$90.00
Total	$1200.00

INCORPORATED VILLAGE OF SCOTTSVILLE, N.Y. SEAL

Wm S 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.

YES. ☐

NO. ☐

"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?"

VILLAGE OF
SCOTTSVILLE,
QUESTION SUBMITTED.

Eugene T. Swain

Clerk.

1

ANNUAL REPORT
VILLAGE OF SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y.

March 5, 1934

General Fund			
Balance on hand March 1, 1933	$ 30.50		
Receipts	4,725.00		
		$4,755.50	
Disbursements		4,747.41	
			$ 4.09
Street Fund			
Balance on hand March 1, 1933	$ 491.80		
Receipts	900.00		
		$1,391.80	
Disbursements		898.48	
			493.32
Sewer Fund			
Balance on hand March 1, 1933	1.93		
Receipts	400.00		
		401.93	
Disbursements		384.71	
			17.22
Bond and Interest Fund			
Balance on hand March 1, 1933	39.35		
Receipts	9,200.00		
		9,239.35	
Disbursements		9,207.15	
			32.20
Water Fund			
Balance on hand March 1, 1933	868.12		
Receipts	3,540.69		
		4,408.81	
Disbursements		3,787.10	
			621.77
Depreciation Fund			
Balance on hand March 1, 1933	1,118.39		
Interest	33.75		
Receipts	300.00		
		1,452.14	
Disbursements		61.05	
			1,391.09
Sinking Fund			
Balance on hand March 1, 1933	1,393.20		
Interest	34.35		
		1,427.55	
Disbursements		750.00	
			677.55
Balance on hand, all funds			$3,214.18
Amount due for tax certificates held by village			$1,614.29
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
			$4,996.13

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.

American School
Chicago, U.S.A.

OFFICE OF
THE PRESIDENT
DREXEL AVE AT 58TH STREET

March 13, 1934

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 always 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,

R T Miller Jr

RTM:TH

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Form 15-116 (1930 and 1920)
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FIFTEENTH CENSUS
OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF CENSUS

Rochester, N.Y. # 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 Scottsville,
[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.

Jno R Powers
Supervisor of Census.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1930 11—101321

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 936. 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 $4168.80, $2252.62, and $1054.03. 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 $12,370.72 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 Ebsary 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:

Town of Wheatland School District No. 1	$144,540.00
Monroe County	18,000.00

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.

SEEN AND HEARD

HENRY W. CLUNE

FISH OUT OF WATER

I am sure now that I have no talent for the role of an outraged citizen protesting against alleged stupidities in the administration of municipal government, and that my long newspaper training has unfitted 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 that had not been inspired by an order from the city editor, and in many ways it turned out badly.

The village board was rather disdainfully unreceptive to the inquiring citizens, and while the members of this august body sat in comfortable chairs at a long table, only two chairs and a small table top, the last piece hardly large enough for a two handed pinochle game, were available to the taxpayers. After the table top and the two extra chairs were occupied, the remaining taxpayers 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 in 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 permissable 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, in the heat of debate, 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 its conduct and I was unacquainted with many of the townsmen who, like myself, had come to be told of the whys 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 collections, only a very desultory 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.

The interrogating taxpayer didn't let the matter rest with just one question, and as he continued with his inquiry my sympathies insensible 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 got out of my chair and told the village president that I thought that was the deuce of a way to answer a perfectly reasonable question from a taxpayer. Then I asked the president why something wasn't done to curb the speeding in the main street of the village, and he answered my question with one of his own.

"Why don't you do something about it?" he asked.

"Well, I will," I said, getting very red and illogical and high in voice. "By gosh, I'll do it now," and I went storming across the room, in very angry gusto, and slammed myself through the door of the firehouse so violently that it is a wonder the glass wasn't dislodged from its frame.

When my anger partly cooled, a little of my newspaper sense returned. I did write a story of the meeting, but it was a poor story, meager and inadequate, and much of it had to be rewritten after it had reached the city editor's desk.

Later on, when it was too late to incorporate it into my story, I realized that I had missed the big scene, and that my story had not been honest because of this. I had missed the scene and I had missed it because I had violated the ethics of my profession and 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 hall to learn just how my conduct had reacted upon the members of the village board and the other taxpayers. For if I had witnessed this scene, instead of having had a part in it, it would have been duck soup for me; exactly the sort of thing needed to liven up and put interest in a story which, without it, was largely a report of a routine meeting. When I realized how badly I had failed, I hung my head in shame.

It was bad enough, from the personal side of the matter, to lose my temper, since so little is ever gained by this sort of lack of control; but to lose my temper and make a holy show of myself at a public meeting, and then not report it, was a gross violation of the trust imposed upon me by my employers.

Thinking of my failure brought me to a new resolution, and one to which I most earnestly propose to subscribe in the future. In the future I shall only attend public meetings as a newspaper reporter, not as an interested citizen. I can't successfully overcome my newspaper habits, and because of this I am thoroughly unfitted for public debate and public office. I think indeed that it would be well for me to resign from the village school board, and if I lack the moral courage to type off my resignation between now and the annual school meeting I sincerely hope that at that time I will be voted out of office. I think one of the smartest epigrams I know is the one that reads, "Shoemaker stick to your last." And reporters should stick to their reporting!

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1937

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.

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APRIL 21, 1936

Village President Quizzed, But Knows All the Answers

W & C Aug 21, 1936. Henry Cleere

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.